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A DICTIONARY
OF THE
KĀSHMĪRĪ LANGUAGE

A DICTIONARY

OF THE

KĀSHMĪRĪ LANGUAGE

COMPILED PARTLY FROM MATERIALS LEFT BY THE LATE PAṆḌIT ĪŚVARA KAULA

BY

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I have numbered the entries in the slip for convenience of reference. In (1) the letter प indicates that the word is masculine. The rest of the entry and the whole of (2) and (3) belong more or less to the original materials, and (4) was added by the Paṇḍit. From this I prepared the article in the Dictionary. I inserted the transliteration in (1), retained the Sanskrit synonym in (2), abandoned, as surplusage, the Hindī synonym in (3), and translated the substance of (2) and (4) into English. The article thus took the following form:—

āb-ḍāb, आब्-डाब्। अपथ्यसेवनम् m. giving unwholesome food or drugs to an invalid.

To the entries thus prepared by the Paṇḍits I have added numerous words and meanings collected by myself in the course of my reading. As my authority on the subject is small, I always give in each case a reference to the source from which the word or meaning was obtained. Articles that depend entirely on my own authority can be distinguished from those based on the Paṇḍits' slips by the fact that the latter, and the latter only, have a Sanskrit synonym following the Kāshmīrī word.

The principal sources other than the Paṇḍits' slips have been indexes of words occurring in all the Kāshmīrī texts that are known to me. Amongst them are: (1) the *Lallā-vākyāni*, a collection of songs by the celebrated Lāl Dēd (L.V., quoted by verse-number) edited by Dr. L. Barnett and myself for the Royal Asiatic Society, and the following edited by myself alone: (2) Kṛṣṇa Rāzdān's *Śiva-pariṇaya* (Śiv., similarly quoted), (3) Divâkara Prakāśa Bhaṭṭa's *Śrīrāmâvatāra-carita* (Rām., similarly quoted), (4) Dīna-nātha's *Śrīkṛṣṇâvatāra-līlā* (K., similarly quoted), all published in the Bibliotheca Indica, and (5) *Hātim's Songs and Tales*, a valuable collection of folk-tales, etc., in village Kāshmīrī made by Sir Aurel Stein and edited and translated by me (H., quoted by number and paragraph, London, 1923). One other text was (6) Burkhard's edition of Maḥmūd Gāmī's *Yūsuf Zulaikhā*, published in vols. xlix and liii of the *Zeitschrift der Deutschen Morgenländischen Gesellschaft* (YZ., quoted by verse-number), an excellent example of Kāshmīrī poetry as written by Musalmāns. To these should be added (7) Dr. Hinton Knowles' Dictionary of *Kashmiri Proverbs and Sayings* (K.Pr., quoted by page), (8) Mr. Wade's *Kāshmīrī Grammar* (W., quoted by page), (9) my edition of Īśvara Kaula's *Kaśmīraśabdâmṛta* (I.K., quoted by sūtra), published by the Asiatic Society of Bengal, (10) my own *Essays on Kāçmīrī Grammar* (Gr.Gr., quoted by page), and (11) Sir Walter Lawrence's *Valley of Kashmir* (L., quoted by page). I have also included all the words found in Elmslie's *Vocabulary of the Kashmírí Language* (El.), and in the Vocabulary appended to my own *Kāshmīrī Manual* (Gr.M.) published by the Clarendon Press in 1912.

Of the above, Nos. (1) to (5) were, when I began writing the Dictionary, available only in manuscripts carefully prepared under my instruction. Since then they have all been printed, and precautions have been taken to secure that the texts of the manuscripts and of the printed editions should agree in every particular. I hope that I have included in the Dictionary every Kāshmīrī word occurring in these. In the earlier pages I did not give references to every occurrence in each of them, contenting myself with quoting what I considered to be typical instances; but, as the work progressed, I found it advisable to be more liberal in my references, and, save in the case of the most common words, I have quoted practically every occurrence. I may here note that there appeared in Kashmir in 1913 an edition of the *Śrīrāmâvatāra-carita* (No. (3) above) printed in the Persian character. In order to facilitate reference to it, I give below on pp. xvii ff. a Concordance to it and to my edition in the Bibliotheca Indica.

Kāshmīrī, especially as spoken by Musalmāns, borrows freely from Persian, and (through Persian) from Arabic. In works written by Musalmāns, such as the *Yūsuf Zulaikhā* above mentioned, there are whole passages of which the vocabulary is really more Persian than Kāshmīrī, strings of nouns and adjectives taken from the former language being merely held together by some verb belonging to the latter. In fact, such Kāshmīrī is an exact counterpart of the high literary Urdū fashionable a generation ago in Lucknow. To have included all such Persian words in this Dictionary would have uselessly increased the bulk of the work, and have given little help to the student. Such words will be found in any good Hindōstānī Dictionary, and it is not probable that any person will study Kāshmīrī who has not a certain acquaintance either with that language or with Persian. I have therefore endeavoured to admit to the pages of this Dictionary only such Persian words as are in general use by all classes, and I have been strict even in regard to them. I have included all Persian words registered by my Paṇḍits, and also all those to be found in the Proverbs contained in Dr. Hinton Knowles' book, as well as in the vocabularies already mentioned, and I believe that this will be found to give a very fair selection. On the other hand, there are no doubt hundreds of Persian and Arabic words in such poems as the *Yūsuf Zulaikhā*, which will not be found in the following pages.

Kāshmīrīs use three alphabets for writing their language. Hindūs as a rule employ either the Śāradā or the Nāgarī character, and Musalmāns the Persian. The spelling of Kāshmīrī words written in the Persian character has the advantage of being fairly constant, but the alphabet is quite unsuited for illustrating the complicated vowel sounds of the language. I have therefore decided not to use it except in the case of words borrowed from Persian. Even such words, when forming part of the Hindū vocabulary, and evidenced as such by being included in the Pandits' slips, are also written in Nāgarī. As for the Śāradā character, no types are available, nor, as a rule, are European students familiar with it, and I have therefore written all words not purely Musalmān in Nāgarī. But in this case another difficulty has arisen. No two Hindūs spell Kāshmīrī alike in that form of script. Every man is a law unto himself. I have in my possession two Nāgarī manuscripts of the same work—the *Śiva Pariṇaya*; and as an example of the various modes of spelling I here give the same passage transcribed from each.

MS. A. इन्द्राज़स् व्यलि खंतु अन्धकारो । ज़ोरनति गोस् लूरपारयो ॥
MS. B. इन्द्राजस इलि खुत् अन्द्कार । जुरन्ति गुस लोरपारयु ॥

MS. A. स्वकलाव् थन कुख च्ह बवच्यनहारो । महागणपत ध्यान दारयो ॥
MS. B. मुक्लाव् तन क्योख् चूह भखच्यनहार । महागणपत ध्यान दारयु ॥

Now a dictionary must follow one system of spelling throughout, and I have, accordingly, in the present work followed, with one or two slight alterations, that of Īśvara Kaula, the best and most logical of all those used for Kāshmīrī. But it is obvious that, however excellent its system of spelling may be, a dictionary that follows the conventional order of the Nāgarī alphabet will be of little use to the student of works that diverge so widely from the standard as does MS. B. Twelve out of the fifteen words given in the extract would not be found in their proper places, and would have to be searched for under another orthography. It will be observed from a comparison of the two extracts that most of the variations occur in the representation of vowel sounds. Consonantal variations are few, and can easily be made subject to one or two general rules. This is true of all systems. After much consideration and many experiments, I therefore decided, as the most practical course, to make the romanized transliteration the basis of the alphabetical order, and to arrange the words in the approximate order of the English consonants, without any regard to the vowels. Thus, whether a word is spelt **kōmᵘ**, **kom**, **kāmu**, **kömᵘ**, or **kạ̄mi**, it will occupy the same place in the Dictionary, its place being determined by the **k** and the **m** and by nothing else. Only in those cases in which several words have all the same consonants, and differ only in their vocalization, will the order of the vowels be taken into account. As regards words beginning with vowels, these are all grouped together at the beginning, the order in the group being determined by the consonants. Then will follow all words beginning with **b**, then those beginning with **c**, and so on. In order to serve as a check against misprints, after every Kāshmīrī word in the roman character, I have given it again either in the Nāgarī character, according to the spelling of Īśvara Kaula, or, in the case of words directly borrowed from Persian, in the Persian character. This is usually followed by its Sanskrit translation and then by its meaning in English.

The following is the order of the vowels when appearing in different words of which the consonantal skeleton is the same: ᵃ, ᵃ̈, **a, ạ, ȧ, ā; ai; au**; ᵉ, **e, ẹ, ė, ē**; ⁱ, **i, ị; ᵒ, o, ọ, ȯ, ō, o, ō, ȯ, ö**; ᵘ, **u, ū,** ᵘ̈, **ü, ṻ.**[1] *Anunāsika* is represented by ˜, and does not affect the order of words. *Anusvāra* si represented by **m** or **n** according to pronunciation. The Sanskrit vowels **ṛu** (ऋ) and **ṛĕ** (modified ऋ) are arranged (in the forms, respectively, of **ru** and **rĕ**) among consonants under **r**, with which, in writing, they are quite commonly confounded.

The following is the order of the consonants: **b, c (ch), d** and **ḍ, f, g, h, j, k (kh), l, m, n, ñ, p (ph), r, s (sh), t (th)** and **ṭ (ṭh), ʦ (ʦh), v** (or **w**), **y, z.** But the following points must be noted. The aspirates **ch, kh, ph, th,** and **ṭh,** and also the sibilant **sh,** appear in their English alphabetical order. Thus **ch** comes between **cg** and **cj,** and **sh** between **sg** and **sj** (vowels being neglected as usual). I would draw especial attention to this, as I find that some who have consulted the Dictionary have been misled by failing to remember that, in the case of **ch, kh, ph, sh, ʦh, ṭh,** and **ʃh,** for the purposes of English alphabetical sequence, these respective groups have each been dissolved into its component *typographical* parts, and are not to be considered as so many single letters, as in the Nāgarī छ्, ख्, फ्, ष्, ʦ्, ठ्, and क्ष् respectively.

[1] It will be observed that these are separated into groups, each separated by a semicolon. I must confess that, when the consonantal framework of a number of words has been the same, I have not always exactly followed the order of the vowels within each group, being sometimes led to disregard that by practical questions of convenience of reference. This will not, I hope, give rise to any serious misapprehension.

The letter **n** represents the Arabic ں and the Nāgarī न्. It also represents (in Kāshmīrī words) the Nāgarī ङ्, ञ्, and ण्, when these are compounded with another consonant of the same class. Thus, ङ्ग **nga**, ञ्च **nca**, ण्ट **nṭa**. The letters ङ and ण occur in Kāshmīrī only in such circumstances. They never, except in paṇḍits' 'learned' spelling, stand alone. In quoting Sanskrit words the usual transliteration (**ṅa**, **ña**, and **ṇa**) is, of course, observed. When the Nāgarī letter ञ् stands alone in a Kāshmīrī word it has nearly the sound of **ny**, and is represented in the Persian character by ۑ. In this Dictionary it is represented by **ñ**, as in ञॅञ **běñě**. This **ñ** is not classed for purposes of alphabetical order with **n**, but comes after it as a distinct letter. This is rendered necessary by the fact that many people actually represent **ñ** by **ny**, and to class it with **n** would cause great confusion. On the other hand, for the purpose of alphabetical order, **d** and **ḍ** are classed as the same letter, and so are **t** (including **th**) and **ṭ** (including **ṭh**). The letters **v** and **w** are for the purpose of alphabetical order treated as the same letter.

The letter **sh** represents the Persian ش, and also two distinct Nāgarī (or Śāradā) letters, viz. श् and ष्. Of the two latter, ष् is merely a grammarian's figment, used by some paṇḍits in writing words derived from Sanskrit words containing it. Thus such persons write **pōsh**, a flower, पोष्, not पोश्, because it is derived from पुष्प. In Kāshmīrī श् and ष् are both pronounced *sh*, as in 'shine', and there is no danger in representing them both in the roman character by **sh**, as the Nāgarī spelling is also given in every case. To write **ś** and **ṣ** would only puzzle those who read texts edited on the usual system of representing the sound by **sh**. In transliterating Sanskrit words, I of course retain the customary **ś** and **ṣ**.

The character **ʦ** is an innovation. It represents the affricative sound of **c** represented in Nāgarī by च and in the Persian character by چ, which is very common in Kāshmīrī and other languages of North-Western India. I have introduced the character **ʦ** in order to show that in the vernacular character the sound is represented by one letter, and also to distinguish it from **ts** (त्स, تس), an altogether different sound. Its aspirated form is **ʦh**, which is sounded as **ts** + ह, not as **t** + **sh**.

Such omissions as have suggested themselves after the completion of the work and all errata observed in the course of printing are added at the end under the heads of 'Addenda' and 'Corrigenda' respectively.

I must conclude with an expression of grateful thanks to those to whom I am indebted. First of all, I must name Dr. Ernest Neve and Dr. H. E. Rawlence of the Kashmīr C.M.S. Hospital who often gave me generous help on doubtful points submitted to them. I fear that not seldom I must have interrupted one or other in the midst of far more important tasks, but they never allowed me to feel that I was imposing on their inexhaustible kindness. Again, to Professor Sten Konow, of Oslo, and to Dr. L. Barnett, of the British Museum, I am under heavy obligations for the unvarying friendship with which they helped me in the correction of proofs, and in the elucidation of obscurities in the Sanskrit of the Paṇḍits' explanations.

I also owe a heavy debt of gratitude to Professor Nityânanda Śāstrī of the Śrī Pratāp College, Śrīnagar, for much help in explaining difficult points in Kāshmīrī idiom and meaning that baffled my unaided knowledge. After the death of my Assistant, Mahāmahôpâdhyāya Mukunda Rāma Śāstrī, this gentleman placed all the resources of his great learning at my disposal. He even wrote for me a commentary on an ancient Kāshmīrī work—the *Mahā-naya-prakāśa*—which I found most valuable in elucidating the history of the language.[1]

By the regretted death of Mahāmahôpâdhyāya Mukunda Rāma Śāstrī, I lost a valuable coadjutor, possessed of a unique knowledge of his native language in all its forms, ancient and modern. It was with him that I began my studies of Kāshmīrī, when at the end of the last century he came to me in the hot plains of Patna, and spent there many months far from his native land of mountain and snow. After his return home, for more than twenty years, he helped me in editing Kāshmīrī texts and in the preparation of this dictionary, and before I lost his services he had completed the last slips upon which the latter has been based. It is with genuine sorrow that I recognize that he did not live to see the completed sheets of the work on which he spent such fruitful labour.

[1] See the account of this work in the *Memoirs* of the A.S.B., vol. xi (1929), pp. 73 ff.

GRAMMATICAL NOMENCLATURE

As Kāshmīrī grammars differ in the nomenclature of the various forms of the parts of speech, I give below a series of tables of the declension and conjugation of the language showing the names adopted in the following pages for each form. The names are those employed in my *Kāshmīrī Manual*, to which reference should be made for further particulars. In grammars of allied forms of speech it is customary to make out, with the help of postpositions, a long array of cases for the nouns, but here this is quite unnecessary. The Kāshmīrī noun has only four cases, the nominative, the dative, the agent, and the ablative, and other relations are indicated by postpositions or prepositions governing one or other of the three latter.[1] When a noun presents any peculiarities I have endeavoured to show them so far as my knowledge extended. As all nouns of the first and second declensions are masculine, and all those of the third and fourth declensions are feminine, it has not been necessary to state the declension of any noun as well as its gender. The grammars teach that the second declension consists of all masculine nouns in ᵘ-*mātrā*, and the third of all feminine nouns in ᵎ-*mātrā* or ᵘ-*mātrā*. The first and fourth include all the rest. Adjectives, whose nominatives masculine end in ᵘ-*mātrā*, are declinable, and others are, as a rule, indeclinable. This being a general law, it has not been considered advisable to waste space by stating the fact in each case. When an adjective is declinable its feminine is recorded unless this is quite regular. An adjective used as a substantive is declined as such. In the case of verbs I usually show their first and second past participles, or, in the case of verbs of the third conjugation, their second past participles only, and also any other irregular or difficult forms. The information regarding the feminines of adjectives comes from the Paṇḍits' slips. For the rest I am myself responsible. Īśvara Kaula's *Kaśmīra-śabdâmṛta* has been my authority in all doubtful cases.

DECLENSION OF NOUNS AND PRONOUNS

	First Declension Animate (Masculine)	First Declension Inanimate (Masculine)	Second Declension Animate (Masculine)	Second Declension Inanimate (Masculine)	Third Declension (Feminine)	Fourth Declension (Feminine)
	Thief.	*House.*	*Horse.*	*Bracelet.*	*Girl.*	*Garland.*
Singular.						
Nominative .	**tsūr**	**gara**	**gurᵘ**	**korᵘ**	**kūrᵘ**	**māl**
Dative. . .	**tsūras**	**garas**	**guris**	**karis**	**kōrĕ**	**māli**
Agent . . .	**tsūran**	**garan**	**gurⁱ**	**kȧrⁱ**	**kōri**	**māli**
Ablative . .	**tsūra**	**gara**	**guri**	**kari**	**kōri**	**māli**
Genitive . .	**tsūra-sondᵘ**	**garukᵘ**	**gurⁱ-sondᵘ**	**karyukᵘ**	**kōrĕ-hondᵘ**	**māli-hondᵘ**
Plural.						
Nominative .	**tsūr**	**gara**	**gurⁱ**	**kȧrⁱ**	**kōrĕ**	**māla**
Dative . .	**tsūran**	**garan**	**gurĕn**	**karĕn**	**kōrĕn**	**mālan**
Agent and Ablative	**tsūrau**	**garau**	**guryau**	**karyau**	**kōryau**	**mālau**
Genitive . .	**tsūran-hondᵘ**	**garan-hondᵘ**	**gurĕn-hondᵘ**	**karĕn-hondᵘ**	**kōrĕn-hondᵘ**	**mālan-hondᵘ**

[1] In the tables of the noun I have shown the genitive as an additional case. Really, for this case, there are two postpositions, *sondᵘ* (or *hondᵘ*), which governs the dative, and *ukᵘ*, which governs the ablative. As there are irregularities in suffixing these postpositions, I have included them merely for the sake of convenience, and to distinguish between the animate and inanimate masculine genitive.

PRONOUNS

A. Personal.

1. **bŏh,** I.
2. **tˢh,** thou.
3. **suh, sa, tih,** he, she, it.

B. Possessive.

1. **myônᵘ,** my; **sônᵘ,** our.
2. **chyônᵘ,** thy; **tuhondᵘ,** your.
3. **támⁱ-sondᵘ, tasondᵘ, tas,** his, hers; **tamyukᵘ,** its; **timan-hondᵘ, tihondᵘ,** their.

C. Demonstrative.

Proximate. **yih,** this.
Mediate. **huh, hŏh,** that (within sight).
Remote. **suh, sa, tih,** that (not within sight).

D. Relative. **yus, yŏssa, yih,** who, which, what.

E. Interrogative. **kus? kŏssa? kyāh?** who? which? what?

F. Indefinite. **kūh, kūtshāh, kāh, kātshāh,** anyone, some one; **kēh, kētshāh,** anything, something.

G. Reflexive. **pān,** self.

H. Pronominal Suffixes

Case	First Person	Second Person	Third Person
Nominative singular	**s**	**kh**	None
Accusative singular	**m**	**th**	**n**
Genitive and dative singular	**m**	**y**	**s**
Agent singular	**m**	**th, y**	**n**
Plural (all cases)	None	**wa**	**kh**

CONJUGATION OF VERBS

First Conjugation: All Transitive and Impersonal Verbs; e.g. **karun,** to make.
Second Conjugation: About sixty-five Intransitive Verbs; e.g. **bŏvun,** to become.
Third Conjugation: All other Intransitive Verbs; e g. **wuphun,** to fly.

A. FORMS COMMON TO ALL THREE CONJUGATIONS

Examples given only of the First Conjugation.

Root. **KAR,** make.
Infinitive. Masculine, **karun, karunᵘ,** or **karonᵘ**; feminine, **karüñᵘ**; to make, the act of making.
Present Participle. **karān,** making.
Future Passive Participle. **karun, karunᵘ,** or **karonᵘ,** about to be made, meet to be made.
Impersonal Future Participle. **karanī,** it is to be made.
Conjunctive Participle. **karith,** having made.
Negative Conjunctive Participle. **karanay,** not having made.
Frequentative Participle. **kárⁱ kárⁱ,** making repeatedly.
Adverbial Participle. **karönⁱ,** while making.
Nouns of Agency. 1 **karawunᵘ,** 2 **karanwôlᵘ,** a maker, one who makes.

Indicative

Present. **bŏh chus karān,** I am making, I make.
Imperfect. **bŏh ôsus karān,** I was making.
Future **bŏh kara,** I shall make (also used as Present Indicative and as Present Conditional).
Durative Future. **bŏh āsa karān,** I shall be making.

CONDITIONAL.

Present. **bŏh kara,** I may make, (if) I make.
Future. **bŏh āsa karān,** (if) I be making.
Past. **bŏh karahö,** (if) I had made, I should have made (if).
Durative Past. **bŏh āsahö karān,** (if) I had been making, I should have been making (if).

IMPERATIVE.

Present. **kar,** make thou!
Polite. **karta,** please make!
Future. **kàr^{i}zi,** thou shouldst make!
Past. **kàr^{i}zihē,** thou shouldst have made!
Durative. **ās karān,** keep thou making, make thou a practice of making!

BENEDICTIVE. **karĕkh,** mayst thou make!

B. CONJUGATIONAL FORMS

	FIRST CONJUGATION	SECOND CONJUGATION	THIRD CONJUGATION
1st Past Participle	**kor^{u},** made (lately)	**bǫ̆v^{u},** become (lately)	None
2nd Past Participle	**karyōv,** made (time indefinite)	**bŏvyōv,** become (time indefinite)	**wuphyōv,** flown (lately)
3rd Past Participle	**karyāv,** made (long ago)	**bŏvyāv,** become (long ago)	**wuphyāv,** flown (time indefinite)
4th Past Participle	None	None	**wuphiyāv,** flown (long ago)
1st Perfect Participle	**kor^{u}mot^{u},** made (lately)	**bǫ̆v^{u}mot^{u},** become (lately)	None
2nd Perfect Participle	**karyōmot^{u},** made (time indefinite)	**bŏvyōmot^{u},** become (time indefinite)	**wuphyōmot^{u},** flown (lately)
3rd Perfect Participle	**karyāmot^{u},** made (long ago)	**bŏvyāmot^{u},** become (long ago)	**wuphyāmot^{u},** flown (time indefinite)
4th Perfect Participle	None	None	**wuphiyāmot^{u},** flown (long ago)

1st Past . . .	**mĕ korum,** I made (lately)	**bŏh bǫ̆vus,** I became (lately)	None
2nd Past . .	**mĕ karyōm,** I made (time indefinite)	**bŏh bŏvyōs,** I became (time indefinite)	**bŏh wuphyōs,** I flew (lately)
3rd Past .	**mĕ karyam,** I made (long ago)	**bŏh bŏvyās,** I became (long ago)	**bŏh wuphyās,** I flew (time indefinite)
4th Past . . .	None	None	**bŏh wuphiyās,** I flew (long ago)
Perfect . . .	**mĕ chum kor^{u}mot^{u},** I have made	**bŏh chus bǫ̆v^{u}mot^{u},** I have become	**bŏh chus wuphyōmot^{u},** I have flown
Pluperfect . .	**mĕ ôsum kor^{u}mot^{u},** I had made	**bŏh ôsus bǫ̆v^{u}mot^{u},** I had become	**bŏh ôsus wuphyōmot^{u},** I had flown
Future Perfect and Perfect Conditional	**mĕ āsĕm kor^{u}mot^{u},** I shall have made, I may have made, etc.	**bŏh āsa bǫ̆v^{u}mot^{u},** I shall have become, I may have become, etc.	**bŏh āsa wuphyōmot^{u},** I shall have flown, I may have flown, etc.

THE KĀSHMĪRĪ ALPHABET IN THE ROMAN CHARACTER WITH

A. *VOWELS*

Letter	Nāgarī Equivalent	Persian Equivalent	As in
a	◌ (medial only)	◌َ	**bʰh**, ब्ह, چھ
ȧ	◌ (medial only)	◌َ	**ȧndʰrⁱ**, अन्द्रि, اَندَرِ
a	अ	ا, ◌َ	**abal**, अबल, اَبَل
ạ	अ, ◌	ا, ◌َ	**ạdʰrun**, अद्रुन, اَدرُن ; **gạnzʰr**, गञ्र, گنْزَر
ȧ	अ, ◌	ا, ◌َ	**ȧsⁱ**, अ॒सि, اَسِ ; **kȧrⁱ**, क॒रि, کَرِ
ā	आ, ◌ा	آ	**āb**, आब्, آب ; **kāṭh**, काठ्, کاٹھ
ai	ऐ, ◌ै	◌َي, اَي	**aiṭh**, ऐठ्, اَیٹھ ; **mail**, मैल्, مَیل
au	औ, ◌ौ	◌َو	**gauv**, गौव्, گَوو
ă	◌॒	◌ٕ	**baṇᵃrāwun**, बञ्राउन्, بنْراوُن
ĕ	य (after a consonant) or अ (after certain consonants)	◌ٕ	**vĕth**, व्यठ्, وِتھ ; **bĕñĕ**, व्यञ, بِنہ. Initial य, or य after a vowel, is **yĕ**, as in **yĕmis**, यमिस्, یِمس ; **biyĕ**, बियॅ, بِیہ
ẹ̆	य॒ (after a consonant) or अ॒ (after certain consonants)	◌ٕ	**vẹ̆ṭʰarun**, व॒ट्हरुन्, وِٹھَرُن
ĕ̆	ditto	◌ٕ	**ṭĕ̆ṭʰᵘ**, ट्यटू, ٹِٹ
ē	◌ै (never initial)	◌ِي	**mēl**, मेल्, میل
i	◌ि ,, ,,	◌ٕ	**ȧsⁱ**, अ॒सि, اَسِ
i	◌ि ,, ,,	◌ٕ	**nishĕ**, निश्, نِشہ
ī	◌ी ,, ,,	◌ِي	**shīn**, शीन्, شِین
o	◌ॊ (medial only)	◌ُ	**dᵒnᵘ**, दुनु, دُن
ŏ	व (after a consonant)	◌ُ	**dŏd**, द्वद्, دُد
o̤	व॒ ,, ,,	◌ُ	**gọ̈nᵘ**, ग्वनु, گُن
ŏ	व॒ ,, ,,	◌ُ	**shŏpᵘ**, छ्वपू, چھُپ
o	अ, ◌ॊ	◌ُ	**ogun**, अगुन्, اُگُن ; **boḍᵘ**, बडु, بُڈ
ō	औ, ◌ो	و, او	**ōr**, ओर्, اور ; **pōsh**, पोश्, پوش
ô	औ, ◌ो	و, او	**ôsᵘ**, ओसु, اوس ; **môlᵘ**, मोलु, مول
ö	आ, ◌ॊ	آ (initial and medial)	**ös**, आस्, آس ; **möl**ⁱ, मालि, مآلِ
u	◌ु (never initial)	*omitted*	**korᵘ**, कर्, کُر
u	◌ु ,, ,,	◌ُ	**kus**, कुस्, کُس
ū	◌ू ,, ,,	◌ُو	**sūr**, सूर्, سُور
ü	◌ू or ◌ॊ ,, ,,	*omitted*, or ◌ٕ	**kürᵘ**, कर्, کَر ; **abạdᵘrᵘ**, अबद्रु, اَبدِر
ü	अ, ◌ॊ	ا, ◌َ	**üñᵘ**, अञू, اَنِ ; **büḍᵘ**, बडू, بَڈ
ū	ऊ, ◌ॊ	ی	**sūty**, सूत्य्, سبت

The nasalization indicated in the Nāgarī character by *anunāsika* (◌ँ) is represented in the roman character by the sign ~ over the nasalized vowel. Thus आँ ā̃, and so on. This does not affect the alphabetical order. *Anusvāra* (◌ं) is represented by **m** or **n** according to its sound. In Kāshmīrī words it occurs only as a *compendium scripturæ* for a nasal before a consonant of the same class. Thus, मंडु for मण्डु **mǫ̈ṇḍᵘ**.

B. *CONSONANTS*

Letter	Nāgarī Equivalent	Persian Equivalent	As in
b	ब	ب	bod̤u, बोदु, بُدّ
c	च	چ	cāl, चाल, چال
ch	छ	چھ	chuh, छुह, چھ
d	द	د	dah, दह, دَہ
ḍ	ड	ڈ	ḍar, डर, ڈر
f	*see* ph		
g	ग	غ, گ	gaṭshun, गट्शुन, گَچھُن ; galatī, गलती, غلَطي
h	ह	ھ, ح	hān, हान, هان ; hāl, हाल, حال
j	ज	ج	jān, जान, جان
k	क	ق, ک	kath, कथ, کَتھ ; köyim, कायिम, قآئم
kh	ख	ک, کھ, ح	khasun, खसुन, کھسُن ; krakh, क्रख, کرَک ; khörij, खारिज, خآرِج
l	ल	ل	ladun, लदुन, لَدُن
m	म	م	manz, मञ्ज, مَنز
n	न, ङ, ण	ن	nākāra, नाकार, ناکارَہ ; wungun, वुङ्गुन, وُنگُن ; gaṇḍun, गण्डुन, گنڈُن
ñ	ञ	نِ	añĕgoṭu, अञगोटु, اینگُٹ
p	प	پ	poṭu, पोटु, پُٹ
ph, f	फ	ف, پ, پھ	phērun, फेरुन, پھیرُن ; rŏph, र्वफ, رُپ ; phaisala (faisala), फैसल, فَیصَلہ
r	र	ر	rŏph, र्वफ, رُپ
s	स	ص, ث, س	sônu, सोनु, سون ; wöris, वारिस, وآرِث ; phaisala, फैसल, فَیصَلہ
sh	श, ष	ش	shīn, शीन, شِین ; pōsh, पोष, پوش
t	त	ط, ت	tulun, तुलुन, تُلُن ; khötara, खातर, خآطَرہ
ṭ	ट	ٹ	gāṭulu, गाटुलु, گاٹُل
th	थ	ت, تھ	thakun, थकुन, تھکُن ; rāth, राथ, رات
ṭh	ठ	ٹ, ٹھ	ṭhagun, ठगुन, ٹھگُن ; achīṭh, अछीठ, اچھِیٹ
ts	च्छ	چ	tsʰh, च्छ, چھ
tsh	छ	چ, چھ	gaṭshun, गट्शुन, گَچھُن ; raṭsh, रट्श, رچ
v *or* w	व (never second member of a conjunct)	و	wāṭul, वाटुल, واٹُل ; vĕth, व्यथ, وِتھ
y	य (never second member of a conjunct)	ي	yih, यिह, یہ
z	ज़	ظ, ض, ذ, ز	zānun, ज़ानुन, زانُن ; ozur, अज़ुर, عُذر ; arz, अर्ज़, عَرض ; nazar, नज़र, نَظر

As regards consonants generally, the *virāma* has been omitted in the second column to avoid typographical complications. Kāshmirī has no aspirated sonants (**gh**, **jh**, **ḍh**, **dh**, or **bh**). The only consonants that it possesses which are strange to the Nāgarī alphabet are the affricatives, ज़ **tsa**, छ **tsha**, and ज़ **za**. Their corresponding nasal is न **na**; thus, न्ट्स **ntsa**, न्छ **ntsha**, and न्ज़ **nza**; but when, according to the laws of phonetic mutation, dentals are changed to affricatives, the dental न **na** is changed to the palatal ञ **ña**, which some native scribes then write as ञ्. The Sanskrit vowel ऋ **ṛ** occurs only in words written by paṇḍits, and directly borrowed by them from that language. In Kāshmirī it always becomes **ru** or (when epenthetically modified) **rĕ**. Hence, in this dictionary, it is, for purposes of alphabetical sequence, treated as identical with **ru**, **rĕ**, under the consonant **r**. The Arabic *'ain* (ع) is always dropped in words borrowed by Kāshmirī, though retained in writing when the Persian character is employed, as in عُذر, عَرض above.

ABBREVIATIONS

N.B.—Abbreviations of adjectives may also be used as abbreviations of the corresponding adverbs.

ab. = above.
abbr. = abbreviated.
abl. = ablative.
abs. = abstract.
acc. = accusative.
act. = active.
adj. = adjective.
adv. = adverb.
aff. = affix
ag. = case of the agent.
agric. = agricultural.
an. = animate.
anon. = anonymous.
art. = article.
auxil = auxiliary.

bel. = below.
ben. = benedictive mood.
B.Gr. = Burkhard, *Das Verbum, die Nomina, und die Praepositionen der Kâçmîrisprache*; the translation by G. A. Grierson, reprinted from the *Indian Antiquary*, is the edition quoted

card = cardinal numeral.
caus. = causal.
cf. = confer, compare.
c.g. *or* com. gen. = common gender.
col. *a* = left hand column of a page
col. *b* = right-hand column of a page.
coll = colloquial
com = commonly.
comm. = commentary.
comp = compound.
compar = comparative degree
comp. p.p. = compound past participle.
con = concrete.
cond. = conditional.
conj. = conjugation.
conj part. = conjunctive participle.
conjunct. = conjunction
cons. = consonant
constr. = construction.
cont. = contemptuous.
contr = contracted *or* contraction.
cor. = corrupt.
corr. = correct
correl = correlative *or* correlative pronoun.

D. = Drew, *Jummoo and Kashmir Territories.*
dat = dative.
decl = declension.
defect. = defective.
dem. = demonstrative pronoun.
den. = denominative.
der. = derivation *or* derivative.
dim. = diminutive.
dir. = direct.
dur. = durative.

e.g. = exempli gratiâ, for example.
El. = Elmslie, *Kashmîrî Vocabulary.*
emph. = emphatic.
esp. = especial.
etym. = etymology.
euph. = euphonic.
exam. = example.
exc. = except *or* exception.

f. *or* fem. = feminine.
fac. = facetious.
fig. = figurative.
fr. = from.
freq. = frequentative
fut = future.
fut. p.p. = future passive participle.

gen. = genitive.
gend. = gender.
genl. = general.
geog. = geographical
gram. = grammatical.
Gr.Gr. = Grierson, *Essays on Kaçmîrî Grammar*
Gr.M. = Grierson, *Kâshmîrî Manual*

H. = *Hâtim's Tales*, collected by Sir Aurel Stein and edited and translated by Sir George Grierson (London, 1923).

ib. = ibidem, in the same place as the preceding.
id. = idem, the same meaning as that of the preceding word
I.K. = *Kaśmîra-śabdâmṛta* of Îśvara Kaula, edited by G. A. Grierson (Calcutta, 1898).
impers. = impersonal.
impf. = imperfect tense.
impve = imperative mood.
inan. = inanimate.
incorr. = incorrect.
ind = indicative mood.
indecl = indeclinable.
indef. = indefinite.
inf. = infinitive.
instr. = instrumental.
intens. = intensitive.
inter. = interrogative *or* interrogative pronoun.
interj = interjection.
intr. = intransitive.
introd. = introduction.
i.q. = id quod, the same as
irr. = irregular.

K. = *Śrî-Kṛṣṇâvatâra-carita* or *Śrî-Kṛṣṇâvatâra-lîlâ* of Dîva-nâtha, edited and translated by Sir George Grierson (Calcutta, 1928).
K.Pr. = Knowles, *Dictionary of Kashmiri Proverbs.*
Ksh. = Kâshmîrî.

L. = Lawrence, *The Valley of Kashmir.*
l. = line.
lit. = literally.
loc. = locative.
L.V. = *Lallâ-Vâkyâni*, edited by Sir George Grierson and Dr. L. Barnett (London, 1920).

m. *or* masc. = masculine.
m.c. = metri causa, for the sake of metre.
med. = medical.
met = metaphorical.
meton = metonymical.
myth. = mythological.

N. = name
n. *or* neut. = neuter.
n.ag. = nomen agentis, noun of agency.
neg = negative.
nom. = nominative.
num. = numeral.

obj. = object.
obl. = oblique
obs. = obsolete.
obsc. = sensu obsceno.
onomat. = onomatopoeic
opp. to = opposed to.
ord = ordinal numeral.
orig = original.

p. = page.
part. = participle.
pass. = passive.
past = past tense.
1 past = first past tense, and so on.
perf. = perfect.
pers. = person.
phon. = phonetic.
phr. = phrase.
pl. *or* plur. = plural.
pleon. = pleonastic.
plup. = pluperfect.
poet. = poetical.
pol. = polite.
postpos. = postposition.
p.p. = past participle.
1 p.p. = first past participle, and so on.
pphr. = periphrastic.
prec. = precative.
pref. = prefix.
prep. = preposition.
pres. = present.
pres.-fut. = present-future.
prim. = primary.
priv. = privative.
prob. = probably.
pron. = pronoun *or* pronominal
prop. = properly.
prov. = proverb.
pt. = particle.

qual. = quality *or* qualitative
quant. = quantity *or* quantitative.
q.v. = quod vide, which see.

Rām. = *Śrî-Rāmâvatâra-carita* of Divâkara-Prakâśa Bhaṭṭa, edited by Sir George Grierson (Calcutta, 1930).
Rām. P. = Printed edition of the above, in the Persian character. See Concordance, pp. xvii ff.
red. = redundant.
redupl. = reduplication *or* reduplicated.
refl. = reflexive.
reg. = regular.
rel. = relative.
resp. = respective
RT. = *Râja-Taraṅgiṇî*, ed. Sir Aurel Stein.
RT.Tr. = Translation of *Râja-Taraṅgiṇî* by Sir Aurel Stein. The books of the poem are quoted in small roman numerals; thus, i, ii, iii. The volumes are quoted in large roman numerals; thus, I, II.

scl. = scilicet, to be understood.
sec. = secondary.
sen. = sentence.
sg. *or* sing. = singular.
Śiv. = *Śiva-parinaya* of Kṛṣna Râzdân, edited by Sir George Grierson (Calcutta, 1924).

Skt. = Sanskrit.
st. = stem.
subj. = subjunctive.
subst. = substantive.
suff. = suffix.
superl. = superlative degree.
s.v. = sub voce, under the word.

tech. = technical.
term. = termination.
tr. = transitive.
transl. = translated *or* translation.

unphon. = unphonetic.
u.w. = used with.

v. = vide, see.
vb. = verb.
vb. intr. = intransitive verb.
vb.n. = verbal noun.
vb. suff. = verbal suffix.
vb. tr. = transitive verb.
vill. = used in villages, rural.
voc. = vocative.
vr.l. = varia lectio, different reading.
vs. = verse.
vulg. = vulgar.

W. = Wade, *Kashmîrî Grammar.*
wom. = used by women.

YZ. = Kâshmîrî version of *Yûsuf and Zulaikhâ*, ed. Burkhard.

- indicates a compound word of which the first word is to be supplied, as indicated in the first word of the paragraph in which it occurs.
— indicates that the leading word is to be repeated, but as an independent word, and not as the first member of a compound.
-° at the end of a compound.
°- at the beginning of a compound.
+ with.
± with or without.
& and.
&c. et cetera, and so forth.
√ root.

Nouns substantive are quoted in the nom sg., or, when only used in the plural, in the nom. pl.

Adjectives are quoted in nom. sg. masc.

Pronouns are quoted in the nom. sg. Those pronouns which distinguish between animate and inanimate forms are quoted in the nom. sg. inan. Thus, **suh** सुह will be found under the inanimate form **tih** तिह. Cross-references are given in such cases.

Verbs whose roots end in consonants are quoted in the infinitive in **un**. The few verbs whose roots end in vowels are quoted in the infinitive in **nu**. They are as follows: **khyonu** ख्यनु, to eat, **cyonu** च्यनु, to drink; **hyonu** ह्यनु, to take; **pyonu** प्यनु, to fall; **ʒyonu** ज़्यनु, to be born; **dyunu** दिनु, to give, **nyunu** निनु, to take; and **yunu** यिनु, to come.

The verb substantive is quoted under **chuh** छुह, the pres. masc. sg. 3.

CONCORDANCE TO THE TWO VERSIONS OF THE ŚRĪ-RĀMÂVATĀRA-CARITA

So far as I can ascertain, no complete manuscript copy of the *Śrī-Rāmâvatāra-carita* of Divâkara Prakāśa Bhaṭṭa exists in Kashmīr. My edition, published in the Bibliotheca Indica, is a compilation of different sections, gathered together in manuscript from various quarters. While this dictionary was in course of publication, another edition of the poem, collected in the same way, was printed in the Persian character at the Kashmīr Pratāb Steam Press in Śrīnagar (1913). It naturally differs considerably in the order of the verses, and to a certain extent in the order of the subject matter, from my text which is that to which reference is made in this dictionary. On the other hand, making due allowance for this, the wording closely agrees in the two versions. For convenience of reference, I here give a concordance, showing the page and line of the Śrīnagar edition that correspond to each verse in that of the Bibliotheca Indica.

Number of verse in Bibl. Ind. Edition.	Number of Page and Line in Śrīnagar Edition.		Number of verse in Bibl. Ind. Edition.	Number of Page and Line in Śrīnagar Edition.		Number of verse in Bibl. Ind. Edition.	Number of Page and Line in Śrīnagar Edition.		Number of verse in Bibl. Ind. Edition.	Number of Page and Line in Śrīnagar Edition.		Number of verse in Bibl. Ind. Edition.	Number of Page and Line in Śrīnagar Edition.	
	Page.	Line.		Page.	Line.		Page.	Line.		Page.	Line.		Page.	Line.
1			32	2	21	63	4	20	94	8	2	125	13	11
2			33	2	22	64	5	5	95	8	3	126	13	12
3			34	3	1	65	5	6	96	8	4	127	13	10
4			35	3	2	66	5	7	97	8	5	128	13	13
5			36	3	3	67	5	8	98	8	6	129	13	14
6			37	3	5	68	5	10	99	8	7	130	13	15
7			38	3	6	69	5	9	100	8	10	131	13	16
8			39	3	7	70	5	13	101	8	11	132	13	17
9			40	3	8	71	5	14	102	8	12	133	13	18
10	1	7	41	3	9	72	5	15	103	8	17	134	13	19
11	1	8	42	2	12	73	5	16	104	8	18	135	19	1
12	1	9	43	3	13	74	5	17	105	8	19	136	19	5
13	1	11	44	3	14	75	5	18	106	9	2	137	19	3
14	1	10	45	3	15	76	5	19	107	9	3	138	19	4
15	1	14	46	3	16	77	5	20	108	9	4	139	19	8
16	1	13	47	3	17	78	5	21	109	9	5	140	19	9
17	1	12	48	3	18	79	6	1	110	9	9	141	19	15
18	2	2	49	4	1	80	6	2	111	9	11	142	19	16
19	2	5	50	5	11	81	6	5	112	9	13	143	19	18
20	2	6	51	4	2	82	6	6	113	9	12	144	19	19
21	2	8	52	4	3	83	6	7	114	9	14	145	19	20
22	2	9	53	4	4	84	6	8	115	12	4	146	20	18
23	2	10	54	4	6	85	6	9	116	12	5-7	147	20	19
24	2	13	55	4	7	86	6	10	117	12	21	148	20	20
25	2	14	56	4	11	87	7	13	118	12	22	149	20	22
26	2	15	57	4	12	88	7	14	119	13	1	150	21	1
27	2	16	58	4	15	89	7	15	120	13	3	151	21	2
28	2	17	59	4	16	90	7	16	121	13	4	152	21	3
29	2	18	60	4	17	91	7	17	122	13	5	153	21	5
30	2	19	61	4	18	92	7	18	123	13	7	154	21	6
31	2	20	62	4	19	93	8	1	124	13	9	155	21	7

Number of verse in Bibl. Ind. Edition.	Number of Page and Line in Śrīnagar Edition.		Number of verse in Bibl. Ind. Edition.	Number of Page and Line in Śrīnagar Edition.		Number of verse in Bibl. Ind. Edition.	Number of Page and Line in Śrīnagar Edition.		Number of verse in Bibl. Ind. Edition.	Number of Page and Line in Śrīnagar Edition.		Number of verse in Bibl. Ind. Edition.	Number of Page and Line in Śrīnagar Edition.	
	Page.	Line.		Page.	Line.		Page.	Line.		Page.	Line.		Page.	Line.
156	21	8	215	25	10	274	29	18	333	43	19	392	48	9
157	21	10	216	25	14	275	29	20	334	43	21	393	48	8
158	21	11	217	25	15	276	30	4	335	43	? 22	394	48	15
159	21	12	218	25	17	277	30	8	336	44	5	395	48	16
160	21	13	219	25	19	278	30	10	337	44	1	396	48	17
161	21	14	220	25	21	279	30	12	338	44	6	397	48	18
162	21	15	221	25	22	280	30	14	339	44	7	398	48	20
163	21	16	222	26	1	281	29	22	340	44	8	399	48	22
164	21	17	223	26	2	282	30	6	341	44	9	400	48	21
165	21	18	224	26	3	283	30	18	342	44	10	401	49	1
166	21	19	225	26	4	284	30	20	343	44	11	402	49	2
167	21	20	226	26	5	285	30	22	344	44	13	403	49	3
168	21	21	227	26	7	286	31	2	345	44	18	404	49	4
169	21	22	228	26	8	287	31	4	346	44	19	405	49	8
170	22	2	229	26	9	288	31	8	347	44	20	406	49	9
171	22	3	230	26	11	289	31	10	348	44	21	407	49	10
172	22	4	231	26	12	290	31	14	349	45	2	408	49	11
173	22	5	232	26	13	291	31	18	350	45	3	409	49	13
174	22	6	233	26	14	292	31	12	351	45	4	410	49	14
175	22	7	234	26	15	293	31	22	352	45	on margin	411	49	? 17
176	22	8	235	26	16	294	32	10	353	45	6	412	49	21
177	22	10	236	26	17	295	32	12	354	45	7	413	50	1
178	22	11	237	26	18	296	29	17	355	45	8	414	50	2
179	22	12	238	26	19	297	37	15	356	45	9	415	50	? 4
180	22	13	239	26	20	298	37	18	357	45	10	416	50	5
181	22	14	240	26	21	299	37	19	358	45	11	417	50	8
182	22	16	241	26	22	300	37	20	359	45	12	418	50	9
183	22	18	242	27	1	301	37	22	360	45	13	419	50	10
184	23	8	243	27	3	302	38	1	361	45	15	420	50	11
185	23	4	244	27	4	303	38	2	362	45	20	421	50	12
186	23	5	245	27	5	304	39	10	363	45	? 22	422	50	13
187	23	6	246			305	39	12	364	46	1	423	50	14
188	23	10	247	27	6–7	306	39	13	365	46	2	424	51	9
189	23	11	248	27	9	307	39	14	366	46	4	425	51	10
190	23	12	249	27	11	308	39	16	367	46	5	426	51	? 11
191	23	18	250	27	13	309	39	17	368	46	6	427	51	12
192	23	16	251			310	39	18	369	46	8	428	51	? 13
193	23	14	252			311	39	19	370	46	9	429	51	14
194	23	19	253			312	39	21	371	46	12	430	50	15
195	23	15	254			313	42	3	372	46	13	431	52	7
196	23	1	255	28	7	314	42	4	373	46	15	432	53	14
197	23	20	256	28	8	315	42	5	374	46	16	433	53	15
198	23	21	257	28	10	316	42	6	375	46	18	434	53	16
199	24	1	258	28	11	317	42	7	376	46	20	435	53	17
200	23	22	259	28	12	318	42	8	377	46	22	436	53	18
201	24	2	260	28	16	319	42	12	378	47	5	437	53	? 20
202	24	3	261	28	20	320	42	13	379	47	2	438	53	21
203	24	4	262			321	43	2	380	47	7	439	53	22
204	24	6	263	28	22	322			381	47	8	439½	54	? 1
205	24	7	264	29	1	323	43	3	382	47	9	440½	53	22
206	24	8	265	29	12	324	43	4	383	47	10	441	54	3
207	24	9	266	29	8	325	43	7	384	47	13	442	54	4
208	24	10	267	29	6	326	43	8	385	47	14	443	54	5
209	24	11	268	29	7	327	43	9	386	47	17	444	55	18
210	24	13	269	29	9	328	43	12	387	48	1	445	55	19
211	24	16	270	29	10	329	43	15	388	48	3	446	55	20
212	24	18	271	29	13	330	43	16	389	48	5	447	55	21
213	25	8	272	29	14	331	43	17	390	48	6	448	56	1
214	25	12	273	29	17	332			391	48	7	449	56	2

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451	56	4	510			569	67	4	628	69	15	687	73	17
452	56	5	511	59	18	570	67	5	629	69	16	688	73	19
453	56	6	512	59	19	571	67	7	630	69	17	689	73	20
454	57	7	513	60	1	572	67	6	631	69	18	690	73	21
455	57	8	514	60	2	573	67	9	632	69	19	691	73	22
456	57	9	515	60	3	574	67	8	633	69	20	692	74	1
457	57	10	516	60	4	575	67	10	634	70	1	693	74	2
458	57	11	517	60	5	576	67	11	635	70	2	694	74	3
459	57	12	518	60	6	577	67	12	636	69	21	695	74	4
460	57	13	519	60	7	578	67	11	637	69	22	696	74	5
461	57	14	520	60	8	579	67	13	638	70	3	697	74	8
462	57	15	521	60	9	580	67	14	639	70	4	698	74	7
463	57	16	522	60	10	581	67	15	640	70	5	699	74	9
464	57	17	523	60	11	582	67	16	641	70	6	700	74	10
465	57	18	524	60	16	583	67	17	642	70	7	701		
466	57	19	525	60	18	584	67	18	643	70	8	702	74	16
467	57	20	526	60	19	585	67	19	644	70	9	703	74	17
468	57	21	527	60	20	586	67	20	645	70	10	704	75	3
469	57	22	528	60	21	587	67	21	646	70	11	705	75	4
470	58	1	529	60	22	588	67	22	647	70	12	706	75	7
471	58	2	530	61	1	589	68	1	648	70	13	707	75	8
472	58	3	531	61	2	590	68	2	649	70	14	708	75	5
473	58	4	532	61	3	591	68	3	650	70	16	709	75	6
474	58	5	533	61	4	592	68	4	651	70	17	710	75	9
475	58	6	534	61	6	593	68	5	652	70	18	711	75	10
476	58	7	535	61	5	594	68	6	653	70	19	712	75	11
477	58	8	536	61	7	595	68	7	654	70	20	713	75	12
478	58	9	537	61	8	596	68	8	655	70	21	714	75	13
479	58	10	538	61	9	597	68	9	656	71	20	715	75	14
480	58	11	539	61	11	598	68	10	657	71	21	716	75	15
481	58	12	540	61	10	599	68	11	658	71	22	717	75	16
482	58	13	541	61	12	600	68	12	659	72	2	718	75	17
483	58	14	542			601	68	13	660	72	1	719	75	18
484	58	15	543	61	14	602	68	14	661	72	3	720	75	19
485	58	16	544	61	19	603	68	15	662	72	4	721	75	21
486	58	17	545	61	20	604	68	16	663	72	5	722	75	22
487	58	18	546	61	21	605	68	17	664	72	6	723	76	1
488	58	19	547	61	22	606	68	18	665	72	7	724	76	2
489			548	62	1	607	68	19	666	72	8	725	76	3
490	58	20	549	62	2	608	68	20	667	72	9	726	76	4
491	58	21	550	62	3	609	68	21	668	72	10	727	76	5
492	58	22	551	62	4	610	68	22	669	72	11	728	76	6
493	59	1	552	62	5	611	69	1	670	72	12	729	76	8
494	59	2	553	62	7	612	69	2	671	72	13	730	76	9
495	59	3	554	62	8	613	69	3	672	72	14	731	76	10
496	59	4	555	62	10	614	69	5	673	72	16	732	76	12
497	59	5	556	63	11	615			674	72	18	733	76	13
498	59	6	557	63	16	616			675	72	20	734	76	14
499	59	7	558	63	17	617	69	6	676	72	22	735	76	15
500	59	8	559	63	18	618	69	7	677	73	1	736	76	16
501	59	9	560	63	20	619	69	8	678	73	3	737	76	17
502	59	10	561	64	3	620	69	9	679	73	9	738	76	18
503	59	11	562	64	4	621	69	10	680	73	11	739	76	19
504	59	12	563	64	8	622	69	11	681	73	12	740	76	20
505	59	13	564	64	9	623	69	12	682	73	13	741	76	21
506	59	14	565	64	10	624	69	13	683	73	14	742	76	22
507	59	15	566	67	1	625	69	14	684	73	15	743	77	1
508	59	16	567	67	2	626			685	73	16	744	77	2

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747	77	6	806	80	8	865	86	1	924	91	12	983	115	18
748	77	7	807	80	10	866	86	2	925	91	13	984	115	19
749	77	8	808	80	11	867	86	3	926	91	14	985	115	20
750	77	9	809	80	12	868	86	4	927	91	15	986	115	21
751	77	10	810	80	13	869	86	5	928	91	16	987	116	1
752	77	11	811	80	14	870	86	6	929	91	17	988	116	2
753	77	12	812	80	15	871	86	7	930	91	18	989	116	3
754	77	13	813	80	16	872	86	8	931	91	19	990	122	19
755	77	14	814	80	17	873	86	9	932	91	20	991	122	20
756	77	15	815	80	18	874	86	12	933	91	21	992	122	21
757	77	16	816	80	19	875	86	13	934	91	22	993	123	2
758	77	17	817	80	20	876	86	14	935	92	1	994	123	1
759	77	18	818	80	21	877	86	15	936	110	8	995	123	3
760	77	19	819	81	1	878	86	16	937	110	11	996	123	4
761	77	20	820	81	2	979	86	17	938	110	12	997	123	5
762	77	21	821	81	3	880	86	18	939	110	13	998	123	6
763	78	1	822	81	6	881	86	19	940	110	14	999	126	8
764	78	2	823	81	7	882	86	20	941	110	15	1000	126	9
765	78	4	824	81	8	883	86	21	942	110	16	1001	128	1
766	78	5	825	81	9	884	87	1	943	110	17	1002	128	2
767	78	6	826	81	10	885	87	2	944	110	18	1003	128	4
768	78	7	827	81	11	886	87	5	945	110	19	1004	128	3
769	78	8	828	81	12	887	87	6	946	110	20	1005	128	5
770	78	10	829	81	13	888	88	13	947	110	21	1006	128	6
771	78	11	830	81	14	889	88	14	948	111	1	1007	128	7
772	78	13	831	81	16	890	88	15	949	111	2	1008	128	8
773	78	14	832	81	17	891	88	16	950	111	3	1009	128	9
774	78	15	833	81	18	892	88	17	951	111	4	1010	128	10
775	78	16	834	81	19	893	88	18	952	111	5	1011		
776	78	17	835	81	20	894	88	19	953	111	6	1012	128	11
777	78	21	836	82	2	895	88	20	954	111	7	1013	128	12
778	79	1	837	82	1	896	88	21	955	111	8	1014	128	13
779	79	2	838	82	3	897	88	22	956	111	9	1015	128	14
780	79	3	839	82	4	898	89	1	957	111	10	1016	129	8
781	79	4	840	82	5	899	89	2	958	111	11	1017	129	9
782	79	5	841	82	7	900	89	3	959	111	12	1018	129	13
783	79	6	842	82	8	901	89	5	960	111	13	1019	129	10
784	79	7	843	82	9	902	89	6	961	111	14	1020	129	11
785	79	8	844	82	10	903	89	7	962	111	15	1021		
786	79	9	845	82	11	904	89	8	963	111	16	1022	129	12
787	79	10	846	82	12	905	89	9	964	111	17	1023	129	15
788	79	11	847	82	13	906	89	10	965	111	18	1024		
789	79	12	848	82	16	907	89	12	966	111	19	1025	129	14
790	79	13	849	82	17	908	89	13	967	111	21	1026	129	16
791	79	14	850	82	14	909	90	16	968	111	22	1027	129	17
792	79	15	851	82	15	910	90	19	969	111	20	1028	129	18
793	79	16	852	82	18	911	90	20	970	112	1	1029	132	18
794	79	17	853	82	19	912	91	1	971	112	2	1030	133	3
795	79	18	854	82	20	913	90	21	972	115	7	1031		
796	79	19	855	85	12	914	91	2	973	115	8	1032	133	1
797	79	20	856	85	13	915	91	3	974	115	9	1033	133	9
798	79	21	857	85	14	916	91	4	975	115	10	1034	133	= 7
798	79	22	858	85	15	917	91	5	976	115	11	1035	133	11
800	80	1	859	85	16	918	91	6	977	115	12	1036	133	13
801	80	2	860	85	17	919	91	7	978	115	13	1037	133	15
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1043	134	— 1	1101½	138	1	1160	145	10	1219	149	7	1278	152	7
1044	135	9	1102	140	1	1161	145	11	1220	149	8	1279	152	8
1045	135	10	1103	140	3	1162	145	12	1221	149	9	1280	152	9
1046	135	11	1104	140	7	1163	145	13	1222	149	10	1281	152	10
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1048	135	12	1106	140	11	1165	145	16	1224	149	17 18	1283	152	12
1049	135	13	1107			1166	145	19	1225	149	12	1284	152	13
1050	135	14	1108½	140	5	1167	146	1	1226	149	14	1285	152	14
1051	135	15	1109			1168	146	2	1227	149	16	1286	152	15
1052	135	16	1110	140	14	1169	146	3	1228	149	15	1287	152	16
1053	135	17	1111	140	15	1170	146	4	1229	149	19	1288	152	17
1054	135	18	1112	140	16	1171	146	5	1230	149	20	1289	152	18
1055	135	19	1113	140	19	1172	146	6	1231	149	21	1290	152	19
1056	135	20	1114			1173	146	7	1232	150	1	1291	152	20
1057	135	21	1115	141	18	1174	146	8	1233	150	2	1292	152	21
1058	136	1	1116	141	19	1175	146	9	1234	150	3	1293	153	1
1059	136	2	1117	142	1	1176	146	10	1235	150	4	1294	153	2
1060			1118	142	3	1177	146	11	1236	150	5	1295	153	3
1061	136	3	1119	142	5	1178	146	12	1237	150	6	1296	153	4
1062	136	4	1120	142	7	1179	146	13	1238	150	7	1297	153	5
1063	136	5	1121	142	9	1180	146	14	1239	150	8	1298	153	8
1064	136	6	1122	142	13	1181	146	16	1240	150	9	1299	153	9
1065	136	7	1123	142	11	1182	146	15	1241	150	10	1300	153	10
1066	136	8	1124	142	19	1183	146	17	1242	150	11	1301	153	12
1067	136	9	1125	142	15	1184	146	18	1243	150	12	1302	153	13
1068	136	10	1126	142	21	1185	146	19	1244	150	14	1303	153	14
1069	136	11	1127	143	1	1186	146	20	1245	150	13	1304	153	18
1070	136	12	1128	143	8	1187	146	21	1246	150	15	1305	153	19
1071	136	14	1129	143	9	1188	146	22	1247	150	17	1306	153	20
1072	136	15	1130	143	—10	1189	147	1	1248	150	18	1307	154	1
1073	136	16	1131	143	11	1190	147	2	1249	150	19	1308	154	3
1074	136	17	1132	143	12	1191	147	3	1250	150	20	1309	154	2
1075	136	18	1133	143	16	1192	147	4	1251	150	22	1310	154	4
1076	136	19	1134	143	13	1193	147	5	1252	150	21	1311		
1077			1135	143	14	1194	147	6	1253	151	1	1312	154	6
1078	136	20	1136			1195	147	7	1254	151	2	1313	154	7
1079	136	21	1137	143	18	1196	147	8	1255	151	3	1314	154	8
1080	137	1	1138	144	4	1197	147	9	1256	151	4	1315	154	9
1081	137	2	1139	144	5	1198	147	10	1257	151	8	1316		
1082	137	3	1140	144	6	1199	147	11	1258	151	9	1317	154	5
1083	137	4	1141	144	7	1200	147	12	1259	151	10	1318	154	11
1084	137	6	1142	144	8	1201	147	15	1260	151	12	1319	154	10
1085	137	7	1143			1202			1261	151	11	1320	154	12
1086	137	8	1144			1203			1262	151	15	1321	154	13
1087	137	9	1145	144	13	1204			1263	151	13	1322	154	15
1088	137	10	1146	144	14	1205	147	13	1264	151	16	1323	154	16
1089	137	11	1147	144	15	1206	147	14	1265	151	14	1324	154	18
1090	137	12	1148	144	16	1207	147	16	1266	151	17	1325	154	17
1091	137	13	1149	144	17	1208	147	17	1267	151	18	1326	154	19
1092	137	14	1150	144	18	1209	147	18	1268	151	19	1327	154	20
1093	137	15	1151	144	19	1210	147	19	1269	151	20½	1328	154	21
1094	137	16	1152	144	21	1211	147	20	1270	151	20½	1329	155	1
1095	137	17	1153	144	22	1212	147	22	1271	151	21	1330	155	5
1096	137	18	1154	145	1	1213	148	1	1272	152	1	1331	154	22
1097	137	22	1155	145	2	1214	148	2	1273	152	2	1332	155	2
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1337	155	8	1396	158	15	1455	162	2	1514	165	17	1573	168	19
1338	155	9	1397	158	17	1456	161	20	1515	165	18	1574	168	21
1339			1398	158	21	1457	161	17	1516	165	19	1575	169	1
1340			1399	159	1	1458	161	21	1517	165	20	1576	169	5
1341	155	11	1400	159	4	1459	163	3	1518			1577	169	7
1342	155	12	1401	159	5	1460	163	1	1519			1578	169	9
1343			1402	159	8	1461	162	3	1520	166	7	1579	169	11
1344	155	14	1403	159	9	1462	162	4	1521	165	21	1580	169	13
1345	155	15	1404	159	10	1463	162	5	1522	165	22	1581	169	15
1346	155	16	1405	159	12	1464	162	6	1523	166	1	1582	169	17
1347	155	17	1406	159	13	1465	162	7	1524	166	2	1583	169	21
1348	155	18	1407	159	14	1466	162	8	1525	166	3	1584		
1349	155	19	1408	159	15	1467	162	9	1526	166	6	1585	170	1
1350	155	20	1409	159	16	1468	162	10	1527	166	9	1586	170	3
1351	156	2	1410	159	17	1469	162	11	1528	166	10	1587	170	5
1352	156	3	1411	159	18	1470	162	12	1529	166	11	1588	170	7
1353	156	4	1412	159	19	1471	162	13	1530	166	12	1589	170	9
1354	156	5	1413	159	20	1472	162	14	1531	166	13	1590	170	11
1355	156	6	1414	159	21	1473	162	15	1532	166	4	1591	170	13
1356	156	7	1415	159	22	1474	162	16	1533	166	5	1592	170	19
1357	156	8	1416	160	1	1475	162	17	1534	166	15	1593	170	21
1358	156	9	1417	160	2	1476	162	18	1535	166	16	1594	171	7
1359			1418	160	3	1477			1536	166	17	1595	171	9
1360	156	12	1419	160	4	1478	163	8	1537	166	18	1596	171	11
1361	156	13	1420			1479	163	9	1538	166	19	1597	171	13
1362	156	11	1421	160	5	1480	163	7	1539	166	20	1598	171	15
1363	156	14	1422	160	6	1481	163	10	1540	166	21	1599	171	19
1364	156	15	1423	160	7	1482	163	11	1541	167	3	1600	171	17
1365	156	16	1424	160	8	1483	163	12	1542	167	? 5	1601	171	21
1366	156	17	1425	160	9	1484	163	14	1543	167	4	1602	172	3
1367	156	18	1426	160	10	1485	163	16	1544	167	6	1603	171	1
1368	156	19	1427	160	11	1486	163	18	1545	167	7	1604	171	3
1369	156	20	1428	160	12	1487	163	20	1546	167	8	1605	171	5
1370	156	22	1429	160	13	1488			1547	167	9	1606	172	1
1371	157	1	1430	160	14	1489	164	1	1548	167	10	1607	172	5
1372	157	3	1431	160	15	1490	164	3	1549	167	11	1608	172	9
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1376	157	9	1435	160	19	1494	164	11, 12,	1553	167	15	1612	172	15
1377	157	11	1436	160	20	1495		13, 14	1554	167	16	1613	172	17
1378	157	12	1437	160	21	1496	164	15	1555	167	17	1614	173	1
1379	157	13	1438	160	22	1497	164	17	1556	167	19	1615	173	5
1380	157	15	1439	161	1	1498	165	1	1557	167	20	1616	173	3
1381	157	16	1440	161	2	1499	165	2	1558	167	21	1617	173	7
1382	157	18	1441	161	3	1500	165	3	1559	168	1	1618	173	9
1383	157	17	1442	161	4	1501	165	5	1560	168	2	1619	173	11
1384	157	19	1443	161	7	1502	165	4	1561	168	3	1620	173	15
1385	157	20	1444	161	8	1503	165	6	1562	168	4	1621	173	17
1386	158	1	1445	161	9	1504	165	7	1563	168	5	1622	173	19
1387	158	2	1446	161	10	1505	165	8	1564	168	6	1623	173	21
1388	158	3	1447	161	11	1506	165	9	1565	168	7	1624	174	1
1389	158	4	1448	161	5	1507	165	10	1566	168	8	1625	174	3
1390	158	5	1449	161	12	1508	165	11	1567	168	9	1626	174	5
1391	158	6	1450	161	14	1509	165	12	1568	168	10	1627	174	7
1392	158	10	1451	161	15	1510	165	13	1569	168	11	1628	174	9

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1630	174	15	1662	176	10	1694	178	14	1726	182	19	1758	185	6
1631	174	17	1663			1695	178	15	1727	182	20	1759	185	7
1632	175	5	1664	176	11	1696	178	16	1728	182	21	1760		
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1645			1677	177	16	1709	179	7	1741	184	14	1773	134	17
1646			1678	177	18	1710	179	8	1742	184	15	1774		
1647			1679	177	19	1711	179	9	1743	184	16	1775		
1648			1680	177	20	1712	179	10	1744	184	17	1776½	134	21
1649	175	16	1681	178	1	1713	182	5	1745	184	18	1777½	135	1
1650	175	17	1682	178	2	1714	182	8	1746	184	19	1778½	135	3
1651	175	18	1683	178	3	1715	182	6	1747	185	2	1779		
1652	175	19	1684	178	4	1716	182	7	1748	184	20	1780		
1653	176	2	1685	178	6	1717	182	9	1749			1781		
1654	175	21	1686	178	7	1718	182	10	1750	185	3	1782		
1655	176	4	1687	178	8	1719	182	11	1751	185	4	1783		
1656	176	7	1688	178	9	1720	182	12	1752			1784		
1657	176	8	1689	178	10	1721	182	13	1753			1785½	135	2
1658	176	16	1690			1722	182	14	1754					
1659	176	17	1691	178	11	1723	182	15	1755					
1660	176	18	1692	178	12	1724			1756					



GEORGE ABRAHAM GRIERSON AET. 81

BORN, GLENAGEARY, 7TH JANUARY, 1851

Photograph by
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Camberley

A DICTIONARY
KASHMIRI AND ENGLISH

WORDS COMMENCING WITH VOWELS

ᵃ. This vowel (*a-mātrā*), which also occurs in P"shtō and other languages of the North-West Frontier, is pronounced as an extremely short **a.** It never begins a word. In the Nāgarī and Śāradā characters it is not represented at all, the consonants between which it occurs being compounded into one character. Thus, the word **tᵃh,** thou, is written **त्ह,** literatim **t-h,** as if with no vowel. In the printed text of the *Kaśmura-śabdâmṛta* it is represented by *virāma,* thus **त्‌ह.** In the Persian character it is represented by *zabar,* thus حَ.

This vowel occurs under two sets of circumstances. In the first it is an original vowel, inherent in the word in which it occurs, and in such cases it modifies the vowel of the preceding syllable, if any, and if that vowel is liable to modification. Thus, **a** followed by **ᵃ** becomes **ạ, ā** becomes **ö, ē** becomes **ī, ō** becomes **ū,** and so on. Examples will be found under the respective vowels. In the second set of circumstances **ᵃ** is not original, but is merely a helping vowel inserted between the members of an original compound consonant to make the pronunciation more easy (what Sanskrit grammarians call *svarabhakti*). In such a case a preceding vowel is not modified. Thus the Sanskrit word **शस्त्र** *śastra,* iron, becomes in Kāshmīrī **शस्तर,** شَسْتَر, **shĕstᵃr,** and the Arabic word جلد, *jald,* active, becomes **जल्द jald,** or **जलद jalᵃd,** quickly. As in the latter case, the insertion of this **ᵃ** is often optional and depends upon the personal equation of the speaker.

Every final **a** in the language is pronounced very shortly, as if it were **ᵃ,** but this distinction is not marked in writing, nor is the preceding vowel affected by it.

ᵃ́. This vowel bears the same relation to **ᵃ** that **á** does to **a** (see **á**). When **ᵃ** is followed by **ⁱ** it becomes **ᵃ́.** Like the **ᵃ** it is omitted in the Nāgarī character. In the Persian character it is represented by *zabar.* Thus, from **अन्दर,** اَندَر, **andᵃra,** from inside, we have **अन्द्रि,** اَندْرِ, **ạndᵃrⁱ.** It is sounded like an extremely short **á.**

a 1. This is the usual short *a* of Hindī and other Indian languages, sounded like the *a* in 'America'. It is represented by **अ** in Nāgarī, and by *zabar* in the Persian character. When followed by **ᵃ** it becomes **ạ,** when followed by **ⁱ** it becomes **á,** when followed by **ᵘ** it becomes **o,** and when followed by **ᵘ̈** it becomes **ü.**

When **ya** is initial or follows a vowel it becomes **yĕ,** and when it immediately follows another consonant it becomes **ĕ,** and so also does **a** when it follows **ñ** or **sh.** Thus, **यमिस yĕmis,** not **yamis, बिय biyĕ,** not **biya,** while **पोथ्य pothya,** books, becomes **pōthĕ, म्याञ myāña,** mine (fem. plur.), becomes **myāñĕ,** and **निश nisha,** near, becomes **nishĕ.** Similarly, also sometimes after **c, ch,** and **j,** as explained under the article **ĕ.**

Similarly, when **wa** immediately follows another consonant it becomes **ŏ.** Thus, **dwad,** milk, becomes **dŏd.**

The vowel **a** at the end of a word is always pronounced as **ᵃ**; but, the rule being universal, it is not customary to indicate the fact in writing.

In monosyllabic words ending in an aspirated consonant **a** has the sound of the *a* in 'hat', as in **krakh,** a noise.

a 2. An interjectional suffix used by a woman when addressing a man or woman who is a familiar or a junior. Thus, **hatabā kāk-a,** O father (familiarly), **hatau Gana** (for **Gana + a**), O Gana. When a woman addresses a man or a woman by his or her proper name we may use **-a bāyĕ** or **-a bāyau.** Thus, **hatabā Mahādēv-a bāyĕ, hatabā Mahādēv-a bayau,** or **hatau Mahādēv-a bāyau,** O Mahādēv. This cannot be used with words which are not proper names. We cannot say **hatabā kāk-a bāyĕ,** O father.

a 3, ā 1, ay. Three forms of a suffix added to verbs, after the pronominal suffixes, if any, and giving

an interrogative force. Before them the **kh** of a pronominal suffix does not become **h**, as it does before another pronominal suffix, but a final **h** is dropped, **i**, ^{i}, or **ĕ** becomes **y**, and a final **u** (but not ^{u} or ^{ü}) becomes **w**, even when originally followed by such a dropped **h**. Thus, **sapadi** + **ā** becomes **sapadyā**, will he become? **sapad^{i}** + **ā** becomes **sapadyā**, did they (masc.) become? **bŏvĕ** + **ā** becomes **bŏvyā**, did they (fem.) become? **chĕh** + **ā** becomes **chyā**, is she? and **chuh** + **ā** becomes **chwā**, is he?; but **kor^{u}** + **ā** becomes **kor^{u}ā**, pronounced **korā**, was he made? and **kür^{ü}** + **ā** becomes **kür^{ü}ā**, pronounced **kürā**, was she made? After a final **a** the termination and the suffix (with the exception noted below) together become **ā**; thus, **kara** + **a** becomes **karā**, shall I make?

The rules for the use of these suffixes are somewhat complicated and are not always strictly followed. The following is the most usual custom:—

In the first person, or when immediately following a suffix of the first person, **a** is employed with the singular and **ā** with the plural. Thus, **chus-a**, am I (masc.)? **chĕs-a**, am I (fem.)? **chu-m-a**, is there to me? **chyā (chih** + **ā** or **chĕh** + **ā)**, are we (masc. and fem.)?

In the second person singular and plural, or when immediately following a pronominal suffix of the second person, the usual form employed is **a**. Thus, **chukh-a**, art thou (masc.)? **chĕkh-a**, art thou (fem.)? **chu-y-a** (pronounced **chuyĕ**, see **ĕ**), is there to thee? In the plural, contrary to the rule just stated about final **a**, the final **a** of the termination is elided, so that we have **chiw-a** for **chiwa** + **a**, are you (masc.)? **chĕw-a**, are you (fem.)? The suffix **ā** can also be used with the second person, but is not polite.

In the third person **ā** is alone employed. Thus, **chwā (chuh** + **ā)**, is he? **chyā (chĕh** + **ā)**, is she? or **(chih** + **ā)**, are they (masc.)? or **(chĕh** + **ā)**, are they (fem.)? Occasionally we find **a** used with the feminine, as in **sapüz^{ü}a**, did she become?

In the feminine it is usual to substitute **ay** (or, after a vowel, **y**) for **a** or **ā** if a woman is addressed. Thus, **karān chĕs-ay**, am I making? (a woman is addressing a woman). If she were addressing a man she would say **karān chĕs-a.** Similarly, **karān chy-ĕy** (for **karān chĕh** + **ay**), do we make? if a woman is addressing a woman, but **karān chy-ā** if a man is addressed. In the second person **a** may be substituted for **ay**, so that we have **karān chĕkh-ay**, or **karān chĕkh-a**, art thou making? (in which either a man or a woman is addressing a woman). Similarly, in the second person plural we have **karān chĕwa-y** or **karān chĕw-a**, are you (fem.) making? For the third person we have **karān chy-ĕy (karān chĕh** + **ay)**, is she making, or are they (fem.) making? (a man or a woman is addressing a woman).

Similar negative interrogatives are **nā** and **nay.**

ạ. The peculiar Kāshmīrī modified **a**, represented in the Nāgarī character by ऄ and in the Persian character by *zabar*. Thus, ऄदरुन, اَدرُن, **ạd^{a}run**, to be moist. The sound of this letter, which is not uncommon, has nothing corresponding to it in English. It is something between the ordinary *a* and the *ŏ* in 'hot', but is exactly equivalent to neither.

This **ạ** usually arises from the influence of a following ^{a}. Thus, **chuh kalān**, he is dumb, but **chuh kạl^{a}rāwān**, he makes dumb.

ȧ. This letter represents the sound which **a** takes when it is followed by ^{i}. It is represented in the Nāgarī character by ऄ, and in the Persian character by *zabar*. Thus, ऄसि, اَس, **ȧs^{i}**, we. The sound of this letter is that of a short **ai**. Thus **ȧs^{i}** sounds something like **a^{i}s^{i}**.

ā 2; for **ā 1** see **a 3**. This is the ordinary **ā** of other Indian languages, and has the sound of *a* in 'father'. It is represented in Nāgarī by आ and in the Persian character by *alif*. Thus, काठ, کاٹھ, **kāṭh**, wood. This is a very unstable letter. When followed by **i** or **ī** it often becomes **ö**, and when followed by **u** it often becomes **ô**. Thus, **mālis**, to a father, becomes **mölis**; the Arabic *qā'im* becomes **köim**, established; **tayārī** becomes **tayörī**, readiness, and **ṭhākur** becomes **ṭhôkur**, an idol. Before the *mātrā*-vowels similar changes occur. Thus, before ^{a}, ^{i}, ^{o}, or ^{ü} it becomes **ö**, as in **kön^{a}rāwān**, to make one-eyed (from **kānun**, to have one eye); **möl^{i}** (base **māl-**), fathers; **abög^{o}r^{u}**, not divided (from **bāg**, division); **brör^{ü}** (base **brār-**), a cat; and before ^{u} it becomes **ô**, as in **myôn^{u}** (base **myān-**), my. Sometimes the **ā** becomes **ö**, even when no **i** or **u** follows, as in **pönṭs**, five; **ös**, a face.

ai 1. This is the **ai** of Hindī, pronounced like the *y* in 'my'. At the end of a word it is often written **ay**, as in **rŏpai** or **rŏpay**, a rupee. It is represented in Nāgarī by ऐ, and in Persian by *zabar* or *zēr* followed by *yē*. Thus, ऐठ, ایٹھ or اِیٹھ, **aiṭh**, eight. When not final, **ai** is often optionally pronounced as **ö**, as in **aiṭh** or **öṭh**, eight. Before ^{i} or ^{ü}, **ai** becomes **ū.** Thus, from the base **kait-**, how many? we have pl. dir. masc. **kūt^{i}**, sing. dir. fem. **kūṭs^{ü}**. Before ^{u} it becomes **ū**, as in sing. dir. masc. **kūt^{u}.**

ai 2. ऐ, conj. if. See **ay.**

ai 3. ऐ, interj. O! W. 101. **ai Khudāyĕ** or **ai Khudāyō,** O God! ib.; **ai hākh,** O cabbage! K.Pr. 4.

au is properly pronounced as in Hindī, but is usually hardly distinguishable from, and is freely interchangeable with, **ō.** Thus, **कर्यौन्** or **कर्यौन्**, کریون, **karyōn** or **karyaun,** he did. Before *mātrā*-vowels it is treated exactly like **ō.**

ᵉ. This *mātrā*-vowel bears the same relation to ᵃ that **ĕ** does to **a.** That is to say, when ᵃ follows **ñ** it becomes ᵉ. Thus, **बञ्रावुन्**, بَنبَراوُن or بَنبراوُن, **baṇᵉrāwun,** to cause to be. It is pronounced as a very short *e*, like the second *e* in 'ceremony'.

ĕ. When **ya** follows a consonant, or when **a** follows **ñ** or **sh,** it becomes **ĕ,** which is represented by **य** or **ञ** in Nāgarī and by *zēr* in the Persian character. Thus, **व्यथ**, وِتھ, **vĕth,** the River Jehlam; **म्याञ**, میاِنھ, **myāñĕ,** my (fem. plur.); **ब्यञ**, بِنھ, **bĕñĕ,** a sister. This letter is commonly pronounced like the *e* in 'met', but some Kāshmīrīs, especially Hindūs, put a slight *y*-sound in front of it, as if we said 'mʸet'. Before ⁱ, **ĕ** is unchanged in pronunciation, but is written in the Nāgarī character as modified. Thus, **त्यठि tĕṭhⁱ**, bitter (pl. masc.). Before ᵘ it becomes **yo,** as in **त्यठु ṭyoṭhᵘ**, bitter (sing. masc.). Before ᵘ̈ it becomes modified to **ĕ** (see below), as in **त्यठ्ऽ ṭĕṭhᵘ̈,** bitter (sing. fem.), pronounced almost **ṭʸüṭh.** Before ᵃ it becomes **ę̆** (see below).

When **ĕ** (i.e. **ya**) follows **ts, tsh,** or **z,** the **y** is generally dropped, and **ĕ** becomes **a.** Thus **dits + ya** is not **ditsĕ,** but **ditsa.** The same also often occurs after **s.** The rules for this will be found in the grammars, under the head of the conjugation of verbs.

In the foregoing cases we actually find **a** used where we should expect **ĕ** after **ts, tsh,** or **z.** We have seen that after **ñ** an **a** is pronounced as **ĕ.** This is because the sound of **y** is inherent in **ñ,** which is pronounced as **ny.** The letter **ña** is therefore naturally pronounced as **nyĕ.** This change is universal. Kāshmīrīs also maintain that the sound of **y** is inherent in the four letters **c, ch, j,** and **sh.** In other words, they say that **c** is the same as **cy, ch** as **chy, j** as **jy,** and **sh** as **shy,** and they write them indifferently **च, च्य; छ, छ्य; ज, ज्य**; and **श, श्य** respectively. It thus follows that when **ĕ** follows any one of these three letters the **y** of the **ya** is usually, but not necessarily, omitted, so that **cĕ** is written **च्य cya** or **च ca**; **chĕ** is written **छ्य chya** or **छ cha**; **jĕ, ज्य jya** or **ज ja**; and **shĕ, श्य shĕ** or **श sha.** In other words, both **च** and **च्य** are pronounced as **cĕ,** and so on for the others. In the case of **श,** as in the case of **अ,** the pronunciation of **a** as **ĕ** is universal, and hence, in this dictionary, **श** is always transliterated **shĕ, not sha.** Here, in contrast to the foregoing, we have a change of spelling, but no change of sound.

Moreover, owing to the constant confusion between **i** and **ĕ, ci** is often written **च** (i.e. **ca** for **cĕ**) or **च्य cĕ,** and, conversely, we even find **चि ci** written instead of **च ca** or **च्य cĕ.** Similarly, the postposition **nisha** (or, better, **nishĕ**) **निश**, from, is often written in the Roman character **nishi,** and its real sound is nearer **nishĕ** than anything else. So on, for the others.

We have seen that **ya** only becomes **ĕ** when it follows a consonant in the same word. When **ya** is initial or follows a vowel it is pronounced **yĕ,** and will be so transliterated. Thus, **यमिस**, یمس, **yĕmis** (not **yamis**), to whom; **बिय**, بِمہ, **biyĕ,** also.

The letter **ĕ** is quite often interchanged with **i,** both in speaking and in writing. Most Kāshmīrīs seem to be unable to distinguish between the two sounds.

ę̆. This vowel bears the same relation to **ĕ** that **ą** bears to **a.** That is to say, **ĕ** becomes **ę̆** in cases in which **a** would become **ą.** Its pronunciation is hardly affected. It is represented in Nāgarī by putting the mark ' over the corresponding sign for **ĕ,** and in the Persian character by *zēr.* Thus, from the **व्यठुन**, وِتھُن, **vĕṭhun,** to be fat, we get **व्यठ्ऽन**, وِتھُ̈رُن, **vĕṭhᵃrun,** to make fat, in which the **ĕ** has been modified to **ę̆** owing to the influence of the following *a-mātrā.*

ĕ. This is the modified form of **ĕ** before ᵘ̈. It has a sound lying between **i** and **ü,** with a slight *y*-sound preceding, as in **ṭĕṭhᵘ̈,** above, under **ĕ.**

ē. This is the long *ē* of Hindī, pronounced like the *a* in 'mate'. It is represented by **ए** in Nāgarī, and by *ye* in the Persian character. Thus, **मेल्**, میل, **mēl,** unite. This sound cannot commence a word. In such a position **ē** always becomes **yē. Thus, ēr,** wool, becomes **yēr.** In the Nāgarī character an initial **ē** is optionally written, thus **एर्** or **येर्**, but the word is always pronounced **yēr,** and will be so written in this dictionary. The Persian character has always یٖر.

When **ē** is followed by ᵃ, ⁱ, or ᵘ̈ it becomes **ī.** Thus, from **tēzun,** to be sharp, we have **tīᵃrāwun,** to make sharp; from the base **khēt-** we have **khītⁱ,** a field (pl. nom. **khētĕ**); and from the base **sēr-** we have **sīrᵘ̈,** a brick (pl. nom. **sērĕ**). When **ē** is followed by ᵘ it becomes **yū.** Thus, from **phērun,** to revolve, we have for the past participle, masc. sing. **phyūrᵘ,** plur. **phīrⁱ**; fem. sing. **phīrᵘ̈,** plur. **phērĕ.**

For words beginning with **ĕ, i, ī,** see under **yĕ, yi, yī** respectively, and for words beginning with **u, ū,** see under **wu, wū** respectively.

The letter **ē** is quite often interchanged with **ī**, both in speaking and in writing. Most Kāshmīrīs seem to be unable to distinguish between the two sounds.

i. This is the *i-mātrā* of the Kāshmīrī alphabet. It has the sound of a very slightly pronounced **i**, and it also affects the pronunciation of the vowels of the preceding syllable, as explained under the head of each vowel. It is represented in Nāgarī by ि, and in the Persian character by *zēr*. Thus, म्यांनि, میانِ, **myönⁱ**, my (masc. pl.).

i. This is the ordinary *i* of Hindī, pronounced like the *i* in 'pin'. It is represented in the Nāgarī character by ि and in the Persian by *zēr*. Thus, निश, نشہ, **nishĕ**, near. When followed by ᵃ, ⁱ, or ᵘ it is not perceptibly changed, but before ᵘ it becomes **yu**. Thus **kitᵘ** becomes **kyutᵘ**. In the Nāgarī character we meet both **कितु** and **क्युतु**, but the pronunciation is always that of the latter, and that spelling will be followed in this dictionary.

The sound of **i** cannot commence a word. In such a position **i** always becomes **yi**. Thus, **ih**, this, becomes **yih**. In the Nāgarī character it is optionally written **द्यह** or **यिह**, but the word is always pronounced **yih**, and will be so written in this dictionary. The Persian character always has یہ.

The letter **i** is quite often interchanged with **ĕ**, both in speaking and in writing. Most Kāshmīrīs seem to be unable to distinguish between the two sounds.

ī. This is the ordinary long *i* of Hindī, pronounced like the *i* in 'pique'. It is represented in the Nāgarī character by ी and in the Persian by *yē* preceded by *zēr*. Thus, शीन, شین, **shīn**, snow. When followed by ᵃ, ⁱ, or ᵘ it is not changed, but before ᵘ it becomes **yū**. Thus, from the base **nīl-** we have **nyūlᵘ**, blue. This sometimes occurs before an ordinary **u**; thus, the genitive of **bīma**, a policy of insurance, is **byūmukᵘ**.

The sound of **ī** cannot commence a word. In such a position **ī** always become **yī**. Thus, **īran**, an anvil, becomes **yīran**. In the Nāgarī character it is optionally written **द्यीरन** or **यीरन**, but the word is always pronounced **yīran**, and will be so written in this dictionary. The Persian character always has یِرَن.

The letter **ī** is quite often interchanged with **ē**, both in speaking and in writing. Most Kāshmīrīs seem to be unable to distinguish between the two sounds.

ᵒ. This bears the same relation to ᵃ that **o** does to **a**. When ᵃ is followed by ᵘ it becomes ᵒ. Like ᵃ it is omitted in the Nāgarī character. In the Persian character it is represented by *pēsh*. Thus, from the root **द्ᵃन dᵃn**, shake out, we have the past participle **द्ᵒनु**, دُن, **dᵒnᵘ**.

ŏ. When **wa** follows a consonant it becomes **ŏ**, which is represented by व in Nāgarī and by *pēsh* in Persian. Thus, **दव**, دُد, **dŏd**, milk. This letter has the sound of *o* in 'hot'. Some pronounce this with a very faint *w*-sound preceding the **ŏ**; thus, **dʷŏd**. When followed by ᵃ or ⁱ the pronunciation of **ŏ** remains unaffected. When followed by ᵘ or ᵘ̈ it becomes modified to **ǒ** or **ŏ̈** respectively.

The letter **ŏ** is quite often interchanged with **u**, both in speaking and in writing. Most Kāshmīrīs seem to be unable to distinguish between the two sounds.

ǒ. This is the modified form which **ŏ** takes when followed by ᵘ. It is pronounced nearly the same as **o**. Thus, **ग्वनु**, گُن, **gǒnᵘ**, a stack, is pronounced **gon**. This word cannot be transliterated **gonᵘ**, as it is spelt with व in the Nāgarī character.

ŏ̈. This is the modified form which **ŏ** takes when followed by ᵘ̈. It is pronounced nearly the same as **ü**, but tending towards a short **ö**. Thus, **छ्वपु**, چھپ, **shŏ̈pᵘ̈**, silent (fem.), has a sound which lies between **shüp** and **shöp**.

o. This is the sound which **a** takes when followed by ᵘ. It is nearly the same as that of the first *o* in 'promote'. It is represented in Nāgarī by ो and in the Persian character by *pēsh*. Thus, **बोडु**, بُڈ, **boḍᵘ**, great. We sometimes meet this letter when **a** is followed by an ordinary **u**, as in **ogunᵘ** for **agunᵘ** (also used) fire. When, in the process of declension or conjugation or for any other reason, the ᵘ or **u** disappears, the *raison d'être* for the **o** disappears also, and it reverts to the original **a**, which is then, as before, subject to further changes. Thus, the dative singular of **boḍᵘ** is **baḍis**, the agent singular is **bàḍⁱ**, and the direct feminine singular is **büḍᵘ̈**. Similarly, the dative singular of **ogun** is **ągᵃnas**.

ō 1. This is the long *ō* of Hindī, pronounced like the second *o* in 'promote'. It is represented in Nāgarī by ओ and in the Persian character by *wāw*. Thus, **पोश**, پوش, **pōsh**, a flower. When **ō** is followed by any *mātrā*-vowel it becomes **ū**. Thus, from **pōṭhun**, to be fat, we have **pūṭhᵃrāwun**, to make fat; from the base **bōl-** we have **būlⁱ**, speech, but dat. sing. **bōlĕ**; from **bōzun**, to hear, we have the past participle **būzᵘ** (masc.) and **būzᵘ̈** (fem.).

Unlike **u** and **ū**, the letter **ō** can commence a word, e.g. **ōra-kani**, thence.

The letter **ō** is quite often interchanged with **ū**, both in speaking and in writing. Most Kāshmīrīs

seem to be unable to distinguish between the two sounds.

ō 2 ओ । **अस्तु**, adv. yes. **ō-tu** ओ-तु । **आं तु**, adv. yes but, yes with a reservation.

ô. This letter bears the same relation to **ā** that **o** does to **a.** It is the form that **ā** takes when followed by ᵘ (or in some cases by **u,** see **ā**). It has the sound of a prolonged broad **ō**, nearly the equivalent to that of the *o* in 'glory'. Like **ō** it is represented in Nāgarī by **ओ**, and in Persian by *wāw*. Thus, from the base **māl-** with ᵘ added, we have **मोल्**, ﻣﻮﻝ, **môlᵘ,** a father.

ö. This letter bears nearly the same relation to **ā** that **ü** does to **a.** It is the form that **ā** takes when followed by ⁱ or ᵘ. As explained under **ā,** it also often takes this form when followed by an ordinary **i,** or even when in a monosyllable and not followed by any *mātrā*-vowel. It is sounded something like a much prolonged German *o*. It is represented in Nāgarī by **आ॑** and in the Persian character by ﺁ. Thus, **मा॑लि**, ﻣﺂﻟﯽ, **möl**ⁱ, fathers; **आ॑स**, ﺁﺱ, **ös,** face.

ᵘ. This is the *u-mātrā* vowel. At the end of a syllable it is silent, but when followed by a consonant in the same syllable it becomes an ordinary **u.** Thus, **korᵘ,** pronounced **kor;** **korᵘ-thas,** pronounced **korthas,** and **korᵘn,** pronounced **korun.** Under most circumstances it affects the pronunciation of the vowel of the preceding syllable, e.g. changing ᵃ to °, **a** to **o,** **ā** to **ô,** **ĕ** to **yo,** **i** to **yu,** **ī** to **yū,** and **ō** to **ū.** A preceding **u** or **ū,** however, it leaves unchanged. It is represented, when final, in Nāgarī by ◌ु, and is usually omitted in the Persian character. Thus, **कर्‍ु**, کُر, **korᵘ,** done; **बड़ु**, بُڈ, **boḍᵘ,** great. When medial, it is represented as an ordinary **u.** Thus, **कर्‍ुन्**, کُرُن, **korun,** he did.

u. This is the regular *u* of Hindī, pronounced like the *u* in 'full'. It is represented in Nāgarī by ◌ु and in the Persian character by *pēsh*. Thus, **कुस्**, کُس, **kus,** who? This vowel is not affected by any *mātra*-vowel.

The sound of **u** cannot commence a word. In such a position **u** always becomes **wu.** Thus, **uḍar,** a plateau, becomes **wuḍar.** In the Nāgarī character it is optionally spelt **उडर** or **वुडर**, but the word is always pronounced **wuḍar,** and will be so written in this dictionary. In the Persian character it is always وُڈر.

The letter **u** is quite often interchanged with **ŏ,** both in speaking and in writing. Most Kāshmīrīs seem to be unable to distinguish between the two sounds.

ū. This is the long *ū* of Hindī, pronounced like the *ū* in 'rule'. It is represented in Nāgarī by ◌ू, and in the Persian character by *wāw* preceded by *pēsh*. Thus, **चूर**, چُور, **sūr,** a thief. Like **u,** this **ū** is not affected by any *mātrā*-vowel.

As in the case of **u,** the sound of **ū** cannot commence a word. In such a position it becomes **wū.** Thus, **ūṭh,** a camel, becomes **wūṭh.** In the Nāgarī character it is optionally spelt **ऊठ्** or **वूँठ्**, but the word is always pronounced **wūṭh,** and will be so written in this dictionary. In the Persian character it is always وُوٹھ.

The letter **ū** is quite often interchanged with **ō,** both in speaking and in writing. Most Kāshmīrīs seem to be unable to distinguish between the two sounds.

ᵘ. This is the *u-mātrā* vowel. At the end of a syllable, like ᵘ, it is silent; and when followed by a consonant in the same syllable, it is pronounced as a very short German *u*. Thus, **kürᵘ,** pronounced **kür; kürᵘ-thas,** pronounced **kürthas; kürᵘn,** pronounced **kürᵘn,** with the second syllable short; and **gāṭᵘjᵘ,** pronounced **gāṭᵘj.** Under most circumstances, when original, it affects the pronunciation of the vowel of the preceding syllable, e.g. changing ᵃ to ᵘ, **a** to **ü,** **ā** to **ö,** **ĕ** to **ĕ,** **ē** to **ī,** **ō** to **ū.** A preceding **i, ī, u,** or **ū,** however, it leaves unchanged. When ᵃ is changed to ᵘ, under the influence of a following ᵘ, this new, secondary, ᵘ does not, in its turn, affect a preceding vowel. Thus, **gāṭᵃjᵘ** becomes **gāṭᵘjᵘ,** not **göṭᵘjᵘ.** It is represented in Nāgarī by ◌ू, and, when final, is generally omitted in the Persian character. When not final it is sometimes represented by *zabar* and sometimes by *zēr*. Thus, **कर्‍ू**, کر, **kürᵘ**; **बड़ू**, بڈ, **büḍᵘ,** **कर्‍ून्**, کرَن or کرِن, **kürᵘn.**

ü. This is the sound which **a** takes when followed by ᵘ. It is nearly the same as the short German *u*. It is represented in Nāgarī by **अ॑** and in the Persian character by *zabar*. Thus, **बड़ू**, بڈ, **büḍᵘ,** great (fem.). When in the process of declension or conjugation or for any other reason the ᵘ disappears, the *raison d'être* for the **ü** disappears also, and it reverts to the original **a,** as explained under the head of **o,** q.v.

ū. This letter, which is peculiar to the Kāshmīrī, is pronounced something like a long-drawn German *u*. It is represented in the Nāgarī character by ◌ॅ, and in the Persian usually by *yē*, as in **सूत्य**, ﺳﯿﺖ, **sūty,** with. The vowel often represents the diphthong **ai,** followed by ⁱ or ᵘ. Thus, from the base **kait-** we have a fem. sing. **kūtsᵘ,** how much? and a pl. masc. dir. **kūtⁱ.**

āb आब آب । जलम् m. water. This word is generally employed by Musalmāns. **-dāna** -दान । प्रारब्धम् m. water and grain, livelihood; lot, fate, destiny. **—dyun**^{u} —द्युन्^{u} । उत्साहदानम् m. inf. to encourage, embolden. **-gīna** -गीन m. a bottle, phial (El.). **-shahăr** -शहार् । चित्रविशेषः m. the name of a certain pattern employed by engravers on metal. **—ṭānun** —टानुन् । हस्तक्षेपारम्भः m. inf. to bring in the hand, to put the hand into somebody's work in order to get control over him.

āba-ḍul^{u} आब-डुल्^{u} m. a water-jar; the name of a certain ceremony performed at weddings, in which the village barber pours out a jar of water (L. 269). **-khŏd** -खुद् m. a water-hole, a pool (El.). **-khŏr** or **-khōr** -खुर्, -खोर् । कमण्डलुः m. a kind of drinking vessel, made of metal. **-nör**^{ü} -नॉर्^{ü} । जलकमण्डलुः f. a kind of drinking vessel with a spout, generally of earthenware. **-tāb** -ताब । स्वेच्छावधानम्, विमर्शशक्तिः m. being in possession of one's senses, composure, imperturbability

aib or **öb** ऐब, आंब عیب । दोषः m. a fault, defect.

abad अबद् । अर्बुदसंख्या card. m. ten crores, a hundred millions (Śiv. 58).

abīd 1 अबीद् । भेदराहित्यम् m. absence of difference, identity.

abīd 2 अबीद । ब्रह्मचारिभिक्षा f. a present given by the relations at the *upanayana* ceremony to the young Brāhman about to be invested, as a contribution towards the *guru's* fee and other expenses; a compliment (El.). **—ṭhunün**^{ü} —ठुनंन्^{ü} । भिक्षादानम् f.inf. to make such a present.

abīdi-thāl अबीदि-थाल । भिक्षापात्रम् m. a collecting dish for such presents. **-vēla** -वेल । भिक्षावसरः m. the time appointed for such collection.

abŏḍ^{u} अबुंड्^{u} । बुद्धिहीनः adj. (f. **abŏz**^{u} अबुंज्^{u}), wanting in wisdom, foolish.

abŏḍ^{u} अबुंड्^{u} । अनिमग्नः, अनिमज्जनस्वभावश्च adj. (f. **abŏḍ**^{ü} अबुंड्^{ü}), not sunk, unsinkable (as a boat, etc.).

ābād آباد adj. e.g. populated, populous (Gr.M.).

āb-ḍāb आँब-डाँब । अपथ्यसेवनम् m. giving unwholesome food or drugs to an invalid.

abaḍ^{o}**r**^{u} अबड्^{o}र्^{u} । अनङ्गारपाकः पूपः adj. (f. **abaḍ**^{ü}**r**^{ü} अबड्^{ü}र्^{ü}), not completely cooked, of a cake (m. or f.) cooked in a frying-pan, and not subsequently toasted over charcoal.

aba-ḍūs अब-डूस । अन्तःशून्यः m. a bundle made up of bark and straw, and put in the middle of a road to induce people to pick it up, and then to make fun of them. Cf. **ḍūs**.

abūgun अबूगुन् । अनुपभोगः m. unenjoyment, non-possession.

abagôr^{u} अबगोर्^{u} । अम्रक्षितः adj. (f. **abagör**^{ü} अबगॉर्^{ü}), not cooked in oil, *ghi*, or the like.

abög^{o}**r**^{u} अबांग्^{o}र्^{u} । अविभक्तः adj. (f. **abög**^{ü}**r**^{ü} अबांग्^{ü}र्^{ü}), not divided, held in common (as joint-family property).

öb^{i}**hath** आंबिहथ् । मुखाच्छलोऽस्रवः f. watering of the mouth, flow of water in the mouth, salivation.

aibij ऐबंज् ? f. a certain plant (*Rumex*) which is picked and dried for winter use and much valued as a potherb (L. p. 72). Cf. **obul**^{u}.

obuj^{i} अंबुज्^{i} । शाकविशेषः f. (cf. **obul**^{u} अंबुल्^{u}), a certain wild plant growing in dry ground in the beginning of spring, the leaves of which have a sour taste. Used as an astringent medicine (**abuj**, L. p. 75).

abakh - wārĕñ अबख़ - वार्यञ् । अशिक्षितः adj. e.g. ignorant, clumsy, muddling.

abal अबल । निर्बलः adj. e.g. without strength, weak. **-won**^{u}, f. **-wün**^{ü} -वंन्^{u}, -वंन्^{ü} । अवृद्धीभूतः not at its full strength (of a disease, hatred, etc.) and hence easily subjugated.

abala-won^{u}, f. **-wün**^{ü} अबल-वंन्^{u}, -वंन्^{ü} । आरम्भावस्थः, असंभवस्वास्थ्यः just under manhood or womanhood, a child nearly arrived at puberty; weakened by illness or the like.

obul^{u} अंबुल्^{u} । शाकभेदः m. (cf. **obuj**^{i}), a certain plant growing in damp soil, with a long-shaped leaf sour to the taste; *Rumex acutus* (El.). Cf. **aibij**.

aibalad or **öbalad** ऐबलद्, आंबलद् । दोषयुतः adj. e.g. faulty.

aba^{a}**lakh** अबलख । अदमितः adj. e.g. untamed (of animals); uncivilized (of men).

abimān अबिमान । अहंकारः m. pride, vanity.

aba-mŏṇḍ^{u} अब-मुण्ड्^{u} । तण्डुल-पुरोडाशः a thick round flat cake, made of parched rice-flour and baked in an oven.

abĕñ^{ü}, see **abyonn**^{u}.

abĕñĕr अब्यञर् । अभिन्नता m. absence of difference, identity.

abanz^{o}**r**^{u} अबंज़्^{o}र्^{u} । अविभक्तः, अविक्रीतः adj. (f. **-nz**^{ü}**r**^{ü} -ज़्^{ü}र्^{ü}), (of an inheritance) not divided, not sold for a division of the proceeds.

obur 1 or **aba**^{a}**r 1** अंबुर्, अंबर् । अभ्रकम् m. mica, talc.

obura-chhal अंबुर-छल । अभ्रकखण्डम् f. a piece of mica. **-dör**^{ü} -दॉर्^{ü} । अभ्रकात्मकपक्षद्वारम् f. a side-door ornamented with mica, usually the door of a winter bathroom **-han 1, hanā 1** -हन्, -हना । अभ्रकलवः f. a small piece of mica or a pinch of powdered mica. **-kāgür**^{ü} -काँगर्^{ü} । अभ्रकहसन्तिका f. a portable brazier ('*kāngri*') ornamented with mica. **-mŏcĕr** -मच्चर् । अभ्रकश्लक्ष्णम् m. thinness like that of a leaf of mica. **-mŏṇḍ**^{u} **1** -मुंड्^{u} । अतिस्थूलमभ्रकम् m. a thick lump of mica not easily split

into leaves. **-mŏnḍᵘ -ंवंडु । अभ्रकमूलम्** f. a thick slab of mica as it issues from the mine. **-māyé -माय । अभ्रकलेप:** m. a starch mixed with mica applied by washermen to clothes in order to give them a 'finish'. **-mŏy 1, -mŏyā 1 -ंवय, -ंवया । अल्पाभ्रकम्** f. a little mica. **-tilim -तिलिम् । अभ्रकावयवड:** f. a small strip of mica. **-warukh -वरुख । अभ्रकपत्रम्** m. a leaf of mica. **-watun -वतुन । सुदीर्घमभ्रकम्** m. a long strip of mica **-zôlᵘ -ज़ोलु । अभ्रकजालकम्** m. a pattern formed in strips, or particles, of mica.

obur 2 or **aḅᵃr 2 अंबुर, अंबर २ । मेघ:** m. a cloud.

obura - oburᵘ अंबुर - अंबुरू । निरन्तरमेघजालम f. clouds overcasting the sky. **-gacèr -गच्चर । -मालिन्यम्** m. darkness caused by clouds. **-gāsh -गाश । -प्रकाश:** m. illumination given by white clouds (e.g. a road lightened at night by them). **-gaṭa -गट । मेघान्धकार:** f. darkness (at night) caused by clouds. **-goṭᵘ -गंटु । मेघान्धकार:** m. darkness (in the daytime) caused by clouds. **-han 2** or **hanā 2 -हन, हना । -लेश:** f very thin or slight cloud. **-lambukh -लंबुख । अतिदीर्घस्थूलमेघ:** m a long, heavy, terrifying cloud. **-māl -माल । -माला** f. clouds scattered in lines, like a garland. **-mŏnḍᵘ 2 -ंवंडु । अतिपृथुलमेघसंघात:**, m. a large heavy rain-cloud. **-mŏy 2** or **-mŏyā 2 -ंवय, -ंवया । -लव:** f. a slight cloud, a few clouds. **-ring -रिंग । अतिमृत्स्नमेघ:** f a very light or slight cloud. **-ṣroṭᵘ -ष्रुंटु । मेघखण्ड:**, m. an isolated circular patch of thick cloud in a clear sky. **-shāy छाय । -छाया** f. the shade cast by a cloud. **-zāl -ज़ाल । -जालम** m. a network of light clouds (prognosticating neither absence of heat nor of rain).

aḅᵃras tal अंबरस तल under a cloud (YZ. 165, 288).

ābri-bāri आँब्रि - बाँब्रि । अतिमत्वरम adv., with extreme haste, hurriedly.

abrokᵘ अब्रकु । अनाहत: adj. (f. **abrücᵘ अब्रचु**), that which has not been crushed, or which is so hard that it has not been bitten in two.

aḅᵃrun अंबरुन । मेघाविर्भाव: conj. 2 (1 p.p. **aḅᵒrᵘ अंबर्‍हु**; 2 p.p. **aḅᵃryōv अंबर्‍योव**), to cloud up.

aḅᵃrāwun अंबरावुन । मेघाविर्भाव: conj. 2 (1 p.p. **aḅᵃrôwᵘ अंबरोवु** 2 p.p. **aḅᵃrāvyōv अंबराव्योव**), the same as **aḅᵃrun**, q.v.

abas अबस् عبث । अयोग्यम m. vanity, an absurdity, profitlessness; an impropriety. As adv., in vain, uselessly (Śiv. 590).

abōsē अबोसे । ऊर्ध्वक्षेपणम् m. throwing up in the air (as a ball, etc.).

abösᵘ अबांसि f. a certain plant, the Marvel of Peru, *Mirabilis jalapa* (Persian *gul-ê 'abbās*). Its seeds are used medicinally as an astringent (**abási**, L. p. 75).

-pōsh -पोष । पुष्पविशेष: m. the flower of this plant. **-ranga -रंग । पाटलराग:** adj. e.g. having the colour of the *Mirabilis jalapa*, light red.

abasi-abasi अबसि-अबसि । वारंवारम adv. again and again, or on each limb (u. w. vbs. signifying 'to beat' and the like).

abasun अबसुन । सूत्रवेष्टनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **abosᵘ अबसु**; 2 p.p. **abasyōv अबस्योव**), to twist thread, cord, or rope.

abasunᵘ अबसुनु । तन्तुवेष्टनयन्त्रम m. a machine for twisting ropes.

abāsun अबासुन । अभासनम m. invisibility.

abasâwun अबसावुन । वेष्टनम conj. 1 (1 p.p. **abasôwᵘ अबसोवु**), i.q. **abasun**, q.v.

abāsawunᵘ अबासवुनु । अभासमान: adj. (f. **-wünᵘ -वंञु**), invisible.

abāshun अबाशुन । अनुच्चारणम m. not speaking, silence.

abi-tabi अबि-तबि । अङ्गीकृतानङ्गीकार: adv. with indecision, irresolutely, hesitatingly, shilly-shally.

abāw 1 अबाव । अभाव: m. non-existence of anything (whether it has previously existed or not); rarity, difficulty of obtainment; impossibility.

abāw 2 अबाव । अनादर: m. want of respect, disrespect.

abāwath अबावथ । असंभव: f. the same as **abāw 1**, q.v.

abāwozᵘ अबावंज़ु । अरोचक: adj. (f. **-wüzᵘ -वंज़ू**), not nice, not dainty, not pleasing (of food).

abyúchᵘ अब्युछु । भिक्षां विना adv. (u. w. vbs. of receiving or of giving) without asking, unsolicited.

abyonnᵘ, abyonᵘ अब्यंनु । अभिन्न: adj. (f. **abĕnᵘ अब्यंनू**), not different, identical.

abʲyörᵘ अबियारू । अतिवर्षणसमय: f. a time of excessive rain or snow, so great as to make the roads impassable.

abyās अब्यास । अभ्यास: m. habitual practice, repeated exercise, application (cf. G.M.).

abŏzᵘ अबुंज़ु, see **abŏḍᵘ**.

abozᵘ अबंज़ु । स्नेहादावपक्व: adj. (f. **abüzᵘ अबंज़ू**), first cooked in water, and afterwards not fried in oil, *ghi*, or the like.

abuzᵘ अबुज़ु । अभर्जित: adj. (f. **abuzᵘ अबुज़ू**), (of grain) not parched, raw.

abāzun अबाज़ुन । अपात्रम m. a worthless fellow, one without virtue, wealth, or knowledge, owing to his habits being opposed to good conduct.

abazyunᵘ अबज़्युनु । स्नेहपाकरहित: adj. (f. **-ziñᵘ -ज़िंञू**), the same as **abozᵘ**, q.v.

abizêth अबिज़्यथ । मुहूर्तविशेष: m. the constellation or lunar asterism known in Sanskrit as *abhijit*; the name of a certain *muhūrta* or period of forty-eight minutes commencing twenty-four minutes before and ending twenty-four minutes after midday; (popularly)

a certain *yōga*, or conjunction, occurring every day, but known only to professed students of the *yōga* philosophy, during which any work can be performed by simply calling it to mind; hence, if any work is accomplished immediately on its being undertaken, it is compared to work done in such a *yōga*.

acĕ अच्च, see **üṭ^{u}**.

ācĕ आँच्च, see **ōṭ^{u}**.

àch^{i} 1 अंछि । अक्षि f. an eye (of men or animals).

achĕ-dör^{u} अच्च-दांर्‌ । पाञ्चालिका f. a child's doll.

àch^{i}-dôd^{u} अंछि-दोद । नेत्ररोग: m. disease of the eye. **-död^{i}-püṭ^{u} -दांदि-पंटू । नेत्ररोगपटिका** f. a bandage for a sore eye. **-död^{i}lad -दांदिलद् । नेत्ररोगी** adj. e.g. afflicted with eye disease. **diñ^{u} —दिञू । दुर्दृष्टिदानम्** f. to cast the evil eye upon anyone. **-dara -दर । नेत्रनिर्निमेषत्वम्** m. the condition or state of having unwinking eyes. **-daras lagañĕ -दरस लगञ । नेत्रयोर्निमेषरोधभाव:** f. pl. inf. to be in a state of having unwinking eyes (as when at the point of death, or when insensible). **-gūl^{u} -गूलु । अक्षिगोलकम** m. the eyeball. **-gāsh -गाश । नेत्रप्रकाश:** m. the light of the eye; hence, met., a darling son; a darling. **-har -हर् । नेत्रामेत्रि युद्धम** f. warfare of the eyes, interchange of menacing or spiteful glances. **—kaḍüñ^{ü} -कड्ंञू** f.inf., to pluck out the eyes (K.Pr. 175). **-kaḍa àchh^{i}-kaḍ -कड अंछि-कड् । नेत्रकर्षाकर्षि** adv. as it were tearing each other's eyes out (of the attitude of opponents in a quarrel). **-khôkhur -खोँखुर । अक्षिकुहरम्** m. (pl. nom. **-khôkhar -खोँखर्‌**), the socket of the eye. **-kôn^{u} -कोनू । अक्ष्णा काण:** adj. (f. **-kön^{ü} -कांञू**), one-eyed. **-kôn^{u} pàch^{i}-kôn^{u} -कोनु पंछि-कोनु । भोजनार्थं विषमदृष्टि:** m. unfairness in distributing food at a meal (as if the distribution were one-eyed).

kürüñ^{ü} -- कुर्ंञू । नेत्रनिष्कासनम् f.inf. to pluck out the eye (as a punishment, or in a quarrel). **-kiṭur^{u} -किटुरु । अक्षिकण्टक:** m. a thorn in the eye; an ulcer in the eyeball; any hated person or thing. **-kyon^{u} -क्यंनु । क्लान्तनेत्र:** adj. (f. **-kĕñ^{ü} -क्यंञू**), having watery or running eyes. **—lagüñ^{ü} —लगंञू** f. inf. to be closed (of the eyes), to sleep, doze; to be turned up (of the eyes); to gaze upon anyone. Cf. K.Pr. 102. **-lāgay -लागय् । नेत्रयुद्धम्** f. a combat of the eyes (in which the eyes are the only weapons employed). **-lāl -लाल् । कनीनिका** m. the pupil of the eye. **-myul^{u} -म्युलु । नेत्रसंयोग:** m. meeting of the eyes, mutual glances, intimacy. **-mēlüñ^{u} -मेलंञू । नेत्रसंयोग:** f. id. **-nōṭh -नाँट् । नेत्रेण संज्ञापनम्** । f. (pl. **-nōṭa -नाँट**), a wink, a sign with the eyes; pl. mutual warnings conveyed by the eyes. **-nyuk^{u} -न्युकु । सूक्ष्मनेत्र:** adj. (f. **-nic^{ü} -निचू**), having small eyes. **-phökh -फुख् । अक्षिप्रेरणम्** m. an intimation or warning by the eye. **-phērañĕ -फेरञ । अक्षिस्वभाववैपरीत्यम्** f.pl. change of character from good to bad (lit. changes of eye). **-phōrañĕ -फोरञ । नेत्रस्फुरणम्** f.pl. throbbing or twitching of the eyeball or eyelid. In the case of a man throbbing of the right eye is a sign of luck; in the case of a woman, of the left eye. **-phaṭañĕ -फटञ । अक्षिस्फुटनम्** f.pl. bursting or extrusion of the eyeballs from disease; intent gazing along the road in expectation of the coming of a beloved, whose arrival is delayed. **-phāṭawañĕ -फाटवञ । समीक्ष्यमाणप्रिया-देरलाभ:** f.pl. fruitless gazing along the road for a beloved who comes not. **-phyor^{u} -फ्यर् । अक्षिबिन्दु:** m. a spot on the eyelid, either permanent and naturally, or temporary, whether caused by disease (e.g. a sty) or not. **-phyur^{u} -फ्युरु । अक्षिपरिवर्तनम** m. turning up the eyes, hence haughtiness shown to those to whom reverence is due, begotten by the sudden acquisition of wealth; arrogance. **-pūr^{u} -पूरु । अक्षिपूर्णता** m. filling of the eyes, hence perfect prosperity (commonly used in blessings or good wishes). Cf. K.Pr. 84. **-parda -पर्द । नेत्राच्छादनम** m. an eyelid; any veil for shading the eye; a film over the eye (as in cataract). **-prānth -प्रान्थ । अपाङ्ग:** f. (sg. dat. **-prönṭ^{u} -प्रांन्टू**), the outer corner of the eye. **-rāwañĕ -रावञ । नेत्रनाश:** f.pl. eye-losses, hence the mutual conduct of two persons who were once friends, but have now quarrelled. **-rāwarañĕ -रावरञ । नेत्रनाशनम्** f.pl. an action or other cause which leads to friends quarrelling. **-ṭhyur^{u} -ठ्युरु । अक्षिविस्फोट:** m. an ulcer on the eyeball. **-tàl^{i} yun^{u} -तंलि युनु । नेत्रतृप्तिसंपत्ति:** m.inf. to be satisfied, to be surprised at a pleasant but unexpected discovery. **-tàl^{i} yiwawun^{u} -तंलि यिववुनु । नेत्रसंतोषकारकं वस्तु** adj. (f. **-wün^{ü} -वंञू**), causing satisfaction. **-tĕmbañĕ -त्यम्बञ । नेत्रचपलता** f.pl. eager lookings of the eyes, covetousness. **-tĕmbar -त्यम्बर् । तिमिररोग:** m.pl. cataract (the disease). **-tĕmbor^{u} -त्यम्बरु । तिमिररोगी** adj. (f. **-tĕmbür^{ü} -त्यम्बर्‌**), afflicted with cataract. **-ṭör^{i} -टांरि । नेत्रपटले** m.pl. the eyelids. **-trŏparañĕ -त्रुपरञ । अक्षिनिरोध:** f.pl. the tight shutting of the eyes caused by possession by a demon, or by the pain of smallpox or the like. **-tōvarüñ^{ü} -तोवर्ंञू** f.inf. to put on a terrifying look, to look fierce (K.Pr. 26). **-ṭìṭh -टींठ् । अक्षिनिमेष:।** f. winking of the eyes. **-tsĕmbor^{u} -च्यम्बरु । अशोभननेत्र:** adj. (f. **-tsĕmbür^{ü} च्यम्बर्‌**), possessing ugly eyes, which are small, dull, round, and without eyelashes (cf. **tsĕmbur^{u}**). **-tsör^{i} -च्यांरि । नेत्राधाराक्षिवृत्ते** m.pl. the bony part of the eye-sockets. **-watshar -वछर् । अक्षिविकास:** m. the wide

opening of the eyes; liberality, a charitable disposition. **-watsha ta gāshĕ-ratsha** -वक्ष त गाश-रक्ष । **अचिविकासे निष्प्रकाशता** f.pl. eyes with no light in them even when wide open, as one blind from birth. **-vyoṭh[u]** -व्यंठ् । **स्थूलनेत्र:** adj. (f. **-vĕṭh[u]** -व्यंठ्), large-eyed. **—yun[u]** —युन् । **नेत्रतृप्ति:** m.inf., to be satisfied; (lit.) to enter into (and fill) the eyes. **-yiwawun[u]** -यिवयुन् । **अक्षितृप्तिकारि वस्तु** adj. (f. **-wün[u]** -वंत्र्), that which satisfies.

achĕn-bŏchĕ अच्यन्-बुच्य । **नेत्र-बुभुक्षा** f. eye-hunger, a fictitious desire begotten at the sight of food when, owing to illness, etc., one is unable to eat. **-pacĕ** -पच्य । **अक्षिबन्ध:** f.pl. arrogance, being puffed up, putting on side, treating persons deserving respect with contempt on account of one's own promotion, etc. **-pacĕ-phyur[u]** -पच्य-फ्युर् । **नेत्रयो: पट (स्वभाव) वैपरीत्यम** m. change of character (for the worse). **-trēsh** -त्रेश । **नेत्रतृष्णा** f. eye-thirst; desire for any particular object looked at, a greedy eye; the same as **achĕn-bŏchĕ**.

àch[i] 2 अंछि, see **och[u]**.

āchi आछि, etc., see **ôch[u]**.

ŏ̂ch ऑंछ । **परिणाम:** । m. a result, consequence.

och[u] अंछु । **शृङ्गाटकभ्राष्ट्रविशेष:** m. a kind of perforated frying-pan for parching *singārā* nuts.

àch[i]-gôr[u] अंछि-गोर् । **भर्जितशृङ्गाटकफलं** m. parched *singārā* nuts.

ôch[u] ओछु । **तृणपादुकोर्ध्वरज्जव:** m. the string of the grass sandals commonly worn in Kashmir. **āchi gatshun** आछि गछुन् । **दीनताप्राप्ति:** m.inf. to be reduced to poverty; **āchi gômot[u]** आछि गोमंतु । **प्राप्तदैन्य:** perf. part. (f. **—gömüts[u]** -गोमंत्सू), reduced to poverty.

achibal, see **achawal.**

àch[i]dāh अंछिदाह (ऽऽ)। । **अजगर:** m. a boa-constrictor.

achŏkov[u] अछुकंवु । **अनवगाहित:** adj. (f. **-küv[u]** -कंवू), unwashed, dirty (of clothes, etc.).

achol[u] अछंलु । **अक्षालित:** adj. (f. **achüj[u]** अछंजु), dirty, unwashed (of clothes). **achali-buthi** अछलि-बुथि । **मुखक्षालनं विना** adv. without having washed the mouth (as before eating, etc.).

achul[u] अछुलु । **आवरणकोशाद्निष्कासित:** adj. (f. **achul[u]** अछुलू), unshelled, unhusked (of peas, beans, and the like).

achŏmb[u] अछुंम्बु । **अमर्दित:** adj. (f. **achomb[u]** अछुंम्बू), unshaken out (of grain when threshed by beating the stalks).

achŏn[u] अछुंनु । **अन्यून:** adj. (f. **achŏñ[u]** अछुंञ्), not reduced, complete.

achôn[u] अछोनु । **अनुत्पूत:** adj. (f. **achön[u]** अछांञ्), not sifted, unsifted, unstrained (of flour, etc.).

achin-tray अछिन्-त्रय । **अक्षततृतीया तिथि:** f. the name of a festival occurring on the third of the light half of the month of Vaiśākha (Wahĕkh), and held in commemoration of Śēṣa-nāga, the great world-serpent. Kāshmīrīs believe that it is on this date that snakes get their eyesight.

acha-pōsh अछपोष । **पुष्पविशेष:** m. a certain plant growing in barren soil and flowering in the early spring. Its flower is described as small-petalled, white, and very sweet-scented.

āchar आछर । **आश्चर्यम्** adj. e.g. wonderful, strange.

àchor[u] आछंरु । **अशिक्षित:** adj. (f. **àch[u]r[u]** आछंरु), untaught, untrained (of a child or animal).

achur अछुर । **अक्षरम्** m. (pl. nom. **achar** अछर, cf. **apor[u]**), a letter of the alphabet. **achar-bŏch[u]** अछर-बुंछु । **अक्षरबुभुक्षित:** m. hungry for letters, one who, after much study, forgets letters, or who at the time of writing misspells a word. **achara pat achara** अछर पत अछर, adv. literatim.

achar-wāl अछर-वाल् । **अत्यल्पम** m. a very small quantity (used with verbs of giving or taking).

achirwāl अछिर्वाल । **पक्ष्म** m. the eyelashes (**achawāl**, L. 460). **achirwāl-ṭūs[i]** अछिर्वाल-टूसि । **पक्ष्मचापल्येन भयदानम** m.pl. the motion of the eyelashes, when threatening anyone or when frowning.

achiṭh अछीठ । **दुर्दृष्टि:** adj. e.g. (as subst., m. sg. dat. **achiṭas** अछीटस), possessing the evil eye, jealous.

achôv[u] 1 अछोवु । **अनुपभुक्त:** adj. (f. **achöv[u]** अछांवू), unused, never used, not used (on account of loss, death, etc.).

achôv[u] 2 अछोवु । **असम्यक्पक्व:** adj. (f. **achöv[u]** अछांवू), not well cooked, partly cooked, badly cooked.

achawal अछवल । **अक्षवालाख्यं स्थानम्** m. the name of a place in Kashmir, in Kōṭahārā pargana, much visited on account of its natural beauty. The spring at Achawal is the largest in Kashmir. The bath, reservoir, and garden were constructed by the emperor Shāh Jahān, after whom the place to this day is called by the Musalmāns 'Sāhibābād' (El.). Vulgarly pronounced **achibal** (K.Pr. 230).

achyuv[u] अछ्युवु । **निर्मद:** adj. (f. **achiv[u]** अछिवू), not passionate (of human beings or animals).

ŏc[i]kār ऑचिकार । **अङ्गीकार:** m. assent, agreement, promise.

acukôv[u] अचुकोवु । **अमिश्रान्वितमूल्यादि:** adj. (f. **-köv[u]** -कांवू), of undetermined value; (of a tale or statement) not proven.

āchār आँचार । **मन्थितम्** m. pickles. **-noṭ[u]** -नंटु । **सन्थितकुम्भ:** m. a pickle jar (cf. K.Pr. 12).

acôr[u] अचोर् । **बलादबद्ध:** adj. (f. **acör[u]** अचांर्), not tightly tied, not tightly strung (e.g. a rope bed).

acôv^{u} अचोव् । **अपायित:** adj. (f. **acöv^{ü} अचांव्**), (of a calf) not yet allowed to drink (from its mother); (of a cow) not yet milked.

acyūr^{u} अच्यूर् । **अनिष्पीडित:** adj. (f. **acīr^{ü} अचीर्**), not wrung out (of wet clothes and the like).

aḍ अड् । **अर्धम्** m. a half; often signifying a portion, not exactly a half, and hence (in compounds) incomplete, imperfect; with the suff. **āh** of the indefinite article, **aḍāh**, a half (cf. K.Pr. 103). **-aḍ 1 -अड्** । **अर्धमर्धम्** m.sg. halves, equal parts (u. w. vbs. of making, dividing, etc.). **-aḍ 2 -अड्** । **अर्धार्धश:** adv. half-and-half, in halves. **-buḍa -बुड** । **अर्धवृद्ध:** adj. e.g. nearly old, getting on in years (of animate creatures). **-dǒb^{a}ri -द्वरि** । **अर्धगो भूनिचेपम** adv. half-hidden (of treasure buried in the ground). **-digar -दिगर्** m. the time of sunset, sunset (K.Pr. 177). **-dūṭshari -दूँट्शरि** । **अर्धश: पृथक्पृथक्करणेन** adv. half sorted out (of a collection of things); half carded (of cotton, wool, etc.). **-han -हन्** f. dim. of **aḍ**, a little half, the half of a small quantity, or about half (K.Pr. 153). **-khôr^{u} 1 -खोर्** । **अर्धखारीमित:** adj. (fem. **-khör^{ü} -खांर्**), weighing half a **khār** or **kharwār** (about 18 seers). **-khôr^{u} 2 -खोर्** । **अत्यसमर्थ:** adj. (f. **-khör^{ü} -खांर्**), half raised; hence very powerless, very weak (naturally or by disease), very puny. **-khūr^{u} -खूर्** । **नित्यभयशील:** adj. (**-khūr^{ü} -खूर्**), half or imperfectly afraid; hence timid. **-khashĕ -खश्** । **अर्धकर्तनेन** adv. half-slaughtered, half-executed; hence at the point of death (of a criminal under execution). **-khĕw -ख्यव्** । **अङ्गहीन:** adj. e.g. having emaciated limbs; wanting a limb, maimed (by accident) or having lost a limb through disease or from birth. Lit. half-devoured. **-kôj^{u} -कोज्** m. a certain time; half-way to the morning meal, about 2½ hours after sunrise (K.Pr. 176). **-lābur^{u} -लाबुर्** । **अर्धप्रवण:** adj. (f. **-lābür^{ü} -लाबंर्**), half sloping; hence moderately uneven, up and down. Cf. **aḍa-lābur^{u}** below. **-mahanyuv^{u} -महन्युव्** । **अर्धपुरुष:** m. half a man (of a man whose body is lean from illness or undeveloped, or of a woman who exhibits the qualities or virtues of a man). **-mŏla -म्वल** । **अर्धमूल्येन** adv. at half price. **-mŏñjĕ -म्यंज्य** । **किञ्चिन्यूनमूल्येन** adv. at a reduced price, very cheaply. **-nañĕr -नञर्** । **अर्धप्राकाश्यम्** m. half-light (as of an obscured sun or moon); the half-telling of a secret. **-rāth -राथ्** । **राज्यर्धम, अर्धरात्रम्** m. and f. (sg. dat. m. **-rātan**, f. **-röṭs^{ü}**), m. half a night; f. midnight (cf. K.Pr. 176). Cf. **ajĕ röṭs^{ü}** under **oḍ^{u}**. **-rātan -रातन्** । **अर्धरात्रे** adv. at midnight. **-rātan-bögi -रातन्-बांगि** or **-rātan-bögin -रातन्-बांगिन्** । **प्रायोर्धरात्रकाले** adv. at about midnight. **-rātas -रातस्** । **अर्धरात्रे** adv. at midnight. **-rātas-bögi -रातस्-बांगि** or **-rātas-bögin -रातस्-बांगिन्** । **प्रायोर्धरात्रकाले** adv. at about midnight. **-shĕhol^{u} -शहोल्** । **मध्याह्नोत्तरदिवसतृतीयभाग:** m. (in the hot season) the cool of the afternoon, when the shadows are lengthening and a breeze springs up. Cf. **aḍa-shĕhol^{u}** below. **-shĕhalĕn -शहल्यन्** । **अपराह्णकाले** adv. in the cool of the afternoon. **-shĕhalĕn-bögi -शहल्यन्-बांगि** or **-shĕhalĕn-bögin -शहल्यन्-बांगिन्** । **प्रायो यस्मे पराह्णे** adv. about the time of the cool of the afternoon. **-sôr^{u} -सोर्** । **अर्धसमुच्चित:** adj. (f. **-sör^{ü} -सांर्**), half collected (of things gradually brought from one place and deposited in another). Cf. **aḍa-sôr^{u}** below. **-sārĕ-maḍ-sārĕ -सार्य-मड्-सार्य** । **नातिभारा नातिलघ्व:** f.pl. a collection of things purchased (such as fish, etc.), each of which is not very large or very small, averaging about half a seer. **-sāri -सारि** । **अर्धपाकादेव** adv. merely in a half-cooked condition. **-wara -वर** । **अर्धवृद्ध:** adj. e.g. half-old, oldish, middle-aged (of human beings).

aḍa-ôm^{u} अड-ओम् । **अर्धाम:** adj. (f. **-öm^{ü} -आम्**), half-raw, half-cooked (usually of fruit cakes and the like). **-brok^{u} -ब्रक्** । **अर्धकुट्टित:** adj. (f. **-brüc^{ü} -ब्रच्**), half-disintegrated, of tough food in the process of chewing or of things being ground on a stone or pounded in a mortar. In women's abuse also applied to another woman. **-buz^{u} -बुज्** । **अर्धभर्जित:** adj. (f. **-buz^{ü} -बुज्**), half-roasted or half-parched, imperfectly roasted or parched. **-chôn^{u} -छोन्** । **अर्धोत्पवन:** adj. (f. **-chön^{ü} -छांन्**), half or imperfectly sifted (of meal, flour, etc.). **-chot^{u} -छत्** । **अर्धशुक्ल:** adj. (f. **-chüṭs^{ü} -छुच्**), half-white, white here and there, partly white (e.g. a cow); of a dirty-white colour, not of a pure white. **-chôv^{u} 1 -छोव्** । **अर्धपरिपाकवान्** adj. (f. **-chöv^{ü} -छांव्**), half-cooked, imperfectly cooked. **-chôv^{u} 2 -छोव्** । **अर्धोपभुक्त:** adj. (f. **-chöv^{ü} -छांव्**), half-used, of something lost or spoilt before it is used up or worn out. **-cyūr^{u} -च्यूर्** । **अर्धनिष्पीडित:** adj. (f. **-cīr^{ü} -चीर्**), half or improperly squeezed, not properly wrung out (as wet clothes); not thoroughly split (as a beam of wood, by a saw). **-dod^{u} -द्वद्** । **अर्धदग्ध:** adj. (f. **-düz^{ü} -द्वज्**), half-burnt, not entirely consumed; half-burnt, burnt only in parts. **-dŏdor^{u} -द्वदर्** । **अर्धजीर्ण:** adj. (f. **-dŏdür^{ü} -द्वदर्**), half-decayed; half-worm-eaten. **-dog^{u} -द्वग्** । **अर्धचूर्णित:** adj. (f. **-düj^{ü} 1 -द्वज्**), half or imperfectly pounded on a stone or in a mortar (of grain and the like). **-ḍokh^{u} -ड्वख्** । **अर्धाधार:** adj. (f. **-ḍüch^{ü} -ड्वच्**), having half or an imperfect support (of some article which would overbalance without a support or which is on an uneven surface); something which is not securely resting

against another firm object. **-dol**ᵘ **-ड॑ल्** । **अर्धदलित:** adj. (f. **-düj**ᵘ **2 -ड॑ज्**), half or imperfectly crushed or husked (of grain in a mortar); (in carpentry, of a board) imperfectly smoothed down by working with an adze or the like. **-ḍong**ᵘ **-ड॑ङ्** । **असम्यक्किस्थर:** m. ground which is not perfectly level, and on which it is hence not safe to deposit anything round, or that overbalances easily. **-ḍyūg**ᵘ **-ड्यूँग्** । **असम्यक्किस्थर:** adj. (f. **-ḍij**ᵘ **-ड्योँज्**), insecure (commonly of an unsteady base or support). **-dyol**ᵘ **-ड्यल्** । **अर्धशिथिल:** adj. (f. **-ḍĕj**ᵘ **-ड्यॅज्**), half loose, not properly steady (of something requiring a support); not properly bound (of a parcel or of a book, etc.). **-ḍyong**ᵘ **-ड्यङ्** । **अर्धासीन:** adj. (f. **-ḍĕnj**ᵘ **-ड्यॅञ्**), not securely based, resting insecurely on its base, or resting on an insecure or unsteady basis or foundation. **-g°h**ᵘ **-ग्ह्** । **असम्यग्घृष्ट:** adj. (f. **-g**ᵘ**sh**ᵘ **-ग्श्**), imperfectly ground, not in a fine powder (of sandal-wood, *kuṅkuma*, and the like); imperfectly polished or worn smooth. **-gor**ᵘ **-ग्र्** । **अर्धघटित:** adj. (f. **-gür**ᵘ **-ग्र्**), half-made, imperfectly made, badly put together (e.g. a wooden or copper vessel, a pillar, or an ornament). **-gos**ᵘ **-ग्स्** । **अर्धस्निग्धीकृत:, असम्यक्पेशलीकृत:** adj. (f. **-güs**ᵘ **-ग्स्**), not smoothly polished. **-gashĕl -ग्शल्** । **अर्धगलित:** adj. e.g. half-melted, half-worn (of the impression on a coin or the like). **-hŏkh**ᵘ **-ह्ङ्ख्** । **अर्धशुष्क:** adj. (f. **-hŏch**ᵘ **-ह्ङ्च्**), half-dry (of fruit, etc., under the sun, or of a lake, river, etc.). **-hol**ᵘ **-ह्ल्** । **अर्धकुटिल:** adj. (f. **-hüj**ᵘ **-ह्ज्**), slightly crooked (either of a thing or of a man's nature). **-hŏt**ᵘ **-ह्त्** । **अर्धविस्र:** adj. (f. **-hŏs**ᵘ **-ह्स्**), half-decayed, tainted, 'high' (of cooked food, fruit, etc.). **-kāchŭr**ᵘ **-काचुर्** । **अर्धकुट्टित:** adj. (f. **-kāchir**ᵘ **-काचिर्**), half or imperfectly husked (of grain in a mortar, etc.). **-khām -खाम्** । **अर्धापक्व:** adj. e.g. half-raw, imperfectly cooked. **-kol**ᵘ **-कल्** । **अर्धास्फुटवाक्** adj. (f. **-küj**ᵘ **-कज्**), imperfectly speaking, not speaking clearly, mumbling with the mouth half opened. **-kāñĕl -काञ्चल्** । **अर्धपार्श्वयुत:** adj. e.g. half lying on one side, almost confined to bed, feeble, weak. **-kôr**ᵘ **-कोर्** । **अर्धक्वथित:** adj. (f. **-kör**ᵘ **-कर्**), half or imperfectly boiled (of milk, *ghī*, melted butter, etc.) **-kôs**ᵘ **-कोस्** । **अर्धमुण्डित:** adj. (f. **-kös**ᵘ **-कस्**), half or imperfectly shaved; shaved on one side and not on the other. **-köshur**ᵘ **-कश्युर्** । **अर्धकाश्मीरिक:** । adj. (f. **-köshir**ᵘ **-कश्यिर्**), half Kāshmīrī (born in Kāshmīr and brought up elsewhere); of articles, made elsewhere of Kāshmīrī stuff; of language, Kāshmīrī mixed with foreign expressions; of cloth, etc., made partly of Kāshmīrī thread. **-kāyur**ᵘ **-कायुर्** or **-kāyir**ᵘ **-कायिर्** । **असमर्थ:** adj. (f. **-kāyir**ᵘ **-कायिर्**), half a pine-tree. The wood of this tree is very soft and easy to pierce; hence, weak, powerless, unresisting. **-lābur**ᵘ **-लाबुर्** । **अर्धप्रवण:** adj. (f. **-lābür**ᵘ **-लाबर्**), half-rising, (of uneven ground) elevated here and depressed there. Cf. **aḍ-lābur**ᵘ above. **-lĕdor**ᵘ **-ल्दर्** । **अर्धपीत:** adj. (f. **-lĕdür**ᵘ **-ल्दर्**), slightly yellow (of the complexion); partly yellow, yellow in one place and not in another. **-lyok**ᵘ **-ल्योक्** । **विकल:** adj. (f. **-lĕc**ᵘ **-ल्यॅच्**), incomplete, imperfect, not completed (Gr.Gr. 162). **-lĕc**ᵘ **köm**ᵘ **-ल्यॅच् कोंम्** । **विकला क्रिया** f. a work which is left incomplete. **-mani -मनि** half a maund of anything, hence a large quantity, a lot, as in K.Pr. 169. **-moṇḍ**ᵘ **1 -मण्ड्** । **अर्धमासर:** adj. (f. **-münḍ**ᵘ **-मण्ड्**), half gruel-water; any grain boiled in water, from which the water and scum are not poured off, the whole being served together. **-moṇḍ**ᵘ **bata -मण्ड् बत** । **अनिष्कृष्टविस्रावौदनम्** m. boiled rice so served, in a soft slimy state. **-moṇḍ**ᵘ **2 -मण्ड्** । **अर्धमर्दित:** adj. (f. **-muṇḍ**ᵘ **-मण्ड्**), not properly rubbed (of woollen clothes in the wash). **-môr**ᵘ **-मोर्** । **अर्धमारित:** adj. (f. **-mör**ᵘ **-मर्**), half-killed, half-dead **-mūr**ᵘ **-मूर्** । **अर्धनिष्कृष्टत्वक्:** adj. (f. **-mūr**ᵘ **-मूर्**), half-husked (of grain, etc.), half-shelled (of peas, etc.). **-nyūl**ᵘ **-न्यूल्** । **अर्धहरित:** adj. (f. **-nīj**ᵘ **-नीज्**), half blue or green; (of grass, etc.) not thoroughly dried. **-phol**ᵘ **-फल्** । **अर्धजीर्ण:** adj. (f. **-phüj**ᵘ **-फज्**), half worn out, neither entirely new nor too old for wear (generally of clothes). **-phŏl**ᵘ **-फुल्** । **-अर्धविकसित:** adj. (f **-phŏj**ᵘ **-फुज्**), half-expanded (of flowers); half-blown; half-opened in the morning (of flowers that close at night and open in the day). **-phoṭ**ᵘ **-फट्** । **अर्धोच्छिन्न:, अपूर्णायु:** adj. (f. **-phüṭ**ᵘ **-फट्**), half-split (of wood); incompletely sprung from the earth (of a seedling); half-expanded (of rice, etc., being boiled); not completely plunged in water, etc.; not having reached full age, before one's time (of a man, tree, etc., dying or the like). **-phyôr**ᵘ **-फ्योर्** । **असम्यङ्निष्कृष्टरस:** adj. (f. **-phyör**ᵘ **-फ्यर्**), half-strained; that from which the cooking water has not been thoroughly strained (of grain, vegetables, etc.); unstrained generally. **-paj°r**ᵘ **-पज्र्** । **अर्धसूत:** adj. (f. **-paj**ᵘ**r**ᵘ **-पज्र्**), half hemmed and felled; (of clothes) hemmed together, but not finally felled. **-pôk**ᵘ **-पोक्** । **अर्धपाक:** adj. (f. **-pöc**ᵘ **-पच्**), incompletely cooked. **-pop**ᵘ **-पप्** । **अर्धपक्व:** adj. (f. **-püp**ᵘ **-पप्**), half-ripe (of fruit, grain, etc.). **-pron**ᵘ **-प्रुन्** । **अर्धशुक्ल:** adj. (f. **-prüñ**ᵘ **-प्रञ्**), imperfectly white (e.g. dirty clothes), imperfectly clear (e.g. water). **-prôn**ᵘ **-प्रोन्** । **अर्धप्रत्न:** adj. (f. **-pröñ**ᵘ **-प्रञ्**), half-old, neither new (or young) nor old. **-shĕhol**ᵘ **-श्हल्** । **अर्धशीतल:** adj.

(f. **-shĕh^{u}j^{ü}** -श्हंजू), half-cooled (of something tangible that has been hot). Cf. **aḍ-shĕhol^{u}** above. **-shūr^{u}** -शूर् । **अर्धसंस्कृत:** adj. (f. **-shīr^{ü}** -शीर्), half or imperfectly repaired. **-sôr^{u}** -सोर् । **अर्धश्र: क्रमेणानीयैकचीकृत:** adj. (f. **-sör^{ü}** -सांर्), half-collected, not properly collected (usually of harvest bundles not properly stacked); half-felt, half-touched. Cf. **aḍ-sôr^{u}** above. **-sūr^{u}** -सूर् । **अर्धावसित:** adj. (pl. dat. **-sōrĕn** -सोर्यन्, f. sg. nom. **-sūr^{ü}** -सूर्, dat. **-sōrĕ** -सोर्य), nearly spent, nearly exhausted, nearly used up. **-sôv^{u}** -सोवु । **अर्धशायित:** adj. (f. **-söv^{ü}** -सांवू), (of a living creature) half caused to lie down, half put to sleep; (of a post or the like) half thrown down on the ground. **-syon^{u}** -स्यंनु । **अर्धकोमलीभूत:** adj. (f. **-sĕñ^{ü}** -स्यंञू), half-softened, half tender (of vegetables, etc., in cooking); insufficiently salted or spiced (of the same). **-syon^{u} maḍa-syon^{u}** -स्यंनु मड-स्यंनु । **असम्यगुपस्कृत:** adj. (f. **-sĕñ^{ü} maḍa-sĕñ^{ü}** -स्यंञू मड-स्यंञू), the same. **-syuv^{u}** -स्युवु । **अर्धसेवित:** adj. (f. **-siv^{ü}** -सिवू), (in cooking) half or imperfectly boiled or stewed; (of birds, monkeys, or the like) half-domesticated, half-tamed. **-thol^{u}** -थंलु । **अर्धछिन्नशाख:** adj. (f. **-thüj^{ü}** -थंजू), having branches half or imperfectly trimmed (of trees, creepers, etc.). **-truk^{u}** -त्रुकु । **अर्धभक्षित:** adj. (f. **-truc^{ü}** -त्रुचू), half-gnawed, half-chewed (of food, or of damage done by mice, etc.). **-trǒsh^{u}** -त्रंशु । **अर्धकर्कश:** adj. (f. **-trŏsh^{ü}** -त्रंशू), half-hard, hence (of parched grain) requiring chewing but eatable; (of climbing plants and the like) partly dry, partly withered. **-tôv^{u}** -तोवु । **अर्धतापित:** adj. (f. **-töv^{u}** -तांवू), half or imperfectly heated (either in the sun or by fire), of grain or of metal vessels, etc. **-ṣom^{u}** -ष़मु । **अर्धशुष्क:** adj. (f. **-ṣüm^{ü}** -ष़मू), half-dry, withered but not quite dry (of something which was once green and fresh). **-ṣôp^{u}** -ष़ोपु । **अर्धभक्षित:** adj. (f. **-ṣöp^{ü}** -ष़ांपू), half-chewed, half-eaten (of something so tough that it cannot be swallowed, or of something, such as sugar-cane, which is chewed and then ejected from the mouth). **-ṣôr^{u}** -ष़ोर् । **अर्धचयन:** adj. (f. **-ṣör^{ü}** -ष़ांर्), half-selected, hence not properly sorted, imperfectly sifted (of grain and the like). **-ṣôsh^{u}** -ष़ोशु । **अर्धकषाय:** adj. (f. **-ṣösh^{ü}** -ष़ांशू), half or partly astringent in taste; half bitter-salt (as sea-water). **-ṣoṭ^{u}** -ष़ंटु । **अर्धायुष्क:** adj. (f. **-ṣüṭ^{ü}** -ष़ंटू), half-cut, hence (of a human being, tree, etc.) living only half his or its time, cut off before his time, dying in the prime of life. **-ṣyūṭ^{u}** -ष़्यूटु । **अर्धकुट्टन:** adj. (f. **-ṣīṭ^{u}** -ष़ीटू), half or imperfectly pounded to powder (in a mortar or the like). **-wahôr^{u}** -वहोर् । **अर्धाह्वाटित:** adj. (f. **-wahör^{ü}** -वहांर्), half or imperfectly spread out (as clothes, straw, etc., to be dried in the sun). **-wūn^{u}** -वूनु । **अर्धवयन:** adj. (f. **-wūñ^{ü}** -वूञू), half, imperfectly, or badly woven. **-vĕñor^{u}** -व्यंञ्र् । **अर्धपृथक्कृत:** adj. (f. **-vĕñür^{ü}** -व्यंञ्र्), half or imperfectly separated (especially of grass or vegetables from the husk or shell). **-wushon^{u}** -वुष्नु । **कवोष्ण:** adj. (f. **-wushün^{ü}** -वुष्ञू), half-warm, lukewarm (either by nature or from the application of heat). **-woth^{u}** -वंथु । **अर्धोद्घाट:** adj. (f. **-wüth^{ü}** -वंछू), half-open (of a door, etc.). **-wuṭh^{u}** -वुट्टु । **अर्धवेष्टित:** adj. (f. **-wuṭh^{ü}** -वुट्टू), half or imperfectly twisted (of ropes, etc.). **-vĕthon^{u}** -व्यंक्नु । **अर्धविवरण:** adj. (f. **-vĕthün^{ü}** -व्यंक्ञू), half-separated; (of cotton) half or imperfectly teased out; (of literary compositions) half corrected or half explained. **-wŏzol^{u}** -व्ज़ंलु । **अर्धरक्त:** adj. (f. **-wŏzüj^{ü}** -व्ज़ंजू), half red, light red; partly red, red in parts. **-zāmot^{u}** -ज़ामंतु । **अर्धोत्पन्नाङ्कुर:** adj. (f. **-zāmüt^{ü}** -ज़ामंचू), (of seeds, etc.) half-sprouted, imperfectly sprouted. **-zumot^{u}** -ज़ुमंतु । **अर्धजीर्ण:** adj. (f. **-zumüt^{ü}** -ज़ुमंचू), half worn out; (of animate beings) thin, lean; (of plants) half-dry, half-withered; (of creepers) half-dry, easily broken, flaccid; (of clothes, etc.) worn thin, easily torn. **-zôv^{u}** -ज़ोवु । **अर्धोत्पन्न:** adj. (f. **-zöv^{ü}** -ज़ांवू), half-born; (of plants) half or improperly sprouted; (of milk) not properly or entirely curdled; (of a portable brazier or *kāg^{u}r^{u}*) not showing signs of fire, half-lighted.

ada अद् । **तत:** adv. then, thereafter, thereupon, therefore (both of time and of causality). Very common with interrogatives, in which case its use closely resembles that of the Hindī *tō*, as in the following. **-kōr** -कोर् । **तर्हि कस्मिन्पार्श्वे** adv. then where? then in what direction? as if we were to say, "if it's not there, then where is it?" i.e. "it's nowhere". **-kōr-kun** -कोर्-कुन् । **तर्हि कस्मिन्पार्श्वे**, the same as **ada-kōr**. **-kōra-kani** -कोर-कनि । **तर्हि कस्मात्पार्श्वत:** adv. then whence? **-kus** -कुस् । **तर्हि क:** m.an. (f.an. **-kŏssa** -क्कस्स, inan. **-kyāh** -क्याह्), adj. pron. then who? then what? hence, then there is no one, or nothing; (inanimate) what else, of course. **-kus-sanā** -कुस्-सना । **तर्हि क: नमु**, the same as **ada-kus**. **-kus ta ada-kas** -कुस् त अद्-कस् । **तर्हि क: कस्मै**, then who, and then to whom? i.e. there is no one (to give), and therefore no one to whom to give (or no one need expect anything). **-kati** -कति । **तर्हि कुत्र**, or **-kati-sanā** -कति-सना । **तर्हि कुत्र स्वित्** adv. then where? (used after a verb signifying 'to put', etc.). **-kot^{u}** -कंतु । **तर्हि कुत्र**, or **-kot^{u}-kun** -कंतु-कुन् । **तर्हि कस्मिन्पार्श्वे** adv. then where? then in what direction? **-kūt^{u}** -कूतु । **तर्हि कियान्** (f. **-kūṭs^{u}** -कूट्सु), or **-kūt^{u}-sanā** -कूतु-सना । **तर्हि कियान् नमु** adj. then how much? **-kūt^{i}** -कूति । **तर्हि कति** m.pl. (f. **-kūtsa** -कूत्स or **-kaitsa** -कैत्स), or **-kūt^{i}-sanā** -कूति-सना । **तर्हि कियन्तो नमु**, then how

For words beginning with ĕ, i, I, see under yĕ, yi, yI respectively, and for words beginning with u, ū, see under wu, wū respectively.

many? **-kĕtha -कथ**। **तर्हि कथम्**, or **-kĕtha-sanā -कथ-सना**। **तर्हि कथं ननु**, or **-kĕtha-pöṭh[i] -कथ-पाठि**। **तर्हि केन प्रकारेण**, or **-kĕtha-pöṭh[i]-sanā -कथ-पाठि-सना**। **तर्हि केन प्रकारेण ननु** adv. then how? then in what manner? **-kōtāh -कोताह**। **तर्हि कियान्** (f. **-kaitsāh -कैत्साह**), or **-kōtāh-sanā -कोताह-सना**। **तर्हि कियान् ननु** adj. then how much? **-kaityāh -कैत्याह**। **तर्हि कियन्तः** (f. **-kaitsah -कैत्साह**), or **-kaityāh-sanā -कैत्याह-सना**। **तर्हि कियन्तो ननु** adj. then how many? **-kūtyun[u] -कूत्युन्**। **तर्हि कियत्संख्याकः (मूल्यः)** (f. **-kūtiñ[u] -कुतिञ्**), or **-kūtyun[u]-sanā -कूत्युन्-सना**। **तर्हि कियत्संख्याकः** adj. then consisting of how many? then of what price? **-kawa -कव**। **तर्हि कुतः**, or **-kawa-sanā -कव-सना**। **तर्हि कुतो नाम**, or **-kawa-kani -कव-कनि**। **तर्हि केन कारणेन**, or **-kawa-kani-sanā -कव-कनि-सना**। **तर्हि केन कारणेन स्वित्** adv. then for what reason? then why? **-kyāh-ō -क्याहो**। **तर्हि किं भोः** adv. then what, sir? i.e. here it is, do you want anything else? what else? of course. **-kyuth[u] -क्युथ्**। **तर्हि कीदृशः** (f. **-kiśh[u] -किश्छ्**), or **-kyuth[u]-sanā -क्युथ्-सना**। **तर्हि कीदृक ननु** adj. then of what kind?

ada is also frequently employed with verbs expressing propriety or necessity, and is then equivalent to the Hindī *tō*. Thus, **ada goṣh[u] tot[u] gaṣhun[u] अद गंछ् तंत् गछुन्**। **तर्हि योग्यं तत्र गन्तव्यमासीत्**, then it is proper to go there, in that case you should go there. **—lagi tati bihun[u] —लगि तति बिछुन्**। **ततः संगतं तत्रासितव्यं**, then (in that case) it is proper to settle there. **—pazi tati dapun[u] —पज़ि तति द्पुन्**। **ततो योग्यं तत्र वक्तव्यम्**, then (in that case) it is proper to tell (it) there.

ada combined with vocative particles often expresses simply 'yes', and with an interrogative adverb simply 'no', in the sense of agreeing or refusing to do something that one has been asked to do. Thus, **adā** (**ada** + **a**) **अदा**। **अस्तु** adv. yes (addressed to an inferior). **adō** (**ada** + **ō**) **अदो**। **अस्तु** adv. yes, that's right (addressed to an inferior who is at a distance). **ada-bā अद-बा**। **अस्तु भोः** adv. yes (in addressing a male of equal rank). **-biñ[u] -बिञ्**। **अस्तु भोः** adv. good, yes (in addressing a female of equal rank). **-kaṭi -कति**। **नहि** adv. then where? hence, in the sense of a negative, 'no.' **-sö -सों**। **अस्तु भोः** adv. good; yes, sir (respectfully addressed to a male). **-kyā -क्या**। **अस्तु** adv. good, yes (addressed to a person present), of course. **-kyā-bā -क्या-बा**। **तर्हि किं भोः** adv. good, yes (addressed by a woman to a man, or by a man to an equal). **-kyā-biñ[u] -क्या-बिञ्**। **तर्हि किम् अयि** adv. good, yes (addressed by a man to a woman of equal rank). **-kyā-sö -क्या-सों**। **तर्हि किं भोः** adv. good, yes (used respectfully by a man). **aday अदय्**। **अस्तु** adv. good; yes (used in answer to an inferior or younger woman).

aḍa 2 अड। **अस्थीनि** (for **aḍa 1** see **aḍ**), f.pl. bones, especially those of the forearm and of the shin. **-sūr -सूर्**। **अस्थिभस्म** m. bone-ashes; a severe beating, which (metaphorically) reduces the bones to powder. **-trakor[u] -त्रकर्**। **कठोरास्थिमान्** adj. (f. **-trakür[u] -त्रकर्छ्**), having hard or strong bones (especially those of the forearm and shin); (of a woman) one whose forearm or shin-bones are so hard that they do not easily allow bracelets, etc., to be put upon them.

aḍā अडा, see **aḍ**.

ādau-a आदौ-अ। **अकारः** m. the name of the letter **a**.

ādĕ or **ādyĕ आद्य** adj. e.g. first, primeval (Śiv. 7).

ādi आदि, a beginning, in **ādi-kāran आदि-कारन्**। **मूलकारण** m. a first cause.

oḍ[u] ओड्। **अर्धः** adj. (sg. dat. **aḍis अडिस्**; f. nom. **üḍ[u] ऊड्**, sg. dat. **ajĕ अज्य**), half, halved; a part. **oḍu-y ओड्य**, only half, hence incomplete, as in **pūth[i] chĕh üḍ[u]-y पूथि छह ऊड्य**, the book is quite incomplete. **aḍi-pöri अडि-पोरि**। **अतिसमीपम** adv. (u. w. a vb. signifying arrival, etc.), lit. at half a side or direction; hence, very near. **üḍ[u]-hār ऊड्-हार**। **अर्धा कार्षापणी** f. half a cowry; a thing of the size or value of half a cowry. **-müñ[u] -मञ्**। **अर्धाढकम** f. a certain measure of weight, half a *muñ[u]*; a thing weighing half a *muñ[u]*. A *muñ[u]* of 30 *pals* is equivalent to a seer and a half. An *ul[u]-muñ[u]* is therefore three-quarters of a seer or 15 *pals*, equivalent to 60 *tōlās*. It approximates 1½ English pounds.

ajĕ hāri-hond[u] अज्य हारि-ह्न्दु। **अर्धकार्षापणीमूल्यः** (gen. of **üḍ[u]-hār**, above), of half a cowry, worth only half a cowry, worth nothing, contemptible. **—röṣ[u] -रोछ्**। **अर्धरात्रे** adv. (sg. dat. of **üḍ[u] rāth ऊड् राथ**, cf. **aḍ-rāth अड्-राथ** under **aḍ**), at midnight. **—röṣ[u]-bögi —रोछ्-बोगि**, or **—röṣ[u]-bögin —रोछ्-बोगिन्**। **प्रायोऽर्धरात्रकाले** adv. at about midnight. **—wati —वति**। **अर्धपथे** adv. (sg. dat. of **üḍ[u] wath ऊड् वथ**, half a road), at half-way (to or from a place) (after a verb of resting, etc.). **—wati-pĕṭh —वति-प्यठ्**। **अर्धमार्गपृष्टे** at half-way, having reached half-way (he did so and so), e.g. **ajĕ wati-pĕṭh trôwun bôr[u] अज्य वति-प्यठ् त्रोवुन् बोड्**, half-way (on the journey) he threw away his load. **ajiy wati अजिय् वति**। **अर्धपथ एव** adv. (for **ajĕ** + **y wati अज्य** + **य् वति**), even at half-way, exactly half-way.

ödi[i] आदि or **ödid[i] आदिद्दि**, **ödith आदिद्थ**। **अद्य अतीते काले** adv. to-day in past time, in the part of to-day that has already expired. **-nan -नन**, **-nas -नस्**।

अद्यतनदिनयातकाले, adv. the same as **ödi**. **-pĕṭha -प्यठ। अद्यतनदिनव्यतीतकालादारभ्य** adv. (continued, etc.) from the expired part of to-day. **-shutun -शुतुन्। अद्यतनव्यतीतकालात्प्रभृति** adv. the same as **ödi-pĕṭha. ödi-y आँदि-य्। अद्यैव गतकाले** adv. in the part that has expired of this very day. **ödyuk^{u} आंद्युकु। अद्यतनदिनव्यतीतकालीन:** adj. (f. **ödic^{u} आंदिचू**), of, or belonging to, the expired part of to-day.

ödi आँदि। आन्ध्यम् f. a dust-storm; blindness caused by a dust-storm, darkness; the metaphorical blindness caused by terror, error, or the like.

ödic^{u} आंडिचू, ödikis आंडिकिस्, see **ödyuk^{u}**.

aḍḍa अड्ड। संघातस्थानम् m. a shed or place where men and cattle assemble, or where articles are collected for sale; a stand, a station, a meeting-place; a lounging-place for idlers.

adod^{u} अद्दु। अदग्ध: adj. (f. **adüz^{u} अद्दून्**), not burnt (whether this is a defect or a perfection).

ödid^{i} आंदिदि। अद्यतनदिनयातकाले adv., i.q. **öd^{i}**, q.v.

adog^{u} अद्दगु। अहत:, अनाहत: adj. (f. **adüj^{u} 1 अद्दून्**), not struck, not hit (by a blow of the fist or a hurled missile); not pounded (on a stone or in a mortar) (of spices, food, etc.).

aḍǒg^{u} अद्दगु। अनवखण्डित: adj. (f. **aḍǒj^{u} अद्दून्**), not husked (as of paddy in a mortar).

ȧd^{i}-hyol^{u} अंदि-ह्यंलु। अर्धपण: m. a square coin of the value of half a pice; the Hindi *adhēlā*. Formerly in Kashmir articles of small value were purchased with cowries. Twelve cowries were called a **bahāgañ बहागञ्**; twenty-five were called a **pūṭshuh पूँठ्शुह्**; fifty or half a hundred were called **ȧd^{i}-hyol^{u} अंदि-ह्यंलु**; a hundred was called a **hath हथ्**, and was considered the equivalent of one pice. In the rural parts of the country a pice is still called **hath**. Cf. **bahāgañ**, and RT.Tr. ii, 312.

aḍij^{u} अडिजू। अस्थि f. a bone (cf. K.Pr. 173, 226). This is the general term, cf. **aḍa** and **aḍyul^{u}**. It is the feminine form of the latter. **āḍiji-khōkhur अडिजि-खोंखुर्। अस्थिपञ्जर:** m. a skeleton; a main bone of a complete skeleton. **-panzul^{u} -पंज़ुलु। अस्थिपञ्जलिका** m. a skeleton; a living skeleton (of one who is very lean). **-trangur^{u} -त्रंगुर्। अस्थिसमूह:** m. a string of connected bones (compared to a knotted string, or a rosary).

aḍǒj^{u} अद्दून्, see **aḍǒg^{u}**.

adüj^{u} अद्दून्, see **adog^{u}** and **adol^{u}**.

aḍokh^{u} अड्ढु। आधाररहित: adj. (f. **adüch^{u} अड्ढून्**), having no support, of an article which will overbalance or roll away unless it has a support.

ādikār आदिकार्। अधिकार: m. power, capability; office, rank, position (Śiv. 36).

adikörī अदिकोरी। अधिकारी m. a person in charge of anything or having power over it (Gr.M.).

ȧḍ^{a}l अद्दल् عدل। विचार: m. justice, a just decision (used principally by old-fashioned people of the rural parts or by women).

ödil عادل adj. e.g. just, upright, sincere (Gr.M.).

adol^{u} अद्दुलु। अविदीर्ण: adj. (f. **adüj^{u} 2 अद्दून्**), not torn, not shredded (of spices, such as ginger in a mortar); not crushed (as of paddy, etc., in a mortar); (in carpentry, of a board) not smoothed (with an adze, the native substitute for a plane).

aḍôl^{u} अड्ढोलु। अपरिवर्तित: adj. (f. **adöj^{u} अड्ढून्**), not removed, that of which the position is not changed, not put aside; not cleansed (of barley, etc., by a winnowing sieve); not removed (of a disagreeable form).

ōḍāla ओड्डाल। उपेक्षा f. disregard, contempt, disdain.

adal-badal अदल्-बदल्, adal-wadal अदल्-वदल्, or **adal-ta-wadal अदल्-त-वदल्। परिवर्तनम्** m. exchange, interchange, substitution; as adj. e.g., confused, of a contrary disposition, K.Pr. 2, 102. **—dyun^{u} —द्युनु। परिवर्त्य दानम्** m.inf. to exchange. **—wanun —वनुन्। असत्यसंभाषणम्** m.inf. to make an incorrect statement in conversation; to give incorrect instruction.

aḍilis अडिलिस् etc., see **aḍyul^{u}**.

adālat^{i} अदालति। न्यायाध्यक्ष: m. one who presides in a court of justice; a judge.

adālath अदालथ् عدالت। न्याय:, तद्गृहं च f. (sg. abl. **adālüṭs^{u} अदालंचू**), justice, the decision in a law case; a court of justice (the building).

adal-wadal अदल्-वदल्। खलीकारेण ताडनम् f. abusive language, attacking abusively. See also **adal-badal.**

adam अदम्। अधम: adj. e.g. low, mean, vile.

adom^{u} अद्दुमु। अध्मापित: adj. (f. **adüm^{u} अद्दून्**), not given enough air (of a furnace supplied with air by a bellows).

aḍam-zaḍ अडम्-ज़ड्। अत्यल्पमात्रम् adv. very little, used regarding the partial return of something deposited.

ādan 1 आदन्। अवधि: m. a period, time, term, limit of time.

ādan 2 आदन्, in **ādanuk^{u}** (**आदनुकु। आदिगर्भज:**) m. (f. **ādanüc^{u} आदनंचू**), a first-born child of a woman. **-bôj^{u} -बोजु। बालसखाता** m. a brother-friend (used of two men who from childhood have grown up together as brothers, but are not brothers by blood). **-yār -यार्। बालसखा** m. one who has been a friend from childhood.

adīn अदीन्। अधीन: adj. e.g. depending on, subject to, under another's power; poverty-stricken.

aḍun अड्डुन् । क्षयता, अभियोगः conj. 3 (2 p.p. **aḍyōv अड्योव्**), to become half; hence, to become lean or wasted (from sickness or old age); to persevere, be intent on the attainment of some difficult object.

adūnᵘ अदूनु । अविवृतः adj. (f. **adūñᵘ अदूञू**), not carded (of cotton, wool, etc.).

ḍᵃnāw अंदनाव् (=ڈناو) । अतिनीचः adj. e.g. vile, mean, of vile occupation.

āḍĕñ आड्यम् । ग्रामः f. the name of a well-known village about 30 miles west of Śrīnagar.

aḍiñ-gaḍiñ अडिञ्-गडिञ् । सामग्री f. goods and chattels.

adönᵃru-y अदांऋय् । चिन्तनं विनैव adv. even without thought, without taking any consideration whatever (u. w. vbs. of taking and the like).

adopᵘ अदंपु । विना कथनं विनाज्ञां वा adv. without speaking; without giving any order

adorᵘ अदंरु । अध्रुवः adj. (f. **adürᵘ अदंरू**), not firm, not steadfast; not firmly fixed; not strong, weak; (of rain) not incessant.

aḍorᵘ अड्डुरु । निर्भयः adj. (f. **aḍürᵘ अड्डूरू**), not fearing, without fear, brave.

adôrᵘ 1 अदोरु । निर्धैर्यः adj. (f. **adörᵘ अदांरू**), without fortitude in adversity.

adôrᵘ 2 अदोरु । अधृतः adj. (f. **adörᵘ अदांरू**), not put, not placed (of any material thing, or of confidence, belief, etc.); not given on loan.

ādar आदर् । आदरः m. honour, respect. **-bāv -बाव् । सत्कारः** m. respect shown by an inferior to a superior. **-satkār -सत्कार् । संमाननम्** m. honour, respect.

ādār आदार् । आधारः m. a support, prop; a stop to prevent a ball rolling away.

āḍürᵘ आड्डूरू । जीर्णोष्णीषः f. an untidy or worn-out turban.

odurᵘ अंदुरु । आर्द्रः adj. (m. sg. dat. **adaris**, ag. **ḍᵃrⁱ**, abl. **adari**, pl. nom. **ḍᵃrⁱ**, dat. **adarĕn**; f. **üdᵘrᵘ अंद्रू**, dat. **ḍᵃrĕ**, and so on), moist, wet, damp (either naturally or by the application of water). Cf. K.Pr. 18. **-zĕn-hyuhᵘ ज़्यन्-ह्युहु । आर्द्रतरः** adj. (f. **üdᵘrᵘ-zĕn-hishᵘ अंद्रू-ज़्यन्-हिशू**), very wet (of mud and the like). **üdᵘrᵘ-khal अंद्रू-खल् । अतिक्लेशादिविधानम्** f. extreme insult, giving extreme dishonour, or (with reference to an inanimate object) consigning to destruction. **üdᵘrᵘ-züṭᵘ अंद्रू-ज़ुटू । आर्द्रं जीर्णवस्त्रखण्डम्** f. a wet rag; an old rag used for wiping off sweat, for mopping up liquids, or the like. **ḍᵃri-kani अंद्रि-कनि । आर्द्रद्रव्यार्थम्** (sg. dat. of **üdᵘrᵘ**), "for the moist articles," an expression used with reference to the price of sweetmeats sent by Kāshmīrī Brāhmaṇs as presents for their married daughters on various festivals.

ödürᵘ 1 आंद्रू । आर्द्रकम् f. green ginger.

ödürᵘ 2 आंद्रू । आर्द्राभिधनक्षत्रम् f. the name of one of the lunar mansions or asterisms.

öḍᵘrᵘ-böḍᵘrᵘ आंड्रू-बांड्रू । विपरीतमिश्रणम् f. a wrong mixing, a wrong uniting.

adrakh अद्रख् । आर्द्रकम् m. (sg. dat. **adrakas**), green ginger (*Zingiber officinale*). **-mŏnḍᵘ -मंडू । आर्द्रक-मूलम्** f. a cake flavoured with ginger, the lumpy root of the ginger plant.

ḍᵃrun अंद्रुन् । आर्द्रीभवनम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. **ḍᵃryōv अंद्र्योव्**), to become moist (of something which has been dry).

öḍᵃran आंड्रन् । मिश्रणा, आरम्भः f. a mixing, mingling; a commencement (of a work or of making something).

öḍᵃrun आंड्रुन् । संमिश्रणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **öḍᵒrᵘ आंड्रू**), to mix up together, to heap up; to commence, begin the making of anything. **öḍᵒrᵘ-motᵘ आंड्रू-मंतु । संमिश्रितः, आरब्धः** perf. part. (f. **öḍᵘrᵘ-müṣᵘ आंड्रू-मंषू**), mixed, mingled; commenced.

ḍᵃrĕr अंद्रर् or ḍᵃrēr अंद्रेर् । आर्द्रत्वम् m. dampness, moistness, wetness.

ḍᵃrāwun अंद्रावुन् । आर्द्रीकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **ḍᵃrôwᵘ**; 2 p.p. **ḍᵃrāvyōv अंद्राव्योव्**), to make moist or wet.

öḍᵃrāwun आंड्रावुन् । मिश्रीकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **öḍᵃrôwᵘ आंड्रोवु**), to mix (as flour with water); to set a person to work; to commence. **öḍᵃrôwᵘ-motᵘ आंड्रोवु-मंतु । मिश्रितः** perf. part. (**öḍᵃröwᵘ-müṣᵘ आंड्रावू-मंषू**), mixed (of flour, etc., with liquids); set to work; commenced.

ādath आदथ عادت । अभ्यासः m. (sg. dat. **ādatas**), custom, habit, practice (cf. K.Pr. 88; 138).

ödith आंदिथ । अद्य गतकाले adv., i.q. **ödi**, q.v.

aḍāv 1 अडाव् । द्वेषः m. hatred, malice, desire to injure.

aḍāv 2 अडाव । छेदनिर्माणार्थमाधारः m. the wooden beams which support a large log when being sawn asunder (cf. **ara 1**).

aḍuvᵘ अडुवु । असंमार्जनः adj. (f. **aḍuvᵘ अडुवू**), not swept, not cleared (of a seat or the like).

āḍavĕñ आडवन्य् । परगणविशेषः f. the name of a well-known pargana in the Marāz part of Kashmir, commonly called 'Adavin'. See RT.Tr. ii, 471.

ad-wôyᵘ अद्-वोयु or **ad-wöyⁱ अद्-वांयि । धान्यादिव्यापारिकः** m. a broker in wheat and other grains. His wife is **ad-wöyⁱ-bāy अद्-वांयि-बाय्**.

ad-wal अद्-वल् । द्विधटकमानम् m. the weight of 2 *tōlās* (about 1 ounce); literally half a *wal*, Skr. *pala*, which was equivalent to 4 *dhaṭakas*.

adwaith अद्वैथ । ब्रह्मज्ञानम् m. (sg. dat. **adwaitas अद्वैतस्**), the *advaita* or monistic Vēdānta philosophy (Śiv. 26).

ādyĕ आद्य, see **ādĕ**.

ādy आद्य्। आदि m. a beginning, commencement (Gr.M.).

aday अद्य, see **ada**.

adŏy 1 अद्वय। भेदरहित: adj. e.g. not distinct, not different (both of opinions and of things).

adŏy 2 अद्वय्। ज्ञानम् m. knowledge.

ŏḍyuk^{u} आंड्युक्। अर्धविभागपण: subst. m. and adj. (f. **ŏḍic^{ü} आंडिच्**), subst. an agreement to maintain another's horse or cow for half the profits of its labour and for half its offspring; adj. of an animal so kept. **ŏḍiki-dar -आंडिकि-दर्। अर्धार्धविभजनपणकारक:** m. one who gives a horse or cow on such terms to another for maintenance.

aḍyul^{u} अड्युल्। महाक्षि m. (m. form of **aḍij^{ü} अडिज्** q.v., cf. also **aḍa अड**), a large bone, such as that of the leg; generally used of the bone of limb rather than of the trunk; according to El., the rounded head of a bone.

aḍyūṭh^{u} अड्यूठ्। अप्रेक्षितम् adv. without seeing, without looking.

adyāy अध्याय्। अध्याय: m. a chapter or section of a book.

adüz^{ü} अद्ज्, see **adod^{u}**.

ŏḍ^{ü}-zŏḍ^{ü} आंड्-ज़ांड्। ताडनभर्त्सनादि f. quarrelling, including hitting each other and mutual abuse.

āfīn افیون f. the opium poppy, *Papaver somniferum*, L. 330.

afsōs, afsūs افسوس interj. alas! W. 101; **afsōs lārun,** to become vexed, K.Pr. 153; **yih chhuh bod^{u} afsūs,** this is a great pity (Gr.M.).

āftāb آفتاب m. the sun. Sg. dat. YZ. 176.

ag अग्। काष्ठान्तरग्रन्थि: m. a knot in wood; the knot in a tree. Cf. L. 461. **aga-zyun^{u} अग-ज्युन्। अतिग्रन्थिमद्दिन्धनम्** m. firewood in which there are many knots.

āg आग् in **āg-bāg आग्-बाग्। कार्यपरिचय:, विस्तार:** m. checking, careful examination. Cf. **ôg^{u}-bôg^{u} ओगु-बोगु**.

āga आग آغا **। स्वामी** m. a master, lord, chief; cf. K.Pr. 25. **-bāy -बाय। स्वामिस्त्री** f. a master's wife, a mistress; cf. K.Pr. 263.

og^{u} 1 ओगु in **agi lagun अगि लगुन्। अग्नाविव स्वनाशार्थं शत्रुमहामाररोगादिसंमुखोभवनम्** m.inf. to go forward with the object of self-destruction to meet a calamity (as if walking into fire), such as an approaching enemy, or to deliberately expose oneself to infection in an epidemic.

og^{u} 2 ओगु in **og^{u}-dŏh ओगु-दह्। प्रतिपत्** m. the first day of a lunar fortnight.

ôg^{u}-bôg^{u} ओगु-बोगु। कार्यानुमितिकरणम् m. the same as **āg-bāg**; see under **āg** above.

agād अगाद्। अतिगम्भीर: adj. e.g. fathomless, very deep (of water); hence also, profound, earnest (of character). **agādi gashun अगादि गछुन्। अत्यनुवृत्ति:** m.inf. to persevere steadily, to persist till one has gained one's object; (**निष्कारणं क्रोधाविष्कार:**) to display causeless wrath against one who is without fault.

āgah आगह् (= آگاہ), adj. e.g. aware, acquainted (with), cognizant (of), apprised (of); compassionate (El.).

ag^{o}h^{u} अग्ह्। अघर्षित: adj. (f. **ag^{ü}sh^{ü} अग्श्**), not ground, not reduced to a fine powder (of sandal-wood, *kunkuma*, and the like); not polished or worn smooth.

agal अगल्। ग्रन्थियुता समित् adj. e.g. knotty (of wood). **-magal -मगल्। शोभनाऽशोभनम्** adj. e.g. dirtied (said of something itself pretty, but mixed up with foreign matter, such as straw or mud).

agôl^{u} अगोल्। अनाग्नित: adj. (f. **agöj^{ü} अगांज्**), not molten, not melted, still unmelted, not reduced to a liquid form (usually of metals exposed to heat).

agāl-magāl अगाल्-मगाल्। सत्यासत्यरूप: adj. e.g. the same as **agal-magal,** q.v., dirtied, etc.; used specially of incorrect writing full of mistakes. Pandits apply the term to copies of MSS. made by Kāyasths, which require much correction.

ag^{a}n अग्न्, ag^{a}na अग्न, see **ogun.**

agan अगन्। खण्डगुण:, एकगुणो वा m. onefold; a fractional part, or at most one, of anything. **aganas-dŏgan अगनस्-दुगन्। एकगुणत्वे द्विगुणम्** adv. twice the right amount (usually employed with verbs of giving or bringing).

āgun आँगुन्। अङ्गनम् m. (sg. dat. **āganas आँगनस्**, and so on), the *angaṇā* or courtyard of a house; cf. L. 459, **angun.**

ogun ओगुन्। अग्नि: m. (sg. dat. **ag^{a}nas अग्नस्** or **agnas अग्नस्** (Śiv. 124), abl. **ag^{a}na अग्न** or **agna अग्न**, pl. nom. **ag^{a}n अग्न्**, and so on), fire, generally applied to flaming fire (as e.g. in K.Pr. 40).

ag^{a}na-kŏnḍ अग्न-क्रण्ड्। अग्निकुण्डम् m. a hole or enclosed space for the consecrated fire at a sacrifice. **-kuṭh^{u} -कुठ्। अग्निकोष्ठ:, मुहूर्तभेद:** m. the name of a particular *muhūrta*, or moment, fixed for sacrificial purposes. **-mŏkh -मख्** m. having Agni (the god of fire) in the mouth; a title of the god Śiva; voc. **hē ag^{a}na-mŏkha,** Śiv. 378. **-manan -मनन्। अग्निकुण्ड-विशेष:** f. a movable receptacle for consecrated fire, for use in a domestic fire-sacrifice. **-pĕndav -पण्डव्** or **-pĕnḍ^{u} पंण्ड्**। **अग्निवेदि:** f. a sacrificial altar, or piece of ground used as such. **-pröpyun^{u} -प्रोप्युन्। अग्निशेषम्** m. the share of sacrificial food taken by the officiating priest. **-ṭyok^{u} -ट्यक्। अग्नितिलकम्** m. (sg. dat. **-ṭĕkis ट्यकिस्**), a mark made on the forehead with ashes of a fire-sacrifice. **-wat^{a}r -वतर्। अग्निहोत्री** f. a general name for all the articles offered in oblation at a fire-sacrifice.

ōgŏn ओग्वन् । अगुण: m. defectiveness, absence of good qualities.

ogun^{u} अंगुनु । एकगुण: adj. (f. **ügüñ^{ü} अंगंञू**), onefold; composed of a single strand, not twisted with other strands (of a rope, string, etc.).

agond^{u} अगंण्डु । अयथित: (f. **agünd^{ü} अगंण्डू**, dat. **aganjĕ अगंज्य**), not tied up (of bundles and the like).

agnas अग्नस्, ag^{a}nas अग्नस, see **ogun.**

agaṇz^{o}r^{u} अगंज़्र् । असंख्यात: adj. (f. **agaṇz^{ü}r^{u} अगंज़्रूङ्**), uncounted, i.e. left uncounted (in counting).

agar अगर् or **gar गर्** اگر, گر । **यदि**, conj. if.

agōr अगोर् m. Aghōra, not terrible, a euphemistic name of Śiva (Śiv. 48).

agor^{u} अगंर् । अघट्टित: adj. (f. **agür^{ü} अगंरू**), not worked, not smoothed off, rough (of metal vessels or ornaments, earthen vessels, wooden pillars, and the like which are 'worked' by artificers).

agôr^{u} अगोर् । अगन्विष्ट: (f. **agör^{ü} अगांरू**), not searched for; hence also, forgotten (usually of persons).

agur अगुर् in **agara-kāṭh अगर-काट् । अगुरु-काष्ठम्**, m. sandal-wood.

āgur आगुर् । प्रादुर्भवस्थानम् m. (sg. dat. **āgaras आगरस्**, and so on), a place of origin or source (of a river, story, etc.), cf. K.Pr. 233.

agarchī अगर्ची اگرچی । **यद्यपि** conj. although.

ogur^{u}-thogur^{u} अंगुरु-थंगुरु । असम्यगवयव: (f. **ogur^{ü}-thogur^{ü} अंगुरू-थंगुरू**), having uneven members, ill-proportioned (of anything whether animate or inanimate).

agastĕ-pōsh अगस्त्य-पोश् । अगस्त्यपुष्पम् m. the name of a certain plant described as blooming in the autumn, having a strong scent, with flowers of nearly every colour, and very useful as a medicine, probably *Agasti grandiflora*.

āgyā आग्या । आज्ञा f. an order, command; permission; a decision (of a judicial officer, etc.); (honorifically) a statement, proposition. —**diñ^{ü}** —**दिञू** f.inf. to give an order; to decide (a case). —**kurüñ^{ü}** —**कुरंञू**, f.inf. to make an order; to make a proposition (honorific) (Gr.M.).

āgay आगय् । समक्षीभवनम् f. the immediate appearance of something inquired after, information, cognizance.

agyān अज्ञान् m. ignorance, want of intelligence (Śiv. 16).

āgāz آغاز m. beginning, commencement (El., Gr.M.).

āh 1 आह्, a suffix added to the nominative case singular of any noun, and giving the force of an indefinite article: thus, **kalam-āh कलमाह्**, an expression; **manāh (manā + āh) मनाह्**, a prohibition. When a nominative singular ends in an aspirated consonant, the aspiration is retained even when not original. Thus, from **murat**, sg. nom. **murath मुरथ्**, **murath-āh मुरथाह्**, an image.

āh 2 आह् । मुखशब्दविशेष: m. a sigh, a groan, an inarticulate sound uttered in illness, grief, etc.; sg. gen. **āhuk^{u}** (YZ. 494). —**kaḍun** —**कडुन्**, m. to sigh (ib.).

ōh ओह् । शब्दविशेष: m. an interjection, or cry, of sorrow or pain.

āhī आही, f. a prayer (El.); prob. i.q. **öhī** (q.v.).

āhō आहो m. a deer (El.).

öhī आंही । आशी: f. a blessing. **-pāṭh -पाठ् । -आशी: पठनम्, सभाजनम्** m. the recital of a blessing; an expression of politeness in greeting or leaving a friend (cf. K.Pr. 182). **-wād -वाद्**, m. a blessing, with indef. suff. **āh, öhī-wādāh** (spelt **āhī^{o}**) (K.Pr. 15).

ohuda عہدہ m. an appointment, post, office, rank (in the army), and so forth (Gr.M.).

ahak अहक्? m. lime (L. 161).

aḥok^{u} अंहंकु । ध्रुवकीलकम् m. the central pin or pivot of a pair of millstones, round which the upper stone revolves.

āha-kij^{i} आह-किजि । हलावलम्बकीलकम् f. the pin of a plough from which the yoke is suspended or to which it is tied.

ahāl अहाल्, m. in **ahāl gaṭshun अहाल् गट्शुन् । सुशिक्षितीभवनम्**, m inf. to be skilful in any work, to be well practised in anything, to know how to do anything.

ahalū अहलू, m. mistletoe (*Viscum album*) (El.). It attaches itself to the walnut-tree, and its berries are said to be the favourite fruit of the bulbul (L. 81).

ahalakār اهلکار m. an official, a Government officer (Gr.M.).

ahalun अहलुन् । मानम्, conj. 1 (1 p.p. **aholu अहलु**, 2 p.p. **ahajyōv अहज्योव**), to agree to any action.

ahalāwun^{u} अहलावुनु । संमानम्, m. (f. **ahalāwüñ^{ü} अहलावंञू**), one who causes another to agree to any action.

āh^{a}l-mar आहल-मर् । प्रदेशविशेष: m. the name of a quarter of the town of Śrīnagar, situated on the east bank of the River Jehlam (Vĕth), said to be the site of Ahalyā's *maṭha* or hut. Hence its name.

āham आहम्, thou comest to me (*ākh* + *am*) (YZ. 138, 250, 252), see **yun^{u}**.

āham-bāvī आहम-बावी, adj. e.g. selfish (El.).

āhan आहन् interj. of respect (Gr.Gr. 101) and adv. of assent, employed in the following compounds:— **āhanō आहनो । आमिति** adv. yes, used when addressing a male of equal or lower rank; it is an expression of doubtful assent. **āhanū आहनू । आमिति** adv. yes, addressed to a junior male of rank equal to

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the speaker. **-bā** -बा । **अस्ति भोः** adv. yes, addressed to an equal or superior male. **-biñᵘ** -बिञ्जू । **आं भगिनि** adv. yes, addressed to an equal or superior female. **-möjᵘ** -मॉजू । **आं मातः** adv. yes, addressed to a superior or very senior female. **-sö** -सॉ । **आं भोः** adv. yes, used by a male to a superior or senior male, as in **-sö karān ha-sö chuh** -सॉ करान् हसॉ छुह । **आं भोः करोति भोः** yes, sir, he *is* doing it. **āhanuv** आहनुव् । **आमिति** adv. yes, addressed to a male equal or inferior in rank. **āhaniy** आहनिय् । **आमिति** adv. yes, addressed to a woman inferior or equal in rank.

ōh-nöjᵘ ओह्-नॉजू । **नाडीविशेषः** f.pl. the two pipes in the throat, the windpipe and the gullet, both of which are considered by uneducated natives as conveying food to the stomach, as well as for breathing. Cf. **öhⁱ-rünḍᵘ**. **ōh-nöjᵘn gaṣhun** ओह्-नॉजून् गछुन् । **विपरीतनिगरणम्** m. to go the wrong way (of food, when swallowing).

ahankār अहंकार् । **अहंकारः** m. pride, vanity, overweening or insolent behaviour, whether due to wealth, knowledge, or family ; the conceit of individuality, belief in the independent existence of the *ego* (Śiv. 125, 336).

ahanköri अहंकॉरि । **अहंकारी** adj. e.g. proud, conceited, vain.

āhār आहार् m. food. —**karun** —करुन् m.inf. to eat (with dat. of obj. Śiv. 4).

ạhorᵘ अंहर्ु । **फलावधिः** m. the examination of a portion of a crop in order to determine the amount of the whole; appraisement of a crop. —**kaḍun** —कडुन् । **फलनिरीक्षणम्** m.inf. to calculate the probable result of any work by examining a portion of it at its commencement; skilfulness in such appraisement.

ahūrᵘ अहूर्ु । **अप्रतिदत्तः** adj. (f. **ahūrᵘ** अहूर्ु), not returned (of a debt, or anything lent) ; (figuratively) of a child not yet recovered from smallpox or other similar disease.

ạhᵃr-bal अंहर्-बल् । **क्षेत्रविशेषः** m. the name of a well-known district and waterfall in Kashmīr, where the River Vĕshau (or Viśōka) issues from the Kōnsᵃr Nāg lake on the north side of the Pīr Pantsāl range.

ạhᵃrun अंहरुन् । **व्याकुलत्वम्** conj. 3 (2 p.p. **ạhᵃryōv** अंहर्यॉव्), to be distraught from fear, sorrow, or the like ; also, to show extreme obstinacy.

öhⁱ-rünḍᵘ ओहि-रुंडू । f. the clavicle or collar-bone. Cf. **ōh-nöjᵘ**.

ạhᵃranyō-motᵘ अंहरन्यो-मंतु । **कठिनीभूतः** adj. (f. **-ranyē-müṣᵘ** -रन्ये-मंषू), one who has become hard or obstinate by perversity or change of nature.

ạhar-thạhar अंहर्-थंहर् । **भ्रामणम्** m. the causing of a person to be confused or agitated by terrifying him, or the like.

ohᵘryundᵘ ओहुर्युंडु । **किंचिद्दूरे** adv. a short way off (u.w. vbs. of putting and the like). **-pahān** -पहान् । **ईषत्-या किंचिद्दूरे** adv. id.

āhi-sar आहि-सर् । **शापः** m. a curse, imprecation, especially an imprecation uttered by one in extreme trouble.

ŭhᵘ-ṭŭhᵘ ऊँहू-टूँहू । **आंकरणमनांकरणं च, रोगिणश्चताः शब्दानुकरणं च** f. saying 'yes and no', assenting and dissenting, indecision, hemming and hawing ; the groaning of a sick person, or any imitation of it. Cf. **ŭṣᵃh-püṣᵃh**.

ahyotᵘ अह्योतु । **अहितः** adj. (f. **ahĕṣᵘ** अह्यॅषू), unfriendly, acting in opposition to anyone.

ajĕ अज्य, **aji 1** अजि, **ajiy** अजिय्, see **odᵘ**.

aji 2 अजि or **az** अज़ । **अद्य** adv. to-day (W. 95), see **az**.

ājᵃdā آجدا m. a boa-constrictor (El.).

ājñā आज्ञा, i.q. **āgyā**, q.v.

ajñān अज्ञान्, i.q. **agyān**, q.v.

ajĕr अज्यर् । **अर्धत्वम्** m. the condition of half-ness ; hence, maimedness, the condition of wanting limbs or members; also, leanness of the body.

ajorᵘ अजर्ु । **अनुद्भूतः** adj. (f. **ajürᵘ** अजर्ू), plain, not jewelled, not set, not mounted (of ornaments, etc.).

õjörⁱ ओंजॉरि । **पामराः** m.pl. the lower orders, common people. **-möjörⁱ** -मॉंजॉरि । **साधारणजनाः, पृथग्जना वा** m.pl. the lower orders, common people ; poor people ; people of lower caste.

ajĕs अज्यस् । **ग्रामः** m. the name of a village in the Lār Pargana of Kashmīr, situated near the River Jehlam (Věth).

ajwāin, see the following :—

ajwĕnd अज्वन्द् । **अजविन्दा, ओषधिविशेषः** f. a wild plant growing on the mountains, the fruit of which is used as medicine for indigestion. The same as the Hindī *ajcān* (*Carum Copticum*). L. 330, 346, calls it **ajwāin.**

ajiy अजिय्, see **odᵘ**.

öjiz عاجز adj. e.g. poor, helpless.

akā اکا one of the spellings of **akhāh** in the Persian character (W. 34). See under **akh.**

akⁱ अकि, **aki** अकि, **akis** अकिस्, see **akh.**

okᵘ 1 अंकु । **एकः** m. card. (dat. **akis** अकिस् ; gen. **akⁱ-sondᵘ** अकि-संडु or **akyukᵘ** अक्युकु ; ag. **akⁱ** अकि ; abl. **aki** अकि ; but these forms are usually referred, not to **okᵘ** अंकु but to **akh** अख्, q.v.), one, one only, a single one. This word appears mostly in compounds. The usual word for 'one' is **akh,** which has borrowed all its cases except the nominative. Hence, for compounds beginning with **akⁱ** अकि or **aki** अकि see under **akh.** The present article deals only with those compounds which commence with **okᵘ** अंकु. **-okᵘ-wāri**

-ओकु-वारि । एकैकशः adv. singly, one by one. **-bor^{u} 1** -बॅर् । एकपादगम्यः adj. (f. -bür^{ü} -बॅर्), where there is room for only one foot (of a road or the like). **-bor^{u} 2** -बॅर् । एकद्वारः (f. -bür^{ü} -बॅर्), possessing only one door (of a house, etc.). **-dol^{u}** -द्ऑल् । एकवारं दलितः m. grain or the like which has been pounded only once in a husking mortar, or which is imperfectly husked. **-dandor^{u}** -द्न्द्ऑर् । एककोटिकः adj. (f. **-dandür^{ü}** -द्न्द्ऑर्), having only one edge, as a cooking-pot, or a sword. **-dandărĕl** -द्न्द्रॅयल् । एककोटिमद्वस्तु e.g. a thing, like a cooking-pot, or a sword, which has only one edge. **-dôr^{u}** -दोर् । एकपक्षद्वारः adj. (f. **-dör^{ü}** -दॉर्), possessing only one side- or back-door (of houses, etc.). The feminine is diminutive (of huts, etc.). **-kôl^{u}** -कोल् । एककालिकः m. one who eats food only once a day, whether on certain holy days, or on account of a vow, or on account of sickness. **-kāñĕl** -काञ्यल् । अतिनिर्बलः adj. e.g. very weak, having no strength, as possessing only one rib. **-kösh^{i}lad** -कॉश्लद् । एकोपवासातुरः adj. e.g. one who would suffer from one day's fasting, either owing to want of food, or on account of sickness. **-lob^{u}** -लॅब् । एकपार्श्वकः adj. (f. **-lüb^{ü}** -लॅब्), having only one side or edge (not applied to living creatures). **-labal** -लबल् । एकपार्श्वकं वस्तु e.g. a thing which has only one side or edge (not applied to living creatures). **-lor^{u}** -लॅर् । एकतन्त्वात्मकः adj. (f. **-lür^{ü}** -लॅर्), a rope or string of one strand. **-nor^{u}** -नॅर् । एकबाहुकः (f. **-nür^{ü}** -नॅर्) or **-narĕl** -नर्यल् । एकबाहुमान् e.g. having only one arm. **-pôr^{u}** -पोर् । एकपार्श्वतः adj. (f. **-pör^{ü}** -पॉर्), on one side, one-sided (e.g of a person suffering from hemiplegia, of sitting on one side of a seat, of the motion of a carriage, or of a house supported on one side). **-pūr^{u}** -पूर् । एकपदगम्यः adj. (f. **-pūr^{ü}** -पूर्), where there is room for only one foot (of a road, path, or bridge). **-posh^{u}** -पॅश् । एकपटलः adj. (f. **-püsh^{ü}** -पॅश्), having only one roof, pent-roofed (of a house). The fem. is diminutive (of a hut). **-ros^{u}** -रॅस् । एकरसः m. anything one-flavoured, as for instance food merely soaked for boiling, or fruits or medicinal herbs from which only one flavour can be extracted. **-tôh^{u}** -तोह् । एकवेष्टनः (f. **-tösh^{ü}** -तॉश्), single-fold, not of double thickness (of a bed-covering, wrapper, etc.), i.q. **ok^{u}-tôsh^{u}** below. **-tôp^{u}** -तोप् । एकवारमातपे प्रक्षिप्तः adj. (f. **-töp^{ü}** -तॉप्), placed once in the sun or before a fire to dry. **-tôsh^{u}** -तोश् । एकावरणः adj. (f. **-tösh^{ü}** -तॉश्), single, not folded, of a cloth, etc. Cf. **ok^{u}-tôh^{u}** above. **-ṭāsal** -टासल् । एकशब्दिकः adj. e.g. making the sound '*ṭās*' only once, i.e. going off with a bang, like a gun, etc. **-tôv^{u}** -तोव् । एकवारं तापितः adj. (f. **-töv^{ü}** -तॉव्), heated once in a fire. **-tsôr^{u}** -त्सोर् । सुक्ष्मोचिश्चूल्हः m. a small fixed or movable fire-place, large enough for one cooking vessel at a time. **-wôr^{u}** -वोर् । एकवेष्टनः adj. (f. **-wör^{ü}** -वॉर्), having a single twist (of a rope or string). **-wāri ok^{u}-wāri** -वारि ओकु-वारि । एकैकशः adv. one by one. **-warish^{ü}** -वरिश् । एकवर्षवयस्का f. a female child or animal one year old. **-wörshiñ** -वॉर्षिञ् । एकवार्षिका f. a female or a crop, born or produced in the same year with something else referred to by the speaker; of the same year. **-zong^{u}** -ज़ोङ् (f. **-züng^{ü}** -ज़ूङ्) or **-zangal** -ज़ङ्गल्, e.g., एकपादिकः possessing only one leg, of a living being, or of a thing (bed, stool, etc.).

okuy ओकुय्, **ük^{u}y** ओकूय्, see under **akh.**

ok^{u} 2 ओकु, in the following: **-shūr^{i}** -शूरि f., or **-shūr^{u}** -शूर् । ओकारस्वरचिह्नम् m. the name of the sign ◌ॊ employed in the Śāradā character for non-initial *o*. **-shĕwahay** -शवह्य् । औकारस्वरचिह्नम् f. the name of the sign ◌ौ employed in the Śāradā character for non-initial *au*. **-sangōr** -संगोर् । एकस्याक्षरस्य नाम m. the name of the sign ग्ा, put, in schools, at the commencement of the alphabet after the Sanskrit words **ōṁ svasti** ओं स्वस्ति, and before the syllables सि द्धं. It itself is read as **ekaṁ** एकं, and the whole auspicious formula is therefore **ōṁ svasti ēkaṁ siddhaṁ** ओ स्वस्ति एकं सिद्धं.

ekbari, a wide kind of blanket made at Shupiyon in one breadth; compare the **dōbari** blanket made in two breadths sewn together (L. 370). This word should probably be spelt **akhbari.**

akôch^{u} अकोंच् । अकाङ्क्षितः adj. (f. **akŏch^{ü}** अकोंच्), not wished for.

ēkadanth एकद्न्थ् m. and N. of the elephant-god Gaṇēśa, lit. one-tusked; voc. **-danta** -द्न्त (Śiv. 7).

akh अख् । एकम्, card. num. e.g. [in declension this verb takes the remaining cases from **ok^{u}** ओकु. Thus, dat. **akis** अकिस् (Śiv. 473); gen. **ak^{i}-sond^{u}** अकि-सॅंदु or (referring to something inanimate) **akyuk^{u}** अक्युकु; ag. **ak^{i}** अकि; abl. **aki** अकि (Śiv. 64). These are all of common gender, and are used even in agreement with feminine nouns, as in **akis khās kathi** अकिस् खास् कथि to one special matter], one (Śiv. 512, 543); (as an indefinite article) a, an (Śiv. 509), a certain. Cf. **akhāh** below. This adjective, when used as an indefinite article, often idiomatically follows the noun it qualifies, e.g. YZ. 140, Śiv. 64, 97, and Gr.M. 1427. —**ak^{i} kyā nām akh** —अकि क्या नाम् अख्, once one is one, the formula of multiplication

Cf. **ȧkⁱ** below. —**akh** —**अख्**। **सर्वमेव** adj. e.g. all, all together (as in all went together); each, one another (as in **akh akis madath karun अख् अकिस् मदथ् करुन्** to help one another); adv. (W. 95), singly, one by one. **-bari,** see **ekbari.** —**horᵘ** —**हंद्**। **एकं युग्मम्** m. a pair, a couple (either animate or inanimate, but more usually inanimate). —**hath** —**हथ्**। **एकं शतम्** m. one hundred, a hundred. —**jōra** – **जोर** m., or —**jūrⁱ** —**जूरि**। **एकं युग्मम्** f. a pair, a couple. (Although one of these words is masculine and the other is feminine, either may be employed without reference to the gender of the things composing the pair described.) —**ta panüñᵘ** — **त पनंज़ु**। **अतिस्वार्थता** f. one and my own; hence extreme selfishness, allowing no one to stand in the way of one's own interest. — **ta zᵃh karān** — **त ज़ह् करान्**। **अतिशीघ्रम्** adv. doing one and two; hence, very quickly, at once.

akhāh अखाह्। **एकमात्रम्** e.g. amounting to one, just one; any one, some one; (as an indefinite article) a, an, a certain. **yus akhāh युस् अखाह्**, whoever. In the Persian character we often find this word spelt **akāh** ﺍﮐﺎﻫ (e.g. YZ. 263) or **akā** ﺍﮐﺎ (W. 34); K.Pr. spells it **akhā** in 7 and **akhāh** in 150. —**khandā** —**खण्डा**। **प्राय एकमात्रम्** e.g. about one, nearly one.

ȧkⁱ kyā nām अंकि क्या नाम, the formula used for one in multiplication, as in **akh akⁱ kyā nām akh अख अंकि क्या नाम अख**, once one is one; **zᵃh ȧkⁱ kyā nām zᵃh ज़ह् अंकि क्या नाम ज़ह्**, twice one are two (Gr.Gr. 86).

aki-aki अकि-अकि। **एकैकशः** adv. one by one. **-cyāli -च्यालि**। **कयाचिद्रीत्या** adv. in some way, in an undetermined way. **-cyāli-aki -च्यालि-अकि**। **कयाचिदेकया रीत्या** adv. in some way or other, in some manner or other (the second form is the more indefinite of the two). **-dŏha -द्वह**। **एकदा** adv. on a certain day, once upon a time. **-dŏha-aki -द्वह-अकि**। **कस्मिंश्चिदेकस्मिन्दिवसे** adv. on some day or other. **-laṭi -लटि**। **एकवारम्** adv. at one time; once. **-laṭi-aki -लटि-अकि**। **कस्यांचिदेकस्यां वेलायाम्** adv. at some time or other. **-nata aki-laṭi -नत अकि-लटि**। **कस्यांचिद्वेलायाम्** adv. at some time or other, at some hour or other. **-phiri -फिरि**। **एकस्मिन्काले** adv. at a certain time, once upon a time; in one time, once. **-phiri-aki -फिरि-अकि**। **एकस्मिन्कस्मिंश्चित्काले** adv. at some time or other. **-pāri -पारि**। **एकपार्श्वतः** adv. from (or on) one side of any country or thing; cf. **okᵘ pôrᵘ अंकु पोड्**. **-pörⁱ -पारि**। **एकपार्श्वे** adv. on (or from) one side of any country or thing; cf. **okᵘ pôrᵘ अंकुपोड्**. **-ranga -रंग**। **एकप्रकारेण** adv. after one manner. **-rĕta-aki -ऋत-अकि**। **एकस्मिन्मासे** adv. in some month or other. **-samayĕ-aki -समय-अकि**। **एकस्मिन्कस्मिंश्चित्समये** adv. at some time or other. **-warihĕ-aki -वरिह-अकि**। **एकस्मिन्कस्मिंश्चिद्वर्षे** adv. in some year or other.

okuy अकुय्। **एक एव** adj. (i.e. **okᵘ** + emphatic **y**) (m.abl. **akiy अकिय्**, Śiv. 469, 471; f. **ükᵘy अंकूय्**), only one.

akiy-phiri अकिय्-फिरि। **एकस्मिन्नेव वेलायाम्** adv. at only one particular time, only once. **-pörⁱ -पारि**। **एकस्मादेव पार्श्वतः** adv. on or from only one particular side. **-lari -लरि**। **एकपार्श्वत एव** adv. on one side only. **-lari ta akiy shānda -लरि त अकिय्-शान्द्**। **एकस्मादेव पार्श्वत एकस्मिन्नेवोपधाने** adv. only on one side and only on one pillow, a phrase used in imprecations, i.e. may you never turn in your bed, and may you never raise your head from the pillow, equivalent to wishing a person to die as soon as he goes to bed.

ākh 1 आख्। **चिह्नम्** m. (sg. dat. **ākhas आखस्**, and so on), a scar, the mark of a healed wound, or of smallpox.

ākh 2 आख्, thou camest, or (Śiv. 81) he, belonging to them, came; see **yunᵘ**.

ōkh ओंख्। **संख्याङ्कः** m. (sg. dat. **ōkas ओंकस्** and so on), a numeral mark, 1, 2, 3, etc., especially made for purposes of identification.

akāh ﺍﮐﺎﻫ see **akhāh** under **akh.**

akhūjᵘ अखूजु, see **akhūlᵘ**.

ākhal आखल। **चिह्नयुतः** adj. e.g. bearing a scar, marked with a scar.

akhūlᵘ अखूल। **अनुद्घाटितः** adj. (f. **akhūjᵘ अखूजू**), unopened, not opened, not untied.

akhonᵘ 1 अखंनु। **अखनितः** adj. (f. **akhüñᵘ अखंञू**), undug, not dug.

akhonᵘ 2 अखंनु। **वस्त्रादिनावृतगात्रः** adj. (f. **akhüñᵘ अखंञू**), unclothed, naked.

ākhüñᵘ आखंञू। **आख्यायिका**, f. a story of old times, a romantic legend, a historical romance, either written or recited.

ôkhun ओखुन् آخون **उपाध्यायः** m. (sg. dat. **ākhunas आखुनस्**, pl. dat. **ākhunan आखुनन्**, YZ. 387), an *ākhūn*, or Persian teacher; a teacher of Persian, a Mussulman religious teacher. **-bāy -बाय्**। **उपाध्यायस्त्री** f. the wife of such a teacher.

okhung अंखुंग्। **शिरसोऽर्धभागरोगः** m. a disease (? an ache) affecting half of the head; described as not occurring on either side of the head.

ákhĕnis अख्निस्, see **akhyonᵘ**.

ākhunas आखुनस् etc., see **ôkhun.**

akhūnzᵘ अखूज़ु। **तनूरुहेष्वकर्षितः** adj. (f. **akhūnzᵘ अखूज़ू**), not plucked (of hair or feathers); that of which the

hair or feathers have not been plucked out (e.g. a fowl not prepared for cooking, or a beard, the hairs of which are plucked out by some ascetics).

ôkhanözᵘ ओखनांज़ू । उपाध्यायत्वम् f. the office or occupation of a teacher, see **ôkhun**.

ākhir, ökhir آخر, adv. at last (W. 95).

akahār अकहार् । मल्लयुद्धभूः m. a wrestling arena.

akharᵒcᵘ अखर्चु । अव्ययीकृतः adj. (f. **akharᵘcᵘ अखर्चू**), unexpended, unspent (of money, etc.).

akahotᵘ अकहोतु । अतिखिन्नः adj. (f. **akahüṭsᵘ अकहोच्चू**), very distressed, very depressed (owing to insults offered, loss of property, sickness of a dear one, or the like).

ökhith ओखिथ् । अन्यथा m. (with reference to giving an account of any circumstance), the opposite state of the case, giving an untrue account, untruth; generally used as an adverb. **-mökhith -मोखिथ् । असत्यप्रायम्** adv. untruly, not exactly truthfully (with verbs of narration, etc.).

akahaiṭh अकहैठ् । एकषष्टिः card. e.g. pl. sixty-one.

akahaiṭhyumᵘ अकहैठ्युमु । एकषष्टितमः ord. (f. **akahaiṭhimᵘ अकहैठिमू**), sixty-first.

akhˢtuy अख्तुय् । प्रत्युत adv. moreover, rather.

akhyonᵘ अख्योनु । अभोजनिः m. (sg. dat. **akhěnis अख्यनिस्**, and so on), lit. not eating, hence inability to enjoy or reap the benefit of what is one's own; esp. an imprecation wishing that an enemy may incur this liability.

akl عقل, f. intelligence, wisdom, understanding (K.Pr. 10, 228).

akāl अकाल् adj. e.g. timeless, eternal; as subst., N. of Śiva (Śiv. 622).

akôlᵘ अकोलु । अकालिकः adj. untimely. Used in the following compounds. **aköliˢ-marun अकालि-मरुन् । अकाले मरणम्**, m. an untimely death, to die before one's time, a death during an epidemic of cholera or the like. **aköliˢ-warshun अकालि-वर्षुन् । अकालवर्षणम्** m. untimely rain, rain which injures crops. **akāli-pōsh अकालि-पोश् । अकालोद्भवं पुष्पम्** m. flowers blooming out of season, e.g. a fresh bloom coming again immediately after the regular fruit has ripened; hence a child born unexpectedly to a woman late in life.

akŏlyunᵘ अक्लुन्युनु । अधमकुलोद्भवः adj. (f. **akŏliñᵘ अक्लिञ्चू**), of low family, belonging to one of the inferior Brahmanical *gōtras*.

akimᵘ अकिमू, see **akyumᵘ**.

akanö अकनो । एकसंख्यालिपिः m. the name of the symbol for the number one (1) in the Śāradā character, in which it is represented by a small circle on the line, thus o = 1, o. = 10, and so on.

akin-gômᵘ अकिन्-गोमु । ग्रामनाम m. the name of a village in Kuṭahār Pargana, sacred to the goddess Śivā (Dēvī). See L. 313, Śiv. 112.

akanamath अकनमथ् । एकनवतिः card. e.g. pl. ninety-one.

akanamatyumᵘ अकनमत्युमु । एकनवतितमः ord. (f. **akanamatimᵘ अकनमतिमू**), ninety-first.

akanandun अकनन्दुन् । एको नन्दनः m. (sg. dat. **-nandanas -नन्दनस्**), an affectionate term for an only son.

akonzᵘ अकंज़ु । अभर्जितः adj. (f. **akünzᵘ अकंज़ू**), unsinged, prepared for roasting, but not singed (of a plucked fowl, an animal's head, or the like).

ākār आकार् । आकृतिः m. form, shape, appearance, the expression of the face. **ākāra-gŏpˢth आकार-ग्वप्थ् । गूढहृदयः** adj. e.g. one who conceals the expression of his face, one who dissimulates.

ākār आँकार्, m. a confession, admission (cf. K.Pr. 14); an agreement; a promise. —**karun —कृन्**, to confess; to agree to anything; to promise, pledge one's word (Gr.M.).

akôrᵘ अकोरु । अक्वथितः (f. **akörᵘ अकोर्चू**), unboiled, (of liquids, such as milk, etc.).

akūrᵘ अकूरु । अग्रथितः, अनिष्कृष्टो वा (f. **akūrᵘ अकूर्चू**), not loosened in the roots, not soft, stiff, hard, firm, as the roots of hair before being lathered for shaving; from which the kernel has not been extracted (of walnuts and the like).

ōkâr ओँकार् m. a kind of heron peculiar to Kashmīr (Ef.).

ôkurᵘ ओकुरु । ग्रामविशेषः m. the name of two villages, one in the Anatnāg (Anantanāga) and the other in the Lār (Lahara) Pargana of the Valley of Kashmīr.

okᵘra-dukar अकुर-दुकर् । दण्डादिपातान्निपातः f. collapse owing to the fall or withdrawal of a support, as in the case of the sudden withdrawal of an old man's stick, or the support on which a porter wearied of his burden is leaning.

okurᵘ-dukurᵘ अकुरु-दुकुरु । एक एव m. only one (used in the sense of 'there is only one', 'only one can do it', and so on).

akar-phū अकर्-फू । अहंकारविशेषः m. pride, self-importance, arrogance (of one raised to a high position or affluence).

ōkar-shŏhī ओँकर्-शाँही । अतिशुद्धः adj. e.g. of universally accepted purity (of a current coin or the like).

ākāsh आकाश् । आकाशः m. the sky, ether, firmament, atmosphere (Śiv. 48, 200, 468, 501, 508).

ākāshĕ-gang आकाश-गङ् or **-gangā -गङ्गा । आकाशगङ्गा** f. the Ganges of the sky, the Milky Way. **-gath -गथ् । आकाशगतिः** f. (sg. dat. **-güṭsᵘ -गोच्चू**, and so on), the power or act of going in the atmosphere (e.g. of birds, gods, or superhuman beings). **-wönī**

-वाणी । आकाशवाणी f. a voice from the air or from heaven.

akashīth अकशीथ् । एकाशीतिः card. c.g. pl. eighty-one.

akashītyum^{u} अकशीत्युम् । एकाशीतितमः ord. (f. **akashītim^{ü} अकशीतिमू**), eighty-first.

akasatath अकसतथ् । एकसप्ततिः card. c.g. pl. seventy-one.

akasatatyum^{u} अकसतत्युम् । एकसप्ततितमः ord. (f. **akasatatim^{ü} अकसततिमू**), seventy-first.

ak^{o}t^{u} अकतु । अक्लिन्नः (f. **ak^{ü}ß^{ü} अकच्चू**), not moistened, not wet.

akot^{u} अकतु । अवेष्टितः adj. (f. **aküß^{ü} अकच्चू**), of cotton, wool, etc., unspun; also spun or twisted by hand, and not in a spinning-wheel.

akatöjih अकतोंजिह । एकचत्वारिंशत् card. c.g. pl. forty-one.

akatöj^{i}hyum^{u} अकतोंजिह्युम् । एकचत्वारिंशः ord. (f. **akatöj^{i}him^{u} अकतोंजिहिमू**), forty-first.

akator^{u} अकतर् । अकृन्तितः adj. (f. **akatür^{ü} अकतर्च्**), not cut in slices (of fruits, vegetables, gourds, and the like).

akatr^{a}h अकत्रह । एकत्रिंशत् card. c.g. pl. thirty-one.

akatr^{a}hyum^{u} अकत्र्ह्युम् । एकत्रिंशः ord. (f. **akatr^{a}him^{ü} अकत्र्हिमू**), thirty-first.

akawuh अकवुह् । एकविंशतिः card. c.g. pl. twenty-one.

akawuhyum^{u} अकवुह्युम् । एकविंशतितमः ord. (f. **akawuhim^{ü} अकवुहिमू**), twenty-first.

ökawan ओंकवन् । अनुमानम् f. an estimate, appraisement, valuation; an inference as to results.

akawanzāh अकवज़ाह । एकपञ्चाशत् card. c.g. pl. fifty-one.

akawanzöhyum^{u} अकवज़ोंह्युम् । एकपञ्चाशत्तमः ord. (f. **akawanzöhim^{u} अकवज़ोंहिमू**), fifty-first.

akiy अकिय्, okuy अकुय्, ük^{u}y अकूय्, akyuk^{u} अक्युक्, see **akh.**

akyum^{u} अक्युम् । प्रथमः ord. (f. **akim^{ü} अकिमू**), first, first in order.

al 1 अल् । तुम्बी f. (pl. nom. **ala 1 अल**, K.Pr. 10), a pumpkin, gourd, squash, *Cucurbita maxima* (El.), *Cucurbita Pepo* (L. 316), cf. YZ. 404.

ala-bar^{a}g अल-बरग् । तुम्बीपत्रम् m. a pumpkin leaf. **-byôl^{u} -ब्योल् । तुम्बीबीजम्** m. a pumpkin seed. **-ḍokh^{u} -डोख् । तुम्ब्याधारः** m. a trellis or hedge on which pumpkin vines are supported. **-dĕl -वल् । तुम्बीत्वक्** m. the husk or rind of a pumpkin. **-gaḍor^{u} -गडर् । तुम्बीविशेषः** m. a kind of gourd; with the interior extracted, the outer shell is used by religious mendicants as a water-vessel (Śiv. 593). **-gaḍür^{ü} -गडर्च् । अल्पा कमण्डलुतुम्बी** f. a small gourd used as a water-bottle, or for holding powder or the like. **-hüṭ^{u} -हुट् । तुम्ब्याः शुष्कखण्डः** f. pumpkin-wood: a piece of dried pumpkin flesh. A kind of hour-glass shaped gourd which ripens in the autumn and is skinned. It is then cut up and dried for eating in the winter, or used as a medicine. **-hacĕ wālañĕ -हच्य वालञ । खण्डशस्छेदनम्** f. pl. inf. to strip a gourd for the above purpose; hence, when a person is wearing a garment, to tear it from top to bottom. **-khünḍ^{u} -खण्ड्र । तुम्बीभागः** f. a piece or slice of a pumpkin. **-kük^{u}r^{u} -कक्र् । तुम्बीत्वक्** f. the hard outer rind of a pumpkin. **-kul^{u} -कुल् । तुम्बीलता** m. a pumpkin vine (cf. K.Pr. 9). **-kulis tula-kul^{u} -कुलिस् तुल-कुल् । सत्वानृतविधानम्** m. a mulberry-tree for a pumpkin vine; hence, lengthening out a small affair by turning truth into falsehood and falsehood into truth (e.g. in a court of justice, or in a matter of business). **-künḍ^{u} -कण्ड्र । तुम्बीकाष्ठम्** f. the globular rind of a certain gourd, which when over-ripened in the autumn is extremely hard. **-kānüj^{ü} -कानंच् । तुम्बीशिफा** f. the edible tendrils of a gourd vine. **-kānol^{u} -कानल् । तुम्बीवल्ली** m. the branches of a gourd vine. **-nov^{u} -नव् । नवतुम्बीभक्षणम्** m. the festival of eating the first young pumpkins. An auspicious moment is selected in the summer, when the fruit first appears. **-phal-hār -फल्-हार् । व्रते तुम्बीभोजनम्** m. eating food consisting only of cooked pieces of pumpkin, on fast days. **-pōsh -पोश् । तुम्बीफलपुष्पम्** m. a pumpkin flower. **-pōshĕ-mŏnḍ^{u} -पोश-मंड् । तुम्बीपुष्पसूदः** m. spiced cakes of wheat flour and pounded pumpkin flowers, cooked in a sauce of *ghī* or oil. **-pōshĕ-mŏnḍ^{ü} -पोश-मंड्र । तुम्बीपुष्पसूदः** f. a similar dish eaten with curds. **-thaph -थफ् । तुम्बीसूदग्रासः** f. (sg. dat. **-thapas -थपस्**), a full lump of stewed pumpkin raised by the hand for insertion into the mouth; hence, metaphorically, a mass of leaves or papers firmly stuck together. **-tīl -तील् । स्नेहविशेषः** m. an oil extracted from pumpkin seeds, and used as a medicine; said to benefit the brain and blood-vessels. **-tūr -तूर् । तुम्बीमूलखननम्** m. a process in the cultivation of pumpkins, in which the earth is turned up and the roots are cleaned. **-wāgan -वाँगन् । तुम्बीवार्ताकानि** m.pl. pumpkins and egg-plant fruit (*baĩgan*), the name of a dish in which these two are cooked together. **-wör^{ü} -वार्च् । तुम्बीवाटिका** f. a pumpkin garden. **-wath^{a}r -वथ्र् । तुम्बीपत्रम्** m. the leaf of the pumpkin vine. **-z^{a}lun -ज़लुन् । तुम्बीखगादिमलः** m. the refuse—rind, seeds, etc.—of a pumpkin prepared for cooking.

āl^{i}-āl^{i} khasun आलि-आलि खसुन् । अतिपुष्टिप्राप्निः m.inf. to become very stout; lit., to mount like a pumpkin plant, which is slender but has large fruit.

ali-ti-shāph bali-ti-shāph अलि-ति-शाफ् बलि-ति-शाफ्। सर्वथाऽप्रसन्नताविष्कार: m. both a curse at a pumpkin and a curse at a sacrifice, cursing a person whether he is offering a service of very small value, or whether he is doing anything of great difficulty and involving self-sacrifice ; hence, general dissatisfaction, of a master who is always blaming his servant, whether right or wrong, or of a servant who is always grumbling at his master.

al 2 अल् or **ala 2 अल**, an intensive prefix. See the various words below in alphabetical order.

al 3 अल्, a primary suffix added to the root of the verbs **dyun**[u] **द्युन्**, to give, and **dāwun दावुन्**, to cause to give, with an obscene sense. Thus, **dinal दिनल्** or **dāwal दावल्**, an unchaste woman, **mājĕ-dinal माज्य-दिनल्** or **mājĕ-dāwal माज्य-दावल्**, one who commits incest with his mother, and so on (Gr.Gr. 107).

al 4 अल्, e.g. a secondary suffix forming adjectives of possession. Thus, **dör**[u] **दोर्**, a beard, **dārĕl** (i.e. **dāri + al**) **दार्यल्**, bearded. When added to an abstract verbal noun, that noun takes the feminine form. Thus, from **thĕkun थ्कुन्**, to boast, we have **thĕkiñĕl, थ्किञल्**, a boaster (Gr.Gr. 120, 133).

ail ऐल् । एला f. a cardomum ; pl. nom. **aila ऐल** (K.Pr. 30 ; Śiv. 577).

aul, v. **ôl**[u].

il इल f. secondary suffix used to form nouns of condition from substantives. Thus, **chān छान्**, a carpenter, **chönil छानिल्**, the condition of a carpenter (Gr.Gr. 142).

ala 3 अल । हलम् (for **ala 1** and **2** see **al 1** and **2**), f. a plough. Cf. **āla**. **-bön**[u] **-बान्** । **हलदण्ड:** f. the main beam of a plough, cf. **al-bön**[u] (s.v.) ; (?) a goad (El.). **-kij**[i] or **-kij**[u] **-किज्, -किजू । युगकीलक:** f. a pin of a plough, to which the yoke or other part is fastened. **-phāl -फाल् । हलफाल:** m. a ploughshare ; (by extension of meaning) a collection of articles used in husbandry, plough, bullocks, digging implements, etc., equivalent to the Hindī *hal-bail*. **-wath -वथ् । सीता** f. (sg. dat. **-wati -वति**), a plough-furrow.

ala 4 अल, in **ala-bānun अल-बानुन् । हस्तचेपेण विचालनम् ।** m.inf. to bring in trembling ; to cause something fixed to totter ; hence, to scare one who is weaker by a hasty move of the hand, cf. **ala-ala bānun** below.

ala-ala अल-अल । चाञ्चल्यम् m. unsteadiness, trembling, tremulousness. **-ala abun -अल अबुन् । भीत्या-दिना कम्प:** m.inf. to tremble from fear, cold, or ague. **-ala bānun -अल बानुन् । भाययम्** m.inf. to bring in trembling, to cause to tremble, to terrify.

āla आल m. a plough (sg. ag. **ālan आलन्**, K.Pr. 10). Cf. **ala 3. āla-phyur**[u] **आल-फ्युर् । हलप्रवणम्** m. the soil turned up by the second ploughing after the seed has been sown.

ål[i] **अल्** or **ali अलि**, a secondary suffix forming adverbs of time, as in **tĕl**[i] **त्यल्** or **tĕli त्यलि**, then (Gr.Gr. 156).

ālū 1, m. the potato, *Solanum tuberosum* (L. 346), i.q. **ôluh**, q.v.

ālū 2, in **ālū-bukhārā** آلو بخارا or **ör**[u], m. the Bukhara or Persian plum, *Prunus communis* (L. 348).

ôl[u] **ओलु । नीडम्** m. a nest (cf. K.Pr. 65, 100, 144, where the word is spelt **aul**) ; a recess in the wall used as a shelf. **-yērun -येरुन् । नीडसम्पादनम्** m.inf. to put together or build a nest ; hence, to make anything or do anything gradually, bit by bit, and secretly.

āli drāv आलि द्राव् । कुलायनिर्गत: m. just issued from the nest ; hence, a young person when he has first left house and home and set up for himself, an inexperienced person ; just born (see below). **—nērun —नेरुन् । कार्याय प्रवर्तनम्** m.inf. to issue from the nest ; to set out from home to make one's way in the world ; to be born (the womb being compared to a nest), I past m. sg. 1. **āli drās** (K.Pr. 10).

öl[i]**-nāsh आलि-नाश् । कुलायनाश:** m. destruction of a nest ; hence, the sudden destruction of a human house and home.

ul[u] **उलु** (f. [u]**j**[u] **अंजु**), a secondary suffix forming adjectives, as in **gāṭa गाट**, skill, **gāṭul**[u] **गाटुलु** (f. **gāṭ**[u]**j**[u] **गाट्जू**), skilful (Gr.Gr. 145).

ālabda العبد m. a signature (El.).

albail, m. a fat man (K.Pr. 10).

alēbalē अलेबले । अकस्मात् adv. suddenly, unexpectedly, without cause. Cf. **alēpralē-kŏlēṭās** and **alāṭösi.**

al-bön[u] **अल-बान्** । **लाङ्गलम्** f. a plough, the same as **ala 3**, q.v. Cf. **ala-bön**[u] under that word.

ōla-bôr[u] **ओल-बोर् । विस्रंसभार:** m. an insecurely fastened burden, a load slipping off the shoulder.

öl[i]**-byuc**[u] **आलि-ब्युच् । असत्यिनान्यवंचनम्** m. humbugging, cheating, a term used in children's games ; cf. **byuc**[u].

ölic[u] **आलिचु । अम्लाष्टिगर्भ:** f. a certain fruit, a small sour plum, *Prunus domestica* (El.). This may be the same as the *aluchá* (آلوچه) of L. 73, 348, which he translates by "bitter cherry, *Prunus cerasus*, var. b".

ölici-kuj[i] (or **-kuj**[u]) **आलिचि-कुज्** (or **-कुजू**) **। फलभेदलता** f. the bush on which it grows. **-rang -रङ् । विशिष्टरक्तवर्णता** m. the colour of a plum, plum-colour, purple-red.

alīch[u] **अलीचु**, see **alyūkh**[u].

aulād اولاد f. offspring, children (K.Pr. 133).

aldŏbár[i] अल्दॅबॅरि । **अतिगूढम्** adv. very secretly, without exciting suspicion.

aladala अलडल । **तरलीभावः** m. swinging, swaying (as of a child's cot or swing).

aladĕv अलयव् । **अतिस्थूलः** adj. (as subst., f. **aladĕviñ** अलयविञ्), very stout, very fat, of a man or woman; hence, foolish, wanting in intellect.

alif-be, aliph-bē, الف بے m. the alphabet (in the Kashmiro-Persian character) (Gr.M.).

alog[u] अलगु । **असमञ्जसम्** adv. unsuitably, not fitly, improperly.

algöb अल्गॉब् الغيب । **अज्ञातम्** adv. unknowingly, unwittingly, by chance.

ăl[i]-gāḍ अ̀लि-गाड् । **मीनविशेषः** f. a certain fish described as being large and handsome, but insipid as food.

alagaḍi, m. a great man, K.Pr. 9, where it is opposed to **malagaḍi,** a base man.

ol[u]-gol[u] अ̀लु-ग̀लु । **निरुत्तरीभावः** m. delay in answering or refusal to answer, usually employed when the refusal is deliberate, owing to unwillingness or intent to deceive, and not to ignorance.

āla-gutsar आल-गुत्सर । **सदाचारः** f. a polite greeting, saying, "how do you do?" Cf. **öl[i]-wākh.**

ôluh ओलुह् । **आलुकम्** m. a potato, *Solanum tuberosum*; cf. L. 346, where it is spelt **ālū.**

alāhada अलाहद् علیحدہ । **विभिन्नः** adj. e.g. pl. separate, apart (in position, form, quality, or action).

öl[i]-hönz[u] ओ̀लि-ह̀ोंज़ु । **खण्डमुखरन्ध्रम्** m. the hole cut in one end of a log of wood recently felled, for attaching the rope by which it is hauled.

öl[i]-höphiz ओ̀लि-ह̀ोफ़िज़् عالي حافظ । **अन्धः** m. a blind man.

ăl[a]ka अ̀लक । **कर्णभूषणविशेषः** m.pl. a kind of earring, flat and round, in the shape of the leaf of a *tāl* palm (Hindōstānī *tarki*). **-hor[u]** -ह̀ोर् । **कर्णिकायुगम्** m. a pair of such earrings.

ăl[a]kan अ̀लकन् । **एककर्णिका** m. a single one of such earrings.

alāka علاقہ m. connexion, concern, relevancy (Gr.M.); an estate (El.). **alāka-dār** علاقہ دار m. the owner of an estate (El.).

alkāb القاب m. a style, title of honour (Hindōstānī *χitāb*) (Gr.M.).

öl[i]-kadal ओ̀लि-कदल । **सेतुविशेषः** m. the name of the fifth of the seven bridges which cross the Vĕth (Jehlam) in Śrīnagar.

alakh अलख् m. (sg. dat. **alakhas** अलखस्), the Invisible, N. of Śiva (Śiv. 555).

alkhölikh अल्खोलिख الخالق । **वस्त्रविशेषः** f. a certain garment, shaped like a dressing-gown, extending from the neck to the feet, and open in front. It is like the *kabā* (قبا), but has buttons instead of strings.

ālakŏnḍul आलक्कण्डुल् । **कुण्डलाङ्कः** m. (sg. dat. **ālakŏnḍalas** आलक्कण्डलस्, pl. nom. **ālakŏnḍal** आलक्कण्डल्), a circle, a circular mark; the inner, circular, earthenware receptacle of the *kāngrī* or portable brazier.

alīl अलील् عليل । **अतिक्षीणः** adj. e.g. weak, sick, worn to a shadow from sickness or the like.

alāl-khān अलाल्-खान् । **आढ्यादिपुत्रः** m. a proper name, used metaphorically, like our Crœsus and Dives, to mean the heir of a rich man or king; used as a respectful term when referring to such an one.

ăl[i]-ăl[i] khasun अ̀लि-अ̀लि खसुन्, see **al 1.**

ăl[i]-ālam săl[i]-ālam अ̀लि-आलम् स̀लि-आलम् । **ऐहिकामुष्मिकम्** m. that which continues both in this world and the next (as fame, etc.), said to be connected with **or[u]** ओर् firm, i.e. of this life, and **sor[u]** सोर् absorbed, vanished, i.e. of the next life.

alam अलम् علم । **पताका** f. a banner, a flag (usually a small one), including the staff. **-pōsh** -पोश् । **पताकावस्त्रम्** m. the cloth of such a flag (usually three-cornered). **-tul[u]** -तुलु । **पताकोच्छ्रायः** m. the height of a flagstaff. **-tulis khārun** -तुलिस् खारुन् । **निन्दापाकरणम्** m.inf. to cause to ascend to the height of a flagstaff; hence, to render a person liable to general reproach by abusing him.

alami-kūṭ[u] अलोम-कूटु । **ध्वजदण्डम्** m. a flagstaff. **-pōsh** -पोश् । **पताकोर्ध्ववस्त्रम्** m. the same as **alam-pōsh.**

ālam عالم m. the world, the universe (YZ. 177).

alom[u] अ̀लमु । **अनाकर्षितः** adj. (f. **alüm[ü]** अ̀लमू), not dragged, not pulled out straight, not extended (of a rope, etc.).

almadath अलमदथ् । **साम्त्वम्** m. (sg. dat. **almadatas** अलमदतस् and so on), an exclamation of encouragement.

alam-galam अलम्-गलम् । **असत्यव्यवहारः** m. cheating, swindling (in keeping accounts and the like), embezzlement.

alamnôr[u] अलमनोर् । **ग्रामः** m. the name of a village about 16 miles north of Śrīnagar, close to where the River Vĕth (Jehlam) enters the Wŏlur Lake.

almās الماس m. a diamond (El.).

öl[i]-mashīd ओ̀लि-मशीद् عالي مسجد । **श्रीच्छद्देवालयभेदः** f. the name of the chief mosque in Śrīnagar.

alun अलुन् । **अध्रुवता** conj. 3 (2 p.p. **alyōv** अल्योव्), to be insecure, to shake.

alūn[u] अलूनु । **अछेदनम्** adj. (f. **alūñ[ü]** अलूञ्), not reaped (of a crop).

alônd[u] अलोन्दु । **अवलम्बमानः** adj. (f. **alönz[ü]** अलोंज़ू), suspended, hanging down. —**thāḍun** थाड़ुन्, m.inf.

to seek to get a thing that is hanging out of reach (K.Pr. 10). **alāndĕn-thapa karañĕ** अलाग्यन्-थप करञ । निरर्थसमाश्रयणम् f. pl. inf. to stretch up the hand to things suspended, to grasp at a worthless support.

alônt[u] अलोन्तु । अवलम्बमानः adj. (f. **alönt[u]** अलांतू), suspended, hanging down.

alanāwun अलनावुन् । संचालनम् conj. (1 p.p. **alanôw[u]** अलनोवु), to cause to oscillate, to set swinging (e.g. a cradle or a child's swing).

al-pal अल्-पल् । मद्यमांसादिकम्, पापिष्ठपदार्थः m. the five things commencing with the letter **म् m** formerly employed in their religious worship by followers of the left-hand Śākta sect, viz., *madya*, wine; *māṁsa*, flesh; *matsya*, fish; *mudrā*, special attitudes; *maithuna*, sexual intercourse; hence, in modern language, any vile and utterly impure food. **-ta-mal** -त-मल । अतिशयेनापथ्याभक्ष्यम् m. anything extremely uneatable or undrinkable, or which if eaten or drunk produces illness or is indigestible; lit. "*al-pal* and filth".

alapala अलपल । प्रायः adv. about, approximately.

alīpalī अलीपली f. asparagus (*Asparagus filicinus*) (El.)

alēpralē-kŏlēṭās अलेप्रले-क्कलेटास् । अतिनिरर्थकम् adv. very uselessly, futilely. Cf. **alēbalē** and **alāṭösi.**

alôr[u] अलोरु । अस्निग्धीकृतः adj. (f. **alör[u]** अलांरू) (of vessels) not polished, (of clothes) not properly fullered; on which fuller's earth or polishing paste has been applied, but the final polishing or cleansing has not been carried out.

alaran अलरन् । चेष्टा f. swaying, swinging (as of tree-branches); trembling, shivering of the body (from cold, etc.)

alarun अलरुन् । कम्पनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **alor[u]** अलंरु), to cause to oscillate or tremble; to move something from rest, to shake.

alarwôn[u] अलर्वोनु । अत्यस्थिरः, ईषत्स्थिरः (f. **alarwön[u]** अलर्वांनू), very insecure, easily shaken; also, not very secure, moderately secure, of a stone or the like fixed in a wall

alarwañĕn-kañĕn अलर्वञन्-कञन । अतिचञ्चलाधारवत्त्वम् adv. very insecurely, in such a position as to be easily upset, u.w. vbs. of placing or of position, etc.

alarāwun अलरावुन् । चेष्टादानम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **alarôw[u]** अलरोवु), to set in oscillation, to cause to swing (of a child's swing, or a cradle).

al[a]rāwun अल्रावुन् । तरलीकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **al[a]rôw[u]** अल्रोवु), to cause something firm to be in movement, to shake, cause to oscillate or tremble.

alarawun[u] अलरवुनु । कम्पनकृत् adj. (f. **alarawün[u]** अलरवंनू), one who causes to oscillate or tremble.

al[i]sh अलिश् । अतसी f. flax, *Linum usitatissimum*; also the seed, linseed. Cf. L. 330.

al[i]shi-kāḍ अलिशि-कॉड् । अतसीनालम् m. the stem of the linseed plant. **-khüj[u]** -खंजू । अतसीखल्कः f. linseed oil-cake, used as a cattle food. **-khal** -खल् । अतसीखल्कः f. linseed oil-cake. **-krüṭ[u]** -क्रंटू । अतसीकुसम् f. (sg. dat. **-kracĕ** -क्रच), linseed chaff, used as a cattle food, and, mixed with earth, as a wall-plaster. **-kosh[u]** -कंशु । अतसीखक् m. the husk of linseed. **-kāṭh** -काठ् । अतसीतृणम् m. the stem of the linseed plant. **-phal** -फल् । अतसीफलम् m. linseed, as ready for sale or use. **-pröj[u]** -प्रांजू । अतसीकुसम् f. linseed chaff, see above. **-tīl** -तील् । अतसीतैलम् m. linseed oil.

ālish आलिश् m. *Rubus fruticosus* (El.).

alsrēṭh अल्स्रेठ् । अतिपुष्टतनुः adj. e.g. (as subst., m. sg. dat. **alsrēṭas** अल्स्रेटस्), very stout, very fat (of an animate being), hence very foolish, witless. Cf. **arsrēṭh. -hyuh[u]** -ह्युहु । अतिमूर्खः adj. (f. **-hish[u]** -ह्शू), id., a fat fool.

alsēṭh अलसेठ । अतिपुष्टः adj. e.g. (as subst., m. sg. dat. **alsēṭas** अलसेटस्), very stout (whether suitably so or not). **-hyuh[u]** -ह्युहु । अतिमूर्खः adj. (f. **-hish[u]** -ह्शू), too stout, too fat (of an animate being or inanimate thing); hence, (of a person) a fat fool, (of a thing) unsuitable, useless

olut[u] अलुतु । अलक्तः m. (sg. dat. **alatis** अलतिस्), lac, lac-dye.

alātacha अलातछ । अत्यौत्सुक्यम् m. eager desire, eager anxiety for anything or for the success of any action.

ālath आलथ् । आरार्तिका f. the ceremony performed in adoration of a god by moving circularly round the head of the idol a platter containing a five-wicked burning lamp, flour, water, and incense; a similar ceremony performed on a bride and bridegroom, on the occasion of the second visit of the bride to her husband's house, and on other similar occasions.

ālith آلِتھ m. *membrum virile* (El.).

alatamon[u] अलतमंनु । कुरूपः adj. (f. **alatamün[u]** अलतमंनू) very ill-looking, very ugly.

alatrŏjĕ अलत्रुज्य । दोलायमानता, अतिव्याकुलता f.pl. extreme anxiety or distress, e.g. that caused by terror, the afflictions of those we love and the absence of any means of their relief; helplessness.

alāṭösi अलाटांसि । निरर्थकम् adv. fruitlessly, in vain. Cf. **alēbalē** and **alēpralē-kŏlēṭās. —dŏh kar-lösi** —द्वह कर्-लांसि । निरर्थकालक्षेपाकाङ्क्षा adv. desiring to pass one's time fruitlessly.

alī tashīā (corruption of علي شيعي). The term by which Sunnī Kāshmīrīs refer to Shī'a Musalmāns; a heretic. Cf. L. 284.

ali-ti-shāph bali-ti-shāph अलि-ति-शाफ़ बलि-ति-शाफ़. See **al 1.**

ālāsh[i] **आलॅश्** or **ālashī आलशी** । **अलसः** adj. (as subst., f. **ālashī आलशी** or **ālūsh**[ü] **आलूश्**), lazy, idle, weary, tired. **-būñ**[ü] **-बूञ्** । **क्षायावृक्षविशेषः** f. "the weary one's plane-tree", the name of a famous *chenar*, or plane-tree, under which pilgrims rest on the way to Jwālāmukhī. **-mar -मर्** । **अलसमठः** m. "home for the lazy", the name of a place in the village of Khar[n]v or Khruv, in the Vihī Pargana of Kashmīr, traditionally said to be a foundation by some merciful person for the benefit of the weary or the work-shy.

ālosh[u] **आलुश्** । **आलस्यम्** m. weariness, idleness.

ālāsh[i]**lad आलॅश्लद्** adj. e.g. idle (W.,21, where it is spelt **ālaslad**).

alāv अलाव् । **अग्निज्वाला** m. a fire in a pit in the open, a bonfire. **-ta-jĕlāv -त-ज्यलाव्** । **महाज्वाला** m. a great conflagration (e.g., a house on fire, or the burning of a stack of wood); hence, met., the burning of fever, etc.

ālav आलव् । **आह्वानशब्दः** m. a loud, clear, call or cry (Śiv. 1187); **ālav dyun**[u] **आलव् युन्** m.inf. to call, shout to a person (K.Pr. 102, Śiv. 532). **-milav -मिलव्** । **आह्वानशब्दः, तत्तुल्योऽन्यशब्दश्च** m. a loud, clear, call or cry; any loud, clear, sound.

aliv[ü] **अलिव्**, see **alyuv**[u].

öl[i]**-wākh आॅलि-वाख्** । **परस्परं शुभपृच्छा** m. (sg. dat. **-wākas -वाकस्** and so on), a polite greeting, a "how do you do?" Cf. **āla-gubar.**

ālawan आलवन् । **नौपरिभ्रामणम्** f. the act of bringing a boat to or near the shore.

ālawun आलवुन् । **ऊर्ध्वतो भ्रामणम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **ālow**[u] **आलॅव्**), to wave round one's head, wave aloft, to wave (the hands), esp. in a propitiatory ceremony as described below (Śiv. 108, 1692, K.Pr. 50); to bring a boat near the shore; to row (El.). **gul**[i] **ālawan**[i], m. pl. inf. to pass the hands over the head and face in order to pacify, to show affection (K.Pr. 13).

ālawith आलविथ् । **शिरसि परिभ्राम्य** conj. part. used as adv., waving an offering to a spirit of evil round the head before casting it forth, as in a ceremony for warding off a calamity. **-pālawith -पालविथ्** । **शिरसो भ्रमित्वा प्रक्षिप्य** adv. waving round the head and casting forth, as in the above ceremony.

alawun[u] **अलवुन्** । **कम्पमानः** adj. (f. **alawün**[ü] **अलवून्**), trembling, shaking.

alwand, ? gend., a kind of woollen cloth, plain or unembroidered *pashmīnā* (L. 377).

ālay आलय्, in **ālay-zāl pyon**[u] **आलय्-ज़ाल् प्यॅन्** । **बालत्व एव गार्हस्थ्यभारः** m.inf. to be in the condition of an orphan child, on whom devolves all the burden of supporting a house.

alāy-balāy अलाय्-बलाय् । **सुखदुःखम्** f. (pl. nom. **alāyĕ-balāyĕ अलाय-बलाय**), pleasure and pain, happiness and misery. K.Pr. 134 translates this word by 'sacrifice', in the sense of the use of the word by women whilst waving platters with lamps, etc., round a person's head, to remove all evil. Hence the words have come to mean 'offering', 'sacrifice', 'victim'. Cf. **ālawun. alāyĕ-balāyĕ kaḍun अलाय-बलाय कडुन्** । **आपद्भ्यो निर्मोचनम्** m.inf. to expel by this waving, to deliver a child from infantile dangers, much as smallpox and the like; similarly, **alāyĕ-balāyĕ-nishĕ rachun अलाय-बलाय-निश् रछुन्** । **आपद्भ्यो रक्षणम्** m.inf. to protect from calamities, as in the ceremony above referred to.

alyūkh[u] **अल्यूख्** । **अलिखितः** adj. (f. **alīch**[ü] **अलीछ्**), unwritten.

alyov[u] **अल्यॅव्** । **अक्षतलेहः** adj. (f. **alĕv**[ü] **अल्यॅव्**), not licked, of a dish or vessel to which some dainties are still adhering.

alyuv[u] **अल्युव्** । **अलिप्तः** adj. (f. **aliv**[ü] **अलिव्**), not plastered, of the surface of the ground, or a wall.

i[i]**löz इलाज़** or **i**[i]**löz**[ü] **इलाज़्** f. a secondary suffix used to form nouns of condition from substantives or adjectives. Thus, **mot**[u] **मॅत्**, a madman, **mat**[i]**löz मॅतिलाज़**, the condition of a madman; **brēth ब्रेद्**, ignorant, **brīth**[i]**löz ब्रीठिलाज़**, ignorance (Gr.Gr. 143).

am 1 अम् । **भक्षणक्रिया** m. the act of eating, eating (a nursery word, generally used of food offered to a child being weaned).

am 2 अम् pron. suff. appended to the finite tenses of verbs, with the force of the acc. dat. or ag. sing. of the 1st pers.: me, to me, by me. If the verbal form to which it is added ends in a vowel, the **a** of the suffix is usually elided. Thus, **karan करन्**, they will make, **karan-am करनम्**, they will make me or for me; **kor**[u] **कॅर्**, made, **koru-m कॅरुम्**, made by me, I made. When added to the 3rd sing. fut. or to the fut. impve. the **a** is not elided, but, together with the final **i** of these forms, becomes **ĕ**. Thus, **kari करि**, he will make, **karĕm करयम्**, he will make me or for me; **kar**[i]**zi करिज़ि**, you should make, **kar**[i]**zĕm करिज़यम्** you should make me or for me (Gr.Gr. 183).

ām 1 आम् । **उदरकीटः** m. human intestinal worms or entozoa, lumbricus (El.).

āma-dīj[ü] **आम-डीञ्** । **उदरोद्भवकीटसमूहगोलकः** f. a mass of such worms. **-kyom**[u] **-क्यॅम्** । **उदरोद्भवः कीटभेदः** m., i.q. **ām 1.** **-lŏṭh**[u] **-ल्ठ्** । **उदरोद्भवकीटसमुदायः** m., i.q. **āma-dīj**[ü]. **-phŏkh -फ़ुख्** or **-phukār**

-फुकार् । उदरकीटरोगः m. the disease, accompanied by swelling of the belly, of having those worms in the body, most commonly in children. **-shösh**[i] **-शॉशि** । **उदरोद्भवकीटदोषजं श्वासाधिक्यम्** f. excessive breathing or panting caused by this disease.

ām 2 आम् عام adj. e.g. common, general (Gr.M.); common persons, people of low birth. **āmas süty har,** a quarrel with the common people (K.Pr. 11).

ām 3 आम्, he came to me, see **yun**[u].

ōm ओं or **ओम्**, v. **ōm-kār.**

ama अम f. a grandmother. The word is said to be common among the prostitute families of Śrīnagar (El.); an old prostitute, a bawd. Cf. **am-jī.**

amā 1 अमा । किं नाम ? adv. an interrogative particle, indicating a desire with doubt as to its accomplishment, equivalent to sentences such as 'will you, pray ?', 'is it the case that ?', 'why, pray ?' or the like. Probably the same word as **amā 2. -kyāsanā -क्यासना । किं स्वित् नाम ?** adv., i.q. **amā 1,** but more emphatic.

amā 2 لما, conj. but, moreover (El. and W.), (W. 100 spells it *amma*, with a double *m* as in Arabic). **-poz**[u] **-पंज़** । **परंतु** conj. but.

ȧm[i] **अंमि**, **ami अमि**, see **ath 1.**

ôm[u] **ओमु** । **आम:** adj. (m. sg. dat. **ömis आंमिस्**, abl. **āmi आमि**; f. sg. nom. **öm**[ü] **आंमू**, pl. nom. **āmĕ आम्य**), raw, uncooked (Śiv. 1216); half-cooked; unripe. **—dŏd —दुद् । अपक्वं पय:** m. unboiled milk; fresh milk, sweet milk. **—pan —पन् । आममूचतन्तु:** m. loose-spun thread. **—ṭôk**[u] **—टोकु । पाकरहित: शराव:** m. a cup or similar earthen vessel of unbaked clay. **—zôm**[u] **—ज़ोमु । व्यामिश्रमिव** adj. (f. **öm**[ü]**-zömü आंमू-ज़ांमू**), mixed up, confused, not clear, of a command or prohibition. **—zāmot**[u] **dŏd —ज़ामंतु दुद् । दधिदुग्धे व्यामिश्रे** m. a mixture of sweet and curdled milk.

amb 1 अम्ब । **आम्र:** f. a mango (the tree or the fruit) (Gr.M.).

amb 2 अम्ब m. a bramble (El.).

amôb[u] **अमोबु** । **अतिशयवान्** adj. (f. **amöb**[ü] **अमांबू**), exceeding, excessive, or adv. exceedingly, excessively.

āmba haldī आम्ब हलद्दी f. *Curcuma zedoaria* (El.).

ambar 1 अम्बर् । **कूटम्** m. a large pile (Śiv. 996) or heap of grain, earth, etc., cf. **ambār. —karun —कर्न** । **राशीकरणम्** m.inf. to heap up, make a heap.

ambaras āsun अम्बरस् आसुन् । आयु: शेषीभाव: m.inf. to be (a material) for piling up, to remain over and above; hence, met., to have a fresh lease of life after recovering from the point of death, or after rescue from mortal peril. **—karun —कर्न । राशिविषयीकरणम्** m.inf. to make to a pile, to pile anything (e.g. grain) up, to make into a pile.

ambar 2 عنبر m. ambergris (Śiv. 1008).

ambār अम्बार् انبار । **राशि:** m., i.q. **ambar 1,** q.v. (Śiv. 68, 1579, 1610).

ambȧr[i] **अम्बॅरि** in the two following. Cf. L. p. 349. **-trēl -त्रेल । फलविशेष:** f. a kind of apple, small in size and of excellent flavour. **-tsūṭh**[u] **-च्यूँठु । पाश्चात्यभेद:** m. another apple, large, round, red and white, ripening in October, and keeping in condition a long time.

ambör[i] **अम्बॉरि** (عماري) । **परिस्तोम:** f. a canopied litter, with ornamented housings, used on an elephant (Śiv. 967).

ombūra अंम्बूर । तक्षसामयीविशेष: m. a vice or forceps used by carpenters or blacksmiths for extracting nails, etc.

ombur-būth अंम्बुर्-बूथ । अमरधूलिभेद: m. (sg. dat. **-būtas -बूतस्** and so on), i.q. **amar-būth,** q.v.

omburhēr अंम्बुरहेर । अभोद्भवनाख्यो ग्रामविशेष: m. the name of a village about 4 miles north of Śrīnagar on the road towards the Sind Valley. The ancient Amarēśvara. Cf. RT.Tr. vii, 183 n.

ambar-nāth अम्बर्-नाथ । अमरेश्वरस्थानम् m., i.q. **amar-nāth अमर्-नाथ**, q.v.

imbrzal (?), a kind of good white rice with a dark leaf (L. 248, 463). Perhaps connected with **amrĕth,** q.v.

amuch[u] **अमुछु । अनुद्यापन:** adj. (f. **amuch**[ü] **अमुछू**), not brought to a conclusion, not accomplished (of a day on which a fast or the like has been undertaken, but on which the final oblations, etc., cannot, owing to some rule of ritual, be performed).

amôḍ[u] **अमॉंडु । अमिश्रीकृत:** adj. (f. **amõḍ**[ü] **अमॉंडू**), not mingled, not mixed, not kneaded up (of flour or the like in water).

amdam अमद्दम् adv. at one's own free will (Śiv. 586).

āmdanī آمدني f. income, receipts, revenue (Gr.M.).

āmahol[u] **आमहॅलु । शीताक्रुता, अतिशीत्यबाधा** m. numbness caused by contact with snow or ice, frostbite; pain in the teeth from drinking very cold water or from eating ice or snow.

amahôr[u] **अमहोर् । अकणश: क्रुत:** adj. (f. **amahör**[ü] **अमहांर्**), not broken to pieces, not reduced to powder (of a lump of boiled rice, sugar, earth, or the like).

am-jī अम्-जी f., i.q. **ama,** q.v. (L. 215).

amīj[ü] **अमीजू**, see **amyūl**[u].

amŏj[ü] **अम्बॅजू**, see **amŏl**[u].

amôj[u] **अमॉंजु । अनिर्मलीकृत:** adj. (f. **amõj**[ü] **अमॉंजू**), not cleaned, not scrubbed, not polished (of a metal vessel or the like).

amüj[ü] **अमंजू**, see **amol**[u].

ōm-kār ओं-कार् । **प्रणव:** m. the mystic syllable **ōm**, used at the beginning and end of a reading of the Vēdas,

previously to any prayer, and also as an auspicious salutation.

ām-kŏṭhᵘ आम्-क्रुठु m. raw-kneedness, having weak knees, inability to walk properly (of a child learning to walk), K.Pr. 260, where it is spelt **ām-kuṭ.** Said also to mean incomplete, immature.

amal عمل m. work, action; employment (K.Pr. 10). **—āsun —आसुन्** m.inf. to be brought into use (K.Pr. 10). **—karun —करुन्** m. inf. to act; to obey (El.). **—karanwôlᵘ —करन्वोलु** m. a certain official, a *tahsīldār*, a collector (El.). **cyönis wananas pĕth —karun च्यॉनिस् वननस् प्यठ —करुन्** (Gr.M.), to act upon (or comply with) what you say.

amŏlᵘ अम्वलु । निर्मूल्यः adj. (f. **amŏjᵘ अम्वजू**), without price, priceless, that for which a price is impossible; without price, gratis, as a free gift.

amolᵘ अमंलु । अमर्दितः adj. (f. **amüjᵘ अमंजू**), not rubbed or shampooed (of the body or a limb); not used in shampooing (of the customary oil or medicament).

ōmᵃla ओम्ल । आमलकी m. the plant *Emblica myrobalan*, *Emblica officinalis*, Gaertn.

amᵃliāca अम्लिआच, m. *Viburnum stellulatum* (El.).

āmalunᵘ आमलुनु । आमगन्धवत्त्वम् m. the state or condition of possessing a raw or unripe odour; musty smelliness.

amma, see **amā** 2.

āman आमन् । आमगन्धः f. change for the worse; a condition of corruption or of malodorousness.

āmun आमुन् । दाहगन्धः m. a smell of burning or scorching cloth, especially cotton-cloth.

ômān ओमान् । अवमानना m. disrespect, contempt shown by one to another.

amānī امانی f. a certain land tenure, in which the state takes its share of the actual produce of a village (L. 403).

amunᵘ अमुनु । अनवखण्डितः adj. (f. **amunᵘ अमुनू**), not pounded in a mortar for the removal of husk, not husked (of rice and other grains).

amondᵘ अमंन्दु । अक्षतमन्थनः adj. (f. **amünzᵘ अमंज़ू**), not churned, not fully churned (of milk, etc.); met., not fully considered, not worked out (of a story, theory, etc.).

amonḍᵘ अमंण्डु । अमर्दितः adj. (f. **amünḍᵘ अमंण्डू**, pl. **amanjŏ अमंञ्य**), not kneaded (of woollen clothes kneaded under foot in water in order to soften or clean them).

amandochᵘ अमन्द्छु । अमन्द्राचः adj. (f. **amandüchᵘ अमन्द्छू**), without shame, shameless; bold, daring, confident, audacious.

amongᵘ अमंगु । अयाचितः adj. (f. **amünjᵘ अमंजू**), not asked for; got without asking.

āmanun आमनुन् । विकारः conj. 3 (2 p.p. **āmanyōv आमन्योव्**), to change for the worse; to look exhausted from fatigue or hunger; to go bad, become corrupt and malodorous (of food, etc.).

āmanyô-motᵘ आमन्यो-मंतु । प्राप्तविकारः perf. part. (f. **āmanyö-mütsᵘ आमन्यो-मंचू**), changed for the worse, disimproved; appearing exhausted from fatigue or hunger; become corrupt, malodorous (of food).

amānath अमानथ् امانت **। न्यासीभूतः, निक्षेपः** m. (sg. dat. **amānatas अमानतस्**), depositing, committing property to the trust or care of a person; a deposit, a thing placed in charge (K.Pr. 30). **amānatas khiyānath,** embezzlement of a deposit (ib. 11). **-cīri -चीरि । निक्षेपपत्रिका** f. a document certifying a deposit, a deed of trust.

āmanay आमनय । विकृतिः f. change for the worse, applied to food grown stale and beginning to be offensive.

amünzᵘ अमंज़ू, see **amondᵘ**.

amañē अमञे । मुखार्पणम् m. the receiving of anything into the mouth, usually applied to a suckling child receiving milk. **-ta-grŏṭh -त-ग्रुठ् । मुखार्पणपूर्वकं निगरणम्** m. putting into the mouth and swallowing (without chewing), usually applied as before to a suckling child.

amīñᵘ अमीञु, see **amyūnᵘ**.

amañĕ-gamañĕ अमञ-गमञ । व्याकुलत्वम् f.pl. perturbation, fluster, agitation of mind, from fear or other similar cause.

āmpa आम्प । पक्षिणां भुक्तिः, कणमोचः f.pl. the feeding of one bird by another, beak to beak. **-mangañĕ -मङ्गञ । पुनः पुनः प्रार्थनाः** f.pl. asking to be fed in this manner; hence, met., persistently and repeatedly asking for an urgently desired object.

ümᵘ-pümᵘ अंमू-पंमू । प्रक्षिप्य नष्टीभवनम् f. the throwing away and scattering of a powder or anything minutely subdivided, so that to all intents and purposes it ceases to exist.

amri, ? f. L. 349, i.q. **ambàrⁱ**, q.v.

amar अमर् adj. e.g. undying (Śiv. 931, 935); N. of Śiva (Śiv. 622).

āmĕr आम्यर् । आमता m. rawness, unripeness.

amara अमर, a suffix added to cardinal numerals giving indefiniteness, as in **aiṭh-amara ऐठमर,** about eight (Gr.Gr. 84).

āmāra आमार (= آوارد) m. a wanderer (El., who writes it *ámárah*).

amᵃröī अमरोंई f. a species of elm (*Ulmus erosa* and *pumila*) (El., who spells it *amrát*).

amūrᵘ अमूर् । अनिष्कृष्टत्वक्कः adj. (f. **amūrᵘ अमूर्**), not shelled, not husked (of peas, vetches, and the like).

ámⁱrābād अमिराबाद् । उद्यानविशेषः m. the name of a celebrated garden on the Dal Lake near Śrīnagar. It was prepared in the latter half of the eighteenth century by Amīr Khān Jawān Shēr.

amar-būth अमर्-बूथ् । अमरभूतिः m. (sg. dat. **-būtas -बूतस्**), or **ombur-būth अम्बुर्-बूथ्**, a certain white powder applied to the limbs by pilgrims to Amarnāth (q.v.). It is made of the gypsum rock of which the cave is composed. Its application is believed to possess great religious efficacy.

ámⁱrā-kadal अमिरा-कदल । सेतुविशेषः m. the name of the uppermost bridge over the Vĕth (Jehlam) River in Śrīnagar. It was built by Amīr Khān Jawān Shēr in the latter half of the eighteenth century.

amar-nāth अमर-नाथ । अमरेश्वरक्षेत्रम् m. (sg. dat. **-nāthas -नाथस्**) or **ambar-nāth अम्बर-नाथ**, Lord of the Immortals, N. of Śiva (Śiv. 192); N of a cave about 70 *kōs* east of Śrīnagar among the sources of the Sind River (Śiv. 114, 522). It contains a large block of transparent ice formed by the freezing of the water which issues from the rock. This is worshipped as a *liṅga* or emblem of Śiva Amarēśvara. It is a place of great sanctity, and the pilgrimage to it in the month of Śrāvaṇa or June–July attracts many thousands of people not only from Kashmīr but from all parts of India. The pilgrimage is one involving great hardships. See El. s.v., L. 41, and RT.Tr. II, 409. For a description of the modern pilgrimage, see Vigne, *Travels*, pp. 10 ff.

amṛĕth अमृत्थ, अमृथ । अमृतम् m (sg dat **amṛĕtas अमृत्तस** and so on), ambrosia nectar, always represented as a liquid (Śiv. 15, 167, 195, 173, 501, etc.); hence, met., any particularly dainty or delicious food. **amṛĕta-zal अमृत-ज़ल** m. the water of ambrosia, liquid ambrosia, nectar (Śiv. 179).

amis अमिस्, amisᵘy अमिसूय, see **ath 1.**

āmotᵘ आमंतु । आगतः, उद्भिन्नः adj. (f. **āmüshᵘ आमंछू**), the perf. part. of **yunᵘ**, q.v., come, arrived (e.g. Śiv. 44); of seeds and the like, just sprouting, just appeared above the ground.

amothᵘ अमंथु । अमर्दितः adj. (f. **amüshᵘ अमंछू**), not rubbed (of oil, medicine, or the like, rubbed on the body); not rubbed, not brushed, dusty (of clothes).

amaṭhôrᵘ अमठोरु । असमीकृतः adj. (f. **amaṭhörᵘ अमठोरू**), not levelled or straightened; hence, of a vessel or dish, etc., not hammered out.

amūtrᵘ अमूँत्रु । अमन्त्रितः adj. (f. **amūtrᵘ अमूँत्रू**), not rendered subject to charm, not charmed against (e.g. a snake); not offered to a god, etc., with the proper spell or invocation (*mantra*).

āma-tāw आम-ताव । दाहचिह्नम् m. the mark of slight burning, or scorching, on cloth or the limbs.

amüshᵘ अमंछू, see **amothᵘ अमंथु**.

amāwashy अमावश् m. the night of the new moon (Śiv. 1658).

amiy अमिय, ámiy अमिय, amyukᵘ अम्युकु, see **ath 1.**

amyūlᵘ अम्यूलु । असंमिलितः adj. (f. **amījᵘ अमीजू**), not united, not mixed; not met with, rare, difficult or impossible to procure.

ömⁱ-yām ओमि-याम् । गर्भवैमनस्यम् f. the feeling of disgust, accompanied by vomiting and diarrhœa, experienced by a woman in the earlier months of her pregnancy.

amyūnᵘ अम्यूनु । अमितः adj. (m. dat. sg. **amīnis अमीनिस्**, ag. **amīnⁱ अमीनि**, abl **amēni अमेनि**; pl. nom. **amīnⁱ अमीनि**, dat. **amēnĕn अमेन्यन्**, ag. and abl. **amēnyau अमेन्यौ**; fem. **amīnᵘ अमीनू**, dat. **amēni अमेनि**, and so on), not measured, not weighed.

an 1 अन । अन्नम् m. any edible grain, cooked or uncooked; grain food generally (Śiv. 969). As the first member of a compound this word often takes the form **anna अन्न**, see below. **karun -करुन् । भोजन-भक्षणम्** m.inf. to eat food, generally used as a polite formula in addressing a superior. **-kāṭh -काठ । यवान्नम** m. inferior kinds of grain such as barley, pulses, or the like, eaten by the poorer classes. **-kūṭh -कूट । सत्रविशेषः** m. (sg. dat. **-kuṭas -कूटस्**), a pile of grain; esp. a pile of grain and other food distributed to the poor at various festivals, especially at the close of the rice harvest. Cf. El. s.v. *ankúṭ* and L. 271. **-kitârⁱ -कितरि । आखुविशेषः** m.pl. a kind of rat which infests granaries. Employed in the plural, as they appear in great numbers. **-pan -पन् । सर्वमन्नादिकम्** m. a reduplication of **an अन्**; grain etcetera, grain and the like; all kinds of food eaten with grain.

ana-gagorᵘ अन-गगरु । दिवान्धकः m. (f. **-gagürᵘ -गगरू**), a musk-rat (W. 115 connects this with **onᵘ 1**). **-kan -कन । पिण्डविशेषः** m. a kind of cake in the shape of a ball made up of rice, etc., and offered by Brāhmans to deceased ancestors, a *piṇḍa*. **-mūrᵘ -मूरु** or **anna-mūrᵘ अन्न-मूरु । गन्धमुखी** m. a kind of grain-rat, apparently a kind of musk-rat; according to El. (s.v. *anamur*), a mole. **-mĕṭᵘ -म्यटू** or **anna-mĕṭᵘ अन्न-म्यटू । भक्तगोलविशेषः** f. the amount of cooked grain taken into the hand at one time to put into the mouth, a gobbet of rice; hence, met., any small quantity of food, a mere mouthful. **-mŏṭh -म्यठ्** or **anna-mŏṭh अन्न-म्यठ् । अन्नमुष्टिः** f. a fistful of grain, such as is given to a beggar in charity; hence, met., a very small quantity of grain. **-māyĕ -माय** or **anna-māyĕ अन्न-माय । अन्नतृप्तिः, पुष्टिः** m. the satiety produced in an

invalid by eating only a small quantity of food; the satisfaction of an invalid's hunger. **-pān -पान्** m. bread (El.). **-prāshun प्राशुन् । अन्नप्राशनम्** m. the religious ceremony of putting rice into a Hindū child's mouth for the first time. Cf. L. 260.

an 2 अन् pron. suff. of the 3rd pers. sg. in either the acc. or the ag. case, and added to any finite form of a verb. If the verbal form ends in a vowel, the initial **a** is dropped. Thus, **karān chuh-an करान् छुहन्**, thou makest him; **koru-n कॉरुन्**, made by him, he made. If the verb be in the 3rd person, **an** in the sense of the acc. is not used, **as अस्** being substituted, as in **suh karān chu-s सुह करान् छुस्**, not **suh karān chu-n सुह करान् छुन्**, he makes him (Gr.Gr. 185). **an अन्** is also used to indicate the nom. case, when the nom. represents the object of a transitive verb in a past tense, as in **trôwuth-an**, he was released by thee, thou releasedst him (Gr.M. 1057), so **mŏka-lôwuth-an** (Śiv. 3).

an 3 अन् a primary suffix forming abstract nouns from certain verbal roots. In the case of three verbs whose roots end in **ĕ** (viz., **chyonu च्यॉनु**, to drink; **khyonu ख्यॉनु**, to eat; and **hyonu ह्यॉनु**, to place) the initial **a** is dropped, and the abstract noun is masc. Thus, **cĕn च्यन्**, drinking. In the case of the other verbs with which this suff. is used, the abs. noun is fem. A list of these verbs will be found in Gr.Gr. 120 ff.

an 4 अन्, anī 1 अनी, anas अनस्, or **anan अनन्**, a secondary suff. added pleonastically to adverbs of place (see Gr.Gr. 155).

ān 1 आन् । आज्ञा f. an order, command, used in the following: **-mönī -मॉनी । परस्पराज्ञापालनम्** f. obeying (mutual) orders, mutual respect; mutual confidence, mutual loyalty. **—mānüñu —मानॅञ् । आज्ञामाननम्** f.inf. to obey orders; to become subject to anyone.

ān 2 आन्, a prim. suff. forming the pres. part., as in **kar-ān करान्** doing (Gr.Gr. 104).

ān 3 आन् a sec. suff. added to some few words, giving an adjectival force with a bad sense, as **dand दन्द्**, a tooth, **dandān दन्द्रान्**, having an ugly tooth (Gr.Gr. 137).

āna 1 आन । पणद्वयमानद्रव्यम् m. the name of a certain coin or sum of money, an anna.

āna 2 आन । समये adv. at a (certain) time, only used -°, as in **tami-āna तमि-आन**, at that time.

anī 2 अनी (for 1 see **an 4**), a primary suffix indicating necessity, like the Latin part. in *-ndum*, as in **karanī करनी**, it must be made. Added to a root ending in a vowel, the initial **a** is dropped, as in **dinī दिनी**, it is to be given (Gr.Gr. 111).

aina ऐन or **öna ओन** (=البينه) **। आदर्शः** m. a mirror, a looking-glass (Śiv. 500, 558, 1547). K.Pr. spells this word **āīnah**, transliterating the Pers. آئينه. **-dörü -दॉरू । आदर्शकवाटः** a door ornamented with mirrors. **-goru -गॉरु । दर्पणसम्पादकः** m. a mirror-maker; a seller of mirrors. **-khündü -खॉण्डू । आदर्शखण्डः** f. a piece of a mirror. **-khapuṭü -खपुटू । सूक्ष्मतुच्छ आदर्शः** f. a small mirror, of no value or use. **-khôṭu -खोटु । आदर्शपिधानम्** m. a mirror-cover, or mirror-case. **-phuṭu -फुटु । भग्नक्षुद्दर्पणः** f. a broken piece of looking-glass. **-wöjü -वॉजू । सादर्शोर्मिका** f. a kind of finger-ring, fitted with a tiny mirror. **-zömpāna -ज़ॉम्पान । आदर्शमयशिबिका** m. a palanquin, the doors and other parts of which are made of mirrors of glass, crystal, or the like; hence, met., a very fragile conveyance.

öna ओन, see **aina**.

önī ओनि, a prim. suff. forming a kind of adverbial pres. part. Thus, **kar-önī करॉनि**, while doing. It is only used by rustics (Gr.Gr. 196).

onu 1 ओनु । अन्धः adj. (m. sg. dat. **anis अनिस्**, Śiv. 746; f. **üñü अंञू** sg. ag. **añi अञि**, K.Pr. 66), blind (Śiv. 16). **—sapanun — सपनुन्**, to become blind.

ānī-arāth आनि-अराथ् । तामिस्रसमागमः m. (sg. dat. **-arātas -अरातस्**), evening, twilight; cf. **arāth.** **-bishta -बिश्त । अन्धवद्व्यवहर्ता** m. one who acts like a blind man, one who acts without foresight. **-gāsh -गाश् । अत्यल्पप्रकाशः** m. all the light that is visible by a blind man; hence, met., dimness, very little light. **-lūṭh -लूठ् । अन्धलुण्ठनम्, अन्यायः** m. looting by a blind man, circumstances under which even a blind man can plunder; hence, met., misgovernment, tyranny. **-mushta -मुश्त । अनवसरताडनादि** f.pl. hitting by a blind man; hence, met., ill-treating without excuse, ill-treating or striking the wrong person. **-raz -रज़् । अन्धपङ्क्तिः** f. a string of blind men. A number of blind men form a line and go along the pilgrim-roads begging. The front man sings a song, to which the others reply in chorus. **-sörü -सॉरू । अन्धमार्गणा** f. search by a blind man; hence, met., searching for anything in the dark; or searching futilely and without system for anything lost or destroyed. **-thapa -थप । अन्धावलम्बनम्** m.pl. grasping by a blind man; hence, met., when the proper resource is wanting, using the first thing that comes to hand as a substitute, or taking hold of anything without first seeing what it is.

anis mushth hāwüñü na sawāb na gŏnāh अनिस् मुश्थ् हावॅञू न सवाब् न ग्वनाह । निष्फलप्रयासः to shake one's fist at a blind man is neither a good action nor a sin (he does not see it, and it neither

pleases him nor angers him); used of making an exertion the result of which is absolutely indifferent.

añĕ-ach^{i}-gāsh अञ-अंछि-गाश् । **अन्धाक्षिप्रकाशः** m. the light of a blind eye; the little, but much treasured, light of a blind eye; hence, met., an only son, a darling son, a favourite son. **-chapür^{u} -छपंऊ** । **क्रीडाविशेषः** f. a children's game. One boy is blindfold and another boy hides, the former, after being unblindfolded, having to find out where the latter is. **-gāth -गाथ्** । **कलङ्कवाञ्छम्** m. (sg. dat. **-gātas -गातस्** and so on), a disgrace, a mark of shame or dishonour brought on as the result of some sinful act, or (in the case of a family) by sinful practices. **-khöröt^{i} -खारांति** । **अत्यरोचकः** adj. e.g. extremely unpleasant, deserving to be hidden away.

añi-gaṭa अञि-गट f. or **-goṭ^{u} -गंटु** m. । **अन्धकारः** darkness, whether by day or by night (Śiv. 157); met., the sensation of darkness caused by fainting or the like; f.abl. **añigaṭi,** in the dark (K.Pr. 13, 82, cf. 226). **-gaṭilad -गटिलद्** adj. e.g. dark (of a night, or the like) (Gr.M.).

on^{u} 2 अंनु, see **anun.**

on^{u} 3 अनु, un 1 उन्, un^{u} 1 उनु, a m. prim. suff. forming (1) the verbal noun or infinitive, and (2) the future passive participle, as in **karon^{u} करंनु, karun** करन्, or **karun^{u}**, the act of doing, to do, or about to be done, necessary to be done. See Gr.Gr. 112 ff.

un 2 उन् (for 1 see under **on^{u} 3**). A sec. suff. indicating condition, only noted in **mait-un मैतुन्**, the condition of a corpse (Gr.Gr. 144).

un^{u} 2 उनु (f. **ün^{u} अंञू**), a suffix forming the genitive, used mostly with masc. proper names, as in **rāmun^{u} रामुनु** (f. **rāmün^{u} रामंञू**), of or belonging to Rāma, and with the word **pāna पान** self, forming the adj. **panun^{u} पनुनु** (f. **panün^{u} पनंञू**), own (Gr.Gr. 42, 152). For **un^{u} 1** see **on^{u} 3.**

un^{u} 3 उनु, a sec. suff. used with the words **kūṭ^{u} कूटु**, a beam, and **dag दग्**, a blow. Thus, **kūṭun^{u} कूटुनु**, a small beam; **dagun^{u} दगुनु**, a club, a mace (Gr.Gr. 148).

anubaw अनुभव m. perception, understanding, experience.

anubawa-bāw अनुभव-बाव m. a condition in which one is capable of experiencing or understanding the merits of any person or thing (Śiv. 75).

āncār आंचार्, see **ācār.**

and अन्द् । **अन्तः** m. either end or edge of any inanimate thing; the end or limit (of a person's greatness, existence, majesty, etc.) (Śiv. 46, 97); a boundary, limit (L. 458); the end, conclusion, or termination of any action or condition; adv. to the end, right through to the end in due order (Śiv. 120); in various idioms noted below the word 'end' is extended to mean the outer end, the exterior. Cf. **anta** and **önth.**

-bor^{u} -बंर् । **समाप्तिसामुख्यम्** m. nearness to a conclusion, getting near the end. **-göḍ -ग्वड्** । **आद्यन्तम्** m. the end and the beginning, the beginning and the end, the alpha and omega of anything. **—hĕth —ह्यथ्** । **आद्यमारभ्य** lit. having taken the end; hence, as an adv., from the beginning, from the first. **-pĕṭh -प्यठ्** । **भर्तृगेहे कन्यार्पणम्** adv. lit. on the outside, the converse of **gara-pĕṭh गर-प्यठ्**, q.v. under **gara.** Used with reference to a bride being made over to her husband's house, as contrasted with a son-in-law who lives with the bride in her parents' house. **—wātun —वातुन्** । **समाप्तीभवनम्, पर्यापणम्** m.inf. to arrive at the end, to be successfully concluded; to conclude a long and successful life.

ánd^{i} अंन्दि adv. on the edge, outside (YZ. 40). **-ánd^{i} -अंन्दि** । **बहिर्बहिः, परितः** adv. round and round outside, as in **-ánd^{i} bīṭh^{i} yĕgyĕs -अंन्दि बीठि यग्यस्** they were seated round the sacrifice (Śiv. 78), **-ánd^{i} pakun -अंन्दि पकुन्** or **-ánd^{i} phērun -अंन्दि फेरुन्**, to walk ceremonially round any person or thing, keeping him or it to the right hand, as a token of reverence (cf. YZ. 89). **—gashun —गछुन्** । **बहिर्भावः** m.inf. to go outside; hence, of a missile, to miss the mark or, of a person, to act vainly or uselessly (Śiv. 22). **—karun —करन्** । **परित्यागः** m.inf. to make outside; to separate from a group or collection; to despise, reject; to abandon. **-pákh^{i} -पंख** । **बहिरन्तिके** adv. outside and here, outside and inside; here, there, and everywhere; u.w. vbs. of searching, etc. **—thawun —थवुन्** । **गूढख्यापनम्**, i.q. **anda thawun** ab. **-wati -वति** । **भिन्नमार्गेण** adv. by an outer way, by another way (usually with the idea of secrecy); u.w. vbs. of going, etc. **-wath hĕñ^{u} -वथ् ह्यञू** । **परोक्षगमनम्** f.inf. to take the outer way, to go away secretly.

anduk^{u} अन्दुकु । **अन्तिमः** adj. (f. **andüc^{u} अन्द्यूचू**), of or belonging to the end, final, the last. **—and —अन्द्** । **समयोऽन्तिमभागः** m. the end of all, end, e.g. of a row or of a strip of cloth.

anda-kani अन्द-कनि । **अन्तभागे** adv. in the end, at the end, to one side, on the outer side, close by, u.w. vbs. of placing, pointing out, and the like; apart from, free from, devoid of, **māyāyĕ anda-kani,** free from delusion (Śiv. 422). **-kani manz-bāg -कनि मज़्-बाग्** । **अन्तक्षितियुग्ममध्यभागे** adv. being on the outer side (to sit) in the middle; (of any action) going off right into the middle of things (cf. K.Pr.12). **-kanyuk^{u}**

-kanyuk^{u} -कन्युकु । **अन्तभागभवः** adj. (f. **-kanic^{ü}** -कनिचू), of or belonging to the end, edge, outer side or vicinity. **-pĕṭha** -प्यठ । **मूलतः, अन्ततो वा** adv. from the end, as in counting from either end of a row. **-pĕṭha önthas-tāñ** -प्यठ ओन्थस्-ताञ् । **आदितोऽन्तपर्यन्तम्** adv. from one end to the other, from beginning to end, thoroughly, u.w. vbs. of investigating, searching, and the like. **—thawun** —थवुन । **गुढस्थापनम्** m.inf. to place outside, to hide anything away. **-wand** -वन्द् । **आदितः समाप्त्यन्तम्** adv. from beginning to conclusion, u.w. regard to anything implying length, such as a line, a road, or the like; continually, without cessation (of time) (Śiv. 334).

andā-and अन्दा-अन्द् adv. on the edge (L. 460).

aṇd अण्ड् m. an egg (El.).

önd^{i} ओन्दि, see **ōd^{i}**.

anöḍ^{i} अनोड़ि or **anör^{i}** अनोरि । **अनभिज्ञः** adj. e.g. unskilful, awkward, clumsy, inexpert; inexperienced, unpractised; ignorant, uncouth.

and^{i}hīr^{u} अंन्दिह्यीक् । **आन्ध्यम्** f. the thick darkness of a clouded dark night (Śiv. 1034); clouds or a dust-storm, causing such darkness by day; met., tyranny, injustice. Cf. **ōd^{i}**.

andakār अन्दकार् । **अन्धकारः** m. darkness, want of sunshine or other light; met., tyranny, unjust rule (cf. K.Pr. 126); as a religious tech. term, the darkness of delusion, the conception of sense, egoism (=Sanskrit *ahaṁkāra*) (Śiv. 3, 18); sinful delusion generally (Śiv. 59, 66, 67).

andim^{ü} अन्दिमू, see **andyum^{u}**.

andun अन्दुन् । **समाप्नीभवनम्** conj. 3 (2 p.p. **andyōv** अन्द्योव), to be ended, concluded; of a lawsuit or dispute, to be decided, settled.

andon^{u} अन्दुनु । **समापनीयः** adj. (f. **andüñ^{ü}** अन्दुञ्), fit or worthy to be ended; approaching the conclusion (of a story, action, etc.).

andar अन्दर ۔۔۔ । **अन्तरम्** adv. and postpos. inside, within (Śiv. 763), in (Śiv. 21, 866). As postpos. it governs the dat., e.g., **khābas andar,** in a dream (YZ. 80); **nayi andar,** on the plateau (K.Pr. 156); **māgas andar,** in the month of Māg (Śiv. 590); **nētran andar,** in the eyes (Śiv. 767). **—asun** —असुन् or **—gaṣhun** —गछुन्, to go in, to enter. **-kun**-कुन् । **आन्तरभागे** adv. to within, u.w. vbs. of placing, etc. **-kūṭh** -कूठ । **ग्रामविशेषः** m. (sg. dat. **-kūṭas** -कूटस्, and so on), the name of a village in Kashmīr some 14 miles below Śrīnagar on the left bank of the Vĕth (Jehlam). It is on the site of Jayapura, the ancient capital of King Jayapīḍa, see RT Tr. iv, 506–11, and II, 479. **-nĕbar** -न्यबर् । **अन्तर्बहिः** adv. inside and outside, within and without. **—yun^{u}** —युनु m.inf. to come in, to enter.

aṇd^{a}ra 1 अंन्दर । **अन्तरात्** adv. and postpos. from within, from inside; from among (as in one from among several). In K.Pr. 156 it means simply 'inside'. As postpos. it governs the abl. For **aṇd^{a}ra 2** see under **aṇd^{a}r.** **-kanĕn** -कन्यन् । **अन्तःप्रदेशे** adv. inside, within. **-kanyuk^{u}** -कन्युकु । **अन्तर्भागभवः** adj. (f. **-kanic^{ü}** -कनिचू), of or belonging to the inside, internal, interior. **-nĕḅ^{a}ra** -न्यंबर । **अन्तर्बहिः** adv. from within and from without.

aṇd^{a}r^{i} अंन्दरि । **अन्तरात्** adv. from within. **-aṇd^{a}ri** -अंन्दरि । **अन्तरन्तरम्** adv. very private (of a consultation, etc.), secretly between the parties. **-aṇd^{a}r^{ü}y** -अंन्द्र्यू । **अन्तरन्तर एव** adv. quite within; very privately. **-dam** -दम् । **आन्तरश्वासनिरोधः** m. the name of a disease in which there is inhibition of the breath in the air passages caused by the morbid accumulation of phlegm; bronchitis, ? asthma. **-kin^{i}** -किनि । **अन्तर्भागे, मध्यभागात्** adv. in the middle, within, inwardly (Śiv. 764); from within, from in. **-tam** -तम् । **आन्तररोगतामिस्रम्** m. darkness of in the middle; hence, fainting, or extreme pain, owing to an internal disease, of which the symptoms are not visible. **-ṭsūr** -चूर् । **गूढरोगः** m. a thief of in the middle; a hidden, incurable, internal disease.

aṇd^{a}r अंन्दर् । **अन्त्रम्** m. entrail, intestine. Cf. **aṇd^{a}ram.** Its abl. is **aṇd^{a}ra 2** अंन्दर, hence the following. For **aṇd^{a}ra 1** see under **andar.**

aṇd^{a}ra-chal अंन्दर-छल । **कुक्षिभेदनम्** f. rupture or exposure of the intestines; lesion of the intestines; ? hernia. **-humal** -ह्मल् । **क्षपणचित्तः** adj. e.g. one who is in the habit of offering entrails in sacrifice; hence, met., very mean, miserly. **-wāṭh** -वाठ् । **अन्त्रसारः** m. the chief organ in the intestine, the main bowel.

anādar अनादर् । **अनादरः** m. disrespect, contempt, rudeness offered to one to whom respect is due.

aṇd^{a}ram अंन्द्रम् । **अन्त्रम्** m. an intestine, entrail; the intestines, as a whole. Cf. **aṇd^{a}r.** **-kūṭun^{u}** -कूटुनु । **अन्त्रखण्डः** m. a piece of intestine; a portion of the intestines, a gut. **-lŏṭsh^{u}** -ल्यंछु । **अन्त्रकूटम्** m. a lump of intestine; hence, a portion of extruded intestine, the extruded intestine in hernia. **-lŏṭshür^{ü}** -ल्यंछ्रूक् । **अन्त्राल्पकूटम्** f. id., but of a smaller lump. **-nôr^{u}** -नोर् । **अन्त्रनाडी** m. a tubular portion of the intestines.

aṇd^{a}ruṭh^{u} अंन्द्रुठु । **अन्तरपक्वता** m. the condition of not being cooked within, of not being cooked through and through; hence, met., indigestion.

aṇd^{a}ryum^{u} अंन्द्र्युमु । **अन्तर्भवः** adj. (f. **aṇd^{a}rim^{ü}** अंन्द्रिमू), within, internal, inner (cf. K.Pr. 13); met., inner,

heartfelt, sincere (of affection) (Gr.M.). The converse is **nĕbaryum**ᵘ न्यबर्युम्, q.v. (El. spells this *andarum*.) —**nĕbar karun** —न्यबर् करन् । आन्तरस्य बहिर्विधानम् m. to make what is within outside, to turn inside out; to slay by evisceration.

andashĕ अन्दश । औदासीन्यम् adv. without connexion with, apart from, excluded from.

andusurun अन्दुसुरन् m. *Wrightea antidysenterica* (El.).

andyumᵘ अन्युम् । अन्तिमः adj. (f. **andim**ᵘ अन्दिमू), final, concluding, last.

andyotᵘ अन्यॉत् । अन्योन्यकन्यादानम् m. (sg. dat. **andĕtis** अन्यतिस्), the reciprocal giving in marriage of children, as when two persons have each a son and a daughter, and agree to marry the son of one to the daughter of the other and also the daughter of one to the son of the other.

andāza अन्दाज़ اندازه । अभिमतम् m. the desired result of any action; an approximation, rough calculation, estimate (Gr.M.).

ang 1 अङ्ग । अङ्गम् m. a limb (not only of a living being but also of a tree, etc.); a member of the body (including such members as eyes, ears, etc.); a relation, a person related by blood, belonging to the same family. —**dyun**ᵘ —द्युन् । अङ्गेषु वस्त्रादिग्रहणम् m.inf. to apply to the body, hence a certain ceremony; when a new garment is procured, the body or appropriate limb is touched by it for the first time at a lucky moment, as a preliminary to bringing it into wear. This is called 'applying them to the body'. —**hyon**ᵘ —ह्यॉन् । नूतनवस्त्रभूषादिधारणम् m.inf. to put on new clothes for the first time, usually applied to putting on one's own body some one else's new clothes, so as to take the newness off them. This wards off the evil eye, etc., from their real possessor.

anga-buz अङ्ग-बूज् । अङ्गपुष्टिकरौषधादि m. food or medicine which makes the limbs stout, nourishing food or medicine, a tonic. **-dor**ᵘ -द्र्व । दृढाङ्गः adj. (f. **-dür**ᵘ -द्रू), having firm or strong limbs (generally of men or animals). **-dūsh** -दूष् । अङ्गदोषः m. a fault or blemish in a person's limb or member of the body, e.g. one-eyedness, which would be, for instance, considered as a blemish in arranging a marriage with a person so afflicted. **-hyūn**ᵘ -ह्यून् । हीनाङ्गः (fem. **-hīn**ᵘ -हीन्), wanting a limb or limbs, or having a deformed limb or limbs (usually of a human being or of an image). **-rāg** -राग् । अङ्गरागः m. a cosmetic, especially the lac-coloured cosmetic applied to the cheeks, etc., of a bride, rouge. **-wôl**ᵘ -वोल् । अल्पकुण्डलम् m. a small permanent earring fixed for luck in the lobe of the ear, from which larger earrings or other ear-ornaments may be suspended. It is made of gold or silver. **-wāṭukh** -वाटुख् । अङ्गसंधायकः m. (sg. dat. **-wāṭakas** -वाटकस्, and so on), a treatment or medicine which helps to unite a broken limb.

ang 2 अङ्ग । व्रणदेरारोग्यम् m. granulations of a healing sore or wound. —**yun**ᵘ —युन् । व्रणादेरारोग्यसामुख्यम् m.inf. to begin to granulate, to show signs of healing (of sore or wound).

anga 2 अङ्ग । उपहासाविष्कारः f.pl. (for **anga 1** see under **ang 1**), a method of ridicule, when a crowd of children or the like shout imitative sounds over and over again at a person. —**wuṭhun** —वुठुन् m.inf. or —**wuṭhañĕ** —वुठञ f. pl. inf. उपहासविशेषः, to adopt a method of ridicule or abuse employed by low-caste people and the river population when quarrelling and abusing each other; it consists in the disputant twisting up rags into the form of a doll and showing it meaningly to the other (**wuṭhun**, to twist).

angōca अङ्गोच । अङ्गमार्जनवासः m. a bathing-towel, a towel.

ongᵘjᵘ अङ्गुज्, often written **ongᵘj**ⁱ अङ्गुजि । अङ्गुली f. a finger (cf. K.Pr. 59, 157, 191, 218); a toe. —**gashūn**ᵘ —गश्नून् । वञ्चनाप्राप्तिः f.inf. to be cheated, to be swindled out of anything.

ongᵘji-gand अङ्गुजि-गण्ड् । अङ्गुलीयग्रन्थिः m. a finger-joint, a toe-joint. **-nam** -नम् । अङ्गुलीनखः m. a finger-nail, a toe-nail. **-pōsam** -पॉसम् । वञ्चनविशेषः f. a method of swindling, as when a thief who is caught stealing conceals somewhere the stolen property and displays his five fingers, i.e. his open hand, to show that there is nothing in them. **-tyondᵘ** -त्यण्ड् । अङ्गुल्यग्रम् m. (sg. dat. **-tĕndis** -त्यण्डस्), the top joint of a finger or toe, a finger-tip, a toe-tip.

ongul अङ्गुल । अङ्गुलः m., i.q. **ongᵘjᵘ**, q.v. **-•** (added to any word expressing a thing capable of measurement in length), a finger's breadth, a measure of length equal to about eight barleycorns (cf. K.Pr. 226). —**dyun**ᵘ —द्युन् । वमनार्थं मुखेऽङ्गुलीप्रक्षेपः m. to tickle the throat with the fingers in order to induce vomiting.

ongula अङ्गुल । अङ्गुलीमानः m. **-•** measuring one finger-breadth (see above).

angōlikā अङ्गोलिका । अश्लीलविशेषः f. an indecent action, thrusting the finger into a woman's privities; a slang term for swindling.

angàl¹-wār अङ्गल्-वार् । मङ्गलग्रहवारः f. a particular astrological period, i.e. when the planet Mars (*Maṅgala*) is in the twelfth, first, or second sign of the zodiac from the particular sign in which the moon was at the

time of the birth of a person; such periods are unlucky for that person.

āngun आङ्गुन्, i.q. **āgun**, q.v.

angūr अङ्गूर्, m. (pl. nom. **angūr अङ्गूर्**, K.Pr. 180), a grape (W. 155).

anugrah अनुग्रह m. favour, kindness (Śiv. 885). **anugraha अनुग्रह** interj. show favour! show mercy! (Śiv. 127).

angrāshā अङ्ग्राशा m. *Spiræa Kamtschatika* (El.).

angrīzī अङ्ग्रीज़ी adj. e.g. English; subst.f. the English language (Gr.M.).

ongūsa अंगूस । **अल्पा कर्तरी** m. the small cutters used by a jeweller or goldsmith.

angūza انگوزہ m. *Narthex assafœtida* (El.).

an-huhur^{u} अन्-हुहुर् । **अनूढः** adj. (sg. dat. **an-haharis अन् हहरिस्**, and so on; f. **an-harish^{ü} अन्-हरिशू**), unwedded, unmarried, (m.) a bachelor, (f.) a maid. Cf. K.Pr. 13.

an-haharĕr अन्हहर्यर् । **अविवाहितत्वम्** m. the state or condition of an unmarried person, bachelorhood, maidenhood.

anhār अन्हार् or **anahār अनहार्**, a prim. suff. indicating fitness, as in **karanhār करन्हार्**, fit to be done, **khĕnahār ख्यनहार्**, fit to be eaten (Gr.Gr. 129).

an-harish^{ü} अन्-हरिशू, see **an-huhur^{u}**.

on^{u}has अंनुहस्, he was brought by them, see **anun** (cf. YZ. 129).

anāhata-shĕbd अनाहत-शब्द् m. the Limitless Word, a mystic N. of the Deity in Yōga philosophy (Śiv. 1656).

an-hĕs^{ü} अन्-ह्यंचू, see **an-hyot^{u}**.

an-hĕsar अन्-ह्यंसर् । **अहितत्वम्** m. unfriendliness, malevolence, ill-nature, unkindness; of an action, an ill result, a result which only does harm to the doer, a disappointment.

an-hyot^{u} अन्-ह्यंतु । **अनिष्टकृत्** adj. (f. **an-hĕs^{ü} अन्-ह्यंचू**), unfriendly, malevolent, ill-natured, unkind; of an action, having a result harmful to the doer, disappointing, of evil effect.

anāj अनाज् m. grain, corn (Gr.M.).

anjabār انجبار m. *Polygonum bistorta* (El.), a creeping plant, from which a drink is prepared with sugar for obstinate colds and hæmorrhages.

anjĕ-kor^{u} अञ्ज्य-कर् । **पूर्णपात्रम्** m. a large vessel brimful of anything.

anjām انجام m. end, termination, conclusion (El.); completion, accomplishment. —**sapadun —सपदुन्**, to be completed, finished, accomplished (Gr.M.).

anjuman انجمن m. an assembly, meeting, company, society (El.).

anjīr انجیر m. *Ficus carica* and *Ficus caricoides*. It is small and wild (El.).

anēkh अनेख् adj. e.g. many, manifold.

ainakh ऐनख् عینک । **उपनेत्रकम्** m. (sg. dat. **ainakas ऐनकस्**), a pair of spectacles, an eyeglass (either for improving the sight or for protecting against glare). **-gara -गर** । **उपनेत्रगृहम्** m. a spectacle case.

onukh अंनुख् they brought (with masc. sing. obj.), see **anun.**

ankār انکار m. a denial (El.).

ānkār आङ्कार्, see **ākār.**

ōnkār ओङ्कार्, see **ōkār** and **om-kār.**

anēkatā अनेकता f. manifoldness (Śiv. 1486).

ankath अन्कथ् । **प्रतिकथम्** adv. word by word, statement by statement, u.w. vbs. of remembering and the like.

önkawan आंङ्कवन्, see **ōkawan.**

anam अनम् or **अनुम् anum**, in the following compounds. **-nĕnam -न्यनम्** or **anum-nĕnum अनुम्-न्यनुम्** । **अविचारितम्** adv. without due regard to proportion, unthriftily, uneconomically, without considering exact quantities, u.w. vbs. of giving, bringing, etc., giving without considering whether the gift is excessive or too little. **-nĕnam-pŏth^{i} -न्यनम्-पांठि**, **anum-nĕnum pŏth^{i} अनुम्-न्यनुम्-पांठि**, **-nĕnam-pŏthin -न्यनम्-पांठिन्**, or **anum-nĕnum-pŏthin अनुम्-न्यनुम्-पांठिन्** । **अनुचितप्रकारेण** adv. id.

anom^{u} अनंमु । **अनम्रस्वभावः** adj. (f. **anüm^{ü} अनंमू**), not bent, not bowed down; not humble, not polite by nature.

anmān अन्मान् । **हस्तक्षेपः** m. setting one's hand for any purpose to any work, whether that work is being already performed by another or not; ability to understand the purport of any such work, acumen, comprehensive power.

anamān अनमान् । **अवसरदानम्, अवधानम्** m. the occurrence of an opportunity, the right moment for doing anything, an opportunity; intentness, attention applied to any work.

āni-māni आनि-मानि । **अर्थतात्पर्याद्यनवबोधः** m. ignorance, or want of comprehension, of the meaning of anything, failing to understand anything.

anna अन्न, see **an 1.**

anan अनन्, see **an 4.**

anun 1 अनुन् 2nd sg. impve. of **anun 2**, with suffix 3rd pers. sing. acc., 'bring him' or 'bring it', liable to be confounded with **anun**, the infinitive.

anun 2 अनुन् or **ānun आनुन्** । **आनयनम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **on^{u} अंनु**, f. **ün^{u} ऊंनू**; 2 p.p. **añōv अञोव्**), to bring, convey, fetch (Śiv. 194, 516, 589); to bring, conduct, invite (a person) (Śiv. 72, 89, 154); to bring forward

(arguments, etc.); to bring forward, quote, borrow a story (YZ. 239); to bring forward, grant, give (Śiv. 603). **tāb anun,** to bring forward endurance, to endure (Śiv. 584). —**nād dith** —नाद् दिथ्, to bring having called out, to call for, summon, send for.

on^{u}-mot^{u} ओन्-मंतु। **आनीत:** perf. part. (f. **ün^{ü}-müt^{ü}** ऊन्-मंचू), brought, conveyed; brought into the house, hence a slave, bondman, servant. **añĕ-maṭĕ-hond^{u} ṭôn^{u}-mot^{u}** अञ-मट्य-हंन्दु ट्योनु-मंतु। **अधिकारानर्ह:** adj. (f. **añĕ-maṭĕ-hünz^{ü} ṭön^{ü}-müts^{ü}** अञ-मट्य-हंज़ू ट्यांचू-मंचू), the brought in one (of a bondwoman), i.e. the child of some servant, who has been introduced into a house, but who has no authority comparable with that of the children of the house; hence, met., one unworthy of authority, unfit for exercising authority.

ānand आनन्द् । **आनन्द:** m. happiness, joy, pleasure, delight; ecstatic bliss, rapture (Śiv. 15, 21, 182, 195, etc.); rest, leisure (cf. K.Pr. 187). **ānanda-gan** आनन्द्-ग(घ)न् adj. e.g. consisting of pure joy, all rapture through and through (of saints) (Śiv. 102). **-sān** -सान्, quietly (El.).

on^{u}nam ओन्नम् he was brought by him for me (YZ. 350), see **anun 2.**

ananth अनन्थ् adj. e.g. endless, as subst. (voc. **ananta** अनन्त), N. of Śiva (Śiv. 931).

ananāwun अननावुन् । **आनयनम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **ananôw^{u}** अननोवु) (this verb is classed by native grammarians as the caus. of **yun^{u}** युनु, to come; it is really the caus. of **anun 2,** to bring, see Gr.Gr. 171), to cause to bring, to cause another to convey, to get brought.

an-ôp^{u} अनोंपु। **अदीप्त:** adj. (f. **anôp^{ü}** अनोंपू), not shining, not bright (of jewels, metal vessels, and the like).

an-par अन्-पर्। **अपठितविद्य:** adj. e.g. unread, not learned, ignorant (Śiv. 1519).

anapūr^{u} अनपूरु। **अन्नपूर्णा** f. the name of a certain goddess; a certain image made of boiled rice, and after consecration worshipped at the *śrāddha* ceremony.

anör^{i} अनोंरि। **अशिक्षित:** adj. e.g., i.q. **anöḍ^{i}** अनोंडि q.v.

anūrād अनूराद् । **नक्षत्रविशेष:** f. the name of the seventeenth out of the twenty-eight *nakṣatras*, or lunar mansions, Anurādhā.

ānirāsē-bānirāsē आनिरासे-बानिरासे । **विलापशब्दानुकरणमिव** adv. like the noise of lamenting and beating breasts, lamentably.

anaṛĕy अनड्यॅय् । **विस्फोटविशेष:** f. a certain kind of boil, described as having a small white opening, and as being hard, not small, round, and very painful.

ans (L. 128), see **ünz^{ü}.**

anas अनस्, see **an 4.**

anāsū अनासू m. *Anagallis cærulea* (El.).

anis अनिस्, see **on^{u}.**

onus ओनुस्, I am brought (YZ. 134), see **anun 2.**

anāshun अनाशुन् । **अनशनम्** m. not eating, starvation, fasting, from famine, sickness, poverty, anxiety, or on account of a fast.

anāsīr अनासीर् । **अवधानम्** f. freedom from flurry, composure, coolness, imperturbability.

anit, see **añoṭ^{u}.**

anta अन्त, the first member of the following compound. Cf. **and** and **önth.** **-rost^{u}** -रस्तु । **निरन्त:** adj. (f. **-rüṭh^{ü}** -रंछू), endless, without end, never ending. Cf. **önta-rost^{u},** under **önth.**

ānṭi आण्टि, see **ãṭi,** under **ãṭh.**

ônt^{u} ओन्तु, see **õt^{u} 1** and **2.**

önta आन्त, see **õta** under **õt^{u}** and **önth.**

önṭ^{ü} आण्टू, see **õṭ^{ü}.**

ōntabawan ओंतभवन्, see **õtabawan.**

önth आन्थ् । **अन्त:** m. (sg. dat. **öntas** आन्तस्, and so on), the end of anything, cf. **and** and **anta.**

önta-gômot^{u} आन्त-गोमंतु । **दीनतां गत:** adj. (f. **-gö-müṭs^{ü}** गोमंचू), gone beyond the end, being at the last extremity, absolutely poverty-stricken. —**gaṭshun** —गट्शुन् । **हीनप्रापणम्, अधीनत्वप्राप्ति:** m.inf. to go (beyond) the end, to be at the last extremity, to be absolutely destitute; to become subject to another, dependent, submissive, humble. **-rost^{u}** -रस्तु । **अन्तरहित:** adj. (f. **-rüṭh^{ü}** -रंछू), endless, limitless; very long, of which the end is not apparent, tedious (e.g. of a road, or a story); cf. **anta-rost^{u},** under **anta.** **-raṭhar** -रट्हर्। **निरन्तता** m. endlessness, limitlessness; tediousness.

öntha-rost^{u} आन्थ-रस्तु । **अन्तरहित:** adj. (f. **-rüṭh^{ü}** -रंछू), i.q. **önta-rost^{u}** ab. **-raṭhar** -रट्हर्। **अन्तरहितता** m., i.q. **önta-raṭhar** ab.

anath अनथ् । **अनन्त:** m. (sg. dat. **anatas** अनतस्), an ornament used as an amulet, made of string formed of *kuśa*-grass, and worn in the sacrificial thread after the sacrificial ceremony of the **anta-ṭŏdāh** festival, q.v.; an armlet of silver or gold worn by men on the right arm; an ornament, usually of gold, worn by Brāhman women on the left ear.

anāth अनाथ m. one without a master, hence an orphan, a fatherless person (Śiv. 987, 1751); a poor man, one in evil plight (Gr.M.).

anöthī अनाथी f. the condition of one who is without a master, poverty, distress (Gr.M.).

anôṭh^{u} अनोंठु । **अनिष्फल:, अवठोर:** adj. (f. **anõṭh^{ü}** अनोंठू), not fruitless, fertile (of seeds and the like); not obstinate, not hard (of character).

anathnāg अनथ्नाग् m. the name of a pargana of Kashmīr in the Division of Marāz. It is also called Islāmābād,

after the chief town of the division, and Islāmābād itself is also called Anathnāg. The word is said to mean endless springs, the ancient name being Anantanāga (El.). Cf. RT.Tr. II, 466, and Śiv. 1162.

antakaran अन्तःकरण् m. the heart, soul (Śiv. 1752).

anāt^{a}m अनात्म् m. selflessness, ignorance of the nature of self (Śiv. 1850).

antarbahiḥ अन्तर्बहिः (borrowed from Sansk.), adv. within and without, through and through, entirely (Śiv. 761).

ônṭur^{u}-khônṭur^{u} ओण्टुर्-खोण्टुर्, see **ôṭur^{u}-khôṭur^{u}**.

anětis, see **añoṭ^{u}**.

antaṣ̌ōdāh अन्तचुदाह्। अनन्तचतुर्दशी f. the festival of the *Ananta-caturdaśi*, held on the fourteenth day of the light half of the month of Bhādrapada, on which Śēṣa or Ananta, the Serpent of Eternity, is worshipped.

ānṭa-wānṭh आण्ट-वाण्ट्, see **āṭa-wāṭh**.

anĕ̈s^{ü} अन्यचू, see **anyot^{u}**.

antsūr^{ü} अन्चूर्। अक्षतयोनिः f. a virgin, an unblemished maiden.

antsrēṭh अन्त्रेट्। अन्त्येष्टिक्रिया f. the last rites, the funeral sacrifice and ceremonies.

anitshā अनिच्छा f. want of wish, unwillingness; sg. dat. used as adv., against one's will, unexpectedly (Śiv. 19, 1215).

anôw^{u} 1 अनोव्। अशोधितः adj. (f. **anöw^{ü} अनांवू**), not cleaned, not polished (of any metal article, etc.).

anôw^{u} 2 अनोव्। नामहीनः adj. (f. **anöw^{ü} अनांवू**), nameless, without a name.

anwacĕ अन्वच्च, see **anwüṭ^{ü}**.

anawun^{u} अनवुन् m. (f. **anawün^{ü} अनवंचू**), one who brings (K.Pr. 13); cf. **anun 2.**

anwār अन्वार्। अनुवारः f. a time, round, bout, period, routine (Śiv. 8, 1160), a turn (as when men move turn and turn about or in turn). **—panwār —पन्वार्। प्रायोऽनुवारः** f. a reduplication of the foregoing, but less definitely indicating fixed periods of alternation. **—wanwār —वन्वार्। प्रायोऽनुवारः** f. id.

anwüṭ^{ü} अन्वंट्। भयश्रुतिः f. (sg. dat. **anwacĕ अन्वच्च**), alarming news. **anwacĕ pĕ̈nĕ अन्वच्च प्यत्र। विभीषिकावाप्निः** f. pl. inf. the falling of alarming news; hence, to be in terror or panic, to be utterly distraught and panic-stricken through fear. **anwacĕ shunañĕ अन्वच्च क्षुनत्र। विभीषिकाश्रावणम्** f. pl. inf. to give news calculated to make a person panic-stricken.

anĕwôz^{u} अन्यवोज्। अनिवेदितः adj. (f. **anĕwöz^{ü} अन्यवांचू**), not presented, not given (as an offering to a god, or to a lord, etc.).

any-, üny-, etc.; for most words beginning thus, see under **añ-, üñ-**, etc. Many English writers (including El. & W.) represent **ñ** by **ny**.

anay अनय् a prim. suff. giving the force of the past conj. part. negatived, as in **kar-anay करनय्**, not having made. With roots ending in vowels, the initial **a** is dropped, as in **ni-nay निनय्**, not having taken (Gr.Gr. 111).

ānay आनय्। दायविशेषः f. a present of fruit, such as walnuts and other things, sent to a woman's father's house by her father-in-law, on the occasion of her giving birth to a child.

anyot^{u} अन्यत्। अक्षत्तितरोमकः adj. (f. **anĕ̈s^{ü} अन्यंचू**), not sheared, unshorn (of a sheep, etc.).

ünz^{ü} वंज्। हंसः m. (f. **anziñ अञ्जिञ्**), a male swan; a male goose, a gander (Śiv. 1810; K.Pr. 220); the grey goose (L. 128, *ans*). **-bor^{u} -वंड्। अल्पद्वारकपाटम्** m. or **-baran -वरन्। वाटिकाद्वारम्** f. a goose-door, a small door in the wall of a courtyard or of a vegetable garden, by which the larger quadrupeds cannot enter, but which men can enter by bending their bodies or 'ducking' as a goose ducks his head to go through a low hole. **-böw^{ü} -वांवू। हंसोरुभागः** f. the upper leg of a goose, especially when boiled down to a broth. **-gardan -गर्दन्। हंसग्रीवा** f. a swan's neck; met., a long thin neck of a man. **-wür^{ü} -वंड्। व्यञ्जनविशेषः** f. the name of a certain soup or sauce made of the pounded flesh of a goose boiled in water.

anzal अञ्जल्। अञ्जलिः f. the open hands placed side by side and slightly hollowed, a mark of supplication.

anzol^{u} अञ्जुल्। पटाद्यन्तभागः m. the border or hem of a cloak, veil, shawl, or mantle, usually woven with a special pattern.

ànzim^{ü} अञ्जिमू। तर्जनी f. the first of the four fingers, the index-finger.

anzim^{ü}-manzim^{ü} अञ्जिमू-मञ्जिमू, see **anzyum^{u}-manzyum^{u}**.

anz-manz अञ्ज-मञ्ज। अन्तर्मध्यम् adj. e.g. within and in the middle, in the centre of anything, not nearer one side than the other. Cf. **anzyum^{u}-manzyum^{u}**.

anza-manza अञ्ज-मञ्ज। मध्यत एव adv. from in the centre, from in the middle, from not nearer one side than the other. **anzas-manzas अञ्जस्-मञ्जस्। अन्तर्मध्यम्** adv., i.q. **anz-manz.**

anzan अञ्जन् f. or **anzon^{u} अञ्जुन्** m. **। धान्यभेदः** a species of rice, producing a white grain, soft and sweet-smelling when cooked. Cf. **anzun**, and L. 333.

anzān अनजान्। अज्ञातः adj. e.g. unknowing, unpractised (in an action or profession) (Śiv. 1733); unknown, unrecognized, a stranger (of a person).

anzon^{u} अञ्जुन्। धान्यभेदः m., i.q. **anzan**, q.v.

anzun अञ्जुन्। शालिभेदः m. a kind of white rice, cf. **anzan.**

anziñ अञ्जिञ् । हंसी f. a hen-swan; a hen-goose; see **ünz^{u}**.

ạnz^{a}ran अंज़्रन् । सिद्धान्तक्रिया f. finishing, completion; decision (of a dispute, etc.).

ạnz^{a}run अंज़्रुन् । समापनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **ạnz^{a}r^{u} अंज़्रुद्**), to finish or conclude (a dispute, story, etc.); to decide, conclude (a dispute or law-case).

ạnz^{a}ron^{u} अंज़्रंनु । समापनीय: fut. p.p. (f. **ạnz^{a}rüñ^{ü} अंज़्रंञू**), fit to be finished; fit to be decided.

ạnz^{a}rāwun अंज़्रावुन् । समापनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **ạnz^{a}rôw^{u} अंज़्रोवु**), i.q. **ạnz^{a}run**, q.v. **ạnz^{a}rāwon^{u} अंज़्रावंनु । समापनीय:** fut. p.p. (f. **ạnz^{a}rāwüñ^{ü} अंज़्रावंञू**), i.q. **ạnz^{a}ron^{u}**, q.v.

anzas-manzas अञ्जस्-मञ्जस्, see **anz-manz.**

anzawol^{u} अञ्जवलु । ग्रामविशेष: m. a village in the Anatnāg (q.v.) Pargana of Kashmīr, below the temple of Mārtāṇḍa, on the bank of the Lambōdarī River.

anzyum^{u}-manzyum^{u} अञ्ज्युमु-मञ्ज्युमु । मध्यम: adj. (f. **anzim^{u}-manzim^{u} अञ्जिमू-मञ्जिमू**), middling, mediocre, neither good nor bad; cf. **anz-manz.**

āñ आञ् । आं, एवम् adv. yes, a particle of assent; cf. **ākār.**

añĕ अञ, see **on^{u}** and also **anun 2.**

añi अञि, see **on^{u}.**

în^{u} इञू, ^{u}ñ^{ü} ञ्ञू f. two primary suffixes forming abstract nouns. See Gr.Gr. 118 ff.

ün^{ü} 1 ञ्ञू, etc. See **on^{u}** and also **anun 2.**

ün^{ü} 2 ञ्ञू, a feminine suffix forming abstract nouns. It is the fem. form of **on^{u} 3**, etc. See Gr.Gr. 118.

añĕcĕ अञच्च, see **añoṭ^{u}.**

añĕch अञक् । पुरविशेष: f. the name of a small district in Kashmīr which formerly comprised the town of Anatnāg (Islāmābād) (q.v.) and the tract immediately to its south and west. See RT.Tr. II, 467. **-wör^{i} pulahor^{u} -वॉरि पुलहंद । तृणमयपादुकाविशेष:** m. a kind of grass-sandals manufactured in the Añĕch District.

añĕgoṭ^{u} अञगंटु, see **on^{u}.**

añĕma अञम । मासर: m. rice-water, rice-gruel; gruel of any other similar grain (cf. K.Pr. 23). **-dāl -दाल । मासरयुता दाली** f. a dish of rice-gruel and cooked pulse. **-dām -दाम । मासरपानक्रिया** m. as much rice-gruel as is taken into the mouth at one time; hence, fig., a very small amount of it. **-dāra -दार । मासरधारा** m. a thin stream of rice; hence, fig., a very small amount of it. **-gol^{u} -गॉलु । मासरमुखपूर्ति:** m. as much gruel as will fill the mouth, a mouthful of it. **-hanā -हना । अत्यल्पो मासर:** f. a little rice-gruel. **-khor^{u} -खंद । मासरपालित:** adj. (f. **-khür^{ü} -खंद्**), brought up on gruel, fed on gruel (of a child, etc.). **-khāv -खाव् । मासरभक्षणशील:** adj. e.g. accustomed to eat or making a practice of eating nothing but rice-gruel (e.g. from religious motives). **-mŏyā -म्यया । अत्यल्पमासर:** f. a small amount of gruel, a tiny dish of gruel, such as would be given to an invalid. **-nôr^{u} -नोद् । मासरप्रणाली** m. the drain in a cook-room down which waste rice-water is poured. **-nör^{ü} -नॉद् । मासरनालिकाकुण्डी** f. the sink or receiving-bowl of such a drain. **-nyūr^{u} -न्यूद् । नेत्रस्फोटविशेष:** m. a stye in the eye. **-phyor^{u} -फ्यॉद् । मासरबिन्दु:** m. (sg. dat. **-phĕris -फ्यरिस्**), a splash of gruel; met., a very little gruel. **-phyūr^{u} -फ्यूद् । अत्यल्पमासर:** m. (sg. dat. **-phīris -फीरिस्**), a very small portion of rice-gruel. **-posh^{u} -पंछ् । मासरफेन:** m. the foam or froth of rice-water, used as a medicine for fever, etc. **-thaph -थफ् । झागीभूत-मासर:** f. coagulated or congealed rice-gruel. **-ṭŏkh -ट्यख् । मासरबिन्दुविशेष:** f. a small circular drop of rice-gruel. **-ṭör^{i} -टॉरि । मासरवत्क्लिन्ननेत्राच्छादने** m.pl. gruel-eyelids, eyes running with mucus. **-ṭôr^{u} -टोद् । क्लिन्ननेत्रपटल:** adj. (f. **-ṭör^{ü} -टॉद्**), afflicted with the above eye-disease.

añĕ-maṣa अञ-मष and **ün^{u}-müṣ^{ü} ञ्ञू-मंषू**, see **on^{u}-mot^{u}** under **anun 2.**

añĕr अञर् । अन्धता m. blindness, want of sight (Śiv. 1756); met., unjust rule, injustice, tyranny.

añūr^{u} 1 अञूद् । मीनविशेष: m. the name of small black fish with a large head.' See L. 158, where it is called *anjaar*.

añūr^{u} 2 अञूद् । अनन्धोऽन्धवद्व्यवहारी adj. (f. **añūr^{ü} अञूद्**), one with sight who acts as if he were blind; not careful, not provident.

añoṭ^{u} अञंटु । थालीपिधानम् m. (sg. dat. **añĕṭis अञटिस्**), a cooking-pot cover, a saucepan-lid. Cf. K.Pr. 14, where it is spelt **anit**, and 13, where the sg. dat. is spelt **anĕtis.**

añĕṭ^{u} अञंटु । अल्पोखापिधानिका f. (pl. nom. **añĕcĕ अञच्च**), a small dish-cover, dim. of the preceding.

añĕcĕ-han अञच्च-हन् । अल्पोखापिधानिका f. a small dish-cover or saucepan-lid.

añuv^{u} अञुवु । नेत्ररोगविशेष: m. blindness, whether caused by disease or existing from birth, or, temporary, caused by weeping, separation from one's beloved, or the like.

añiv^{i}lad अञिविलद । आन्धरोगहतक: adj. e.g. afflicted with such blindness.

āpa आँप (Śiv. 1051), see **āmpa.**

op^{u} ओपु । अल्पप्रज्ञ:, अल्पपात्र: adj. (m. sg. dat. **apis अपिस्**; f. nom. **üp^{ü} ऊपू**, dat. **apĕ अप**), ignoble, mean, of low degree, of small consideration (K.Pr. 33); ignorantly satisfied with a small return for one's labour.

apöc^{ü} अपांचू, see **apôk^{u}.**

apüc^{ü} अपंचू, see **apok^{u}.**

apachônuy अपछोनुय् । उपलक्षणं विनैव adv. without recognizing, without heeding, without discrimination, u.w. vbs. of taking, etc.

āpadā आपदा । आपत् f. a calamity, misfortune, esp. a public calamity, such as a flood, a drought, a plague, or the like; misfortune, ill-fortune (Gr.M.).

ōph ऑफ् । आशा f. hope (rare). —**thawün^{ü} —थवंनू** f.inf. to hope (for); as in **öph thüw^{ü}nas ऑफ् थवूनस्** he hoped for it.

aphöī افواهي, reported, rumoured, a report, a rumour (Gr.M.).

aphacĕ अफच्य, see **aphoṭ^{u}**.

aphucĕ अफुच्य, see **aphuk^{u}, aphuṭ^{u}**.

aphuc^{ü} अफुचू, see **aphuk^{u}**.

aphacĕr अफच्यर् । अभिन्नत्वम् m. the condition of being unsplit or unbroken (of any article of wood, metal, or the like).

aphŏj^{ü} अफ्रुंजू, see **aphǫ̈l^{u}**.

aphüj^{ü} अफजू, see **aphol^{u}**.

aphuk^{u} अफुकु । अप्रदीपिताङ्गारः adj. (m. sg. dat. **aphukis अफुकिस्**; f. sg. nom. **aphuc^{ü} अफुचू**, dat. **aphucĕ अफुच्य**), of a stove or the like, not having the fire lit up (whether supplied with fuel or not) by blowing with the mouth used as a bellows; not set alight, 'cold.'

aphǫ̈l^{u} अफ्रुंलु । अविकसितः adj. (m. sg. dat. **aphŏlis अफ्रुंलिस्**; f. sg. nom. **aphŏj^{ü} अफ्रुंजू**, dat. **aphŏjĕ अफुज्य**), not expanded, not blossomed (of a bud or flowering tree); not blossoming (of a plant which does not bear blossoms).

aphol^{u} अफलु । अजीर्णः, अनुपभुक्तः adj. (m. sg. dat. **aphalis अफलिस्**; f. sg. nom. **aphüj^{ü} अफजू**, dat. **aphajĕ अफज्य**), (of clothes, etc.) not worn out; unworn, new.

āphīn आफीन्, see **āfīn.**

aphôn^{u} अफोनु । अनिःशेषीकृतः adj. (m. sg. dat. **aphönis अफानिस्**, abl. **aphāni अफानि**; f. sg. nom. **aphön^{u} अफान्**, dat. **aphāñĕ अफाञ्य**), not made entirely void; (of a person) not utterly deprived of wealth; (of a vessel, etc.) not entirely emptied.

aphar^{i} अफरि । साहसकारित्वम् m.pl. a hasty disposition, the disposition of doing things at once without reflection, precipitancy, impetuosity. **aphari-thaphari अफरि-थफरि । ससंभ्रमम्** adv. hastily, precipitately, impetuously, headlong, slapdash.

āpharī-bād आफरी-बाद آفرين باد interj. may there be applause! be thou praised (Siv. 655).

aphrāri-tiphrāri अफ्रारि-तिफ्रारि । इतस्ततः प्रक्षेपणम् adv. destroyed and then scattered abroad, flung to the winds.

apahôs अपहोस् । असत्यघोपहासः m. ridicule, derision, esp. with regard to an unfounded report, as when a report spreads abroad that a woman is pregnant, and nothing happens.

aphshān افشان f. tiny pieces of gold-leaf scattered over paper, etc., as an ornament (Gr.M.).

aphsōs अफ्सोस्, aphsūs अफ्सूस्, see **afsōs.**

aphoṭ^{u} अफटु । भङ्गरहितः adj. (m. sg. dat. **aphaṭis अफटिस्**; f. sg. nom. **aphüṭ^{ü} अफटू**, dat. **aphacĕ अफच्य**), not split, not broken (of anything made of wood, metal, etc.).

aphuṭ^{u} अफुटु । अभग्नः adj. (m. sg. dat. **aphuṭis अफुटिस्**; f. sg. nom. **aphuṭ^{ü} अफुटू**, dat. **aphucĕ अफुच्य**), (of a vessel, etc., made of earthenware, metal, etc.) not broken; not breakable, not fragile.

āphath आफथ् آفت **। आपत्** f. (sg. dat. **āphüt^{ü} आफंतू**), a disaster, misfortune, calamity (Gr.M. 1165). Cf. **āpath.**

aphyôr^{u} अफ्योर् । अनिष्कासितरसः adj. (m. sg. dat. **aphyöris अफ्यारिस्**, abl. **aphyāri अफ्यारि**; f. sg. nom. **aphyör^{ü} अफ्यार्**, dat. **aphyārĕ अफ्यार्य**), not strained, not passed through a sieve.

apŏj^{ü} अप्वंजू, see **apǫ̈l^{u}.**

apaj°r^{u} अपज्र् । असंस्कृतस्यूतिः adj. (f. **apaj^{ü}r^{ü} अपज्रू**), (of clothes in the making) half-sewn, not permanently sewn, tacked together.

apŏjĕr अप्वज्यर । अशिथिलम् m. absence of weakness, firmness.

apok^{u} अपकु । अपक्वः adj. (m. dat. **apakis अपकिस्**; f. sg. nom. **apüc^{ü} अपचू**, dat. **apachĕ अपच्य**), (of food) not cooked, not fully cooked; (of food already eaten) not digested, not fully digested.

apôk^{u} अपोकु । पाकरहितः adj. (m. sg. dat. **apökis अपाकिस्**, abl. **apāki अपाकि**; f. sg. nom. **apöc^{ü} अपाचू**, dat. **apācĕ अपाच्य**), uncooked (of food, etc.); badly cooked.

apakār अपकार् । अपकारः m. causing injury, causing wrong, oppression; doing ill to one to whom gratitude is due, ill-requital.

apīl अपील् f. an appeal in the law-courts (the English word) (Gr.M.).

apǫ̈l^{u} अप्वलु । अशिथिलः adj. (m. sg. dat. **apŏlis अप्वलिस्**; f. sg. nom. **apŏj^{ü} अप्वंजू**, dat. **apŏjĕ अप्वज्य**), not slack, firm, strong; strong, accustomed to carry burdens; strong in an argument, strong in a war of words.

apamān अपमान् । अवमानम् m. disrespect, contempt (shown to some one worthy of respect).

āpaimān आपैमान् m. a certain kind of grape, considered to be the best of all (K.Pr. 43, W. 144, and El. s.v. **dach**).

apanöyĕth अपनांयथ् । स्वीयता f. (sg. dat. **apanöyüsᵘ अपनांयसूᵘ**, and so on), treating as one's own, showing affection for any person or thing as if he or it were closely connected with oneself.

apopᵘ अपंपु । अपक्वः adj. (m. sg. dat. **apapis अपपिस्**; f. sg. nom. **apüpᵘ अपंपूᵘ**, dat. **apapĕ अपप्य**), unripe (of fruits, crops, etc.).

apapĕr अपप्यर् । अपक्वता m. unripeness, immaturity.

apar अपर् adj. e.g. transcending, infinite, a N. of the Deity (Śiv. 1659).

apĕr अप्यर् । अल्पपात्रत्वम् m. ignorance, want of skill; ignobility, lowness of degree, smallness of consideration; being ignorantly satisfied with too small a result from or reward for one's labour.

aporᵘ अपंथ् । अपठितः adj. (m. sg. dat. **aparis अपरिस्**; f. sg. nom. **apürᵘ अपंरूᵘ**, dat. **aparĕ अपर्य**), illiterate, uneducated. **apárⁱ-achar अपंरि-अछर् । अनधीताक्षराणि** m.pl. unread letters, hence the acquirement of knowledge without literary study; knowledge not acquired from book-learning.

apôrᵘ अपोर् । पारम् m. (sg. dat. **apöris अपांरिस्**, ag. **apörⁱ अपांरि**, abl. **apāri अपारि**), the opposite or far side of anything (e.g. of a river, a mountain, or the like); that direction as opposed to this direction. **—tarun —तरुन्** m.inf. to cross over to the far side, to cross. **-yĕpôrᵘ -यपोर् । पारावारम्** m. the far side and the near side, the far shore and the near shore. Cf. K.Pr. 14, 240.

apārĕ अपार्य, i.q. **apāri**, q.v (Śiv. 968).

apāri अपारि । पारे adv. on the other side. **-kani -कनि । पारभागे** adv. to on the other side, on the other side (with verbs of placing, etc.). **-kanyukᵘ -कन्युकु । पारभवः** adj. (m. sg. dat. **-kanikis -कनिकिस्**; fem. sg. nom. **-kanicᵘ -कनिचूᵘ**), of or belonging to the far or opposite side. **-yĕpāri -यपारि । पारावारे** adv. on the far side and on this side, on the far shore and on the near shore. **-yĕpôrᵘ -यपोर् । पारादवारपर्यन्तम्** adv. from the far side to the near side, from the far shore to the near shore.

apörⁱ अपांरि । पारात् adv. from the far side (Śiv. 1460); from that direction as opposed to this direction. **-kinⁱ -किनि । पारप्रदेशात्** adv. from the direction of the far side. **—tārun —तारुन्** m inf. to bring over from the other side (K.Pr. 14). **-yĕpörⁱ -यपांरि । पारावारात्, इतोऽमुतः** adv. from that side and from this side, from all sides. **-yĕpörⁱ-kinⁱ -यपांरि-किनि । पारावारप्रदेशात्** adv. from the direction of the far side and of this side (with verbs of inquiry and the like).

oprubŏdᵘ अंप्रुबुंदु । अप्रबुद्धः adj. (m. sg. dat. **oprubŏdis अंप्रुबुंदिस्**; f. sg. nom. **oprubŏzᵘ अंप्रुबुंजूᵘ**, dat. **oprubŏzĕ अंप्रुबुंज्य**), unenlightened, uneducated, without understanding.

aparād अपराद् । दोषः m. a fault, offence, transgression (Śiv. 1726); sin, vice.

aprạkhᵃcĕr अप्रंख्चर् । अप्रकटत्वम् m. non-manifestness, the non-display or non-declaration of some glory, fame, quality, or condition.

aprạkhᵒṭᵘ अप्रंख्टु । अप्रकटः adj. (m. sg. dat. **aprạkhᵃṭis अप्रंख्टिस्**; f. sg. nom. **aprạkhᵘṭᵘ अप्रंख्टूᵘ**, dat. **aprạkhᵃcĕ अप्रंख्च्य**), not manifest, not famous; hidden, concealed.

āparan आपरन् । मुखेऽर्पणम् f. (sg. dat. **āparüñᵘ आपरंञूᵘ**, and so on), the putting a morsel or gobbet of food into another person's mouth; hence, insistence upon giving an unwilling person some work.

āparun आपरुन् । मुखेऽर्पणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **āporᵘ आपंरूᵘ**), to feed another person with one's own hand as a token of hospitality (Śiv. 45, 1151); to put food into the mouth of another person (e.g. a helpless invalid, or a child).

aprinzᵘ अप्रिञ्जु, see **apryunzᵘ**.

aprasan अप्रसन् । अप्रसन्नः adj. e.g. not pleased, displeased, dissatisfied: **chhus tihandis sangas aprasan,** I dislike their company (Gr.M.).

aprôṭᵘ अप्रोटु । अखनितः adj. (m. sg. dat. **aprötis अप्रांटिस्**, abl. **aprāṭi अप्राटि**; f. sg. nom. **aprötᵘ अप्रांटूᵘ**, dat. **aprācĕ अप्राच्य**), not dug, not dug up, not mined.

apūrv अपूर्व् adj. e.g. unprecedented, incomparable (Śiv. 1659).

āparāwun आपरावुन् । मुखेऽर्पणम् conj 1 (1 p.p. **āparôwᵘ आपरोवु**), to feed another person, to put food into the mouth of another person (e.g. an invalid or a child).

apray अप्रय् । अप्रीतिः f. want of affection, disaffection.

aproyᵘ अप्रयु । अवत्सलः adj. (m. sg. dat. **aprayis अप्रयिस्**; f. sg. nom. **aprüyᵘ अप्रंयूᵘ**, dat. **aprayĕ अप्रय्य**), (of a living being) not loved (even though deserving love), unloved; (of an inan. object) not pleasing, unpleasant.

apöryumᵘ अपांर्युमु । पारभवः adj. (m. sg. dat. **apörimis अपांरिमिस्**, f. sg. nom. **apörimᵘ अपांरिमूᵘ**), of or belonging to the far side or shore of anything (e.g. of a river, mountain, or the like), of or belonging to that direction as opposed to this direction. Cf. K.Pr. 15.

apryunzᵘ अप्युञ्जु । अप्रेरितः adj. (m. sg. dat. **aprinzis अप्रिञ्जिस्**, f. sg. nom. **aprinzᵘ अप्रिञ्जूᵘ**), not sent, not dispatched, not deputed for any work.

apryushᵘ अप्युष्टु । अपृष्टम् adv. unasked, spontaneously.

apās अपास् । अपक्वादिरोगविशेषः m. the name of a certain disease, ? bleeding piles. Cf. **apāsukᵘ**.

apashĕbd अपशब्द । **परिभाषणम्** m. reviling, abuse.

āpath आपथ । **आपत्** f. (sg. dat. **āpüṭᵘ आपंचू**, and so on), a calamity, misfortune (Gr.M. 263). Cf. **āphath.**

apŏthᵃr अप्वथर् । **अपुत्रः** adj. e.g. (as subst., m. sg. dat. **apŏtras अप्वत्रस**), sonless.

apatrŏkᵘ अपत्रुंकु । **अवद्यं वाक्यम्** m. a nonsensical, absurd, or preposterous speech, gibberish. **-mapatrŏkᵘ -मपत्रुंकु** । **प्रायः अवद्यवाक्यम्** m. gibberish and that kind of thing (a rhyming repetition of the preceding).

apāṭsukᵘ अपाट्सुकु । **अजीर्णरोगोद्भवो रुधिरावस्करः** m. (sg. dat. **apāṭsakis अपाट्सकिस**, but ag. and pl. nom. **apāṭsᵃkⁱ अपाट्सकि**), the bloody stools of dysentery; hence, dysentery. Cf. **apās.**

apuṭsonᵘ अपुट्सनु । **अभिन्नः छिन्नः** adj. (m. sg. dat. **apuṭsanis अपुट्सनिस**; fem. sg. nom. **apuṭsüñᵘ अपुट्सञ्चू**, dat. **apuṭsañĕ अपुट्सञ**), not picked to pieces (leaf by leaf) (of flowers).

ôpᵘ-ṭsôpᵘ ओपु-त्सोपु । **अन्नप्राशनम्** m. (sg. dat. **öpis-ṭsöpis ओपिस्-त्सोपिस**, abl. **āpi-ṭsāpi आपि-त्सापि**), putting rice-milk for the first time into a child's mouth, the *annaprāśana* ceremony, performed six months after birth in the case of a boy and seven months after birth in the case of a girl.

āpyā आप्या । **आप्ययनम्** f. any oblation offered for the satisfaction of the gods or deceased ancestors (Śiv. 1430).

apoyᵘ अपंयु । **अपक्वधातुः** adj. (m. sg. dat. **apayis अपयिस**; f. sg. nom. **apüyᵘ अपंयू**, dat. **apayĕ अपय्य**), not heated or roasted (of metals), not baked (of bricks).

āpayĕ-kāl आपय-काल । **सस्यालाभकालः** m. the time between the complete consumption of the old crop and the ripening of the new, the early autumn.

apayĕsh अपयश् । **अकीर्तिः** m. loss of reputation, disgrace, infamy.

apozᵘ अपंज् । **असत्यम्** m. (sg. dat. **apazis अपज़िस्**), a lie, a false statement, a falsehood (Śiv. 765). Also adj. (f. **apüzᵘ अपंजू**, dat. **apazĕ अपज़्य**), false, untrue; incorrect, erroneous, (for m. sg. dat. cf. K.Pr. 15) (Gr.M.). **-bāpār -बापार्** । **असद्व्यवहारः** m. a course of conduct, business or trade conducted dishonestly. **—dapun —दपुन्** m.inf. to speak falsely, to lie, to tell lies (El.). **-mapozᵘ -मपंज्** । **अत्यन्तासत्यम्** m. a thoroughly and totally false course of conduct, practice, or action. **-pozᵘ -पंज्** । **सत्यानृतम्** m. a mixture of falsehood and truth, a romance founded on fact. **—wanun —वनुन्** m.inf. to tell lies, to lie (El.). **—wananwŏlᵘ — वननवोलु** m. a speaker of lies, a liar (El.).

apaz'-bāpār अपज़्-बापार् । **असच्छीलव्यवहारः** m. the conduct or practice of untruthful persons, the kind of conduct you would expect from liars.

apozwāh-mapozwāh अपंज़्वाह्-मपंज़्वाह् । **ईषत्सत्यासत्यम्** m. (with the suff. **āh** indicating the indefinite article), a mixture of truth and falsehood, in most parts true, but with some falsity.

apüzᵘ driy अपंजू द्रिय् f. a false oath, perjury (El.).

apazar अपज़र् । **असत्यता** m. untruthfulness, untrustworthiness, disloyalty to a promise.

apaz'yôrᵘ अपज़्यौर् । **असत्यवादी** m. (sg. dat. **apaz'yöris अपज़्यारिस्**, abl. **apaz'yāri अपज़्यारि**; f. sg. nom. **apaz'yārĕñ अपज़्यार्यञ्**, dat. **apaz'yārĕñĕ अपज़्यार्यञ**), a liar, either habitually or on an occasion. Cf. K.Pr. 103.

apaz'yārᵘz'ᵘ अपज़्यार्ज़् । **असत्यवादिता** f. (dat. **apaz'yārᵃzĕ अपज़्यार्ज़्य**), untruthfulness, lying.

ar 1 अर् । **आर्तः** adj. e.g. helpless, without resource (owing to poverty, sickness, or the like). **-dachĕ -द्च्य** । **अत्यन्वेषणेन क्लेशदानम्** f.pl. the persistent and constant troubling of somebody in order to procure the achievement of some purpose; selfish worrying.

ara anun अर अनुन् । **आर्तीकरणम्** m.inf. to cause distress to anyone directly or indirectly, mentally or physically.

ar 2 अर् in **ar karun अर् करुन्** । **मूलोद्धरणम्** m.inf. to root up, pull up by the roots, pull up from the ground. Cf. **arra.**

ar 3 अर् m. a saw (Śiv. 1776). **-kash -कश** । **दारुखण्डनशिल्पी** m. (f. **-kash bāy -कश बाय्**, his wife), a sawyer whose profession it is to cut logs into planks. L. 463 (*arikash*). Cf. **ara 1** and **ürᵘ 3.**

ar 4 अर् m. a secondary suffix which, added to adjectives, forms abstract nouns. It is added to the m. sg. abl. of the adjective, the final **i** of which becomes **y.** This **y,** with the initial **a** of the suffix, usually becomes **ĕ.** The presence of the **y** also causes certain changes in the final consonant of the base. Thus, **popᵘ पंपु**, ripe, m. sg. abl. **papi पपि**, hence **papĕr पप्यर्**, ripeness; but **nyukᵘ न्युकु**, little, m. sg. abl. **niki निकि**, hence **nicĕr निच्यर्**, littleness.

Some adjectives of three or more syllables take **ār आर्** instead of **ar अर्**. Thus **wŏzulᵘ व्रुज़ुलु**, red, **wŏzajyār व्रुज़ज्यार्**, redness.

For further particulars see Gr.Gr. 138 ff.

ār आर् عار । **दया** m. compassion, mercy, pity (K.Pr. 95; Śiv. 6, 129, 168, 192, 948; YZ. 486, 568); meanness, a mean action, a shameful act (K.Pr. 247; cf. W. 135).

āra-barutᵘ आर-बरुतु । **दयापूर्णः** adj. (f. **-barᵘṭsᵘ -बर्त्सू**), compassionate, merciful, whether by nature or owing to some special accidental cause. **—gōmotᵘ —गोमंतु** adj. (f. **-gōmüṭsᵘ -गोमंत्सू**), gone to pity, a subject of pity (YZ. 39). **-hotᵘ -हंतु** । **दयाकुलः** adj. (f. **-hüṭsᵘ -हंत्सू**), smitten with compassion, pitiful. **-krôtᵘ**

-krõṭu । दयाक्रान्तः adj. (f. **-krõṭᵘ -क्रॉट्ॅू**), smitten by compassion; smitten by some pain, etc., which excites compassion; worthy of compassion, in a condition which excites a feeling of tenderness (e.g. a sleeping infant). **-kᵒtᵘ -कॅतु । दयाशीलः** adj. (f. **-kᵘṭᵘ -कॅटु**), of a compassionate nature; deserving of compassion (Śiv. 113, 1473). **-rostᵘ -रॅस्तु । दयारहितः** adj. (f. **-rüṭhᵘ -रॅठु**), void of compassion, merciless (Śiv. 334, 943), either by nature or for some special reason.

ara 1 अर । खण्डनादिचेष्टा m. the action of moving up and down of a saw, when cutting logs into planks; the act of such sawing, sawing (Śiv. 167). Cf. **ar 3** and **ürᵘ 3.** **-aḍāv -अडाव् । काष्ठच्छेदनाधारकाष्ठबन्धः** m. the wooden framework for supporting a log of wood when being sawn. **-cīr -चीर् । क्रकचच्छेदाकर्षणम्** m. the pulling of a saw up or down. **-koshᵘ -कॅशु । खण्डितदारुचूर्णम्** m. sawdust. **-litᵘrᵘ -लिट्रॅू । बृहत्क्रकचः** f. a large saw (for cutting logs into planks) **—wālañĕ —वालञ । खण्डशः करणम्** inf. f. pl. to saw in pieces or into planks.

ara 2 अर । बलादुत्थापनम् m. the raising of any heavy object, such as a rock or a log of wood, with the aid of temporary supports, levers, or the like.

ara 3 अर । शिरःकेशान्तभागः f.pl. the hair of the border of the scalp, the border hair of the forehead. **-kāsañĕ -कासञ । केशान्तसमावर्तनम्, केशप्राप्त वपनम्** inf. f. pl. to shave the hair of the forehead, a ceremony performed upon brāhman youths on the final return home of a student from his preceptor.

āra 1 आर । वलयीकरणम् m. the act of encircling, surrounding, enclosing; standing in a circle (of a number of people (Śiv. 947); a necklace (K.Pr. 143). Cf. **āru** and **örᵘ 3.**

āra 2 आर । सोपला नदी m. a rocky river, a hill-stream, or the like (Śiv. 948, 1638); the head-stream of a large river (Śiv. 1075). **-bal -बल् । सोपलनदीस्थानम्** m. the ground near a hill-stream. **-göḍᵘ -गॉडु । अटवीमीनः** f. a certain fish found in rapid hill-streams. **-grazun -ग्रजुन् । अटवीगर्जनम्** m. the noise made by the water of a rocky, rapid hill-stream; met. any such noise. **-hiy -हिय । अटवीमालती** f. a kind of jasmine which grows by such hill-streams. **-küñᵘ -कॅञू । अटवीशिला** f. the round stones or rocks found in the bed of a hill-stream. **-pal -पल् । सोपलनदीपाषाणः** m., id. **-path -पथ् । अटवीमध्यभूः** f. land or fields situated, like an island, in the bed of a mountain stream. **-pathᵘrᵘ -पथ्रॅू । अटवीमध्यदेशः** f. a village or collection of hamlets in such an island. **-wal -वल् । पुष्पभेदः** f. a kind of wild rose with a yellow blossom (cf. El.) (Śiv. 55, 469, 948, 1611). **-wôñᵘ -वोञु** m. the water of a mountain stream. **-wara -वर । सोपलनदीसमः** adj. e.g. like a hill-stream, i.e., impetuous, twisted, and washing away what lies in its course; hence, of character, impetuous, crooked, and destructive of all that comes in the way.

āru आरु । मण्डलीकरणम् m. the standing of a number of people in a circle; a circle of people. Cf. **āra 1** and **örᵘ 3.**

ōr 1 ओर् । पारम adv. on the far side of anything, over there, beyond. Cf. **āra-pôrᵘ, öryumᵘ-pöryumᵘ, örⁱkaṭin-törⁱkàṭⁱ, ar-war, ara-war,** and **wūry.** **-kun -कुन् । परपार्श्वे** adv. on the far side, opposite, in that (opp. to this) direction (Gr.Gr. 160). **—na yōr —न योर् । दोलारूढ इव** adv. neither there nor here, undecidedly, hesitatingly. **-yōr -योर् । विपरीत्यम्** adv. there and here, inconsistently, (of a place) uncertainly, indefinitely. **-yōr pakun -योर् पकुन्** m.inf. to wander (El.).

ōra ओर । पारतः adv. from the far side, from over there. **-kani -कनि । पारपार्श्वे** adv., (with vbs. of placing) on the far side, (with vbs. of coming) from the far side, thence (Gr.Gr. 159, Śiv. 1674). **-kañĕn -कञ्यन् । पारपार्श्वे** adv. id. **-kanyukᵘ -कन्युकु । पारपार्श्वभवः** adj. (f. **-kanicᵘ -कनिचु**), of, belonging to, or produced in the far side, or in some place other than here. **-yōra -योर । पारावर्येण** adv. from that side and this, thoroughly; (knowing) from both sides, or the whole, of a subject; mutually.

ōrukᵘ ओरुकु । पारवार्श्वभवः, परः adj. (f. **ōrücᵘ ओर्चु**), of or produced on the far side, hence foreign, not belonging to this country. **-yōrᵘ -योर् । विपरीतम्** adv. of there, here; in reversed order, the preceding being put after the succeeding. **-yōrukᵘ -योरुकु । परावरोद्भवः** adj. (f. **ōrücᵘ-yōrücᵘ ओर्चु -योर्चु**), of, belonging to, or produced in, there and here, of uncertain origin.

ōr 2 ओर् in **ōra-bĕñĕ ओर-ब्यञ । वैमात्रेयभगिनी** f. the daughter of one's stepmother, a stepsister. **-bāpār -बापार । विमातृव्यापारः** m. the conduct of a stepmother to her stepchildren. **-bôyᵘ -बोयु । वैमात्रेयः** m. a stepbrother, by the same father but a different mother. **-dryuyᵘ -द्र्युयु । अनौरसदेवरः** m. a husband's younger brother by a different mother, a stepbrother-in-law. **-hash -हश् । अनौरसश्वश्रूः** f. a stepmother-in-law, the stepmother of a wife's husband or of a husband's wife. **-möjᵘ -मॉजु । विमाता** f. a stepmother, the co-wife of one's own mother. **-môlᵘ -मोलु । विपिता** m. a stepfather, the second husband of one's mother, one's own father being dead. This can, of course, only occur

amongst Musalmāns, not amongst Kāshmīrī Hindūs. **-nönū** -नांऊ । **विपितामही, विमातामही** f. a stepgrandmother, the stepmother of one's father or of one's mother. **-pokhu** -पंखु, **-paksh** -पक्ष । **अमीरसपक्ष:** m. step-relatives, a general term for the near relations of one's stepmother. **-rᵃsh** -रश् । **वैमात्रेयेर्ष्या** f. the mutual jealousy between co-wives and between their respective children. **-zām** -ज़ाम । **अमीरसननाल्हा** f. (sg. dat. ag. and abl., and pl. nom. **-zōm** -ज़ोम, pl. dat. **-zōmᵃn** -ज़ोमन्, ag. and abl. **-zōmᵃw** -ज़ोमव), a husband's stepsister, a stepsister-in-law.

ōr 3 ओर् a secondary suffix forming adverbs of place, as in **tōr** तोर्, there. Its abl., **ōra** ओर, forms adverbs of motion from, as **tōra** तोर, from there. With emphatic **y, ōr** ओर् becomes **ūry** ऊर्य, as in **tūry** तूर्य, even there (Gr.Gr. 155, 156).

orᵘ ओर्ह् । **स्वदृढ:** adj. (m. sg. dat. **aris** अरिस्, K.Pr. 15; f. sg. nom. **ürᵘ** ऑर्ह्), (of an an. obj.) sound, well, healthy; (of an inan. obj.) firm, hard, not easily broken (El. **ur,** and so K.Pr. 263; cf. K.Pr. 15, where **ȧrⁱ,** the m. pl. nom., is written **ari**). **-wurᵘ** -वुर्ह् । **अतिदृढ:** adj. (f. **ürᵘ-wurᵘ** ऑर्ह्-वुर्ह्), extremely or entirely sound, etc.; extremely or entirely firm, etc. **-zuv** -ज़ुव् । **नीरोगशरीरत्वम्** m. good health, freedom from sickness. **-zuv ta dorᵘ-kǒṭhᵘ** -ज़ुव् त दर्ह्-क्रुठ् । **स्वस्थशरीरत्वं दृढजानुत्वं च** adv. (used in blessings or good wishes), with healthy body and firm knees (for walking).

ari-wuri अरि-वुरि । **स्वस्थतया** adv. (u.w.vbs of giving, etc.), completely, entirely, in perfect condition (of the gift), or cheerfully, whole-heartedly (of the giver).

örᵘ 1 ओर्ह् । **आरुकम** m. a kind of plum, *alū-ē-Bukhāra* (*Prunus domestica*) (El.), — K.Pr. 137, **ár,** and L 73, 348, *Prunus communis.* **-kujⁱ** -कुजि । **आरुकलता** f. a plum-vine, a creeping tree on which a species of plum grows. **-kulᵘ** -कुलु । **आरुकवृक्ष:** m a plum-tree.

örᵘ 2 ओर्ह् । **आरा** f. a shoemaker's awl (El. **ār**).

örᵘ 3 ओर्ह् । **वेष्टनम्** f. encircling; a circle, band, fillet; a ring (as of rope, or as formed by a snake lying curled up); a wisp of straw or grass, bound in a ring, for supporting round-bottomed vessels so as to prevent their overturning. Cf. **āra 1** and **āru.** **-pörᵘ** -पोर्ह् । **परित आवरणम्** f. surrounding a person to prevent his departure, forming a circle of people round him, crowding round a person.

urᵘ उर्ह् (f. **irᵘ** इर्ह्), a secondary suffix only occurring in the word **köshurᵘ** कोशुर्ह् (f. **köshirᵘ** कोशिर्ह्), of or belonging to Kashmīr (see Gr.Gr. 150).

ūrᵘ ऊर्ह् (f. **ūrᵘ** ऊर्ह्), a secondary suffix as in **nastūrᵘ** नस्तूर्ह्, having an ugly nose (**nast** नस्त्) (Gr.Gr. 137).

ürᵘ 1 ऑर्ह्, **-wurᵘ** -वुर्ह्, see **orᵘ.**

ürᵘ 2 ऑर्ह् । **उपाधि:** f. a title, a nickname; esp. an abusive title given in the course of a verbal altercation.

ürᵘ 3 ऑर्ह् । **क्रकचविशेष:** f. the large saw used for cutting logs into planks and the like. Cf. **ar 3** and **aralitᵘrᵘ** under **ara 1.**

arāba अराब । **पुन:पुनर्निक्षेप:** m. throwing again and again, as stones to form an embankment; a bombardment, a continuous volley of cannon or musketry.

arȧbⁱ अर्बि عربي adj. e.g. Arabian, as in **-gurᵘ** -गुर्ह् । **अरबदेशोद्भवोऽश्व:** m. an Arab horse, a horse of Arab strain.

arabī عربي f. the Arabic language.

arbāb ارباب m. a chief or head, lord, possessor (El.).

arbŏd अर्बुद । **रोगविशेष:** m. a certain disease, the symptoms of which are tumours on the loins. It is described as difficult to cure.

ar-côbᵘ अर्-चोबु । **खनकपदार्थ:** m. the name of an implement for digging, described as having a wooden handle and a wedge-shaped point, ? a spud or hoe.

ārüchᵘ आर्छु । **वस्त्रप्रान्तखण्ड:** f. the spare cloth remaining beyond the seam when, in making clothes, two pieces of cloth are sewn together, which is only fit to be pared off and thrown away.

ar-côkᵘ अर्-चोक्ु । **अप्रज्ञान:** adj. (f. **-cöcᵘ** -चोच्ु), stupid, unintelligent.

ar-cakh अर्-चख् । **ग्रीवानिगड:** m. a neck-shackle, a chain worn on the neck by a prisoner.

ard अर्द ord. half (Śiv. 1428).

ārad آرد m. flour, meal. Cf. K.Pr. 180.

aradāh अरदाह् । **अष्टादश** card. e.g. eighteen (Śiv. 671, 853).

aradöhⁱ अरदोंहि the form which **aradāh** takes in multiplication, as in **zᵃh aradöhⁱ shĕyĕtrᵃh** ज़ह् अरदोंहि षयच्रह्, two eighteens (are) thirty-six.

aradöhyumᵘ अरदोंह्युमु । **अष्टादशम:** ord. (f. **aradöhimᵘ** अरदोंहिमू), eighteenth.

ardal अर्दल् । **अग्रसरणम्** f. the setting out of a forerunner, i.e. of the attendant who runs in front of his master's conveyance (derived from the next).

ardȧlⁱ अर्दलि । **अग्रेसर:** m. a forerunner, an attendant who runs before his master's conveyance (a corruption of the English 'orderly').

āradan आरदन् । **आराधना** f. adoration, worship, homage. —**karünᵘ** —कर्नु f.inf. to worship (Gr.M.).

āradun आरदुन् । **आराधनम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **ārodᵘ** आर्दु, f. **ārüzᵘ** आर्ज़ू; 2 p.p. **ārazôv** आरज़ोव), to worship, adore, pay homage to (esp. in order to obtain something), to conciliate; to make happy, entreat hospitably (K.Pr. 126).

ardanörīshŏr अर्द(र्ध)नारीश्वर m. the lord who is half a woman, N. of Śiva in his bisexual form (Śiv. 974).

ardŏph अर्दफ् । शब्दानुकारः adv., onomat., plump, crash, bang, with the noise caused by a heavy body falling from a height.

arda-rāth अर्द-राथ m. midnight (El., who spells it **arda-rāt**).

ardashĕrīr अर्द(र्ध)शरीर् adj. e.g. possessing half a body, N. of Pārvatī or Śiva, as one-half of the conjoint bisexual form of Śiva-Pārvatī (Śiv. 114).

arfa, see **arpha.**

ar^{a}g अर्ग् । अर्घः m. (sg. dat. **argas अर्गस्**, and so on, exc. pl. nom.), unhusked rice or barley offered to a god, etc., at the time of worship, etc. **-pōsh -पोश । अक्षतपुष्पाणि** m. grains and flowers similarly offered.

arga-phol^{u} अर्ग-फलु । अक्षतकणाः m. a small offering of such grains, a few of such grains; also, a general term for the grains offered, whether few or great. **-tsāl -त्साल्** m. a handful of such grain in the act of being offered (Śiv. 662).

āra-gab आर-गब । तन्तुवैपरीत्यम् m. a flaw or irregularity in the arrangement of the threads as set for weaving.

argajĕ अर्गज्य । यक्षकर्दमः m. a well-known perfume compounded of several scented ingredients, such as *kakkōla*, aloes, musk, and camphor. Another formula gives saffron, aloes, musk, camphor, and sandal. The Sanskrit name is *yakṣa-kardama*.

argon अर्गोन् (?) m. a person whose father is a Kāshmīrī but whose mother is not (El., q.v. for further particulars).

ārōgy आरोग्य m. (sg. dat. **ārōgēs आरोग्यस**, and so on), good health, freedom from disease, health (Gr.M.).

ar^{a}hākh अरहाख् । दारुलघुखण्डाः m.pl. (dat. **ar^{a}hākan अरहाकन**), small, round bits of wood broken off timber floating down a river or the like.

ar^{a}haṭh अरहठ । उदाटनम् m. (sg. dat. **ar^{a}haṭas अरहटस्**), the 'Persian wheel', an endless string of earthen pots attached to a revolving wheel over a well, which go down empty and return full, and tilt the water into a trough

arahaiṭh अरहैठ । अष्टषष्टिः card. e.g. sixty-eight.

arahaiṭhyum^{u} अरहैठ्युमु । अष्टषष्टितमः ord. (f. **arahaiṭhim^{u} अरहैठिमू**), sixty-eighth.

arak عرق m. sweat (El.).

ar-khōl^{u} अर्-खोलु । पूतिकाष्ठभेदः m. the name of a certain tree, *Rhus acuminata* (Śiv. 1062); it grows in the hills, and blisters the hand that holds it. The branches of this tree droop like the weeping ash (El.). Cf. **ar-khŏr** and L. 76, 79, and (for its poisonous properties) 82. In 79 L. calls it *Rhus Wallichii*.

ar-khŏr अर्-खुर् । काष्ठविशेषः m. id.

ar-khōr अर्-खोर् । दुश्चेष्टा m. misconduct, misbehaviour; esp. of children, naughtiness.

ar-khūr^{u} अर्-खूरु । ऊकारस्वरचिह्नम् f. the name of the vowel **ū**, when non-initial, represented in the Śāradā character by the sign ◌ू. Cf. **ar-münth^{a}r.**

ar-khōrlad अर्-खोर्लद । दुश्चेष्टाकारी adj. e.g. one who misconducts himself, one who is guilty of misbehaviour; esp. of children, naughty.

ar-kash अर्-कश, arikash, see **ar 3.**

ör^{i}kaṭin-tör^{i}kāṭ^{i} आरिकटिन्-तारिकटि । अन्यवञ्चनार्थं नाना मतकथनादि adv. talking hither and thither, speaking in such a way as to confuse a person, with the object of deceiving or swindling him. Cf. **ōr 1.**

aralānz अरलाञ् । ईषा m. the pole or beam of a plough.

aralāth अरलाथ् । द्रव्यसंपत्तिः f. (sg. dat. **aralöth^{u} अरलांथु**), a general term for a quantity of money, garments, rice, etc., collected together for distribution in charity or as free gifts.

aram अरम । दंष्ट्रा f. a molar tooth, a double tooth.

armi-chal अर्मि-छल । दंष्ट्राखण्डः f. a broken fragment of a molar tooth. **-mūl -मूल । दंष्ट्रामूलम्** m. the root or fang of a molar tooth.

ār^{a}m आरम् । आरामिकः m. a market gardener, a kitchen gardener, a man who keeps a garden for his livelihood. His wife is called **āraměñ आरम्यञ्**. Cf. K Pr. 13, where the sg. ag. **ār^{a}m^{i}** is written **ārimi. -gŏg^{a}jĕ -ग्वग्ज्य । आरामिकरक्तालु** f.pl. a kind of red turnip cultivated by market gardeners, and sweeter than the ordinary kind. **-hākh -हाख् । आरामिकशाकः** m. (sg. dat. **-hākas -हाकस्**), a superior kind of green vegetable or spinach grown by market gardeners **-hand -हन्द । शृङ्गाविशेषः** f. a kind of *Cichorium* grown by market gardeners, and much esteemed as a vegetable. **-wör^{u} -वांरु । आरामिकवाटिका** f. the garden of a market gardener (well cultivated as compared with ordinary gardens).

āram आरम m. a place for repose, a home of rest (Śiv. 1274).

ārām آرام m. peace, rest, repose. Cf. Gr.M. and K.Pr. 80.

āramb आरम्ब m. commencement, beginning. **-karun -करुन्** m.inf. to begin, commence (Gr.M.).

armān अर्मान ارمان **। अकृतकृत्यता** m. longing, hankering, solicitude, eager desire for something not yet obtained (K.Pr. 13; Śiv. 160, 430, 706, 1655); disappointment, unsatisfied longing.

ar-münth^{a}r अर्-मून्थर् । ईकारचिह्नं f. the name of the vowel **ī**, when non-initial, represented in the Śāradā character by the sign ◌ी. Cf. **ar-khūr^{u}.**

āraměñ आरम्यञ् । आरामिकी f., see **ār^{a}m.**

ar-māṭ अर्-माँट । टकारः m. the name of the letter **ṭa** used in schools.

aram-töjy अरम्-तोज्य् । अतिविभवः m. greatness, whether owing to high rank or wealth. Cf. **aratöjih 2.**

armāyĕ-darmāyĕ अर्माय-द्र्माय । धर्मार्थम् adv. for the sake of religion, as an act of piety (u.w. vbs. of giving and the like).

arna 1 अर्न । बुद्धिहीनः adj. e.g. presumptuous, ignorantly ready to undertake a task for which one has no qualifications or which one has not attempted to understand.

arna 2 अर्न m. *Clerodendron siphonanthus* (El.).

arun अरुन् । अरुणदेवः m. (dat. **arunas अरुनस्**), the dawn-god, the dawn.

ar-nábⁱ अर्-नंबि । असमीक्ष्यकारी adj. e.g. ignorantly presumptuous, rashly undertaking a task with bad results.

arundati अरुन्धती f. the star Alcor, considered as the consort of the seven *pēshis* or the Great Bear (Śiv. 638, 686); also N. of the wife of the saint Vasiṣṭha (Śiv. 676).

arongᵘ अरंगु । रङ्गरहितः adj. (f. **arünjᵘ अरंजू**), not coloured, not dyed (of cloth, etc.).

arünjᵘ अरंजू, see **arongᵘ**.

aranamath अरनमथ् । अष्टनवतिः card. e.g. ninety-eight.

aranamatyumᵘ अरनमत्युमु । अष्टनवतितमः ord. (f. **aranamatimᵘ अरनमतिमू**), ninety-eighth.

arinĕn-kālan अरिन्यन्-कालन् । असमये adv. at the wrong time, at an inauspicious time (u.w. vbs. of going, etc.).

arᵃnāw-karᵃnāw अर्नाव-कर्नाव । सर्वत्र adv. everywhere, universal (u.w. vbs. indicating fame, repute, etc.).

arañĕ अरञ in the following. **—kāṭh —काठ । अरणि-काष्ठम्** m. the piece of wood used for kindling fire by attrition for sacrificial purposes. **-ruth -रुथ् । मेखलासंस्कारः** m. a certain ceremony at the investing of a youth of a twice-born caste with the Brahmanical cord (*yajñōpavīta*).

arinᵘ अरिञु । पीतमालती f. a certain kind of yellow jasmine. **ariñĕ-pōsh अरिञ-पोश् (or -पोष्) । पीतमालतीपुष्पम्** m. its flower (Śiv. 54). **-rang -रङ् । पीतवर्णत्वम्** m. the colour of the yellow jasmine, yellow; esp. when the colour is not natural but is acquired owing to ill-health, or to becoming decayed.

arpha अर्फ عرفة । उत्सवाहोभेदः m. a vigil or wake kept on the night preceding the *'id* festival of the Musalmāns.

arpan अर्पन् m. a present, offering (Śiv. 169, 192, 984, 1620, 1640); **-°** as an offering to, hence out of love for (Śiv. 1697).

āra-pôrᵘ आर्-पोर् । प्रथमान्ताद्वितीयान्तं यावत् adv. from one end to the other, completely, entirely, without a break. Cf. **ar-war** and **ōr 1.**

arī-parī अरी-परी । अतिमानिता f. high estimation, high repute (on the score of wealth, learning, family, rank, or the like).

arpāw अर्पाव् । पातनम् m. throwing or pushing down from a height.

arpāwun अर्पावुन् । पातनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **arpôwᵘ अर्पोवु**), to throw down; to fell, esp. (of an illness) to floor a person, to render him utterly incapacitated.

arra अर्र । अधो निष्कर्षणम् m. the act of pulling, lifting, or rooting up something heavy, such as a rock or a post fixed in the ground; a lever or other implement for raising such.

arĕr अर्यर् । स्वास्थ्यम् m. good condition, soundness (of things); good health, health, healthiness (of animate creatures). Cf. Gr.M. **-darĕr -द्र्यर् । स्वास्थ्यदार्ढ्यम्** m. good condition and strength; good health and strength.

arra-paiwand (?), a graft (L. 460).

arosᵘ अर्सु । रसरहितः adj. (f. **arüsᵘ अर्सू**), juiceless, sapless; (of a literary composition) dry, insipid.

arsh عرش m. the heaven, the sky. Its ablative and dative are used in the following phrases: **arshĕ pyonᵘ अर्श प्योनु । अकस्मात्पातः** m.inf. to fall from heaven, used of a sudden and unexpected downfall from a high position, power, or wealth. **—wasun —वसुन् । अकस्मात्प्राप्तिः** m.inf. to descend from heaven, of some sudden and unexpected piece of fortune, whether good or bad.

arshĕs-khasun अर्शस्-खसुन् । उच्चतीभवनम् m.inf. to mount to heaven, to be filled with pride or conceit, owing to the attainment of some quality or of wealth, etc.

arish अरिश् । अर्शोरोगविशेषः f. a certain disease, piles, haemorrhoids.

örⁱ-shinᵘ ओरि-शिनु । अधन्यता f. poverty, adversity, ill-luck.

arashīth अरशीथ् । अष्टाशीतिः card. e.g. eighty-eight.

arashītyumᵘ अरशीत्युमु । अष्टाशीतितमः ord. (f. **arashītimᵘ अरशीतिमू**), eighty-eighth.

arasara अरसर । दीर्घसूचता, किंकर्तव्यमोहः, m.pl. procrastination, dilatoriness; hesitation, inability to make up one's mind (Śiv. 1750).

arsrēṭh अर्स्रेठ् । अतिपुष्टः adj. e.g. very stout, very fat; hence, foolish. Cf. **alsrēṭh. -hyuhᵘ -ह्युहु । अति स्थूलो मूर्ख इव** adj. (f. **-hishᵘ -हिशु**), like one who is very fat and clumsy, a perfect fool.

arsāth अर्साथ् । अतिसंकोचः m. (sg. dat. **arsātas अर्सातस्**), distress owing to poverty, the possession of only very narrow means; met. incurring great trouble or difficulty.

arsōth अर्सोथ् । अतिप्रयासः f. (sg. dat. **arsīsᵘ अर्सीशू**), great exertion, great efforts directed towards some

object either very difficult to obtain or impossible of attainment. Cf. **arasēth.**

arasēth अरसेथ् । निष्फलप्रयास: f. (sg. dat. **arasīṭᵘ अरसीचू**), bootless exertion, efforts great but in vain. Cf. **arsēth.**

arsīṭᵘlad अरसीचूलद् । अतिप्रयासशील: adj. e.g. accustomed to use great exertions, esp. at some impossible task.

arasīṭᵘlad अरसीचूलद् । विखिन्नचित्त: adj. e.g. wearied with long-continued exertions; one accustomed or fond of attempting difficult or impossible tasks.

arasatath अरसतथ् । अष्टसप्तति: card. e.g. seventy-eight.

arasatatyumᵘ अरसतत्युमु । अष्टसप्ततितम: ord. (f. **arasatatimᵘ अरसततिमू**), seventy-eighth.

ārtī आर्ती or **ārᵃtī आरᵃती** f. a special kind of address to a god in which praise is mingled with petitions for graciousness, a litany (Śiv. 740, 1318).

arᵃt अरत्, the same as **arth**, q.v.

ārᵃtī आरᵃती, see **ārtī** ab.

arᵒtᵘ अर्तु । अशोभन: adj. (f. **arᵘṭᵘ अर्चू**), not good, bad (either in character or in appearance), no good (of a sentient being); useless, no good for any specific purpose (of an inan. obj.).

ôrᵒtᵘ ओर्तु । आर्त: adj. (f. **örᵘṭᵘ आर्चू**), afflicted, distressed, whether by sickness or by cruelty.

arth अर्थ । प्रयोजनम् m. (sg. dat. **arthas अर्थस्**), meaning, purport; aim, object, purpose.

arāth अराथ् । रात्रिमुखम् m. (sg. dat. **arātas अरातस्**), nightfall, but not full night, evening. Cf. **onᵘ.**

arātan अरातन् । अरात्रौ adv. by evening-time, at even, not till evening; generally of something which should be commenced in the daytime, but which is delayed till evening; hence, after considerable delay.

-bögⁱ -बॉगि । प्रायो रात्रिमुखकाले adv. by nearly evening, by about evening (u.w. vbs. signifying arrival or the like).

arthāt अर्थात् adv. that is to say, videlicet (Gr.M.).

aratöjih 1 अरतॉजिह् । अष्टचत्वारिंशत् card. e.g. forty-eight.

aratöjih 2 अरतॉजिह् । अतिविभवशालित्वम् m. greatness, whether owing to high rank or wealth. Cf. **aram-töjy.**

aratöjihyumᵘ अरतॉजिह्युमु । अष्टचत्वारिंशत्तम: ord. (f. **aratöjihimᵘ अरतॉजिहिमू**), forty-eighth.

artal अर्तल् । सुवर्णादिधातुमयपत्रम् f. leaf or foil of gold, silver, or mixed metal. Eaten as a medicine, as well as used for ornamentation.

aratrᵃh अरत्रह् । अष्टत्रिंशत् card. e.g. thirty-eight.

aratrᵃhyumᵘ अरत्रह्युमु । अष्टत्रिंशत्तम: ord. (f. **aratrᵃhimᵘ अरत्रहिमू**), thirty-eighth.

arūṣᵘ अरूषु । अरोचक: adj. (sg. dat. **arūṣis अरूषिस्**, but pl. dat. **arōṣĕn अरोष्यन्**, ag. pl. **arōṣyau अरोष्यौ**; fem. sg. nom. **arūṣᵘ अरूषु**, dat. **arōtsĕ अरोच्य**, and so throughout), unpleasing, disagreeable (e.g. food, ornaments, expressions, etc.).

arᵘṣᵘ अर्चू, see **arᵒtᵘ.**

örᵘṣᵘ आर्चू, see **ôrᵒtᵘ.**

arūṣh अरूष् । अरुचि: f. (sg. dat. **arūṣi अरूषि**), disgust, want of appetite.

öriṣh आरिष् । प्रेतनित्यार्चा f. (sg. dat. **öriṣi आरिषि**, and so on), the daily or continual *arcā*, or worship and feeding a brāhman which goes on for a year after a death in a family. **öriṣi-brôhmun आरिषि-ब्रोह्मुन् । प्रेतनित्यार्चाग्राह्यभोक्ता ब्राह्मण:** m. the brāhman who receives the offerings of food on these occasions. **öriṣi-ṭūrᵘ आरिषि-टूरु । प्रेतनित्यार्चापात्रविशेष:** f. a copper vessel, in which the food offered on these occasions is cooked.

arṣan अर्षन् f worship, adoration (of a deity) (Śiv. 1162).

arṣun अर्षुन् । पूजनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **orṣᵘ अर्षु**; 2 p.p. **arṣōv अर्षोव**), to worship, adore.

arītsar, [?], the name of the first **khushābā** or process of weeding and working the young rice-plant (L. 463, where it is spelt **aree-tsar**; cf. also 327).

örᵃtsar आर्त्सर् । आर्तता m. affliction, distress (Śiv. 1640, 1675).

aruvᵘ अरुवु । अरोपित: adj. (f. **aruvᵘ अरुवु**), not transplanted, not planted out (of cultivated plants, such as rice, which are grown in seed-beds and then transplanted); self-sown (of wild plants, which have grown up without such planting out).

ārawan आरवन् । कर्कशीकरणम् f. (sg. dat. **arawüñᵘ अरवंचू**), the act of roughening a grindstone or the like; see **ārawun.**

ārawun आरवुन् । कर्कशीकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **ārcwᵘ आर्चु**), to make rough, to roughen (u.w. ref. to grindstones, millstones, etc., which have worn smooth).

arawanzāh अरवन्जाह् । अष्टपञ्चाशत् card. e.g. fifty-eight.

arawanzöhyumᵘ अरवन्जॉह्युमु । अष्टपञ्चाशत्तम: ord. (f. **arawanzöhimᵘ अरवन्जॉहिमू**), fifty-eighth.

arwa-pata अर्व-पत adv. at length (W. 95).

ar-war अर्-वर् । पारावारात् adv. from that side and from this; hence, of an indefinite area, of indefinite extent. Cf. **āra-pôrᵘ** and **ōr 1.**

ara-war अर-वर् । पारावारम् adv. from the far side to this side, on the whole, entirely, (of something long) from one end to the other.

öryumᵘ-pöryumᵘ आर्युमु-पार्युमु । अस्तव्यस्तया प्रक्षेपणम् adv. scattered here and there in a group without order; esp. (in a children's game) of a handful of cowries scattered on the ground, and hence, generally, of any number of things accidentally fallen on the ground.

öryuvᵘ आंर्युव् । पटलाधोवर्तिस्थानभेदः m. the space between the top of a wall and the roof, used as a kind of shelf.

arᵃz अरज़ عرض । **विज्ञप्तिः** m. a representation, petition, request (Śiv. 880). **—karun —करुन्** m.inf. to make a representation, represent, submit, state humbly; to make a request, to make an application (Gr.M.). This word is masc. in Kāshmīrī, although fem. in Hindōstānī (W. 18).

arzī عرضی f. a respectful representation, a written petition (Gr.M.).

ōrzōh ओर्ज़ोह् آرزو । **अत्यपेक्षा** m. longing, craving; persistent begging, importunate supplication.

arzān अर्ज़ान् m. *Panicum miliaceum* (El.). Cf. Persian ارزن.

arzun 1 अर्ज़ुन् । उपार्जनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **orzᵘ आंर्ज़ु**), to earn, acquire, get, gain.

arzun 2 अर्ज़ुन् m. a proper N., Arjuna, one of the heroes of the Mahābhārata (Śiv. 739, 1734).

arzöni-yĕlath अर्ज़ोनि-यलथ् । अत्ययोग्यः adj. e.g. very useless, of no use for any particular purpose. Cf. Persian ارزانی cheapness.

arzath अर्ज़थ । अर्जनम् f. (sg. dat. **arzüthᵘ अर्ज़ुथू** and so on), earnings, gain, profit. Cf. Gr.Gr. 128.

as 1 अस pron. suff. of 1st pers. sing. nom. After a vowel the initial **a** is elided. Thus, **karyōn-as कर्योनस्** I (**as**) was made by him; **poku-s पंकुस** I went (Gr.Gr. 183).

as 2 अस् pron. suff. of 3rd pers. sing. dat. After a vowel the initial **a** is elided. Thus, **karān chuh-as करान् छुहस्** thou makest for him (**as**); **kara-s करस्** I shall make for him. This suff. is also used for the acc. when the verb is in the 3rd pers., as in **karān chi-s करान् छिस्** they make him (Gr.Gr. 185).

ās 1, the same as **ös**, q.v. This is the spelling of K.Pr., e.g. pp. 145, 171, 248.

ās 2 आस be thou, impve. sg. 2 of **āsun**, q.v.

ās 3 आस I (m.) came, or he came for him; see **yunᵘ**.

ās 4, as in K.Pr. 157 = **östᵘ**, she was; see **āsun.**

ās आँस adv. yes (El., who spells the word **áṅs**).

asā عصا m. a staff of office, a sceptre (El., who spells it **ásа**).

āsa 1 आस, see **ös.**

āsa 2 आस they (f.) were; see **āsun.**

asĕ अस्य, ásⁱ 1 आंसि, see **bŏh.**

ásⁱ 2 आंसि, see under **asun.**

ös or **östᵘ 2 आंस्, आंसू** (for **1** see **āsun**) । **आस्यम्** m. (sg. dat. **ösas आंसस्** (K.Pr. 15, 90, 157), abl. **ösa 1 आंस**, and so on), the mouth, the face (Śiv. 199, 1795); cf. **ās 1.** **-bab -बब्** । **मुखे स्तनार्पणम्** f. (putting) the nipple into the mouth to quiet a suckling babe (to put, **thawünᵘ**); hence, met. giving great pleasure to a person, giving him something that he longs for. **-bĕha -ब्यह** । **अल्पतूष्णींभावः** m. temporary silence, as in the phrase **ös-bĕha chuy nā?** can't you hold your tongue for a little? **-nicĕr -निच्यर्** । **अल्पास्यभावः** m. the condition of having a small mouth; a reticent habit, taciturnity, a habit of speaking little. **-nyukᵘ -न्युकु** । **अल्पास्यः** adj. (f. **-nicᵘ -निचू**), having a small mouth, small-mouthed; one who speaks little, taciturn, not loquacious, reserved, reticent by nature. **-nyūrᵘ -न्यूर्** । **मुखरोगविशेषः** m. a certain cattle disease, swelling of the mouth and feet (cf. L. 459, **asnur**). **-phakh -फख्** । **मुखदुर्गन्धः** m. (sg. dat. **-phakas -फकस्**), the stink of an evil-smelling mouth, foul breath. **-pav -पव्** । **अशनादितत्परता** m. greediness, gluttony, edacity. **—surawun —सुरवुन्** । **मुखशोधनम्** m.inf. to clean the mouth; hence, to mind one's words, speak carefully or respectfully, to use proper language, not to use foul talk, e.g. **ös suraw,** 'clean your mouth,' said to some one who is using indecent abuse. **-thopᵘ -थंपु** । **आस्यनिरोधः** m. restraint of the mouth; esp. shutting by one woman the mouth of another who is lamenting, thus inducing her to restrain her voice; met. a gift or other inducement given to a gabbler or censorious person to make him hold his tongue. **—thĕṭᵃrun —थ्ंट्रुन** । **आस्योच्छिष्टीकरणम्** m.inf. to render the mouth impure; hence, putting food into one's mouth, eating; esp. taking food twice daily after the conclusion of the funeral fast held by a brotherhood after the death of one of its members. **-thyonᵘ -थ्यंनु** । **छिन्नास्यः** adj. (f. **-thĕnᵘ -थ्यंनू**), having the mouth split or cleft, either from birth, from disease, or injury. **—thaṭun —थटुन** । **मुखच्छेदनम्** m.inf. to cut the mouth; hence, to stop a person speaking as soon as he commences; to stop a person eating something he has just put into his mouth. **—yunᵘ —युनु** । **मुखविकारः** m.inf. to make a face indicating disgust at nasty food or at having the same food over and over again.

ösa bab nērünᵘ आंस बब नेरंनु । **मुखात्स्तननिर्याणम्** f.inf. the nipple to slip from the mouth (of a suckling child); met. a slip to occur betwixt cup and lip, a sudden disappointment to happen on the brink of success. **-bodᵘ आंस-बंडु** । **बृहदास्यः** adj. (f. **-büḍᵘ -बंडू**), big-mouthed; hence, loud-voiced; hectoring, laying down the law; impudent; loquacious, given to much talking. **-hath -हथ्** m. a hundred mouths (K.Pr. 25). **—kaḍun —कडुन्** । **मुखान्निःसारणम्** m.inf. to drag

out from the mouth; hence, to utter forcibly, esp. a command or abuse. **-kath** -कथ् । मुखकथा f. (sg. dat. **-kathi** -कथि), a word in the mouth; hence, any word or statement which is remembered and held ready for utterance on the tongue, even though previously heard only once; gossip, hearsay. **-ṭoṭ[u]** -ट्ट्[u] । छिन्नास्यः adj. (f. **-ṭüṭ[u]** -ट्ट्[u]), having the lips, the tongue, or other parts of the mouth cut off; met. ugly-mouthed, having an ugly mouth; or, speaking badly or indistinctly. **-zĕv** -ज़्यव् । मुखजिह्वा f. a tongue in the mouth, i.e. which fills the mouth and leaves room for nothing else, the tongue of a babbling, loquacious person.

ôs[u], ös[u] 1, see **āsun.**

us 1 उस् a sec. suff. forming adverbs of time, indicating the year in which a thing occurred, as in **yih-us** यिह्उस्, this year; **par-us** पर्उस् last year (Gr.Gr. 158).

us 2 उस् m. a sec. suff. appearing in the words **mŏnḍ-us** मंड्उस्, wi[l]whood, and **dŏb-us** द्वउस्, a washerman's club (Gr.Gr. 144).

asbāb अस्बाब اسباب । पदार्थसमूहः m.sg. implements, tools, instruments; goods, chattels, effects, property (Śiv. 430); articles, things; furniture; baggage, luggage.

asbarg, m. the flowers of the *Delphinium saniculaefolium* (El.).

aséd अस्यद् । असिद्धिः f. (sg. dat. **asĕz[u]** अस्यज़्[u]), want of success, non-success; incompletion, non-accomplishment.

asôd[u] 1 असोदु । असाधितः, असाध्यः adj. (f. **asöz[u]** असांज़्), not effected, unaccomplished, imperfect, incomplete; (of a disease, etc.) incurable, chronic, mortal, fatal

asôd[u] 2 असोदु । माधुर्यादिास्वादरहितः adj. (f. **asöz[u]** असांज़्), flavourless, without taste, not sweet (of food, of language, or of a sound).

asādul[u] असादुलु । अनास्वादवान् adj. (f. **asād[u]j[u]** असाद्जु), i.q. **asôd[u] 2,** q.v.

asādi-vĕṭ[u] असादि-व्यचु or **āsādi-vĕṭ[u]** आसादि-व्यचु । गर्भिणी f. (of a female, human or other) pregnant, with child.

asog[u] असंगु । असिक्तः adj. (f. **asüj[u]** असंजु), not sprinkled with water, not watered (of a plant, etc.).

ash, i.q. **ösh,** q.v., in K.Pr. 2.

āsh आश् । आशा f. hope, expectation (Śiv. 28, 1021, 1693); wish, desire, longing; **chyön[u] āsh,** hope of (seeing) thee (YZ. 457), hope in thee (Śiv. 1574). **—barün[u]** —बर्नु । आशाभरणम् f.inf. to hope, long for, hope for, earnestly desire. **—dārün[u]** —दार्नु । आशाधारणम् f.inf. to place hope on a person, to hope for something from some one. **—rōzün[u]** —रोज़्नु । आशाधृतिः f.inf. to be hopeful, be in hope of anything, to look hopefully (to), to hope (for), expect (from). **—thawün[u]** —थवनु आशास्थापनम् to entertain or cherish a hope (of); to look to (for), to repose trust (in), expect (from) (Śiv. 945, 1166, 1558). (El. *ásha thārmun.*)

āshi-rost[u] आशि-रस्तु । निराशः adj. (f. **-rüsh[u]** -रुश्[u]), without hope, hopeless (El. *āshā-rust*) (Śiv. 945). **-rashar** -रश्शर । निराशत्वम् m. hopelessness. **-wôl[u]** -वोलु । आशावान् adj. (f. **-wājĕn** -वाज्यन्), possessing hope, hopeful.

āsha (El.), **āshā** आशा (Śiv. 1480, 1736, 1745, 1755), f. **ashāī** (El.), m., i.q. **āsh,** q.v.

aish عیش m., i.q. **ösh,** q.v. (K.Pr. 173).

ösh आंश عیش । भोगः m. pleasure, luxury, enjoyment of wealth, etc., spelt *ash* in K.Pr. 2 and *aish* in K.Pr. 173. **öshĕ-mot[u]** आंशमंतु । अतिभोगशीलः adj. (f. **-müṭ[u]** -मंट्[u]), luxury-mad, addicted to luxury or enjoyment

osh[u] अंशु । अश्रु m. a tear (weeping) (Śiv. 1588, 1619, 1892). **— séṭhāh pakān** —स्यठाह पकान् many tears flow (El.; cf. YZ. 132, pl.; 417, sg.). **ásh[i] péy** अंशि प्यय, tears fell (YZ. 262). **—trāwun** —त्रावुन् m.inf. to weep (Śiv. 1250, 1741, 1910). **-yun[u]** -युनु । परोत्कर्षासहनम् tears to come, to weep; hence, to weep tears of envy, to be envious or jealous. **kawa yiyĕm oshu-y?** why should a tear come to me? why should I cry? (K.Pr. 58, where the word is spelt *ushye*, and 76, where it is *aushye*).

ásh[i] अंशि or **ashi** अंशि. All the following compounds here commencing with **ásh[i]** अंशि may optionally commence with **ni** अंनि. **ásh[i]-buka** अंशि-बुक । अश्रूच्छ्वासः m. the welling-up of tears in the eyes; tears filling the eyes but not streaming forth. **-dag** -दग् । अश्रुदुःखम् f. the pain in the eyes caused by tears, tear-swollen eyes. **-digiñ** -द्गिञ् । अश्रुसंपातः f. a sudden and copious torrent of tears, as it were a flow of water from a broken jar. **-dāra** -दार । अश्रुधाराः f. a stream of tears. So **ashic[u] dār** (Śiv. 1366). **-gand** -गण्ड् । अश्रुग्रन्थिः m.pl. a knot of tears; an accumulation of tears in the eyes, not flowing forth, but forming 'knots' or 'beads' in the eyelashes. **-gaṭa** -गट । अक्ष्यश्रु f. the flow of tears produced by smoke, etc; the temporary darkness or blindness caused by such. **-gaṭakār** -गटकार् । अश्रुप्रवाहः running or watering of the eyes, from disease, from smoke, or from the application of drugs. **-phyor[u]** -फ्यर्[u] । अश्रुबिन्दुः m. (sg. dat. **-phĕris** -फ्यरिस्), a tear-drop (Śiv. 1210). **-phyūr[u]** -फ्यूर्[u] । अश्रुबिन्दुः m. (sg. dat. **-phīris** -फीरिस्), a tear-drop, usually applied to a very small or minute drop. **-ṭör[i]** -ट्यरि । अश्रुपूर्णपटले

m.pl. eyelids filled with tears. **-ṭsāla -त्साल** । **अश्रुप्रसृतिः** f.pl. a handful of tears, tears sufficient to fill the hollow of the hand, a great flood of tears. **-ṭsör^{i} -त्सॉरि** । **अश्रुपूर्णता** m.pl. (of the eyes), fullness with tears, tearfulness.

ashi-phĕr^{i} अशि-फ्यॅरि । **अशिफ्यॅरि नामकं तीर्थम्** m.pl. the name of a sacred place (*tirtha*) in Kashmīr, where there are two springs, one hot and the other cold, which are said to be the goddess Pārvatī's tears of sorrow and joy respectively. It is situated in the hill-country of Lahara (Lār) Pargana, beyond the Haṁsadvāra Mountain, about half-way along the Haramukuṭagaṅgā pilgrim route.

ashicĕ-dāra अशिच-दार । **अश्रुणो धाराः** f.pl. streams of tears (poet.). Cf. **ásh^{i}-dāra** ab.

ashiñĕ-dāra अशिञ-दार । **अश्रुणो धाराः** f.pl., id. (poet.). So **-bāla -त्साल** f.pl., id. (poet.) (Śiv. 255, 1688).

ôsh^{u} ओशु । **धवः** m. (sg. dat. **öshis आंशिस्**, abl. **āshi आशि**), a woman's husband (used by the wife), only used in old language and poetry. The fem. is **āshĕñ आशञ्**, a wife, which is still in use.

ösh^{i}-nāv आंशि-नाव् । **संबन्धी** m. a relation by marriage, a connexion. **-nāv-bāy -नाव-बाय्** । **संबन्धिस्त्री** f. the wife of a relation by marriage. **-növī -नावी** । **परस्परसंबन्धः** f. relationship by marriage.

ashŏb अश्ब । **अमङ्गलम्** m. something unlucky, a piece of ill-luck.

ashūb^{u} अशूबु । **अशोभनः** m. (m. sg. dat. **ashūbis अशूबिस्**, abl. **ashōbi अशोबि**; f sg. nom. **ashūb^{u} अशूबू**, dat. **ashōbĕ अशोब्य**), wanting in beauty, ugly, bad (of appearance or quality).

ashĕbd अशब्द् adj. e.g. soundless, silent; N. of impersonal deity of the Vēdānta philosophy (Śiv. 1766).

ashŏd अश्द् । **अशुद्धः** adj. (f. **ashŏz^{u} अश्ज़ू**), impure (either naturally or owing to some accidental cause); not clear, not free from foulness; (as subst.) an impurity; an error in copying or writing; incorrect or impure language; (of words) impure, rude, abusive (Śiv. 92).

ashud अशुद् । **औषधम्** m. (sg. dat. **ashĕdas अशद्दस्**; pl. nom. **ashĕd अशद्**), a certain wild mountain herb used as medicine, esp. any medicine for the eyes, collyrium (K.Pr. 148). When a bear gets this grass it is said that he devours it greedily, and becomes unconscious for six months (K.Pr. 76). Cf. **ōshĕd.**

--lagun --लगुन् । **तीव्रगन्धौषधियोगमूर्छा** m inf. to feel the influence of this herb, to become faint or dizzy from its smell when travelling in the mountains.

—lāgun —लागुन् । **नेत्रौषधिसेवनम्** m.inf. to apply medicine to the eyes.

ashĕd-göl^{u}kh^{u} अशद्-ग्वल्ख़ू । **नेत्रौषधिगुटिका** f. a small lump of this collyrium applied to the eyes.

-gor^{u} -गर् । **नेत्रवैद्यः** m. (his wife is **ashĕd-gâr^{i}-bāy अशद्-गॅरि-बाय्**, while a female eye-doctor is **ashĕd-gür^{u} अशद्-गर्**), a maker of medicine for the eyes, an eye-doctor, oculist.

-gâr^{i}-wān -गॅरि-वान् । **नेत्रचिकित्सकाश्रयः** m. an oculist's consulting room or shop; (fig.) a place where a number of crying children have collected.

-püṭ^{u} -पुट् । **औषधपट्टिका** f. the rag tied over a sore on which medicine has been applied; a rag smeared with medicament for application to a wound, a plaster.

-tuj^{i} -तुज् or **-t^{u}l^{u} -त्लू** । **औषधतूलिका** f. a needle or stick, usually made of silver, for applying collyrium to the eyes; hence, the little particle of collyrium in the end of the needle.

-wān -वान । **औषधापणः** m. a medicine shop, an apothecary's shop.

-wôñ^{u} -वोञ् । **औषधविक्रेता** m. a seller of simples, an apothecary.

ōshĕd ओशद् । **औषधम्** m. a herb, esp. one used for medicine, a simple, medicine (Śiv. 49, 517, 632, 1838). Cf. **ashud.**

öshid आंशिद् । **आश्विनः** m. the name of a month, equivalent to September-October. Cf. K.Pr. 128, where it is spelt *āshid*.

ashŏdī अश्दी f. an error or mistake (in writing).

—kaḍüñ^{u} —कड्ञ्, to criticize (Gr.M.),

ashgul, m. a tax levied upon Musalmāns of the Valley of Kashmīr for the support of Hindu priests (El.).

ashĕhüj^{u} अशहुज्, see **ashĕhol^{u}.**

ashĕhol^{u} अशहुल् । **अशीतलः** adj. (f. **ashĕhüj^{u} अशहुज्**), not cool (by nature or for any special cause), hot, (of temper) violent.

ashka अश्क । **नाडीसन्धिः** f.pl. the joints or articulations between the bones.

ạshĕkh अशख़ عشق । **मैथुनेच्छा** m. (sg. dat. **ạshĕkas अशकस्**), love, affection, passion, lustfulness (K.Pr. 36).

ạshĕka-nyāy अशक-न्याय् । **कामिविरोधः** m. jealousy or opposition between two suitors for the favours of one woman; met. any sudden apparent mutual opposition.

-pēcān -पेचान् । **पुष्पविशेषः** m. a kind of ivy; the American jasmine, (?) *Ipomœa cærulea* (El. *ishpecha*).

-wāwüj^{u} -वाव्ज़ू । **अतिकामुकी** f. an amorous or erotically disposed woman; one who gets herself up to entice men.

āshĕkh 1 عاشق m. (sg. dat. **āshĕkas**), a lover (El.).

āshĕkh 2, see **āsun.**

ashkhāsh अश्खाश् । **सर्वनाशः** m. total destruction of one's life, wealth, or property—a word mainly employed in cursing, etc.

ashkal अश्कल् । **सम्बन्धविनयनमस्कृतिशिष्टाविशेषः** f. a

reverence or 'salām' made to infants when teaching them.

aṣh°kun° अंश्कुन् adj. (f. **aṣh°kün°** अंश्कंन्), of or belonging to love (K.Pr. 86).

ashĕkth अश्कथ् adj. e.g. (as subst. sg. dat. **ashĕktas** अश्क्तस्), without power, incompetent, utterly feeble (Śiv. 993, 1553).

ash°lish अंश्लीश् । **अश्लेषा:** f. the name of a certain lunar mansion or *nakṣatra*, in Sanskrit *aśleṣā*.

ashĕm 1 अश्म । **ग्राम:** m. the name of a village situated on the bank of the River Vĕṭh (Jihlam), in the Lahara (Lār) Pargana of Kashmīr.

ashĕm 2 अश्म । **स्त्रीनाम** f. a woman's name, used amongst Musalmāns.

aṣh°muj° अंश्मुज् । **ग्रामविशेष:** f. the name of a village in Lahara Pargana.

āshnöī آشنائی f. acquaintanceship, friendship, intimacy (K.Pr. 104).

āshani, i.q. **āshĕñ**, q.v. (K.Pr. 86).

āshain, see **āshĕñ**.

āshĕn आश्न्, see **āsun**.

ashŏn अश्न् । **अश्विनी** f. the name of the first of the twenty-seven *nakṣatras*, or lunar mansions.

asahun असह्न । **असहनम्** m. (sg. dat. **asahanas** असहनस्), inability to endure (another's action, or the sight of his prosperity, etc.).

ashĕnār अश्नार् । **ग्राम:** m. the name of a village in Kuṭahāra Pargana.

āshnāv (=آشنا), m. a blood-relation, kinsman (El. and K.Pr. 16, 159).

āshĕñ आश्न् । **जाया** (f. of **ôsh°** ओश्, q.v.), a wife. El. spells this word *āshain* and *ashainyi*.

ashīr° अशीर्, see **ashyūr°**.

ashrāf اشراف m. a nobleman, grandee; a gentleman (K.Pr. 16).

ashrafī اشرفي f. behaviour like a gentleman, gentlemanliness (K.Pr. 16); a gold coin, gold money (K.Pr. 16).

ösh°ran आंश्रन् । **आश्रयणा** f. (sg. dat. **ösh°rün°** आंश्रंन्), dependence on a person for livelihood, taking refuge with a person.

ösh°run आंश्रुन् । **आश्रयणम्** conj. 1 (poet. pres. part. **ösh°ran** आंश्रन् (Śiv. 1050); 1 p.p. **ösh°r°** आंश्र् or **öshir°** आंशिर्), to go to for refuge or protection, to take refuge in (a place) or with (a person) (Śiv. 1050, 1867); to settle in (a country) for one's livelihood; to live under (a person's) patronage.

öshir°-mot° आंशिर्-मत् । **आश्रित:** perf. part. (f. **öshirü-müts°** आंशिर्-मंच्), one with whom refuge is taken; a country in which one settles; a patron.

öshor°-pitur° आंश्र्-पितर् । **गोत्रज इव** adj. (f. **öshĕr°-pitarĕñ** आंश्र्-पितर्यंस्), one who, like a near relation who is not bound by the ordinary rules of ceremonial politeness, finds fault with or impedes another, an interfering busybody.

ösh°rāwun आंश्रावुन् । **आश्रयणम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **ösh°rôw°** आंश्रोव्), i.q. **ösh°run**, q.v. **ösh°rôw°-mot°** आंश्रोव्-मत् । **आश्रित:** perf. part. (f. **ösh°röw°-müts°** आंश्रोव्-मंच्), i.q. **öshir°-mot°**, q.v.

ashṭa अष्ट card. e.g. (borrowed from Sanskrit), eight. The eight *siddhis* (Śiv. 115, 519) are the eight supernatural powers acquired by Yōgins. The **ashṭa-dala hrĕday** (Śiv. 519), or eight-leaved heart, is the name of a mystic diagram used in the worship of Shiva. The **ashṭa-mūrti** (Śiv. 519), or eight forms of Shiva, are the five elements, the sun, the moon, and the sacrificing priest. Eight forms of Shiva are classed as Bhairavas (Śiv. 986). Cf. **börav**.

ashṭadashĕ अष्टदश् card. (borrowed from Sanskrit), eighteen (Śiv. 1510).

ashṭamī अष्टमी f. the eighth day of a Hindū lunar fortnight; cf. L. 263, 265, 266.

ashōtsh अशोच् । **अशौचम्** m. (sg. dat. **ashōtsas** अशोचस्), ceremonial impurity, esp. that caused by a death, by the birth of a child, or the like.

āshtsar आश्चर् adj. e.g. wonderful, extraordinary, odd, unusual (Śiv. 153, 622, 739); or, as subst. m., astonishment, surprise (Śiv. 1162). —**karun** —**कर्न्**, to be surprised (Gr.M.).

āshtsarĕ अश्चर्य or **āshtsarī** आश्चरी adj. e.g. wonderful, extraordinary (Gr.M., El., Śiv. 888, 1846).

āshiv, see **āsun**.

aṣh°wal अंश्वल् । **वेश्या** f. an unchaste woman, esp. one who is so privately, and who is not a public prostitute.

āshāwān आशावान् adj. e.g. hoping, having hope (Śiv. 1634).

ashŏwār अश्वार् । **अश्वारोह:** adj. e.g. one accustomed to riding, a good rider, a rough rider, horse-breaker, jockey.

aushye, ushye (K.Pr. 76, 58), see **osh°**.

ashyūk° अश्यूक् । **नि:शङ्कम्** adv. fearlessly, securely, confidently (with verbs of going and the like).

ashyūr° अश्यूर् । **असंस्कृत:** adj. (f. **ashīr°** अशीर्), not put together, not prepared; not put together, not repaired (after being torn, broken, or the like).

ashŏz° अश्ज़्, see **ashŏd**.

ashŏzar अश्ज़र् । **अशुद्धत्वम्** m. impurity, uncleanness, dirtiness; fig. distemper, an unhealthy condition of the body (owing to disease) or of the mind (owing to anger, etc.).

asüj^{u} असंजू, see **asog^{u}**.

asakhor^{u} असखंद् । विना प्रख्यानम् adv. without setting forth (u.w. vbs. of obtaining, etc., to indicate that the article has been got without having to go for it).

as^{a}l असल् اصل । अकृत्रिमः adj. e.g. real, true, genuine; material, important, principal, chief, main; of good stock or breed; pure, unalloyed. **as^{a}l mölikh असल् मालिख्**, the chief owner of a business (Gr.M.).

as^{a}lī اصلی adj. e.g. real, original (not a copy) (Gr.M.).

asīl اصیل adj. e.g. of good stock, noble, well-born (El.).

asom^{u} असंमु । अतुल्यः adj. (f. **asüm^{u} असंमू**), uneven, unequal (in birth, appearance, quality, or number), as compared with something else of the same kind; uneven, not level (of surface).

asöm^{i} असोंमि । राशिः f. a pile of grain, as that on a threshing-floor.

asömī اساسی m. a cultivating tenant, an occupier of village land (L. 426 ff., 443). **asömī-wār khēwat,** an assessment on Kashmīr villages, made in the year 1880 (L. 403).

asambôl^{u} असंबोलु । असंस्कृतः, असुष्ठु रचितः adj. (f. **asamböj^{u} असंबोंजू**), not put together, not repaired (of something damaged); not looked after, not taken care of, not kept in good order.

asamokh^{u} असमंखु । विना समचीभवनम्, असमचीभवनशीलः adj. (f. **asamüch^{u} असमंकू**), not easily visible, not easily found, difficult to get, rare; adv. without seeing, without noticing (u.w. vbs. of getting and the like).

asmān अस्मान् or **āsmān आस्मान् آسمان । आकाशः** m. the sky, the firmament, the vault of heaven (Śiv. 1146). **āsmāna pyon^{u} आस्मान प्यंनु**, to fall from heaven, to be utterly ruined after great prosperity (K.Pr. 16). **buzi buzi gāḍa āsmānas sūty बुज़ि बुज़ि गाड आस्मानस् सूत्य्**, cooking fish by the sun's heat (K.Pr. 38).

asmön^{i} अस्मोंनि آسمانی । आकाशसदृग्वर्णः adj. e.g. of the colour of the sky, sky-blue; azure, cærulean. **-rang -रंग् । आकाशस्येव वर्णः** m. the colour of the sky, sky-blue. **-ranga -रंग । आकाशवर्णः** adj. e.g., i.q. **asmön^{i}**.

asamĕr असम्यर् । विषमता m. inequality (in birth, appearance, quality, or number); unevenness (of surface).

asamatsār असमत्सार् । अनैकमत्यम् m. difference of opinion, want of unanimity; dissimilarity, unlikeness.

āsan 1 आसन् । कटिप्रोथमध्यभागः m. the seat of a human being, buttocks, rump; the anus (El.).

āsan 2 आसन् । आसनम् m. a seat, stool, mat for sitting upon (Śiv. 1849); a seat, secure abode (Śiv. 20). **āsana-dār आसन-दार्** adj. e.g. possessing a seat or throne; met. a place worthy of housing or receiving a deity (Śiv. 57).

āsan 3 आसन्, they will be. See **āsun.**

āsān 1 आसान् آسان । सुकरः: adj. e.g. easy, facile, feasible, manageable. **—pöth^{i} —पोंठि । सुकरप्रकारेण** adv. easily.

āsān 2 आसान् pres. part. of **āsun,** q.v.

asun असुन् । हसनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **os^{u} ओसु**; 2 p.p. **asōv असोव्**), to laugh (K.Pr. 48). In the past tenses this verb is construed impersonally. Thus, **osu-m ओसुम्**, it was laughed by me, I laughed; **osu-n ओसुन्**, he or she laughed; **os^{u} ओसु**, we laughed, and so on.

asun असुन् m. a laugh (K.Pr. 260, Śiv. 788). Its abl. is **asana असन**, as in the following.

asana-hanā असन-हना f. a small laugh, a smile. **—karüñ^{u} — करंजू**, to smile (Gr.M.).

asān-asān असान्-असान् । अत्यानन्देन, अतिशीघ्रम् pres. part., laughing, laughing; hence, as adv., cheerfully, happily, joyfully, and met., very quickly, speedily (Śiv. 899, 917).

às^{i}-às^{i} अंसि-अंसि । हसित्वा हसित्वा conj. part. laughing, laughing; hence, as adv., joyfully, quickly, speedily.

āsun आसुन् । भवनम् conj. 2 (1 p.p. **ôs^{u} ओसु**, pl. **ös^{i} आंसि**; f. **ös^{u} आंसू**, pl. **āsa 2 आस**; 2 p.p. **āsyōv आस्योव** is not used), (lit.) to sit; hence, to remain, continue, abide (Śiv. 1832); to be, to become (*passim*). The past tense is employed as the ordinary past tense of the verb substantive. Thus, **ôsus ओसुस्**, I was. Similarly, for all other tenses except the present, 'I am' being **chhus छुस्**. The present of this verb indicates condition. Thus, **suh chhuh yiśhanwôl^{u} āsān** indicates that he is not only eager, but that he is in a general condition of eagerness (so Śiv. 90, 1040).

The verb is also employed as an auxiliary, like the Hindōstānī *thā* or *hōnā*; thus it forms an imperfect, as in **suh ôs^{u} karān,** he was doing; a pluperfect **tàm^{i} ôs^{u} kor^{u}-mot^{u},** he had done, and other tenses, such as **suh āsi karān** (*wŏh jāntā hōgā*), he is probably doing, **hargāh bŏh karān āsahö** (*agar maī karta hōtā*), had I been doing, or **yĕduwai mĕ āsihē kor^{u}-mot^{u}** (*agar maī-nē kiyā hōtā*), had I done. As a verb substantive it often governs a dative of possession, then meaning 'to have'. Thus, **mĕ āsi** or **āsĕ-m,** there will be to me, I shall have; **mĕ ôs^{u}** or **ôsu-m,** I had. Gr.M., K.Pr. 114, YZ. 245.

This verb has a benedictive mood, which is thus conjugated: sg. 2, **āshĕkh आश्यख्**, mayst thou be; pl. 2, **āshiv आश्यिव्**, sg. and pl. 3, **āshĕn आश्यन्** (Śiv. 188, 940).

In poetry the pres. part. is sometimes **āsan आसन्** or **āsana आसन**, instead of **āsān आसान्** (e.g. Śiv. 1040, 1724).

āsun-bāsun आसुन्-बासुन् । द्रव्यसंपत्तिः m.inf. being and appearance, or possibly a jingling repetition of **āsun**; hence, a person's possessions, property.

āsan-wôlᵘ आसन्-वोलु । समृद्धः adj. (f. **-wājĕñ -वाज्यञ्**), wealthy, having great possessions.

āsana आसन, an adverbial suff. implying a question with doubt, as in **khĕwān chw-āsana? ख्वान् छ्वासन**, is he really eating? **baṭa kaity-āsana āsān chih? बट कैत्यासन आसान् छिह्** how many brāhmaṇs are there really? (Gr.Gr. 181).

asondᵘ असंन्दु see **ath 1.**

asandorᵘ असन्दर् । विना संधुक्षणम् adv. without kindling, without setting alight (u.w. vbs. of burning, etc.).

asŏndar अस्वन्दर् । अशोभनः adj. e.g. not beautiful, ugly.

asnur (L. 459), see **ös-nyūrᵘ** under **ös.**

asan-villa असन्-विल्ल । स्मितानि f.pl. smiles, cf. **asana-hanā** under **asun.**

asanāwun असनावुन् । हासनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **-nôwᵘ -नोवु**), to cause to laugh, make a person laugh (K.Pr. 166).

asanāwawunᵘ असनाववुनु । प्रहासयन् adj. (f. **asanāwa-wūñᵘ असनाववंञु**), one who causes another to laugh, amusing, comical.

asünzᵘ असंञु, see **ath 1.**

asĕñᵘ असंञु, see **asyonᵘ.**

ās-pās आस्-पास । अभितः adv. near, in proximity to; near on all sides, round about and near (Śiv. 1441).

asar اثر m. a sign, mark; impression, influence (Gr.M.); result, consequence; the effect of a medicine (Gr.M.).

asara-vĕsar असर-वसर । इन्द्रियग्लैथिल्यम् f. weariness of the limbs, slackness of the limbs from weariness.

asār असार् । सारररहितः adj. e.g. without kernel, hence worthless, unsubstantial, esp. as a religious term, with reference to this world. i.q. **asôrᵘ 1.**

āsara आसर । आश्रयः m. asylum, shelter (Śiv. 152, 626, 1173, 1435); support, protection, patronage.

asīr اسير m. a prisoner, captive (YZ. 208).

asŏr अस्वर् i.q. **asur**, q.v.

asŏṛᵘ असंर्दु । स्मरणं विना adv. without remembering, forgetfully.

asorᵘ असंर् । अस्मृतः adj. (f. **asürᵘ असंरू**), not remembered, not recognized, forgotten.

asôrᵘ 1 असोर् । अस्थिरः adj. (f. **asörᵘ असांरू**), without permanence, impermanent, fleeting (Śiv. 189). Cf. **asār.**

asôrᵘ 2 असोर् । अस्पृष्टः adj. (f. **asörᵘ असांरू**), untouched.

asôrᵘ 3 असोर् । अनेकत्रीकृतः adj. (f. **asörᵘ असांरू**), not collected in a heap, not gathered in (of a crop, etc.).

āsorᵘ आसंर् । आसुरी m. a certain kind of mustard plant, (?) *Sinapis ramosa*. It ripens about September (El.).

āsārⁱ-byôlᵘ आसंरि-ब्योलु । राजिकाबीजम् m. mustard-seed. **-mŏṇḍᵘ -मंण्डु । राजिकामूलम्** f. the root of the mustard plant, used as a medicine for cutaneous diseases.

asur असुर् or asŏr अस्वर् । असुरः m. (f. **asŏrĕñ अस्वर्यञ्**), an evil spirit, demon, *Asura* (Śiv. 859, 932, 1179).

asūrᵘ असूर् । अनवसितः adj. (m.dat. **asūris असूरिस्**, abl. **asōri असोरि**; f.nom. **asūrᵘ असूरु**, dat. **asōrĕ असोर्य**), not entirely spent, not entirely used up, not exhausted (of a collection or store of anything, whether partially expended or not).

asōrun असोरुन् । अनवसानता conj. 2 (1 p.p. **asūrᵘ असूर्**; 2 p.p. **asōryōv असोर्यीव**), not to be spent, not to be exhausted (of things); hence, to be broad, long, extensive.

asŏrĕñ अस्वर्यञ् । असुरस्त्री f. a female demon, see **asur.**

asŏṛshᵘ अस्वर्शु । अक्षतमुष्टिः adj. (f. **asŏrshᵘ अस्वर्शू**), not washed, not cleansed, dirty (of the hands, or of a vessel, etc.).

asōrawunᵘ असोरवुनु । अभिदीर्घः adj. (f. **asōrawūñᵘ असोरवंञु**), inexhaustible, never coming to an end; hence, very long, endless.

asta 1 अस्त । हस्तप्रमाणम् m. a certain measure of length; a cubit (Gr.M.).

asta 2 अस्त (= آهسته), adv. slowly, gently. **—asta —अस्त । शनैः शनैः** adv. slowly, gently; gradually, by degrees (Śiv. 191, emph. **astay-astay**); easily, leisurely; gently, mildly.

asth अस्थ । अस्तम् m. (sg.dat. **astas अस्तस्** and so on), the setting of a heavenly body; the obscuration of one heavenly body owing to its conjunction with another, e.g. the obscuration of a planet by the sun; a season of obscuration. **—karun —करुन् । अस्तंगतिः** m.inf. to set (of the sun, etc.), to be obscured (as a star by conjunction with the sun); met. to be eclipsed, rendered powerless, owing to the opposition of a powerful master.

astas karun अस्तस् करुन् । पराजितीकरणम् m.inf. to defeat, conquer (in a verbal dispute or in a battle). **—gaṣhun —गस्हुन् । अस्तंगमः** m.inf. to be conquered, to acknowledge defeat (in a verbal dispute or in a battle); to be helpless, unable to do anything; to be reduced to poverty.

asath असथ् । असत्यम् adj. and subst., m. (as subst., sg. dat. **asatas असतस्**), untrue, false (Śiv. 765); untruth, falsehood (Śiv. 1271).

asthān-अस्थान् m. a Hindu temple or shrine (L. 286).

āstān, āstāna آستان, آستانه m. a threshold (El.); door, entrance; entrance to a shrine; abode of a *faqīr* or holy man (K.Pr. 143).

astar 1 अस्तर् استر । **वस्त्राभ्यन्तरवस्त्रम्** m. the lining of a garment (Gr.M.).

astar 2 अस्तर् استر । **अश्वतर:** m. a mule.

astarak, ? m. knuckle-bones and other bones which are left after a Hindū is burnt (L. 266, 461).

astŏth अस्त्थ् f. (sg. dat. **astŏtsu^{u} अस्त्थ्सू**), praise, eulogy (Śiv. 708, 1905).

asta-vĕsth अस्त-व्यस्थ । विपरीत: adj. e.g. (as subst., m. sg. dat. **-vĕstas** -व्यस्तस् and so on), scattered hither and thither, confused, disordered.

astay-astay अस्तय्-अस्तय्, see **asta 2.**

asiv^{u} असिवू, see **asyuv^{u} 1** and **2.**

asuv^{u} असुवु । अक्षतसूचीकर्मा adj. (f. **asuv^{u} असुवू**), not sewn, (of clothes) not sewn together; not stitched up.

asāvidān असाविदान् । असमाहित: adj. e.g. careless, heedless, inadvertent.

asawun^{u} असवुनु । हसनशील: adj. (f. **asawüñ^{u} असवंञू**), laughing, one who laughs, either for some special reason, or who is of a laughing, sunny disposition (YZ. 72, 145; Śiv. 736, 817, 1560, 1324).

āsawun^{u} आसवुनु adj. (f. **āsawüñ^{u} आसवंञू**), one who remains, or is continually in a certain condition (Śiv. 196); one who is (Śiv. 201); one who is, one who is really existent (Śiv. 50, 91).

ȧsiy असिय्, see **bŏh.**

asyod^{u} अस्यदु । अनृजु: adj. (m. sg. dat. **asĕdis अस्यद्दिस्**; f. sg. nom. **asĕz^{u} अस्यंजू**), not straight, crooked (in shape or in disposition).

asyon^{u} अस्यनु । अकोमलीभूत: adj. (f. **asĕn^{u} अस्यंनू**), not softened, either lit., as by cooking, etc., or fig., as by conciliatory language.

asyuv^{u} 1 अस्युवु । अक्षतपाकविशेष: adj. (f. **asiv^{u} असिवू**), not boiled in water, not stewed.

asyuv^{u} 2 अस्युवु । अनायत्तीकृत: adj. (f. **asiv^{u} असिवू**), not tamed, not made obedient, wild (of an animal or bird).

asĕz^{u} अस्यजू, see **asyod^{u}.**

asöz^{u} असांजू, see **asôd^{u} 1** and **2.**

asūz^{u} असूजु । प्रेषणं विना adv. unsent, without sending, (arriving) of one's own accord.

aṭ अट्, see **aṭh 4.**

aṭa 1 अट । स्कन्धौ, स्कन्धबन्धनरज्जु: f. the shoulder (in old language); the rope for tying a burden on the shoulders; plaited hair hanging over the shoulders. **-bôr^{u} -बोर्** । **स्कन्धभार:** m. a burden carried on the shoulder or back; a shoulder on which a burden is carried (K.Pr. 147). **-bāri brôhmun -बारि ब्रोह्मुन् । आसन्नभिक्षु:** m. a brāhman or other beggar, unable to walk, whom some one out of charity carries home on his back from his begging station, and who, on arrival, declines to get down; a person one cannot get rid of, an old man of the sea. **-bāri hyon^{u} -बारि ह्यंनु । स्कन्धे धारणम्** m.inf. to carry on the shoulders or on the back (cf. K.Pr. 147); met. to give protection to one who is defenceless. **-bāri khasun -बारि खसुन् । स्कन्धभारारोहणम्** m.inf. to mount as a burden on somebody's shoulder, to ride on somebody's back; met. (of some mean person suddenly elevated) to act insolently. **—karüñ^{u} —करंञू । स्कन्धयोर्भारबन्धनम्** f.inf. to fasten a bundle tightly on the shoulder or back. **-pūr^{u} -पूर्** । **क्रीडाविशेष:** m. a children's game, in which they mount on each other's shoulders. **-pūt^{u} -पूतु । स्कन्धस्थबालक:, तद्वेतुकक्रीडाविशेषश्च** m. 'a son on the shoulders', a game played with children. The child is taken on the shoulder, and then caused to hang down, a cry being uttered at the same time. **-raz -रज्** । **भाराकर्षणरज्जु:** f. the sling or cord with which a burden is tied upon the shoulders.

aṭas khasun अटस् खसुन् । स्कन्धारोहणम् m.inf., i.q. **aṭa-bāri khasun**, ab.

aṭa 2, 3, and 4 अट, see **aṭh 1, 2, and 3** and **aṭa-nyūr^{u}.**

ati अति । अत्र adv. there (within sight or pointed to), u.w. vbs. of existing, placing, etc. (Śiv. 747); from there, thence (Gr.Gr. 155). **wuṭhañĕ chĕs ati,** the twists are there (still remaining) (K.Pr. 178, cf. 111 and 239). **-barābad -बराबद । अत्र प्रदेशे**, adv. there, in that place (in sight), e.g. of a place pointed to on the ground or in a book, u.w. vbs. of seeing, etc. **-kin^{i} -किनि । अमुष्मात्पार्श्वत:** adv. from there (within sight or pointed to), thence (within sight or pointed to), u.w. vbs. of bringing, etc.

atic^{ü} अतिचू, see **atyuk^{u}** below.

atinuk^{u} अतिनुकु । अत्रत्य: adj. (f. **atinüc^{ü} अतिनंचू**), of or belonging to that place (within sight or pointed to).

atith^{i} अतिथि । अत्र adv. there, in that place (within sight or pointed to), u.w. vbs. of placing, etc.

atiy 1 अतिय् । अस्मादेव adv. (for **atiy 2**, see s.v.), from that very place (within sight or pointed to). **-kin^{i} -किनि । अस्मादेव पार्श्वत:** adv. from that very place, even thence, u.w. vbs. of motion.

atyuk^{u} अत्युकु । अत्रत्य: adj. (f. **atic^{ü} अतिचू**), of or belonging to that place (within sight or pointed to). **atyukuy अत्युकुय् । अत्रत्य एव** adj. (f. **atic^{ü}y अतिचूय्**), of or belonging to that very place (within sight or pointed to).

aṭi अटि, see **aṭh 2.**

ȧt^{i}, अति । अत्रैव adv. there (within sight); here (of a place pointed to) (Gr.Gr. 154).

ȧt^{i}nas अतिनस् । अत्र adv. there (within sight or pointed to), u.w. verbs of placing, etc. **ȧt^{i}n^{u}y**

अंतिनूय्। अत्रैव adv. there indeed (within sight or pointed to), in that very place (within sight or pointed to).

àṭⁱthᵘy अंतियूय् । अत्रैव adv. id. **àtiy** अंतिय् । अत्रैव adv. id.

àṭⁱ अंटि, see **àṭⁱ-àṭⁱ**.

āṭi आटि, see **ôṭᵘ**.

ãṭi आँटि, see **ãṭh**.

iṭ इट्, see **iṭh**.

õta 1 आँत, i.q. **önta**, q.v. under **önth**.

õta 2 आँत, see **õtᵘ 1**.

öṭⁱ आंटि, see **ôṭᵘ**, **öṭⁱ-darshun**, and **öṭⁱ-pan**.

otᵘ अंतु । अत्र adv. thither, to that place (within sight or pointed to). Cf. Gr.Gr. 156. **-kun** -कुन् । अमुं स्थानं प्रति adv. towards that direction (within sight or pointed out). Cf. Gr.Gr. 160. **-kunᵘy** -कुनूय् । अमुं स्थान प्रत्येव adv. towards that very direction (within sight or pointed out).

otuth अंतुथ् । अत्र adv., i.q. **otᵘ**. Cf. Gr.Gr. 156. **otᵘthᵘy** अंतुथूय । अत्रैव adv. to that very place (Gr.Gr. 156). **otuy** अंतुय् । अत्रैव adv. id. Cf. id.

õ-tu ओ-तु, see **o 2**.

ôtᵘ ओतु । केवलः, उन्नताकारश्च adj. (f. **ötsᵘ** आंचू), alone, only (Śiv. 1658), often used adverbially at end of a compound to signify merely so and so; tall, prominent in shape. Cf. El. **ot**, only, and **yôtᵘ**.

ôṭᵘ ओटु । पिष्टम् m. (sg. dat. **ötis** आंटिस, abl. **āṭi** आटि), flour, of wheat or other grain (Śiv. 1828, cf. K.Pr. 77, 85, where it is spelt *aut*; cf. *āṭhih* in K.Pr. 158, which is a misprint for *āṭih*, i.e. *āṭi*, voc. sg.).

öṭⁱ-basta आंटि-बस्त । चार्मं पिष्टपात्रम् f. a leather bag for holding flour. **-mŏṭh** -म्वठ । मुष्टिमात्रग्राह्यपिष्टम् f. (sg. dat. **-mŏṭhi** -म्वठि), as much flour as can be grasped in the hand, a fistful of flour; hence any small quantity of flour. **-pholᵘ** -फलु । अल्पपिष्टसमूहः m. a small quantity of flour, a little flour. **-raz** -रज् । पिष्टतन्तुः f. flour worked up with butter, etc., into a rope-like form for making into cakes. **-ṭhaph** -ठफ् । पिष्टसंघातः m. (sg. dat. **-thapi** -ठपि), lit. a handful of flour; hence, a lump of dough.

õtᵘ 1 ओंतु । अमृतम् m. nectar; met. anything liquid delicious like nectar, a pleasant drink.

õta-dāra आँत-दार । अमृतधारा f. a stream of nectar, a flow of pleasant drink. **-lawa** -लव । अमृत-लवाभिषेकः f. a few drops of nectar, etc; a sprinkling with drops of nectar, etc.

õtᵘ 2 ओंतु । अगाधताम्नः m. the limit of bottomlessness, the depth or deepness of anything; the shallowness of anything. **-wôtᵘ** -वोंतु । अगाधतावधिः m. the depth or shallowness of anything (water, etc.), more indefinite than **õtᵘ**. Cf. Gr.Gr. 95.

õṭᵘ आंटु । फलगर्भगुटिका, अष्टि f. (sg. dat. **ācĕ** आच्च), the stone of a fruit. **—kumalüñᵘ** —कुमलंचु । कार्यापत्योग्यकुमार्दवम् f.inf. to become soft-stoned; met. of a limb, to become pliant or supple by practice, used in reproaches or abuse, or in **õṭᵘ kumalyēyĕs nā?** आँटू कुमल्येयस् ना hasn't his kernel softened yet? **—marüñᵘ** —मरंचु । यथेच्छतृप्तिपूर्तिः f.inf. 'to be dead-stoned', to be thoroughly satisfied, with no possibility of the desire being felt again.

ācĕ आँच्च । अष्टयः f.pl. fruit-stones, a group of stones inside a fruit. **-mār** -मार् । गर्भघातः m. killing fruit-stones; met. killing something so insignificant as not to be worth killing, even though it deserves it = using a steam-roller to crack a nut, wasting powder and shot, or breaking a butterfly on the wheel. **-tīl** -तील् । अष्टितैलम् m. oil expressed from fruit-stones.

ut उत्, see **uth**.

ūṭ ऊट्, see **ūṭh**.

üṭᵘ अंटु । दीर्घसन्तुसमूहः f. (sg. dat. **acĕ** अच्च), a bundle, hank, or skein of thread, arranged for twisting into string or rope. Usually the second member of a compound, as in **sūtra-üṭᵘ** सूत्र-अंटु a skein of thread, **yēra-üṭᵘ** येर-अंटु a skein of worsted, **kēsha-üṭᵘ** केश-अंटु a wisp of hair. Cf. **aṭh 2**. **—karüñᵘ** —करंचु । ऐकमत्यम् f.inf. to form a skein; to become of one mind, to conspire.

õtabawan आँतबवन् or **ôtᵘbawan** । वेषविशेषः m. the name of a part of the northern quarter of the city of Śrīnagar, the ancient Avantibhavana.

aticᵘ अतिचु, see **atyukᵘ** under **ati**.

aṭücᵘ अटंचु, see **aṭokᵘ**.

aṭāchĕ अटाच्च, see **aṭôṭhᵘ**.

atochᵘ अतंछु । अतक्षितः adj. (f. **atüchᵘ** अतंछु), not planed, not pared smooth (of wood, leather, etc.).

aṭāchĕr अटाच्यर् । अप्रियत्वम् m. want of affection (e.g. of a parent to his or her children).

atōḍᵘ अतोडु । अतार्डितः adj. (f. **atöḍᵘ** अतांडु, sg. dat. **atācĕ** अताच्च), not scolded, not taught by scolding, untaught, a boor.

öṭⁱ-darshun आंटि-दर्शुन । आज्यदर्शनम् m. (a corruption of the Sanskrit meaning, confounded by folk-etymology with **ôṭᵘ**), a ceremony in which a person for whose benefit a sacrifice is being performed, and the members of his family, inspect the reflections of their faces in the clarified butter before it is offered as an oblation.

atogᵘ ग्यतंगु । तज्ञतां विना adv. without being taught, ignorantly, unskilfully, without knowing how to do a thing.

ait-gāḍ (ᵛ spelling), f. a certain small white fish which

inhabits the smaller streams flowing into the Jehlam (L. 158) and is carried into that river when the waters are high. ? connected with **aṭh 1.**

ötagüj[u] आंतगंजू । चेचम् f. name of a place on the eastern side of Śrīnagar and to the south of the temple of Gōpāditya. It is sacred to the sun, its ancient name being **āditya-guhā.** Cf. RT.Tr. II, 453 ff.

ata-gath 1 अत-गथ् । असकृन्नमागम: m. (sg. dat. **-gatas -गतस्**), coming and going backwards and forwards; the going and returning of being born and reborn again and again (Śiv. 1364, 1808); trouble, worry, running hither and thither (K.Pr. 73). In Śiv. 1364 there is a pun on this word and on **ata-gath 2.**

ata-gath 2 अत-गथ् । दायविशेष: m. (sg. dat. **-gatas -गतस्**), a present of money, salt, and cakes given by her parents to a bride when setting out for her husband's house (K.Pr. 73, Śiv. 1364; cf. **ata-gath 1**).

ath 1 अथ् । अद: pron. dem. that (within sight or pointed to), this, both substantive and adjective. It is commonly referred to the pronoun **huh ऊह्**, q.v., and is defective. It has no nominative, the word **ath अथ्** being the dative singular inanimate. It has three genders—(1) masculine animate, (2) feminine animate, and (3) inanimate (whether masc. or fem.). In most forms the masc. an. and the fem. an. are the same. When this is the case the form will be indicated simply by 'an.' The following forms occur: dat. sg. an. **amis अमिस्** (Śiv. 809 m., 874 f.); inan. **ath अथ्** (Śiv. 47, 929); gen. sg. an. **ȧm[i]-sond[u] अंमि-संन्दु** (Śiv. 806), or **asond[u] असंन्दु** (Śiv. 803, 813); inan. **amyuk[u] अम्युक्** (Śiv. 69); ag. masc. an. **ȧm[i] अंमि** (Śiv. 45); fem. **ami अमि** (Śiv. 91); inan. **ȧm[i] अंमि** (Śiv. 46); abl. an. and inan. **ami अमि**. No plural forms have been noted, nor any for the nom. sing. For the missing forms the corresponding forms of **huh ऊह्** are employed. With emphatic **y य्**, **ath** becomes **ȧth[i] अंथि** (Śiv. 1754), **ȧm[i] अंमि** becomes **ȧmiy अंमिय्** (Śiv. 803), and **ami अमि** becomes **amiy अमिय्** (Śiv. 648). When this pronoun is used as an adjective there are some variations in the declension. When agreeing with an animate feminine noun the dative is **ami अमि**, not **amis अमिस्**, which is the dative of the pronoun when referring as a substantive to any animate noun, whether masc. or fem. Thus, **ami kōrĕ अमि कोर्य**, to this girl. When agreeing with an inanimate noun, the only dative inanimate form used is **ath अथ्**, which agrees with any inanimate noun in the dative singular, whether masc. or fem. Thus, **ath cīzas अथ् चीज़स्**, to this thing, **ath kāmĕ अथ् काम्य**, for this work (so Śiv. 164). In other cases the distinction between animate and inanimate disappears, and the adjectival pronoun agrees with the qualified noun in gender and case like any other adjective. Thus, to take the genitive, we have masc. an. **amis sāhiba-sond[u] अमिस् साहिब-संन्दु**, of this gentleman; inan. **ami cīzuk[u] अमि चीज़ुक्**, of this thing; fem. an. **ami kōrĕ-hond[u] अमि कोर्य-हंन्दु**, of this girl; **ami jyāyĕ-hond[u] अमि ज्याय-हंन्दु**, of this place (so Śiv. 91). In composition **awa अव** is frequently used instead of **ami अमि** and **away अवय्** instead of **amiy अमिय्**. It sometimes also becomes **a अ** in composition (see Gr.Gr. 151).

ami अमि, see ab. **—ȧnd[a]ra —अंन्दर । अमुष्मात्** adv. from in that (within sight or pointed to). **—ȧnd[a]r[i] —अंन्द्रि । अमुष्य मध्यभागात्** adv. from inside that (within sight, etc.), u.w. vbs. of going, bringing, etc. **—apāri —अपारि । अमुष्य पारे** adv. beyond there (within sight, etc.). **—apāri-kani —अपारि-कनि । अमुष्य पारभागे** adv. towards the direction of beyond there (within sight). **—apāri-kanyuk[u] —अपारि-कन्युक् । अमुष्य पारभागे भव:** adj. (f. **—apāri-kanic[u] —अपारि-कनिचू**), of or belonging to beyond there (within sight, etc.). **—apôr[u] —अपोर् । अमुष्य पारे** adv. beyond that place (within sight, etc.), elsewhere than there (pointed to). **—apôr[u]-kun —अपोर्-कुन् । अमुष्मात्पारपार्श्वे** adv. in the direction of or towards beyond that place (within sight, etc.). **—apör[i]-kin[i] —अपार्रि-किनि । अमुष्य पारभागात्** adv. from beyond there (within sight, etc.). **—apöryum[u] —अपार्युम् । अमुष्य पारे भव:** adj. (f. **—apörim[u] —अपारिमू**), of or belonging to beyond there (within sight, etc.). **—bāpath —बापथ् । अदोऽर्थम्** adv. for the sake of that (within sight, etc.), for that purpose. **—khöt[a]ra —खोत्र । अमुष्य कृते** adv. for the sake of that (within sight, etc.). **-kani -कनि । अस्मात्कारणात्, अमुष्यार्थे वा** adv. for that reason, therefore; for the sake of that (Gr.Gr. 159); in exchange for that. **-kin[i] -किनि । अस्मात्हेतो:** adv. for that reason, therefore. **—kārana —कारन । अनेन कारणेन, अतो वा** adv. on that account, for that cause, therefore. **—mūjūb —मूजूब् । अदोनिमित्तम्** adv. by reason of, on account of, that (within sight, etc.); in accordance with, in conformity to, that (within sight, etc.). **—mŏkha —मख । अदोहेतो:** adv. on that account, for that cause. **—pör[i] —पार्रि । अद:पार्श्वात्** adv. in or from that direction (within sight, etc.) (Gr.Gr. 160). **—prakāra —प्रकार । अद: प्रकारेण** adv. in that manner. **—prakör[i] —प्रकार्रि । अद:प्रकारेण** adv. in that manner. **—pāryuk[u]**

—पार्युक् । अदःपार्श्वभवः adj. (f. —pāric^{ü} —पारिच्), of or belonging to that direction (within sight, etc.). —pata —पत । अमुष्मात्पश्चात् adv. after that, thereupon. —path-kun —पथ्-कुन् । अदःपश्चात् adv. after that (within sight, etc.), thereupon. —patyum^{u} —पत्युम् । अदःपाश्चात्यः adj. (f. —patim^{ü} —पतिम्), coming into existence after that (action, within sight, etc.). -pushy -पुष्य् । अदःकृते adv. for that (within sight, etc.), u.w. vbs. of giving, etc. —ranga —रंग । अदःप्रकारम् adv. in that colour, in that manner, in that way (Gr.Gr. 154). —rīs^{ü} —रीच् । अदोरीत्या adv. in that manner, method, way. -sūty -सूत्य् । अमुना by that (of an instrument). —tarpha —तर्फ । अमुष्मात्पार्श्वात् adv. from that direction (within sight, etc.). —tarphuk^{u} —तर्फुक् । अदःपार्श्वभवः adj. (f. —tarphüc^{ü} -तर्फच्), of or belonging to that direction (within sight, etc.). —wushöt^{i} —वुशोति । अदोनिमित्तेन adv. owing to that reason, for that cause.

àm^{i} अमि, sg. ag. an., see above. -sond^{u} -सन्दु । अदःसंबन्धी adj. (f. -sünz^{ü} -सन्ज़्), of or belonging to that animate (person or animal, male or female, within sight or pointed to). -sondu-y -सन्दुय् । अदःसंबन्धेव adj. (f. -sünz^{ü}-y -सन्ज़्य्), only of or belonging to that animate (person or animal, male or female, within sight, etc.).

amis अमिस् । अमुम sg. dat. to that (animate being, male or female, within sight, etc.), or in sense of acc. amis^{ü}-y अमिसूय । अमुमेव to that very animate being (male or female, within sight, etc.), or in sense of acc.

ami-y 1 अमिय । अमुया एव by that very (woman) (ag. sg. f.) (within sight or pointed to). ami-y 2 अमिय । अस्मादेव हेतोः adv. for that very reason (sg. abl.). —bāpath —बापथ् । अदःकृते एव adv. for the sake of that alone, for that very purpose. -khöt^{a}ra -खोत्र । अमुष्येव कृते adv. for the sake of that very (person or thing within sight, etc.). —kani —कनि । अस्मादेव कारणात् adv. for that very reason; for the sake of that very person or thing (within sight, etc.); in exchange for that very person or thing (within sight, etc.). —kin^{i} —किनि । अस्मादेव हेतोः adv. for that very reason. —mūjūb —मूजूब् । अमुष्येव सादृश्येन adv. in accordance with that very person or thing (within sight, etc.); exactly in accordance with it, exactly agreeing with it (as an original with its reflection). —mŏkha —मख । अमुनैव हेतुना adv. for that very reason or cause. —pŏr^{i} —पोरि । अदएवपार्श्वतः adv. from that very direction (within sight, etc.). —prakāra —प्रकार । अनेनैव प्रकारेण adv. in that very manner. —prakŏr^{i} —प्रकोरि । अनेनैव प्रकारेण adv. in that very manner.

—pāryuk^{u} —पार्युक् । अमुष्मिन्नेव पार्श्वे भवः adj. (f. —pāric^{ü} —पारिच्), of or belonging to that very direction (within sight, etc.). -pata -पत । अमुष्येव पश्चात् adv. after that very (action), u.w. vbs. of going, etc. —ranga —रंग । अमुनैव प्रकारेण adv. in that very colour, in that very manner, in that very way. —rīs^{ü} —रीच् । अमुयैव रीत्या adv. in that very manner, method, or way. -sūty -सूत्य् । अमुनैव adv. by that very (instrument). —tarpha —तर्फ । अमुष्मादेव पार्श्वतः adv. from that very direction (within sight, etc.). —tarphuk^{u} —तर्फुक् । अमुष्मिन्नेव पार्श्वे भवः adj. (f. —tarphüc^{ü} —तर्फच्), of or belonging to that very direction (within sight, etc.).

àmi-y अमिय । अमुना sg. ag. by that very person or thing (within sight or pointed to).

asond^{u} असन्दु । अमुष्य adj. (f. asünz^{ü} असन्ज़्), of or belonging to that (animate being, male or female, within sight or pointed to).

ath-barābar अथ-बराबर् । अनेन तुल्यम adv. equal to this or that (within sight or pointed to). -kun -कुन् । अदःपार्श्वे adv towards that direction (within sight or pointed to), there (Gr.Gr. 160). -pata -पत । अतः पश्चात् adv. after it, this, or that (within sight or pointed to).

àth^{i} 1 अथि, even this (sg. dat. inan.), see ab. For àth^{i} 2 see under atha. -barābar -बराबर् । एतेनैव तुल्यः adj. e.g. equal to that very thing (within sight or pointed to).

awa-apôr^{u} अव-अपोर् । अस्मादनन्तरम् adv. beyond or after that (within sight or pointed to), beyond or after then, u.w. vbs. of being, etc. -apôr^{u}-kun -अपोर्-कुन । अतःपरस्मिन्स्थाने adv. in the direction of beyond that (within sight, etc.). -bāpath -बापथ् । अदःकृते adv. for the sake of that, for that purpose. -khöt^{a}ra -खोत्र । अदोऽर्थम् adv. for the sake of that (within sight, etc.). -kani -कनि । अदोनिमित्तम् adv. for that reason, therefore, for the sake of that (Gr.Gr. 159), in exchange for that (within sight, etc.). -kin^{i} -किनि । अदोहेतुना adv. for that reason, therefore. -kārana -कारन । अतःकारणात् adv. on that account, for that cause, therefore. -pata -पत । अनन्तरम् adv. after that, thereupon. -path-kun -पथ्-कुन । अतः पश्चात् adv. after that (in sight), thereupon. -pushy -पुष्य् । अदोऽर्थम् adv. for that, on that account (u.w. vbs. of giving).

awa-y अवय् । अत एव adv. for that very reason, therefore. -bāpath -बापथ् । अदएवकृते adv. id. -khöt^{a}ra -खोत्र । अदःएवकृते adv. for the sake of that very (person or thing, within sight, etc.). -kani -कनि । अत एव कारणात् adv. for that very reason,

owing to that very cause. **-kin**[i] **-किन्** । **अत एव हेतोः** adv. for that very reason, therefore. **-kārana -कारन** । **अत एव कारणात्** adv. on that very account, for that very cause.

ath 2 अथ् a pron. suff. of 2nd pers. sg. acc. as in **karān chus-ath करान् छुसथ्**, I make thee. When, however, it is added to the 3rd person it has the force of the agent case, as in **koru-th कॅरुथ्**, made by thee, thou madest. As in the last example, when added to a verbal form ending in a vowel, the initial **a** is elided (Gr.Gr. 184).

aṭh 1 अठ । **प्रवाहः** m. (sg. dat. **aṭas अटस्**, and so on), a flood, a rush of any liquid, generally used —°, as in **pā-aṭh पाँ-अठ** a flood of water, **rūdą-aṭh रूद-अठ** a flood of rain, **rata-aṭh रत-अठ** a flood of blood. **—dyun**[u] **—द्युन्** । **सामर्थ्येन कार्यसमाप्तिः** m.inf. to carry through any work (however difficult or seemingly impossible).

aṭh 2 अठ । **कञ्चुविशेषः** f. (sg. dat. **aṭi अटि**), a silk thread used for tying on ornaments or the like. Cf. **üṭ**[u].

aṭa-hor[u] **अट-हॅर्** । **ताटङ्कबन्धरज्जुयुगम्** m. the pair of silken strings by which a pair of ear-pendants are suspended from the ears so as to reach to the shoulders. **-kānĕr -कानर्** । **निम्नोन्नतत्वम्** m. unevenness in the twisting of threads or strings. **-phol**[u] **-फॅल्** (? spelling), m. the neck-thread put on a woman at her marriage (L. 263, where the word is spelt *athful*).

aṭh 3 अठ m. (sg. dat. **aṭas अटस्**, abl. **aṭa अट**), a market, used in the following compounds.

aṭa-hār अट-हार् । **समूहः** m. a crowd or collection of men or women, e.g. at a wedding or festival, or in paying a visit of condolence. **-manz -मञ्ज** । **चतुष्पथम्, विपणिश्च** f. a place where four ways meet, a cross-roads; a bazaar, a wide street of shops. **-wāza -वाज** । **विपणिमूढः** f. a bazaar-cook, one not engaged in regular service, but hiring himself out by the day on special occasions; a job-cook.

aṭas bĕhun अटस् ब्यहुन् । **वेश्यादिशीलत्वम्** m.inf. to sit in the market-place; to act like a harlot, to take to playing the harlot.

aṭh 4 अठ e.g. (as subst., m. sg. dat. **aṭas अटस्**), an adjectival secondary suffix occurring in the words **waisaṭh वैसॅठ्** or **wŏsaṭh वॉसठ्**, very old, and **rᵃshĕṭh रषठ** or **रशठ्**, malicious (Gr.Gr. 137).

āṭh आँठ् f. (abl. **āṭi आँटि**), examination, testing of a metal for its purity, used in the following phrases.

āṭi khasun आँटि खसुन् । **योग्यस्यानुमानम्** m. to satisfy oneself as to the fitness of anything by testing or examination. **—khot**[u]**-mot**[u] **—खॅत्-मॅत्** । **परीक्षया प्रशंसितः** adj. (f. **—khüṭ**[ü]**-müṭ**[ü] **—खूट्-मूट्**), tested and found satisfactory. **—yun**[u] **—युन्** । **संतुष्टिः** m.inf. to be satisfied after testing some one or some thing.

atha अथ । **हस्तः** m. (sg. dat. **athas अथस्**, ag. **athan अथन्** or (usually) **áth**[i] **2 अंथि**, abl. **atha अथ** or (usually) **athi अथि**), the hand; the forearm, including the hand (Śiv. 1462). For **áth**[i] **1** see **ath 1**. W. (e.g. 18, 114) spells the sg. nom. **ath,** but I can find no authority for this.

In the following phrases and compounds **atha** may be either sg. nom. or (rare) sg. abl., or pl. nom. As an exam. of **atha** used independently as sg. abl. we may quote **nimāz atha,** prayers from the hand, i.e. out of hand, gone (K.Pr. 89). **—kṛĕhán**[i] **gaṣhán**[i] **—क्रॅहंनि गछंनि** । **हस्तयोः कालिमापत्तिः, निष्फलप्रयासः** m. pl. inf. the hands to become black; to work hard for an object and the result to profit some one else; to labour fruitlessly, as when one builds a house and it is destroyed when finished or comes into another's possession; or as when one serves a master diligently, faithfully, and skilfully, and only reaps dislike and disgrace as the reward. **—kṛĕhán**[i] **ta buthi saphēd —क्रॅहंनि त बुथि सफेद** । **निष्फलरूपकादिव्यवहारः** hands black (from handling money) and white (clean) in the face; dirtying one's hand with money dealing, and making no profit out of it; handling money, and none of it sticking to the fingers.

atha-ạndᵃra अथ-अन्द्र, from in the hand, in the following phrases: **atha-ạndᵃra nērun अथ-अन्द्र नेरुन** । **हस्तान्निर्गमनम्** m.inf. to issue from the hand, to pour forth in quantities from the hand (of writing, or any mechanical work). **—pyon**[u] **—प्यॅन्** । **हस्तमध्यात्पातः** m.inf. to fall from the hand, to be dropped; to get out of hand, to become free or independent (of one who has hitherto been subject to a person's authority). **—trāwun —त्रावुन्** । **हस्तादुन्मोचनम्** m.inf. to release from the hand, let go; to set free, let go forth (as a child from his lessons or a slave from servitude). **—ṣalun —श्लुन्** । **हस्तादपयानम्** m.inf. to escape from the hand, to fly as a bird from the hand, to be lost.

atha-ongujĕ अथ-अंगुज्य । **हस्ताङ्गुल्यः** f.pl. the fingers. **-bāb**ᵃ**r -बाँबर्** । **हस्तसंभ्रमः** f. agitation of the hand, trembling or palsy of the hand in attempting a task with anticipation of its difficulties. **-buḍán**[i] **-बुड्नि** । **हस्तवृद्धत्वम्** m.pl. old age of the hands, stiffness or clumsiness of the hands produced by old age, sickness, or the like. **-baḍᵃran -बंड्रन्** । **हस्ताहस्ति** f. stretching out of the hand; in a hand-to-hand combat, the mutual thrusting out of the hand, hitting out, boxing; the joining of hands by a number of people in order to cure a sick man's disease. It is believed

that if mutual enemies so join hands the good object puts an end to the enmity. **-bögªran** -बॉग्रन् । **हस्तेन विभागकरणम्** f. dividing out (approximately) by hand (not accurately by scale and weights). **-bāgay** -बागय । **हस्तेन विभाजनम्** m. id. **-bĕha** -ब्यह । **हस्तालस्यम्** sitting of the hand, hence slackness of a skilled hand ; travelling on wooden supports held in the hand (of a cripple deprived of the use of his legs). **-bahā lagun** -बहा लगुन् । **हस्तस्वेदादिना विकारापत्तिः** m.inf. to experience hand-sweat; hence, of a flower or a tender young bird to be injured by the sweat or the pressure of the hand. **-bujĕr** -बुज्यर् । **हस्तस्यविरत्वम्** m. old age of the hand, loss of skill, or inability to use one's former skill in manual work. **-böjªran** -बॉज्रन् । **हस्तेन विभाजनम्** f., i.q. **atha bögªran,** q.v. **-bal** -बल् । **हस्तबलम्** m. strength of hand; power owing to wealth, great possessions, etc. **—band gaṣhun** —बन्द् गछुन् । **कार्यासक्तता, निःस्वीभावः** m.inf. to have the hands tied, to be so busy that one has no leisure; to be reduced to poverty, to lose one's possessions. **-bandan** -बण्डन् । **परस्परमैत्र्यम्** m. mutual friendship. **-brakh** -ब्रख् । **हस्ताघातः** m. (sg. dat. **-brakas** -ब्रकस्), hand-crushing, the crushing of the hand with a blow from a heavy weight. **-brakawana yunᵘ** -ब्रकवन युनु । **हस्तस्याघातभवनम्** m. inf. pass. the hand to be crushed with the blow of a heavy weight.

atha-chakh अथ-छख् । **हस्तनिक्षेपः** f. (sg. dat. **-chaki** -छकि and so on), scattering by the hand, scattering (seed or the like in sowing grain). **-chikh** -छिख् । **हस्तसेकः** f. (sg. dat. **-chiki** -छिकि, and so on), sprinkling (water, etc.) by or from the hand. **—chalun** —छलुन् । **हस्तक्षालनम्, निराशीभवनम्** m.inf. to wash the hands, either ceremonially (e.g. before eating) or to remove dirt; to wash the hands after eating (K.Pr. 17); to wash one's hands (of hope), to be driven to despair, become hopeless, as when all one's property is destroyed, or when one loses his independence, or when one's efforts fail to produce their expected results; to wash with the hand (YZ. 232), cf. **dachyunᵘ atha chuh chalān khōwaris,** the right hand washes the left (K.Pr. 43). **-chŏmba** -छुम्ब । **हस्तमर्दनम्** m. rubbing in the hands, esp. rubbing grain in the hands to remove the husks. **-chǫ̆nᵘ** -छुनु । **रिक्तहस्तः** adj. (f. **-chŏ̃nᵘ** -छुंचू), having (the contents of) the hand reduced, empty-handed; temporarily reduced to poverty. **-chŏ̃nᵘ** -छोंचू । **हस्तोत्पवनम्** f. sifting in or through the hands (and not through a sieve or by means of a winnowing basket). **-chŏ̃nĕr** -छुंअर् । **रिक्तहस्तभावः** m. empty-handedness, temporary poverty. **-caũkharunᵘ** -चौंखरुनु । **हस्तसंकोचः** m. contraction of the hand ; the shrivelling up or numbness of the hand from extreme cold, or the like. **-cār** -चार् । **हस्तपीडनम्** m. pressing or squeezing of or by the hand. **-cīr** -चीर् । **हस्तनिष्पीडनम्** m. wringing or squeezing of or by the hand.

atha-dǫ̆bªrĕ अथ-द्वंर्य । **हस्तनिक्षेपपूर्वकम्** adv. hiding or burying secretly by the hand (u.w. vbs. of placing, etc.). **-dachyunᵘ** -द्छुनु । **चतुरहस्तः** adj. (f. **-dachiñᵘ** -द्छिञ्), nimble-handed, dexterous, quick of hand, usually in a bad sense, as in hitting some one, striking a child or a servant, or carrying off property; ready with the fists; nimble-fingered. **-dàchⁱñĕr** -द्छिअर् । **हस्तदक्षत्वम्** m. nimble-handedness, dexterity, quickness of hand, as in the preceding. **-dodᵘ** -द्दु । **दग्धहस्तः** adj. (f. **-düzᵘ** -द्ज़ू), having the hand burnt, either lit. or met. **-dag** -द्ग । **हस्ताघातः, हस्तपीडा** f. pounding by the hand, kneading, working up by hand into a mass; pain, disease, or swelling of the hands. **-dǫ̆gᵘ** -द्गु । **मुष्ट्याघातः** m. a blow with the fist, a thump. **-ḍakha** -ड्ख । **हस्ताधारः** m. a support for the hand, a walking-stick ; supporting or steadying some globular body by the hand. **—ḍakhªrun** —ड्ख्रुन । **हस्ताधारकरणम्** m.inf. to support by the hand, to be used as a walking-stick or alpenstock. **—ḍalun** —ड्लुन् । **हस्तोल्लङ्घनम्** m.inf. the hand to pass over, to have the hand make a mistake, to make a slip of the hand, i.e. when a skilful hand for some reason or other does a thing badly. **—ḍālun** —ड्यालुन् । **हस्तेन प्रीतिस्पर्शनम् हस्तस्पर्शेनारोग्यसंपन्नत्वम्, हस्तपरिवर्तनम्** m.inf. to touch a person affectionately with the hand, to pat, stroke; to cure a disease by some holy person or a god touching the affected part (YZ. 431); to lead a person to perform a work badly or imperfectly by giving bad advice, to meddle, interfere, to spoil the execution of a work ; to smoothe with the hand, to make beautiful (K.Pr. 93). **-dªnan** -द्नन् । **हस्तेन मलापहरणम्** f. shaking out dust, water, etc. (from a garment) with the hand. **—dªnun** —द्नुन् । **हस्तकम्पनम्** m.inf. to shake out dust or water (from a garment) with the hands. **-dūnṣh** -दून्छ् । **हस्तेन पृथक्पृथक्करणम्** f. (sg. dat. **-dūnṣhi** -दून्छि), separation by hand; taking out the contents of a package; pulling out wool or cotton so as to make it ready for spinning. **-dūñᵘ** -दूञ् । **हस्तविवरणम्** f. pulling out or carding wool or cotton by hand (not by a carding machine), so as to make it ready for spinning. **-dorᵘ** -द्र् । **दृढहस्तः** adj. (f. **-dürᵘ** -द्रू), one having a firm or strong hand, or having a skilful hand, or having a hand strong in beating others. **—darun** —द्रुन् । **दृढहस्तत्वम्** m.inf. to have a skilful,

steady hand (in writing, etc.); to have a strong or violent hand ready to strike. —**daṛ^{a}run** —**दॅर्‌रुन्** । **हस्तस्थिरीकरणम्** m.inf. to gain a steady hand by practice; esp. to train the hand for theft or pick-pocketing. —**dārawun^{u}** —**दारवुनु** । **याचकः** adj. (f. **-dārawüñ^{ü}** -**दारवञ्यू**), one who is accustomed to stretch out the hand, a beggar. —**dyun^{u}** —**द्युनु** । **हस्तसहायदानम्, अपहरणम्** m.inf. to give a hand, to lend a hand in lifting a load or the like (K.Pr. 17); to put forth the hand to steal, to steal, to misappropriate, esp. when done secretly. —**düz^{ü}** —**दॅज़ू**, see **atha-dod^{u}** ab.

atha-gŏbĕr अथ-ग्वब्यर् । हस्तगौरवम् m. hand-heaviness, esp. of a hand heavy with gifts, liberality. **-god^{u}** -**गॅदु । हस्तछिद्रम्** m. a hole in the hand, caused by disease or accident; met. a hand like a sieve, extravagance, wasteful expenditure. **-gumon^{u}** -**गुमॅनु । हस्तस्विन्नः** adj. (f. **-gumüñ^{ü}** -**गुमॅञ्यू**), grey in the hand; hence, sweaty-handed; having the hands fouled by dirty work. **-gumañār** -**गुमञार । हस्तस्विन्नत्वम्, मालिन्यम्** m. sweaty-handedness; foul-handedness. **-gōmot^{u}** -**गोमॅतु । हस्तात्गतः** adj. (f. **-gömüṣ^{ü}** -**गोमॅञ्यू**), gone from the hand; gone into some one else's possession; (of a slave) freed or insubordinate, out of hand. **-gömüṣ^{ü}** -**गोमॅञ्यू । संपतितगर्भा** f. of the preceding; used in the special sense of a pregnant female (human or other) miscarrying, suffering miscarriage; cf. **atha-karüñ^{ü}** below. **-gaṇḍ** -**गण्ड् । हस्तग्रन्थिः** m. a knot on the hand; a knuckle; a knotted rag tied round a sore hand; inability to spend one's money owing to some one preventing it; the holding together of a bundle by the hand alone, without a string, etc. **-graṭa** -**ग्रट । पेषणी** m. a hand grinding-mill (for grinding flour, etc.), as distinct from one worked by machinery. —**gaṣhun** —**गषुन् । हस्तादपयानम्** m.inf. to go from the hand; to go into some one else's possession; (of a slave) to become freed, or to get out of hand, to be insubordinate. **-gaṣhawun^{u}** -**गषवुनु** adj. (f. **-gaṣhawüñ^{ü}** -**गषवञ्यू**), released (El.).

atha-hüj^{u} अथ-ह्यूज़, see **atha-hol^{u}** bel. **-hajĕr** -**ह्यज्यर् । हस्तवक्रत्वम्** m. crooked-handedness, deformity of the hand; cleverness in doing crooked (lit. or met.) work. **-hol^{u}** -**ह्वॅलु । वक्रहस्तः** adj. (f. **-hüj^{ü}** -**ह्यूज़**), crooked-handed, having a deformed hand; one who is accustomed to or skilled in crooked (lit. or met.) handiwork. —**hilān^{i}** —**हिलॅनि । हस्तप्रबलीभवनम्** m. pl. inf. the hands to become mighty by practice, to become high-handed, overbearing, violent; to become by practice addicted to robbery, etc. **-han diñ^{ü}** -**ह्वन् दिञ्यू । चौर्यकरणम्** f.inf. lit. to give a little hand; hence to steal little by little. **-handish** -**हण्डिश् । अल्पा चुम्बनिका** f. a kind of small pincers for handling heated gold, etc., used by goldsmiths. —**hārun** —**हारुन् । हस्तपराजयः** m.inf. the hand to be conquered; to be defeated (in gambling or in a fight). **-hishĕr** -**हिश्यर् । हस्तसादृश्यम्** m. similarity of hands (in appearance); similarity of hand-occupation of several people; similarity of handiwork turned out by a number of people or by one person at different times. **-haṭh** -**हट् । हस्तव्रणविशेषः** m. (sg. dat. **-haṭas** -**हटस्**), a blister in the hand (from holding an oar or a punting pole or the like). **-hĕtur^{u}** -**ह्यतुर् । श्वित्राक्रान्तहस्तः** adj. (f. **-hĕt^{u}r^{ü}** -**ह्यत्‌र्‌**), lit. white-handed, hence afflicted with white leprosy. —**hāwun** —**हावुन् । हस्तप्रदर्शनम्** m.inf. to show the hands (Śiv. 830, in disgust); to show one's power to another, to threaten; to show one's empty-handedness or poverty; to beg; to show one's hands (to a fortune-teller); or to a physician (that he may feel the pulse). —**hāwān gaṣhun** —**हावान् गषुन् । हस्तौ प्रदर्श्य गमनम्** m.inf. to go showing the hands (so that everyone can see that they are empty or unable to work); hence, to be at the point of death (when a man goes to the other world without accomplishing his work). —**hyon^{u}** —**ह्यॅनु । साह्यग्रहणम्** m.inf. to take a helping hand, to get another to help one to do some heavy work.

atha-jōra अथ-जोर । हस्तयुग्मम् m. the two hands. **-jūr^{i}** -**जूरि । हस्तद्वयी** f. the two hands, u.w. vbs. signifying 'tie together' or the like. **-jath** -**जथ् । हस्तकेशसमूहः** f. (sg. dat. **-jüṣ^{ü}** -**जॅञ्यू**, and so on), a heavy growth of hair on the hands (considered a disfigurement). **-jaṣ^{a}l** -**जॅषल् । अतिबालहस्तः** adj. e.g. having very hairy hands. **-jüṣ^{ü}lad** -**जॅञ्यूलद् । हस्तकेशवान्** adj. e.g., id.

atha-kaḍun अथ-कडुन् । हस्तसंपाद्यः adj. (f. **-kaḍüñ^{ü}** -**कडॅञ्यू**), able to be accomplished by the hand (of a piece of art-work or writing); as vb. conj. 1, to pull the hand (Śiv. 1462). **-kh^{a}h** -**ख्ह् । हस्तक्षतम्** m. a scratch on, or tearing of, the skin of the hand. **-khajĕr** -**ख्यज्यर् । हस्तविस्तारः, औदार्यम्** m. open-handedness, generosity. **-khol^{u}** -**ख्वॅलु । विस्तृतहस्तः, उदारः** adj. (f. **-khüj^{ü}** -**ख्वॅञ्यू**), having the hand spread out or wide open; open-handed, generous. **-khan** -**ख्वन् । हस्तेन विलीकरणम्** m. lit. digging with the hand; hence, thrusting the hand into a heap of grain to draw out a sample in order to test its freedom from foreign matter. **-khaṇḍ^{a}ran** -**ख्वण्ड्‌रन् । अंशहरणम्** f. lit. dividing into portions by hand; hence, stealing or misappropriating a portion of anything. **-khŏr** -**ख्वर् । हस्तपादम्** m.pl. hands and feet. **-khor lagān^{i}**

-खुर् अगंलि । सिद्धिसंभवः m. pl. inf. to reach the result of one's handiwork, and of one's going to it, to succeed, esp. in regard to something forbidden. -khōr -खोर् । हस्तपादम् m.pl., i.q. atha-khŏr. -khōr lagun -खोर् लगुन् । हस्तपादसंसिद्धिः m.inf. to reach the result of one's handiwork and of one's going to it, to succeed in one's efforts. -khōr mārán[i] -खोर् मारंनि । अभ्यासातिशयः m. pl. inf. to beat the hands and feet, to make great efforts. -khōr phalán[i] -खोर् फलंनि । निष्फलप्रयासः m. pl. inf. the hands and feet to become old and worn out; hence, to work to no purpose, to find one's efforts vain. -khōr wahārán[i] -खोर् वहारंनि । निष्कण्टकाधिकारप्राप्तिः m. pl. inf. to spread out the hands and feet, to be at ease; esp. to be in a position of undisturbed authority after quelling all opposition. -khrāv -ख्राव् । हस्तोपानत् f. a sandal or shoe for the hand, used by cripples, who progress on their hands owing to being unable to use their legs; usually made of leather or wood. -khāv -खाव् । हस्तभक्षकः adj. e.g. a hand-eater, one who makes a practice of taking or stealing food or other things from another's hand. —khyon[u] —ख्यंनु m.inf. to eat with the hand (Śiv. 702), cf. athi khyon[u] and atha sūtin khyon[u]. —khyāwun —ख्यावुन् । हस्तभक्षणविधापनम् m.inf. to make a practice of getting oneself fed from another's hand, to keep on begging for more and more. -kumajyār -कुमज्यार् । हस्तकोमलत्वम् m. softness, beauty of the hand; gentle-handedness, tenderness; generosity, readiness to give. -kumol[u] -कुमंलु । कोमलहस्तः adj. (f. -kumüj[u] -कुमंजू), soft-handed, having beautiful hands; gentle-handed, tender; generous, ready to give to suppliants. -kömph -कांम्फ, see atha-kōph bel. -kôn[u] -कोनु । हस्तकाणः adj. (f. -kön[u] -कांनू), having the hand one-eyed, clumsy-handled; thievish-handed, having hands accustomed to thieve, light-fingered. -kĕñ[u] -क्यंनू, see atha-kyon[u] bel. -kāñĕr -काञर । हस्तकाणता m. clumsy-handedness; clumsiness, the fingers all thumbs; having the hands accustomed to theft, a habit of picking and stealing. -kĕñĕr -क्यञर् । हस्तस्विन्नत्वम m. moist-handedness; a state of having hands which quickly sweat, esp. when the result of some dirty work. -kōph -कॉफ् । हस्तकम्पः m. (sg. dat. -kōpas -कॉपस्, and so on), trembling or palsy of the hand; trembling at or fear of another's hand. -kor[u] -कर् m. a large kind of bracelet, either of gold or of silver (El.). —karun —करन्[1]। हस्तात्यागः, युद्धारम्भः m.inf. to put out of one's hand, let go; to set free, release from servitude; to shove and push mutually with the hands in the beginning of a hand-to-hand fight. —karüñ[u] —करंञू । गर्भनष्टीकृतिः f.inf. to cause by beating, etc., a female (of man or beast) to miscarry; cf. atha-gömüs[u] ab. -kis[u] -किसू । हस्तकनिष्ठिका f. the little, or fifth, finger of each hand. —köw[a]rán[i] —कांवरंनि । हस्तश्यामीभावः m. pl. inf. the hands to become black; the becoming black of the hands from extreme thinness, or when a person is fainting or at the point of death from plague. -köw[a]rĕr -कांवर्यर् । हस्तश्यामलत्वम् m. abs. noun of the foregoing, blackness of the hands as above. -kyon[u] -क्यंनु । स्विन्नहस्तः, मलिनकार्यकृत् adj. (f. -kĕñ[u] -क्यंनू), sweaty-handed, esp. of a person who is occupied in some foul business. -kāyor[u] -कायर्ड । असमर्थहस्तः, अलसहस्तो वा adj. (f. -kāyür[u] -कायर्ड), one whose hands are powerless or weak; one who is lazy.

atha-laga अथ-लग । पञ्चसंख्या संकेतः m. showing the hand (with its five fingers) as a sign for the number 5. -lāgun —लागुन । हस्तेनारम्भविधानम्, स्पर्शनं च m.inf. to put the hand to, to touch, feel (K.Pr. 73); to put the hand (to), to set about or begin any work; to thrust the hand into, to meddle, to interfere. -lam -लम् । हस्ताकर्षणम् m. the act of dragging apart by the hands. -lama 1 -लम । हस्ताकर्षणम् m. the act of pulling another's hand or something held in another's hand. -lama 2 -लम । हस्तविलम्बः f. slowness of the hand, delay or laziness in the completion of some handiwork. -lamawun[u] -लमवुन् । हस्तेनावलम्बितः adj. (f. -wün[u] -वंञू), held suspended from the hand (in carrying, etc.). -lōn -लोन् । हस्तेन छेदनम् f. reaping crops by hand (without a sickle), plucking crops. -lōnawañ -लोनवञ । हस्तेनानुप्रार्थनम्, उत्थापनम् f. the gathering together and taking up of grain which has been purchased, after it has been weighed. —lĕwun —ल्यवुन् । अत्यास्वादसद्भावः m.inf. to lick the hand after eating something nice, to enjoy delicious food. —lāyun —लायुन । हस्ताडनम्, प्रक्षेपश्च m. to strike with the hand, to thump; to thrust forward the hand for something to snatch.

atha-mēchĕ अथ-मेछ्य, see atha-myūṭh[u] bel. -mēchĕr -मेछ्यर् । हस्तास्वादभावः m. sweetness of the hand; cleverness in preparing dainty food. -mŏcĕr -मच्चर् । हस्तस्थौल्यम् m. stoutness, fatness, or plumpness of the hand; (as a measure) a hand-thickness. -mād -माँड् । हस्तमिश्रीकरणम् f. mixing or kneading dough, etc., by the hand. —muhun —मुहुन् । हस्तादपहरणम् m.inf., lit. to swindle from the hand; hence, to snatch or steal from the hand. —muhith nyun[u] —मुहिथ् न्युनु । हस्तमोषमपहरणम् m.inf., id. —malun —मलुन् । हस्तमर्दनम् m.inf. to rub the hands together, to wring the hands (in regret),

to regret, repent. **-mēlun -मेलुन् । हस्तसंगमः** m.inf. to have the hands joined, to shake hands; to have the hands joined for fighting, to start fighting. **-mal^{i}ñār -मल्ञार् । हस्तमलीमसभावः** m. dirtiness of the hands. **-milawan -मिलवन् । हस्तसंयोजना** f. joining of the hands, a hand-shake, a firm friendship; joining of the hands for fighting, commencement of fighting. **—milawun —मिलवुन्**, or **—milanāwun —मिलनावुन् । हस्तसंयोजनम्, युद्धारम्भः** m.inf. to join hands, to shake hands; to join hands for fighting, to commence a wrestling-bout; to join hands for dancing (Śiv. 1010). **-malyun^{u} -मल्युन् । मलिनहस्तः** adj. (f. **-maliñ^{ü} -मलिञ्यू**), dirty-handed, either for some temporary reason or always. **—mamalun —ममलुन् । हस्तनिश्चेतन्यम्** m.inf. the hand to go asleep, to have 'pins and needles' in the hand. **-mēn -मेन् । हस्तमितिः** f. measurement by the hand. **-mǒnḍ^{u} -म्वण्ड्रु । कुण्ठितहस्तः** adj. (f. **-mǒnḍ^{ü} -म्वण्ड्यू**, sg. dat. **-mǒnjě -म्वञ्य**), one who has become dull-handed, weak-handed, or clumsy, even although previously expert. **-mond^{u} -मन्द्रु । मन्दहस्तः** adj. (f. **-münz^{ü} -मन्ज़्यू**, sg. dat. **-manzě -मञ्य**), slow-handed, clumsy-handed, either from disease or laziness. **-mǒnjěr -म्वञ्यर् । हस्तकुण्ठितत्वम्** m. dull-handedness, weak-handedness (of one who has become so, even although previously expert). **-manzar -मञ्ज़र् । हस्तमान्द्यम्** m. slowness of the hand, clumsiness (from sickness or laziness). **-měnzar -म्यञ्ज़र् । हस्तमन्दता** m. id. **-mūr -मूर् । हस्तपीडनम्** f. squeezing, twisting, or pulling another's hand to take something from it by force. **-mūr^{ü} -मूर्यू । हस्तस्थाल्पवृक्षशाखा** f. a small twig carried in the hand when riding, a riding whip. **—mārun —मारुन् । अपहरणम्, परोक्षमारणम्** m.inf. to strike with the hand, thump; to embezzle, pilfer secretly; to attack (sword in hand or hand to hand) unawares by night or from an ambush. **-mūran 1 -मूरन् । हस्तेन त्वक्निष्कर्षः** m. the act of shelling beans, etc., by hand. **-mūran 2 -मूरन् । हस्तपीडनम्** f. the action of squeezing, twisting, or dragging the hand of another, in order to make him give up something he holds. **—mūrun —मूरुन् । हस्ताहननम्, हस्तातिकण्डूभाव आहननम्** m.inf. to strike the hands together in sorrow or regret, to wring the hands; to snatch something from another's hand; to rub hard or strike an itchy hand so as to relieve the itchiness. **-mǒṭ^{u} -म्वट्रु । स्थूलहस्तः** adj. (f. **-mǒṭ^{ü} -म्वट्यू**, sg. dat. **-mǒcě -म्वच्य**), having stout, fat, or plump hands. **-mīṭh^{u} -मीठ्रु**, see **atha-myūṭh^{u}** bel. **-myul^{u} -म्युलु । हस्तसंयोगः** m. union of hands, firm friendship. **-myūṭh^{u} -म्यूठ्रु । आस्वादवञ्चकः** adj. (m. sg. dat. **-mīṭhis -मीठिस्**, abl. **-mēṭhi -मेठि**; f. **-mīṭh^{ü} -मीठ्यू**, sg. dat. **-mēchě -मेच्य**), sweet-handed, one who is clever in preparing dainty food; one who works daintily in any task (cf. K.Pr. 159).

atha-nic^{ü} अथ-निच्यू, see **atha-nyuk^{u}** bel. **-nam -नम् । हस्तनखाः** m.pl. the finger-nails. **-něnda -न्यन्द्र । हस्ताभ्यां धान्यक्षेषिसंस्कारविशेषः** f.pl. a process of weeding rice-seedlings, in which the weeder goes on all fours in the flooded field and pulls out the weeds with his hands. **—nērun —नेरुन् । हस्तान्निर्गमनम्** m.inf. to issue from the hand, to be completed, finished. **-naṭh -नट् । हस्तकम्पः** f. (sg. dat. **-naṭi -नटि**), palsy of the hand (owing to cold, to fear when engaged in theft or commencing a wicked action, or naturally). **-nětth -न्यथ् । हस्तेन पशुरोमक्षपणम्** f. (sg. dat. **-nětt^{ü} -न्यच्यू**), the act of shearing a sheep, etc., by hand (not by shears, etc.); the pile of wool torn off by this process. **-nyuk^{u} -न्युकु । क्षुद्रहस्तः** adj. (f. **-nic^{ü} -निच्यू**), thin, slender-handed; one whose hands are small in comparison to his other limbs. **-nyǒṭh -न्युठ् । हस्ताङ्गुष्ठः** m. (sg. dat. **-nyǒṭhas -न्युठस्**), the thumb.

atha-pachě अथ-पच्य, see **atha-poṭh^{u}** bel. **-pachěr -पच्यर् । हस्तपुष्टता** m. thriving or success of the hand; anything done by hand which is well and truly made. **-pahā -पहा । हस्तन्यासः** adv. on loan for a short period (*dast-gardān*). **-phahor^{u} -फहर्रु । कठोरहस्तः** adj. (f. **-phahür^{u} -फहर्रू**), hard-handed; hence, having a hand accustomed to stealing. **-phaharěr -फहर्यर् । हस्तकार्कश्यम्** m. hardness of hand; the having a hand accustomed to stealing. **—phalān^{i} —फलन्नि । हस्तश्रमः, कार्यनिष्फल्यम्** m. pl. inf. the hand to be split, and hence to become old and withered; to be unaccomplished (of some work done by hand-labour). **—phālawān^{i} —फालवन्नि । हस्तश्रमापादनम्** m. pl. inf. to make hands split with hard work; to fail in the accomplishment of some handiwork. **-phanḍa -फण्ड । हस्ताडनम्** m. fighting hand to hand, coming to blows. **—pharān^{i} —फरन्नि । हस्तेन हानिः** m. pl. inf. the hands to be a cause of loss; to be lost (of property), or trouble to be caused by one's own or some other's hand. **—phērān^{i} —फेरन्नि । स्वीयप्रतिपक्षीभावः** m. pl. inf. the hands to be inverted; to find an adversary in one's own friend; the hands to be twisted or distorted in a faint or from the result of a blow. **—phirun —फिरुन् । प्रतियुद्धविधानम्** m. to change hands, to transfer a thing from one hand to the other; to return a blow, to attack in revenge for a former beating. **-phārish^{ü} -फरिशू**, see **atha-pharyush^{u}** bel. **-phār^{i}shěr -फरिश्यर् । हस्तकार्कश्यम्** m. hardness of the hand; niggardliness, miserliness; pugnacity, readiness

to beat. —**phīrith gatshán**^{i} —फीरिथ् गछ्न्। स्वीय-वैपरीत्यभवनम् m. pl. inf. one's own people to become hostile (e.g. a king's advisers or army to turn traitors); of things deposited with a person in whom one has confidence, to be misappropriated. Cf. **atha phērán**^{i} ab. **-phrētshar** -फ्रेछ्र्। हस्तप्राशस्त्यम् m. praiseworthy-handedness; the ability to cure a sick man by merely laying hands upon him; excellence or cleverness of a man's hands, such as to make everything that he undertakes succeed. —**phirawun** —फिरवुन्। प्रसादविधानम् m.inf. to cause the hand to go round a person; to stroke a person affectionately or consolingly. **-pharyush**^{u} -फर्युश्। कठोरहस्तः adj. (f. **-pharish**^{ü} -फरिशू), hard-handed, niggardly, one who will not give even a cowrie in charity; one who has a hand accustomed to beating others, pugnacious, a bully. **-phryūst**^{u} -फ्रूस्तु। प्रशस्तहस्तः adj. (f. **-phryūsh**^{ü} -फ्रूछू, sg. dat. **-phrētshĕ** -फ्रेछ्य), praiseworthy-handed; one able to cure a sick person by merely laying hands on him; one clever with his hands, so as always to complete successfully any handiwork undertaken by him. **-phash** -फश्। हस्तेन नाशनम्, हस्तस्पर्शनम् m. wiping out (a picture or writing) by the hand; touching by the hand. **-phēsh** -फेश्। हस्तेनापमार्जनम् m. wiping out (a picture or writing, etc.) by the hand; when the hand is sticky with honey or the like, licking it clean. —**phēshán**^{i} —फेश्न्। हस्तमर्दनम् m. pl. inf. to wring or bite the hands in token of repentance or regret. —**phas**^{a}**rāwun** —फस्रावुन। हस्तबद्धीकरणम् m. to tie the hand; to be so engaged in anything as to be unable to turn to anything else. —**phaṭán**^{i} —फट्न्। हस्तोद्भेदः m. pl. inf. the hands to split, e.g. when chapped by cold or having the skin of the back broken by cold or the like. **-phyār** -फ्यार्। हस्तेन रसनिष्कर्षः, हस्तकर्म m. the action of straining out juice or gravy by the hand; obsc. masturbation. **-phyur**^{u} -फ्युर्। हस्तपरिवर्तः m. in counting money, etc., a slip of the hand, a mistake in counting; changing a thing from one hand to the other (e.g. to ease a burden).

atha-pŏj^{ü} अथ-प्वंजू; see the following: **-pŏl**^{u} **-प्वलु। निःसारहस्तः** adj. (**-pŏj**^{ü} **-प्वंजू**), weak-handed. **—pal**^{a}**ṭán**^{i} —पल्टन्। हस्तद्रवीभावः m. pl. inf. the hands to melt; to be sweaty (of the hands). **-pilawan** -पिलवन्। हस्तपर्याप्तिः f. the reach of the hand, the height to which the hand can reach. **-pilawun**^{u} -पिलवुनु। (ऊर्ध्वस्थः) हस्तप्राप्यः adj. (f. **-wüñ**^{ü} **-वंजू**), (of a place or thing) within reach of the hand (upwards); able to be put in a high place within reach of the hands. —**pal**^{a}**zán**^{i} —पल्ज़न्। हस्तोपयोगः m. pl. inf. the hands to be useful, to be helpful (of the hands). **-panja** -पञ्ज। हस्तत्राणः m. a glove (cf. W. 114, *athapanji*); **-panja-jōra** -पञ्ज-जोर, a pair of gloves (Gr.M.). **-pīr**^{u} -पीर्, see **atha-pyūr**^{u}. **-pūr**^{u} -पूर्। पूर्णहस्तः adj. (f. **-pūr**^{ü} **-पूर्**), full-handed; rich and generous, rich and extravagant. **-pron**^{u} **-प्रंनु। शुभ्रहस्तः** adj. (f. **-prün**^{ü} **-प्रंजू**), clean-handed, white-handed; employed in a clean work. **-pūrĕr** -पूर्यर्। हस्तपूर्णत्वम् m. full-handedness; richness combined with generosity or extravagance. **-pishĕjyār** -पिश्ज्यार्। हस्तपेशलत्वम् m. softness of the hand, either naturally or by the use of unguents; softness or daintiness of handiwork. **-pishol**^{u} -पिश्लु। पेशलहस्तः adj. (f. **-pishüj**^{u} -पिश्जू), soft-handed, either naturally or by the use of unguents; one who turns out soft or dainty handiwork. **-pĕṭh thawun** —प्यठ् थवुन्। पृष्ठे हस्तस्थापनम् m.inf. to place the hand on the back; hence, to give a person small charitable gifts from time to time. **-pĕṭh**^{i} -प्यठि। हस्तपृष्ठतः adv. from on the hand. **-poṭh**^{u} -पंठु। पृष्टहस्तः adj. (f. **-püṭh**^{ü} -पंठू, sg. dat. **-pachĕ** -पच्य), plump-handed; one whose work is firm and strong, an expert craftsman. —**path-kun gatshun** —पथ्-कुन् गछुन्। संकोचापत्तिः m.inf. the hand to go behind (one's back); the hand to become restricted (of one generous of nature, but owing to reduced circumstances compelled to restrict his gifts). —**path-kun thawun** —पथ्-कुन् थवुन्। संकोचकरणम्, उत्कोचग्रहणम् m.inf. to put the hand behind (one's back), to restrict one's generosity (as ab.); to put the hand behind one's back to take a bribe, to be a bribe-taker. —**paṭhun** —पठुन्। सिद्धहस्तत्वम् m.inf. the hand to be successful; to be successful in one's work, to be a skilled craftsman. —**paṭh**^{a}**run** —पठ्रुन्। हस्तदृढीकरणम्, हस्तक्षालनम् m.inf. to make a hand successful; to thoroughly practise some work, to make oneself (or some one else) an expert craftsman; to wash the hands, to make them clean or ceremonially pure. **-patsh** -पछ्। हस्तविश्वासः f. (sg. dat. **-patshi** -पछि), trust in a person's hand, confidence in his honesty. **-pav** -पव्। चौर्यशीलहस्तता m. theft-handedness, the having hands accustomed to steal. **-pāv** -पाव्। वितस्तिः m. a measure of length, a span of twelve finger-widths. —**pāwun** —पावुन्। हस्तपातनम् m.inf. to cause the hand to fall; to meddle with another's affairs, to try to settle some business which is properly the work of some one else, e.g. to take the law into one's own hands. **-pyod**^{u} -प्यंदु। वृत्तज्ञहस्तः adj. (f. **-pĕz**^{ü} **-प्यंजू**), knowing-handed, one who is clever at stealing hidden property. —**pyon**^{u} —प्यंनु। हस्तात्पातः m.inf. to fall from the hand; to be let go, be lost; to

become free from (some one else's) control. —**payun** —पयुन् । **चाग्निशीलहस्तत्वम्, हस्तपक्वता** m.inf. the hand to endure being scorched by fire, or being blistered by contact with ice, etc.; hence, met. to show a patient, enduring disposition. **-pyūr**ᵘ **-प्यूर्** । **स्निग्धहस्तः** adj. (f. **-pīr**ᵘ **-पीर्**), smooth-handed; doing smooth handiwork. **-pĕz**ᵘ **-प्यंज़्**, see **atha-pyod**ᵘ ab. **-pöz**ᵘ **-पांज़्** । **हस्तनिःसारणा** f. taking out gradually by hand (e.g. liquid from a jar or water from a well), ladling out by hand.

atha-röchⁱ **अथ-रांछ्** । **सहायः** adv. as a companion (e.g. when a man is engaged 'as a companion' or as a guard on a journey). **-ramb -रम्ब्** । **हस्तशोभा** f. beauty of the hand; met. deftness of hands in turning out good handiwork. **-ron**ᵘ **-रंज़्** । **कुकरः** adj. (f. **-rün**ᵘ **-रंज़्**), having a deformed hand. **-rangán**ⁱ —**रङ्गनि** । **हस्तरञ्जनम्** m. pl. inf. to colour the hands; to have the hands reddened with dye; to have the hands red with work; to beg repeatedly holding out the hands. **-roṭ**ᵘ **-रंट्** । **अनुग्रहः** m. taking the hand; help or assistance given to some one, esp. some poor person; rescue; patronage (Gr.M.). —**raṭun** —**रटुन्** । **हस्तग्रहणम्** m.inf. to take the hand; to help; to rescue; to patronize; to take the hand, seize the hand, stop, prohibit (Śiv. 703); to grasp another's hand in a dance (Śiv. 1432). —**rōṭán**ⁱ —**रोटनि** । **हस्तावष्टम्भः** m. pl. inf. the hands to be stopped; to become downhearted and stop one's work; (of a generous person) to cease giving. **-ruv -रुव** । **हस्तरोपणम्** m. transplanting by hand. —**rāwun** —**रावुन्** । **हस्तनष्टीभवनम्** m. inf. to be lost from the hand; the hand to be lost, to lose the skill of one's hands. —**rāwarun** —**रावरुन्** m.inf. to lose anything from the hand (K.Pr. 163). **rūzith gatshán**ⁱ —**रूज़िथ् गत्शनि** । **हस्तस्तब्धीभावः** m. pl. inf. to have the hands stopped in a work (Śiv. 1451); to cease from distributing gifts.

atha-sag अथ-सग । **हस्तसेकः** m. sprinkling water with the hands (not from a vessel) on plants, etc. **-shṍd**ᵘ **-श्वंद्** । **निर्दोषहस्तः** adj. (f. **-shŏz**ᵘ **-श्वंज़्**), clean-handed; one who performs clean or pure handiwork. **-shĕhajyār -शहज्यार्** । **हस्तशीतलत्वम्** m. coolness of the hand; hence, kindly nature, a habit of doing kindly actions; skill in sowing seeds or potting plants. **-shĕhol**ᵘ **-शहंल्** । **हितहस्तः** adj. (f. **-shĕhüj**ᵘ **-शहंज़्**), cool-handed; one whose hand is accustomed to doing kindly actions. —**shĕhalun** —**शहलुन्** । **साह्यप्राप्तिः** m.inf. the hand to be cool; to receive help in accomplishing any work. —**shĕhalāwun** —**शहलावुन्** । **हस्तसहायदानम्** m.inf. to cool (another's) hand; to help a person who finds difficulty in accomplishing anything. **-shĕlakh -शलख्** । **हस्ताडनम्** m. (sg. dat. **-shĕlakas -शलकस्**), a beating with the hand (given to a child or a pupil). **-shĕr -शर्** । **अज्ञातमयोग्यकरणम्** m. the accidentally or ignorantly performing an improper action. **-shŏz**ᵘ **-श्वंज़्**, see **-shṍd**ᵘ. **-shŏzar -श्वज़र्** । **हस्तशुद्धता** m. pureness or cleanness of the hand; ceremonial purity of the hand. **-samĕr -सम्यर्** । **हस्तसमता** m. evenness of hand; (of two or more persons) employment on the same work; (of one person) employment always on the same work. **-sañĕr -सञ्यर्** । **हस्तगाम्भीर्यम** m. hand-depth, the depth of a hand, the depth to which a hand will go (a measure of depth). **-sāñĕr -साञ्यर्** । **हस्तार्द्रता** m. wetness of the hand (from sweat or from contact with water, etc.). **-sĕñĕr -स्यञ्यर** । **हस्तलावण्यराहित्यम्** m. the condition of having no salt in one's hand when eating; hence, met. the having a hand which has no 'salt' in it, which turns out work without daintiness or strength. **-sāph (sāf) -साफ्** । **निर्मलहस्तः** adj. e.g. (as subst., sg. dat. **-sāphas -साफस्**), clean-handed; doing clean work, deft-handed. **-sāphĕr -साफ्यर्** । **हस्तशुद्धता** m. cleanness or purity of the hand; cleanness or deftness of handiwork. **-sīr**ᵘ **-सीर्** । **हस्तस्तेष्टिका, पिचुखण्डः** f. (sg. dat. **-sērĕ -सेर्य**), a brick made by hand, not with a mould; a lump of cotton cleaned by hand for spinning. **-sŏr -स्वर्** । **हस्ताभिनयः** m. beating time with the hand (in music). **-sör**ᵘ **-सांर्** । **हस्तसमुच्चितिः** f. collection by hand; gradual removal of anything from one place to another. —**sārun** —**सारुन्** । **हस्तेन समानयनम्, हस्तस्पर्शः** m.inf. to collect with the hand; to remove (a crop or the like) from anywhere and pile it in one place; to touch with the hand. **-srāñĕr -स्राञ्यर्** । **हस्तार्द्रता** m. moistness of the hand, natural, or from sweat, or from contact with water, etc. —**sŏrshun** —**स्वर्शुन्** । **हस्तसंशोधनम्** m.inf. to clean or wash the hands, esp. before and after eating. —**sŏrith pakun** —**स्वरिथ् पकुन्** । **आयानुरूपव्ययकरणम्** m.inf. to proceed remembering the hands; hence, in case of a wedding or feast, to expend in proportion to one's income. **-sūtin -सूतिन्** । **हस्तेन** adv. with the hand, by the hand, using the hand as an instrument. **-sūtin khyon**ᵘ **-सूतिन् ख्यंन्** । **हस्तेन खादनम** m.inf. to eat with the hand, cf. **atha khyon**ᵘ ab., **athau-sūtin** and **athi khyon**ᵘ bel. **-sūty -सूत्य्** । **हस्तेन** adv. with the hand, by means of the hand, using the hand as an instrument. **-sôw**ᵘ **-सोव्** । **धनाढ्यः** adj. (f. **-söw**ᵘ **-सांव्**), rich-handed, with hands full of money, wealthy and liberal. **-syon**ᵘ **-स्यंन्** । **हस्तलावण्यरहितः** adj. (f. **-sĕñ**ᵘ **-स्यंञ्**), having a hand without salt, eating food without salt; met. one whose handiwork is without

daintiness or clumsy. **-sĕzar** -स्वज़र् । **हस्तार्जवम्** m. straightness of the hand; success of the hand, deftness; straightness made by the hand.

atha-ṭhaharun अथ-ठहरुन् । **हस्तस्थैर्यम्** m.inf. the hand to be steady; to have a steady hand (in carpentry, writing, or the like). **-ṭhukh** -ठुख । **हस्तोत्खननम्** m. (sg. dat. **-ṭhukas** -ठुकस्), driving into the ground (as a spike, etc.) by hand. **—ṭhīkun** —ठीकुन् । **हस्तस्थितिः** m.inf. the hand to be steady, to have a steady hand as in delicate arts (such as in boring holes in pearls). **—thamun** —थमुन् । **हस्तनिरोधः** m.inf. the hand to be at rest, to stop in one's work; to become poor. **-thiph** -थिफ् । **हस्ताडना** f. (sg. dat. **-thipi** -थिपि), a slap with the hand (to a child or a pupil). **-thara** -थर । **हस्तकम्पः** f. trembling of the hand, esp. from inexperience, e.g., in attempting a new kind of work, owing to a guilty feeling when stealing, when boring a valuable pearl (out of anxiety); trembling of the hand from palsy. **-thörᵘ** -थॉर्ऊ । **हस्तसंभ्रमः** f. hurry of the hand, doing a thing hurriedly or as if one was afraid of it; trembling of the hand, palsy. **-thurᵘ** -थुर्ऊ । **हस्तनिर्मितिः** f. making or forming (e.g. an image or a jar) only by hand, without implements. **-thuran** -थुरन् । **हस्तनिर्मितिः** f. id. **-thörĕr** -थॉर्यर । **हस्तसंभ्रमभावः** m., i.q. **atha-thörᵘ** ab. **-thurĕr** -थुर्यर् । **हस्तनिर्मितित्वम्** m. ability to form or make (e.g. an image or a jar) by hand. **-thōthorᵘ** -थोंथर्ऊ । **त्वरितहस्तः** adj. (f. **-thöthürᵘ** -थॉंथर्ऊ), having a hurried hand, using the hands hurriedly (from haste or fear). **-thōtharĕr** -थोंथर्यर् । **हस्तशैघ्र्यता** m. hurry of hand; using the hand hurriedly, with or without previous deliberation. **-thazar** -थज़र । **हस्तौन्नत्यम्** m. highness of hand, i.e. excess in the qualities of the hand; thus, extreme dexterity in handiwork; extreme liberality; extreme wealth. **-ṭȯkh** -ट्वख । **हस्तेनाघातः** m. (sg. dat. **-ṭȯkas** -ट्वकस्), a push or thrust with the tips of the fingers. **-tōl** -तोल । **हस्ततौल्यम्** m. weighing by hand, guessing the weight of anything by lifting it up. **-tul** -तुल् । **हस्तोत्थाप्यमानम्** m. a measure of weight, as much as can be lifted by the hand. **—tulun** —तुलुन् । **हस्तेनोत्थापनम्, हस्तोत्थापनम्** m.inf. to lift by the hand; to stop by the hand anything which is being done; to raise the hand to commence any work at once, or to give alms, or to begin to fight. **—tulith dyunᵘ** —तुलिथ् द्युन्ऊ । **किञ्चिन्नाचदानम्** m.inf. to raise the hand (from a pile of anything) and give a little of it to anyone. **-tang** -तङ् । **संकुचितहस्तः** adj. e.g. having the hands contracted, having nothing in them, poverty-stricken. **-tañjĕr** -तंज्यर् । **हस्तसंकोचता** m. poverty, see ab. **-tᵃronᵘ** -त्रंऊ । **शीतलहस्तः** adj. (f. **-tᵃrünᵘ** -त्रंऊ), cold-handed, cool-handed; met. one whose touch is cool, tender, loving, and compassionate. **-tūrun** -तूरुन । **हस्तशीतीभवनम्** m.inf. the hands to become cold or cool; to have the hands cooled owing to receiving help from another; to receive help. **—tūranun** —तूरनुन् । **हस्तशीतलीभावः** m.inf., id. **-tᵃrañār** -त्रञार । **हस्तशीतलत्वम्** m. coolness or coldness of the hands; a loving tender nature. **-tᵃrañĕr** -त्रञर् । **हस्तशीतलत्वम्** m. id. **-trȯshᵘ** -त्रुशु । **कठिनहस्तः** adj. (f. **-trȯshᵘ** -त्रुशू), hard-handed; hard-fisted, accustomed to striking. **-trȯshĕr** -त्रुशर् । **हस्तकाठिन्यम्** m. hardness of the hand; readiness to strike other people. **-trôwᵘ** -त्रोवु । **मुक्तहस्तः** adj. (f. **-tröwᵘ** -त्रॉवू), free-handed, liberal. **—trāwun** —त्रावुन् । **मोचनम्** m.inf. to set free, let loose, release. **-tryūnᵘ** -त्र्यूनु । **हस्तत्राणः** m. (sg. dat. **-trēnis** -त्रेनिस्), a glove. **—ṭȯṭun** —ट्वटुन् । **हस्तवृत्तिसंकोचः** m.inf. to find one's livelihood derived from handiwork diminished. **-tᵃsh** -तछ् । **हस्तादिमार्जनवासः** f. (sg. dat. **-tᵃshi** -तछि), a dish-clout, a cloth used in kitchens for keeping the dishes or hands clean. **—ṭuwun** —टुवुन् । **हस्तसंकोचनम्** m.inf. to cause the hands to be closed up or contracted; met. to reduce one's expenditure or the amount of one's charity. **-tyondᵘ** -त्यंडु । **हस्ताङ्गुल्यग्रभागः** m. the tip of the finger.

atha-sᵃh अथ-सह । **हस्तचूषः** m. sucking the hand, licking the fingers, e.g. after eating dainty food or when very desirous of food. **-shŏcĕr** -छुच्यर् । **हस्तसंक्षिप्तता** m. shortness of the hand; met. niggardliness. **-shōḍ** -छोंड । **हस्तान्वेषणम्** f. searching with the hand, feeling about in a hollow place for something lost. **-shal** -छल् । **हस्तयन्त्रम्** m. a hand machine; hence, a hand-mill; a lock or bolt of a door which can be opened by the hand without a key. **-shĕn** -छन । **हस्तछेदः** m. a hole or wound in the hand; a hole in book, garment, cloth, or the like, made by the hand. **-shunun** —छुनुन् । **हस्तपातनम्** m.inf., lit. to pour the hand, to put the hand into a thing or upon a thing, to take into one's own hands; to interfere, meddle (Gr.M.); to drop from the hand; to release (El.). **-shŏpᵘ** -छुंपु । **विलम्बितकारी** adj. (f. **-shŏpᵘ** -छुंपू), slack-handed, one who is slow at work. **-shŏpĕr** -छुप्यर् । **हस्तकुण्ठत्वम्** m. slowness of hand, slowness in doing anything, delay. **-shorᵘ** -छुर्ऊ । **शून्यहस्तः** adj. (f. **-shürᵘ** 1 -छुर्ऊ), empty-handed, poor; cf. **shorᵘ atha** in K.Pr. 219. **-shürᵘ 2** -छुर्ऊ । **हस्तयाह्याख्यवाद्यभाण्डः** f. a hand-basket, a shallow kind of market basket in which things are carried for sale. **-sharĕr** -छर्यर् । **हस्तशून्यत्वम्** m. emptiness

of the hand, poverty. **-shŏṭᵘ -ꞩ्होटु । संचिप्तहस्तः** adj. (f. **-shŏṭᵘ -ꞩ्होटू**, sg. dat. **-shŏcĕ -ꞩ्होच्य**), small-handed, having a small hand; met. niggardly. **-shŏṭᵘ ta zĕvi zyūthᵘ -ꞩ्होटु त ज़्यवि-ज़्यूठु । संकुचितहस्तो दीर्घजिह्वः** short-handed and long-tongued, one who is illiberal but who speaks as if he were generous; one who is not ready to strike, but ready with abuse. **-shaṭh -ꞩ्हठ । हस्तोत्क्षेपणम्** f. (sg. dat. **-shaṭi -ꞩ्हटि**, and so on), hand-winnowing, winnowing by the hand alone (not with a fan, etc.). **-shŏṭᵘ -ꞩ्होटु । तुच्छहस्तः** adj. (f. **-shŏṭᵘ -ꞩ्होटू**), empty-handed, one who has lost his wealth; clumsy, unskilful. **-shŏṭsar -ꞩ्होट्सर् । हस्ततुच्छत्वम्** m. empty-handedness, poverty; unskilfulness. **-shyonᵘ -ꞩ्ह्योनु । छिन्नहस्तः** adj. (f. **-shĕñᵘ -ꞩ्ह्यञ्**), having the hand cut, wounded, or cut off. **-shāl -ꞩ्हाल् । प्रसृतिः** f. the hollow, outstretched palm of the hand; as much as will go into it. **-shĕl -ꞩ्हेल् । हस्तेन बलात्प्रवेशनम्** m. forcing by hand stuff into a receptacle, such as a bag, already full. **—shālun —ꞩ्हालुन् । हस्तसहनम्** m.inf. to endure a hand; to live patiently under a violent-tempered master, husband, father, etc. **-shündᵘ -ꞩ्हण्डु । हस्ताहतिः** f. a hand-beating, a beating of some one by the hand; a blow received on the hand. **—shānun —ꞩ्हानुन् । हस्तप्रवेशनम्** m.inf. to cause the hand to enter, to put the hand into a hole; to meddle or interfere in some one else's affairs; to undertake what is some one else's duty, e.g. to take the law into one's own hands. **-shāph -ꞩ्हाफ् । हस्तेन भक्षणम्** m. (sg. dat. **-shāpas -ꞩ्हापस्**, and so on), eating the hand; (of babies) sucking one's hand; a habit of eating with the hand only. **-shapolᵘ -ꞩ्हपोलु । हस्तादनशीलः** adj. (f. **-shapüjᵘ -ꞩ्हपूज्**), one accustomed to eating hands; hence, one who eats his own hand and the hand of another, one who is in the habit of impeding another in some work he is about to commence. **—shāpun —ꞩ्हापुन् । हस्तादनम्** m. to eat the hand, to gnaw the fingers in regret or repentance; to eat one's own hand and the hand of another, to impede another in work he is about to commence. **-shraṭh -ꞩ्रठ् । हस्तचपेटः** m. (sg. dat. **-shraṭas -ꞩ्रटस्**), a slap with a noise with the hand on something smooth; clapping the hands together. **-shŏṭᵘ -ꞩ्होटू । हस्तपूपः** f. (sg. dat. **-shŏcĕ -ꞩ्होच्य**), a cake made only by hand (and not with the help of any implement such as a rolling-pin, etc.); met. a livelihood earned by one's own exertions. **-shoṭᵘ -ꞩ्होटु । छिन्नहस्तः** adj. (f. **-shüṭᵘ -ꞩ्हूटू**, sg. dat.; **-shacĕ -ꞩ्हच्य**), one whose hand has been cut off (as a punishment or by accident); met. one who is unable to work owing to the loss of his tools. **-shĕṭh -ꞩ्हेठ् । हस्तकुट्टनम्** m. (sg. dat. **-shĕṭas -ꞩ्हेटस्**), pounding or crushing by hand (without any implement); beating any person or thing with the hand. **-shaturᵘ -ꞩ्हतुर् । हस्तचतुरः** adj. (f. **-shaṭᵘrᵘ -ꞩ्हत्रू**), skilled in the hand, an expert artisan, dexterous. **-shatarĕr -ꞩ्हतर्यर् । हस्तचातुर्यम्** m. dexterity.

atha wahārun अथ वहारुन् । हस्तप्रसारणम् m.inf. to stretch out the hand; to put forth the hand, to bring under one's own control some work (whether commenced by another or not). **-wājan -वाजन् । ग्रामविशेषः** m. the name of a village about two *kōs* to the south-east of Śrīnagar, at the foot of a hill near the River Vĕth (Jihlam), sacred to Gaṇĕśa. **-wājĕñ -वाज्यञ्**, see **atha-wôlᵘ** bel. **-wŏkhur -व्खुर् । हस्तेनोर्ध्वाधःकरणम्** m. turning something upside down by hand (e.g. to empty a coal-box). **-wôlᵘ -वोलु । धनाढ्यः** adj. (f. **-wājĕñ -वाज्यञ्**), one who has a (lucky) hand; hence, a rich man, one who owns all that his hands may require. **—wālun —वालुन् । स्वादनारम्भः** m.inf. to cause the hand to descend; esp. to cause it to descend into a bowl of food, to commence a meal. **-war -वर् । हस्तेनवेष्टनम्** m. twisting string by hand, twisting two or three strands into one. **-waröi -वरोइ** adv. without hands (W. 113). **-wās -वास् । पाणिपीडनम्** m. pressing each other's hands (by a bride and bridegroom), a part of the marriage ceremony; joining the hands in a dance (Śiv. 1010, 1432, 1676). **-wās karun -वास् करुन् । दृढसंधिविधानम्** m.inf. to press the hands together, as ab.; to grasp another's hands in a dance (Śiv. 1441, 1442, 1460); hence, to make a firm alliance for carrying out some business (Śiv. 956). **-wās rōzun -वास् रोज़ुन् । मैत्रीदार्ढ्यम्** m.inf. the hands to remain pressed; to be old and firm friends. **-wushnēr -वुष्णेर् । धनाढ्यत्वम्** m. warmth of hand, want of coldness in the hands; hence, the condition of being wealthy. **—wushnāwun —वुष्णावुन् । हस्तघर्मीकरणम्** m.inf. to warm the hands; met. to be pleased at another's sorrow; to oppress another. **-vĕsar -व्यसर् । विशीर्णहस्तता** f. having a withered hand; hence, being accustomed heedlessly to let things drop; met. heedlessness, a memory like a sieve. **—vĕsarun —व्यसरुन् । हस्ताभ्रंशः** m.inf. the hand to be withered; hence, to heedlessly let things fall from the hand, to have a hand that let things drop. **-wāṭh -वाठ् । हस्तसन्धापनम्** m. (sg. dat. **-wāṭas -वाटस्**), to set together, fit together, join together two pieces of paper by hand (not by means of gum or the like). **-wothᵘ -वंथु । उदारः** adj. (f. **-wüthᵘ -वंछू**), open-handed, free-handed, generous. **-wuṭhan -वुठन् । हस्तसंवेष्टनम्** f. twisting a rope or string by hand. **—wuṭhun —वुठुन् । हस्तभञ्जनम्,**

परिवर्तनम् m.inf. to twist a person's wrist in a fight. —**wuṭhün**^{u} —वुठ्नू । **हस्तविष्टना** f.inf. to twist a rope or string by hand. —**waṭun** —वटुन् । **हस्तनिवर्तनम्** m.inf. to shut the hand, to withdraw the hand; to cease distributing gifts, or to withdraw from any action. **-wat^{a}r** -वत्र् । **हस्तपत्रिका** f. a hand-leaf; a written acknowledgment of receipt, a receipt. **-wuṭsh** -वुछ् । **हस्तत्वरा** m. (sg. dat. **-wuṭshas** -वुछस्), lit. burning of the hand; hence, promptness, quickness, or rapidity of action of the hand in the accomplishment of any work. **-wuṭsha** -वुछ । **हस्तत्वराशील:** adj. e.g. prompt-handed, quick-handed, dexterous. **-wüṭsh^{u}** -वंछू, see **atha-woth^{u}** ab. **-waṭshar** -वछर् । **औदार्यम्** m. generosity. —**wāyun** - वायुन् । **हस्तेन नौचालनम्** m.inf. to row a boat with the hands (and not with oars); met. to thrust out the hand in striking a blow.

atha yāpun अथ यापुन् । **हस्तव्याप्ति:** m.inf. (of the hand) to reach to a place or thing above; (of the hand) to have capacity for, to get as much as one can for the money (in a bargain). **-yār** -यार । **हस्तमित्रम्** m. a hand-friend; a man who is a friend only so long as one has money in one's hand, a friend for self-interest. **-yār^{u}z^{u}** -यर्ज़ू । **हस्तमित्रता** f. hand friendship, friendship only for the sake of profit.

atha-zēchĕr अथ-ज़ेछ्र । **हस्तदीर्घता** m. long-handedness; met. stretching out the hand to obtain anything, or to obtain control of another's business; the thrusting out the hand to strike another; prodigality, profuseness of expenditure. **-zod^{u}** -ज़ंदु । **हस्तरन्ध्रम्** m. a hole in the hand; hence, profuse expenditure, prodigality; empty-handedness, poverty owing to such prodigality. Cf. **athas-zod^{u}** bel. **-zadal** -ज़दल् । **हस्तरन्ध्रवान्** adj. e.g. having a hole in the hand; met. spending profusely or extravagantly, a prodigal; having nothing in the hand, poor. **-z^{a}h** -ज़ह । **हस्तद्वयम्** m.pl. the two hands. **-z^{a}l** -ज़ल् । **हस्तचर्माघात:** m. skinning or scraping of the hand; a scratch on the hand; a wound in the skin of the hand caused by some disease such as itch or by a blow. **-zôl^{u}** -ज़ोलु । **हस्तजालम्** the space between the fingers, including the web-membrane at the roots of the fingers. **-zaliñ** -ज़लिञ् । **हस्तमालिन्यम्** f. dirtiness of the hands; the foulness of hands habitually sweaty; dirt attaching to things touched by sweaty hands. **-zīr^{u}** -ज़ीर्ू । **हस्तचेष्टा** f. a motion of the hands; esp. in dipping anything into or pulling it out of water, or in making a sign to another in some business transaction. **-zōr** -ज़ोर् । **हस्तबलम्** m. strength or power of or in the hand; hence, wealth, power gained by great possessions. **-zīṭh^{a}run** —ज़ीठ्रुन् । **हस्तदीर्घीकरणम्** m.inf. to make a long hand, to stretch out the hand; to thrust out the hand to strike another; to stretch out the hand to take something or (in a bad sense) to annex something belonging to another; to stretch out the hand in giving charity. **-zyūṭh^{u}** -ज़्यूठु । **दीर्घहस्त:** adj. (f. **-zīṭh^{u}** -ज़ीठू, sg. dat. **-zēchĕ** -ज़ेछ्य), long-handed, long-armed; hence, generous in giving, profuse in expenditure, ready to strike another.

athau अथौ pl. ag. and abl. **-sūtin khyon^{u}** -सूतिन् ख्यंनु । **हस्ताभ्यां खादनम्** m.inf. to eat with the hands alone. Cf. **atha-sütin** ab.

ȧth^{i} 2 अंथि sg. ag. by the hand, see ab. For **ȧth^{i} 1** see **ath 1.** **-ȧth^{i}** -अंथि । **शीघ्रम्** adv. quickly, at once. **-ȧth^{i} karun** -अंथि करुन् । **हस्ताहस्तिविधानम्** m.inf. to work together (of a number of people), to join in some work **-ȧth^{i} nyun^{u}** -अंथि न्युनु । **हस्ताहस्तिनयनम्** m.inf. to carry off some heavy burden very quickly.

athi अथि sg. abl. (Śiv. 1220). **mĕ athi lyūkh^{u} -mot^{u}** म्य अथि ल्यूखुमंतु, written by my own hand (Gr M.); in the hand (Śiv. 1628, 1697). —**āmot^{u}** —आमंतु । **हस्तप्राप्त:** adj. (f. —**āmüṭs^{u}** —आमंछू), come into the hand, got, in one's possession (Śiv. 1794). —**anun** —अनुन् । **स्वाधीनप्रापणम्** m.inf. to bring into the hand, to bring into one's possession; to gain, esp. to regain. —**āyot^{u}** —आयंतु । **हस्ताधीन:** adj. (f. —**āyüṭs^{u}** —आयंछू), subject to one's hand, in one's possession, or under one's power. —**āyĕtan** —आयतन् । **स्वातन्त्र्यम्** f. independence, the faculty of settling a matter independently. —**dyun^{u}** —द्युनु । **समर्पणम्** m.inf. to give into the hand, make over, entrust. —**hyon^{u}** —ह्यंनु । **सहयहणम्** m.inf. to take something in the hand (Śiv. 855, 860, 1211); to take money, etc., with one when going on a journey. —**khyon^{u}** —ख्यंनु m.inf. to eat with the hand (K.Pr. 17); cf. **atha sūtin** and **atha khyon^{u}** ab. —**lagun** —लगुन् । **हस्ते भवनम्, संगमनम्** m.inf. to come to hand, to reach, be received, regained; to be gained as profit. —**lūr^{u} bĕbi khôs^{u}** —लूर्ू ब्यबि खोसु । **अतिदुर्गति:** m. stick in hand and cup in the bosom; utter misery, as when a man is so weak from disease that he has to go leaning on a stick, and so poor that he has to live upon food secretly begged and received in a cup hidden in his bosom. —**lūr^{u} karün^{u}** —लूर्ू करंनू । **अत्याहननम्** f.inf. lit. to do clubbing with the hand; to beat a person severely with the hand (breaking his limbs and leaving him helpless). —**lārun** —लारुन् । **हस्तानुगमनम्** m.inf. to follow on the hand; hence, to be partly found (when something is lost and a part of it is got back sufficient to go on with). —**na hār andakār** —न हार् अन्दकार् । **अतिदुर्गतत्वम्** m. a curse, (may there)

not (be) a cowry in your hand, (and may all be) dark (to you). The phrase indicates utter misery. **—nyun**^{u} **—न्युन् । सहनयनम्** m.inf. to take in one's hand, to take with one on a journey (as a servant, or money and possessions). **—phol**^{u} **—फ़ोल् । अक्षतविशेषः** m. a little grain in the hand; at a sacrifice, the grain (sesame, rice, barley, etc.) mixed with clarified butter which is ceremonially thrown upon the fire by the priest and those for whose benefit he acts. **—raṭun —रटुन् । हस्ते ग्रहणम्** m.inf. to hold in the hand; to keep under one's own control or in one's own possession; to keep (children, pupils, or servants) obedient to oneself. **—rōzun —रोज़ुन् । हस्ते स्थितिः** m.inf. to remain in the hand; to be under a person's control or in his possession. **—sör**^{ü} **—सोर्। हस्तयाहं समुच्चयः, चौर्यं वा** f. the act of gradually collecting property (esp. some one else's) (either openly or secretly) and bringing it under one's own control; hence, theft generally. **—sōzun —सोज़ुन् । हस्ते प्रेषणम्** m.inf. to send in somebody's hand; to send in charge of somebody, to send by somebody. **—thawun —थवुन् । हस्ते स्थापनम्** m.inf. to place in the hand; to give to some one to keep; to put into one's own hand, to take possession of. **—tsŏṭ**^{ü} **lagüñ**^{ü} **—च्ॅट् लगंञ् । हस्ते वृत्तिसंपत्तिः** f.inf. bread to come into the hand; sufficiency for a living to be earned from the practice of any art or craft. **—yun**^{u} **—युन् । हस्तप्राप्तिः, लाभः** m.inf. to come into the hand; to come into somebody's possession (K.Pr. 8, 34; Śiv. 1754); to be earned; (of something lost) to be found (YZ. 136).

athuk^{u} **अथुक्** sg. gen. (f. **athüc**^{ü} **अथंच्**), of the hand; cf. **athacĕn,** K.Pr. 17). **—māz —माज़् । हस्तस्य मांसम्** m. the flesh of the hand; met. money earned with great labour and trouble.

athan अथन् sg. ag. (rare) and (usually) pl. dat.; cf. **athan phakh,** a smell to (on) the hands (K.Pr. 240); **dŏd math athan,** rub milk on the hands (K.Pr. 137, cf. ib. 166); **athan kĕth,** in the hands (Śiv. 12, 543, 620, 1093); and **athan tsŏn hĕth,** holding in his four hands (Śiv. 801).

athas अथस् sg. dat. to the hand; cf. K.Pr. 88. **-andar anun -अन्दर् अनुन् । हस्तमध्ये आनयनम्** m.inf. to bring into the hand; hence, with great efforts to get control of something. **-andar thawun -अन्दर् थवुन् । हस्तमध्ये स्थापनम्** m.inf. to put into the hand; to bring into one's own possession or under one's own control. **-kĕth -क्यथ । हस्ते** in the hand, into the hand (YZ. 242; Śiv. 543, 620). **-kĕth thawün**^{u} **-क्यथ थवंञ् । विलुपद्यापहरणम्** f.inf. to place in (one's own) hand; esp. to rob, carry off, and conceal property. **-manz -मज़् । हस्तस्य मध्ये** adv. in the hand, into the hand. **-pĕṭh -प्यट् । हस्ते, शीघ्रम्**, adv. on the hand, in the hand; there and then, at once, quickly, immediately. **-pĕṭh atha dyun**^{u} **-प्यट् अथ द्युन् । हस्ते हस्तदानम्** m.inf. to place hand upon hand (a form of promise or oath to do a thing). **-sūtin atha -सूतिन् अथ,** hand (joined) in hand (Śiv. 1010). **-zod**^{u} **-ज़ोद् । अतिव्ययशीलता** m. a hole in the hand, extravagant expenditure; cf. **atha-zod**^{u} ab.

aiṭh ऐठ् or **öṭh ओठ् । अष्टौ** card. e.g. (dat. **aiṭhan ऐठन्**), eight, Śiv. 711 (**aiṭh**), 1494 (**öṭh**).

aiṭha-bôg^{u} **ऐठ-बोगु । अष्टभागः** m. the eighth part or share of anything; adj. (f. **-böj**^{ü} **-बोंज्**), divided or divisible into eight parts. **-gun**^{u} **-गुनु । अष्टगुणीकृतः** adj. (f. **-guñ**^{ü} **-गुञ्**), eightfold. **-khor**^{u} **path -खर् पथ् । अष्टबन्धकप्रभवचेचभागः** m. a *path* or field producing eight *khor*^{u}, or loads of twelve seers each, or a total of ninety-six seers; a *path* being the area in which six seers of grain have been sown. **-khôr**^{u} **-खोर् । अष्टखारीकः** adj. (f. **-khör**^{ü} **-खोर्**), weighing eight *kharwārs,* each *kharwār* being sixteen *traks* or ninety-six seers. **-kūn**^{u} **-कूनु । अष्टकोणः** adj. (m. sg. dat. **-kūnis -कूनिस्**, abl. **-kōni -कोनि**; f. **-kūñ**^{ü} **-कूञ्**, sg. dat. **-kōnĕ -कोन**), eight-cornered, octagonal. **-kūñjal -कूञ्जल् । अष्टकोणः** adj. e.g., id. **-lob**^{u} **-लोबु । अष्टकोटिकः** adj. (f. **-lüb**^{ü} **-लोंबू**), eight-pointed. **-labal -लबल् । अष्टाश्रियुतः** adj. e.g., id. **-lor**^{u} **-लर् । अष्टयष्टिकः** adj. (f. **-lür**^{ü} **-लोर्**), eight-stringed (of a necklace, etc.); eight-stranded (of a rope, etc.). **-nö -नो । अष्टमाख्या संख्या** m. the name of the number eight (used in schools). **-pol**^{u} **-पोलु । अष्टपलकः** adj. (f. **-püj**^{ü} **-पोंज्**), weighing eight *pals*; producing eight *pals*; the produce of eight *pals*. A *pal* is one-fifth of a seer. **-rong**^{u} **-रंगु । अष्टरागवान्** adj. (f. **-rünj**^{ü} **-रंञ्**), having eight colours; of eight kinds. **-rĕt**^{u} **-र्यंतु । अष्टमासिकः** adj. (f. **-rĕṭs**^{ü} **-र्यंच्**), produced in eight months. **-shot**^{u} **-शोतु । अष्टशत्यः** adj. (f. **-shüts**^{ü} **-शोंच्**), consisting of eight hundred (of the number of threads in a cloth); costing eight hundred (rupees, etc.). **-shēṭhakh -शेठख् । षडष्टकम्** f. a certain unlucky marriage (prohibited by astrology) amongst Hindūs, when the bride is born in the sixth sign of the Zodiac (or Virgo) and the bridegroom in the eighth thereafter (or Aries). **-trok**^{u} **-त्रोकु । अष्टद्रोणकः** adj. (f. **-trüc**^{ü} **-त्रोंच्**), weighing eight *traks* (of six seers each). **-wuhur**^{u} **-वुहुर् । अष्टवर्षः** adj. (f. **-warish**^{ü} **-वरिश्**), produced in eight years, eight years old. **-zong**^{u} **-ज़ोंगु । अष्टजङ्घायुतः** adj. (f. **-zünj**^{ü} **-ज़ोंञ्**), having eight legs; met. swift, rapid in progress.

aiṭhan ṛĕtan-hond^{u} ऐठन् ऋंतन्-ह्वन्दु । **अष्टमासिकः** adj. (f. **-hünz^{ü} -ह्वंज़ू**), produced in eight months, an eight months' child.

ith इथ् or ith-kĕth इथ्-क्यथ्, a suffix which added to the root of a verb forms the conj. part. (Gr.Gr. 103, 197). In the Persian character it is spelt *it* ایث.

iṭh इट् e.g. (as subst., m. sg. dat. **iṭas इटस्**), a secondary suffix, forming adjectives of quality, as in **rūp-iṭh रूपिट्**, very beautiful, **achīṭh अछीट्** (from **ach^{i}**, the eye), possessing the evil-eye (Gr.Gr. 138).

öṭh ओंट्, see **aiṭh.**

ōth ओंथ्, see **önth.**

uth उथ् m. (sg. dat. **utas उतस्**), a secondary suffix forming abstract nouns, as in **band-uth बन्दुथ्**, relationship (Gr.Gr. 144).

ūṭh ऊट् e.g. (as subst., m. sg. dat. **ūṭas ऊटस्**), secondary suff. forming adjectives, as from **lĕkh ल्यख्** (base **lĕk ल्यक्**), abuse, **lĕkal ल्यकल** or **lĕkal-ūṭh ल्यकलूट्**, abusive (Gr.Gr. 138).

ūṭh^{i} ऊंठि m.pl. groups of eight, used in the multiplication table, as in **ṣōr ūṭh^{i} dŏyĕtr^{a}h चोर् ऊंठि द्वयच्ह**, four eights (are) thirty-two (Gr.Gr. 84, 86). W. 104 spells the word **öṭh^{i}.**

athacĕn अथच्यन्, see **athuk^{u}** under **atha.**

athful, see **aṭh 2.**

āṭhih, see **ôṭ^{u}.**

athüj^{u} अथंजू, see **athol^{u}.**

aṭhkal अठ्कल । **अनुमानम्** f. estimate, calculation; an estimate of the cost of making anything; anxiety (El., who spells the word **aṭkal** and makes it m.); agitation arising from affection (Śiv. 1571, f.).

aṭhkāv अठ्काव । **विलम्बः** m. delay (in starting); delay, waste of time.

athol^{u} अथंलु । **अछिन्नशाखो वृक्षः** adj. (f. **athüj^{ü} अथंजू**), (of a tree) having untrimmed branches, unpruned.

öṭhil ओंठिल । **अयोग्यम्** f. a pestle for husking rice.

athali-kŏthali अथलि-क्यथलि । **बलाद्दृढं उत्थापनम्** adv. throwing the arms round a person or thing and lifting him or it up; e.g. lifting up a person in a faint whose limbs are stiffened, or lifting or pulling up a heavy post.

aiṭham ऐठम । **अष्टमी तिथिः** f. the eighth lunar day of a Hindū lunar fortnight.

aṭh^{u}r^{ü} अंथ्रू । **कीटः** f. the larva of the wool-moth, a worm which infests and eats wool or woollen cloth.

aṭh^{a}ri-buzy अंथ्रि-बुज्य् । **कीटविशेषसात्** adv. (also spelt **-buz^{i} -बुज़ि**), [i]lit. dependent on the wool-worm; hence (with verbs of making, governing an object indicating something made of wool), (made) over to the wool-worm, put in a place where it is liable to be destroyed by the wool-worm. **-kyom^{u} -क्यंमु** । **कीटजः कृमिः** m. = **aṭh^{u}r^{ü}.** **-ṭukh -टुख्** । **कीटकीटजक्षतच्छिद्रः** m. (sg. dat. **-ṭukas -टुकस्**), a hole in wool or woollen cloth eaten out by this worm.

aṭhôs^{u} अठोसु । **अनुत्खनितः** adj. (f. **aṭhös^{ü} अठांसू**), not uprooted (of a pillar, post, peg, etc.); not knocked down on the ground.

aiṭha-tham°b^{u} ऐठ-थम्बु । **जीर्णं खण्डिततरं च वस्त्रम्** m. an old, worn-out, and patched garment.

aiṭhōwuh ऐठोवुह । **अष्टाविंशतिः** card. e.g. twenty-eight.

aiṭhōwuhyum^{u} ऐठोवुह्युमु । **अष्टाविंशतितमः** ord. (f. **aiṭhōwuhim^{ü} ऐठोवुहिमू**), twenty-eighth.

āthwār आथ्वार । **आदित्यवारः** m. the name of the first day of the week, Sunday. W. 106 spells the word **ātwār.**

ath-wath अथ्-वथ । **सम्यग्ज्ञानम्** f. (sg. dat. **-wathi -वथि**), thorough knowledge of anything.

aiṭhyum^{u} ऐठ्युमु or **ūṭhyum^{u} ऊंठ्युमु** । **अष्टमः** ord. (f. **aiṭhim^{ü} ऐठिमू** or **ūṭhim^{ü} ऊंठिमू**), eighth.

atūj^{ü} अतूजू, see **atūl^{u}.**

aṭüj^{ü} अटंजू, see **atol^{u}.**

aṭüj^{ü} अटंजू, see **aṭol^{u}.**

öṭij^{ü} ओंटिजू । **पिष्टविस्रावः** f. paste, made of flour, used for joining paper, book-binding, etc.; leaven (El.).

aṭok^{u} अटंकु । **दन्तादिना ऽभक्षितो ऽभेदितो वा** adj. (f. **aṭüc^{ü} अटंचू**), not noisily crushed with the teeth; (of a tree, etc.) not severed or split with an axe or the like.

āṭukh-wāṭukh आटुख-वाटुख । **पथ्यापथ्यं वस्तु** m. (of food) neither wholesome nor unwholesome, neither well-flavoured nor without flavour, insipid.

aṭkal, see **aṭhkal.**

aṭókow^{u} अटुंकु । **अनाघातः** adj. (f. **aṭóküw^{ü} अटुंकूवू**), not hammered (of something of copper, etc.).

aṭal अटल । **अचञ्चलः** adv. immovably, firmly (esp. u.w. vbs. of being, in blessings).

aṭala-pad अटल-पद । **स्थिरपदम्** m. a firm or immovable position (Śiv. 858); (of a king) a firm seat on the throne. **-rājy -राज्य्** । **सुस्थिरं राज्यम्** m. a firm or secure rule, destined or likely to descend to the holder's children and grandchildren.

atol^{u} अतंलु । **अस्नेहपाकः** adj. (f. **atüj^{ü} अतंजू**), not cooked in *ghī*, oil, etc., not fried.

aṭol^{u} अटंलु । **अपरिवर्तमानः** adj. (f. **aṭüj^{ü} अटंजू**), not moved from its position; firm, immovable.

atūl^{u} अतूलु । **अतुलितः** adj. (f. **atūj^{ü} अतूजू**), unweighed; unweighable, very great, (of wealth) vast. **-bĕtūl^{u} -ब्यतूलु** । **असंख्यातरः** adj. (f. **atūj^{ü}-bĕtūj^{ü} अतूजू-ब्यतूजू**), unweighable, very vast, huge (of wealth, gifts in charity, etc.).

atil-kŏlwān (? spelling of **atil**), m. an irrigation

system by which villagers are bound to repair and clean irregular channels (L. 460), cf. **kŏl-wān** under **kŏl.**

atalās अतलास् (cf. اطلس), m. satin (K.Pr. 28, 262; Śiv. 789, 1350, 1450, 1821).

ātma आत्म or **ātmā आत्मा** m. (sg. dat. **ātmas आत्मस्**, Śiv. 1016, 1823), the individual soul, self, principle of life, Śiv. 473 (**ātma**), 776 (**ātmā**), 866 (id.); the Great Self, the soul of all things, Brahma (Śiv. 993, 1053); —° as in **trayōdashĕ-ātma,** having thirteen selves, consisting of thirteen (Śiv. 524). **-būd -बूद्** m. knowledge of self (sg. ag. **-būd[1] -बूद्**, Śiv. 1812). **-dēv -देव** m. a tutelary deity (Śiv. 1761, 1772).

ātmārām आत्माराम् m. He who rejoices in His Self, or in the Supreme Spirit, a name of the Deity (Śiv. 1481).

atĕn अत्यन् । अत्र स्थाने adv. there (within sight or pointed to), in that place (Gr.Gr. 155). **atĕnī अत्यनी । अत्र स्थाने** adv. id. (Gr.Gr. 155). **atĕnan अत्यनन् । अत्र स्थाने** adv. id. (Gr.Gr. 155). **atĕn[u]y अत्यनूय् । अत्रैव** adv. in that very place (within sight or pointed to). **atĕnan[u]y अत्यननूय् । अत्रैव** adv. id. **atĕnuk[u] अत्यनुकु । अमुष्मिन् स्थाने भवः** adj. (f. **atĕnüc[ü] अत्यनंचू**), of or belonging to that place (within sight or pointed to). **atĕnukuy अत्यनुकुय् । अत्रत्य एव** adv. (f. **atĕnüc[ü]y अत्यनंचूय्**), of or belonging to that very place (within sight, etc.). **atĕnanuk[u] अत्यननुकु । अत्रत्यः** adj. (f. **atĕnanüc[ü] अत्यननंचू**) = **atĕnuk[u]** ab. **atĕnas अत्यनस् । अत्र** adv. = **atĕn** ab. (Gr.Gr. 155). **atĕnas[ü]y अत्यनसूय् । अत्रैव** adv. = **atĕn[u]y** ab.

aton[u] अतनु । अविरलः adj. (f. **atün[ü] अतंञू**), not thin, viscous; thick, close, dense.

atinüc[ü] अतिनंचू, see **ati.**

ātang आतङ्ग । संकटः m. strait, difficulty, distress, from pain, disease, poverty, etc.

atĕnuk[u] अत्यनुकु, see **atĕn.**

atinuk[u] अतिनुकु, see **ati.**

āt-nīl, see **aṭa-nyūr[u].**

atĕnas अत्यनस्, see **atĕn.**

ăt[i]nas अतिनस्, see **ăt[i].**

ăt[i]n[u]y अतिनूय्, see **ăt[i].**

aṭa-nyūr[u] अट-न्यूरु । ओषधिविशेषः m. a medicinal grass found on the mountains, used as a hair-tonic. It is said to render the hair thick, fragrant, soft, and long. *Corydalis Falconeri* (L. 74, where it is called *āt-nīl*).

āṭün[u]-wāṭün[ü] आटंञू-वाटंचू । अङ्गीकर्तृत्वम्, अनुमननम् f. approval, assent; acquiescence, concession, admission.

ŏṭ[i]-pan आटि-पन् । कटिसूत्रम् m. the waist-string worn by brāhmans to support the cloth worn over the privities. Cf. **aṭh 2** and **üṭ[ü].**

aṭ[a]r अत्र । पुष्परससारः f. the otto of roses or other similar flower-essence (Śiv. 1149, cf. L. 77).

aṭ[a]ri-phīl अत्रि-फील । औषधविशेषः f. name of a medicine compound of various essences used to cure colds and disease of the eyes resulting therefrom.

atur[u] अतुरु । अयोग्यकर्म m. an improper action, an action which results in repentance (whether done wittingly or unwittingly).

ātur[u] आतुरु । आतुरः adj. (f. **ātür[ü] आतंरू**), distressed, afflicted.

autār औतार् or **ōtār ओतार् । अवतारः** m. the *avatār* or incarnation of a Hindū god (Śiv. 1793); i.q. **awatār.**

autörī औतारी or **ōtörī ओतारी** adj. e.g. becoming incarnate, one who becomes incarnate (Śiv. 625).

ōtra ओत्र । परह्यः adv. the day before yesterday, used principally in villages and by old-fashioned Musalmans. W. 95 spells the word **otar** or **utar.**

ōtruk[u] ओत्रुकु । परह्यस्तनः adj. (f. **ōtrüc[ü] ओत्रंचू**), produced on, of, or belonging to, the day before yesterday. **-kani -कनि** or **ūtra-kani ऊत्र-कनि । प्रायः परह्यः** adv. about, probably, the day before yesterday (Gr.Gr. 159). **-kanyuk[u] -कन्युकु । प्रायः परह्यस्तनः** adj. (f. **-kanic[ü] -कनिचू**), of or belonging to about the day before yesterday.

atrāf 1 اتراف m. a spendthrift (K.Pr. 188).

atrāf 2 اطراف or **atrāph अत्राफ्** f.pl. extremities, ends, environs; outlying districts, distant countries (Śiv. 678).

ôṭur[u]-khôṭur[u] ऑंटुरु-खोंटुरु । अघटितः adj. (f. **ôṭ[u]r[ü]-khôṭ[u]r[ü] ऑंटुरू-खोंटुरू**), not joined together, not pieced together; imperfectly formed, incomplete in shape.

ôṭ[a]ran ऑंट्रन् । कोपात्प्रतीक्षा, छिद्रान्वेषणं वा f. meditating in wrath against a person, regarding him wrathfully; maliciously searching out a person's weak points.

ôṭ[a]run ऑंट्रन । कोपाद्विचारणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **ôṭ°r[u] ऑंट्रु**; 2 p.p. **ôṭ[a]ryōv ऑंट्र्योव्**), to meditate in wrath against a person, to regard him wrathfully; maliciously to look out for a person's weak points.

ŏṭ[i]-raz आटि-रज् m. the name given to the cooked water chestnut by the people living on the shores of the Wular Lake (El.). See also **ôṭ[u].**

aṭas 1, 2, 3, 4 अटस्, see **aṭa 1** and **aṭh 1, 2, 3.**

ātash-böz[i] आतश्-बाज़ि آتش بازي **। अग्निक्रीडनकम्, अतितुच्छम्** f. fireworks; met. extreme emptiness, worthlessness.

ātashĕkh आतशख् آتشک **। उपदंशरोगः** m. (sg. dat. **ātashĕkas आतशखस्**), the venereal disease, syphilis.

For words beginning with **ĕ, i, ī,** see under **yĕ, yi, yī** respectively, and for words beginning with **u, ū,** see under **wu, wū** respectively.

ātashīn آتشین a roast, roasted food (El.).

aṭa-saṭa अट-सट । अनियतपरिमाणम् adv. about, approximately (as to amount), u.w. vbs. of giving, etc.

aṭⁱ-aṭⁱ अ॑टि-अ॑टि । देशभ्रामणम् adv. so as to cause to wander from country to country, roamingly, u.w. vbs. of expelling or of going forth. **aṭⁱ-aṭⁱ kaḍun अ॑टि-अ॑टि कडुन् । देशभ्रामणार्थं निष्कासनम्, अतिनिन्द्रापाचीकरणम्** m.inf. to expel a person so as to cause him to roam from land to land, to banish from the country; to make a person disgraced. **aṭⁱ-aṭⁱ nērun अ॑टि-अ॑टि नेरुन् । अतिनिन्द्रापाचीभावः** m.inf. to issue forth under compulsion of roaming from land to land, to be banished from hearth and home; to become an object of disgrace.

atotᵘ अतॅतु । अतप्तः adj. (f. **atüṣᵘ अतॅचू**), not hot, no longer hot, once hot but now able to be touched, become cool.

atīth अतीथ् । अतिदीनः adj. e.g. (m. sg. dat. **atītas अतीतस्**), very poor, indigent, deprived of all wealth (Śiv. 1751); powerless; very afflicted, miserable; a mendicant, ascetic, devotee.

atithⁱ अतिथि, see **ati.**

otuth अ॑तुथ्, see **otᵘ.**

aṭôṭhᵘ अटोठु । अप्रियः adj. (f. **aṭöṭhᵘ अठा॑ठू**, sg. dat. **aṭāchĕ अटाछ्य**), not dear, not beloved; not liked, unpleasing.

aṭāṭhanār अटाठनार् । अवत्सलत्वम् m. want of love, dislike (for) (esp. for something deserving love).

aṭⁱthᵘy अ॑तिथूय्, see **aṭⁱ.**

aṭāṭayⁱ अटाटयि । परमनीचता m. extreme lowness, extreme poverty (owing either to viciousness or to misfortune). **aṭātayis wātun अटाटयिस् वातुन् । परमदारिद्र्यप्राप्तिः** m.inf. to arrive at utter vileness, to become utterly poor and destitute.

ātatöyⁱ आतत॑यि । दुर्जनः adj. e.g., i.q. **ātatôyᵘ**, q.v.

ātatôyᵘ आतत॑यु । दुर्जनः adj. (f. **ātatöyᵘ आतत॑यू**), one who habitually does grievous wrong to others.

atüṣᵘ अतॅचू, see **atotᵘ.**

atowᵘ अतॅवु । अभर्जितः adj. (f. **atüwᵘ अतॅवू**), not roasted, not parched (of grain).

atôwᵘ अतोवु । अतापितः adj. (f. **atöwᵘ अतॅवू**), not heated in fire (of metals); not dried by the sun (of crops); not parched or roasted (of grain).

ātwār, see **āthwār.**

atawār अतवार् اطوار । निम्नगुणसामर्थ्यम् m.pl. manners, customs practice, habits, conduct; esp. bad conduct (Gr.M.).

āṭa-wāṭh आँट-वाँठ । अठरायभागः m. (sg. dat. **-wāṭas -वाँटस्**), the upper part of the intestines, in which the food is first digested.

atiy 2 अतिय् । तत्काल एव adv. (for **atiy 1** see **ati**), at that very time; for that very reason; u.w. vbs. of going, etc.

ȧtiy अ॑तिय्, see **ȧtⁱ.**

otuy अ॑तुय्, see **otᵘ.**

atyukᵘ अत्युकु, see **ati.**

ātᵘy-tātᵘy आतूय्-तातूय् । अकस्मात् adv. by chance, accidentally.

āṭyuvᵘ 1 आट्युवु । अत्यसारः (f. **āṭivᵘ आटिवू**), altogether unsubstantial, with no strength, substance, or firmness.

āṭyuvᵘ 2 आट्युवु adj. (f. **āṭivᵘ आटिवू**), made or composed of flour (K.Pr. 18).

öṣᵘ आ॑चू, see **ôtᵘ.**

aṣh अछ़ impve. sg. 2 of **aṣun,** q.v.

oṣhᵘ अ॑छ़ु । क्षीणः adj. (f. **üṣhᵘ अ॑छ़ू**), feeble, weak, emaciated (cf. Gr.Gr. 141).

ôṣhᵘ ओछ़ु । उद्योगः m. quick effort, exertion, endeavour; the word always conveys the idea of speed with the endeavour.

aṣhôḍᵘ अछ़ोडु । अनन्वेषितः adj. (f. **aṣhöḍᵘ अछ़ा॑डू**), not searched for.

aṣhôḍu-y अछ़ोँडुय् । अन्वेषणं विनैव adv. even without searching, even without seeking, u.w. vbs. of going, coming, etc.

aṣholᵘ अछ़ोलु । छलनं विना adv. without deceit, honestly, openly.

aṣhan अछ़न् । ग्राममूहः m. the N. of a *pargana* lying to the north of Śrīnagar (cf. RT.Tr. II, 493), and also of a village in Chirāt Pargana.

aṣhun अछ़ुन् । दौर्बल्यम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. **aṣhyōv अछ़्योव्**), to be feeble, weak, emaciated.

āṣhanun आछ़ुनुन् । पर्युपभोगः conj. 1 (1 p.p. **āṣhonᵘ आछ़ुनु**; 2 p.p. **āṣhanōv अछ़ोव्**), to test, try, put in use for the first time.

āṣhonᵘ-motᵘ आछ़ुनु-मॅतु । परिचितः perf. part. (f. **āṣhüṇᵘ-müṣᵘ आछ़ूनु-मॅचू**), tried, tested, brought into use for the first time.

aṣhĕnna अछ़ान, aṣhĕnᵘ अछ़ानु, see **aṣhyonnᵘ.**

ũṣʰh-pũṣʰh ऊँछ़-पूँछ़ । युगपत्स्वीकारास्वीकारद्योतनम् m. assenting and dissenting, hemming and hawing, hesitation Cf. **ũbᵘ-ṭũhᵘ.**

aṣhar अछ़र । दौर्बल्यम् m. feebleness, weakness, emaciation (cf. Gr.Gr. 141).

aṣhorᵘ अछ़ुर । अतुच्छः adj. (f. **aṣhürᵘ अछ़ूर**), not empty, full (of hollow objects).

aṣharaṣh अछ़रछ़ । अप्सराः f. (pl. nom. **aṣharaṣha अछ़रछ़**, Śiv. 966), an apsaras, a fairy (in Hindū mythology), (Śiv. 966, 1074, 1132, 1452).

aṣhĕṭᵘ अछ़ा॑टू, see **aṣhyoṭᵘ.**

aṣhoṭᵘ अछ़ुटु । अनुत्पावितः adj. (f. **aṣhüṭᵘ अछ़ूटू**, sg. dat. **aṣhacĕ अछ़च्य**), not winnowed (of grain, etc.).

ōshaṭh ओश्ठ् । मूर्छा f. (sg. dat. **ōshaṭi ओश्टि**), fainting, insensibility, a swoon.

ashyonn^{u} अश्यंन् । छेदरहित: adj. (m. sg. dat. **ashĕnnas अश्यन्नस्** ; f. **ashĕñ^{ü} अश्यंञ्**), not torn, not split, not rent asunder.

ashĕnna-dāra अश्यन्न-दार । धारासंपात: f. a violent, uninterrupted shower of rain.

ashyoṭ^{u} अश्यंट् । अनुच्छिष्ट: adj. (f. **ashĕṭ^{ü} अश्यंट्** ; sg. dat. **ashĕcĕ अश्यच**), not ceremonially impure, not brought into contact with any impure thing (esp. of food).

asĕj^{ü} अच्यंञ्, see **asyol^{u}**.

asom^{u} अस्म् । असंगत:, अनल्पीभूतश्च adj. (f. **asüm^{ü} अस्मू**), not decreased in size, not diminished ; (of milk, etc.) not boiled down; unsuitable, improper, unpleasing (of speech).

asŏmb^{u} अस्वंम्ब् । अव्यधित: adj. (f. **asŏmb^{ü} अस्वंम्बू**), not bored, not pierced for string (as pearls, flowers, etc.) ; not kissed.

āsaman आस़मन । आचमनम् f. (sg. dat. **āsamüñ^{u} आसमंञ्**), ceremonial sipping of water by Hindūs.

asun असुन् । प्रवेश: conj. 3 [irreg. 2 p.p. **sāv स़ाव्** (Śiv. 944); **sās स़ास्**, he entered for him (Śiv. 1100); pl. **sāy स़ाय्** (Śiv. 1073, **sāyĕ स़ाय** m.c.) ; f.sg. and pl. **sāyĕ स़ाय** (Śiv. 432, 437) ; 3 p.p. **sāyōv स़ायोव्**, pl. **sāyēy स़ायेय्** ; f.sg. and pl. **sāyēyĕ स़ायेय** ; 4 p.p. **sāyāv स़ायाव्** ; impve. sg. 2 **ash अश्** (Śiv. 1817)], to enter, come in (Śiv. 448, 666) ; **zömin asun ज़ोंमिन् असुन्** m.inf. to become surety (K.Pr. 67).

asa-nēr अस़-नेर् । प्रवेशनिर्गम: f. the acts of entering and going forth, entrance and exit.

asīñ^{u} असीञ्, see **asyūn^{u}**.

asôp^{u} असोप् । अभक्षितो दन्त: adj. (f. **asöp^{ü} असांपू**), not eaten with the teeth, not gnawed, not masticated.

asar असर् adj. com. gen. immovable ; **sar-asar स़र्-असर**, all that which is movable and immovable, the world, sg. abl. **sara-asara स़र-असर**, Śiv. 624 (in sense of gen.).

āsār आसार । आचार: m. behaviour, observance of custom, rule.

āsörī आसांरी । आचारी, adj. e.g. punctilious in the performance of religious duties (of Brāhmaṇs) ; cf. El. s.v. *átsári Brahman*.

asôr^{u} असोर् । चयनरहित: adj. (f. **asör^{ü} असांर्**), not gathered up in one place ; hence, of food, etc., not sorted out and put on one side, not sifted, not cleaned.

asūr^{u} असूर् । अक्षतयोनि: f. a girl or female animal who has never experienced sexual intercourse, a virgin.

asĕta अश्यत, see **asyot^{u}**.

asīṭ^{ü} असीट्, see **asyūṭ^{u}**.

asoṭ^{u} असट् । अच्छिन्न: adj. (f. **asüṭ^{ü} असूट्**, sg. dat. **asacĕ असच्य**), not cut.

āsāth आसाथ् । मलमूत्रादि m. (sg. dat. **āsātas आसातस**), excrement and urine, sewage, filth ; defilement by contact with these.

asyol^{u} अच्यंल् । बलाद्प्रवेशित: adj. (f. **asĕj^{ü} अच्यंञ्**), not violently entered (of something hollow), not having something else thrust in with violence ; uninjured ; not hurt by internal pressure.

asyūn^{u} अच्यून् । अचेतित: adj. (m. sg. dat. **asīnis असीनिस्**, abl. **asēni असेनि** ; f. sg. nom. **asīñ^{ü} असीञ्**, dat. **asēñĕ असेञ्य**), not recognized by a mark, leaving no mark (of a blow, etc.).

asyot^{u} अच्यत् adj. (voc. **asĕta अच्यत**, f. **asĕs^{ü} अच्यंच्**), without sense, foolish (Śiv. 1757) ; without mind or thought (of the Supreme Deity, conceived as devoid of all qualities) (Śiv. 1592) ; beyond the range of thought, incomprehensible (of God) (Śiv. 1604).

asyūṭ^{u} अच्यूट् । अकुट्टित: adj. (m. sg. dat. **asīṭis असीटिस्**, abl. **asēṭi असेटि** ; f. sg. nom. **asīṭ^{ü} असीट्**, dat. **asēcĕ असेच्य**), not pounded to powder, not reduced to powder (e.g. a lump of salt).

āv 1 आव्, he came, see **yun^{u}**.

āv-bēṭh आव्-बेठ् । आगमनासने f. coming and sitting, sitting down on arrival. **-gav -गव् । अन्यगमागमौ** m. coming and going (always with reference to some person or thing other than the speaker or the subject of the sentence). Cf. K.Pr. 18. **-pāv -पाव् । शीघ्रपात:** m. coming and falling ; an instantaneous fall, hence a sudden death.

āv 2 आव् (m.pl. **ēy एय्** ; f.sg. and pl. **ēyĕ एय**), the suff. of the 3 p.p. of all verbs, see Gr.Gr. 237 ff. The final *e* is dropped before personal terminations.

awa 1 अव, see **ath 1.**

awa 2 अव । अस्तु adv. yes, that's so, so let it be. Cf. K.Pr. 18 (where the word is spelt *awah*) and W. 96. El. spells the word *awah*.

āwöī आवांई (= افواه), f. a rumour, report (Gr.M.).

ōv ओव् or **auv औव्** (m.pl. **ēy एय** ; f.sg. and pl. **ēyĕ एय**), the suffix of the 2 p.p. of all verbs, see Gr.Gr. 108 and 223 ff. The final *e* is dropped before personal terminations, and, in forming the perf. part., before **-mot^{u}**.

öwa आंव, see **yun^{u}**.

uv^{u} उव्, adj. (f. **üv^{ü} अंवू**), a sec. suff. added (like the gen. term. **uk^{u}**) to nouns, and signifying 'composed of'. Thus, from **sŏn स्वन्**, gold, **sŏnuv^{u} स्वनुव्**, made of gold ; see Gr.Gr. 161.

awācĕ अवाच्य, see **awôṭ^{u}**.

awuchĕ अवुछ, see **awuṭh^{u}**.

awuch^{u} अवुछ । **विना परीक्षणम्** adv. without seeing, without inspecting, without examination.

awad अवद् । **काल:** f. (sg. dat. **awüz^{u} अवंज़**), a limited time, period; space of time allotted for any purpose.

avĕd अव्यद् । **अविधि:** f. (sg. dat. **avĕz^{u} अव्यंज़**), acting against rule, doing a thing the wrong way.

avĕz^{u}-kin^{i} अव्यंज़-किनि । **अविधिना** adv. in a wrong way. **-sūty -मूंत्य** । **विरुद्धनियमेन** adv. id.

avḍāl अवड्डाल् । **उपेक्षणम्** m. indifference, neglect, disregard; disrespectful abandonment of one worthy of respect, etc.

avĕḍ^{o}r^{u} अव्यड्ड्र् । **अविरुद्ध: अशिथिल:** adj. (f. **avĕḍ^{u}r^{u} अव्यड्ड्रु**), not loose, not slack; unopposed, unhindered.

avidyā अविद्या f. want of knowledge, ignorance (Śiv. 13, 1524, 1816).

awagahan अवगहन् । **पौन:पुन्येनाभ्यास:** m. repeated practice of any science, art, action, or the like.

awagŏn अवग्यन् । **दोष:** m. a fault, a bad quality (in an animate being or a thing).

auwah, see **awa 2.**

āwāhan आवाहन् m. calling, summoning, inviting (Śiv. 71, 77, 78, 87).

awüj^{u} अवंज़, see **awol^{u}.**

övij^{u} आंविज़, see **övyul^{u}.**

övijyār आंविज्यार । **अतिकोमलत्वम्** m. extreme softness (of things). Cf. **öy^{i}jyār.**

avĕkth अव्यक्थ adj. e.g. unmanifest, indiscrete, imperceptible (Śiv. 1752, of God).

āwel, see **övyul^{u}.**

awol^{u} अवंल् । **अवेष्टित:** adj. (f. **awüj^{u} अवंज़**), not surrounded, in the sense of not covered, not wrapped up (in cloth), not wound round (with string), not clothed.

auwal, see **awwal.**

āwalun आवलुन्, or **āwalun^{u} आवलुनु** । **आवर्त:** m. (sg. dat. **āwalanas आवलनस्**), a whirlpool (Śiv. 1023, 1488, 1755, 1840).

awol^{u}-sawul^{u} अवंल्-सवुलु । **पथ्यापथ्यम्** m. food which is partly wholesome and partly unwholesome.

awamān अवमान् । **अवमानना** m. disrespect.

awon^{u} अवंनु । **विना कथनम्** adv. without speaking, without saying beforehand, without giving previous notice.

awūn^{u} अवूनु । **अकृतवयन:** adj. (m. sg. abl. **awōni अवोनि**; f. sg. nom. **awūñ^{u} अवूञ्**, dat. **awōñĕ अवोञ**), not woven, not yet woven (of a cloth); (of a string bed) not having the string network completely woven.

avināsh अविनाश् m. non-destruction, salvation (Śiv. 170); N. of Śiva, voc. **avināshĕ अविनाश्**, or **avināshō अविनाशो** (Śiv. 157, 1052, 1269).

avinöshī अविनाशी m. N. of Śiva, the Imperishable (Śiv. 694).

avĕnz^{u} अव्यंज़, see **avyond^{u}.**

awañ अवञ, f. a prim. suff. added to verbal roots, to signify the wages for doing anything, as in **lōnawañ लोनवञ्**, the wages of reaping. If the root ends in a vowel, the suff. takes the form **wawañ ववञ्**, as in **diwawañ द्विववञ्**, the wages of giving (see Gr.Gr. 129).

awāra अवार । **दुर्गत:** adj. e.g. wretched, in misery (owing to disease, grief, pain, or poverty) (YZ. 60, 279, Śiv. 129). **-bal -बल्** m. presents given by friends and relatives to a boy's father at the ceremony when the protection of the boy by the sixty-four deities is invoked (L. 260).

awur^{u} अवुर । **अनुम्फित:** adj. (f. **awur^{u} अवुरु**), not strung (as a necklace of pearls).

āwür^{u} 1 आवंरु । **आवृति:** f. (for 2 see **āwarun**), covering; encompassing, surrounding; surrounding a person in a hostile manner. **-pāwür^{u} -पावंरु** । **परित आवरणम्** f. surrounding a person, e.g. for his protection, or to prevent his escaping.

āwaran आवरन् । **आवृति:** f. surrounding.

āwarun आवरुन् । **आवरणम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **āwor^{u} आवंर**), to cover, to envelope; to obstruct; to pervade, to surround, encompass; to take possession of (K.Pr. 54, 111).

āwor^{u} आवंर । **आवृत:** adj. (f. **āwür^{u} 2 आवंरु**), 1 p.p. covered, enveloped, etc., as above; busily engaged (in anything). **-mot^{u} -मंतु** । **आवृत:** perf. part. (f. **āwür^{u}-müs^{u} आवंरु-मंचु**), id.

āwarĕñ आवर्यञ् । **चिता** f. a funeral pyre; cf. K.Pr. 22.

āwarĕñĕ-bal आवर्यञ-बल् । **श्मशानम्**, a burning *ghāt*, a place on a river-bank where dead bodies are burnt. **-mǫ̈nḍ^{u} -मंडु** । **श्मशानस्थानकाष्ठविशेष:** m. logs of wood for a funeral pyre.

āwarĕr आवर्यर् । **आवृतता, तत्परता** m. the state of being encompassed, being much occupied in any business, intense application to any work.

āwarāwun आवरावुन् । **आवृतीकरणम्** conj. (1 p.p. **āwarôw^{u} आवरोवु**), i.q. **āwarun,** q.v.

awash अवश् । **अवश्यम्** adj. e.g. important, necessary; necessary, needed, wanting; adv. of necessity, necessarily, certainly (Gr.M.). **-pöṭh^{i} -पॉठि** । **अवश्यप्रकारेण, अत्यावश्यकम्** adv. with same meaning as the preceding.

övish आंविश् । **प्रवेश:** f. entrance (of a supernatural being into the body), possession, demoniacal possession, inspiration (Śiv. 1649); i.q. **āwaṭh.**

awashĕkh अवश्खे adj. e.g. (as subst. m. sg. dat. **awashĕkas अवश्खस्**), necessary, needful, urgent (Gr.M.).

awashĕkatā अवश्यकता f. need, necessity, urgency, importance (Gr.M.).

övishĕlad आविशलद् । भूताद्याविष्ट: adj. e.g. possessed by a supernatural being or demon, inspired.

awushon^{u} अवुषंनु । अनुष्ण: adj. (f. **awushün^{ü} अवुषंञ्**), not hot, no longer hot, cooled.

avishwösī अविश्वासी adj. e.g. mistrustful, suspicious, **—banun —बनुन्**, to feel mistrust (Gr.M.).

āwasan आवसन् । विशीर्णता f. crumbling to pieces, decay.

āwasun आवसुन् । विशीर्णत्वम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. **āwasyōv आवस्योव**), to crumble to pieces, to be decayed, worn out. **āwasyō-mot^{u} आवस्यो-मंतु । विशीर्ण:** perf. part. (f. **āwasyē-müs^{ü} आवस्ये-मंचू**), decayed, worn out, crumbling to pieces.

awasar अवसर् m. an opportunity (Gr.M.).

awasthā अवस्था f. state, condition, circumstances, one of the four stages of life through which a man passes (childhood, youth, manhood, and old age) (Śiv. 515), or of the four conditions of the soul (waking, dreaming, sound sleep, and final beatitude) (Śiv. 1529). **bālaka-awasthā,** the condition of a child, the simple nature of a child (Śiv. 887, 1379), dat. in the condition of a child, (coming to God) as a little child (Śiv. 1379).

awôt^{u} अवोतु । अप्राप्त: adj. (f. **awös^{ü} अवांचू**), not arrived, not yet arrived; not yet come to pass; not yet come to perfection.

awôṭ^{u} अवोटु । असंधापित: adj. (f. **awöṭ^{ü} अवांट्रू**, sg. dat. **awācĕ अवाच्य**), not joined, not united (e.g. pieces of cloth, or the component parts of a metal vessel).

āwaṭh or **āvēṭh आवठ्, आवेठ् । आवेश:** f. (sg. dat. **āwaṭhi आवठि, avēṭhi आवेठि**), entrance (of a supernatural being into a person), demoniacal possession, inspiration, i.q. **övish.**

awuṭh^{u} अवुटु । अवेष्टित: adj. (f. **awuṭh^{ü} अवुट्रू**, sg. dat. **awuchĕ अवुच्य**), not twisted together (of the strands of a rope).

awŏthor^{u} अव्रथंत् । अनवमार्जित: adj. (f. **-thür^{ü} -थंच्**), not wiped clean or dry.

awatār अवतार् । अवतार: m. the **avatār** or incarnation of a Hindū god, i.q. **autār** or **ōtār** (Śiv. 11, 58, 851, 854, 862). **—dārun —दारुन** (Śiv. 1238, 1739), or **—hyon^{u} —ह्यंनु** (Śiv. 1384), m.inf. to take an incarnation, to become incarnate.

awös^{ü} अवांचू, see **awôt^{u}.**

avĕshon^{u} अव्यछंनु । अविवृत: adj. (v. **avĕshün^{ü} अव्यछंञ्**), not separated, not teased out, not carded (of wool, or the like).

avĕsār अव्यसार् or **avisār अविसार्** m. want of consideration, heedlessness, inattention (Śiv. 1111, 1530).

avisör^{i} अविसारि । विचारहीन: adj. (f. **avisör^{ü} अविसारुच्**, as if from the next), void of consideration, heedless.

avisôr^{u} अविसोरु । अविचारेण adv. without consideration, heedless.

awov^{u} अवंवु । अनुप्त: adj. (f. **awüv^{ü} अवंवू**), unsown, not sown (of seed, or of a field); coming up unsown, self-propagated (of weeds or wild plants).

awwal أول adj. e.g. first, prior, foremost; best, excellent (El., who spells the word *awwal*).

away अवय्, see **ath 1.**

av^{u}y अवूय् the form which the term. **au औ** of the ag. and abl. pl. takes when emph. **y य्** is added; as in **guryav^{ü}y गुर्यवूय्** from **guryau गुर्यौ** (see Gr.Gr. 93).

avyod^{u} अव्यंदु । अविदित: adj. (f. **avĕz^{u} अव्यंज्रू**), not known, not recognized, unknown.

övyul^{u} आंव्युलु । अतिकोमल: adj. (f. **övij^{ü} आंविज्रू**), very soft (of things), delicate, thin. **pōshi khŏta övyul^{u},** more delicate than a flower (K.Pr. 88, where the word is spelt *áwel*). Cf. **öy^{i}l^{u}.**

avyond^{u} अव्यन्दु । अनाचरित: adj. (f. **avĕnz^{ü} अव्यंज्रू**), not honoured, not revered; despised, not appreciated, used carelessly; not accepted, not obeyed; not thought about.

āwāz آواز f. sound, noise, voice.

avĕz^{u} अव्यंज्रू, see **avĕd** and **avyod^{u}.**

awoz^{u} अवंज्रु । अशब्द: adj. (f. **awüz^{ü} अवंज्रू**), without sound, mute; (of a musical instrument) not played upon, not sounded; not capable of producing a sound (owing to some imperfection). **awozu-y अवंज्रुय् । स्वनहीन एव** adv. only mutely, entirely silently (of a musical instrument).

ay 1 अय् the interrogative suffix (see **a 3, ā 1, ay**).

ay 2 अय् or **ai ऐ** conjunct., if (Śiv. 165, 634), usually appended to the subject of the sentence, as in **bŏ-y (bŏh + ay) karahö बुय् करहां**, if I had made. With the past cond. **hay हय्** may be used instead, as in **tim-hay karahön तिम्-हय् करहान्**, if they had made. Its negative is **nay नय्**, as in **tim-nay karahön तिम्-नय् करहान्**, if they had not made; **su-nay (suh + nay) karihē सुनय् करिहे**, if he had not made (Gr.Gr. 257).

ay 3 अय् pron. suff. of 2nd pers. sg. dat., and also of the acc. when the verb to which it is attached is in the 3rd person. When joined to a form ending in a vowel the initial *a* is elided. Examples are: **chus-ay karān छुसय् कराव्**, I make for thee; **kari-y करिय्**, he will make for thee, or he will make thee (see Gr.Gr. 184).

ay 4 अय् f. prim. suff. forming abstract nouns, as in **wakhan-ay वखनय्**, telling, from **wakhanun वखनुन्**, to tell (Gr.Gr. 128).

ay 5 अय् f. a sec. suff. used in the case of the word **lūk-ay लूकय्**, a crowd of people, from **lūk(h) लूख्**, people (Gr.Gr. 152).

āy 1 आय्, they (masc.) came, and **āyĕ 1 आय**, she came or they (f.) came, see **yun**[u].

āy 2 आय् । आयुः m. (sg. dat. **āyĕs 1 आयस्**, abl. **āyĕ 2 आय**), life, age, long life, the allotted term of life, esp. a healthy long life (Śiv. 1209). In Śiv. 1480 there is a pun on the dat. of this word and on **āyĕs 2**, q.v.

āyĕ-dor[u] **आय-दॅर् । दृढायुः** adj. (f. **-dür**[u] **-दॅर्**), long-lived; of a healthy constitution. **-grāyĕ -ग्राय । पतनभयदाः शरीरकम्पभेदाः** f.pl. tremor or tottering with a tendency to fall (esp. of the weakness of convalescence). **-gĕv -ग्यव् । आयुर्वृद्धिकारि घृतम्** m. long-life *ghi*, the *ghi*, or clarified butter, which remains over and above after certain sacrificial ceremonies, and with which the head of the boy for whose benefit the sacrifice is performed is anointed. It is a Hindū custom and is supposed to confer long life. **—pyon**[u] **—प्यॅन् । आयुर्ज्ञापनम्** m. to ascertain the prospects of a child's length of life by means of a horoscope, birth-marks, or the like. **-sost**[u] **-संस्त् । आयुष्मान्** adj. (f. **-süsh**[u] **-संश्**), possessing life, long-lived; esp. used in blessings. **-sôw**[u] **-सोव् । आयुराढ्यः** adj. (f. **-söw**[u] **-सॉव्**), long-lived, destined to live long, healthy. **-tan -तन् । स्वातंत्र्यम्** m. independence, freedom (u.w. vbs. signifying granting, etc.). **-zyūṭh**[u] **-ज़्यूठ् । दीर्घायुः** m. (m. sg. dat. **-zīṭhis -ज़ीठिस्**, abl. **-zēṭhi -ज़ेठि**; f. sg. nom. **-zīṭh**[u] **-ज़ीठ्**, dat. **-zēchĕ -ज़ेच्छ**), long-lived.

āyĕs-tān आयस्-तान् । ब्रह्मरंध्रम् m. the cavity supposed to be in the skull through which the soul leaves the body at the time of death; the upper part of the skull, the anterior fontanelle (El.).

āyĕ 3 आय । स्वेच्छानुरूपं स्थापनम् m. setting anything as one would wish it, arranging according to one's wish. **-dār -दार् । सुग्रहः** adj. e.g. easy or ready to be grasped (of the position of a weapon, etc.). **—karun —करुन् । शस्त्रीकरणम्** m.inf. to hold straight, to hold a sword, staff, etc., ready for the hand; to hold a gun straight, ready to fire at the mark. Cf. **āyĕwun.**

ōy ओय्, he came for thee (**āv** + **ay**), see **yun**[u] (Gr.Gr. 241).

öy आंय्, they came for thee (**āy** + **ay**), see **yun**[u] (Gr.Gr. 241).

āyŏd आयुद् । आयुधम् m. a weapon.

ayōdyā अयोद्या or **अयोध्या** f. the town of Ayōdhyā or Oudh (Śiv. 865, 1420, 1413). **-nāth -नाथ्**, the Lord of Ayōdhyā, Rāma-candra, the famous hero and incarnation of Viṣṇu.

ayōgĕtā अयोग्यता f. unsuitableness; disagreement (between persons) (Gr.M.).

ayōgy अयोग्य adj. e.g. unfit, improper, unbecoming (Gr.M.).

öy[i]**j**[u] **आंयिज्**, see **öy**[i]**l**[u].

öy[i]**jyār आंयिज्यार् । अतिकोमलत्वम्** m. softness, delicacy (of anything animate or inanimate); cf. **övijyār.**

āyĕkh आयख्, she came to them, and **āyōkh आयोख्**, he came to them, see **yun**[u].

ayāl अयाल् عيال **। कुटुम्बम्** m. family, children, household. **-bār -बार्** (=عيالدار) **। अतिकुटुम्बपोषकः** adj. e.g. having a family, possessing a large family or household (Gr.M.).

öy[i]**l**[u] **आंयिल् । असारः** adj. (f. **öy**[i]**j**[u] **आंयिज्**), very soft, very delicate, easily broken, slender, very weak (of persons or things); cf. **övyul**[u].

ayĕn अयन् । अयनं (दक्षिणोत्तरात्मकम्), m. the sun's course from one solstice to another.

āyĕnda آیندہ m. the future, futurity (Gr.M.).

öyināh आंयिनाह् m. (Śiv. 500), i.q. **aina** with suff. **āh** of indef. art.

āyir[u] **आयिर् । शबरः** m. (sg. dat. **āyĕris आयरिस्**), a forest hunter (usually Musalmān); cf. **āyĕr-hönz**[u]. In Śiv. 1471 the word is used to indicate the low-caste forest Bhīl hunter who befriended Rāma-candra.

āyurbal आयुर्बल । आयुर्बलम् m. force of life, long life (used in blessings).

āyurdā आयुर्दा । आयुर्गणनम् m. the calculation of life, in a horoscope, etc.

āyĕr-hönz[u] **आयर्-हांज़् । व्याधः, कैवर्तः** m. (f. **-hānzañ -हाज़ञ्**), one who is both a hunter and a boatman, a boatman who lives by fishing and catching animals; gen. a forest man who lives by hunting; cf. **āyir**[u].

āyĕs 1 आयस्, -tān -तान्, see **āy 2.**

āyĕs 2 आयस्, I (f.) came, Śiv. 86, 1180 (with pun on **āyĕs 1**, dat. sg of **āy 2**), see **yun**[u].

āyot[u] **आयॅत् । आयत्तः** adj. (f. **āyüt**[u] **आयॅत्**), dependent on, at the disposal of; subject to, obedient to **pāna-āyot**[u], self-dependent, independent (Gr.M.).

ayŏth अयुथ् । अयुतम् card. e.g. (sg. dat. **ayŏtas अयुतस्**), ten thousand, a myriad.

öyith आंयिथ् । सूर्यः m. (sg. dat. **öyitas आंयितस्**), the sun (esp. in old language), used nowadays as a proper N. (El. *āyût*).

āyĕtan आयतन् f. a resting-place, support, seat, abode; used in compounds such as **athi-āyĕtan**, see under **atha.**

ayŏtyumᵘ अयुत्युमु ord. (f. **ayŏtimᵘ अयुतिमू**), ten-thousandth (Gr.Gr. 80).

āyüṣᵘ आयंचू, see **āyotᵘ**.

āyĕṣār आयस़ार् । **आयत्तता** m. dependence, subjection.

āyōv आयोव, he came, see **yunᵘ**.

āyĕwam आयवम्, you came to me, see **yunᵘ**.

āyĕwan आयवन् । **लक्ष्योकरणम्** f. the action of aiming.

āyĕwun आयवुन् । **ऋज्वीकरणम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **āyowᵘ आयंवु**), to aim straight at anything, to aim.

āyēy आयेय्, they (m.) came. **āyēyĕ आयेय**, she came or they (f.) came, see **yunᵘ**.

az 1 अज़् । **अद्य** adv. to-day (Śiv. 1105); now, at the present time (Śiv. 1287). **-kāl -काल्** । **संप्रति** m. to-day and to-morrow, nowadays (Hindī *āj-kal*) (as a noun). **-kāli -कालि** । **संप्रति** adv. nowadays (as an adv.). **-kölⁱ -कालि** । **आधुनिके काले** adv. id. **-kālāh -कालाह्** । **अद्यतनमात्रमेककालिकभोजनम्** adv. to-day one time, only once to-day, doing a thing to-day only once (of eating, taking medicine, etc.). **-kani -कनि** । **अद्य प्रायः** adv. perhaps to-day, about to-day. **-kanĕn -कन्यन्** । **प्रायोऽद्यतने काले** adv. id. **-pĕṭha -पठ**, **-pĕṭhan -पठन्** । **अद्य प्रभृति** adv. from the present day or henceforth. **—rātas —रातस्** adv. from to-day, **—subʰan —सुबहन्**, adv. as a adv. to-night (Gr.M.). **—shāmas —शामस्** adv. this morning (Gr.M.). **-tām** or **-tāmᵘ -ताम्** adv. this evening (Gr.M.). **-tām** to to-day, up to perf. **-th -तामथ्** । **अद्यतनकालं तावत्** adv. up to now, still, yet. **-tāñ -ताञ्** (Śiv. 738, awācĕ ... 7, 1829), or **-tāñĕth -ताञथ्** । **अद्य यावत्** cloth, o

āwaṭʰ a-bodᵘ अव़-बंदु । **सांप्रतिको महापुरुषः** adj. (f. **āwaḍᵘ -बंडू**, sg. dat. **-bajĕ -बज्य**), great of to-day, a *nouveau riche*, an upstart. **-bajĕr -बज्यर्** । **अद्यतनं महत्त्वम्** m. greatness of to-day, the condition of an upstart. **-wôtᵘ -वोतु** । **अद्य प्राप्तः** adj. (f. **-wötᵘ -वांचू**), arrived to-day; having acquired complete knowledge to-day; fixed for and occurring to-day.

azⁱ अज़ि । **अद्यैव** adv. even to-day, on this very day. **-kāli -कालि** or **-kölⁱ -कालि** । **संप्रत्येव** adv. even nowadays, in these very days. **-pĕṭha -पठ** from even to-day, from this very day, henceforth (Gr.M.). **-tām -ताम्** or **-tāmath -तामथ्**, or **-tāñ -ताञ्** or **-tāñĕth -ताञथ्** । **अद्यैव तावत्** adv. up to this very day, even still.

azyukᵘ अज़्युकु । **अद्यतनः** adj. (m. sg. dat. **azⁱkis अज़िकिस्** and so on; f. sg. nom. **azicᵘ अज़िचू**), of or belonging to to-day. **azⁱki-pĕṭha अज़िकि-पठ** । **अद्य प्रभृति** adv. from to-day, henceforth. **azⁱkis अज़िकिस्** । **अद्य याम** adv. m. sg. dat. to-day then (Hindī *āj tō*).

az 2 अज़ ز prep. from (Śiv. 650), where it governs the nom.

öz आंज़ f. a sec. suff. used to form abstract nouns from substantives; e.g. **chānöz छानांज़** the condition of a carpenter (**chān छान्**) (see Gr.Gr. 143).

ozᵘ आंजु m. N. of a certain bird of Kashmīr (El., who spells it *auz*).

azāb عذاب m. punishment, chastisement (K.Pr. 75); pain, torment (Gr.M.); torture, tyranny (L. 464).

aza-bābuⁿ-trāg अज़-बाबुन्-ट्राग । **प्रदेशनामेदम्** m. N. of a quarter of Śrīnagar on the east bank of the River Vĕṭh (Jihlam), below the *Zaina Kadal*, in which is situated the well-known Mahārāj Ganj market.

azicᵘ अज़िचू, see **az 1.**

āzād آزاد adj. e.g. free, unfettered.

azôgu-y अज़ोगुय् । **प्रतिजागरणं विनैव** adv. without being the least bit watchful, without looking out for or expecting at all, quite unexpectedly (u.w. vbs. of getting, etc.).

az-had अज़्-हद् ازحد adj. e.g. infinite, immeasurable, beyond expression (Śiv. 633).

azöjᵘ अज़ांजू, see **azôlᵘ**.

azal 1 अज़ल ازل m. eternity, abl. with emph. **azalay,** [illegible] from eternity (Śiv. [illegible]), fate, destiny (YZ. 216).

azal 2 अज़ल (=اجل) । **भाग्यम्** m. [illegible] delicate, **-pĕth -पथ्** । **सुभङ्गस्वभावः** adj. e.g. soft, easily broken, easily torn asunder.

azᵃl (? عزل), used in the following: **—karun —करुन्** । **दायतो निष्कासनम्** m.inf. to deprive a person of his share in the joint family property, to disinherit. **—korᵘ-motᵘ —कर्-मंतु** । **द्रव्यभागान्निष्कासितः** perf. part. (f. **—kürᵘ-müṣᵘ —कर्-मंचू**), disinherited.

azôlᵘ अज़ोलु । **अदाहितः** adj. (f. **azöjᵘ अज़ांजू**), not burnt, not set on fire, not consumed (esp. of wood, etc.).

azāmil अज़ामिल् m. the N. of a certain brāhman, in Sanskrit Ajāmila, who was very wicked and whose soul was saved at the point of death by the grace of Viṣṇu (Śiv. 1331).

azmöish آزمائش f. temptation (El.).

azamath عظمت f. (sg. dat. **azamüṣᵘ अज़मंचू**), greatness, aggrandizement (K.Pr. 107).

azmāwun अज़्मावुन् । **अभ्यासः, परीक्षणं च** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **azmôwᵘ अज़्मोवु**), to try, prove, test (Śiv. 530); to practise (a handicraft); to practise (wrestling, fighting, etc.), to try conclusions with; to try, to tempt (El.).

azmôwᵘ-motᵘ अज़्मोवु-मंतु । **अभ्यासेन वशीकृतः** perf. part. (f. **azmöwᵘ-müṣᵘ अज़्मांवु-मंचू**), tried, tested; mastered (by practice, etc.); clever (El.).

azān اذان f. the notification or announcement of prayer and of the time thereof; the call to prayer (usually chanted from the turret of a mosque). It is whispered by a priest into the ear of a newly born child (L. 270). A Musalmān word.

azônᵘ अज़ोनु । अज्ञातः, अपरिचितश्च adj. (f. **azönᵘ अज़ांऽनू**), unknown; unrecognized; ignorant, without knowledge; a foreigner. **azān-pöṭhᵘ अज़ान्-पांठि** । अज्ञातप्रकारेण adv. in an unknown way or manner, unexpectedly (u.w. vbs. of meeting, etc.).

azīñᵘ अज़ीञ्नू, see **azyūnᵘ**.

azapā अज़पा f. a certain *mantra* or mystic formula, which is not uttered, but which consists only in a number of inhalations and exhalations (Śiv. 104, 983, 1426, 1489, 1512, 1689, 1789, 1847, 1881).

azar अज़र् adj. e.g. not subject to old age, undecaying, immortal, N. of Śiva (Śiv. 935, 1586).

azār अज़ार् آزار । प्रसवपीडा m. trouble, affliction, esp. the pangs of a woman in childbirth.

auzār اوزار, decl. 1, an implement, machine (Gr.M.).

ōzar ओज़र् । वमनम् m. vomiting.

ozur अंज़ुर عذر m. an apology, excuse; a defence in a law case (Gr.M.). Another form of **wŏzr**, q.v.

özᵃran आंज़्रन् । तत्परता f. bearing in mind, attentive consideration; esp. jealous thoughts, envy. **-gözᵃran -गांज़्रन्** । ईर्ष्यया गणनम् f. jealously counting and recounting another's possessions or family of children, envy.

özᵃrun आंज़्रुन् । न्यायमध्यागमनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **özᵒrᵘ आंज़्रु**), to bear in mind, attentively consider; to be jealous of, to envy; to interfere in a discussion or dispute. **-gözᵃrun -गांज़्रुन्** । अन्यव्यवहारादिमध्यपातः m. inf. to jealously count and recount another's good fortune; to intervene in a discussion and give, as it were, a judicial opinion regarding it.

azarawun अज़रवुन् । परोत्कर्षस्य असहनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **azarowᵘ अज़रवु**), to jealously regard another's good fortune, to be jealous of, to envy.

azarawunᵘ अज़रवुनु । असहनस्वभावः adj. (f. **azarawüñᵘ अज़रवंऽनू**), of a jealous disposition, envious.

ạzᵃrawun अंज़्रवुन् । परोत्कर्षासहिष्णुता conj. 1 (1 p.p. **ạzᵃrowᵘ अंज़्रवु**), i.q. **azarawun**, q.v.

ạzᵃrawunᵘ अंज़्रवुनु । असहिष्णुः adj. (f. **ạzᵃrawüñᵘ अंज़्रवंऽनू**), i.q. **azarawunᵘ**, q.v.

ạzᵃrawañĕr अंज़्रवञर् । असहनशीलत्वम् m. inability to bear another's success, a jealous disposition, jealousness, enviousness.

azôwᵘ अज़ोवु । अपरिणतं (दुग्धादि) adj. (f. **azöwᵘ अज़ांऽवू**), not coagulated, not curdled (of milk, etc.).

azyukᵘ अज़्युकु, see **az 1.**

azyūnᵘ अज़्यूनु । अजितः adj. (f. **azīñᵘ अज़ीञ्नू**), not conquered; unconquerable; obtained without the necessity of conquering or subjugating.

azīz عزيز adj. e.g. a beloved (*YZ.* 28, 250).

b ब ب. The first consonant of the Kāshmīrī alphabet, the twenty-third (or, if we count **ṣ, ṣh,** and **z,** the twenty-sixth) consonant when written in the Śāradā or Nāgarī character, and the second consonant when written in the Perso-Arabic character. It has the sound of the letter *b* in English.

The Sanskrit aspirate sonant **bha भ** does not exist as a pronounced sound in Kāshmīrī. When a Hindī or Sanskrit word containing this letter also occurs in Kāshmīrī, the **bh भ्** is represented by **b ब्**. Thus, the Sanskrit **bhavati भवति**, he becomes, is represented in Kāshmīrī by **bŏvi ब्वि**. In the case of words borrowed directly from Sanskrit, the **bh भ्** is often, but not always, retained in writing in the Śāradā or Nāgarī character. Thus, the Sanskrit word **Bhagavān भगवान्**, a name of the Deity, appears in Kāshmīrī written in these characters both as **भगवान्** and as **बगवान्**, but the pronunciation is always **bagawān.** Similarly, the Sanskrit word **bhakti भक्ति**, faith, becomes in Kāshmīrī **bákt**^{i} **बक्ति** and other related forms, although occasionally spelt **भक्ति**.

In the present work, whether a word is spelt in the Nāgarī character with **भ्** or with **ब्**, that letter will always be transliterated **b,** and hence words found in any native book spelt with **भ्** should be looked up, in the English order, under **b.** Thus, **भगवान्** will be found, in alphabetical order, under **bagawān.** As a rule, spellings with **भ्** will not be indicated in this Dictionary, even in the Nāgarī character. The principal exception to this rule will be found in the case of proper names, in which it is most usual to preserve the **भ्** in native writing. Thus, the Sanskrit proper name **Bhairava भैरव**, a name of Śiva, will be shown in this Dictionary as **bairav बै(भै)रव्**.

ba ب, the Persian inseparable prep., with, by, for, from, in, etc. As in **bakār** بکار, for use, serviceable. Cf. W. 99.

bā 1 با, the Persian prep., with, by, possessed of, as in **bā-adab,** with politeness, politely. Cf. W. 99.

bā 2 बा, an interjectional suff. used in addressing males. It means literally 'brother!', and is employed as follows:—**hē nārān bā,** O Nārān, in addressing a priest, a person of the middle class or a servant. If he is old, **hata-sö-hē . . . bā** or **hata-bā-hē . . . bā** is used. If a woman addresses a man or a woman respectfully she says **hata-bā . . . bā,** or if addressing a familiar or junior, **hata-bā . . . au** or **hata-bā . . . a,** or when addressing persons by their proper names only, **hata-bā . . . a-bāyĕ** or **hata-bā . . . a-bāyau.** Other words are often prefixed, as in **ada-bā** (v. **ada**), **āhan-bā** (v. **āhan**), and **na-bā,** No, sir. Cf. Gr.Gr. 99 ff., W. 101, and L. 279. For examples of its use see K.Pr. 49, 232; Śiv. 1244.

bāī 1 बाइ्, see **bāy.**

bāī 2, m. a treaty (El.).

bāū, m. the forearm (El.).

bē 1 or **bĕ बे** or **ब्य**, بے, the Persian privative particle, prefixed to other words, as in **bē-adab,** without politeness, insolent. It is equivalent in meaning to the Kāshmīrī suff. **rost**^{u} (q.v.). Although a Persian prefix it is also commonly employed, usually under the form **bĕ ब्य**, with non-Persian words, as in **bĕ-bayĕ,** fearless. For words commencing with this prefix see s.vv. It is often used as a mere preposition, governing another noun, and meaning 'without', as in **yilm bē bahs,** knowledge without argument (K.Pr. 216). Similarly, adverbial phrases, such as **bē sabab,** without cause, causelessly.

bē 2 بے, the name of the second letter of the Persian alphabet. **Alif-bē** = a b c, the alphabet.

bi बि, pron. adj. other, another. This word is not used alone, but forms the base of the declension of **byākh** (**bi + akh**), q.v. Its dat. sg. **bĕyĕ** or **biyĕ** (q.v. s.v.) is used as an adv. or conjnct. meaning 'moreover', 'and', 'also'.

bō, bū 1, bōē, or **būe** بو, بوے f. odour, scent, fragrance (YZ. 9, 32; K.Pr. 89).

bô 1 or **bū 2,** a poetical form of **bŏh,** q.v. (El.).

ḅô 2, m. a habit (El.).

boī, bōi, etc. These are common spellings in the Roman character of the word **bôy**^{u}, a brother, q.v. (e.g. K.Pr. 34, 130; W. 18); similarly, **bŏi** or **bôi** for the nom. plur. **bŏy**^{i}.

bab 1 बब् । **पिता** m. a father (cf. K.Pr. 1, 43, 156, 165, 255; Śiv. 435, 1526, 1790), grandfather, or other ancestor. **-wŏhav -ब्वहव्** । **पित्राक्रोश:** m. vulgar abuse or imprecations uttered against a person's father.

baba-dag बब-दग् । **पितृशोक:** f. grief for the death of a father. **-dag pĕñu -दग् प्यंजू** । **पितृमरणापात:** f.inf. the falling of grief for a father's death, a father's death (and the consequent grief) to occur. **-dagal -दगल्** । **अनुभूतपितृशोक:** adj. e.g. suffering grief for such a cause. **-hasar -हसर्** । **पितृहीनतादोष:** m. the want of a father, the disadvantage experienced by a bride or bridegroom not having a father alive. **-ponu -पंनु** । **पितृमरणदु:खम्** m. sorrow occasioned by a father's death. **-rostu -रंस्तु** । **मृतपितृक:** adj. (f. **-rüshu -रंछू**), wanting a father, one whose father is dead, esp. one who is not yet grown up, and whose father has long been dead. **-sāvĕr -साव्यर्** । **पितृमहाऽत्यम्** m. a father's prosperity; comfort and luxury provided by one's father who is still alive. **-sāway -सावय्** । **पितृसमृद्धि:** m. id. **-tônu -तोनु** । **पितृवदाचरणम्** m. fatherhood; acting like a father to another's child. **-yĕtīm -यतीम्** । **मृतपितृक:** adj. e.g. one whose father died leaving him or her a child; a fatherless child, a helpless orphan with no one to supply the place of a father.

bab 2 बब् । **स्तन:** f. the nipple, pap, or breast of human beings, esp. of women (Śiv. 1371); the udder or dugs of an animal. **—diñu —दिञू** । **स्तन्यपायनम्** f.inf. to give the breast, to apply a child (esp. a crying child) to the breast, to give suck. **—hĕñu —ह्यंजू** । **स्तन्यपानप्रवृत्ति:** f.inf. to take the breast (esp. of a newly-born child), to suck the paps.

baba-könu बब-कोंजू । **नीरन्ध्रस्तना** f. a woman or female beast suffering from obstruction of the flow of milk. **-kāñĕr -काञ्यर्** । **स्तननाडीनिरोधविकार:** m. a certain disease, obstruction of the flow of milk from the paps. **-koru -कोर्** । **स्तनमण्डलम** m. the breast-orb. **-wāy -वाय्** । **स्तनव्यथा** m. a severe pain in a woman's bosom; caused by disease, or as a consequence of the unsatisfied longing of a pregnant woman.

babi-tal hyonu बबि-तल् ह्यंनु । **स्तन्यपायनम** m.inf. to put to the pap, to give the pap to a suckling child. **-tuluku -तलुकु** । **स्तनंधयबालक:** adj. (f. **-talücu -तलंचू**), one who is close to the pap; hence a suckling child; also applied to very fresh milk immediately after it has been drawn from the udder, or (in the fem.) to the stream of milk as it issues from the udder. **-tyondu -त्योंदु** । **चूचुकम्** m. the nipple of the breast of a human being or beast.

bāb 1 باب m. a chapter, section, division of a book (El.).

bāb 2 बाब् m. a father (El.). Cf. **bab 1.**

bāba बाब بابا । **वृद्ध:, पित्राद्रि:** m. a father (esp. in his old age) (cf. K.Pr. 22; YZ. 79, 93, 126, 456), grandfather; old man, sir, sire (respectfully), the head of an order of monks called Calendars (*Qalandar*). Used principally by Musalmāns in this sense, but also, generally, by Hindus in reference to a religious ascetic; hence, a respectful title given to any pious Musalmān, as in *Hāji Bāba*, O Hājī, sir (K.Pr. 74). **-zī -ज़ी** । **भिक्षुवृत्ति:** m. a respectful form of address to a religious ascetic, Hindū (Śiv. 555) or Musalmān. Also used as a term of endearing address to children.

bābū बाबू m. a gentleman of good family, esp. an immigrant from India. In this sense it has a gen. **bābyunu**. Generally used as a prefix equivalent to our 'esq.', and as such is not declined (Gr.M.). Cf. **bābañ.**

bĕb ब्यब् । **वस्त्रावृतान्तरभाग:** f. the inside of a garment in front of the body, the inner fold of the breast of a garment; the inside breast of the long gown worn by Kashmīris (K.Pr. 23, 29) used as a kind of pocket. The word is often used to signify generally the space between the body and the clothes.

bĕbi hyonu ब्यबि ह्यंनु । **वस्त्रान्तर्गूहनम्** m.inf. to take into the bosom of one's dress; to take a child to one's bosom, inside one's dress, to warm it, or to console it. **-nār -न्यार्** m. fire in one's bosom. "Kashmīris whilst squatting on the ground in the winter time place their (portable stoves or) *kāngars* under their long cloak next their skin. Give a Kashmīrī his *kāngar* and he is perfectly happy. Hence the words **bĕbi-nār** come to mean without care" (K.Pr. 125). In the following it means exactly the reverse, fire in one's bosom being equivalent to discomfort or pain. **-nār lalawun -न्यार् लल्यवुन्** । **अतिबाधानुभव:** m.inf. to cherish [illegible] in the bosom; to feel trouble or sorrow on account of [illegible]ses or calamities affecting oneself or those near and dear. **-tsŏtu -त्सोटु** । **गुणापत्ति:** f a loaf in the bosom, metaphorically any hidden thing which, because it is hidden, is considered to be extra good; a reputation earned for being good at one's trade or clever at one's work (which therefore gives a man a certainty of a comfortable life or a perpetual loaf in his pocket); u.w. ref. to harlots, a loaf (i.e. a means of earning one's livelihood) in one's bosom, something like the English expression "my face is my fortune", but more indecent.

bôbu बोबु । **बटुवृत्ति:** m. a man, in appearance and dress honest and respectable, who deceitfully intervenes between others for his own profit, a calumniating middleman.

bubbö बुब्बॅ । **बकारः** m. the name of the letter **ba** ब, used in schools. Cf. **böyⁱ-bö**, the name of the letter **bha** भ, under **bôyᵘ**.

bĕba-gāra 1 ब्यब-गार् । **चक्षुता** f. lit. searching (for refuge) inside (another's) breast-cloth, hence fear, dread, apprehension, timidity. See **bĕb**.

bĕ-bagāra 2 ब्य-बगार । **असंसृष्टस्नेहः** adj. e.g. not cooked in oil, *ghī*, or the like. Cf. **abagôrᵘ**.

bĕbagôrᵘ ब्यबगोर् । **असंसृष्टस्नेहः** adj. (f. **bĕbagörᵘ** ब्यबगॉर्ङ्), id.

bē-bahs بے بحث, without disputation, without controversy; **yilm bē-bahs**, knowledge without argument (i.e. without exercise), K.Pr. 216.

bē-būj बे-बूज्, ? m. want of discrimination, misgovernment, anarchy (K.Pr. 223).

bē-bākh بے باق adj. e.g. without remainder, complete, paid up in full, (of an account) balanced, settled (Gr.M.).

babal बबल् । **स्थूलकुचा** adj. f. possessing a large bosom, full-bosomed, high-bosomed.

bȧbil बबिल् । **पितृवदाचरणाभासः** f. action like that of a father, showing a father's affection, esp. of one who deceitfully pretends such affection.

babulᵘ बबुलु । **पितृवदाचरणः** adj. (not used in f.), one who acts like a father, or shows a father's affection, esp. of one who deceitfully pretends such affection.

bôbalī, f. a well (El.).

bubul بلبل m. a nightingale (*bulbul*); **bubula-rostᵘ**, (a garden) without a nightingale (YZ. 46).

bubulᵘ बुबुलु । **मणिकविशेषः** m. a large kind of jar used for holding grain or the like.

bābūna or **bôbūna** بابونه m. camomile; camomile flowers; *Matricaria chamomilla* (El.); *Cotula anthelmintica*, an indigenous medicinal plant, stomachic, and good for rheumatism (L. 75).

bĕ-buna ब्य-बुन بے بنه । **अनुद्भवः** f. (lit. absence of foundation), non-production, e.g. of crops failing to germinate, or of profits not accruing from one's work. **—karüñᵘ** —करंञु । **विनाशनम्** f.inf. to destroy utterly, annihilate (a person's entire wealth, crops, profession, or the like), lit. to cause non-existence.

bĕbunᵘ ब्यबुनु । **अभावभवनम्** m. the becoming non-existent of some article of general use, such as grain, money, or the like.

bābañ बाबञ् f. a lady of respectability, one of good family. Cf. **bābū** and **bᵃrᵃka**.

babar (? spelling and gender), a kind of good white rice (L. 463).

bābᵃr बाँब्र् or **bābürᵘ** बाँबर्ङ् । **संभ्रमः** f. fluster, flurry, agitated haste in doing anything (Gr.Gr. 122, Śiv. 633). **—pĕñᵘ** —पञु । **संभ्रमापातः** f.inf. flurry to occur.

bābᵃri-bābᵃri बाँब्रि-बाँब्रि । **अतिसंभ्रमेण** adv. hurriedly, flurriedly. **-hotᵘ** -हंतु । **संभ्रमाकुलः** adj. (f. **-hüṭᵘ** -हंट्यू), hurried, flurried.

baburᵘ बबुरु । **हृष्टपुष्टप्रायः** adj. (f. **babᵘrᵘ 1** बब्रुङ्), young and well-conditioned, stout, sturdy, healthy, sound in wind and limb, a hero.

babᵘrᵘ 2 बब्रुङ् । **लताविशेषः, ग्राम(श्वेच्छ-)तुलसी** f. a certain plant, the sweet basil, the Persian *rihān* (cf. El., K.Pr. 155, YZ. 565, Śiv. 1691). For **babᵘrᵘ 1** see under **baburᵘ**.

babᵃri-byôlᵘ बब्रि-ब्योलु । **लताविशेषबीजम्** m. its seed, used as a cure for dysentery and other abdominal diseases. **-dan** -दन् । **रागविशेषः** m. the name of a dark-red or purple dye for cloth, etc. **-dànⁱ** -दंनि । **रागविशेषरङ्गोपेतः** adj. e.g. dyed with this colour. **-lündᵘ** -लंण्डु । **लताविशेषशाखा** f. a twig or small branch of this plant. **-kāṭh** -काठ् । **लताविशेष(श्वेच्छतुलसी)-शुष्कशाखा** m. (sg. dat. **-kāṭhas** -काठस्), the dry wood of this plant, used in the worship of the god Bhairava (Śiva).

bubur बुबुर् । **बुद्बुदः** m. (sg. dat. **bubaras** बुबरस् and so on), a bubble.

bābᵃrilad बाँब्रिलद् । **संभ्रमयुक्तः** adj. e.g. (as subst. f. **bābᵃriladiñ** बाँब्रिलदिञ्), flurried, flustered; one who is by nature, or from fear or the like, easily flurried or flustered.

bābarun बाँबरुन् । **संभ्रमणम्** conj. 3 (2 p.p. **bābaryōv** बाँबर्योव्), to be flurried, to be flustered. **bābaryō-motᵘ** बाँबर्यो-मंतु । **संभ्रान्तः** perf. part. (f. **bābaryē-müṭᵘ** बाँबर्ये-मंट्यू), flurried, flustered.

bubarāray बुबरारय् । **बुद्बुदम्** f. a bubble, esp. the bubbly foam of fermentation, etc.

bābarāwun बाँबरावुन् । **संभ्रान्तीकरणम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **bābarôwᵘ** बाँबरोवु), to cause a person to be flurried or flustered. **bābarôwᵘ-motᵘ** बाँबरोवु-मंतु । **संभ्रमापादितः** perf. part. (f. **bābarörwᵘ-müṭᵘ** बाँबरांवु-मंट्यू), flustered or flurried by somebody's action.

bubarāy बुबराय् । **बुद्बुदम्** f. the foam or bubbles of a waterfall or of a spring issuing from its source; the saline efflorescence drawn forth from the earth at the commencement of rain, from ant-hills and similar places.

bôbusᵘ बोबुसु । **आपगोलकविशेषः** m. a small earthenware vessel, the size of a slop-basin (K.Pr. 139); a small hollow earthenware bomb, with a little orifice at the top. It is filled with gunpowder and other ingredients, and when ignited emits showers of sparks (Hindī, *anār*).

bĕ-bāsh ब्य-बाश् । **समाधानहीनः** adj. e.g. one who, when engaged in any act, does it without care and attention, and perfunctorily. Cf. **bāsh**.

bĕbôshᵘ ब्यबोशु । **असमाधानः** adj. (f. **bĕbörshᵘ** ब्यबांश्यू), id.

bĕ-bastī ब्य-बस्ती । वसतिहीनता f. the condition or state of being uninhabited (of a country, village, or house), uninhabitedness, vacancy.

bābath[a]r बाबथ्र् । भ्रातीयः m. a brother's son, a nephew (cf. Gr.Gr. 133).

bĕ-bayĕ ब्य-बय । निर्भयः adj. e.g. without fear, fearless; wanting in reverence.

bĕboy[u] ब्यबंयु । निर्भयः adj. (f. **bĕbüy[u] ब्यबंयू**), id.

baca 1 or **bacĕ 1 बच ಬಚ್ । अर्भकः** m. (often written **bachih** in the Roman character, as a transliteration of ಬಚ್), the young of any animal, e.g. W. 129 (a colt), K.Pr. 240 (a sparrow-chick); esp. a very young infant (K.Pr. 23). **bāl-baca (-bacĕ),** m.pl. children (Gr.M., Siv. 1051). **baca-dār -दार् । सार्भका** adj. f. possessing children or young ones; pregnant, with child.

baca 2 or **bacĕ 2 बच । नर्तकः** m. a dancing-boy, a male professional dancer, who dresses in women's clothes; with suff. of indef. art. **bacyāh बच्याह** (Siv. 1724). **-nagma -नग्म । नर्तकनाट्यम** m. the entertainment of singing, music, and dancing, given by one of these dancing-boys and his attendants. **-pöth[a]r -पोंथर् । नर्तकवृत्तिः** m. the profession of such a dancing-boy.

baca 3 ('bachah'), m. (?) the prey (of a kite), K.Pr. 65. (Not noted elsewhere.)

bic[i] बिचि, see **byuc[u]**.

bic[u] बिचु, i.q. **byuc[u]**, q.v. (cf. K.Pr. 250).

bôc[u] बोचु । अन्नप्रायः m. (sg. dat. **bŏcis बॉचिस**), a man, generally a Brāhman, who lives upon what he can get in the way of gifts, and is ignorant of any trade or business.

bāca(bācĕ)-bath बाच-बठ् । भाषाभट्टः, पुरोहितः m. (sg. dat. **-baṭas -बटस्**), a Kashmīrī Brāhman who lives by officiating as a priest. His wife is called **bāca-baṭin बाच-बटिन्**, q.v., or the following: see L. 302 for the three classes of Brāhmans in the country. **bācabaṭh-bāy बाचबठ्-बाय । भाषाभट्टस्त्री, पुरोहितजातिकस्त्री** f. the wife of such a priest-Brāhman; a woman of the priest-Brāhman caste. **bācabaṭh-dor[u] बाचबठ्-दंर् । पुरोहितसमाजः** m. a collective term for the priest-Brāhmans of Kashmīr; a general term for all the men of this caste. **bācabaṭh-tôn[u] बाचबठ्-तोनु । पौरोहित्यव्यापारः** m. the condition or state of life of a priest-Brāhman; hence the circumstances of any other professional man who lives in comfort.

bācabaṭil बाचबटिल् । पौरोहित्यम् f. the profession of a priest-Brāhman; the body of rules and customs practised by him in the course of his profession.

bāca-baṭiñ बाच-बटिञ् । पुरोहितस्त्री f. the wife of a priest-Brāhman.

bacha बछ, bachĕ बच्च, bachi बछि (*bachhik* of K.Pr. 7, 23, 163), see **büṭh[u] 2.**

bāchĕ बाच्च, see **böṭh[u]**.

bēcha or **bēchĕ 1 बेच** m. alms, in the following:—

bēcha-bēcha बेच-बेच । भिक्षावृत्तिः m. the condition of living on alms, the profession of a beggar; begging as a last resource. **-bēcha lagun -बेच लगुन् । भिक्षायोगापातः** m.inf. to be so reduced to poverty as to be compelled to take to begging for alms (of one formerly rich). **bēcha-bŏkut[u] बेच-बुकुतु । भिक्षार्थं नियुक्तः** m. 'an alms brat', a child sent out to beg by some one (usually too proud to beg for himself) who lives on the alms received by it. **-bāna -बान । भिक्षापात्रम्** m. a beggar's wallet or platter in which he puts the food received by him as alms. Cf. **bēchanas bāna** under **bēchun** and **bēchan-bāna** bel. **-bata -बत । भिक्षान्नम्** m. food received by a beggar or set apart to be given as alms, usually cooked rice. **-dana -दन । भिक्षासंचितधनम्** m. wealth accumulated little by little, and by means of severe economy, as the result of begging. **-hāra -हार । भिक्षार्जितधनम्** f. id. **-kaṭh -कठ् । निन्द्यभिक्षणवृत्तिः** m. (sg. dat. **-kaṭas -कटस्**), 'a son of alms,' a boy who, although well-to-do, out of sheer greed is fond of begging (in a way that brings disgrace) from others, and especially from people of low caste. **-küṭ[u] -कूटु । निकृष्टभिक्षाकी** f. (sg. dat. **-kachĕ -कच्च**), the fem. of the preceding, a girl who has no hesitation in begging from people of low caste, and thus bringing disgrace on her family. **-myond[u] -म्यंण्डु । भिक्षाभोजनम्** m. an alms-morsel, cooked rice given in alms. **-myond[u] asun -म्यंण्डु असुन् । भिक्षाभोजनप्रवृत्त्यभ्यासः** m.inf. the alms-morsel to enter, to take to begging (of one who has once tried begging, and found it so suitable to his temperament that he takes to it as a profession). **-phol[u] -फोलु । भिक्षार्जितान्नसमुच्चयः** m. alms-grain, a store of grain realized by begging.

bēchan-bukur[u] बेचन्-बुकुर् । भिक्षणसाहसः m. a face for alms, impudence in begging. **-bāna -बान । भिक्षासाधनम्** m. a dish for alms, hence a beggar's stock-in-trade of articles used in begging; met. a habit or custom of begging. **-buth[u] -बुथु । भिक्षार्थभाग्यम्** m. a fate for alms (cf. **buth[u] 1**); the condition of having one's fate that of being a beggar; a face for alms (cf. **buth[u] 2**), impudence or audacity in begging (even when the beggar is not in need). **-gara -गर । भिक्षागेहम्** m. an almshouse, a place where alms are distributed regularly, a monastery at which there is free distribution of food. **-kuṭh[u] -कुठु । भिक्षाश्रयभूतः** m. (f. sg. nom. **-kuṭh[u] -कुठू**, dat. **-kuchĕ -कुच्च**), an

alms-room, hence one who makes a regular practice of giving alms. **-kŏthul**ᵘ -क्रथुल् । भिक्षणशील: adj. (f. **-kŏthᵘjᵘ** -क्रथ्यञ्), a confirmed beggar; one who will not give up the profession of begging even when he has a chance.

bēchĕ 2 बेच्च, see **bĕhun** or **bihun.**

bichĕ बिच्च, see **bith** or **bithᵘ.**

bŏcha बुच्च । **बुभुक्षा** f. often pronounced and written **bŏchĕ बुच्च** or **bŏchih,** or in the Persian character بوچھ (YZ. 402), hunger (Śiv. 1584). **-bŏcha -बुच्च** । **बुभुक्षालाप:** f. telling of one's hunger, crying out for food when starving. **—karüñᵘ —करंञ्** । **बुभुक्षोद्भव:** f.inf. hunger to be experienced, the feeling of hunger. **—lagüñᵘ —लगंञ्** । **बुभुक्षोद्भव:** f.inf. hunger to be attached, the arising of a feeling of hunger (K.Pr. 71). **—marüñᵘ —मरंञ्** । **बुद्पगम:** f.inf. hunger to die, hunger or appetite to pass away owing to its long continuance. **—salüñᵘ —सलंञ्** । **बुन्निवृत्ति:** f.inf. hunger to flee, one's hunger or fast to be broken by getting food.

bŏchi बुच्चि (often spelt **bŭch**), sg. dat. and abl., as in **bŏchi-sūṭin बुच्चि-सूतिन्** (dying) of hunger (YZ. 408); **putra bŏchhi,** in hunger (i.e. ardent desire) for a son (K.Pr. 174). **bŏchhi-gaṭa बुच्छि-गट** । **अतिबुभुक्षा** f. hunger-darkness, extreme hunger, starvation. **-gaṭa wasüñᵘ -गट वसंञ्** । **अतिबुभुक्षाबाधोद्भव:** f.inf. the pangs of starvation to be felt, the experiencing of the pangs of starvation. **-hotᵘ -हंतु** । **बुभुक्षाहत:** adj. (f. **-hüsᵘ -हंचु**), smitten by hunger, starving (YZ. 410, W. 113). **-hasar -हसर्** । **बुद्धतत्वम्** m. the being smitten by the pangs of hunger, starvation. **-lĕḍ -ल्यड्** । **बुद्सहिष्णु:** adj. e.g. conquered by hunger; hence, one who cannot stand being hungry even for a short time. **—marun —मरन्** to die of hunger (K.Pr. 120). **-rostᵘ -रंस्तु** । **बुद्रहित:** adj. (f. **-rüshᵘ -रंछु**), free from hunger; as an adv., without hunger, without being hungry, u.w. vbs. of eating and the like.

bŏchᵘ बुच्छु । **बुभुक्षित:** adj. (f. **bŏchᵘ बुच्छु**), hungry; m. sg. dat. **bŏchĕ बुच्च** (K.Pr. 35).

bachih, see **baca.**

bŏchākār बुच्चाकार । **अतिबुभुक्षा** m. extreme hunger, usually employed with reference to a suckling child.

bēchun बेच्चुन् । **भिक्षा** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **byūchᵘ ब्यूच्छु**), to beg, to go daily from door to door asking for alms (K.Pr. 29, 191); **bēchan-wôlᵘ बेच्चन्-वोलु,** a beggar (L. 458); inf. dat. **bēchanas bāna बेच्चनस् बान,** a beggar's pot in which he collects food (K.Pr. 29), cf. **bēcha-bāna** under **bēcha.**

bēchani nērun बेच्चनि नेरुन् । **भिक्षाप्रवृत्ति:** m.inf. to go forth to beg; hence, to take to the profession of begging.

bŏchun बुच्चुन् । **बुभुक्षीभवनम्** conj. 3 (2 p.p. **bŏchōv बुच्चोव्**), to become or be hungry.

bŏchō-motᵘ बुच्चो-मंतु । **बुभुक्षित:** perf. part. (f. **bŏchē-müsᵘ बुच्चे-मंचु**), hungered, ready to eat anything.

buchun बुचुन् । **दशनम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **buchᵘ बुछु**), (of a snake, scorpion, etc.) to bite, to sting; (of a beloved's hair compared to serpents), YZ. 35, 205, 265, 507. **buchana yunᵘ बुछन यिनु** । **दष्टीभवनम्** m. inf. pass. to be stung; hence, to be stung or terrified by the memory of some former grief, pain, or calamity.

buchᵘ-motᵘ बुछु-मंतु । **दष्ट:** perf. part. (f. **buchhᵘ-müsᵘ बुछु-मंचु**), bitten, stung.

bēchanāwun बेच्चनावुन् । **भिक्षाविधापनम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **bēchanôwᵘ बेच्चनोवु**), to set a person to beg; hence, to reduce a person to beggary.

bŏchiñ बाच्चिञ् । **बद्धकालात्(चिर-)सूता** f. a female, esp. a cow, a long time after giving birth to a child, or after calving, who is consequently fat and in good condition, but with a diminished flow of milk.

bachēra बच्चेर । **अश्वादिपोत:** m. the male young of an elephant, horse, or ass; a colt. The feminine is **bachīr**ⁱ, q.v.

bachīrⁱ बच्चीरि । **अश्वादिपोतिका** f. the female young of an elephant, horse, or ass; a filly. Cf. **bachēra.**

bŏchĕr बुच्चर् । **अतिबुभुक्षितत्वम** m. hunger, esp. a sharp appetite.

bŏchaturᵘ बुच्चतुर् । **पुत्रीकृत:** adj. (f. **bŏchatᵘrᵘ बुच्चत्रु**), food for the hungry; hence, a child adopted by one who has no children of his own, and to whom tender quasi-parental love is shown.

bēchawunᵘ बेच्चवुनु । **भिक्षु:** adj. (f. **bēchawüñᵘ बेच्चवंञ्**), a beggar, esp. a professional beggar, a mendicant.

buchawunᵘ बुच्चवुनु । **दशन्** m. (f. **buchawüñᵘ बुच्चवंञ्**), an animal (such as a serpent) that bites or stings; met. one whose words are sharp and stinging, a calumniator.

bēchyōv बेच्योव्, see **bĕhun** or **bihun.**

bacun बचुन् । **रक्षापत्ति:** conj. 3 (2 p.p. **bacyōv बच्योव्**), to escape, be saved, preserved (Śiv. 1299); to be saved, spared, set aside, remain over. Cf. Gr.M. **bacan-hār बचन्-हार्** । **जीवत्स्वभाव:, परिशिष्यमाण:** adj. e.g. one who escapes, a survivor, long-lived, persistent; that which remains over and above, or remains unused. **bacan-pāy बचन्-पाय्** । **रक्षोपाय:** m. a means of escape or of preservation, etc. **bacan-wôlᵘ बचन्-वोलु** । **आशासित-(उपलक्षित-)जीवन:** adj. (f. **-wājĕñ -वाज्यञ्**), one who escapes or is about to escape; hence, of one who has been passing through great danger, and who it now seems probable will survive. **bacyō-motᵘ बच्यो-मंतु** । **प्राप्तरक्ष:** perf. part.

(f. **bacyē-müṭ[u]** बच्ये-मंट्), escaped, saved, preserved; remaining over and above, etc.

bacūr[i] बचूरि । बालिका f. (sing. dat. **bacōrĕ** बचोर्य), a young girl still in its mother's arms, a babe, a term of affection.

bacūr[u] बचूर् । बालक: m. (sg. dat. **bacūris** बचूरिस्, pl. dat. **bacōrĕn** बचोर्यन्), a young male child still in its mother's arms, a babe a term of affection.

bē-cāra بے چارہ adj. e.g., i.q. **bĕcôr[u]**, q.v. YZ. 408 and frequently in the Persian character; used as a subst. its dat. is **bēcāras** (K.Pr. 136).

bĕcôr[u] or **bicôr[u]** बिचोर् (= بے چارہ) । बराक: adj. (f. **bicör[ü]** बिचार्), without means, without resources, destitute, unfortunate, wretched; a helpless person, a poor wretch.

bīcar or **bīcĕr** बीचर् । मेदुरता m., i.q. **bicĕr**, but also of the hands, etc., after touching grease or greasy food.

bicĕr बिच्चर । मेदुरत्वम् m. greasiness, the condition of being smeared with grease (e.g. a pot which has held *ghī*, etc.).

bicur[u] 1 बिचुर् । काकपक्षविशेष: m. the fringe of hair or side locks worn by young boys.

bicur[u] 2 बिचुर् । (भरद्वाज)पक्षिविशेष: m. a certain bird, the skylark (?).

bạc[a]ran बंचरन् । रक्षोपाय: m. a means of escape, a device for safety.

bạc[a]run बंचरुन् or **bạc[a]rāwun** बंचरावुन् । रक्षणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **bạc[o]r[u]** बंचर्, or **bạc[a]rôw[u]** बंचरोव्), to save, preserve, cause to escape, protect; to save, set aside, keep what is over and above; caus. of **bacun**, q.v. **bạc[a]rôw[u]-mot[u]** बंचरोव्-मंत् । परिपालित: perf. part. (f. **bạc[a]röw[u]-müṭ[u]** बंचरावू-मंट्), saved (by some one), caused to be preserved, caused to escape; saved up, stored up (of a surplus).

bicis बिचिस्, etc., see **byuc[u]**.

bacath बचथ् f. (sg. dat. **bachüṭ[u]** बचंट्), savings, surplus earnings (Gr.M.).

bacāw बचाव । रक्षावृत्ति: m. preservation, salvation, deliverance; protection, defence, refuge; guarding, screening, cloaking.

bacāwun बचावुन् । परिशेषणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **bacôw[u]** बचोव्), to save, preserve, rescue, deliver, protect; to set aside, put or lay by, save, spare, leave over and above; to reserve, keep back (a part of anything); i.q. **bạc[a]run**, q.v. **bacôw[u]-mot[u]** बचोव्-मंत् । विहितरक्ष: perf. part. (f. **bacöw[u]-müṭ[u]** बचावू-मंट्), saved, preserved, rescued; saved, put by; kept back, reserved.

bacawun[u] बचवुन् । जीवन्, परिशिष्यमाण: adj. (f. **bacawüṇ[u]** बचवंन्), one who escapes or survives, one who is saved; that which is reserved, set aside, laid by, or remains over and above.

bacyāh बच्याह्, see **baca 2.**

bacyōv बच्योव्, see **bacun** and **bakun.**

bad बद् । अप्रशस्त: adj. e.g. bad, evil, wicked, vicious, K.Pr. 163 (f. sg. nom.); inauspicious, unlucky. As m.subst. a wicked person, a bad man, K.Pr. 157, 23 (sg. dat.), 157 (pl. dat.); evil, harm (K.Pr. 242); a wild pig (L. 117). **-bakh[a]tī** -बखती بدبختي । दौर्भाग्यम् f. misfortune, bad luck, adversity, misery, wretchedness. **-bakh[a]th** -बख्थ् بدبخت । निर्भाग्य: adj. e.g. (as subst. sg. dat. **-bakh[a]tas** -बख्तस्), unfortunate, unlucky, wretched, miserable. —**duā** بد دعا m. a bad prayer, a curse, an imprecation (for gend. see W. 18) (W. 110). —**hāl** بد حال m. a bad condition, bad state (W. 110); as adj. in bad circumstances, in evil plight. **-kār** -कार بدكار । दुराचार: adj. e.g. acting evilly, wicked, sinful, dissolute, licentious. **-kōrī** -कारी بدكاري । दुष्टाचरणम् f. a misdeed, wickedness; profligacy, licentiousness. —**karun** —कर्न् m.inf. to make bad, to disable (El.). —**nām** بد نام m. a bad name, ill repute (K.Pr. 157); as adj. of bad name, infamous (W. 110). —**nazar** بد نظر f. the evil eye (K.Pr. 55). —**shĕk[a]l** بد شكل adj. e.g. ill-formed, deformed (Gr.M.). **-ĕtikād** بد اعتقاد adj. e.g. mistrustful (Gr.M.). —**yun[u]** —यिन् conj. 3, evil to come; **yĕs mahanivis biy[i]-sond[u] bad yiyi,** to what man the evil of another will come, i.e. the man who wishes evil to another (K.Pr. 242).

baḍ बड्, great, in compounds, such as the following. Cf. **baḍa** and **boḍ[u]**. **Baḍ-gôm[u]** बड्-गोम् । ग्रामप्रदेशविशेष:, **bṛuhdgām:** m. a large or important village; the name of a well-known village about 10 miles west of Śrīnagar (cf. El.). **-göm[i]** -गोमि । ग्रामप्रदेशविशेषभव:, **bṛuhdgāmīṇ:** adj. e.g. of or belonging to a large or important village; of or belonging to the village of **Baḍgôm[u]**. **Baḍshāh** بڈشاہ m. the great king, used as a proper N. referring to Zainu'l-ʿābidīn, the eighth and greatest of the Musalmān rulers of Kashmīr (K.Pr. 261). **-shĕrwār** -शर्वार् । कालावस्थाविशेष: f. a certain astrological period. A man is born under that Zodiacal sign in which the moon happens to be situated at the moment of his birth. Taking that sign, together with the one immediately preceding it and the one immediately following it, the period of 7½ years during which the planet Saturn is passing through these three signs is that man's *baḍ-shĕrwār*. Thus, suppose a man is born under Aries, his *baḍ-shĕrwār* is the 7½ years during which Saturn is passing through Pisces, Aries, and Taurus. **-watharū** -वथरू m. a large rice-field (L. 463, where it is spelt **bad wattru**).

bād 1 باد (Persian impve.), let it be, may there be, in

phrases such as **āpharī bād** आफरीँ बाद् آفرین باد, may there be applause, may there be praise (Śiv. 655).

bād 2 बाद् । रोगविशेषः, उपदंशः m. venereal disease, syphilis (El.); also, a noisy downward breaking of wind. —**pakun** —पकुन् । पर्दनिःसृतिः m.inf. the breaking of wind with noise. —**pĕn**[i] —पॅनि । उपदंशरोगोद्भवः m. pl. inf. syphilis to occur; —**pĕyi-y**, may syphilis attack you! an imprecation (K.Pr. 147).

bāda-pāj[i] बाद-पॅज । उपदंशरोगव्याप्तिः f. the spreading of syphilis through a man's body, constitutional syphilis.

böd[i]**-hath** बॉदि-हथ् । उपदंशव्याप्तिः f. (sg. dat. **-hüṭs**[u] **-हंचू**), an attack of syphilis.

bād बाँद्, in the following: **-bād -बाँद् । पुनः पुनः प्रेरणम्°** m. repeatedly urging, pressing, or insisting upon.

bāḍ बाँड् । शैलूषः m. a jester, buffoon, mime, strolling player, actor, dancing-boy (Gr.Gr. 10). See L. 312 for an account of these people. —**lāgàn**[i] —लागॅनि । नाटकविधापनम् m. pl. inf. to employ buffoons for an entertainment, to give a theatrical display with hired actors.

bāḍa-bēgör[i] बाँड-बेगॉरि । अवश्या कार्यादृहनम् f. jester's forced labour (K.Pr. 200), doing a thing with an outward appearance of enjoying it, but inwardly hating it, like a professional clown acting with a breaking heart. **-bāy** -बाय् । शैलूषस्त्री f. the wife of a buffoon; a professional actress. **-jĕsh**[a]**n** -ज्यश्न् m. a banquet or festival at which there are buffoons for the amusement of the guests; with suff. of indef. art. **-jĕsh**[a]**nāh** -ज्यश्नाह (Śiv. 1705). **-kār** -कार् । शैलूषकर्म m. the actions of a buffoon; stage-acting. **-koṭ**[u] **-कॅटु । शैलूषात्मजः** m. (f. sg. nom. **-küṭ**[u] **-कूटू**, dat. **-kaćĕ** -कच्च), a buffoon-brat, a boy-actor who dresses as a woman, and takes a woman's part in a play; (in the fem.) a buffoon's daughter, an actress, a dancing-girl, a light o' love. **-pöth**[a]**r** -पाथ्र् । नाट्यप्रवर्तना m. acting (in a drama); the profession of an actor.

baḍa बड । अतिशयतः adv. very much, in a great degree, very; too much, too, excessively. Although generally an adverb, this word is also not infrequently used as an indeclinable adjective, synonymous with **boḍ**[u], and meaning 'great', 'much', etc. See Gr.M. s.v. —**baḍ** —बड् । प्रवर्धना, यथोत्तरा वृद्धिः f. steady increase, esp. of opposition, dislike, or a disease. —**boḍ**[u] —बॅडु । अतिमहान् adj. (f. sg. nom. —**büḍ**[u] —बॅडू, dat. —**bajĕ** —बज्य), very great; greater (than something else). —**buḍ**[i] **bab** —बुडि बब् । प्रपितामहः m. a paternal great-grandfather, sometimes a maternal great-grandfather. —**bran** —ब्रन् । वृक्षविशेषः m. a certain large forest tree, with a hard wood, probably a kind of elm. Cf. **bran.** —**dabār** —द्बार् (cf. Arabic دبور, the west wind), m. a wind which blows from Bārāmūlā, and drives away malaria (L. 465). —**gula** —गुल । ओषधिविशेषः m. a certain plant; it creeps along the ground and is used medicinally as an internal styptic; cf. **gula** in L. 76. —**gur**[i] —गुरि । मिथ्यासान्त्वना m.pl. conciliation by false promises, or offering false expectations. —**hihur**[u] —हिह्रु । प्रश्वशुरः m. a grandfather-in-law, a husband's or wife's grandfather, the father of a husband's or wife's father or mother. —**hŏhawur**[u] —ह्रुहवुर् । परश्वशुरपक्षः m. the family of a wife's maternal grandfather. —**hŏhawàr**[i]**-bāy** —ह्रुहवॅरि-बाय् । भार्यामातुलेयपत्नी f. the wife of the son of one's wife's maternal uncle, the wife of one's wife's cousin on the mother's side. —**hash** —ह्रश् । प्रश्वश्रूः f. a wife's or a husband's paternal or maternal grandmother, a grandmother-in-law. —**mātāmāl** —माता-माल् । मातृमातामहाश्रयः m. the home of one's mother's maternal grandfather. —**mātāmāl-pokh**[u] —माता-माल-पॅखु । मातृमातामहपक्षः m. of, belonging to, coming from, or related to one's mother's maternal grandfather. —**nāñ** —नाञ् । प्रपितामही, प्रमातामही f. a paternal or maternal great-grandmother. —**nyôv**[u] —न्योव् । कह्लारपुष्पम् m. the esculent water-lily, *Nymphæa lotus*. Not necessarily the white-flowered variety. —**prān** —प्रान् । पलाण्डुभेदः m. a kind of wild onion. —**shāl** —श्याल् m. or **kamrāzī**, the name of a violent wind blowing from Karnao (L. 465). —**ṭyūṭh**[u] —ट्यूँठु । पक्षिविशेषः m. a certain bird, described as small and black, with a very long tail. —**wöriv**[i] **bôg**[u] —वॉरिवि बोगु । भर्तृमातामहीय-सुदायः m. the nuptial present given by a bride's parents to the bridegroom's maternal grandparents' relations. —**wöryuv**[u] —वॉरियुव् । भर्तृमातामहीयः m. the home of a husband's maternal grandfather. —**zag** —ज़ग् । तण्डुलविशेषः m. a kind of rice; pale red in colour, a good cropper. —**züg**[ü]**r**[u] —ज़ंगूरु । धान्य-विशेषः f. a kind of paddy, or rice plant, producing a light-red rice. —**zyur**[u] —ज़िर् । जीरकविशेषः m. a coarse white cumin-seed, used in medicine as a stomachic.

baḍāh बडाह = **baḍa,** with suff. **āh** giving sense of indef. art. Often written **baḍā** in the Roman character; e.g. **khān baḍā,** a big tray (K.Pr. 103).

baḍā, see **baḍāh,** s.v. **baḍa.**

bāda बाँद m., in **bāda karun** बाँद कदन् । पणप्रतिज्ञानम् m.inf. to settle, establish, a bargain, etc.; to agree to, to promise.

baḍāi, baḍöi, see **baḍöy**[i].

bãḍē बाँडे । महाजनंमन्यः m. one, esp. a village elder, who thinks himself a great man, whether others agree with his estimate or not; a man with a good conceit of himself.

badi बदि, see **bŏdᵘ** or **bodᵘ**.

badī बदी بدی । **प्रतिकूलता, दुराचरणम्** f. badness, wickedness, evil, ill, mischief, injury, misfortune. **—gaṣhūñᵘ —गछ़ंजू । अनिष्टापत्तिः** f.inf. badness to happen, going wrong, turning out badly.

bãdi बाँदि, in **bãdi gaṣhun बाँदि गछ़ुन् । (रक्त-)निरोध-विस्फोटोद्भवः** m.inf. 'to occur by stoppage (of the flow of blood)', i.e. the black swollen bruise caused by a blow or the breaking of a limb.

bĕd ब्यद् i.q. **bid**, q.v.

bēd 1 बेद्, भेद्, or **bīd बीद्** m. separation, difference, distinction (**manz**, between); **bīd karun बीद् कर्‌न्** m.inf. to distinguish (Gr.M.).

bīda-nyāy बीद्-(or **भेद्-**)**न्याय्** m. the system or belief in duality, as opposed to the Vēdānta system which maintains the unity of God and the universe (Śiv. 1816). **-rostᵘ -रंस्तु** adj. (f. **-rüṣhᵘ -रंछ़ु**), free from duality, non-dual; N. of God, who, according to the monism of the Vēdāntic school of philosophy, is one with universe (Śiv. 1077, 1865); one who is a follower of Vēdāntic monism, and repudiates duality of the Deity and the universe (Śiv. 1567).

bēd 2 बेद् f. (sg. dat. **bīzᵘ बीज़ु**, and so on), secret or hidden virtues or resources (of); secret, mystery. **—kaḍüñᵘ —कड़ंजू । मूलार्थज्ञानम्** f.inf. to extract the secret; to ascertain the real reason, purport, or object of anything; to find out the real motive. **—nanüñᵘ —नंजू । मूलाविर्भावः** f.inf. a secret to be naked, the unveiling of a mystery; the real purport or object to be discovered. **—naṇ̆rüñᵘ —नंअ़रंजू । मूलाविर्भावनम्** f.inf. to unveil a mystery, disclose the real purport or object of anything.

bēd 3 بید m. a willow, in **-mushᵃkh -मुश्ख** بید مشک । **पुष्पविशेषः** m. (sg. dat. **-mushkas -मुश्कस्**), a certain plant, the musk-willow, *Salix caprea*, from whose flower is produced an essential oil much used in perfumery (L. 77); *Salix Ægyptiaca* (El.).

bēḍi बेडि, in **bēḍi gaṣhañĕ बेडि गछ़ञ । निबद्धीभवनम्** f. pl. inf. to be ensnared, entangled, impeded.

bid बिद् or **bĕd ब्यद्** f. in the following. **—marüñᵘ —मरंजू । यथेष्टापत्तिः** f.inf. a thing to turn out as one desires, to one's secret pleasure but to one's outward dissatisfaction. **—mārüñᵘ —मारंजू । स्वेष्टसाधना** f.inf. to interfere in some business undertaken by another, so as to make the result to suit one's own wishes.

bīd बीद्, see **bēd 1**.

bŏd 1 बुद्दु । बुधः m. (voc. **bŏda बुद्द**, Śiv. 478), the planet Mercury.

bŏd-wār बुद्द-वार् । बुधवासरः f. Wednesday. Cf. **bodhwār** in W. 100.

bŏd 2 बुद्द m. the Buddha (Śiv. 861).

bŏda-brôrᵘ बुद्द-ब्रोर् । बुद्धावतारः m. the Buddha incarnation, the founder of the Buddhist religion, counted by Hindūs as the ninth *avatāra* or incarnation of Viṣṇu. **-khorᵘ खोर् । बुद्धबालकः** m. (f. **-khürᵘ -खोर्**), a wise lotus; as a term of affection applied to a good, intelligent, boy or girl.

bŏd 3 बुद्द । बुद्धिः f. (sg. dat. **bŏzᵘ 1 बुंज़ु**, e.g. Śiv. 881), intelligence, reason, discernment, judgment, understanding, reasoning power (K.Pr. 25, 125; Śiv. 42, 46, 182, etc.). **—karüñᵘ —कर्‌ंजू । बुद्धिपर्यालोचना** f.inf. to apply discrimination, to apply one's mind (to).

bözᵘ-brēṭh बुंज़ु-ब्रेठ् । बुद्धिभ्रष्टः adj. e.g. (as subst. m. sg. dat. **-brēṭhas -ब्रेठस्**), intellect-foolish, one whose intellect or sense of right and wrong has been injured or destroyed. **-gāh -गाह् । बुद्धिप्रकाशः** m. intellect-brilliancy, clearness in explanation, or in seizing the point of anything. **-manzar -मन्ज़र् । बुद्धिमान्द्यम्** m. slowness of intellect, feebleness of intellect, unintelligence. **-rostᵘ -रंस्तु । बुद्धिहीनः** adj. (f. **-rüṣhᵘ -रंछ़ु**), without intellect, stupid. **-wān -वान् । बुद्धिमान्** adj. e.g. wise, sensible (Gr.M., Śiv. 995).

bōda बोद् । अबोधः adj. e.g. unintelligent, stupid (= Hindī *baudh*). **-gaṣhun -गछ़ुन् । मूढीभवनम्** m.inf. to become stupid or a fool, owing to some mistake or forgetfulness. **-küñᵘ -कंजू । परिमाणवस्तुविशेषः** f. a foolish stone, a weight which weighs too much, i.e. more than it is supposed to weigh.

bŏdⁱ बाँदि । बन्दी e.g. a prisoner in jail, a convict. **-hāl -हाल् । बन्धनालयः** f. (sg. dat. **-höjᵘ -होंजू** YZ. 384), a prison-house, a prison, jail (YZ. 385). **-hölⁱ -होलि । काराध्यक्षः** m. a jailor. **-wān -वान् । कारा** m. a jail, prison. **-wān lagun -वान् लगुन् । कारावासयोगः** m.inf. to be imprisoned, to go to jail, to be sentenced to imprisonment. **-wān lāgun -वान् लागुन् । कारायां निवेशनम्** m.inf. to put in jail, send to jail, sentence to imprisonment.

bŏdᵘ 1 बुंदु । विशिष्टबुद्धियुक्तः adj. (f. **bŏzᵘ 2 बुंज़ु**), wise, intelligent, quick to understand, esp. of children (Gr.M.).

bŏdⁱ-brēṭh बुंदि-ब्रेठ् । हीनबुद्धिः adj. e.g. (as subst. m. sg. dat. **-brēṭhas -ब्रेठस्**), without intelligence, stupid. **-yĕch -यच् । यक्षभूतविशेषः** m. a wisdom-demon, a certain *yakṣa* or demon believed to have possessed persons in former times, and to have turned their intellects upside down, or to have inspired them; also u.w. reference to a wise person lapsing into

forgetfulness, or of a fool unexpectedly doing something intelligent.

bǒḍᵘ 2 बुंडु or **bodᵘ 1 बंडु । मुष्टिबन्धः** m. (f. **bŏzᵘ 3 बुंजू** or **büzᵘ बंजू**), a handful of leaves, twigs, grass, etc., held together in the hand, as in **hāka-bodᵘ**, a bundle of spinach (Gr.Gr. 145); any similar bundle; in reaping, the handful of rice-straw cut by the sickle (L. 328, *budu*); used as a suffix with the numerals 100 and above, it implies plurality, as in **hata-bodᵘ हत-बंडु**, by hundreds; **sāsa-bodᵘ सास-बंडु**, by thousands; **lachĕ- (or lacha-) bodᵘ लच्छ-बंडु**, by hundreds of thousands (see Gr.Gr. 144). In this sense it is generally, but not always, employed in the pl. As an example of the sg. we have **lachĕ-badi ranga**, in a hundred thousand forms (Śiv. 1522, 20, 32, 51). For the pl. we have **hata-baza wata** (f.), hundreds of ways (Śiv. 1626); **lachĕ-bādⁱ sāsa-bādⁱ sās dyār**, wealth by hundreds of thousands, by thousands of thousands (Śiv. 952; so 952, 1436 fem., 1519, 1545, 1912). El. spells this word *baud*. —**karun —करुन् । मुष्टासंयोजनम्** m.inf. to grasp stalks, twigs, grass, or the like in the hand, so as to tie up the part below the hand with a string, etc. (e.g. in making a posy); to gather up the edge of a body-cloth, etc., into the hand. —**phirun —फिरुन् । पृष्ठतो बाहुबन्धनम्** m.inf. to tie a person's hands behind his back.

badi anun बदि अनुन् । फलसिद्ध्युन्मुखीकरणम् m.inf. to bring into the hand; hence, with reference to some action or thing which is lost or in disorder, by diligent search or arrangement to put it in the way of accomplishment, to put in good order. —**kaḍun —कडुन् । फलाभिमुखीकरणम्** m.inf. to extract from the fist; hence, in reference to any concealed thing, requirement, action, or the like, by means of arguments, etc., to make it manifest, and to wield it for one's own purposes. —**khārun —खारुन् । खिष्टानुवृत्तापादनम्** m.inf. with reference to any intricate or unintelligible thing or action, to explain it according to one's wishes.

bodᵘ 2 बंडु m. a sec. suff. used with nouns of relationship, as in **sŏna-bodᵘ** co-wifehood; **pitᵃrⁱ-bodᵘ**, fatherhood; **böyⁱ-bodᵘ** or **böjⁱ-bodᵘ**, brotherhood, commensality (see Gr.Gr. 144 ff.). Cf. **bodᵘ 1**, with which it is probably connected.

boḍᵘ बंडु । महान् adj. (f. **büḍᵘ बंडू**, sg. dat. **bajĕ बज्य**). (In the Roman character this word is usually written by others **boḍ**, but sometimes (e.g. K.Pr. 125, 128) **bud**. The f. is often written **baḍ**, a transliteration of ڈ, for **बंडू**), great, big, large (in size) (K.Pr. 144, 168, 188, YZ. 201, L. 458, W. 20, Śiv. 859); great (in quantity or degree) (K.Pr. 125, of a pain; Śiv. 655, of favour); great, grand, imposing (Śiv. 120); great, important (K.Pr. 125); great, loud (of sound) (YZ. 571, Śiv. 725); great, superior, famous, excelling (K.Pr. 62, Śiv. 671); great, rich (K.Pr. 33); great, mighty, powerful (K.Pr. 170, W. 155, Śiv. 10, 158 (voc.), 159); great in dignity (K.Pr. 23, 24, 33, 80, Śiv. 36); great, noble, munificent (K.Pr. 33); great, chief; elder (of brothers); (pl.) one's superiors. Often used instead of **baḍa बड** (q.v.), qualifying another adj. with the sense of 'very'; in such cases it agrees with the adj. in gender, number, and case (Śiv. 427, 687; cf. Gr.M.). It appears as an adj. suff. in words such as **khōṭsa-boḍᵘ**, very fearful, timid (Gr.M.); **pāyĕ-boḍᵘ**, of great dignity (YZ. 25, 240, 543; cf. **baḍi pāyĕ** bel.).

The following forms may be noted: masc. sg. nom. **boḍᵘ (boḍ, bud)** (K.Pr. 28, 33, 62, 125, 170, 188, 239; L. 458; W. 20, 155); dat. **baḍis** (K.Pr. 20, 24, YZ. 240); abl. **baḍi** (K.Pr. 144); voc. **baḍi** (Śiv. 1236), **baḍy-ō** (YZ. 543); pl. nom. **bādⁱ** (YZ. 25, 571); f. sg. nom. **büḍᵘ (baḍ)** (K.Pr. 33, 80, 168, YZ. 201, Śiv. 869); dat. **bajĕ** (Śiv. 1136); abl. **baji** (K.Pr. 24).

baḍi बडि । अत्युच्चस्वरेण adv. greatly; with a great (voice), loudly, u.w. vbs. of speaking, teaching, and the like. —**baḍi —बडि । अत्युच्चैः** adv. very loudly. —**boḍᵘ —बंडु । अतिमहान्** (f. sg. nom. —**büḍᵘ —बंडू**, dat. —**bajĕ —बज्य**), very great, very large; greatest of all, supreme (Śiv. 580). **-bagawān -ब(भ)गवान्** m. one who is fortunate in possessing much; N. of the Deity, the All-Possessor, Śiv. 158 (voc.), 1216 (voc.). **-balasostᵘ -बल-संस्तु** adj. (f. **-süṭshᵘ -संछू**), possessing great might (Śiv. 1259). —**dŏha —दह । महाह्नि** adv. on a great day, on a festival; see **boḍᵘ dŏh** above. —**dŏhokᵘ dŏh —दहकु दह । महापुण्याह्नि** adv. id. (lit. the day of a great day). —**pala —पल । उद्गतः** adj. e.g. lifted up, elevated; high (of a price); high (in honour); high (in generosity); and in similar meanings. —**pöṭhⁱ, —pöṭhin —पाठि, —पाठिन् । महत्तया** adv. in a great manner, to great extent, greatly, u.w. vbs. of giving, spending, etc. —**pāyĕ —पाय । सहायोत्कर्षयुक्तः** adj. e.g. provided with much assistance, provided with ample means or materials for doing anything (cf. **pāyĕ-boḍᵘ** ab.).

boḍᵘ dŏh बंडु दह । सुदिवसः m. a great day, a holiday, a festival (K.Pr. 28); a long day, a day of the spring and summer seasons, when the sun is north of the equator. —**day —दय्** m. a great god; N. of Kṛṣṇa; voc. **baḍi-dayĕ** (Śiv. 1383, 1487). —**hyuᵘ —ह्युः । सर्वाधिकः** adj. (f. **büḍᵘ hishᵘ बंडु ह्यु**), greatest of all, greatest, used as a superlative of **boḍᵘ**. —**karun —करुन्** m.inf. to make great, increase, augment

(anything) (El.). —**mahanyuv**ᵘ —**महन्यु**। **आढ्यजन:** m. a great man, either owing to wealth or position. —**māz** —**माज़्** m. beef (El.). —**pahān** —**पहान्** । **ईषन्महत्त्वयुक्त:** m. somewhat great, a little greater (than) (Gr.Gr. 93).

büḍᵘ **बंडु** । **महती** f., see ab. —**jāy** —**जाय्** । **भीषण-भूमि:** f. a great place; a place terrible through wicked, sinful practices, etc., such as a haunted burning-place or the like. —**möj**ᵘ —**मांजू** । **गृहस्वामिनी** f. the big mother, the senior lady of a family, who manages the household affairs.

boḍuy बंडुय् (fem. **büḍᵘy बंडूय्**) = **boḍᵘ**, with emph. **y**, even great, exactly great, verily great; K.Pr. 33 (m.), 23 (f.); Śiv. 428 (m.).

būd 1 बूद् । **ज्ञानम्, प्रत्यक्ष:** m. learning, knowledge, wisdom, intelligence derived from study; ocular evidence, direct perception, apprehension of the senses; knowledge, perception, understanding, apprehension (Śiv. 1812, 1550); cognizability, visibility. —**gashun** —**गछुन्** । **सुबोधोद्भव:, प्रत्यक्षीभवनम्** m inf. intelligence, or the critical faculty (from study, etc.) to be produced; (of something hidden) to become visible or cognizable by the senses. —**karun** —**करन्** । **प्रत्यक्षीकरणम्** m.inf. to make manifest, make visible or cognizable (of something hidden).

būda-wôlᵘ बूद्-वोलु । **ज्ञानयुक्त:** m. (f. **-wājĕn -वाज्यञ्**), learned, well instructed, intelligent.

būd 2 बूद् adj. e.g. wise, vigilant (Śiv. 1812).

būd 3 بود became, came into existence, the past participle of the Persian *būdan*, to be. With emph. **y**, **būḍay** (Śiv. 1521).

būd 4, *Malacochaete pectinata* (El.).

buḍa बुड । **स्थविर:** adj. e.g. old, aged, of a human being, beast, tree, etc., K.Pr. 36, 121 (sg. abl.); an old man (or woman) K.Pr. 36 (pl. dat.) Cf. **budᵘ**. —**ail** —**ऐल** । **एलाफलविशेष:** f. a kind of cardamom, bearing a large seed. —**bādām** —**बादाम्** । **राजादनफलविशेष:** m. a kind of almond. —**brang** —**ब्रंग** । **विकरालस्थविर:** m. 'an old minaret'; met. an ugly, tall, fat, silly old man. —**dala** —**ड्ल** । **कुत्सितवृद्ध:** adj. (f. —**dülᵘ** —**ड्लू**), a lecherous old man or woman. —**drŭkhᵘrᵘ** —**ड्रुंखुर्** । **स्थाविरजीर्णाङ्गा** f. an old hag; a withered, feeble, ugly old woman. —**göñᵘ** —**गांजू** । **अरद्देभ्रा** f. an old harlot, a woman, a harlot in her youth, who still endeavours to practise her profession in her old age. —**khorᵘ** —**खंद्** । **जलजपर्वविशेष:** m. a certain round-leafed swamp plant much valued as food for cattle. Cf. L. 71. —**kulᵘ** —**कुलु** । **जीर्णवृक्ष:** m. an old tree, a withered tree even though young, a prematurely old tree. —**pīn** —**पीन्** । **स्थाविरप्रसूति:** m. the birth of a child in old age (of women or cattle). **-pīnukᵘ -पीनुकु** । **स्थाविरप्रसवज:** adj. (f. **-pīnücᵘ -पीनंचू**), a child born in the old age of its parents. —**ṭaṭurᵘ** —**टटुर्** । **निकृष्टवृद्ध:** m. (f. —**ṭüṭᵘrᵘ** —**टंटर्**), 'an old withered'; a vile, slanderous old man or woman. —**shāwulᵘ** —**शावुलु** । **मूढवृद्ध:** m (f. —**shāwᵘjᵘ** —**शावंजू**), 'an old goat'; a foolish old man, a dotard, an old man who is felt as a burden by his relations. —**wāl** —**वाल** । **श्वेतवाल:** m. 'old hair'; grey hair, white hair. —**zaz** —**ज़ज़** । **अतिजीर्ण:** adj. e.g. 'an old ancient', a very old man, even whose eyebrows and eyelashes are white.

buḍᵘ बुडु । **वृद्ध:** m. (f. sg. nom. **buḍᵘ बुडु**, dat. **bujĕ बुज्य**), an old man (K.Pr. 87, 127, Śiv. 943); (f.) an old woman (YZ. 241); cf. **buḍa.** For exam. of **buji** (f. sg. ag., etc.) see K.Pr. 80, W. 142, YZ. 247, 493. **-ruḍᵘ बुडु-रुडु** । **वृद्धादि:** adj. (f. sg. nom. **buḍᵘ-ruḍᵘ बुडु-रुडु**, dat. **bujĕ-rujĕ बुज्य-रुज्य**), a jingling repetition of **buḍᵘ**, old people and the like, i.e. old people, the helpless, the unfortunate, and the like.

buḍᵘ-bab बुडि-बब । **पितामह:** m. a father's father, a paternal grandfather (L. 460); also used for a mother's father. **-pöṭhⁱ -पांठि** । **स्थविरक्रमेण** adv. like an old man, after the manner of an old man.

bujĕ-buthᵘ बुज्य-बुथु । **वृद्धामुख:** m. a young man who has a face like an old woman's; i.e. whose face is shrivelled and wrinkled.

budu (L. 328), see **bŏḍᵘ 2.**

bēḍab बेडब । **अयोग्याकृति:** adj. e.g. ill-shapen, ugly, ungainly; clumsy, awkward, unmannerly.

bē-adab بےادب adj. e.g. without manners, rude, insolent (Gr.M.).

badād बदाद (?بداد), in —**anun** —**अनुन्** । **अतिक्लिष्टी-करणम्** m.inf. to oppress or bully a person by compelling to do something which he does not wish to do; to distress or interrupt some one engaged on any work by making a needless noise. —**yunᵘ** —**यिनु** । **व्याकुलीभवनम्** m.inf. to be bullied, oppressed, or distressed, as above. Cf. **bēdād.**

bē-dād بےداد adj. e.g. unjust (El.).

bōdagī बोदगी । **अबोधवृत्ति:** f. want of intelligence, stupidity.

baḍ-gômᵘ बड-गोमु, see **baḍ.**

bŏdagēr बुदगेर । **प्रदेशविशेष:** m. the name of an ancient site to the west of the Pradyumna-giri or Hāra-parvat; a well-known hill lying north of the city of Śrīnagar.

baḍahôrᵘ बडहोर् । **शबल:** adj. (f. **baḍahörᵘ बडहांर्**), spotted, brindled, variegated, of a dirty black colour with here and there clean or white spots scattered over it.

baḍahārĕr बडहारय् । **शबलत्वम्** m. spottiness, a brindled, spotted, or variegated state or condition.

budij बुदिज्, see **mush^{a}kh.**

badüj^{ü}-müš^{ü} बद्यू-मंशू, see **badol^{u}-mot^{u}** under **badalun.**

buḍakh बुडख् । **श्वासनिमीलनम्** m. (sg. dat. **buḍakas बुडकस्**), flickering, of a flame; flickering, fluttering, of breath, breathing that at one time exists and at another time is almost stopped, like the flickering of a flame. **—din^{i} —दिनि** । **श्वासान्निमनिमीलना** m. pl. inf. to give flickerings, to be at the point of extinction of a flame; to draw the last flickering breaths of a dying man.

badal बद्ल بدل or **bad^{a}la बद्ल** بدلہ m. (abl. sg. **bad^{a}la बद्ल** بدلہ, see bel.), change, exchange, alteration; recompense, return (YZ. 428); requital, retaliation, retribution, revenge; used as postpos. governing abl., in exchange for (K.Pr. 70); as a substitute for, instead of (K.Pr. 155, Śiv. 910); instead of, like, as it were (Śiv. 1243). **—dyun^{u} —द्युन्** m.inf. to exchange (El.).

bad^{a}la बद्ल بدلہ, see ab., used as adv., in exchange, in revenge, etc.; also as postpos. governing gen., dat., or abl., = **badal** (Gr.M., W. 97). **—hyon^{u} —ह्यंनु** । **द्वेषप्रतीकारः** m.inf. to take revenge, to take vengeance. **—karun —कर्न** m.inf. to exchange (Gr.M.).

bāḍil बाँडिल । **शैलूषवृत्तिः** f. the profession of a **bāḍ** or actor, etc., q.v.

bĕḍōl ब्यडोल । **कुरूपः** adj. e.g. shapeless, hence misshapen, ill-fashioned, ugly, clumsy; ill-mannered, ill-bred, uneducated, loutish.

bōd^{a}la बोद्ल । **मद्मूढः** adj. e.g. intoxicated, senseless under the influence of an intoxicating drug.

bõdil बाँदिल । **बन्धनागारयदूतः** m. a jail-officer, a turnkey.

budal बुदल । **बुद्धिहीनः** adj. e.g. wanting sense or discrimination, one who commences to converse without discrimination.

budul^{u} बुदुलु । **दारुविशेषः** m. a kind of tree, the Himalayan silver fir, *Abies Webbiana*. Its timber is used in house and household carpentry (L. 79, 80). El. calls this *badar* and *búdar*, and also gives *budal* as meaning 'fir-tree'.

bādalad बादलद । **उपदंशरोगाक्रान्तः** adj. e.g. (as subst., f. **bādaladiñ बादलदिञ**), afflicted with venereal disease (**bād,** q.v.).

badalun बद्लुन । **विनिमयः** conj. 2 (1 p.p. **badol^{u} बद्लु**, f. **badüj^{ü} बद्यू**), to be changed or altered (Gr.M.); to change, alter, vary; to be changed, transferred, removed, exchanged; to be transformed, transmuted. **badol^{u}-mot^{u} बद्लु-मंतु** । **विनिमितः** perf. part. (f. **badüj^{ü}-müš^{ü} बद्यू-मंशू**), changed, exchanged, altered, etc.

badalāwun बद्लावुन । **विनिमयः** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **badalôw^{ü} बद्लोवु**), to cause to be changed or altered; to change, alter, or vary anything, etc.; caus. of **badalun,** q.v. Cf. also Gr.M. **badalôw^{u}-mot^{u} बद्लोवु-मंतु** । **विनिमितः** perf. part. (f. **badalöw^{ü}-müš^{ü} बद्लोवु-मंशू**), caused to be changed, etc.

badalawañ बद्लवञ । **विनिमयमूल्यम्** f. the price of exchange, the difference paid on the exchange of articles of different value; e.g. when an old article is exchanged for a new one of the same kind.

badaliyĕth बद्लियथ् f. (sg. dat. **badaliyüš^{ü} बद्लियंशू**), a condition of change, a changed condition, transformation (Śiv. 1704).

bādam बादम بادم । **राजादनफलम्** m. an almond, cf. **bādām. -phulay -फुलय्** । **राजादनलताविकासः** f. the almond-blooming; the beauty of a garden in the early spring, in which, as is common, rows of almond-vines are in blossom.

bādām बादाम بادام । **राजादनफलम्** m. an almond, i.q. **bādam,** q.v. Cf. El., so YZ. 478. **-gūj^{i} -गूजि** । **राजादनफलसारः** f. an almond-kernel; met. (of a bride, or the like) a girl of good family. **-shīra -शीर** । **राजादनफलरसः** m. almond-juice, a milky liquid made by pounding almond-kernels in water, used medicinally as a tonic. **—shīrīn** بادام شیرین m. the sweet almond (L. 458). **—talkh** بادام تلخ the bitter almond (L. 458). **-tyok^{u} -त्यकु** । **तिलकविशेषः** m. the name of a *tilak* or mark put upon the forehead, triangular in shape but with a round base; a person marked with such a *tilak* (f. **-ṭĕc^{ü} -त्यंचू**).

baḍīmī बडीमी । **महत्त्वम्** f. greatness (cf. Gr.Gr. 141), esp. w.r. reference to the exercise of generosity or the like. **—hāwün^{ü} —हावंनू** । **महत्त्वप्रवर्तनम्** f.inf. to display or proclaim one's greatness by word or deed.

bādöm^{i} बादोंमि بادامی । **पाटलवर्णः** adj. e.g. almond-coloured, light-brown; as subst., the colour light-brown, or a cloth or other similar article dyed that hue.

baḍun बडुन् । **वृद्धिः, प्रख्यातम्, अभिगमनम्** conj. 3 (2 p.p. **baḍyōv बड्योव्**), to become large, become big, get big (L. 461); so, **bata baḍyōs,** I am become big through (eating) food (K.Pr. 26); to become bigger, increase in size (K.Pr. 173, Śiv. 1462, of love); to become extended, lengthened; to grow, rise, increase in age (K.Pr. 119); to grow up, become of full age (K.Pr. 71); to swell (as a stream); to be raised, elevated, exalted (K.Pr. 33); to grow tall; to spring up fast and in quantities (of crops), to become rank and luxuriant; to rise, be enhanced (of a price, or prices gen.); to go on, set out, proceed, advance;

to go out, be extinguished from want of fuel (of a flame, or fire). **badan-wôl[u] बडन्-वोलु । यथोत्तरवृद्धिकः, प्रक्षानोद्युक्तः** n. ag. (f. **badan-wājěñ बडन्-वाज्यञ्**), one who keeps increasing, who increases gradually and regularly; one who is about to set out or go ahead on a journey. **badith āsun बडित् आसुन् । सुयोग्यतापत्तिः** m.inf. having increased to be; hence, to be prosperous, in good condition, to be excellent (as a man's qualities, learning, wealth, or reputation). **badith běhun बडित् ब्यठुन् । निश्चिन्तीभवनम्** m.inf. to increase and sit; hence, to give up anxiety (regarding any matter), to be at ease, without care. **badith rōzun बडित् रोज़ुन् । महत्त्वापत्तिः** m.inf. having increased to remain; hence, to acquire and retain a reputation for increased greatness (of wealth, good qualities, etc.). **badyō-mot[u] बड्यो-मंतु । वृद्धिमुपगतः, प्रख्यितः, श्रमितः** perf. part. (f. **badyē-müt͡s[u] बड्ये-मंचू**), increased (e.g. in age, size, wealth, extent, etc.); advanced, gone forward (on a journey); extinguished (of a flame).

bādun बादुन् or **brādun ब्रादुन्** conj. 3 (2 p.p. **bādyōv बाद्योव** or **brādyōv ब्राद्योव**), to become powerful (Gr.Gr. lv, 175).

bē-dīn بےدین m. an infidel (El.).

bŏḍun बुडुन् । मज्जनम् conj. 2 (1 p.p. **bŏḍ[u] बुड्**; 2 p.p. **bŏjyōv बुज्योव्**), to dive, to sink, drown, be drowned (K.Pr. 121; fig. Śiv. 1582); to be immersed, submerged (lit. or fig.), inundated; to be destroyed, ruined; to sink, go down (of the sun); to be at the bottom of a hole; to sink down a pipe, be carried away; to sink in sin, be a sinner; to sink in debt, be overwhelmed with debt. K.Pr. spells 1 p.p. *bud*. **bŏḍan-wôl[u] बुडन्-वोलु । निमज्जनगुणः** n. ag. (f. **bŏḍan-wājěñ बुडन्-वाज्यञ्**), one who sinks, etc.; hence, anything which naturally sinks in water, or easily runs down a pipe, or anyone who is naturally prone to sin, or readily gets badly into debt, and so on. **bŏḍ[u]-mot[u] बुड्-मंतु । मज्जितः** perf. part. (f. sg. nom. **bŏḍ[u]-müt͡s[u] बुड्-मंचू**, dat. **bŏjě-maṣě बुज्य-मच्य**), sunken, immersed, etc. (Śiv. 1629).

buḍun बुडुन् । जरावस्थाप्राप्तिः conj. 3 (2 p.p. **buḍyōv बुड्योव्**), to become old, to reach old age (of animals or trees, etc.), cf. Gr.M. and K.Pr. 22. 36, 65, 123, 234. **—asun —असुन् । जरावस्थोपस्थितिः** m.inf. to enter old age, to become old; esp. to become old before one's time, to become prematurely old. **buḍyō-mot[u] बुड्यो-मंतु । आपन्नस्थाविरः** perf. part. (f. **buḍyē-müt͡s[u] बुड्ये-मंचू**), one who has become old; one who has become old before his time, who is prematurely old.

buḍana बुडन । पक्षिविशेषः m. a certain bird, a kind of wild duck, the gadwall, *Chaulelasmus streperus*, good for the table (L. 129). Probably i.q. El.'s *buḍun*, a bird which is said to migrate to Ladak in the hot season and to return to Kashmīr in the cold season.

bĕdāna-t[a]l ब्यदान-तल् (cf. بےدانہ) **। तूदफलविशेषः** m. the fruit of a species of mulberry (cf. El. s.v *tūl*). **bĕdāna-t[a]la-kul[u] ब्यदान-तल-कुलु**, the special mulberry-tree which produces this fruit (see El. s.v. *tulakul*).

bādanāwun बादनावुन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **bādanôw[u] बादनोवु**), to cause to become powerful (Gr.Gr. 175).

bŏḍanāwun बुडनावुन् । निमज्जनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **bŏḍanôw[u] बुडनोवु**), to cause something (that does not naturally sink) to sink, to dip, immerse (Śiv. 67); to submerge, drown, flood; to lose, waste, exhaust, sacrifice, ruin. Caus. of **bŏḍun** in all its senses. **bŏḍanôw[u]-mot[u] बुडनोवु-मंतु । निमज्जितः** perf. part. (f. **bŏḍanöw[ü]-müt͡s[u] बुडनांवू-मंचू**), sunken, immersed, etc., by anyone.

buḍanāwun बुडनावुन conj. 1 (1 p.p. **buḍanôw[u] बुडनोवु**), to cause to grow or be old (Gr.Gr. 175).

buḍ[a]ñ-nĕng बुडञ्-नंग् । वृद्धावस्थायाम् adv. in old age, in the period of old age.

badar 1, the Himalayan silver fir, *Abies Webbiana*, see **budul[u]**.

badar 2 بدر adj. e.g. out of doors, outside. **—karun —करुन्** m.inf. to turn out, expel, reject, repulse. Cf. El. *badar*, repulse.

bādār बादार् । आढ्यः adj. e.g. rich, wealthy, opulent (lit. and fig.).

bādörī बादारी । आढ्यता f. opulence, wealth (lit. and fig.).

bĕdār ब्यदार् بیدار adj. e.g. awake (K.Pr. 25, YZ. 47); wakeful, sleepless; watchful, vigilant, alert (cf. El.). **—karun —करुन् । बोधनम्** m.inf. to awaken from sleep; fig. to awaken the intellect, arouse; attract attention. **—gaṣhun —गछुन् । बोधाप्तिः** m.inf. to be aroused, awakened from sleep; to have the intellect aroused; to have one's attention attracted, to become alert.

bĕdörī, bēdör[i] ब्यदारी, बेदारि, بیداری **। जागरणम्** f. waking, wakefulness; vigilance, watchfulness (Śiv. 198).

bid[u]r[u] बिद्रु । पोटलिका f. a bag; wrapper, cover; esp. a large ball or wrapped up parcel of silk, valuable cloth, etc.; cf. Hindī *bidrī* and Persian بدرہ.

bödirū, m. (El.), i.q. **bödripĕth,** q.v.

bodur[u] ब्रदुर् (f. **büd[u]r[u] 1 बंद्रु**), in **—dād —दाँद । कपिलवृषभः** m. a bull of a brown or tawny colour. **büd[u]r[u]-gāv बंद्रु-गाव् । कपिला गौः** f. a cow of the same colour.

budur बुदुर् । **पक्षिविशेषः** m. a kind of bird, said to frequent the lakes north of Kashmīr, and to be not quite so large as a goose.

budar-kônᵘ बुदर्-कोनु । **पक्षिविशेषः, अक्षिरोगविशेषः** m. a certain bird, described as shaped like a sparrow, but with a long beak and tail. It dives from a height and catches small fish. A certain distressing disease of the eyelids, accompanied by swelling.

büdᵘrᵘ 2 बंद्रु । **रागचित्रणा** f. the act of painting or stamping coloured pictures or patterns on walls, cloth, etc. **—khārᵘñᵘ —खारंचु** । **मुखे वर्णचित्रणम्** f.inf. to raise painting, to apply paint; esp. to paint the face (e.g. of an actor); to paint, as a practical joke, some one who has been rude enough to go to sleep in public.

bad-rad wanun बद्-रद् वनुन् । **परिभाषणम्** m.inf. to use abusive language about or to an opponent (either before his face or behind his back). Cf. Persian ردبدل.

badᵃrkāl बद्र्काल् or (Śiv. 1174) **badrakölī भद्रकाली** m. a village where there is a temple of Bhadrakālī (RT.Tr. II, 489). El. calls it Badrigul, and states that it is in Machipor Pargana.

bödrimāwas बाद्रिमावस् । **भाद्रपदामावास्या** f. the day of the new moon of the month of *Bādᵃrapëth* (q.v.). *Kuśa* (*Poa cynosuroides*) grass is collected on this day and worshipped.

baḍᵃran बंड्रन् । **वर्धनम्, शमनम्** f. the act of increasing or making greater, or spreading abroad, anyone or anything; the act of extinguishing a flame (Gr.Gr. 121). **—gashūñᵘ —गश्नंचु** । **उपचयापत्तिः** f.inf. to increase (of anger, disease, hatred, or the like, owing to measures taken with the contrary object). **—karūñᵘ —करंचु** । **विस्तारणा** f.inf. to cause to spread abroad, to cause to increase (esp. of anger, hatred, disease, or the like, in spite of and owing to measures taken to reduce it).

baḍᵃrun बंड्रन् । **वर्धनम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **baḍᵒrᵘ बंड्रु**), caus. of **baḍun**, q.v., to make to increase, esp. (of a human being or animal) to nourish, cherish, bring up; **atha baḍᵃrun**, to stretch out or thrust out the hand, to join in hand-to-hand combat, see **atha**. **baḍᵒrᵘ-motᵘ बंड्रु-मंतु** । **वर्धितः**: perf. part. (f. **baḍᵘrᵘ-müsᵘ बंड्रू-मंचू**), of a human being or animal, brought up, nourished up, and now of full age.

bŏḍᵃran बुड्रन् । **निमज्जनम्** f. the act of causing some one or something to sink, of dipping, immersing, drowning, flooding, etc. Cf. **bŏḍanāwun**.

bŏḍᵃran बाड्रन् । **लेपकर्म** f. plastering, applying a plaster of ordinary lime-plaster or of mud mixed with chaff and chopped straw.

bŏḍᵃrun बाड्रन् । **लेपकर्म** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **bŏḍᵒrᵘ बाड्रु**), to plaster (a wall); genl. to prepare a house, make it ready for habitation (Śiv. 1065). **bŏḍᵒrᵘ-motᵘ बाड्रु-मंतु** । **लिप्तः** (f. **bŏḍᵘrᵘ-müsᵘ बाड्रू-मंचू**), plastered (of a wall or the like).

badranjboya, m. (El.) *Nepeta ruderalis*.

bādᵃrapëth बाद्रपथ् or **bödripëth बाद्रिपथ्** । **भाद्रपदमासः** m. (sg. dat. **bādᵃrapëtas बाद्रपथस्**), the name of a month of the rainy season, corresponding to August–September, the Sanskrit *Bhādra-pada*, and the Hindī *Bhādõ* (K.Pr. 128); used also as the name of groups of small boils which commonly affect people in the rainy season. **bödripëtukᵘ बाद्रिपथुकु** । **भाद्रमाससंबन्धी** adj. (f. **bödripëtücᵘ बाद्रिपथुचू**), of or belonging to the month **Bādᵃrapëth**.

baḍᵃra-pīṭh बंड्र-पीठ् । **भद्रासनम्** m. (sg. dat. **-pīṭhas -पीठस्**), an auspicious seat; esp. a rājā's throne used on ceremonial occasions, and a god's throne in a temple or other sacred place (cf. L. 161).

baḍᵃrāwan बंड्रावन् । **वर्धनम्** f. the act of causing to increase; (of things, qualities, or acts) encouraging the growth, spreading abroad, increasing by accumulation.

baḍᵃrāwun बंड्रावुन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **baḍᵃrôwᵘ बंड्रोवु**), to bake bread or cakes over hot coals (Gr.Gr. liii).

baḍᵃrāwun बंड्रावुन् । **वर्धनम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **baḍᵃrôwᵘ बंड्रोवु**), to cause to increase, to make larger (Śiv. 1885); (of things, qualities, or acts) to encourage the growth, to spread abroad, to increase by accumulation; to cause to grow up, bring up. **baḍᵃrôwᵘ-motᵘ बंड्रोवु-मंतु** । **प्रवर्धितः**: perf. part. (f. **baḍᵃröwᵘ-müsᵘ बंड्रावू-मंचू**), caused to increase, made larger, etc.

bŏḍᵃrāwun बुड्रावुन् । **निमज्जनम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **bŏḍᵃrôwᵘ बुड्रोवु**), to cause to sink, dip, immerse; met. to cause to sink in sinful acts, to debauch. **bŏḍᵃrôwᵘ-motᵘ बुड्रोवु-मंतु** । **निमज्जितः**: adj. (f. **bŏḍᵃröwᵘ-müsᵘ बुड्रावू-मंचू**), sunken, immersed (by some one); met. debauched, led into sin.

bŏḍᵃrāwun बाड्रावुन् । **लेपकर्म** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **bŏḍᵃrôwᵘ बाड्रोवु**), i.q. **bŏḍᵃrun**, q.v. **bŏḍᵃrôwᵘ-motᵘ बाड्रोवु-मंतु** । **विहितलेपविशेषः**: perf. part. (f. **bŏḍᵃröwᵘ-müsᵘ बाड्रावू-मंचू**), plastered (of a wall, etc.).

baḍᵃrāwawunᵘ बंड्रावावुनु m. (f. **baḍᵃrāwawüñᵘ बंड्रावावंचू**), one who causes to increase, a cherisher (Śiv. 862).

baḍ-shāh بڈشاہ, see **baḍ**.

bādshāhī, adj. e.g. kingly royal, in **bādshāhī wath**, f. the king's highway (borrowed from Hindōstānī) (El.).

bōdēshŏr बोधेश्वर् m. the lord of knowledge, N. of Śiva (Śiv. 1178).

baḍ-shĕrwār बड़-शर्वार्, see **baḍ.**

bāḍuth बाँडुथ् । भ्रूलूषवृत्तिः m. (sg. dat. **bāḍatas बाँडतस्**), the profession of an actor or buffoon.

baḍāv बडाव् । प्रक्षितिः m. setting forth, setting out, esp. if one does not expect or intend to return; (of money or the like) excess over an amount agreed upon.

bāḍav बाडव् । वृद्धत्वम् m. largeness in size, e.g. of a person's arms, of a vessel. **—asun —अचुन् । वृद्ध्युद्भवः** m.inf. largeness to enter; hence, of the growth of plants, to grow too large in a short time, to become too luxuriant. **-dār -दार् । वृद्धियुक्तः** adj. e.g. possessing largeness, hence too large, e.g. of a pot, a basket, or a garment. **—yun^{u} —यिनु । वृद्ध्यागमः** m.inf. to be too large, e.g. of a pillar which will not fit into the place prepared for it in building a house.

baḍāwun 1 बडावुन् । अग्नेः शमनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **baḍôw^{u} बडोवु**), to extinguish a light or a fire by withdrawing the fuel. **baḍôw^{u}-mot^{u} 1 बडोवु-मंतु । शान्तीकृतः** perf. part. (f. **baḍöw^{ü}-müt^{ü} बडांवू-मंचू**), extinguished (of a fire).

baḍāwun 2 बडावुन् । गमनम् conj. 2 (1 p.p. **baḍôw^{u} बडोवु**), to set out on a journey. **badôw^{u}-mot^{u} 2 बडोवु-मंतु । प्रचलितः** perf. part. (f. **baḍöw^{ü}-müt^{ü} बडांवू-मंचू**), set out, started (on a journey).

baḍawun^{u} बडवुनु । वर्धमानः, गच्छन् adj. (f. **baḍawün^{ü} बडवंचू**), one who regularly and continually increases, etc., cf. **baḍun;** used politely to mean one who is about to depart, or set out on a journey.

bŏḍawun बुडवुन् । निमज्जनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **bŏḍow^{u} बुडोवु**), i.q. **bŏḍanāwun,** q.v. (Gr.Gr. 171). **bŏḍow^{u}-mot^{u} बुडोवु-मंतु । निमज्जितः** perf. part. (f. **bŏḍüw^{ü}-müt^{ü} बुडांवू-मंचू**), made to sink by some one (of something that does not sink naturally).

bŏḍawun^{u} बुडवुनु । निमज्जन् adj. (f. **bŏḍawün^{ü} बुडवंचू**), one who sinks or dives; that which sinks of itself owing to its high specific gravity.

bādawôr^{u} बादवोर् । द्वेषरोषः m. anger caused by envy at another's honour or success. **—gashun —गछुन् । द्वेषाद्रोषोद्भवः** m.inf. to feel rage caused by such envy; to display anger at greater respect being shown to another than to oneself on some public occasion. **—karun —कदन् । रोषोत्पादनम्** m.inf. to cause another to feel such anger. **—wŏthun —ह्युन् । द्वेषाद्रोषोत्पत्तिः** m.inf. such anger to arise.

bĕdiwatī ब्यद्विती । अशोभनता f. ugliness, want of beauty, badness in behaviour, dress, actions, intelligence, skill, or the like. **—karün^{ü} —करंचू । व्यङ्गारः** f.inf. to make ugliness, to humiliate a person by abusing him in public, when he expected to be honoured. **—hĕn^{ü} —ह्यचू । अवमाननानुभवः** f.inf. to take such humiliation, to suffer or undergo it. **—pĕn^{ü} —पचू । अवमाननावाप्तिः** f.inf. such humiliation to fall, humiliation to be experienced.

bĕdiwath ब्यद्विथ् । अशोभनः adj. e.g. (m. sg. dat. **bĕdiwatas ब्यद्वितस्**), ugly, without beauty in appearance, dress, actions, conduct, intelligence, quality, or the like. **-pŏṭh^{i}** or **-pŏṭhin -पांठि, -पांठिन् । अशोभनतया** adv. in an ugly manner; in a wicked way.

bāḍaway बाँडवय् । नटवेतनम् f. an actor's or buffoon's fee.

bŏḍ^{i}way बाँद्वय् । बन्धनवृत्तिः f. the fees paid at intervals by a prosecutor for feeding a prisoner who is in jail at his suit.

baḍöy^{i} बडांयि । महत्ता f. greatness, esp. of generosity or good fame; greatness, in size or importance (K.Pr. 111). In the Roman character this word is often written **baḍāi.**

būḍay बूड़य्, see **būd 3.**

böḍ^{i}yāna बांद्यान । शतपुष्पी f. sweet-fennel (El.); its seeds, anise-seed. **-gūj^{i} -गूजि । शतपुष्पीचूर्णसारः** f. the kernels of anise-seed, extracted by pounding in a mortar.

bē-fóida بےفائدہ adj. e.g. unprofitable, useless, vain; as adv. in vain, to no purpose, fruitlessly. **—khar^{a}ch —खर्च्** m. extravagance. **—karun —कदन्** m.inf. to make in vain, misspend, waste (Gr.M.).

bag बग् । भगम् m. pudendum muliebre, vulva.

bāg 1 बाग् m. a share, a portion (Śiv. 1695); hence, part, in the sense of position, as in **manz-bāg मज़्-बाग्** in the middle part, in the middle, in the centre (Śiv. 20, 914, 1107, 1459, 1547, 1588, 1668, 1695, 1744, 1759). **—dyun^{u} —दिनु । यज्ञसंख्याया लब्धया विभाजनम्, भागप्रदानम्** m.inf. to deal out shares to those entitled to them (Śiv. 1695); to divide into parts or shares, (in arithmetic) to divide (a number).

bāga-hār बाग-हार् । संख्याविभाजनम् m. (in arithmetic) division (of a number).

bāg 2 बाग् باغ **। उद्यानम्** m. a garden (Śiv. 181, etc.; K.Pr. 56, 204; YZ. 46, 254, 407); an orchard; pl. dat. with emph. **y, bāganay बागनय्** (Śiv. 503). **-wān -वान् । उद्यानपालः** m. (f. **-wān-bāy -वान्-बाय्**, see bel.) (in El. and W. 111 spelt optionally **bāgbān**), a gardener, esp. a tree and shrub gardener (K.Pr. 142); in fem. a gardener's wife or a female gardener. **-wŏnil -वानिल् । उद्यानपालवृत्तिः** f. the profession or trade of a gardener.

bāga-bab^{u}r^{u} बाग-बबुर् । जतावियेषः f. a kind of sweet basil grown in gardens (Śiv. 1691); see **bab^{u}r^{u} 2. -bombur -बंबुर् । भ्रमरविशेषः** m. (sg. dat. **bomburas बंबुरस्**), a garden-bee, a bee which frequents only gardens and does not seek wild flowers; met. a libertine, one who haunts women as a bee haunts flowers. **-dör^{u} -दार्** । **उद्यानपथद्वारम्** f. a

garden side-door, the door of a house opening into a garden. **-mŏy -म्वय्** । **लघुद्यानम्** f. a small garden. **-wôl^{u} -वोलु** । **उद्यानस्वामी** m. (f. **-wājĕñ -वाज्यञ्**), one who owns a garden, the lord of a garden.

bāguk^{u} बागुकु । **उद्यानसंबन्धी** adj. (f. **bāgüc^{ü} बगंचू**), of, or belonging to, a garden; produced in a garden (sg. gen. of **bāg**).

bāg 3 बाग्, in **bāg-ḍōra बाग्-ड्वोर** । **अश्वबन्धनरज्जुविशेषः** m. a bridle-rope, a long rope by which horses, etc., are tied, a halter.

bāg बाँग باگ । **उच्चैः समाह्वानम्** f. a loud cry in order to call persons together from a distance, a halloa; the call to prayer by the *mu'azzin* from the tower of a mosque (K.Pr. 25, 199); the crowing of a cock (K.Pr. 176). **—diñ^{ü} —दिञ्** । **उद्बोधनाह्वतिः** f.inf. to call Musalmāns to prayer; to call out at the latter end of the night to waken people; to crow (of a cock). **—wanüñ^{ü} —वनंञ्** । **कर्णे मन्त्रभाषणम्** f.inf. to whisper the *azān* or call to prayer, as is done by a Musalmān *pīr* in initiating a disciple, or (at a birth-ceremony) in welcoming a new-born child into the world; cf. L. 270.

bāga-loṭ^{u} बाँग-ल्वटु । **क्रीडनकविशेषः** m. a certain toy, a kind of peg-top.

bagĕ बग्य f. a buggy, a kind of one-horse carriage; a carriage in general (Śiv. 1859). Cf. **bagī**.

bāgĕ बाग्य m. prosperity, good-luck (Śiv. 821), i.q. **bög^{i} 1** under **bôg^{u}**.

bagī बगी f. a long barge with a hood like that of a buggy which covers the passenger (El.).

bēg بیگ m. a lord, master, a Mogul title of honour (K.Pr. 145).

bĕgā ब्यगा, in **bĕgā-wakh^{s}th ब्यगा-वख्थ्** । **सायंकालः** m. (sg. dat. **-wakhtas -वख्तस्**), evening, the first three hours or so after sunset; cf. **bē-gāh**. **-wakhtan -वख्तन्**, **-wakhtan-bög^{i} -वख्तन्-बोगि**, **-wakhtas -वखतस्**, or **-wakhtas-bög^{i} -वख्तस्-बोगि** । **सायम्, निशामुखे** adv. at evening, at some time in the first three hours after sunset.

biga बिग m. the Indian measure of area, a *bīghā*. In Kashmīr a *kaçeā biga* contains 40 square *gaz*, and a *pakkā biga* contains 60 square *gaz* (El.).

bōg बोग् in **bōg-bāganay बोग्-बागनय्** । **विभाजनम्** f. dividing out into proper proportions, e.g. of a piece of gold for the various members of an ornament in course of manufacture. Cf. **bôg^{u}**.

bög^{i} 1 बोगि or **bögin बोगिन्** (for **bög^{i} 3** see **bôg^{u}**) । **वेलायाम्** postpos. governing dat., at about the time of, u.w. words indicating a part of the day or night, as in **shāmas bög^{i}** (or **bögin**), at eventide; **subahas bög^{i}** (or **bögin**), at dawntide; **mandĕñĕs** (or **mandĕñĕn**) **bög^{i}** (or **bögin**), at about midday.

bög^{i} 2 बोगि । **निमित्तम्** (for **bög^{i} 3** see **bôg^{u}**), postpos. governing abl. (with vbs. of giving, accepting, etc.), on account of, for the sake of, in exchange for.

bögī बोगी । **भागयोग्यः** adj. e.g. entitled to a share.

bŏg^{i} बॉगि । **उच्चैराकारणकृत्** m. the *mu'azzin* who calls out the *bāg* (q.v.) or call to prayer (K.Pr. 25).

bôg^{u} बोगु । **भागः** m. (sg. dat. **bögis बोगिस्**, abl. **bāgi बागि**, pl. nom. **bög^{i} 3 बोगि**), a share (K.Pr. 103); an allotment, apportionment; a share or helping at a meal (K.Pr. 38, 81); a portion or aliquot part of anything, as in **aiṭha-bôg^{u}**, an eighth part; (also in pl., see **bög^{i} 1** bel.) lot, fortunate lot, good fortune, the betrothal presents given by a bridegroom's father (L. 268, cf. **baḍa wöriv^{i} bôg^{u}** under **baḍa**). **-bāgay -बागय्** । **विभाजनम्** f., i.q. **bōg-bāganay**, q.v. s.v. **bōg**. **-band -बन्ध्** । **स्यूतविशेषः** m. a travelling-bag or hold-all for carrying bedding, clothes, etc. **—karun —कर्न्** । **भागभागितविधानम्** m.inf. to make a share, to share anything with some one else.

bāgi āmot^{u} बागि आमंतु । **विवाहधर्मसंगतः** adj. (f. **—āmüṭs^{ü} —आमंच्यू**), come into sharing; hence of a husband (or wife) who has become partner for life with his wife (or her husband) (perf. part. of **—yun^{u}** bel.). **-boḍ^{u} -बंडु** । **महाभाग्यः** adj. (f. sg. **-büḍ^{ü} -बंडू**, dat. **-bajĕ -बज्य**), having great good luck, prosperous, well-to-do and blessed with offspring. **-bôg^{u} -बोगु** । **भाग्यप्राप्यभागः** m. a person's full share of anything under division (K.Pr. 24); the share to which a person is entitled by his fate. **-barut^{u} -बर्तु** । **भरितः** adj. (f. **-bür^{ü}ṭs^{ü} -बर्च्यू**), filled with good fortune, excessively prosperous; (of a thing) complete in all its parts or in all its good qualities; (of a vessel) completely and satisfactorily filled. **—drāmot^{u} —द्रामंतु** । **भागाद्बहिर्भूतः** adj. (f. **—drāmüṭs^{ü} —द्रामंच्यू**), one who remains outside the distribution, i.e. one who, even though present at a distribution of food or the like, does not receive his or her share (perf. part. of **—nērun** bel.). **-hyūn^{u} -ह्यून** । **भाग्यहीनः** adj. (f. **-hīñ^{ü} -हीञ्**), deprived of good fortune, reduced to ill-fortune, deserted by fortune, miserable. **—kaḍun —कडुन्** । **साधर्म्यान्निराकरणम्** m.inf. to expel from a common or similar employment, or from a common means of livelihood, or from a common association, or from commensality, etc. **—khasun —खसुन्** । **भाग्येन खण्डिः** m.inf. to receive one's fated share of a thing. **—nērun —नेर्न्** । **भागाद्बहिर्भवनम्** m.inf. to go out from a share, to be outside a distribution; i.e. not

to receive one's due or expected share at a distribution, even though present. **-wān -वान् । सुभाग्य:** adj. e.g. having good fortune, prosperous. **-wönī -वांनी । सुभाग्यवत्ता** f. the possession of good fortune, prosperity. **—yun^{u} —यिनु । विवाहसंबन्धसंयोग:** m.inf. to come into sharing, or into one's good fate; of a husband (or wife) becoming partner for life (as a result of fate worked out in former births) with his (or her) wife (or husband). Cf. **bāgán^{i} yun^{u}.**

bāgyuk^{u} बाग्युक़ । भागरूपेण संभवन् adj. (f. **bāgic^{ü} बागिचू**), of or belonging to a share; of or belonging to good fortune, hence prosperous.

bögi 3 बांगि । सङ्गाग्यम pl. nom. shares; good fortune, prosperity, the happening of prosperity. **—karán^{i} —करंनि । भागव्यवस्था** m. pl. inf. to make shares; to arrange in, or to divide out into, shares. **—nin^{i} —निनि । भाग्यनाश** m. pl. inf. to take away good fortune; to have one's prosperity or good fortune destroyed owing to some act of folly, robbery, ill-success, failure of crops, or the like. **—wŏthán^{i} —व्वथंनि । भाग्यापगम:** m. pl. inf. good luck to rise up (and depart), to lose one's good luck.

bögis pĕṭh wātun बांगिस् प्यठ वातुन् । कार्यसिद्धावसरे उपस्थिति: m.inf. to arrive upon good fortune, to arrive at exactly the right time, so as to share in the fruits of another's success.

būg बूग । भोग: m. enjoyment, pleasure, esp. worldly pleasures, as opp. to **yōg** or **yūg,** asceticism (Śiv. 866, 867, 1377, 1458, 1714); fruition (Śiv. 1696, 1835, 1838); sexual enjoyment; experiencing, feeling, perception; advantage, pleasure, delight. **—karun —करुन् । भोग्यानुभव:** m.inf. to enjoy, etc.

būgī बूगी । भोगासक्त: adj. e.g. devoted to enjoyment or luxury, a voluptuary.

būg^{u} बूगु, see **būgun.**

bē-gāh بےگاہ adj. e.g. untimely, unseasonable (K.Pr. 21).

bagal बगल بغل **। कक्षौ** m. the armpits. **-canda -चन्द । पार्श्वनिधानिका** m. the side-pocket of a coat or similar garment. **-bŏy -ब्वय । संक्रामको दुर्गन्ध:** f. the stink of the armpits; the sweaty smell emanating from a man's skin and perceived by those who are close by his side.

bag^{a}l^{i} gatshun बगंलि गछुन् । रहस्यसमागम: m.inf. to go to a person's armpit, hence to meet him privately or secretly; to go by a side-path instead of by the direct road. **—yun^{u} —यिनु । रहस्यसमागम:** m.inf. to come together privately to meet secretly; to approach a person with the object of offering a bribe.

bōg^{a}la बोगल । खूलमाषविशेष: f.pl. a kind of bean, *Vicia faba* (= L. 330, *bágláh*, El. *bāgla*). **-dāl -दाल् । खूलमाषविशेषसूद:** f. a quantity of these beans husked and split; a spiced pottage made of these beans.

būgal बूगल् । भोगी adj. e.g. fond of pleasure or enjoyment, a voluptuary.

būgōl बूगोल् m. geography (Gr.M.).

bāgambar बागम्बर् m. Vāgambara, a N. of Śiva (Śiv. 1587).

bāgnai, v. **bāganay.**

bāgán^{i} बागंनि in **bāgán^{i} yun^{u} बागंनि यिनु । विवाहयोगादिना तात्पर्यम** m.inf. to be joined to a person in marriage, to become married to a person (Śiv. 37, of a woman); to obtain one's share allotted by fortune, to receive one's fated portion; K.Pr. 54 spells the word *bāgum*. Cf. **bāgi yun^{u}** under **bôg^{u}.**

bagnū बगनू m. the Himalayan poplar (*Populus ciliata*) (El.).

bēgāna بیگانہ adj. e.g. strange, foreign, alien (K.Pr. 146, Śiv. 1605)

bögin बांगिन् । अवसरे adv., see **bög^{i} 2.**

boguni, see **bugiñ.**

būgun बूगुन् । भोग: conj. 1 (1 p.p. **būg^{u} बूगु,** 2 p.p. **būjyōv बूज्योव**), to enjoy (Śiv. 1423, 1603); to enjoy the delights of the world (as opposed to asceticism) (Śiv. 1458, 1828); to experience, suffer, undergo, to reap the fruits of one's actions in this, or a former, life (Śiv 1795); frequently with cognate acc. pl. of **būg,** q.v., **būgan būgun,** to enjoy delights (Śiv. 1377, 1711), or to reap fruition (Śiv. 1835, 1838).

būg^{u}-mot^{u} बूगु-मंतु । भुक्तपूर्व: perf. part. (f. **būj^{u}-müt^{u} बूजु-मंचु**), experienced, suffered, undergone, reaped (as above).

bagandar बगन्द्र् । भगन्दररोग: m. a fistula in the *pudendum muliebre* or in the anus, a boil in or close to the anus. **—pyon^{u} —प्यंनु । भगन्दरोद्भव:** m.inf. fistula to occur, the occurrence of an attack of the disease.

bagandarlad बगन्द्रलद । भगन्दररोगाहत: adj. e.g. (when used as subst. the f. is **bagandarladiñ बगन्द्रलदिञ्**), suffering from or afflicted by fistula.

bē-gunāh بےگناہ adj. e.g. without sin, sinless, guiltless, innocent (Gr.M.).

bāganay बागनय् । विभाग: f. division, dividing into shares, i.q. **bāgay,** q.v., Gr.Gr. 129; fate, fortune (El. *bāgnai*). **—nērün^{ü} —नेरंचू । बहूनांशविभागोद्भव:** f.inf. sharing to issue; i.e. in dividing anything out into several shares, the shares to come out accurately.

bāganayĕ-dār बागनय-दार् । विशिष्टभागार्ह: adj. e.g. divisible into parts, easily or naturally divided into equal parts, or such as demands subdivision on account of its quantity or the like.

bāganạy बागनय्, see **bāg 2.**

bugiñ बुगिञ् । स्वामिपत्नी f. the wife of a servant's master, a servant's mistress; K.Pr. 263 spells the word *boguni*. It is fem. of **bugiy**, q.v., cf. Gr.Gr. 38.

bāgar in **bāgar bang**, m. *Hyoscyamus niger* (L. 74, 76).

bagāra बगार । स्नेहः m. oil, *ghī*, dripping, or other grease used in cooking; cf. Gr.Gr. 122. **—karun —कर्‍हन् । पक्वस्नेहसंयोजनम्** m.inf. to fry in oil, etc.; to cook in or with oil, etc. **-dār -दार् । संयोजितस्नेहः** adj. e.g. greasy, oily, buttery (of cooked food). **-rost^{u} -रंस्तु । असंसृष्टस्नेहः** adj. (f. **-rüsh^{ü} -रंश्यू**), without oil; anything cooked or baked without grease.

bāgar^{i} बाँगरि । संसृष्टधातुमयः adj. e.g. made of mixed metal (of pots, dishes, or the like). Cf. **bõgur^{u}.**

bagair بغير postpos. governing abl., without, exclusive of, excluding, except, besides (K.Pr. 178).

bagir (? **bög^{ü}r^{ü}**), f. a share (El.).

baigar बैगर् । प्रत्युत conj. on the contrary, nay rather.

bĕgor^{u} ब्यगर् । विदाह्यास्वादः adj. (f. **bĕgür^{ü} ब्यगर्**), acrid, astringent, throat-burning (of food). Cf. **bĕgarun. -bāna -बान । दाहविकृतोखा** m. an earthen cooking-pot, spoilt by grease or oil being often burnt in it.

bēgör^{i} 1 बेगारि بيگاري **। आजूः** f. compelling to work for nothing; pressed or forced labour (K.Pr. 17, 200). **-nakha wālüñ^{ü} -नख वालंञ् । अप्रीत्या कार्यसमापनम्** f.inf. to do a thing carelessly and hurriedly (as if by forced labour).

bēgāri lagun बेगारि लगुन् । आजूयोगः m.inf. to be suddenly and unexpectedly pressed for such service. **-mahanyuv^{u} -महन्यु । बलान्नियोज्यः** m. a person pressed into service against his will, one pressed to carry loads (for individuals or the public). **—raṭun —रटुन् । बलान्नारोढ्हनायाक्रमणम्** m.inf. to press into such service, to seize a man for such service.

bēgör^{i} 2 बेगारि بيگاري **। विष्टिनियोज्यः** m. a person pressed into service against his will for carrying loads or the like.

bigār बिगार् in **bigār karun बिगार् कर्‍हन् । विरोधापादनम्** m.inf. to set at variance, to set friends at enmity.

bõgur^{u} बाँगुर् । धातुसंसृष्टिमयः adj. (f. **bõg^{ü}r^{ü} बाग्रंञ्**), i.q. **bāgar^{i}**, q.v.

bagārun बगार्‍हन् । भ्रक्षणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **bagôr^{u} बगोर्**), (in cooking) to fry, etc., in oil, etc.; to add hot oil, etc., in the process of cooking. **bagôr^{u}-mot^{u} बगोर्-मंतु । विहितस्नेहयोजनः** adj. (f. **bagör^{ü}-müṣ^{ü} बगार्-मंचू**), cooked in or with *ghī*, oil, etc.; fried.

bĕgaran ब्यगरन् । कटुता f. acridity, astringency (of flavour of food).

bĕgarun ब्यगर्‍हन् । विदाहिस्वादोत्पत्तिः conj. 3 (2 p.p. **bĕgaryōv ब्यगर्योव्**), to be acrid, to have the flavour of grease burnt in cooking; to cause the throat or nasal passages to have a sensation of astringency (e.g. by the smoke of burning grease). **—tulun —तुलुन् । कट्वास्वादसमुन्नावनम्** m.inf. to cause the sensation of acridity in the throat or nasal passages (e.g. of the smoke of burning grease, etc.). **—wŏthun —व्वथुन् । कट्वास्वादोन्नवः** m.inf. the sensation of acridity, astringency, or throat-burning to be experienced, (e.g. from the vapour of burning grease or of burning cayenne pepper).

bĕgaryō-mot^{u} ब्यगर्यो-मंतु । आक्तविदाह्यास्वादः adj. (f. **bĕgaryē-müṣ^{ü} ब्यगर्यै-मंचू**), that which has acquired an acrid taste (e.g. by going bad).

bigaran बिगरन् । विकारः f. change for the worse, impairment, deterioration, corruption, vitiation, disfigurement, defacement; decline, decay; disorder, disarrangement, confusion; ruin, harm, injury, damage; blemish, stain, flaw; disagreement, discord, quarrel, misunderstanding, disaffection, rebellion, mutiny.

bigarun बिगर्‍हन् । विकारापत्तिः conj. 2 (2 p.p. **bigaryōv बिगर्योव्**), to be changed for the worse, to be impaired, deteriorated (K.Pr. 246); to take harm, be damaged, marred; to fall off, decline in beauty; to fail, miscarry; to break down; to go or turn bad; to get out of order, be disordered; to be mismanaged, bungled; to be at variance, to be estranged; to get out of temper, become angry; to become vicious; to rebel, revolt. **bigaryō-mot^{u} बिगर्यो-मंतु । विकृतिमापन्नः** perf. part. (f. **bigaryē-müṣ^{ü} बिगर्यै-मंचू**), impaired, damaged, spoilt, etc.

bigārun बिगार्‍हन् । विकारोत्पादनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **bigôr^{u} बिगोर्**), to ruin, spoil, mar, vitiate, etc.; to bungle; to break a custom; to cause a misunderstanding (between friends). Caus. of **bigarun,** q.v. Cf. **bigarāwun. bigôr^{u}-mot^{u} बिगोर्-मंतु । विकारमापादितः** perf. part. (f. **bigör^{ü}-müṣ^{ü} बिगार्-मंचू**), ruined, spoiled (by some one).

bög^{a}ran बाग्रन् । विभाजना f. dividing, apportioning; division, distribution (Gr.Gr. 121).

bög^{a}run बाग्रन्‍हन् । विभजनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **bög^{o}r^{u} बाग्रंर्**), to divide, apportion, distribute, portion out, parcel out (Śiv. 1072, 1510); to go shares in, share out, divide among each other. **bög^{a}rana-bôg^{u} बाग्रन-बोगु । विभाजनभागः** m. a share for dividing, an extra share given to the person engaged in dividing, as a perquisite for his trouble. **bög^{a}run^{u} बाग्रन्‍हनु । विभजनीयः** fut. pass. part. (f. **bög^{a}rün^{ü} बाग्रंचू**), to be divided, fit to be divided; that which is to be divided; a thing or act which is the subject of division. **bög^{a}ran-wôl^{u}**

बांग्रन्-वोजु । विभाजकः m. (f. **bögᵃran-wājĕñ बांग्रन्-वाज्यञ्**), a divider, an apportioner, a distributor. **bögᵃrith thawun बांग्रिथ् थवुन् । विभज्यनिर्हृतिः** m.inf. to fix, during one's lifetime, the shares in which one's own property is to be divided amongst one's heirs; to hide shares in any property from those who are entitled to it. **bögᵒrᵘ-motᵘ बांग्र्-मंतु । विभक्तः** perf. part. (f. **bögᵘrᵘ-müṭsᵘ बांग्र्-मंचू**), divided, apportioned; divided, shared out.

bĕgarĕr ब्यगर्यर् । विद्वाह्यास्वादः, अमर्षः m. acridity; met. anger due to hidden enmity.

bĕgarāwun ब्यगरावुन् । कटूकरणम्, कटुत्वम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **bĕgarôwᵘ ब्यगरोवु**), to make acrid; intr. to be acrid. **bĕgarôwᵘ-motᵘ ब्यगरोवु-मंतु । कटूकृतः** perf. part. (f. **bĕgaröwᵘ-müṭsᵘ ब्यगरांवू-मंचू**), made acrid (of food, etc., by smoke, burnt grease, or the like); met. made acrid in temperament, angered, estranged (by some busybody).

bigarāwun बिगरावुन् । विकृतीकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **bigarôwᵘ बिगरोवु**), caus. of **bigarun**, i.q. **bigārun**, q.v. **bigarôwᵘ-motᵘ बिगरोवु-मंतु । विकारमापादितः** perf. part. (f. **bigaröwᵘ-müṭsᵘ बिगरांवू-मंचू**), i.q. **bigôrᵘ-motᵘ**, s.v. **bigārun.**

bögᵃrāwun बांग्रावुन् । विभाजनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **bögᵃrôwᵘ बांग्रोवु**), caus. of **bögᵃrun**, to get divided, to cause to be divided by some one (Śiv. 855, 969); to divide among each other, to share out (YŻ. 254). **bögᵃrôwᵘ-motᵘ बांग्रोवु-मंतु । विभाजितः** perf. part. (f. **bögᵃröwᵘ-müṭsᵘ बांग्रांवू-मंचू**), divided, apportioned, shared out.

bögᵃrawañ बांग्रवञ् । विभाजनभृतिः f. a fee or payment for dividing; the commission or perquisite kept back by a distributor.

bē-garaz بے غرض adj. e.g. disinterested, without selfishness, impartial; independent, indifferent.

būgath बूगथ् । भोज्यभोगः f. (sg. dat. **būgüṭsᵘ बूगुंचू**), the enjoyment, possession, usufruct of that to which one is entitled (e.g. wife, house, wealth, etc.).

bagav बगव् । बहुभुक् कुष्ठः m. a gluttonous lazy fellow; a young fellow who eats much and won't work.

bagawān बगवान् or **भगवान् । ईश्वरः** m. God, the Supreme Deity, the *Bhagavān*, or the Adorable, of India proper (Śiv. 1712); vocative **bagawāna**, O God! (K.Pr. 102). Commonly applied as a title to certain Hindū deities, esp. to Viṣṇu (Śiv. 6, 31, 447, 863, 1142, 1156, 1317), Śiva (Śiv. 158, 944, 1216, 1629, 1737); and the sun (Śiv. 476, 580). The f. form of this word is **bagavatī**, q.v.

bāgĕwān बाग्यवान् adj. e.g. fortunate, lucky, blessed with prosperity (Śiv. 432, 685, 687, 939, 1331, 1554, 1832).

bāgĕwönī बाग्यवांनी f. prosperity, good fortune (Siv.1141).

būgawunᵘ बूगवुनु । भुञ्जानः adj. (f. **būgawünᵘ बूगवंचू**), one who enjoys, experiences, suffers, undergoes, etc.; one who is fond of enjoyment, a voluptuary; **būgan būgawunᵘ**, one who enjoys earthly pleasures (as opp. to an ascetic) (Śiv. 866). Cf. **būgun.**

bagavatī बगवती or **भगवती** f. of **bagawān**, q.v. the revered one, applied as a proper name to the goddess Pārvatī in Śiv. 101, 1527.

bagavath ब(भ)गवथ् adj. e.g. adored, holy, revered, venerable (applied to a divine being), as in **bhagavath-māyā**, the adored Māyā, or illusory power of the divinity (Śiv. 34, 665, 1234).

bāgay बागय् । विभागः f. dividing into shares, distributive division, i.q. **bāganay**, q.v. **—nērünᵘ —नेरंचू । योग्यविभागोद्भवः** f.inf. sharing to issue; i.e. in dividing anything out into several shares, the shares to come out accurately. **—bōzünᵘ —बोज़ंचू । विभागपर्यालोचना** f.inf. to consider sharing; to calculate out shares, to arrange a fair division.

bugiy बुगिय् । स्वामी m. (f. **buginᵘ बुगिन्** q.v.), a master (of a servant).

bugiyĕ-kūrᵘ बुगिय-कूर्ᵘ । स्वामिकन्या f. a master's daughter (of whatever age), the daughter of a servant's master.

bē-guzār بے گذار adj. e.g. impassable (of a forest, mountain-pass, river, etc.) (Gr.M.).

bāh 1 बाह् or **bah** بہ **। द्वादश** card. e.g. (sg. abl. (?) **baha बह** K.Pr. 162; pl. dat. **bāhan बाहन्** Śiv. 523), twelve; **-shĕth -श्थ्**, twelve hundred (Gr.Gr. 84, Śiv. 738, 188). See **baha.** In K.Pr. 162 this numeral is in agreement with a noun in the sing.

bāh 2 बाह् । द्वादशी तिथिः f. (sg. dat. **bösh**ᵘ **बांशू**), the twelfth lunar day of a lunar fortnight; the name of a certain expiatory funeral ceremony, carried out at Mārtaṇḍa or other holy place, in cases of those who have committed suicide, or who have died a sudden or unnatural death. In Sanskrit the ceremony is called *nārāyaṇa-bali.* Ordinary funeral ceremonies terminate on the eleventh lunar day after the death.

böshᵘ **bihun बांशू बिह्न् । नारायणबलिक्रियारम्भणम्** m.inf. to commence such an expiatory ceremony. **-bāpār -बापार् । द्वादशीव्रतोपयोगिव्यापारः** m. the actions of the twelfth lunar day, i.e. the Hindū preparations for breaking the fast of the eleventh lunar day; the arrangements for the ab. expiatory ceremony. **-bata -बत । द्वादशीव्रतान्नम्** m. the food eaten after breaking the fast on the twelfth lunar day. **-hondᵘ -ह्वंदु । द्वादशीसंबन्धी** adj. (f. **-hünz**ᵘ **-ह्वंज़ु**), of or belonging to the twelfth lunar day, or to the

ab. expiatory ceremony. **-vĕd -व्यद्** । **नारायणबलिकल्पः** f. the ritual of the ab. expiatory ceremony. **-wôl^{u} -वोलु** । **द्वादशीव्रतयुक्तः** m. (f. **-wājŏñ -वाज्यञ्**), one who fasts by eating only once on the twelfth lunar day, after having accomplished the Hindū fast on the eleventh. **-wöl^{i} -वॉलि** । **नारायणबल्याख्यपैतृकविधिविधाननिष्ठाः** m.pl. of ab. the relations of the deceased who are engaged in performing the ab. expiatory rite.

baha, in K.Pr. 162, apparently f. sg. abl. of **bah 1,** twelve. K.Pr. writes *bahah.*

bahā बहा । **आस्वेदः** m. vapour, mist (El.). When **-°**, as in **atha-°,** the word is practically equivalent to 'sweat', v. **atha.** **—dyun^{u} —दियु** । **आस्वेदनम्** m.inf. to give steam (to), to subject to the influence of steam, to steam (e.g. to give a vapour bath, or to separate papers clotted together by applying steam, etc., etc.). **—khyon^{u} —ख्यॅनु** । **ऊष्मविकारापत्तिः** m.inf. to eat steam, hence to go bad by becoming steamy (e.g. of stored grain heating, clothes becoming musty, or the like). **—lagun —लगुन्** । **विकारसमुद्भवः** m.inf. steam to be attached; the going bad by the production of steam (as of clothes or grain packed away in a damp condition). **-ṭhāna -ठान,** see s.v. **—yun^{u} —यिनु** । **परिपाकावाप्तिः** m.inf. steam to come; hence (of unripe fruit, grain, etc., stored away so as to heat through absence of ventilation) to become ripe, to ripen after being plucked or reaped.

bāha बाह । **वाष्पम्** m. steam from boiling water, etc.

bahī 1 बही । **गणनापुस्तिका, सट्टी** f. an account-book, an official register (Gr.M., Śiv. 1912).

bahī 2 बही । **तुल्याचरणम्** f. habitual custom, habit; **—°** conduct like (that of so and so); as in **Shēkha-bahī,** the custom of the Shēkh (is to do so and so), K.Pr. 194.

bah^{i} 1 बंहि । **बाहुभूषणविशेषः** f. a kind of bracelet worn on the forearm, described as made of engraved gold or silver, and being eight or nine inches long; cf. Persian بازو.

bahi-band बहि-बन्द । **दोर्भूषाविशेषैकतरः** m. a single similar bracelet; cf. بازو بند. **-gul^{u} -गुलु** । **एकमाचदोर्भूषाभेदः** m. a single similar bracelet.

bah^{i} 2 बंहि, in **bah^{i}-bāhaway बंहि-बाहवय्** । **समयद्वादश** card. e.g. (the emph. form of **bah 1,** twelve), the whole twelve, all twelve. Cf. Gr.Gr. 85.

bāhi बाहि, in **bāhi waharĕ,** in the twelfth year (K.Pr. 72); cf. **böhyum^{u}.**

bĕha ब्यह or **biha बिह** । **स्थितिः** m. sitting down; stopping, arrest of motion; laziness in work; cf. **atha-°**; a wooden or rope ring for supporting globular-shaped vessels (in which they 'sit'); the parts of a wooden spinning-wheel in contact with the ground (El.); a chair (K.Pr. 31, spelt *bihĕh*); cf. Gr.Gr. 122. **—asun —असुन्** । **कार्योपेक्षाभ्यासयोगः, अलसीभवनम्** m.inf. laziness to enter; slackness in work to be exhibited, laziness to be shown. **-dār -दार्** । **साधारः** adj. e.g. fitted with a ring support as ab. **-drāv -द्राव्** । **निर्मलीभूतः, अधस्तात्संहतमलः** adj. e.g. that of which the sediment has settled, clarified, clear. **-wāl -वाल्** । **अकर्मण्यतया परोद्वेजकः, अधोगतमलः** adj. e.g. one who stops work and intimidates others; a lazy person who stops at home (K.Pr. 193, W. 21); of a liquid, that of which the impurities have settled as a sediment and is now clear; K.Pr. and W. both spell this word *bĕhwāl.* **-wölī -वॉली** । **कार्यहीनता** f. the lazy do-nothing of one who has stopped work and is without employment.

bih (? spelling) in **bih-dāna,** m. seeds of the quince (L. 389).

bŏh बुह । **अहम्** e.g., pron. of 1st pers. I (YZ. 19). In poetry this word sometimes takes the form **bō बो** or **bū बू.** With the emph. part. **y य्,** it takes the form **bŏy बुय्** (Siv. 24) or **buy बुय्,** even I, I indeed. So also with the conj. **ay अय्,** if, we have **bŏy बुय्,** if I (Gr.Gr. 257), and similarly we have **bŏ-ti बुति,** I also (Gr.M., Śiv. 73, 119, 988, 1608), **bŏnai बुनै,** not I (Gr.Gr. 22). This pronoun has no gen. sg. or pl., employing instead thereof the possessive prons. **myôn^{u},** my, and **sôn^{u},** our, qq.v. In the sg. for all cases exc. the nom. it has **mĕ म्य** (Śiv. 511). In the pl. its nom. is **ás^{i} 1 ॲसि** (Śiv. 984); other cases, exc. gen., **asĕ अस्य** (Śiv. 1284). (For **ás^{i} 2** see **asun.**)

As in the case of the other personal pronouns, this pron. has a series of pronominal suffixes, but only for the sg. number. It has no suff. for the pl. These suffixes can be optionally added to any finite form of a verb. The suff. of the nom. sing. is **s स्,** and of all other cases of the sg. is **m म्.** These are added directly to forms ending in vowels, but when added to a form ending in a consonant they take **a अ** as a junction-vowel. Thus **pok^{u} + s** becomes **pokus पॅकुस्,** I went; **kor^{u} + m** becomes **korum कॅरुम्,** made by me, I made; **korun + s** becomes **kor^{u}nas कॅरुनस्,** I was made by him, he made me.

There are certain irregularities in adding these suffixes. The principal are: (1) A final **h** is dropped before them, and a final **kh** (the suffix of the nom. of the 2nd pers. sg. and of the 3rd pers. pl.) becomes **h.** Thus **chhuh + m** becomes **chhum छुम्,** there is to me, I have; **korukh + s** becomes **kor^{u}has कॅरुहस्,** I was made by them, they made me. (2) Before them the

term. **av** becomes **ō** and **iv** becomes **yū**. Thus **karav + m** becomes **karōm करोम्**, we shall make for me, and **kariv + m** becomes **karyūm कर्यूम्**, make ye me, or for me. (3) When added to the 3rd sg. fut. the final **i** of the verb is changed to **ĕ**. Thus **kari + m** becomes **karĕm कर्यम्**, he shall make me. (4) When added to the 2nd sg. impve. they take **u** as a junction vowel. Thus **kar + m** becomes **karum कर्म्**, make thou me. (Cf. Gr.Gr. 87, 181, 183, 257.)

bŏh-tāna wanān¹ बुह्-तान वनंन् । **कल्पितप्रलाप:** m. pl. inf. to tell an imaginary story, so as to gain another's confidence.

asĕ अस्, see ab. **asĕ-ti pāṭhi अस्-ति पाठि** । **अस्माकमप्यस्तु** interj. may that be my luck !, an exclamation used at seeing another's good fortune.

ās¹ आंस्, we; see ab. **ās¹ gāsh¹ baḍān¹ आंस् गॅश्ह् बडंन्** । **वयं वर्धीमहि** interj. may we flourish ! may we prosper ! lit. it was proper that we should go forward. **—gaṣhaw zēnān¹ —गश्हव ज़ेनंन्** । **वयं जीयास्म** interj. may we be victorious ! lit. it is proper that we should conquer. **—gay asiy —गय् असिय्** । **अत्यभिमानोक्ति:** interj. indicating self-satisfaction, 'I'm the man !,' lit. we (honorific pl.) are we indeed.

bō बो, būn बून्, see ab. **bŏy बुय्, buy बुय्**, even I, I indeed, if I, see ab. **bŏ-ti बुति**, I also, see ab. **bŏ-nai बुनै**, not I, see ab.

mĕ म्य acc. dat. ag. or abl. sg., see ab. **mĕ-ti म्यति**, me also, etc. (Śiv. 521, 525, 1165, 1434). **mĕ-y म्यय्**, even me, me indeed, me only, etc. (Śiv. 544, 631, 644, 692, 724, 760, 768, 900, 901, 1257).

böh¹ बॉहि card. e.g. the special form which **bāh**, twelve, takes in multiplication by a number exceeding ten. Thus, **kāh böh¹ akh hath ta dŏyĕtr*h काह् बॉहि अख् हथ् त द्वयचह्**, eleven twelves (are) a hundred and thirty-two (Gr.Gr. 86).

bahādur or **bahôdur** بہادر adj. e.g. and subst. m. brave, bold, valiant, courageous (W. 117); as a title, **Kampanī b°, कम्पनी बहादुर्**, the East India Company; cf. K.Pr. 189, 190. W. spells this word *bŏhodur*.

bahāgun[u] बहागुन् । **द्वादशगुणित:** adj. (f. **bahāgūn[u] बहागून्**), multiplied by twelve, twelvefold, (of a rope, or the like) twelve-stranded.

bahugun बहुगुन् । **स्थालीविशेष:** m. (sg. dat. **bahuganas बहुगनस्**), a small brazen vessel with a wide mouth. In it tea is made, rice is cooked, *ghī* is prepared, etc. (K.Pr. 36, where it is spelt *buhogun* or *bhogun*).

bahugan-khūnḍ[u] बहुगन्-खूंड् । **लघु: खण्डितो वा स्थालीविशेष:** f. (sg. dat. **-khanjĕ -खंज्य**), a broken vessel, as ab.; a small **bahugun.**

bahāgañ बहागञ् । **अष्टीवराटका:, काकिणी** f. a certain nominal coin, the value of the eighth part of a British pice. The latter is now used as the equivalent of the old nominal coin (representing a hundred cowries) called the **hath** or 'hundreder'. **Bahāgañ** therefore means 'a twelver' (for 'a twelve-and-a-halfer'). As sixty-four cowries now go to a pice, therefore a **bahāgañ** now equals eight cowries. Cf **ad¹-hyol[u]** and RT.Tr. ii, 312.

bahāgañĕ-hond[u] बहागञ्-हंन्दु । **काकिणीमूल्य:** adj. (f. **-hünz[u] -हंज़ू**), of or belonging to eight cowries; costing eight cowries.

bahāgoñun[u] बहागंञ्गुन् । **काकिणीमितप्रचार:** m. a coin of the value of a **bahāgañ** or eight cowries; when preceded by a num., **—°**, a coin worth so many **bahāgañ.**

bahah, v. **baha.**

biheh, see **bĕha.**

bahujyör¹ बहुज्यॉरि । **बाहुल्येन** adv. abundantly, usually, ordinarily, commonly.

bahākh बहाख । **मृदूरपार्वतीयारण्यप्रदेश:** f. (sg. dat. **bahāki बहाकि**), any distant forest on a high mountain, a mountain forest.

bahāki khasun बहाकि खसुन् । **पशुभरणार्थमरण्यसंचार:** m.inf. to ascend to the mountain forest; esp. of villagers paying a visit to such a forest to inspect their herds, which it is the custom to send there to graze during the warm months of the year.

bahikath, m. (sg.dat. **bahikatas**), *Adhatoda vasica* (El.).

bahal बहल । **दण्डविशेष:** f. (sg. dat. **bahali बहलि**), a long stout staff used by mountaineers, an alpenstock.

bahali-pāwi बहलि-पावि । **अत्युत्कृष्ट:** adj. e.g. raised above one's fellows, exalted above others (metaphorically or physical, of a person or anything inanimate).

bahil (? spelling), ? m., the name of a certain soil. It is a rich loam of great natural strength (L. 319).

bĕhāl or **bē-hāl** بےحال **बेहाल** । **असहाय:** adj. e.g. out of condition, ill-circumstanced (Śiv. 573); damaged, unserviceable, worn out; unemployed, badly off, in a bad state.

bahālad बहालद । **औष्म्यविकृत:** adj. e.g. turned musty or decayed from hot damp, of anything put by in a damp state, and hence getting spoiled by the heat of damp fermentations; spoiled by damp heat.

bāhalad बाहलद । **ऊष्मविकृत:** adj. e.g., id.

bahim[u] बहिमू, see **bahyum[u].**

bahāna बहान بہانہ । **हेतु:** m. an excuse, pretext, plea (Śiv. 650, 1123); pretence, shift, evasion, subterfuge; with suff. **āh** indicating indef. art. **bahānāh बहानाह** (Śiv. 682). **—karun —करुन्** । **हेतुप्रदर्शनम्** m.inf. to

make an excuse; to pretend, sham, feign; to evade, shuffle.

bāhan बाहन्, see **bāh.**

bĕhun or **bihun ब्यहुन्, बिहुन् । उपवेशनम्** conj. 2 [1 p.p. **byūṭhᵘ ब्यूठु** (Śiv. 842, 847), pl. **bīṭhⁱ बीठि** (Śiv. 78); f. **bīṭhᵘ बीठू**, pl. **bēchĕ बेच्च** (Gr.Gr. 212); 2 p.p. **bēchyōv बेच्योव** (Gr.Gr. 231); conj. part. always **bihith बिहिथ्** (Gr.Gr. 197), and freq. part. **bihⁱ bihⁱ बिहि बिहि** (Gr.Gr. 105)], to be seated, to sit, to sit down (K.Pr. 132, impve.; YZ. 409; Śiv. 842, 847, 1468, 1484, 1914); to settle, reside in a place (K.Pr. 191); to remain, continue in a place, be fixed in any position (Śiv. 730, 1690, 1797, 1821); with dat., to sit (at a thing), to remain busy (at anything) (Gr.M.); to be unemployed, idle (K.Pr. 33, m. sg. dat. of 1 p.p.); to alight, settle, perch; to subside, settle, abate; to cease motion, be stopped (of a vehicle or machine).

bĕhan-jāy ब्यहन्-जाय् or **-jyāy -ज्याय् । संनिवेशः** f. a place for sitting; a place where people meet to sit and converse, the reception-room of a house; a favourite place for sitting, a home (Śiv. 90).

bihith बिहिथ् conj. part. having sat (YZ. 383, Śiv. 1102, 1119); also used as an adj., seated, etc. [Gr.M.; K.Pr. 31, 87 (busy at the spinning-wheel), 145; YZ. 67, 141; Śiv. 1101, 1567]. **gatshun —गछुन । कार्यभंशः** m.inf. to sit down; to settle down; to fall in or down (of a house, wall, etc.); to cease motion, be stopped; to lose one's occupation or post, to become unemployed.

byūṭhᵘ-motᵘ ब्यूठु-मंतु perf. part. (f. **bīṭhᵘ-müṭᵘ बीठू-मंचू**), seated, etc.; so sg. dat. of 1 p.p. **bīṭhis,** to an idle man (K.Pr. 33).

bĕhŏnar or **bē-hunar** بےهنر adj. e.g. unskilful, unskilled, unaccomplished (K.Pr. 150).

bahanāwun बहनावुन् conj. 3, to fix (El.), perhaps incorr. for **bĕhanāwun,** q.v.

bĕhanāwun ब्यहनावुन । उपवेशनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **bĕhanôwᵘ ब्यहनोवु**), to cause to sit; to cause to perch (of a bird) (Śiv. 1694); to put down, to set down (on the ground or on a supporting stand); to cause something in motion to come to rest; to set anything in its proper place (as in a row); to calm, assuage; to press down, make flat or even; to plant (El.).

bĕhanôwᵘ-motᵘ ब्यहनोवु-मंतु । उपवेशितः perf. part. (f. **bĕhanöwᵘ-müṭᵘ ब्यहनांवू-मंचू**), caused to be seated; set down, put down, etc.

bahar بحر m. a sea, gulf; a river. **mānind-ĕ bahar,** like a river, going on swimmingly, prospering (K.Pr. 64)

bahār 1 बहार adv. outside, without, out of doors (Śiv. 678).

bahār 2 بہار m. spring, spring-time, the spring season (Śiv. 54). **—yunᵘ —यिनु । स्वातन्त्र्यविकासापत्तिः** m.inf. spring to come, to blossom, bloom; (of persons) to flourish, be blooming, to be happy and joyful.

bahārukᵘ बहारुकु । वसन्तादिसंबन्धी adj. (f. **bahārücᵘ बहारंचू**), of or belonging to the spring-time, vernal.

bahāras-kyutᵘ बहारस-कितु । वसन्तकाले adv. in the spring-time.

bahörⁱ बहारि بہاری **। वसन्तादिसंबन्धी** adj. e.g. of or belonging to the spring-time, vernal.

bᵃhᵘrᵘ बहरू or **baḥᵘrᵘ बंहरू । पक्षिविशेषः** f. a kind of hawk or falcon, said to be strong enough to carry off even children; the royal white falcon (El.); the corresponding Hindī word is *bahrī* (also fem.), the *Falco caludus.* **—pĕñᵘ —प्यंजू । आपाततो नाशापत्तिः** f.inf. the falling of a falcon; hence, to be destroyed suddenly, or (of a healthy man or beast) to be carried off by a sudden and violent illness.

buhārⁱ बुहारि । भङ्गादिरज्जुमयस्यूतविशेषः f. a gunny-bag, a sack or bag of coarse material.

buhurᵘ बुहरु । औषधिविक्रेता m. a vendor of drugs, spices, herbs, groceries, etc.; a druggist, spicer, grocer, etc.

buhᵃrⁱ-bāy बुहरि-बाय् । औषधविक्रयिपत्नी f. a druggist's wife. **-koṭᵘ -कोटु । औषधिविक्रयिपुत्रः** m. (f. **-küṭᵘ -कूटू**, sg. dat. **-kacĕ -कच्च**), a druggist's child. **-phuṭᵘjᵘ -फुटजू । औषधपोटलिका** f. a druggist's packet; a packet of drugs made up as a medicine; a dose or doses of medicine as it comes from the pharmacy, usually wrapped in a leaf or the like. **-tônᵘ -तोनु । औषधविक्रयिवृत्तिः** m. the trade or profession of a druggist; conduct like that of a druggist. **-wān -वान् । औषधनिषद्या** m. a druggist's shop, a pharmacy.

baharun बहरुन् । समर्थीभवनम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. **baharyōv बहर्योव**), to be brave, show courage, to stand up to a person, not to be cowed; not to be dismayed in the face of difficulties or defeat.

baharan-wôlᵘ बहरन्-वोलु । संमुखभवनसामर्थ्ययुक्तः m. (f. **-wājĕñ -वाज्यञ्**), one who is naturally brave in the face of difficulty or danger.

baharyō-motᵘ बहर्यो-मंतु । संमुखसमर्थीभूतः perf. part. (f. **baharyē-müṭᵘ बहर्ये-मंचू**), one who has become brave or capable in the face of difficulties, etc.

baharawunᵘ बहरवुनु । संमुखसमर्थीभवन् m. (f. **baharawüñᵘ बहरवंजू**) = **baharan-wôlᵘ**, v. the prec.

bahs بحث m. disputation, discussion, controversy, argument; altercation, wrangling, dispute (El.); cf. **bē-bahs.**

bē-hĕs बेह्यस् بےحس adj. without sense, senseless (Śiv. 164).

bĕhōsh or **bē-hōsh बहोश्** بےهوش । **निःसंज्ञ:** adj. e.g. unconscious, insensible, stupefied, delirious; senseless, stupid; senseless, fainting (Śiv. 1455, 1561), (from envy or jealousy, Śiv. 498). —**gaṣhun** —**गछुन्** । **निःसंज्ञीभवनम्** m.inf. to become senseless, etc.

bĕhūshī बहूशी بےهوشي । **निःसंज्ञता** f. unconsciousness, insensibility, stupefaction; delirium; senselessness, stupidity.

bihisht بہشت m. the abode of the blessed, Paradise, Heaven (Gr.M.).

bahusyāmō बहुस्यामो adj. one who says "Oh! may I become many", an epithet of the one God, with reference to his desire to create worlds (Śiv. 1274). This word is the Sanskrit *bahu syām*, with the voc. part. ŏ suffixed.

bihith बिहिथ्, see **bĕhun.**

bahāṭhāna बहाठान । **गोपनोपाय:** m. a cover for steam, hence, met. a device or means for concealing conduct, evasive action. —**gaṣhun** —**गछुन्** । **रहस्योद्भेदोद्भव:** m.inf. a secret to be suddenly revealed or become generally known, to be unveiled, exposed, laid upon, revealed. —**rōzun** —**रोज़ुन्** । **रहस्यगुप्त्युद्भव:** m.inf. to be concealed, a secret to be kept.

bĕhᵃtar बेहतर بہتر adj. e.g. better, superior; good, excellent; preferable, advisable (Śiv. 722).

bahāṣh बहाश् । **महानौकाभेद:** f. (sg. dat. **bahāṣi बहाशि**), a kind of large cargo-boat or barge carrying as much as 800 maunds. It has a straw covering, and carries grain or other goods down-stream from the villages to the city of Śrīnagar, progressing by means of a tow-rope; the crew and family live on board (Gr.M. and El.). Cf. L. 313, 381, 458.

bahāṣi-hönzᵘ बहाशि-हांज़ू । **महानौकानाविक:** m. (f. **-hanzañ -हाज़ञ्**), a cargo-boatman, one of the crew of a cargo-boat (Gr.M., W. 115). The fem. indicates either his wife or a female who works as such a boatman.

bĕhwāl, bĕhawāl बह्वाल्, see **bĕha.**

bahāwan बहावन् । **आस्वेदनयोग:, पुन:पाक:** f. the use of a vapour-bath, taking a vapour-bath, or the local use of medicated steam; the steaming of cooked food which has got cold and congealed, to render it liquid again.

bahāwun बहावुन् । **पुन:पाकयोजना** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **bahôwᵘ बहोवु**), to apply steam to cooked food (such as rice, etc.), which has become cold and a jelly, so as to liquefy it again; similarly, to apply steam to melt any solidified substance; to cleanse soiled clothes by steaming them.

bahōwᵘ-motᵘ बहोवु-मंतु । **पुन:पाचित:** perf. part. (f. **bahöwᵘ-müṣᵘ बहांवु-मंवु**), steamed, as ab.

bĕhawunᵘ बह्वुनु or **bihawunᵘ बिह्वुनु** adj. (f. **bĕhawüñᵘ बह्वंवु**), one who sits, sitting, at rest (K.Pr. 31) (spelt **bihĕhwani**, f. sg. nom.).

bāhaway बाहवय् card. all twelve, the whole twelve, emph. form of **bāh 1.** Cf. Gr.Gr. 85.

bĕhayā or **bē-hayā बह्या** بےحیا । **निर्लज्ज:** adj. e.g. (as subst., sg. dat. **bĕhayāhas बह्याहस्**), shameless, immodest, bold, impudent; as subst. a shameless person (K.Pr. 29, sg. dat.).

bahyumᵘ बह्युमु or **böhyumᵘ बांह्युमु** । **द्वादश:** ord. (f. **bahimᵘ बहिमू** or **böhimᵘ बांहिमू**), twelfth (YZ. 416, **bahimis**, m. sg. dat.).

bĕhayöyī बह्यांयी بےحیائي । **निर्लज्जता** f. shamelessness, barefacedness, effrontery, impudence.

bāj बाज् باج । **भागधेय:** m. a share of anything; tribute, tax, toll, duty, impost, cess taken from anything. **-dār -दार** । **भागधेयद:** adj. e.g. one who pays such a cess, the person from whom it is due; that on which such a cess is payable (e.g. a house, land, or the like). —**lagun** —**लगुन्** । **नव्यतया भागधेयदानयोग:** m.inf. cess to become payable (of some one who has not paid it before, or of something on which it has not hitherto been paid).

bāja-wôlᵘ बाज-वोलु । **लघुभागधेय:** m. (f. **-wājĕñ -वाज्यञ्**), he who is liable to pay cess, or that on which cess is payable.

baja भज, the Sanskrit imperative "worship thou" (Śiv. 1383).

bajā جا adj. e.g. in place, proper, suitable, fit, becoming; right, just, true (K.Pr. 200).

bāja बाज । **वाद्यविशेष:** m. a musical instrument, esp. a wind instrument.

bajĕ 1 बज्य, baji बजि (K.Pr. 24), etc., see **bodᵘ.**

bajĕ 2 बज्य, a word borrowed from Hindī to signify 'o'clock', as in **aki bajĕ अकि बज्य** at one o'clock; **aiṭh bajĕ tām ऐठ बज्य ताम्** till eight o'clock; **dahi bajĕ दहि बज्य** at ten o'clock (Gr.M.).

bē-jā بےجا adj. e.g. out of place, ill-placed, ill-timed; unbecoming, improper, amiss; unreasonable, wrong, objectionable.

bŏjĕ बुज्य, etc., see **bŏḍun.**

bôjᵘ बोजु । **साधारण:, सहाय:** m. a partner (in business); a confederate (in gambling, etc.); an ally. **sūty-bôjᵘ सूत्य-बोजु** m. a companion (Śiv. 169).

böjⁱ-bŏḍᵘ बांजि-बुंदु । **धार्ष्यवृत्ति:** m. want of respect to elders, impudence. **-bodᵘ -बंदु** । **साधारणता** m. partnership (Gr.Gr. 144, where the translation 'brotherhood' is wrong). **-baṭh -बट्** । **संसृज्या व्यवहरणम्** f. (sg.

dat. **-baṭi** -बटि), partnership (K.Pr. 127, spelt *bājbaṭ*), cf. Gr.Gr. 145. In K.Pr. 107 and 224 the word is spelt *bājcaṭ*.

bujĕ बुज्य, **buji** बुजि, etc., see **buḍ^{u}**.

būj^{ü} बूजू, etc., see **būgun** and **bōlun.**

büj^{ü} बंजू, see **bol^{u}**.

Bij Bihāra, v. **Vij^{a}brôr^{u}.**

bājbaṭ, see **bôj^{u}.**

bujagēndrahār भुजगेन्द्रहार् m. He whose necklace consists of serpent-kings, a N. of Śiva (voc. Śiv. 152).

būj^{ü}-müṭs^{ü} बूजू-मंचू, see **būgun** and **bōlun.**

bajan बजन् । **भक्ति:** m. devotional faith directed to a deity, the *bhakti* of India.

bajun बजुन् conj. 3 (2 p.p. **bajyōv** बज्योव्) (borrowed from Hindī, the corresponding Kāshmīrī word being **wazun** वजुन्), to sound (of a bell or clock). **kyāh bajyōv** क्याह् बज्योव् what o'clock is it? (Gr.M., El.).

bē-jān بےجان adj. e.g. lifeless, inanimate, faint, dead (El.).

bāj^{a}r बाज्र् । **त्वरा** f. haste, flurry, hurry. **—pĕñ^{ü} —पंचू । संभ्रमोत्पत्ति:** f.inf. haste or hurry to occur, e.g. in doing anything, or in completing anything after unnecessary dawdling, or in motion, or the like. **—pāwüñ^{ü} —पावंचू । संभ्रमोत्पादनम्** f.inf. to cause haste or hurry, to urge a person to complete something quickly.

bajĕr बज्यर् । **महत्ता** m. greatness, abs. n. of **boḍ^{u}** (q.v.) in all its senses (Śiv. 1306, 1588, 1716); degree, rank (El.).

bōjĕr बोज्यर् । **गन्धसंघात:** m. the occurrence of a strong smell from the accumulation of filth, a stink. **—anun —अनुन् । घनगन्धोद्भव:** m.inf. the coming into existence of a stink, a stink to be produced. **—yun^{u} —यिनु । रसगन्धाविर्भाव:** m.inf. stinking to come, to begin to stink, e.g. of stale food mixed and left by or in mixing medicines or the like.

bujĕr बुज्यर । **वृद्धत्वम्** m. old age (Śiv. 22, 1637, 1791; YZ. 519), abs. n. of **buḍ^{u}** (q.v.) in all its meanings. **—asun —असुन् । वृद्धावस्थागम:** m.inf old age to enter, the beginning of old age.

bāj^{a}rilad बाज्रिलद् । **संभ्रमयुक्त:** adj. e.g. (when used as subst. f. **bāj^{a}riladiñ** बाज्रिलदिञ्), one who is flurried or hurried; one who is of an easily flurried nature or disposition.

böj^{a}ran बांज्रन् । **विभाजना** f. dividing out amongst people by one not of their number, partition; sharing out amongst each other.

böj^{a}run बांज्दन् । **विभाजनम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **böj°r^{u}** बांज्द्), to divide, partition, esp. to divide out family property or food at a dinner; to share out mutually, to share amongst each other. **böj°r^{u}-mot^{u}** बांज्द्-मंतु । **विभाजित:** perf. part. (f. **böj^{ü}r^{ü}-müṭs^{ü}** बांज्द्-मंचू), divided out (by another), or shared out (by mutual agreement).

böj^{a}rāwun बांज्रावुन् । **विभाजनम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **böj^{a}rôw^{u}** बांज्रोवु), i.q. **böj^{a}run**, q.v. **böj^{a}rôw^{u}-mot^{u}** बांज्रोवु-मंतु । **विभाजित:** perf. part. (f. **böj^{a}röw^{ü}-müṭs^{ü}** बांज्रावू-मंचू), i.q. **böj°r^{u}-mot^{u}**, q.v.

bajāwun बजावुन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **bajôw^{u}** बजोवु), to cause to sound, to play a musical instrument, to cause musical instruments to be played (Śiv. 725).

bōjāwun बोजावुन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **bōjôw^{u}** बोजोवु), to wipe out (El.).

bājwaṭ, see **bôj^{u}.**

bŏjyōv बुज्योव्, see **bŏḍun.**

bōjyōv बोज्योव्, see **bōlun.**

būjyōv बूज्योव्, see **būgun.**

baka बक, see **bakh.**

bāka बाक, see **bākh.**

bākā बाँका m. a fop, beau, buck, dandy (K.Pr. 55). Prob. borrowed from Hindī.

bāki (L. 407), see **bök^{i}** and **bākay.**

bīka बीक, see **bīkh 1.**

bŏka बुक, **bŏki** बुकि, see **bŏkh.**

bök^{i} باقی m. remainder, residue, surplus; arrears of revenue, etc. (cf. L. 407 and **bākay**). **—thawun —थवुन् । अवशेषणम्** m.inf. to leave over and above; (in distributing food, etc.) to leave people without their share, or to leave part undistributed. **—rōzun —रोज़ुन् । अवशेषभावेनावस्थिति:** m.inf. to remain over and above, to be over, be left; to remain unpaid or unadjusted, to be still due; (in a distribution) to remain without getting one's share.

bŏk^{u} बुकु । **पूर्णमुष्टिविशेष:** m. the hand with the fingers extended together, so as to hold grain, flour, or the like; an open handful; a claw (El.). **—dyun^{u} —दिनु । नखघतदानम्** m.inf. to scratch with all the fingers (e.g. a person's face or at his eyes).

bŏk^{i} din^{i} बुकि दिनि । **वाक्तोदना** m. pl. inf. to render a person inwardly unhappy by the employment of abusive words, to abuse, objurgate. **—lagân^{i} —लगंनि । मर्मव्यथोद्भव:** m. pl. inf. inward unhappiness to be produced by abuse, etc.; to feel hurt by abuse; the eyes to be scorched by a bright light.

buka 1 बुक । **जलोच्छ्वास:** m. foam, spray (as from a waterfall); water and spray dashed into a boat by a strong wind.

buka 2 बुक । **कूपाज्जलोद्धरणकुल्यविशेष:** a well-bucket; a bucket for lifting water from a canal or river in order to irrigate land; cf. **būkh.**

bukci (K.Pr. 37, W. 154), i.q. **bŏkh^{a}ca**, q.v.

bē-köida بےقاعدہ adj. e.g. without rule, unarranged, irregular; without order or discipline (Gr.M.).

bökidār باقی‌دار m. one who is in arrears, a debtor, esp. a debtor to the Government treasury (L. 148).

bakh बख् m. (sg. dat. **bakas** बकस्), prating, chattering. **-bakh** -बख् । पुनःपुनर्जल्पना m. continuous prattle, prate, babble, chatter, talking nonsense. **—d^{a}nun** —द्नुन् । अतिजल्पनम् m.inf. to prate excessively, to threaten or abuse inarticulately, to talk nonsense. **—karun** —करुन् । अतिप्रलपनम् m.inf. to prate, to babble the same thing senselessly over and over again. **—lāgun** —लागुन् । प्रमादेन जल्पनम् m.inf. to rave, be delirious, talk nonsense so as to disturb others.

baka-bakh बक-बख् । बहुजल्पना f. babbling excessively; bubbling with noise (of rice or the like being boiled). **-bakh karüñ^{ü}** -बख् करंञू । बहुजल्पनम् f.inf. to babble, prate, to abuse in meaningless language. **-bakh kar^{a}wun^{u}** -बख् करवुन् । पाकेन शब्दायमानः adj. (f. **-bakh karawüñ^{ü}** -बख् करवंञू), bubbling up with noise (of food being boiled). **—d^{a}nañĕ —द्नञ** । सरोषप्रलापः f. pl. inf. to rave, talk nonsense in anger, abuse with senseless language. **—diñĕ —दिञ** । सरोषप्रलपनम् f. pl. inf. to chatter in rage, to address or reproach a person inarticulately owing to anger **—d^{a}nawun^{u} —द्नवुन्** । सरोषातिजल्पाकः adj. (f. **—d^{a}nawüñ^{ü} —द्नवंञू**), one who threatens or abuses another in raving or nonsensical language **—diwawun^{u} —दिवुन्** । सरोषं प्रलपन् adj. (f. **—diwawüñ^{ü} —दिवंञू**), one who abuses another in such a rage that he talks nonsense, or speaks inarticulately, raving with anger.

bakan lagun बकन् लगुन् । सरोषपरिभाषणप्रवृत्तिः m.inf. to start copious abuse owing to being in a rage.

bākh बाख् । उच्चैः रोदनम् f. (sg. dat **bāki** बाकि), lamentation with a loud voice, weeping aloud, a cry (YZ. 178, Śiv. 828); pl. **bāka**, loud lamentation (K.Pr. 28). **-cikh** -चिख् । आक्रन्दवृत्तिः f (sg. dat. **bāki-ciki** बाकि-चिकि), lamenting and crying out (for help or to excite commiseration). **-cīkh** -चीख् । समाक्रन्दः f. (sg. dat. **bāki-cīki** बाकि-चीकि), id. **-cīkh diñ^{ü}** -चीख् दिञू । साक्रन्दैन्यविज्ञापनम् f.inf. to cry aloud lamentably (for help, or to excite compassion, etc.). **—lāyüñ^{ü}** —लायंञू f.inf. to emit a loud cry of lamentation, etc. (YZ. 571). **—thawüñ^{ü} —थवंञू** । रुदितनिवृत्तिः f.inf. to stop crying aloud, cease lamenting. **—trāwüñ^{ü} —त्रावंञू** । रोदने प्रवर्तनम् f.inf. to start lamentations, to commence making loud lamentations (YZ. 19, 33, 130, 440, 484); esp. of the formal lamentations or mourning performed at stated fixed intervals after a death. **—shaṭüñ^{ü} —शटंञू** । शोकमूर्छान्ते आक्रन्दनम् f.inf. to burst out into lamentations after a period of silent grief or after recovery from fainting for grief

bāka-bākh बाक-बाख । बहुरुदितम् f. (sg. dat. as ab.), loud lamentation. **-bukur^{u}** -बुकुर् । रुदितमुखवान्तिः adj. (f. **-bukür^{ü}** -बुकर्), having a woeful or tearful countenance. **-brūr^{u}** -ब्रूर् । असकृद्रुदितासक्तः adj. (f. **-brūr^{ü}** -ब्रूर् or **-brīr^{ü}** -ब्रीर्), one who cries readily and often, a cry-baby. **-buth^{u}** -बुथ् । रुदितमुखः adj. (f. **-bush^{ü}** -बुश्), having a woeful countenance.

bāki wadun बाकि वदुन् । उच्चैः क्रन्दितम् m.inf. to cry aloud, lament.

bēkh بیخ f. foundation; root (K.Pr. 157). **—kaḍüñ^{ü} —कडंञू** । विनाशनम् f.inf. to root up foundations, to destroy, ruin (physically or met.). **—nērüñ^{ü} —नेरंञू** । विनाशापत्तिः f.inf. destruction to occur, to be ruined, destroyed. **-sumbul** بیخ سنبل m. *Convallaria* (El.), a kind of lily of the valley. **-zāfrān** بیخ زعفران m. *Aristotochia rotunda* (El.). **-zambakh** بیخ زنبق m. *Convallaria* (El.).

bīkh 1 बीख । मेदः m. (sg. dat. **bīkas** बीकस्), marrow, lymph, fat.

bīka-bēchawun^{u} बीक-बेछवुन् । निकृष्टभिक्षाकः m. (f. **-bēchawüñ^{ü}** -बेछवंञू), a low mean beggar, who will beg for any scraps of food or rejected bits of fat, etc. **-bata** -बत m. a dish consisting of rice, goat's fat, and water (El.). **-chichur** -छिछुर् । मेदोमांसखण्डम् m. (sg. dat. **-chicharas** -छिछरस्), a piece of fat meat. **-dār** -दार । मेदुरः adj. e.g. fat, corpulent; (of a piece of meat) fat, fatty. **-lala** -लल । मेदःस्फूर्तिः f. exudation of lymph or matter from a wound. **-nôr^{u}** नोर् । मेदोयुक्ता नाडी m. an intestine (of some animal slaughtered for food) surrounded by or embedded in fat.

bīkh 2 बीख् f. things given in charity, alms (K.Pr. 31).

bikha बिख् f. a question (El.).

bŏkh बुख् । वृक्का f. (sg. dat. **bŏki** बुकि, pl. nom. **bŏka** बुक), the loin, the small of the back; (pl.) the kidneys. **-tara** -तर । मांसखण्डविशेषः m. the diaphragm, or muscle on which the kidneys lie, and which separates the thorax from the abdomen.

bŏka h^{a}nañĕ बुक ह्नञ । अत्याह्लादसंभवे f. pl. inf. to become joyful, to rejoice; sometimes used of a swollen breast, lactation to commence. **-tür^{u}** -तर्। वृक्कामाडी f. the diaphragm, i.q. **bakh-tara**. **-wüṭ^{u}** -वंटु । वृक्का f. (sg. dat. **-wacĕ** -वच्च), a kidney, so called from the lobulated kidney of many animals. **-wacĕ-khôṭ^{u}** -वच्च-खोंटु । वृक्काखण्डम् m. a piece of kidney, the split half of a kidney. Cf. **khôṭ^{u}**.

būkh बूख m. a well-bucket; a bucket for raising water for irrigation purposes; i.q. **buka 2.** —**lāyun** —**लायुन** m.inf. to lower a bucket into a well (YZ. 113).

bukha बुख । बुभुक्षित: adj. e.g. hungry, ready for one's food at meal-time; met. (of a field) thirsting for rain or (of a machine) in need of oiling.

būkha बूख । अतिबुभुक्षित: adj. e.g. hungry, hungered, starving, famished, ravenous (of one who has not had food for a long time).

bē-khabar بے خبر adj. e.g. without knowledge, uninformed (Śiv. 984); thoughtless (El.).

bē-khabarī بے خبری f. inattention, neglect, carelessness; ignorance (Śiv. 1908).

bakhĕ-būz बख्य-बूज़ । निवापविशेष: m. an oblation or offering made to deceased ancestors at a Hindū *śrāddha*.

bŏkhᵃca बुख्च بُچہ । **महापोटलिका** m. a bundle (as of clothes, etc.), wallet, knapsack (K.Pr. 37, W. 154). **-bahā -बहा । बन्धने विकार:** m. sweating in a bundle, the rotting of clothes, etc., left tied up in a bundle. —**karun** —**करुन् । बन्धनविशेष:** m.inf. to make a bundle, a method of tying up a criminal as a punishment.

bakhᵃcun बख्चुन् । प्रतिपादनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **bakhᵒcᵘ बख्चु**), to give as a reward, to grant a favour; to give, present (YZ. 401, Śiv. 704, 715, 1031, 1193); to forgive, pardon, excuse. In the Persian character this word is spelt **bakhshun,** بخشن. **bakhᵒcᵘ-motᵘ बख्चु-मंतु । प्रतिपादित:** perf. part. (f. **bakhᵘcᵘ-müṭᵘ बख्चू-मंचू**), granted to anyone as a reward; pardoned, forgiven.

bakhᵃcan-hār बख्चन्-हार् । क्षान्तिशील: one who gives, generous; the Giver, God (K.Pr. 183); of a forgiving disposition (Śiv. 3).

bakhᵃcan-wôlᵘ बख्चन-वोलु adj. (f. **-wāǰĕñ -वाज्यञ्**), generous; of a forgiving temperament.

bakhᵃcish बख्चिश् بخشش । **पारितोषिकवस्तु** f. a present, gift, donation, gratuity, reward. —**karüñᵘ** —**करंञु** f.inf. to give, present.

bakhᵃcāwun बख्चावुन् । प्रतिपादनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **bakhᵃcôwᵘ बख्चोवु**), to give, present, make a present of. **bakhᵃcôwᵘ-motᵘ बख्चोवु-मंतु । प्रतिपादित:** past part. (f. **bakhᵃcöwᵘ-müṭᵘ बख्चावू-मंचू**), given, presented, given in grant.

bakhᵃcawunᵘ बख्चवुनु । क्षान्तिप्रदाता adj. (f. **bakhᵃcawüñᵘ बख्चवंञु**), one who pardons, of a forgiving nature.

bakhᵃcöyish बख्चॅयिश् بخشآئش । **पारितोषिकम्** f. favour, bounty; a present; forgiveness, pardon.

bē-khŏd بے خود adj. e.g. beside oneself (with joy or grief), out of one's mind (YZ. 194); in ecstasy, transported, delirious (Gr.M.).

bēkhākh बेखाख् adj. e.g. poor (El.).

bēkhēkh बेखेख् m. (sg. dat. **bēkhēkas बेखेकस्**), a suppliant (El.).

bakhöl बखॉल् بخیل । **कृपण:** adj. e.g. miserly, avaricious, stingy; a miser, K.Pr. 184 (spelt *bakhail*).

bakhölī बखॉली بخیلی । **कार्पण्यम्** f. niggardliness, miserliness.

bakhölᵃgī बखॉल्गी । कार्पण्यवृत्ति: f. acting like a miser (not necessarily of a miser).

bakhāna بخانہ adv. in the house, at home; **āyĕ bakhāna,** she returned home (Śiv. 650).

bākhanun बाखनुन् । हठाविशेषेण कुण्ठनम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. **bākhanyōv बाखन्योव्**), to have the intellect obscured or clouded (from sickness, anger, etc.), to be mistaken (Gr.Gr.). **bākhanyō-motᵘ बाखन्यो-मंतु । अवाप्तबुद्धिविपरीत्य:** perf. part. (f. **bākhanyē-müṭᵘ बाखन्ये-मंचू**), having the intellect obscured, mistaken.

bakhār بخار fog, vapour, mist (El.).

bakhēra बखेर । बहुलकार्यव्यापार: m. a business or occupation involving much work; a wide, extensive, or complicated business. —**karun** —**करुन् । कार्यव्यापारारम्भ:** m.inf. to apply oneself to such a business, to commence a troublesome or complicated piece of work. —**lagun** —**लगुन् । कार्यव्यापारप्रवृत्ति:** m.inf. such a troublesome or complicated piece of work to fall to a person's lot. —**wahārun** —**वहारुन् । कार्यव्यापारप्रसारणम्** m.inf. to make complicated preparations for commencing any work.

bikhörⁱ बिखॉरि । भिक्षाक: m. a beggar, a mendicant, esp. one who is importunate, dirty, mean, and ill-conducted. The f. is **bikhārĕñ,** q.v. **-bāy -बाय् । दुर्भिक्षाकस्त्री** f. the wife of such a beggar. **-koṭᵘ -कॉटु । भिक्षाकबालक:** m. (f. **-küṭᵘ -कूटू**, sg. dat. **-kacĕ -कच्य**), a beggar's brat, the son of such a beggar, or a boy who begs on his own account. **-kaṭh -कट् । दुर्वृत्तभिक्षाकपुत्र:** m. (sg. dat. **-kaṭas -कटस्**), the son of such a beggar (without reference to the character of the son).

bukhār बुखार بخار । **संनिपातज्वर:** m. feverish heat, fever. —**karun** —**करुन् । ज्वरोत्पत्ति:** m.inf. fever to arise, an attack of fever to occur. —**pyonᵘ** —**प्यनु । संनिपातज्वरापात:** m.inf. a severe and sudden attack of fever to occur.

bukhörⁱ बुखॉरि بخاری । **लोहचुल्लीविशेष:** f. a stove or fire-place with a chimney, for warming the house, not for cooking. Only wood is burnt in it, not dried cowdung (El.). It is found in the houses of the well-to-do (K.Pr. 37, 75; W. 141, 154; Śiv. 973).

bükhᵘrᵘ बखॅरु । अक्षणप्रमाद: f. repetition of the same word over and over again (as by a lunatic). —**dᵃnüñᵘ** —**द्नंञु । प्रमादेन अक्षणम्** f.inf. to repeat the same word

over and over again, as above. —**karüñ[ü]** —करंञ् । प्रमादेन अल्पनम् f.inf. id. —**lagüñ[ü]** —लागंञ् । प्रमादेन अल्पनम् f.inf. to gabble or prate nonsensically (of a lunatic) with the object of distracting the attention of some one who is busy upon some work.

bikhör'gī बिखोरिगी । दुर्भिक्षावृत्तिः f. the actions or profession of a mean beggar; acting like such a beggar.

bikhöril बिखोरिल् । निकृष्टभिक्षवृत्तिः f. the actions or profession of a mean beggar.

bakh[a]rilad बख्रिलद् । प्रमादेन अल्पकः adj. (when used as subst., f. **bakh[a]riladiñ बख्रिलदिञ्**), one who keeps continually repeating the same word (as a lunatic).

bukhār[a]lad बुखारलद् । ज्वरबाधोपेतः adj. (as subst., f. **bukhār[a]ladiñ बुखारलदिञ्**), suffering from an attack of fever; one who is still suffering from the sequelæ of a previous attack of fever.

bikhārěñ बिखार्यञ् । दुर्वृत्तभिक्षाकी f. a female beggar or mendicant, esp. one who is mean and importunate. Cf. **bikhör'**.

bakhshun बख्शुन्, i.q. **bakh[a]cun**, q.v.

bakhshěn-hār (K.Pr. 183), i.q. **bakh[a]can-hār**, q.v.

bakhshěn-wôl[u] (El.), i.q. **bakh[a]can-wôl[u]**, q.v.

bakhshāīsh بخشائش, i.q. **bakh[a]cöyish**, q.v. (El.).

bakhshěwun[u] (El.), i.q. **bakh[a]cawun[u]**, q.v.

baḳh[a]t' बंख्ति । भक्तः adj. e.g. attached or devoted to, faithful, honouring; (with regard to the Deity) full of devotional faith directed to Him, cf. **bokt[u]** and **bakh[a]th 2**.

bakh[a]th 1 बख्थ्, **bakth 1 बकथ्**, **bàkt' 1 बंक्ति**, or **baktī बक्ती । भक्तिः** f. (For **bàkt' 2** see **bokt[u]**.) In Hindū works this word is often spelt with **भ**, in the Sanskrit fashion; thus, **भख्थ्**, **भकथ्**, **भंक्ति** or **भक्ती**. The following forms have been noted in Śiv.: **-bakth** (Śiv. 49, 103, 625, 663, 715, 1031, 1219, 1262, 1517, 1593); **bàkt'** (Śiv. 494, 988, 995, 1041); **baktī** (Śiv. 649, 663, 938, 1005, 1511, 1520); sg. dat. **bükh[u]ṣ[u] बंख्चु** (Śiv. 1199, 1265, 1368, 1419, 1470, 1472, 1823); **baktiyĕ बक्तिय** (Śiv. 739, 1372); **bakti 1 बक्ति** (Śiv. 1794); abl. **bükh[u]ṣ[u] बंख्चु** (Śiv. 1058, 1535, 1711); **baktiyi बक्तियि** (Śiv. 99, 992); **bakti 1 बक्ति** (Śiv. 749, 1012, 1013, 1116, 1144, 1588, 1678, 1784). (For **bakti 2** see **bokt[u]**.) Attachment, devotion, devotional faith rendered to the Deity; abl. **baktiyi bāpath**, for the sake of devotion, in order to produce devotion (Śiv. 99). **bakth bōzüñ[ü] बकथ् बोज़ञ्** f.inf. (of a deity) to hear devotion, to accept a devotional prayer (Śiv. 103). **bàkt'-bāv बंक्ति'-बाव्** f. and m. (sg. dat. **baktiyĕ-bāwas बक्तिय-बावस्**), devotional faith and respect (Śiv. 188); **bakti-bāv बक्ति-बाव्** the sentiment of or disposition towards devotional faith (Śiv. 515, 525, 734, 757, 1033, 1171, 1203, 1219, 1370, 1587), or **baktī-bāv** (Śiv. 1001, 1683), m. (sg. dat. **bakti-bāvas बक्ति-बावस्**). **bakti-bāvanā बक्ति-बावना** f. id. (Śiv. 144; cf. 1683). **bakti-vatsal बक्ति-वत्सल्** m. one who loves, or is gracious to, devotion (Śiv. 1036, 1535).

bakh[a]th 2 बख्थ or **bakth 2 बकथ् । भक्तः** adj. e.g., i.q. **baḳh[a]t'**, q.v. **bakta-vatsal बक्त-वत्सल्** m. one who is kind or gracious to devotees (Śiv. 1204, 1675).

bakh[a]th 3 बख्थ بخت । **भाग्यम्** m. (sg. dat. **bakhtas बख्तस्**, and so on), portion, lot, fortune; luck, prosperity; success (K.Pr. 25, W. 110). —**bědār gaṣhun - ब्यदार् गछुन् । भाग्यविकासः** m.inf. one's fortune to become wideawake, prosperity to come, a turn of good luck to occur.

bakta-bod[u] बक्त-बंडु । महाभाग्यः adj. (f. **-büḍ[ü] -बंडू**, sg. dat. **-bajĕ -बज्य**), possessing great good fortune, very prosperous. **-bāganay -बागनय् । कर्म-भागधेयम्** f. fate, fortune, what is predestined. **-bajĕr -बज्यर् । महाभाग्यम्** m. great good fortune, prosperity. **-lŏpon[u] -ल्वपंनु । भाग्यसौख्यभोगी** adj. (f. **-lŏpüñ[ü] -ल्वपंञ्**), lit. a luck-jar, hence one who is comfortably prosperous on wealth not earned by his own exertions.

bĕkhatakh ब्यखतख् । अशिक्षितः adj. e.g. (subst. sg. dat. **bĕkhatakas ब्यखतकस्**), untaught, uneducated, unskilled (of men or animals).

bakh[a]tara बख्तर بكتر । **वर्मुकः** m. iron armour, coat of mail, a cuirass.

bakh[a]tār' बख्तरि । वर्मुकः f. i.q. **bakh[a]tara**, q.v. **bakh[a]tari-bar[a]dār बख्तरि-बरदार । वर्मुकी** m. one who carries armour, an armoured warrior.

bŏkh-tara बुख्-तर, see **bŏkh.**

bakhtāwār (El.), i.q. **baktāwār**, q.v.

bükh[u]ṣ[u] बंख्चु, see **bakh[a]th 1.**

bakhwun[u] बख्वुनु adj. (f. **bakhwüñ[ü] बख्वंञ्**), compassionate, forgiving (El.).

bē-khöwind بے خاوند f. a widow (El.).

baḳhay बख्य بخیه । **सूतिविशेषः** f. a kind of sewing, sewing with long stitches, basting, tacking. —**hĕñ[ü] —ह्यञ् । सूतिविशेषयोजना** f.inf. to tack, to baste.

bukōkī (?), f. *Serratula anthelmintica* (El.).

bakal बकल । भषन् adj. e.g. one (usually a lunatic) who barks like a dog; met. of abusive language.

bakāl بقال m. a petty shopkeeper, esp. a Musalmān huckster (L. 387).

bākal बाकल् । रोदनशीलः adj. e.g. one who often cries aloud (esp. of children); a cry-baby.

bākala बाकल m. a bean (L. 458).

bākol[u] बाकंलु । रोदनासक्तः adj. (f. **bāküj[ü] बकंञ्**), a grown-up person who readily laments aloud for little cause; a cry-baby.

bē-akˢl or **bēkˢl बेक्ल्** (= بے عقل) । **निर्बुद्धि:** adj. e.g. without sense, a fool (K.Pr. 29, 107).

bē-akˢlī or **bēkˢlī बेक्ली** (= بے عقلي) । **बुद्धिहीनता** f. want of sense, silliness, folly.

bīkal बीकल् । **मूर्ख:** adj. e.g., i.q. **bēkˢl**, q.v.

bīkulᵘ बीकुलु । **मेदुर:** adj. (f. **bīküjᵘ बीकंजू**), fat, fatty, covered or inspissated with fat (of meat or the like).

bakalad बकलद । **बङ्कभाषी** adj. e.g. (as subst., f. **bakaladiñ बकलदिञ्**), a prater; one who is ready to talk or abuse a great deal when meeting opposition, free with the tongue (Gr.Gr. 135).

bēkˢlōz बेक्लोज् । **अबोध:** f. want of sense, foolishness (either owing to some accidental occasion, or by nature).

bakām بکام adv. according to one's desire or object; agreeably to one's wish. —**wātun** —**वातुन्** m.inf. to attain one's object (YZ. 228).

bīkam बीकम् । **क्षुद्रस्वभाव:** m. a miser, a niggard.

bakun बकुन् । **भषणम्, वमनम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **bokᵘ बंकु**, 2 p.p. **bacyōv बच्योव्**), to prate, chatter, jabber, babble; to rave; to pour forth abuse, speak angrily (Gr.Gr.); to bark, growl (Gr.Gr.); to vomit.

bakith trāwun बकिथ् त्रावुन् । **वमनम्** m.inf. to vomit. —**shunun** —**छुनुन्** । **भषणात्मापेनाक्रोशप्राचीकरणम्** m.inf. to pour forth angry abuse at a person.

bakar बकर् m. a goat (K.Pr. 240).

bakār بکار adj. e.g. useful, requisite, necessary, required for any purpose (K.Pr. 51); useful, of use, of any good (of a servant, YZ. 119). —**yunᵘ** —**यिनु** m.inf. to be required, needed, necessary (K.Pr. 56). —**yiwawunᵘ** —**यिवावुनु** । **कार्योपयोगी** adj. (f. —**yiwawüñᵘ** —**यिवावंञु**), that which comes in as useful, useful, handy; that which comes into use.

bĕkār or **bēkār ब्य(बे)कार** بےکار । **अक्रिय:** adj. e.g. without work or employment, idle, unemployed (K.Pr. 29, Śiv. 17, 96), not in office; useless, worthless, invalid. —**gatshun** —**गछुन्** । **अकर्मण्यभाव:** m.inf. to become unserviceable, be of no avail, be nullified, invalidated.

bĕkōrī ब्यकोरी । **अक्रियत्वम्** f. the state of being unemployed, want of employment, idleness; (of things) uselessness, worthlessness.

bĕkôrᵘ ब्यकोरु । **कुरूप:** adj. (**bĕkörᵘ ब्यकोरू**), ugly, unpleasing, blameable (of appearance or acts).

bukurᵘ बुकुरु । **मुखम्** m. (sg. ag. **bukˢrⁱ बुक्रि**), the face, countenance; met. rudeness, gruffness, K.Pr. 252 (sg. dat.); cf. **bēcha.** —**karun** —**करुन्** । **मुखरताविष्करणम्** m.inf. to speak in unfriendly tones; to deny, refuse in an unfriendly way.

bukˢrⁱ-dorᵘ बुक्रि-दोरु । **अतिधृष्ट:** adj. (f. **-dürᵘ -दोरू**), stubborn, obstinate, perverse, persistent; dissolute (El., who spells the word *būkirdūr*); cruel, hard, pitiless (K.Pr. 167, spelt *bukuri dar*, f.). **-khündᵘ -खंदु** । **धृष्टता** f. (sg. dat. **-khanjĕ -खंज्य**), insolence, obstinacy, stubbornness, wilfulness, effrontery, persistence. **-wôlᵘ -वोलु** । **धृष्ट:** adj. (f. **-wājĕñ -वाज्यञ्**), bold, daring, fearless, confident; obstinate, stubborn, wilful. **-wothᵘ -वंथु** । **समुद्धत:** adj. (f. **-wüthᵘ -वंछू**), irreverent, bold, saucy.

būkirdūr, see s.v. **bukurᵘ.**

bökir-khönⁱ बाकिर्-खानि باقر خاني । **पिष्टकविशेष:** f. crisp bread or cake (like pie-crust) made of butter, milk, and flour.

bākrun, conj. 1, to divide (El.).

bē-karār بے قرار adj. e.g. unstable, unsteady, vacillating; uneasy, discomposed, disturbed in mind, anxious, disquieted, distracted (cf. Gr.M.).

bē-karörī بے قراري f. restlessness, uneasiness, discomposure. —**karünᵘ** —**करंजू** f.inf. to disturb (El.).

bakusᵘ बकुसु or **bŏkusᵘ बुकुसु** । **कुङ्कुमपुष्पावृतिपत्राणि** m. the group of four outer dark-coloured calix leaves of the saffron flower. —**karun** —**करुन्** । **संमृज्य विकृतीकरणम्** m.inf. to mix up and squeeze together flower petals, or the like, so that they are spoilt and cannot be sorted out again.

bē-kas بے کس adj. e.g. friendless, forlorn, destitute (Śiv. 190).

bikshā बि(भि)क्षा f. alms (Śiv. 1473).

bikshukh बि(भि)क्षुख m. (sg. dat. **bikshukas बिक्षुकस्**), a beggar, a mendicant, one who asks for alms (Śiv. 1475).

bĕkastī ब्यकस्ती (= بےکسي) । **निराश्रयता** f. forlorn state, friendlessness, destitution.

bĕkasth ब्यकस्थ् (= بےکس) । **नि:सहाय:** adj. e.g. (m. sg. dat. **bĕkastas ब्यकस्तस्**), i.q. **bē-kas,** q.v.

bakta बक्त, see **bakhˢth 2.**

baktī बक्ती, see **bakhˢth 1.**

baktⁱ **बक्ति, bakti बक्ति,** see **bakhˢth 1** and **boktᵘ.**

boktᵘ बंक्तु m., i.q. **bakhˢtⁱ,** q.v., attached or devoted to, faithful, honouring; (with regard to the Deity) full of devotional faith. Cf. **bakhˢtⁱ** and **bakhˢth 2.** With suff. of indef. art. we have **baktāh बक्ताह्** (Śiv. 1038); sg. dat. **baktis बक्तिस्** (Śiv. 857); abl. **bakti 2 बक्ति**; pl. nom. **bakt**ⁱ **2 बक्ति** (Śiv. 507, 522, 663, 1257, 1525, 1888, 1893); dat. **baktĕn बक्तन्** (Śiv. 14, 103, 199, 663, 981, 988, 1007, 1058, 1424).

bŏkutᵘ बुकुतु । **बाल:** m. (f. **bŏkᵘtᵘ बुकंचू**), a child (of a human being); a whelp (of a dog).

bakth, bakˢth बक्थ्, बक्ठ् see **bakhˢth 1, 2.**

baktāh बक्ताह्, see **boktᵘ.**

baktar بکتر, see **bakhˢtar.**

bŏktara, incorr. for **bŏkh-tara,** see **bŏkh.**

baktāwār बक्तावार् (بختاور) । **सुभाग्य:** adj. e.g. (as subst., f. **baktāwārĕn बक्तावार्यञ्**), fortunate, lucky (Śiv. 35); a fortunate or lucky man.

baktāwŏrī बक्तावारी । **सौभाग्यम्** f. good fortune, good luck, prosperity.

bŏkᵘtᵘ बुक्तु, see **bŏkutᵘ.**

bakawunᵘ बकवुन् । **जल्पाक:, वमथुविकारवृत्ति:** adj. (f. **bakawünᵘ बकवंञ्**), one who talks nonsense, or jabbers (like a lunatic); one who pours forth abuse; one who vomits.

bakawās बकवास् । **वक्रजल्पना** m. prating, jabbering; loquacity (Gr.M.). **—gaṭshun —गट्शुन्** । **विप्रलापवृत्ति:** m.inf. mutual abuse or mutual rude language to occur. **—karun —करुन** । **निरर्थवक्रजल्पनम्** m.inf. to prate, jabber, gabble; mutually to pour forth abuse. **—lāgun —लागुन्** । **जल्पनवृत्ति:** m.inf. to start prating, so as to inconvenience another, to start talking nonsense.

bakawŏsⁱ बकवॉसि । **निरर्थवक्रजल्पाक:** adj. e.g. talkative, garrulous, a chatterer, prater.

bākay बाकय् (= باقي) । **शिष्ट:** adj. e.g. a remaining portion, remainder, residue; left, passed over; surplus, excess; arrears of revenue, etc. (L. 407, spelt *bāki*), i.q. **bŏkⁱ,** q.v.

bŏkiy बॉकिय् (= بلکه) । **परंतु** adv. and conj. moreover, but, nay, nay but, nay rather, on the contrary.

bal 1 बल् । **बलम्** m. power, strength, might, vigour, force (Śiv. 6, 1026, 1200, 1303, 1841); strength, stoutness (of men or things); power, influence (e.g. of an unlucky planet) (Śiv. 489).

bala-rostᵘ बल-रस्तु । **निर्बल:** adj. (f. **-rüṭshᵘ -रट्छु**), without strength, weak, feeble (whether of mind or body, of things, actions, or conduct); incompetent, unable (El.). **-ratshar -रट्छर्** । **बलहीनता** m. weakness, feebleness, as in the preceding. **-sostᵘ -सस्तु** । **सबल:** adj. (f. **-süṭshᵘ -सट्छु**), possessing strength, strong (in mind or body, or of things, actions, conduct, etc.). **-sôvᵘ -सोवु** । **बलाढ्य:** adj. (f. **-sövᵘ -सॉवु**), rich in strength, strong, efficacious (usually of medicines or the like). **-vīr -वीर्** । **अतिबलिष्ट:** m. bold, brave, courageous, a hero; not afraid of undertaking any difficult work; a strong, mighty man (K.Pr. 249, Śiv. 1675). **-vīrī -वीरी** f. bravery, courage (Gr.M.).

bal 2 बल् । **बलि:** m. an offering or propitiatory oblation of portions of food, such as grain, rice, etc., offered to gods, to semi-divine beings such as fairies, ghosts, etc., or to *nāgas* (snake-gods), dogs, or crows, etc., to secure the cessation of any natural or supernatural impediment, disease, or the like (cf. **awāra**); met. food given under *force majeure* to some animal (K.Pr. 150). **—dyunᵘ —दिनु** । **बलिदानम्** m.inf. to make such an offering. **-prŏpyunᵘ -प्रॉपिनु** । **बलिनिवेदनकर्म** m. the ceremonies connected with the offering of such a propitiatory oblation.

bal 3 बल् । **वेश्मनाम** m. a suffix forming nouns of place, either proper or common, as in **Hazrat-bal,** N. of a place (RT.Tr. II, 457); **saba-bal,** the place where a wedding dinner party is carried on; **wura-bal,** the place for the cooking-fires of a bridegroom's party; **kŏda-bal,** a brick-kiln or a potter's kiln; **graṭa-bal** (K.Pr. 71), the site of a Persian wheel, a mill-house. The word is esp. used to indicate the presence of water or a place sacred to a minor deity or spirit; thus, **Ganēsh-bal,** N. of place (RT.Tr. II, 340); **Shāradā-bal,** N. of a place (ib. 279); **Ganga-bal,** N. of a famous bathing-place at the source of the Kashmīr Gangā (ib. 407, Śiv. 1684); **vĕtha-bal,** any bathing-place on the River Vĕth or Jĕhlam; **Mörᵘ-bal,** a bathing-place on the River Mār (RT.Tr. II, 416); **Pŏkhari-bal,** N. of a well-known bathing-place (*Pushkara-nāga* of ib. 476); **krīrⁱ-bal,** a well; **yāra-bal,** a bathing-place, a landing-place, quay (Śiv. 178, 1683, 1686); **āwarĕñĕ-bal,** a place where a funeral pyre is set up; **shimᵃshāna-bal,** a burning *ghāṭ*; **rāza-bal,** a burning *ghāṭ*. The last three are always on the bank of a river. Cf. Gr.Gr. 165.

bāl 1 बाल् । **पर्वत:** m. a mountain range, a mountain, hill (K.Pr. 240, Śiv. 701, 820, 1162, 1165, 1222, 1240, 1456, 1687, 1854); —• mount so and so, as in **Harmŏkha-bāl,** Mount Haramukha (so Śiv. 1680, 1681, 1890); (in boatmen's language) the high embankment along the edge of a river to confine the current, a 'bund' (Śiv. 1834). **-bachĕ -बच्च** । **गिरिमर्यादा:, उपत्यका** f.pl. (the singular would be **-büṭhᵘ,** cf. **boṭhᵘ**), a mountain range forming a boundary between two countries, a mountain frontier; sloping land at the foot of a mountain. **-bachĕ lagun -बच्च लगुन्** । **स्थिराश्रयीभवनम्** m.f. to reach the mountain-foot; met. to reach a secure position; to become established in prosperity; to become settled after a roaming life; to become expert or well-taught. **-bachĕ lāgun -बच्च लागुन्** । **स्थिराश्रयीकरणम्** m.inf. to make a person established; to set him up in life, to put him in a secure position; to settle a person in a fixed home; to cause a person to become expert or well-instructed. **-pĕṭh hāwun -पट् हावुन्** । **अतिदूरापयानम्** m.inf. to show the top of the embankment; hence met. to abscond openly; to leave home openly and go to a far country, like a person out of disgust at the

world taking up his abode on a mountain-top. **-tal hāwun** -तल् हावुन् । दूरपलायनम् m.inf. to show the bottom of the embankment; hence met. to run along the foot of an embankment, to abscond secretly, to run away secretly to a distant land. **—raṭun** —रटुन् । रोधसि नौयोजनम् m.inf. to moor a boat along the bank; met. to come to close quarters, to answer abuse with abuse. **—rōzun** —रोज़ुन् । औदासीन्यम् m.inf. to remain on the mountain-top; met. to exhibit indifference, apathy, disregard. **—thawun** —थवुन् । रोधोयोजनम् m.inf. to moor a boat to the bank.

bāla-bāla बाल-बाल adv. through mountains; hence, through woods and forests, through wild country (Śiv. 660, 1253). **-pĕṭhuk**[u] -प्यठुक् । आधित्यक्: adj. (f. **-pĕṭhüc**[u] -प्यठ॑चू), of or belonging to mountain-tops; met. beyond the reach of vision, non-existent.

böl[i]**-böl**[i] बॉलि-बॉलि । बहिर्वहि: adv. in mountainous countries (Śiv. 889); round about, outside, externally, esp. when unnecessarily distant (u.w. vbs. of perambulating, looking at, or the like). **-böl**[i] **phērun** -बॉलि फेरुन् । निरर्थसंचार: m.inf. to go round, move, or act at an unnecessary distance from anything. **—raṭun** —रटुन् । रोधोमार्गत: संचारणम् m.inf. to move a boat along the bank of a river. **—thawun** —थवुन् । रोधोयोजना m.inf. to moor a boat to the bank; to abscond secretly. **-wath** -वथ् । पार्वतीयमार्ग: f. (sg. dat. **-wati** -वति), a mountain track or path; the highest amongst several roads; the high path along the top of a river bank, a towpath.

bāl 2 बाल् m. a child, used in the following: **bāl-bacha** बाल्-बच m.pl. the children of a family, wife and children, family (Gr.M.); dat. **bāl-bachĕn** (Śiv. 1051).

bāl 3 बाल् । बालिका f. (dat. **bāli** बालि, written **bölih** in YZ. 36, 258; voc. **bāli** बालि, K.Pr. 25), a girl, a maiden, approaching maturity, between sixteen and twenty years of age (Śiv. 1834, where it is met. used for 'desire'). The m. is **bāla 1**, q.v.

bāl 4 बाल m. the forehead. Used in the following compounds: **-mŏkh hāwun** -मख् हावुन् । चिराभ्युख-प्रदर्शनम् m.inf. lit. to show the forehead and the face; hence (of a relation or friend) to show oneself or pay a visit after a long absence. **bāla-tand**[a]**r** बाल-चन्द्र् m. (voc. **-tandra** -चन्द्र), having the moon on the forehead, a N. of the god Ganēsh (Gaṇēśa), Śiv. 9.

bāl 5 बाल् in **bāl-tang**, बाल्-तंग् m. a belly-band (El.).

bāla 1 बाल । बालक: m. a boy or youth, between sixteen and twenty years of age (the f. is **bāl 3**, q.v.) (Śiv. 943, 1353, 1383, 1470, 1887, etc.); (of sheep) a wether, (L. 363, 464, see below); a N. of Śiva (Śiv. 965, 1106, 1557, 1577, 1680); as adj. e.g. young (W. 21); young, feeble (Śiv. 1253 (f.), 1684 (f.)). **-kūr**[u] **-कूर्** f. a beloved daughter (K.Pr. 25). **-kaṭh** -कट् । षण्डमेष: m. (sg. dat. **-kaṭas** -कटस्), a castrated ram, a wether. **-muj**[u] -मुज् । मूलिकाविशेष:, बालमूलकम् f. a carrot (*Daucus carota*). El. spells this word *balmūj*. **-pān** -पान् । यौवनावस्था m. youth, the time or condition of youth (esp. used by old people talking of their young days) (Śiv. 660, 1106, 1444, 1834, 1843). **-ṣēr** -षेर् । फलविशेष: f. a kind of apricot. **-yār** -यार् । बाल्यसखा m. a friend of youth, a youthful friend (K.Pr. 250), or one who has been a friend from youth, a dear friend (K.Pr. 187, Śiv. 1616).

bāla 2 बाल । सूद: m. a cook.

bāla 3 बाल m. a spear (El.).

bālā 1 बाला f. N. of the goddess Dēvī (Śiv. 1180).

bālā 2 بالا m. top, upper part; adj. and adv. high (YZ. 64), lofty, elevated, exalted; before-mentioned; prep. on, upon, above; **bālā-ĕ-tākh** بالاطاق upon the window (K.Pr. 4).

balāĕ, balāī, i.q. **balāy,** q.v.

bali 1 बलि m. an oblation, cf. **bal 2**; used in the following compounds. **-dān** -दान् । पशूपहार: m. to offer an animal sacrifice, to make a sacrificial offering of a ram, goat, or other animal. **-vĕdān** -व्यदान् । बलिदानविधि: m. the ceremony of offering such a sacrifice.

bali 2 बलि m. N. of a celebrated demon (*Daitya* or *Dānava*) who was humiliated by Viṣṇu (Śiv. 859). **-dānav** -दानव् m. id. (Śiv. 704).

bal[i] बलि । अकस्मात्, निष्कारणम् adv. for no reason, without cause (K.Pr. 72, 111); suddenly, violently; *nolens volens* (ib. 203). **-kĕnas** -क्यनस् । किं वा स्वित् adv. (u.w. vbs. of being or doing) whether, or whether.

bāli बालि, see **bāl 3.**

bĕl ब्यल् or **bil** बिल् m. the wood-apple or *bēl*, *Ægle marmelos* (Śiv. 1501); the leaf of the tree, used in the ceremonial worship of Śiva (Śiv. 187, 191, 1401). **bĕla-path**[a]**r** ब्यल-पथ्र् । बिल्वपत्राणि m.pl. a collection of *bēl*-leaves, used as above.

bēl 1 बेल् بيل । कुदालविशेष: m. a mattock, spade, shovel.

bēl 2 बेल् । चित्रविशेष: m. embroidery, flowered tissue; (on paper or the like) gilt and painted pattern-work or flower-work. **-halkör**[i] **-हल्कारि** حلكاري بيل । पुष्पचित्रपङ्क्तिविशेष: f. a kind of gilt or plaited pattern flower-border round a picture or the like.

bēl[i] बेलि, **bēli** बेलि, see **byôl**[u].

bil बिल्, see **bĕl.**

biol (L. 463), i.q. **byôl**[u], q.v.

bilā بلا prep. without, devoid of (W. 99).

bilau (El.), i.q. **bilav,** q.v.

bōl 1 बोल् بول । **मूचम्** m. urine. —**yun**^{u} 1 —**यिन्** । **प्रस्रावागमनम्** m.inf. urine to come, to commence to urinate.

bōla-mūl बोल-मील् । मषीविशेषः f. a kind of ink, usually employed for writing in the Persian character. It is made up with burnt rice, beeswax, and other ingredients.

bōl 2 बोल् । प्रमादः m. a mistake, blunder, slip of the hand, mistakenly doing something or touching something with the hand which should not be done or touched; heedlessness, fickleness (Gr.Gr. 23). —**yun**^{u} 2 —**यिन्** । **प्रमादोद्भवः** m.inf. such a slip of the hand to occur.

bōl 3 बोल् m. speech, speaking word, talk, conversation, cf. **būl**^{i}; used in the following compounds: **-bajā anun -बजा अनुन । स्वेच्छानुकूलसमापादनम्** m.inf. to bring one's word aright; hence, to carry out one's wishes against those of another, to have one's way. **-bōsh -बोश्** m. or **-bösh**^{u} **-बॉशू** f. । **पक्षिभाषणम्** the song of birds, f.pl. **-bāshĕ -बाश** (Śiv. 502, 1783); the similar sounds made by an infant in arms or the sounds made by a dumb man (K.Pr. 93).

bōla-patsh बोल-पछ् । उक्तिविश्वासः f. (sg. dat. **-patshi -पछि**), belief in a word, accepting a verbal statement or promise made by a person in whom one has confidence.

bōlas āmot^{u} **बोलस् आमंतु । समुद्युक्त.** perf. part. (f. —**āmüts**^{ü} —**आमंचू**), obstinately intent on attempting something which is left undone and which should not be done; acting perversely. —**on**^{u}**-mot**^{u} —**अंनु-मंतु । समुद्योजितः** perf. part. (f. —**ün**^{ü}**-müts**^{ü} —**ंञ्-मंचू**), incited to carry out any abandoned work. —**anun** —**अनुन । उद्योजनम्** m.inf. to incite or persuade a person to perform a work which he has abandoned. —**lāyĕna yun**^{u} —**लायन यिन् । अत्याग्रहविधानम्** m.inf. obstinately to perform or refrain from any act, in spite of entreaties; to act perversely. —**yun**^{u} —**यिन् । हठोद्योगः** m.inf. to be obstinately intent on doing anything, esp. something wrong or objectionable.

bōlĕ बोल्, see **būl**^{i}.

böl^{i} **बॉलि**, see **bāl 1.**

bol^{u} **बंलु** adj. (f. **büj**^{u} **बंजू**), convalescent, recovered in health (Gr.Gr. 9).

ul बुल f. a mistake (Gr.M., El. also has **būl** m.). —**gatshüñ**^{u} —**गछंजू । भ्रमोद्भवः** f.inf a mistake to occur.

ula बुल । निर्बोधः adj. e.g. heedless, forgetful, inattentive, stupid. —**bath** —**बद्** (sg. dat. —**batas** —**बटस्**), "Mr. Silly," a little image of a man, horse, etc., with which children play; a sugar toy (K.Pr. 18). **-phrôt**^{u} **-फ्रोतु । विस्मरणशीलः** adj. (f. **-phröts**^{ü} **-फ्रॉचू**), forgetful, absent-minded, one who even forgets his duties, or to eat, or to put on his clothes.

bul^{i} **बुलि**, see **bulun.**

būl^{i} **बूलि । भाषा** f. (sg. dat. **bōlĕ बोल्**), speech, language, dialect, idiom; song or note (of birds), chirrup (Śiv. 1721), (of frogs) (Śiv. 1827).

būl^{u} **बूलु**, see **bōlun.**

bil-bicur^{u} **1 बिल-बिचुर् । कामकपक्षविशेषः** m. a fringe of hair hanging over the forehead, worn by boys and prostitutes. Cf. **bicur**^{u} **1.**

bil-bicur^{u} **2 बिल-बिचुर् । व्याघाटः** m. the skylark, cf. **bicur**^{u} **2**; (according to El.) the nightingale, which in Kashmīr corresponds to the *bulbul*.

bōlā-būlī बोला-बूली । स्पर्धा f. emulation, rivalry.

būla-bāl बूल-बाल adj. e.g. of a guileless or sincere nature; N. of Śiva (Śiv. 660, 819, 887, 891, 1258, 1876).

bulbul 1 बुलबुल् بلبل । **पक्षिविशेषः, भरद्वाजपक्षी** m. (in Persia and Arabia) the nightingale; (in India) the fork-tailed shrike, *Lanius bouldout*; (in Kashmīr) the white-cheeked crested bulbul, *Otocompsa leucogenys* (L. 154, K.Pr. 161, Śiv. 181, 1025, 1046).

bulbul 2 बुलबुल । बिन्दुविस्फोटः m. a water-bubble.

bēlcī or **bīlcī** بیلچی m. a small mattock or spade (K.Pr. 71), cf. **bēl.**

bāl-chir बाल-छिर् m. *Nardostachys jatamansi* (?) (El.).

bālādār^{i} **बालादरि** بالادری f. a mansion, a palace (Śiv. 965, 1068, 1825).

balgam بلغم m. phlegm - one of the humours of the body (El.).

bulgar janglī (? spelling) (El.) m. *Boletus igniarius.*

bōlih (YZ. 36, 258), see **bāl 3.**

balki بلکه adv. and conj. Moreover, but, nay but, on the contrary (W. 100). Cf. **bökiy.**

bōlök^{i} **बोलॉकि** (= بلاق) । **नासाभूषणविशेषः** f. a kind of nose-ring worn mostly by children and suspended from the septum; usually set with a pearl or other gem.

bōlāki-brod^{u} **बोलाकि-ब्रंडु । नासाभूषणोपलक्षितः, भूषायुतनासाग्रम्** m. a septum of the nose (i.e. a nose) to which such a ring is attached; adj. (f. **-brüḍ**^{u} **-ब्रूडु**), (a child) wearing a nose-ring. **-nĕcyuv**^{u} **-न्यचिवु । नासभूषणबालकः** m. a boy who wears a nose-ring; hence, a boy of about nine years of age or less.

bālukh बालुख् । बालकः m. (sg. dat. **bālakas बालकस्**; abl. **bālaka बालक**, Śiv. 887, 1379, 1876; pl. nom. **bālakh बालख्**, Śiv. 805; dat. **bālakan बालकन्**, Śiv. 705, 1055, 1322, 1876), a male child, a boy not more than ten years of age, with suff. **āh** indicating indef. art. **bālukhāh बालुखाह्** (Śiv. 711). (El. has both *bālak* and *bāluk*.)

bilkul بالکل adv. entirely, completely (K.Pr. 111, W. 144).

balēl बलेल् (= بلیله), m. *Coriaria nepalensis* (El.).

bōl[a]lad बोल्लद् । प्रमादयुक्त: adj. (as subst., f. **bōl[a]ladiñ बोल्लदिञ्**), one who by mistake does some improper or unaccustomed work, one who acts under a wrong impression.

balmūj, see under **bāla 1.**

būl[u]-mot[u] बूल्-मंतु, see **bōlun.**

balun बलुन् । आरोग्याप्ति: conj. 3 (2 p.p. **balyōv बल्योव्**), to be convalescent, recover, get well (YZ. 184, Śiv. 1541, 1572); (of a disease) to get better, be cured (K.Pr. 109); (of a wound or the like) to heal; to be well (El.). **balyō-mot[u] बल्यो-मंतु । उल्लाघ:** adj. (f. **balyē-müṣ[u] बल्ये-मंचू**), recovered, well, convalescent.

bēl[a]na बेल्न । धातुदारुमयलगुडविशेष: m. (in preparing bread, etc.) a rolling-pin.

bōlun बोलुन् । भाषणम conj. 1 (1 p.p. **būl[u] बूल्**, 2 p.p. **bōjyōv बोज्योव्**; conj. part. **būlith बूलिथ्**; freq. part. **būl[i] būl[i] बूलि बूलि**), to speak, talk, tell, say, utter, pronounce (Śiv. 439, 555, 599, 1052, 1797); to give forth sound, e.g. (of a bird) to sing, chirp, and so on according to the sound of the animal (Śiv. 181 (of birds), 1360, 1814). **būl[u]-mot[u] बूल्-मंतु । भाषित:** adj. (f. **būj[u]-müṣ[u] बूजू-मंचू**), spoken, said, etc.; (in narrative, etc.) a person previously referred to, the said, the above-mentioned. **bōlan-wōl[u] बोलन्-वोलु । धार्ष्टेण भाषमाण:** m. (f. **bōlan-wājēñ बोलन्-वाज्यञ्**), one who speaks, esp. one who speaks impudently or impertinently.

bulun बुलुन् । विस्मृति: conj. 3 (2 p.p. **bulyōv बुल्योव्**), to be forgotten; to be led away, be misled, be deceived; to forget, err, go astray, stray, mistake, go wrong, blunder. **bul[i]-bul[i] phōrüñ[u] बुलि-बुलि फोरंचू । अत्युत्कण्ठावृत्ति:** f.inf. to be eager, longing, or agitated in the performance of anything. **bulyō-mot[u] बुल्यो-मंतु । प्राप्तभ्रम:** adj. (f. **bulyē-müṣ[u] बुल्ये-मंचू**), forgotten, lost, astray; forgetful, erring.

balang बलंग् । आधारविशेष: m. the scaffolding used as a support in building the upper part of a doorway or the like, the centering of an arch.

bōlānāth बो(भो)लानाथ् m. (sg. dat. **bōlānāthas बोलानाथस्**), Bhōlānātha, a N. of Śiva (Śiv. 168).

bōlanāwun बोलनावुन् । भाषणे प्रवर्तनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **bōlanôw[u] बोलनोवु**), to teach to speak (e.g. a child or a parrot) (Śiv. 1376). **bōlanôw[u]-mot[u] बोलनोवु-मंतु । भाषणे प्रवृत्तीकृत:** perf. part. (f. **bōlanöw[u]-müṣ[u] बोलनांवु-मंचू**), taught to speak (as a child or a parrot); enabled to speak (as of a dumb person cured).

bilor (L. 65), white crystal.

bal[a]ran बल्रन् । आरोग्यावापनम् f. curing, successful medical treatment of a sick person.

bal[a]run बल्रुन् । अनामयीकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **bal[o]r[u] बल्रु**), to cure, to treat medically with success.

bal[a]rāwun बल्रावुन् । अनामयीकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **bal[a]rôw[u] बल्रोवु**), i.q. **bal[a]run,** q.v. **bal[a]rôw[u]-mot[u] बल्रोवु-मंतु । अनामयीकृत:** perf. part. (f. **bal[a]röw[u]-müṣ[u] बल्रांवु-मंचू**), cured.

bēlis बेलिस्, see **byôl[u].**

balūt [*sic*] ? gend., the acorn of the *Quercus incana* (El.).

balātkār बलात्कार् m. violence. **—gaṣhun —गछुन् । आकस्मिकी वृत्ति:** m.inf. to happen suddenly and violently (esp. of misfortunes, etc.).

bal[a]wa बल्व । समवेत्याक्रन्दनम् m. riot, tumult, disturbance, insurrection, rebellion, mutiny.

bilav बिलव् । उन्नेजनशिलाविशेष: m. a whetstone. **—dith bihun —दिथ् बिहुन् । संनद्धीभवनम्** m.inf. having applied the whetstone to sit; hence, to set ready for action (e.g. for a battle, for gambling, for setting out on a journey), to wait equipped. **—dyun[u] —दिनु । वेशसंस्कार:** m.inf. to apply the whetstone; hence, to be handsomely dressed, well equipped.

bōlawun[u] बोलवुनु । भाषमाण: m. (f. **bōlawüñ[u] बोलवंचू**), one who speaks; (adj.) talkative, loquacious, garrulous.

bal[a]wöyi बल्वांयि । समेत्याक्रन्दी e.g. a rioter, one who joins in an insurrection, etc., cf. **bal[a]wa;** in the pl., a mob of rioters.

balāy बलाय् (=بلا) । आपत् f. (sg. dat. **balāyĕ बलाय** K.Pr. 237; pl. dat. **balāyĕn बलायन्**), trial, affliction, misfortune (YZ. 64), calamity, evil, ill. This word is often spelt **balāĕ, balāī,** etc., as K.Pr. 2, 4, 84, 134, 183, 207, and El. **—yiñ[u] —यिञ्चू । आपदापात:** f.inf. calamity, etc., to come or befall.

balāyĕ dyun[u] बलाय दिनु । प्रतिनिधुपहरणम् m.inf. to make an offering, or offer a substitute, in order to avert a calamity or pestilence. **—lagun —लगुन् । उपहारीभवनम्** m. to become an offering or substitute in order to avert a calamity, to be devoted on behalf of another; cf. **balāy lagi बलाय् लगि,** may thy misfortune be upon me! (W. 101).

bam 1 बम् । विघ्न: m. an obstacle, impediment, hindrance, interruption (Gr.Gr. 148), something which causes disappointment. **—pyon[u] —प्यंनु । विघ्नापात:** m.inf. an impediment to happen or be caused; a disappointment to happen; (of a member of a social gathering) to have one's enjoyment stopped. Cf. **bamal** and **bamalad. —shunun —छुनुन् । विघ्नोत्पादनम्** m.inf. to interrupt or impede anyone by making him angry, saying unpleasant things to him, or the like.

bam 2 बम بم m. a kind of deep-toned drum, a bass drum (Śiv. 1455). **-zīra -ज़ीर** (=زیر و بم), m. a pair of small kettle-drums (Śiv. 1455).

bām बाम بام **। पटलम्** m. the roof of a house (Śiv. 1108, 1671). **—dyun[u] —दिनु । पटलनिर्मिति:** m.inf. to build

a roof, to roof a house. —**tārun** —तारुन् । **पटलाधोवनम्** m.inf. to put the roof on a new house or to renew it in an old one.

bāma-zang बाम-ज़ंग् । **पटलाधारस्तम्भः** m. the sloping beams which support a roof; presents given for luck to priests and to the carpenters and masons when the building of a roof is commenced.

böm[i]-chŏkh बोंमि-छुख् । **द्यूतविशेषः** m. (sg. dat. **-chŏkas** -छुकस्), a species of gambling, in which cowries are thrown upon the ground. **-püṭ[u]** -पुंटू । **पटलपट्टिका** f. (sg. dat. **-pacĕ** -पच्च), one of the boards which form the roof of a house; a board suitable for such a purpose.

bamai बमै بمعي adv. and prep. together with, along with. As prep. it is used with the nom. case (Śiv. 676, 810).

baum बौम् see **bōm 2.**

bēma बेम । **भगिनीपतिः** m. a sister's husband, a brother-in-law (K.Pr. 30). **-ḍār** -डार् । **भगिनीपतिः** m. a sister's husband (generally employed as a term of abuse).

bīm बीम् بيم । **भयम्** m. fear, terror, dread; reverence, respect; danger, risk; **bīma-sūtin,** through fear (Śiv. 128). —**hāwun** —हावुन् । **भयप्रदानम्** m.inf. to exhibit fear, i.e. to threaten, intimidate, frighten. —**hyon[u]** —ह्यंनु । **भयधारणम्** m.inf. to take fear, i.e. from previous experience to be afraid beforehand of any person, animal, action, or the like. —**khyon[u]** —ख्यंनु । **भयानुभवः** m.inf. to experience fear, to be afraid, terrified, panic-stricken. —**rōzun** —रोज़ुन् । **भयाक्रान्तीभवनम्** m.inf. to be timid, shy, of a fearful disposition; to be abashed. —**thawun** —थवुन् । **भयाक्रान्तीकरणम्** m.inf. to place fear, i.e. to intimidate, threaten.

bīma بيمه m. (sg. gen. **byūmuk[u]** ब्यूमुकु), insurance, money paid for the insurance of goods (Gr.M.).

bōm 1 बोम् m. anger, cf. **bom[u]**. Used in the following compounds: —**pyon[u]** —प्यंनु । **रोषविप्रापातः** m.inf. anger to fall; hence, an outburst of anger against one's own people so as to spoil a holiday or the like; the occurrence of some anger-causing impediment on such an occasion (cf. **bam 1**). —**salun** —सलुन् । **रोषापयानम्** m.inf. anger to flee, anger to be appeased, esp. of the calming of some one usually of an angry disposition.

bōma-bukur[u] बोम-बुकुर् । **रोषमुखः** m. (f. **-buk[u]r[u]** -बुकुर्कु), anger-faced, of one of such an angry disposition that his face habitually shows the fact. **-dĕv** -दव । **रोषेण विघ्नोत्पादकः** m. (f. **-dĕviñ** -दविञ्), one whose anger causes impediments, e.g. a passionate child who spoils a social gathering or a game. **-bŏl[u]** -ब्वंनु । **रोषाविष्टः** adj. (f. **-bŏj[u]** -ब्वंजू), full of silent rage, raging inwardly.

bōm 2 बोम् or **baum** बौम् । **भौमः** m. the planet Mars; voc. **bauma** (Śiv. 477). **-wār** -वार् f. Tuesday (El., who makes it m.).

bom[u] बंमु । **रोषस्वभावः** (f. **büm[u]** बंमू), of an angry disposition, passionate, wrathful, esp. when the fact causes annoyance to others. Cf. **bōm 1** and **bam 1.**

bum 1 बुम्, **bum[i]-pōsh** बुमि-पोश्, see **bumb 1.**

bum 2 बुम् (pl. **buma** बुम), i.q. **bumb 2,** q.v.

bum 3 बुम् or **būm** बूम् بوم, f. land, ground, soil (Śiv. 1213, abl. **būmi**); foundation, base, root. —**kaḍüñ[u]** —कडंञू । **अत्यासक्त्या बाधनम्** f.inf. to drag out the foundation; hence, met., to destroy down to the root, to cause to waste away; in the hope of receiving further favours, to persistently cling to and worry a person from whom one has once before received a favour. —**nērüñ[u]** —नेरंञू । **मूलविनाशः** f.inf. the foundation to come out; hence, to be destroyed down to the root, to waste away.

buma-sin बुम-सिन् । **गिलेी** m. an earthworm (K.Pr. 38), cf. **bima-syun[u]**. **-sin bāh** -सिन् बाह् । **माघशुक्लद्वादशी** f. (sg. dat. **-sin bösh[u]** -सिन् बोंशू), the name of the twelfth lunar day of the light half of the month Māg (January–February), on which the fast of the eleventh day of that month is broken. **-sin daham** -सिन् दहम् । **व्रतदिनविशेषः** f. the name of the tenth day of the light half of Māg, on which a fast (consisting of only one meal in the day) is performed. **-sin kāh** -सिन् काह् । **माघशुक्लैकादशी** f. (sg. dat. **-sin kösh[u]** -सिन् कोंशू), the name of the eleventh day of the light half of Māg, on which Hindūs fast. **-sina kaḍañĕ** -सिन कडञ। **अकर्मण्यता** f. pl. inf. to pull up earthworms; hence, met., to stand idle and lazy, doing nothing.

bumi-path बुमि-पथ् । **विस्तृतभूभागः** m. (sg. dat. **-pathas** -पथस्), a wide, level plain.

bumai बुमै, see **bumb 2.**

bumb 1 बुम्ब् or **bum 1** बुम् । **जलजकुमुदनालम्** f. the long stalk of the *Nymphæa stellata*, see bel.

bumbi kūr[u] बुम्बि-कूर् । **कुमुदनालमुष्टिबन्धः** f. a handful or bundle of such stalks, which are intended to be dried and eaten. **-lūṭ[u]** -लूंटू । **कुमुदनालसंघातः** f. (sg. dat. **-lūcĕ** -लूंच्च), a bundle of such stalks when dried. **-pōsh** -पोश् or **bum[i]-pōsh** बुमि-पोश् । **कुमुदपुष्पम्** m. the *Nymphæa stellata* or water chestnut. It is a lily-like plant, growing in water with a very long thin stem, which is said to have heating qualities and is dried and eaten as a vegetable in winter. A pleasant sherbet is made from the fragrant white flowers (cf. L. 72, 345, El., and Śiv. 1809). **-bür[u]** -ब्रूर् । **कुमुदनालबन्धनविशेषः** f. a bundle of *Nymphæa* stalks, partly dried, and put by for consumption in winter.

bumb 2 बुम्ब or **bum 2 बुम्** । **भ्रुवौ** f. (usually in pl. **bumba बुम्ब** or **buma बुम**, YZ. 6, 51, 78, 208, 449), an eyebrow; pl. with emph. *y*, **bumay** or **bumai**, even eyebrows (Gr.Gr. 22).

buma-cīrūñ^{u} बुम-चीरूञ् । **भ्रुकुटि:** f.inf. to contract the eyebrows, to frown. **bumi-ruh बुमि-रुह्** । **भ्रूचालना** m. quick movement of the brows, not indicating anger.

bāmb^{a}r बाम्बर्, etc, see **bāb^{a}r.**

bambur बम्बुर । **संभ्रम:** m. (sg. dat. **bambaras बम्बरस्**), flurry, agitation (mostly used in pl.).

bambar pĕn^{i} बम्बर प्यॅनि । **संभ्रमापत्ति:** m. pl. inf. agitation or flurry to occur. —**tulàn^{i} —तुलॅनि** । **प्रेरणतोदना** m. pl. inf. to flurry a person by hurrying him in the completion of any work. —**wŏthàn^{i} —व्यथॅनि** । **उद्वेगव्यथोत्पत्ति:** m. pl. inf. sudden pain to arise, a start (from pain) to occur, as from pricking oneself with a thorn, tasting something unexpectedly pungent, accidentally touching fire, or the like.

bombur बंम्बुर् । **भ्रमर:** m. (sg. dat. **bomburas बंम्बुरस्**), a drone-bee (El.), a humble-bee (Śiv. 1007, 1008, 1035); in phrases such as **hāputh bombur,** a black bear (L. 458), the word means black-bee coloured.

bombura-goḍ^{u} बंम्बुर-गॅडु । **भ्रमरकुलाय:** m. a bees' nest, a beehive. **-gītā -गीता** f. the name of a famous song of the herdmaidens in honour of Kṛṣṇa, in which his dark complexion is compared to the colour of a humble-bee (Śiv. 1007). In Sanskrit this song is called the *Bhramara-gītā*, and forms part of the 47th chapter of the 10th book of the *Bhāgarata Purāṇa*. It is a favourite subject of translation into modern Indian vernaculars. **-par -पर्** । **भ्रमरपक्ष:** m. bee's-wing, the name given to the buckle of a *jēgā* or turban ornament.

bambarlad बम्बर्लद । **ससंभ्रम:** adj. e.g. (as subst., f. **bambarladiñ बम्बर्लदिञ्**), one who is flurried or agitated; of a flurried or agitated disposition.

bĕmūdī ब्यमूदी । **अनादर:** f. the act of reviling, abusing, insulting a person in public. —**gatshūñ^{u} —गट्शूञ्** । **अवमानावाप्ति:** f.inf. reviling to take place, to be publicly insulted or reviled.

bĕmūd^{u} ब्यमूदु । **अनादरार्ह:** adj. (f. **bĕmūd^{u} ब्यमूदू**), worthy of being reviled or abused, despicable.

bamūjib بموجب prep. on account (of), in pursuance (of); by means (of) (W. 99).

būmikā बू(भू)मिका f. the earth (El.); soil, ground (K.Pr. 187; Śiv. 1235, 1476); (in Yōga philosophy) one of the stages in the acquisition of divine knowledge, of which there are seven (Śiv. 1654).

bamal बमल । **विघ्नकृत्** adj. e.g. one who interrupts or puts a stop to anything (e.g. an angry man at a dinner-party or the like), a spoil-sport; cf. **bam^{a}r.**

bĕmöl ब्यमॉल بے میل । **क्षुच्छिहीन:** adj. e.g. not hungry, without appetite (K.Pr. 30).

bē-amal بے عمل adj. e.g. unused, not put to use (K.Pr. 88).

bamalad बमलद । **रोषविद्वत:** adj. e.g. (as subst., f. **bamaladiñ बमलदिञ्**), one who is subject to an impediment, esp. one who, at a dinner-party, finds himself prevented, owing to anger, from enjoying himself.

bōmalad बोमलद् । **रोषपूर्ण:** adj. e.g. (as subst., f. **bōmaladiñ बोमलदिञ्**), filled with inward wrath (on experiencing opposition, or something disliked occurring, etc.), sulky.

bamāmŏṭh बमाम्वट् । **विघ्नसंभव:** f. the occurrence of an impediment in any work, owing to some person becoming angry.

bāmun बामुन् । **अङ्कुर:** m. (pl. nom. **bāman बामन्**), a sprout, shoot, leaf-bud, blade (Śiv. 1848). —**yun^{u} —यिनु** । **अङ्कुरोद्भव:** m.inf. buds to sprout, esp. from a burnt or dried-up tree or from withered seeds. Met. offspring to be born to one who has hitherto been childless.

bē-mānē بے معني adj. e.g. unmeaning, senseless; without meaning, conveying no meaning or impression to the mind (K.Pr. 30).

bē-īmān بے ایمان, see **bē-yīmān.**

bĕmandach ब्यमन्दछ । **निर्लज्ज:** adj. e.g. (as subst., m. sg. dat. **bĕmandachas ब्यमन्दछस**), without shame, shameless.

bĕmandoch^{u} ब्यमन्दॅकु । **निर्लज्ज:** adj. (f. **bĕmandüch^{ü} ब्यमन्दॅकू**), shameless; esp. wanting in reverence, impudent.

bam^{a}r बम्र् । **विघ्नोद्भावक:** adj. (as subst., f. **bamarĕñ बमर्यञ्**), one who interrupts, impedes, or spoils a social gathering by a display of anger, cf. **bamal** (Gr.Gr. 148).

bĕmār ब्यमार بیمار । **रोगाक्रान्त:** adj. e.g. sick, ailing, ill, unwell, indisposed (K.Pr. 29, YZ. 40); a sick person, a patient (K.Pr. 251, YZ. 184). Voc. **bĕmārō** (K.Pr. 30). **-dörī -दॉरी** । **रोगिसेवा** f. attendance on the sick, sick-nursing.

bĕmör^{i} ब्यमॉरि بیماري । **रोग:** f. sickness, illness, disease (Gr.M., where it is spelt **bē°**). —**pĕñ^{ü} —प्यञ्** । **रोगोद्भव:** f.inf. sickness to occur or arise, esp. of a long illness.

bĕmāri-buḍ^{ü} ब्यमारि-बुडू । **दीर्घरोग:** f. a severe, long-continued illness, a chronic illness. **-drāv -द्राव्** । **रोगान्निर्गत:** adj. e.g. (as subst., f. **-drāyĕ -द्राय**), issued from illness, convalescent. **-hot^{u} -हॅतु** । **रोगखिन्न:** adj. (f. **-hüš^{ü} -हॅशू**), smitten by illness, an invalid, weak after illness. —**wŏth^{u} —व्यॅथु** । **रोगमुक्त:** adj. (f. —**wŏsh^{ü}**

—ब्रुछू), risen from sickness, one who has just recovered from a long illness. —**wŏthun** —ब्रुथुन् । रोगनिर्मुक्तिः m.inf. to rise from sickness, to recover from a long illness.

bĕmārilad ब्यमारिलद् । रोगयुतः adj. e.g. (as subst., f. **bĕmāriladiñ** ब्यमारिलदिञ्), suffering from a long illness, an invalid.

bamarĕñ बमर्यञ्, see **bam[a]r.**

bē-murawath بے مروت adj. e.g. wanting in manliness, without fortitude or virility (K.Pr. 30).

bē-mis[a]l बे-मिस्ल بے مثل adj. e.g. incomparable. **bē-mis[a]lu-mānand** बे-मिस्लु-मानन्द بے مثل و مانند, without compare and parallel, incomparable and unparalleled (Śiv. 775).

bīmasēn भीमसेन् m. N. of a famous hero in the Mahābhārata, one of the five Pāṇḍava brothers (Śiv. 1164).

bimasyun[u] बिमसियुः । गण्डूपदः m. (sg. dat. **bimasinis** बिमसिनिस्, f. **bimasiñ[u]** बिमसिञ्), an earthworm, i.q. **buma-sin,** see **bum 3.** The f. is a smaller, or female, worm.

bim-ṭôl[u] बिम्-टोलु । परमावधिः m. the extreme limit of a person's resources.

bam-ṭsūṭh[u] बम्-चूँठु । भव्यफलम् m. the quince fruit, *Pyrus cydonia* (L. 76, 348). According to El. there are two varieties of quince growing in Kashmīr: **ṭsŏk[u] bam-ṭsūṭh[u]** and **mŏdur[u] bam-ṭsūṭh[u],** the sour quince and the sweet quince. The quince is ripe in the month of October and is of superior quality. **-ṭsūṭh[u]-hyuh[u]** -चूँठु-हिहु । रोगबाधया पीतमुखः adj. (f. **-ṭsūṭh[u]-hish[u]** -चूँठु-हिशू), quince-like, quince-coloured, pallid as a result of illness.

bam-ṭsūṭh[i]-byôl[u] बम्-चूँठि-ब्योलु । भव्यबीजानि m. a collection or mass of quince-seeds. **-ṭsūṭh[i]-hüṭ[u]** -चूँठि-हुटू । भव्यफलशुष्कखण्डम्, काष्ठं च f. (sg. dat. **-ṭsūṭh[i]-hacĕ** -चूँठि-हच्य), dried slices of quince; the wood of the quince-vine. **-ṭsūṭh[i]-kuj[u]** -चूँठि-कुजू । भव्यलता f. a quince-vine, a quince-tree. **-ṭsūṭh[i]-kul[u]** -चूँठि-कुलु m. a quince-tree (El.).

bĕmaza ब्यमज़ा بے مزہ । विरुद्धास्वादः adj. e.g. tasteless, insipid; unpleasant, displeasing.

bumazuv[u] बुमज़ुवु । चेचप्रदेशविशेषः m. the name of a village near the famous ruins of Mārtāṇḍa, usually called 'Bamzū' by Europeans, the ancient Bhīmadvīpa (RT.Tr. ii, 465).

ban बन् । कूटम् f. (sg. dat. **bani** बनि, Gr.Gr. 70), a heap, a pile, a stack (K.Pr. 64, 144, 207). Cf. **bŏn[u]** and **banna.**

bana-gāsa बन-गास । कीटतृणम् m. a hayrick, a straw stack; the hay or straw composing a rick. **-zyun[u]** -ज़ियुः । कीटेन्धनम् m. a stack or pile of firewood; the wood which composes such a stack, or a piece of wood drawn therefrom.

bān 1 बान् m. an arrow (El.); *Onosma macrocephala* (El.); *Zizyphus flexuosa* (El.); *Rhus cotinus* (written *bhān*) (El.), see **bana.**

bān 2 बान् بان m. a suf. signifying 'keeper', 'man', etc., as in **ratha-bān** रथ-बान्, a charioteer (Śiv. 1734).

bana बन m., i.q. **banna,** q.v. (El.); *Rhus cotinus* (El.), cf. **bān 1.**

banā adv. perhaps (El.). Cf. **bŏnā.**

bāna 1 बान । पात्रम् m. a vessel (for any purpose), basin, plate, dish, water-jar, pitcher (K.Pr. 4, 17, 25, 29, 50, 75, 87, 114, 171, 216, 221, 252, W. 132, 144, Śiv. 473, 1149, 1216; with emph. *i*, *bani*, K.Pr. 138). **-bāh** -बाह् । पात्रोष्मा m. the sweating of grain, etc., confined in a jar. **-bàh[i]** -बंह् । पात्रपक्वः adj. e.g. sweating, fermented (of grain, fruit, etc., confined in a jar). **-bàh[i] anun** -बंह् अनुन् । पात्रे पाकोद्भावनम् m.inf. to cause or bring on such fermentation. **-bàh[i] yun[u]** -बंह् यिनु । पात्रे परिपक्वीभवनम् m.inf. such fermentation to occur. **-baṭha** -बठ । पात्रसमूहः m.pl. a general term for dishes, vessels, etc. **-gor[u]** -गॉर् । पात्रघट्टनादिवृत्तिशिल्पी m. a maker of vessels, a potter, a coppersmith; a seller of vessels of all kinds. **-garath** -गरथ । पात्राकृतिघट्टना m. (sg. dat. **-garatas** -गरतस्), the shaping of earthen vessels. **-han** -हन् f. a small vessel, a cup (YZ. 421). **-kŏda** -कॉद् । कुलालचुल्लिः f. a potter's furnace, the pile of combustible materials in which he bakes his earthen vessels. **-kādur** -कॉदुर् । काष्ठमयोऽल्पिकरविशेषः m. (sg. dat. **-kādaras** -कॉदरस्), a large kind of jar, wrapped round with twigs cased in mud, kept in kitchens as a receptacle for articles frequently required; a china merchant (El.). **-khör[u]** -खोर् । गृहनिर्वाहः f. the weight of carrying on a household; esp. living as a householder when one's means are narrow and one has to make a good outward show, and in such a way that outsiders do not realize the state of affairs. **-khör[u] phuṭarün[u]** -खोर् फुटरंञ् । गृहनिर्वाहभञ्जनम् f.inf. to break, i.e. to give up, such a struggle for appearances owing to one's poverty becoming known. **-khot[u]** -खॉतु । कोष्ठविशेषः m. a pot-cupboard, a cupboard for holding pots and pans. **-kuṭh[u]** -कुठु । भाण्डागारम् m. a dish-room, a larder, a room reserved for storing food and condiments in separate bowls, a store-room. **-manḍul[u]** -मण्डुलु । भाण्डविस्तारणाश्रयस्थानम् m. a place in a kitchen for laying out dishes separately. —**phuṭan[i] 1** —फुटनि m. pl. inf. (for **2** see **bāna 3**), crockery to be smashed. —**thuran[i]** —थुरनि । पात्रघट्टनम्

m. pl. inf. to shape earthen vessels on the potter's wheel. **-tünzᵘ** -तंज़ू । **पाचपङ्क्तिः** f. a pile of dishes or plates, one on the top of the other. —**ṭhāsânⁱ** —ठासनि । **पाचविभञ्जना** m. pl. inf. to break dishes; met. to exhibit anger, be in a rage. **-wôlᵘ 1** -वोलु । **मृद्भाण्डविक्रेता** m. (f. **-wājěñ** -वाज्यञ्) (for **2** see **bāna 3**), a maker of earthen vessels, a potter; a seller of earthen vessels. **-yüṭᵘ** -यूटू । **कण्डोलविशेषः** f. (sg. dat. **-yacĕ** -यच्च), a kind of large wicker or cane basket in which potters carry about their wares for sale.

bāna 2 बान । **गर्भपुटः** m. (connected with **bāna 1**), the womb. —**wasânⁱ** —वसनि । **गर्भपुटप्रच्यावविक्रतिः** m. pl. inf. the womb to fall, or be displaced, *prolapsus uteri* to occur.

bāna 3 बान । **भाग्यम्** m. (connected with **bāna 1**), fate, luck, fortune (good or bad), as the result of a person's character or conduct; worthiness to have good fortune, the possession of many virtues (Śiv. 431). —**barana yinⁱ** —बरन यिनि । **पूर्णतासंभवः** m. pl. inf. good luck to be fulfilled, to get plenty, to become very prosperous. —**phuṭânⁱ 2** —फुटनि । **विरोधोद्भवः** m. pl. inf. (for **1** see **bāna 1**) luck to be broken; hence, friendship to be broken. **-rostᵘ** -रंस्तु adj. (f. **-rüshᵘ** -रंछू), luckless, miserable, of no worth (Śiv. 1216, 1475, 1550, 1554). **-wôlᵘ 2** -वोलु । **भाग्यानुभवी** m. (f. **-wājěñ** -वाज्यञ्) (for **1** see **bāna 1**), one who is referred to as experiencing fate (good or bad) as the result of his conduct. —**zānun** —ज़ानुन् । **पाचतया बोधविषयीभवनम्** m.inf. fortune to be recognized as the result of conduct.

bĕn ब्यन् । **भेदः** m. difference, distinction (most often found in a negative sentence, as in **timan chhuna bĕn kĕh,** there is no difference between them); apartness, distinction, non-unity (Śiv. 55, 543).

bĕna-bĕn ब्यन-ब्यन् । **भिन्नता** f. separateness, apartness, aloofness.

bĕnⁱ ब्यनि etc., see **byonᵘ.**

bĕni, see **bĕñĕ.**

bē-öin بےآئین adj. e.g. unlawful, against the law (Gr.M.).

bin, see **biñ.**

bīn 1 बीन् । **दीर्घपट्टिकाखण्डविशेषः** f. (sg. dat. **bīñᵘ बीञ्**), the ornamented flange or wooden strip covering the crack between the two halves of a double door or window-shutters when shut.

bīn 2 बीन् f. a reed-pipe, pipe, flute, fife (Śiv. 1455).

binā बिना بنا m. foundation, ground, motive, beginning. Used in the following: —**karun** —**करन्** । **उपायचिन्तनम्** m.inf. to make a beginning; hence, to consider the means of accomplishing some work, such as the collection of materials, etc.

bīnī बीनी f. the wrist (El.).

bŏn बुन् । **अधः** adj. e.g. low, not lofty (as a room or the like) (Gr.M.). More usually as adv., below, beneath (Śiv. 966, 985, 1412, 1879). —**anun** —**अनुन्** m.inf. to bring down (El.; K.Pr. 43, spelt *bun*; YZ. 257). **-bŏn -बुन्** । **अधोऽधः** adv. gradually lower, lower and lower (u.w. vbs. of motion, descent, etc.). —**gashun** —**गछुन्** m.inf. to go down, descend (El.). **-kun -कुन्** । **अधो-भागे** adv. towards the lower part of anything, in a lower direction, downwards (Gr.Gr. 161, K.Pr. 38). —**ta hyorᵘ gashun** —**त ह्यंद् गछुन्** m.inf. to go down and up, to be tossed up and down (Gr.M.). —**shunun** —**छुनुन्** m.inf. to lower, let down (e.g. a bucket into a well). —**wasun** —**वसुन्** m.inf. to descend (K.Pr. 158).

bŏna-hyorᵘ बुन-ह्यंद् । **अध ऊर्ध्वम्** adv. up and down, from top to bottom; one above and the other below; upside down, topsy-turvy. **-hyūrᵘ -ह्यूद्** । **अध ऊर्ध्वम्** adv. id. **-kani -कनि** । **अधस्तात्** adv. down, on the ground (u.w. vbs. of putting, etc.). **-kanyukᵘ -कन्युकु** । **अधस्तनः** adj. (f. **-kanicᵘ -कनिचू**), lower, nether, under, below. **-pĕṭha -प्यठ** । **अध आरभ्य** adv. from below, from beneath, commencing from the bottom. **-shuth -शुथ्** । **अध आरभ्य** adv. id.

bŏnⁱ-kinⁱ बुनि-किनि । **अधस्तात्** adv. below, along the bottom, along the foot (of) (u.w. vbs. of going, etc.).

bŏnā बुना । **इव** adv. like, as if, as in **suh bŏnā,** as if it were he; **korun bŏnā,** as if he had done it.

bŏnai 1 बुनै adv. from below (Gr.Gr. 22).

bŏnai 2 बुनै 2, see **bŏh.**

bŏṇᵘ बुंनु or **bonᵘ 1 बंनु** । **राशिः** m. a heap, a pile (Śiv. 126, sg. dat.; 1199, sg. nom.; 1287, pl. dat.). Cf. **ban, banna.**

bânⁱ gashânⁱ बंनि गछनि । **संघातीभवनम्** m. pl. inf. piles to be made, a large pile or heap to grow, heap to be heaped upon heap.

bonᵘ 2 बनु m. a chisel for cleaving wood (El.).

būnⁱ बूनि f. handsel; first sale for ready money early in the day (considered as a good omen and as determining the luck of the day). —**karūñᵘ** —**करंञू** । **विक्रयारम्भणम्** f.inf. to make such a sale.

būni, būnī, see **būñᵘ.**

buncaka बुञ्चक । **नटवृत्तिः** m. a man who acts or conducts himself ridiculously, a buffoon, a comic actor.

band 1 बन्द् । **बन्धुः** m. a kinsman, relation, esp. a near relation, such as father, mother, wife, or sister (K.Pr. 25, Śiv. 43, 624, 1526, 1790). Cf. **bāndav.**

-bāndav -बान्द्व । **बन्धुसमूहः** m.pl. kinsmen and relations, both near and distant (cf. Śiv. 43).

banda-wôlᵘ 1 बन्द्वोलु । **बन्धुवान्धवः** m. (f. **-wājěñ** -वाज्यञ्) (for **2** see **band 3**), having many relations, belonging to a well-known and high family.

band 2 बन्द بند । **बद्ध**: adj. e.g. fastened, tied up, bound (YZ. 40, Śiv. 1035); shut, closed, stopped, cut off; prevented, hindered, barred, checked (Śiv. 1801); imprisoned, caged (K.Pr. 167, 218). **—gandân** —गंडन । **ग्रन्थिविशेषनिर्मिति**: m. pl. inf. a kind of knot twisted up from gold, silver, or silk thread embroidered, as an ornament, upon dresses, etc. **—gashun** —गशुन । **निश्चलीभवनम्** m.inf. to be stopped, impeded; to become stopped by one's own slackness or laziness; to be shut up, confined, locked up. **—karun** —करन । **कुण्ठीकरणम्, बन्धनम्** m.inf. to stop, to impede; to shut, close; to delay a work by slackness; to shut up, confine, lock up.

band 3 बन्द بند । **शरीराङ्गम्** m. a limb, joint, of the body or of any jointed article. The pl. is used to mean the whole body, as in **bandau nishĕ**, from the whole body (K.Pr. 255).

banda-banda karun बन्द-बन्द करन् । अङ्गशो विभाजनम् m.inf. to separate limb from limb, dissect, take to pieces (of anything jointed together). **-dār -दार् । पूर्णाङ्ग**: adj. e.g. anything (esp. an ornament or the like) complete in its various sections, limbs, or parts. **—kaḍun** —कडुन । **अङ्गशो विभेदनम्** m.inf. to take to pieces, dismember. **-phuṭ**^{u} **-फुट्** । **भग्नाङ्ग**: adj. (f. **-phuṭ**^{u} **-फुटू**, f. sg. dat. **-phucĕ -फुच्य**), having a limb or joint broken (of anything possessing joints). **-wól**^{u} **2 -वोलु । उपाङ्गयोगयुक्त**: adj. (f. **-wājĕñ -वाज्यञ्**) (for **1** see **band 1**), jointed, made up of separate parts jointed together. **-wāṭh -वाठ । अङ्गसंधि**: m. (sg. dat. **-wāṭas -वाटस्**), a joint, a place where two limbs or sections are united.

band 4 बन्द بند । **ऋणार्थोपन्यासद्रव्यम्** m. a pledge given as security for a loan (K.Pr. 181). **-rand -रन्द् । ऋणन्यासवस्त्वादि**: m. anything offered as security, such as a pledge, a surety, or a written document. **-rand karun -रन्द् करन् । प्रतिवस्तुन्यसनम्** m.inf. to give such in security. **—thawun** —थवुन् । **ऋणार्थवस्तुविन्यास**: m.inf. id.

banda-pash बन्द-पश् । विश्वाससत्ता f. (sg. dat. **-pashi -पशि**), confidence, trust, reposed in, or credit given to, a person possessed of immovable property, though short of ready money. **-wasth -वस्थ् । ऋणोपन्यासवस्तु** m. (sg. dat. **-wastas -वस्तस्**), anything given as a pledge.

banduk^{u} **बन्दुकु । न्यासभूत**: adj. (f. **bandüc**^{u} **बन्दूचु**), that which is pledged.

bānd बान्द्, see **bāḍ.**

bānḍ बाण्ड्, see **bāḍ.**

banda 1 بندہ, in the following compounds (for other compounds beginning with this word see **band 1, 3, and 4**). **-kath -कथ् । धोम्यभाषणम्** f. (sg. dat. **-kathi -कथि**), a prudent, trustworthy reply, decision, or piece of advice. **banda wanun बन्द् वनुन् । धोम्योक्तिः** m.inf. to make such a reply, etc.

banda 2 بندہ m. a bondman, slave, servant (K.Pr. 89, 250).

bāṇḍē बाण्डे, see **bāḍē.**

bànd^{i} **1 बंन्द्** । **शिरोवेष्टनविशेष**: f. a kind of turban made of cloth woven from silken threads and covered with gold or silver (*kalabattū*), worn by the bride or bridegroom at a wedding.

bànd^{i} **2 बंन्द्** । **उपन्यस्तवस्तु** m. a pledge, a deposit. **—hyon**^{u} —ह्यंनु । **न्यासात्मना स्वाक्रान्तीकरणम्** m.inf. to take possession of a house in exchange for a loan, to take on mortgage with possession. **—raṭun** —रटुन । **न्यासादानम्** m.inf. to receive or accept a pledge or deposit. **—thawun** —थवुन् । **ऋणार्थवस्तुन्यास**: m.inf. to give in pledge.

bāndi बान्दि, see **bādi.**

bĕnd ब्यन्द् or **bind बिन्द्** or **bindu बिन्दु** m. a drop, a spot; esp. the dot which forms the nasal symbol or *anusvāra* in the Śāradā or Nāgarī character (Śiv. 774).

bindu-nād बिन्दु-नाद (Śiv. 452) or **nāda-bĕnd नाद-ब्यन्द्** (Śiv. 669, 1320, 1336, 1594, 1602), a term in the Yōga philosophy (see *Bhāgavata Purāṇa*, VII, xv, 54) for the nasal sound represented by this dot, employed in mystical formulas, as representing a phase of the Supreme; hence, met., the Supreme Being.

bönd^{i} **बांन्द्**, see **bōḍi.**

bāndī-bajan बान्दी-बजन् m. *Segeretia brandrethiana* (El.).

bandōbast بندوبست m. plan, organization, management, administration; method, order, system; a settlement (of revenue) (El.).

bandagī بندگي f. servitude, service (YZ. 380); compliment, salutation, farewell. **—karüñ**^{u} **—कर्नू** f.inf. to compliment, salute, say farewell (El.).

bandakh बन्दख् । अन्तरायकृत् adj. e.g. (as subst., m. sg. dat. **bandakas बन्दकस्**), anything which impedes or is an obstacle.

bandūkh बन्दूख् بندوق । **अग्निप्रक्षेपयन्त्रायुधम्** m. (sg. dat. **bandūkas बन्दूकस्**), a gun, musket (K.Pr. 14; W. 18 for gender). **—dyun**^{u} **—दिनु । अग्नियन्त्रेण मारणम्** m.inf. to aim a gun, to hit the mark with a gun. **—yun**^{u} **—यिनु । अग्नियन्त्रद्वाराहतिः** m.inf. to be hit by the bullet of a gun.

bandūka-khār बन्दूक-खार् । अग्निप्रक्षेपयन्त्रकारः: m. a gun-maker.

bandēla बन्देल । बन्धकः: m. a man whose duty is to arrest and confine criminals, a thief-catcher, a jailer. **—thawān**^{i} **—थवंनि । निरोधं बन्धनाय नियोज्ययोजनम्**

m. pl. inf. to appoint thief-catchers, to order the arrest of an offender.

böndil बॉन्दिल्, see **bödil.**

bandan 1 बन्दन् । गौरववृत्तिः m. respect, reverence; obeisance, homage, adoration. —**gatshun** —**गछुन् । गौरवापत्तिः** m.inf. reverence, etc., to occur or be shown. —**pyonᵘ** —**प्यंनु । गौरवविधानावसरः** m.inf. an occasion for showing reverence or welcome to occur.

bandana-wôlᵘ बन्दन-वोलु । गौरवाश्रयः adj. (f. **-wājĕñ -वाज्यञ्**), one who is in the habit of showing reverence, of a reverential disposition; one who receives reverence, of high dignity.

bandan 2 बन्दन् (Śiv. 973) or **bandanā बन्दना** (Śiv. 1435), m. a bond, tie, fetter. In Śiv. 1435 the final *ā* is prob. m.c.

bandᵃr बन्दर् । ऋणार्थन्यासग्राही m. one who is in the habit of taking pledges in return for loans, a pawnbroker.

bandar बन्दर् بندر । संसरणायतनम् m. a city street usually crowded with many passengers; a harbour, trading-town, emporium (YZ. 160, 548).

bandāra बण्डार । बहुपाकव्यवहारः m. the arrangements for or carrying out of the cooking and preparation of a great feast given to mendicants, etc., on the occasion of a religious festival or the like; the giving of such a feast. —**karun** —**करुन् । युगपदेव बहुलद्रव्यपाकभोजनवृत्तिः** m.inf. to make such a great feast.

bandār[i] बण्डारि । बहुलपाकप्रवर्तकः m. (f. **bandārᵘ बण्डारू**), the manager of such a feast.

bindᵃr बिन्दर । भूषात्मतिलकविशेषः f. a kind of spangle or ornament for the forehead, worn by young married women.

bindurᵘ बिंदुर् । जठरम् m. the stomach, belly, abdomen. —**alun** —**अलुन् । व्याकुलीभवनम्** m.inf. the belly to tremble, to be agitated, terrified. —**natun** —**नटुन् । व्याकुलतापत्तिः** m.inf. id.

bindrāban बिन्द्राबन् m. N. of a wood (Sanskrit, Vṛndāvana) near the town of Gōkula in the District of Mathurā on the left bank of the Yamunā (Jumna). It is celebrated as the place where Kṛṣṇa (Krishna), in the character of Gōpāla, passed his youth, associating with the cowherds and herd-maidens employed in tending cattle (Siv. 997, 1053, 1327, 1367, 1409, 1423).

bindarĕñ बिन्दर्यञ् । चतुरा f. a deceitful woman skilled in treachery, a treacherous Siren, a Circe.

bandish बन्दिश् بندش । निरोधः f. the act, or state, of tying, binding, or imprisoning.

banduth बन्दुथ् । बन्धुता m. (sg. dat. **bandatas बन्धुतस्**), connexion, relationship, affinity (Gr.Gr. 144); the affection existing between kinsfolk. —**gatshun** —**गछुन् । बन्धुतोद्भवः** m.inf. kinship-affection to come into being (of two unrelated persons becoming close friends). —**karun** —**करुन् । परस्परेण प्रीतिप्रवर्तनादिवृत्तिः** m.inf. (of persons not related) to entertain mutual affection, like that between kinsfolk.

bāndav बान्द्व् । बन्धुः m. a relation by blood, or a connexion by marriage (Śiv. 43, 624; K.Pr. 201); cf. **band 1.** **-bāy -बाय् । बन्धुस्त्री** f. the wife of a kinsman; a kinswoman (such as a sister or maternal or paternal aunt).

bönd[i]way बॉन्दिवय्, see **bödiway.**

bandēza बन्देज़ । दृढबन्धनम्, पाकविशेषः m. tying firmly, shutting up tightly, enclosing securely in a cage or the like; a certain medicine for rheumatism or the like, made up of pepper, ginger, etc.

banafshĕ بنفشه f. *Viola serpens*, also called *nūna-pōsh* or salt flowers, as they used to be exchanged for their weight in salt (L. 74).

bang बंग् m. breaking; breaking of the voice, stammering, broken articulation (Śiv. 107, 450, 974, 1103, 1203, 1803).

bāng बांग् بانگ, see **bāg.**

banga बंग بنگ **। भङ्गा** f. Indian hemp, *bhang*, *Cannabis indica* (L. 67), either the entire plant or its leaves, dust, or stalks used for intoxicating purposes; also *Cannabis sativa* (L. 68), cultivated mainly for its fibre (K.Pr. 80); a species of millet, cf. **bāzar-banga.** —**dinᵘ** —**दिन्नु । मुग्धीकरणम्** f.inf. to give *bhang* for consumption, to intoxicate with *bhang*; met. to delude a person into hostility to anyone. —**gālünᵘ** —**गालंनु । निःशेषेण नाशनम्** f.inf. to melt *bhang*; met. entirely to remove, utterly destroy. —**tulünᵘ** —**तुलंनु । निःशेषेण समापनम्** f.inf. to lift *bhang*; met. entirely to consume or use up (stored food or the like). —**wuḍāwünᵘ** —**वुडावंनु । निःशेषतोऽपहरणम्** f.inf. to cause *bhang* to fly; met. to take away entirely and destroy. —**wŏthünᵘ** —**व्वथंनु । निःशेषीभवनम्** f.inf. *bhang* to arise; met. to be entirely consumed, used up. **-yār -यार् । भङ्गासादी** m. a fellow-consumer of *bhang*, a *bhang* boon companion. **-yārᵘz -यार्ज़् । भङ्गासैची** f. *bhang* boon companionship.

bangi-bôbusᵘ बंगि-बोबुसु । भङ्गारगुलिकाविशेषः m. a kind of firework, a kind of bomb which bursts in the air. **-bōda -बोद् । भङ्गामुग्धः** m. fuddled or intoxicated with *bhang*. **-ḍār -डार् । भङ्गाक्षेत्रम्** m. a piece of land (generally on the bank of a river) on which *bhang* grows wild. **-ḍūs -डूस् । भङ्गामुसलम्** m. a pestle for pounding *bhang*. **-dyolᵘ -द्यंलु । भङ्गात्वक्** m. the bark of the stalk of hemp. **-dĕli-wāṭh -दलि-वाठ् । अपर्याप्तसामग्र्या साधनारम्भः** m.

(sg. dat. **-dĕli-wāṭas** -दलि-वाटस्), roping up with hemp-bark; met. commencing any work with incomplete or improper materials (cf. K.Pr. 80). **-dĕv** -दव् । भङ्गातिव्यसनी m. one who is a slave to the *bhang* habit. **-manz nasun** -मज़ नसुन् । निरर्थायास: m.inf. to dance amidst Indian hemp plants (where one's dancing cannot be seen); met. to labour in vain. **-ras** -रस् । भङ्गारस: m. *bhang* juice, an intoxicating drink prepared by pounding *bhang* leaves in water. **-raz** -रज़् । भङ्गात्वङ्मयी रज्जु: f. a rope made of hemp bark. **-shōda** -शोद् । भङ्गाव्यसनी m. a *bhang* sot. **-shīra** -शीर । भङ्गापुष्परस: m. an intoxicating drink made by pounding female *bhang* blossoms in water. **-ṭhūl** -ठूल् । भङ्गापुष्पम्, भङ्गारगुलिकाविशेष: m. a small egg-shaped section of the female *bhang* blossom; a sort of firework, a kind of bomb. **-ṭūpᵘ** -टूपु । भङ्गापुष्पम् m. the male *bhang* blossom. **-ṭiryuvᵘ** -टिर्युव or -टिरिव । भङ्गामञ्जरी m. the female *bhang* blossom.

bangī बंगी f. i.q. **banga** (El.).

böngⁱ बांगि, see **bŏgⁱ**.

bangāl बंगाल् m. the province of Bengal (Gr.M.). **bangālukᵘ** बंगलुक् (gen. sg.), adj. of or belonging to Bengal (Gr.Gr. 94).

bangāla बंगाल । प्रासादविशेष: m. a terrace room, a terrace summer-house, a room open on four sides on the top of a house (Śiv. 784, 965, 1247, 1696). Cf. **bŏngᵃla.**

bangölⁱ बंगांलि । बङ्गदेशोद्भव: adj. e.g. of or belonging to Bengal, a Bengali; as subst. f. the Bengali language (Gr.M.).

bŏngᵃla बुंगल । प्रासाद: m., i.q. **baṅgāla**, q.v.

bangᵃr बंगर् or **bangurᵘ** बंगुर् । भङ्गापरिग्रहो adj (f. **bangᵃrĕñ** बंगर्यञ् or **bangᵘrᵘ** बंगुर्), one who deals in *bhang*; one who is accustomed to eat or drink it, a *bhang*-sot (Gr.Gr. 148, and (for f.) 35, 39).

bŏngᵃr बुंगर् । काचकङ्कणम् f. a certain ornament, a glass armlet, bracelet, bangle, worn by Musalmān women (El.); El. s.v. *bungir* (q.v. for varieties of bracelets) says they are made of different shapes, and of various materials, such as gold, silver, brass, copper, tin, or a fine kind of clay.

bŏngᵃri-gulᵘ बुंगरि-गुलु । काचकङ्कणपूर्णबाहु: m. an arm covered with many glass bangles. **-gorᵘ** -गंर् । काचकटकशिल्पी m. (f. **-gürᵘ** -गंर्, but his wife is **-gârⁱ-bāy** -गंरि-बाय्), a glass bangle-maker, a bracelet-maker (El.). **-wôñᵘ** -वोञु । काचकङ्कणविक्रयी m. (**-wāñĕñ** -वाञञ्), a seller of glass bangles, a bracelet-seller (K.Pr. 154)!

bŏngᵃrĕl बुंगर्यल् । धृतकाचकङ्कणा f. a woman on whose arms there are many glass bangles.

bāngis (K.Pr. 25), i.q. **bŏgis**, sg. dat. of **bŏgⁱ**, q.v.

bĕnih, see **bĕnĕ**.

banj बंज् । वाणिज्यम् m. traffic, trade, commerce. —**karun** —करुन् । वाणिज्येन धनार्जनम् m.inf. to do trading, to trade, to earn money by trading.

banjĕr बंज्यर् । अप्रहता भूमि: m. waste-land, land unfit for cultivation or which has never been cultivated. —**tulun** —तुलुन् । अप्रहतकर्षणम् m.inf. to bring such land under cultivation. —**ṭaṭun** —टटुन् । अप्रहतकर्षणम् m.inf. id.

ban-jīrū बन्-जीरू m. *Artemisia indica* and *vestita* (El.).

bānkā, see **bākā**.

bankh बंख् m. (sg. dat. **bankas** बंकस्), a bank (the counting-house), (borrowed from English) (Gr.M.).

ban-keinti (?), m. *Edwardsia mollis* (El.).

bönī-kār बांनी-कार् بانی کار । व्यावहारिक: m. the assistant of a merchant, a salesman

bāna-lĕng बान-लङ्ग । बाणलिङ्गम् m. a *Bāṇaliṅga*, or *liṅga*-shaped pebble brought from the bed of the River Narmadā in India, and worshipped in Kashmīr, as in other parts of India, as a form of Śiva (RT.Tr. ii, 67 and 283).

banlās बन्लास् m. a cloud (El.).

bāna-mās बान-मास् । भानुमास:, मलमास: the solar month in which an intercalary lunar month occurs; an intercalary lunar month, a lunar month in which the sun does not move to a new sign of the zodiac.

bāna-mösⁱ बान-मांसि । भानुमाससंप्रदायानुवर्ती adj. e.g. one who follows the prescribed rites and obligations of the solar month in which an intercalary lunar month occurs, and not those of the intercalary month.

bāna-môsᵘ बान-मोसु । भानुमासाचारी, संबन्धी वा adj. (f. **-mösᵘ** -मांसू), of or belonging to the solar month in which an intercalary lunar month occurs; one who follows the prescribed rites and obligations of such a month.

banna बन्न । कूटम् f. a heap, pile, cf. **ban** and **bŏnᵘ**.

bananī बननी adj. e.g. that which can be made, possible, probable (Gr.M.).

banun बनुन् । भवनम्, प्राप्ति: conj. 3 (2 p.p. **banyōv** बन्योव्), to be made, constructed, built; to be created, formed, fashioned, produced (Śiv. 649, 689); to come into being, to be produced (of crops); to be prepared, got ready, be done, finished, completed; to be managed, executed, effected; to be felt, experienced (of pain) (K.Pr. 30, YZ. 196); to be composed; to be mended, repaired; to be established, set up; to be, become (Śiv. 490, 529, 544, 559, etc.); to happen, befall (Śiv. 91, 674, 829; H. vii, 22), betide (YZ. 37, 128); to be possible (Śiv. 907); to fit, come right, to

be suitable (Śiv. 1228); to succeed, do well, prosper, to be made, acquired, gained. **panani banana,** from my own being, i.e. because I am what I am (K.Pr. 163). **banyōv kath,** of what is it made? (Śiv. 763); fut. pass. part. **banun बनुन,** that which is to be, the future, destiny (YZ. 215); **banana-rost[u],** free from fate (as in 'no one can escape from fate') (H. vii, 23). With the infinitive of another verb, **banun** has a potential force, as in **mĕ chhuna banān parun,** I cannot read (W. 86). In poetry the pres. part. is often **banan,** instead of **banān,** e.g. Śiv. 1003, 1007.

banith gatshun वनिथ् गछुन् । आकस्मिकनिष्पत्तिः m.inf. suddenly or unexpectedly to be made, accomplished, completed, etc. —**yun[u]** —ग्युनु । अतिसंपदागमः m.inf. to succeed, turn out well, be fortunate, to prosper. **banyō-mot[u]** बन्यो-मंतु । संभूतः perf. part. (f. **banyē-müt͡s[u]** बन्ये-मंचू), produced, come into being (Śiv. 447, 618); completed, finished, executed, etc.; successful, prosperous.

bĕnn[i] ब्यंन्न etc., see **byon[u].**

bĕnun ब्यनुन् । भिन्नीभवनम conj. 3 (2 p.p. **bĕnyōv** ब्यन्योव), to be apart, separate, separated; to be separated, pulled to pieces, cut to pieces, cut off. This verb is often spelt **bĕnnun** ब्यन्नुन्.

bĕnyō-mot[u] ब्यन्यो-मंतु । भिन्नीभूतः perf. part. (f. **bĕnyē-müt͡s[u]** ब्यन्ये-मंचू), separated, separate, apart; separated, in pieces, cut to bits.

bĕnangā ब्यनंगा (= بے ننگ) । निराच्छादनः adj. e.g. shameless, without shame; naked.

bĕnnun ब्यन्नुन्, see **bĕnun** ब्यनुन्.

bananāwun बननावुन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **bananôw[u]** बननोवु), to cause to be, to make, bring into existence (Śiv. 1005). This verb is caus. of **banun** in all its senses. Cf. **banāwun.**

bĕnüñ[u]-pôn[u] ब्यनंचु-पोनु । भगिनीवृत्तिः m. sisterly conduct, mutual affection of two women, as between sisters. **-tôn[u]** -तोनु । भगिनीभावः m. sisterhood, the sisterly relation (including the relationship between a woman and her female cousin).

bē-nūr بے نور adj. e.g. without light, dark (K.Pr. 221).

ban-raihān بن ریحان m. *Melissa nepeta* (El.).

banāras बनारस् m. the city of Benares (Śiv. 673).

bönz, i.q. **bōz,** q.v.

bē-insöfī بے انصافی see **bē-yinsöfī.**

bē-nishān بے نشان adj. e.g. without mark or sign; without distinguishing mark; incapable of comprehension (of the Deity) (Śiv. 1599).

binshīn بنشین, interj. go and sit down! (K.Pr. 4).

banöt[i] बनोंति । पटविशेषमयः adj. e.g. composed of woollen cloth; a loom-woven shawl (L. 377, where it is spelt *binoet*).

bānoṭ[u] बानंटु । विश्रामपात्रम, गुह्यवेत्ता m. a confidant, one to whom a person confides private affairs; one who is cognisant of a person's private affairs.

bont (L. 460) for **bōṭh,** see **brōṭh.**

banāth बनाथ । पटविशेषः m. (sg. dat. **banātas** बनातस्), woollen cloth, broad-cloth, usually made of camel's wool.

bē-anth बे-अन्थ adj. e.g. (as subst., m. sg. dat. **-antas** -अन्तस्), endless, illimitable (Gr.M.).

bē-intihā بے انتہا, see **bē-yintihā.**

bōnṭh बोंट्, see **bōṭh** and **brōṭh.**

bĕnath-nŏsh ब्यनथ्-न्वश् । भागिनेयस्त्री f. the wife of a sister's son.

bĕnath[a]r ब्यनथ्र् । भागिनेयः m. a nephew, a sister's son. Cf. **bĕn[a]za.**

banātuk[u] बनातुकु । पटविशेषसंबन्धी adj. (f. **banātüc[u]** बनातंचु), of or belonging to woollen cloth; composed of such cloth. The word is really the genitive of **banāth,** q.v.

buntakī बुंतकी f. *Solanum melongena* (El.).

bonta-kani (W. 97), for **bōṭha-kani,** see **brōṭh.**

ban-til बन-तिल m. balsam, *Balsamina impatiens* (El.).

banātuv[u] बनातुवु । पटविशेषमयः adj. (f. **banātüv[u]** बनातंवू), composed of woollen cloth.

bĕnôw[u] ब्यनोवु । नामहीनः adj. (f. **bĕnöw[u]** ब्यनांवू), without name, nameless, unnamed.

banāwun बनावुन् । संपादनम conj. 1 (1 p.p. **banôw[u]** बनोवु), to cause to be or become (Śiv. 25, 705, 712); to make, form, fashion, shape, create, prepare, manufacture, construct, build, compose, invent (Śiv. 904, 914, 937, 960, etc.); do, perform; finish, complete; arrange (a sacrifice) (Śiv. 70); **banôw[u]than** बनोवुथन्, thou madest him (rich) (Śiv. 703, so 1879).

banôw[u]-mot[u] बनोवु-मंतु । संपादितः perf. part. (f. **banöw[u]-müt͡s[u]** बनांवू-मंचू), made, completed, etc. (Śiv. 751); artificial, not natural.

banawun[u] बनवुनु । संभवन् adj. (f. **banawün[u]** बनवंञू), that which happens or is self-produced; that which results, the fruits of exertion.

banāwanāwun बनावनावुन् conj. 1 (double caus.) (1 p.p. **banāwanôw[u]** बनावनोवु), to cause to be made (El.).

banāwath बनावथ । आकस्मिकसंभवः m. (sg. dat. **banāwatas** बनावतस्), the sudden or unexpected occurrence or result of anything (usually of loss or the like). —**gatshun** —गछुन् । आकस्मिकहान्यापातः m.inf. sudden or unexpected loss or damage to occur.

bun[i]yād بنیاد f. a foundation, basis, base, groundwork (Śiv. 448).

banyul[u] बन्युलु m. a howl. —**karun** —करुन् m.inf. to howl (El.).

bŏnyum[u] बुन्युम् । **अधस्तन:** adj. (f. **bŏnim[u] बुनिम्**), lower, of or belonging to below (Gr.Gr. 161).

bānayör[u] बानयोर् । **कुल्याविशेष:** f. a large artificial canal issuing from a lake; esp. N. of an important canal issuing from the Wolur Lake.

bĕn[a]za ब्यंज़ । **भगिनीपुत्री** f. a sister's daughter, a niece on the sister's side. Cf. **bĕnath[a]r. -zāmatur[u] -ज़ामतुर्** । **भगिनीपुत्रीभर्ता** m. the husband of a sister's daughter, a niece's husband. **-pôn[u] -पोन्** । **भागिनेयीवृत्ति:** m. the relationship between a niece and her maternal uncle or aunt; met. a similar imaginary relationship between two women of different ages who are fond of each other.

bē-nazīr بےنظیر adj. e.g. incomparable (Gr.M.).

bạnz[a]ran बंज़रन् । **दृष्टवस्तुविक्रय:, विभाजना** f. the selling of any valued property owing to the requirement of money for necessary expenditure, the selling cheaply or at a sacrifice (Gr.Gr.); the division or partition of one's own or joint property amongst kinsfolk.

bạnz[a]run बंज़रुन or **bạnz[a]rawun बंज़रावुन** । **दृष्टवस्तुविक्रय:, उपनिहितीकरणम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **bạnz[o]r[u] बंज़र्** or **bạnz[a]rôw[u] बंज़रोव्**), to sell valued property under urgent necessity for money, to sell for small value or at a sacrifice (Gr.Gr.); to pledge such property for a similar purpose; to divide or make partition of joint family property amongst the kinsfolk (Gr.Gr.).

bạnz[o]r[u]-mot[u] बंज़र्-मंतु or **bạnz[a]rôw[u]-mot[u] बंज़रोव्-मंतु** । **विक्रीत:, उपन्यस्त:** perf. part. (f. **bạnz[u]r[u]-müt[u] बंज़्र्-मंचु** or **bạnz[a]röw[u]-müt[u] बंज़रोव्-मंचु**), sold or pledged at a sacrifice or below value; divided, subjected to partition.

bĕñĕ ब्यञ । **भगिनी** f. a full sister, a sister. This word being written ين or يه in the Persian character is often wrongly transliterated **bĕni, binih,** or **bĕnih** (cf. K.Pr. 34, 70, 132, 182, 236; W. 16, 18; Śiv. 1445). **-dinal -दिनल** । **भगिनीगामी** m. one who has incestuous intercourse with his sister; a term of abuse (Gr.Gr. 107). **-dil -दिल** । **भगिनीगामी** m. id. (Gr.Gr. 107). **-dāwal -दावल** m. id. (Gr.Gr. 107). **-wôl[u] -वोल्** । **प्रशस्तभगिनीक:** adj. (f. **-wājĕñ -वाज्यञ**), one who has a good or noble sister; one who has many sisters (Gr.Gr. 134).

bĕñ[u] ब्यञ्, see **byon[u].**

biñ बिञ् or **biñ[u] बिञ्** interj. a term of address used to a woman of moderate age, or of an age equal to that of the speaker (Gr.Gr. 98). Cf. **ada** and **āhan.** W. 101 writes the word **bin.**

bōñĕ बोञ, bōñi बोञि, see **būñ[u].**

bŏñ[u] 1 बाञ् । **भारयष्टिविशेष:** f. a stick or pole with slings at each end for carrying boxes, baskets, etc., across the shoulder, a 'bangy'; a suspended rail for hanging clothes or the like. Cf. **ala-bŏñ[u]** and Śiv. 1531.

bāñĕ-wôl[u] बाञ-वोल् । **भारयष्टिवाही** m. (f. **-wājĕñ -वाज्यञ**), a person who carries baggage, etc., on such a pole.

bŏñ[u] 2 बाञ् । **वापी** f. a large masonry well.

bŏñ[u] 3 बाञ् । **भाण्डसमूह:** f. the whole collection of pots, pans, dishes, etc., in a kitchen or the like. Cf. **bāna 1.**

bŏñ[u] 4 बाञ् । **दुग्धसंचयनपात्रम्** f. a large vessel in which cowkeepers collect and store their milk. **bāñĕ-dŏd बाञ-दुद्** । **अपाचितदधि** m. sour milk, made by collecting and storing raw and unboiled milk till it turns sour.

būñ[u] बूञ् । **छायावृक्षविशेष:** f. (sg. dat. **bōñĕ बोञ**), the 'chinār' or Oriental plane-tree, *Platanus orientalis.* (Cf. Śiv. 1285, 1819; El. s.v. *buṅ*; *būm* or *būn* of K.Pr. 7, 82, 102, 162, 173; and *boin* of L. 79, 81.) Its capsules are used internally as a remedy for ophthalmia (L. 75).

bōñĕ-muhul[u] tarun बोञ-मुहुल् तारुन । **हठात्प्रवेशनम्** m.inf. to ferry over a pestle of plane-wood; hence, met. with great efforts to induce some obstinate or stupid person to enter any place. **-dĕl -यल** । **छायावृक्षदार्ववल्क** m. the bark of the plane-tree. This is sometimes subject to a mild hypertrophy, which has many, if not all, the properties of cork (El.). Powdered it is used as a remedy for skin diseases. **-shĕhul[u] -शहुल्** । **छायावृक्षछाया, ग्रीष्मे वा** m. the grateful coolness under a plane-tree; the shadow thrown by it. **-wath[a]r -वथर** । **छायावृक्षपत्रम्** m. the leaf of the plane-tree (cf. Gr.Gr. 71), where we have **bōñi-wath[a]r बोञि-वथर.**

bōñi-dūn[u] बोञि-दून् । **छायावृक्षफलम्** m. the seed of the plane-tree; a kind of ear-stud, made of gold, and worn by boys. According to El. the tree never bears seed in Kashmīr; but see *contra*, L. 82. **-hawāh -हवाह** । **छायावृक्षशीतलवायु:** m. the cool breeze wafted from plane-trees.

bĕñĕl ब्यञल । **निन्द्यभगिनीयुक्त:** m. one who has an immoral sister; one who has incestuous connexion with his sister (Gr.Gr. 134); used as a term of abuse.

bĕñul[u] ब्यञुल् । **भगिनीवत्सल:** m. a sisters' darling, usually of one petted brother among a number of sisters.

buñul[u] बुञुल् । **भूकम्प:** m. an earthquake, see El. s.v. *bunyul.*

buñil[i]-dĕv बुञिलि-यव् । **भूकम्परात्तस:** m. an earthquake-demon, i.e. a long succession of earthquake shocks as destructive as a demon. **-ṭūr -चूर्** । **दुर्भूकम्प:** m. an earthquake-thief, i.e. a violent earthquake which destroys one's house and property. **-yĕṭh -यठ्** । **भूकम्पपरिचलनम्** f. a single, solitary, earthquake-shock.

běñěr ब्यञर । भिन्नता m. distinction, difference (**-manz** = between) (Gr.M.). —**bōzun** —**बोज़ुन् । भेदज्ञानम्** m.inf. to know the difference, to be able to distinguish between things of the same kind or nature.

baṇ̃ěrun बंञ्रुन् or **baṇ̃ěrāwun बंञ्रावुन्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **baṇ̃ºrᵘ बंञ्रु** or **baṇ̃ěrôwᵘ बंञ्रोवु**), to cause to be, to bring into being, produce (Gr.Gr. 173, 175).

bẹ̆ñ̃ěran ब्यञ्रन् । भेदनम् f. the act of separating, dividing, or opening out.

bẹ̆ñ̃ěrun ब्यञ्रुन् or **bẹ̆ñ̃ěrāwun ब्यञ्रावुन । भिन्नीकरणम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **bẹ̆ñ̃ºrᵘ ब्यञ्रु** or **bẹ̆ñ̃ěrôwᵘ ब्यञ्रोवु**), to separate, divide, open out (Gr.Gr.) any thing or action which is naturally closely united. **bẹ̆ñ̃ºrᵘ-motᵘ ब्यञ्रु-मंतु** or **bẹ̆ñ̃ěrôwᵘ-motᵘ ब्यञ्रोवु-मंतु । भिन्नीकृतः** perf. part. (f. **bẹ̆ñ̃ᵘrᵘ-müṭᵘ ब्यञ्रु-मंचू** or **bẹ̆ñ̃ěröwᵘ-müṭᵘ ब्यञ्रावू-मंचू**), divided, separated, opened out.

bẹ̆phikir ब्यफिकिर بے فکر **। निश्चिन्तः** adj. e.g. free from care or anxiety; without solicitude, unconcerned, tranquil.

bẹ̆phikirī ब्यफिकिरी بے فکری **। निश्चिन्तता** f. freedom from care, anxiety, or solicitude.

bẹ̆pôkᵘ ब्यपोकु । निष्पाकः adj. (f. **bẹ̆pöcᵘ ब्यपोचू**), not cooked, not sufficiently cooked, underdone.

bāpār 1 बापार् । वाणिज्यम m. traffic, trade, commerce.

bāpār 2 बापार् । स्वभाववृत्तिः the behaviour natural to a person, natural conduct.

bāpörⁱ बापारि । वणिक m. (sg. abl. **bāpāri बापारि**, gen. irreg. **bāpāryukᵘ बापार्युकु** K.Pr. 26), a merchant, tradesman (Gr.M.).

bē-pīr بے پیر adj. e.g. one who has no spiritual guide or **pīr**; vicious, wicked (K.Pr. 189). With emph. **y**, **bē-pīrᵘy** (K.Pr. 170, 196, W. 22).

bē-parwā بے پروا adj. and adv. heedless, careless, unconcerned (K.Pr. 133); careless, wanting in respect (Śiv. 536); fearless, bold, fearlessly, boldly (Śiv. 891, 1232, 1236; Rām. 844, 1388, **bē-parwāh**).

bāpath बापथ् (= بابت) **। कृते** postpos. governing abl. or abl. of gen. (K.Pr. 217); owing to, on account of (K.Pr. 63); about, concerning, for the sake of (Śiv. 583, 1448, 1487, 1862). **taway bāpath,** for the sake of that very business (Śiv. 709); for the sake of, in order to produce (Śiv. 99); for the sake of, in order to obtain (Śiv. 101); frequently forming an inf. of purpose with abl. of inf., as in **wuchana bāpath,** in order to see.

bāpath-nŏsh बापथ्-नश् । भ्रातृसुतपत्नी f. the wife of a nephew on the brother's side.

bāpathᵃr बापथ्र् । भ्रातीयः m. a nephew on the brother's side.

bẹ̆path ब्यपथ् । अविश्वासः adj. e.g. (as subst., m. sg. dat. **bẹ̆pathas ब्यपथस**), without trust, not trusting in another; not trusted by another; (of a thing or action) not considered likely to be of use or to succeed. —**karun** —**करुन् । अविश्वासीकरणम्** m.inf. to show distrust in a person, to have no confidence in a person, not to confide in him.

bẹ̆potshᵘ ब्यपछु । अविश्वस्तः adj. (f. **bẹ̆püṭshᵘ ब्यपछू**), distrustful; not trusted, distrusted.

bre, see **bray.**

bair, see **bürᵘ.**

bar 1 बर् । **कपाटम्** m. a door (K.Pr. 36, 105, 135, Śiv. 1450, 1646, 1747); (of a mountain) the commencement of the ascent (Śiv. 1176, **baras tal**). **-tal hūñᵘ** or **-pẹ̆ṭh hūñᵘ,** a bitch at the door (K.Pr. 7, 65, 102); **barau kinⁱ,** (looking) through the doors (Śiv. 953). —**dyunᵘ** —**दिनु । कपाटपिधानम्** m.inf. to shut a door (K.Pr. 26, W. 147). —**dith ȧchⁱ tōvarūñᵘ** —**दिथ् अछि तोवरूंचू । कुत्सां परिभाषणम्** f.inf. to close the door, and threaten; to get into a hidden place for safety, and then to abuse a person or brag of one's superiority to him. **-hākh -हाख् । द्वारपार्श्वकाष्ठम्** f. (sg. dat. **-hāki -हाकि**), a doorpost, the side-post of a door. **-hang -हंग् । द्वारोर्ध्वस्तम्भः** m. the upper beam of a doorway, the lintel of a door (Śiv. 1075). **-nyās -न्यास् । द्वारनासा** the beam of wood projecting over a door, the lintel. Cf. the proverb **Dai ay diyi ta bar-nyāsa-y,** if God will give, then (He will give) even at the lintel. In W. 129 and K.Pr. 45 this is written **bara nyāsai,** and is apparently wrongly translated. **-poṭᵘ -पंटु । कपाटपट्टः** m. a plank of a door, the leaf of a double door. **-ᵇaran -ब्रन् । कपाटछिद्रम** f. (sg. dat. **-ᵇrūñᵘ -ब्रूंचू**), a chink in a door, or between the two leaves of a double door. **-ᵇrūñᵘ nasth gaṭshünᵘ -ब्रूंचू नस्थ गछ्नु । अत्याक्रान्तीभवनम्** f.inf. the nose to go into the chink of a door; met. to be absolutely under a person's thumb or at his beck and call.

bara 1 बर abl. at the door (K.Pr. 45). —**atsun** —**अछुन्** m.inf. to enter by a door (Śiv. 448, 1132). —**nērun** —**नेरुन** m.inf. to go out by the door (K.Pr. 10), so **bari nērun** (Śiv. 1367).

baras gāṭh dyunᵘ बरस् गाठ् युनु m.inf. to apply a knot to a door, to fasten up a door and go away leaving the house empty of people (K.Pr. 76).

bar 2 बर्, a prefix indicating fullness or completion. See under the separate words.

bar 3 بر prep. on, in, at (W. 99, YZ. 39).

bar 4 बर्, a suffix used with measures of value, weight, etc., indicating approximateness, as in **hār-bar,** (worth) about a cowry, (worth) a mere cowry (Śiv. 1795).

bār 1 बार् بار **। भारः** m. a burden, load (YZ. 420, Śiv. 1254, 1791); the amount being weighed, or to be weighed,

in a scales. Cf. **bōr** and **bôr**[u] 1; see also **kār o bār** under **kār**. **yā bār Sāhibō** (K.Pr. 210) = Persian *bār-ĕ Ilāh*, O great God! **-dār** -दार باردار । **गर्भिणी** f. a pregnant woman. **—gaṭshun** —गटुन् । **अनिच्छया प्रवर्तनम्**, a burden to happen; an unwished for, difficult, or impossible task to be imposed upon a person. **—hĕn**[i] —ह्यंनि । **पापभागितापत्तिः** m. pl. inf. to take loads; to incur, without cause, a share in another's loss; to become a partner in some unlawful or criminal act. **—hyon**[u] —ह्यंन् । **निर्वाहणस्वीकृतिः** m.inf. to take a burden, to undertake a task or responsibility, to accept responsibility. **—ṭshunun** —ट्शुनुन् m.inf. to impose a burden (YZ. 551).

bāra-wôl[u] **बार-वोलु । सगौरवः** adj. (f. **-wāǰĕñ 1 -वाज्यञ्**), endowed with heaviness, overloaded (of a camel, etc.); difficult, or impossible to carry out (of an action).

bār 2 बार् بار m. a time, a turn. **bār bār बार् बार्**, time after time, again and again (K.Pr. 184). **yĕkh bār यख् बार्** یک بار adv. at the same time, at once, simultaneously (Śiv. 781, 912).

bara 2 बर برد । **लघुमेषः** m. a lamb (K.Pr. 180, W. 155) (for 1 see **bar 1**), a thin half-fed sheep.

bara 3 बर m. leanness, an emaciated condition, of a man or beast from sorrow, illness, etc. (Rām. 645, 686, 1020); witheredness, flaccidity, of a tree, flower, or the like (YZ. 153). Cf. **bara 2.** **gō-mot**[u] —गो-मंतु । **(ग्लान)जीर्णतामुपगतः** adj. (f. —**gö-müṭs**[u] —गो-मंचू), reduced to leanness, or witheredness (of a man, tree, etc.). **—gaṭshun** —गटुन् । **(ग्लानी)जीर्णशीर्णीभवनम्** m.inf. to be reduced to leanness (of a man or animal), to be withered (of a tree or flower) (YZ. 152, Śiv. 168). **—karun** —कर्न् । **जीर्णीकरणम्** m.inf. to reduce to leanness, to allow to become lean or withered by neglect (Śiv. 304, Rām. 1606).

bāra 1 बार । **तण्डुलविशेषः** f. a kind of rice, small in grain and white, mainly produced in the hill-country of Western Kashmīr, on the borders of the State of Pūnch.

bāra 2 बार । **फलविशेषः** f. the fruit of a certain small thorny shrub, in appearance like a small jujube-fruit, growing wild on the mountain slopes. **-dŏph -द्फ** । **क्षुद्रवृहतीक्षुपः** m. (sg. dat. **-dŏpas -द्फस्**), the shrub on which the bāra-fruit grows. **-konḍ**[u] **-कंण्डु** । **लताविशेषकण्टकः** m. the long sharp thorn of the bāra-dŏph (Rām. 1633). **-thür**[u] **-थ्रू** । **क्षुद्रबदरीलता** f. N. of a certain shrub, i.q. **bāra-dŏph.** **-wāǰĕñ 2 -वाज्यञ्** । **क्षुद्रबदरीविशेषविक्रेत्री** f. a woman who collects bāra-fruit and sells it in the streets. **-zāl -ज़ाल** । **क्षुपविशेषविस्तृतिः** m. a spot covered with these bāra-dŏph bushes, usually on the hill-slopes.

bāra 3 बार । **गौरवयुक्तः** adj. e.g. heavy, weighty. **—pyon**[u] —प्यंनु । **अशक्यासाध्यकर्मसाधनायोगः** m.inf. to fall heavy, of some impossible or difficult task, which a person finds himself compelled to undertake. **—tatun** —तंतुन् । **निरुपायता** m.inf. the load to be hot; hence, (of some work which was undertaken hastily and must now be completed) to be without resource, to be at one's wits' end.

bāra 4 बार m. a parching-pan, see **barbuz**[u].

barāe برائي prep. for the sake of, on account of (W. 99). **barāe Khudā** خدا برائي, for God's sake, the cry of a beggar (K.Pr. 5, W. 152).

bārau, see **bārav.**

bàr[i] **बॅरि**, see **bor**[u] and **barun 1.**

bārī, see **bôr**[u] and **bör**[u].

bāriā, i.q. **bör**[i]**yā**, q.v.

bē-ār بے عار adj. e.g. pitiless, merciless (El.).

bēr बेर । **लघुकुलम्** f. a fence, hedge, paling, railing, low wall (Gr.Gr. 21); the edge of a field (K.Pr. 58, 121, Śiv. 1028, 1681); a partition in a granary or the like. Cf. **bēra.** **-büṭh**[u] **-बंठु** । **कुलखिलादिः** f. (sg. dat. **-bachĕ -बच्छ**), an elevated piece of uncultivated ground between two fields.

bēra बेर । **लघुकुलम्** f. an edge, a border (El.); a road-fence, hedge, paling, railing, boundary mark, partition. Cf. **bēr.** **-gagur -गगुर** । **चंचमूषकः** m a field-mouse or field-rat. **-gaṇḍ -गण्ड** । **सीमाबन्धः** m. a low boundary bank between fields or gardens. **-mūǰ**[i] **-मूज़ि** a kind of plant, an Umbellifer, eaten by the poor in time of famine (L. 71). **-mōsta -मोस्त** । **मुस्ताविशेषः** f. a kind of grass (the Indian *mōthā*), *Cyperus rotundus* It grows on field banks, and its root is used in medicine and as a perfume.

bīr बीर् । **संकुलजनसमाजः** f. a crowd, throng, concourse. **bīra-bīr बीर-बीर** । **अतिसंकुलता** f. crowding thronging, pressing. **—karüñ**[u] —कर्ंञू or —**lāgüñ** —लागंञू । **संकुलताप्रवृत्तिः** f.inf. to crowd, throng swarm.

bīra बीर । **कन्दुकविशेषः, तत्क्रीडाविशेषः**) m. a hockey ball; the game of hockey. **-gŏgul -ग्वगुल** । **क्रीडनकगोलकविशेषः** m. a hockey-ball. **-ṭāv-ṭāv -ट्याव-ट्याव मध्याश्रयः** m. a position in the middle, when the right position is to one side (like a hockey-ball which is knocked from one side to another).

bīrū बीरू m. N. of a village about 13 miles south-west of Śrīnagar, the ancient *Bahurūpa*, near which is a cave, into which, according to tradition, the celebrated Śaiva teacher Abhinava-gupta entered with twelve hundred disciples, and was thence translated in bodily form to Śiva's heaven (Śiv. 1894).

běñěr ब्यअर । भिन्नता m. distinction, difference (**-manz** = between) (Gr.M.). **—bōzun —बोज़ुन् । भेदज्ञानम्** m.inf. to know the difference, to be able to distinguish between things of the same kind or nature.

baṇ̃ᵉrun बंञ्रुन् or **baṇ̃ᵉrāwun बंञ्रावुन्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **baṇ̃ᵒrᵘ बंञ्रु** or **baṇ̃ᵉrôwᵘ बंञ्रोवु**), to cause to be, to bring into being, produce (Gr.Gr. 173, 175).

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bāpathᵃr बापथ्र् । भ्रातृजः m. a nephew on the brother's side.

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bĕpoṡhᵘ ब्यपशु । अविश्वस्तः adj. (f. **bĕpüṡhᵘ ब्यपशू**), distrustful; not trusted, distrusted.

bre, see **bray.**

bair, see **bürᵘ.**

bar 1 बर् । कपाटम् m. a door (K.Pr. 36, 105, 135, Śiv. 1450, 1646, 1747); (of a mountain) the commencement of the ascent (Śiv. 1176, **baras tal**). **-tal hūñᵘ** or **-pĕṭh hūñᵘ,** a bitch at the door (K.Pr. 7, 65, 102); **barau kinⁱ,** (looking) through the doors (Śiv. 953). **—dyunᵘ —दिनु । कपाटपिधानम्** m.inf. to shut a door (K.Pr. 26, W. 147). **—dith ȧchⁱ tōvarünᵘ —दिथ् अछि तोवरंनू । कुत्सां परिभाषणम्** f.inf. to close the door, and threaten; to get into a hidden place for safety, and then to abuse a person or brag of one's superiority to him. **-hākh -हाख् । द्वारपार्श्वकीलकाष्टम्** f. (sg. dat. **-hāki -हाकि**), a doorpost, the side-post of a door. **-hang -हंग् । द्वारोर्ध्वस्थलम्:** m. the upper beam of a doorway, the lintel of a door (Śiv. 1075). **-nyās -न्यास् । द्वारनासा** the beam of wood projecting over a door, the lintel. Cf. the proverb **Dai ay diyi ta bar-nyāsa-y,** if God will give, then (He will give) even at the lintel. In W. 129 and K.Pr. 45 this is written **bara nyāsai,** and is apparently wrongly translated. **-poṭᵘ -पंटु । कपाटपट्टः** m. a plank of a door, the leaf of a double door. **-ṡaran -शरन् । कपाटछिद्रम** f. (sg. dat. **-ṡᵃrünᵘ -शरंनू**), a chink in a door, or between the two leaves of a double door. **-ṡᵃrünᵘ nasth gaṡhünᵘ -शरंनू नश्थ् गशुनू । अत्याक्रान्तीभवनम्** f.inf. the nose to go into the chink of a door; met. to be absolutely under a person's thumb or at his beck and call.

bara 1 बर abl. at the door (K.Pr. 45). **—aṡun —अशुन्** m.inf. to enter by a door (Śiv. 448, 1132). **—nērun —नेरुन** m.inf. to go out by the door (K.Pr. 10), so **bari nērun** (Śiv. 1367).

baras gāṭh dyunᵘ बरस् गाँठ् युनु m.inf. to apply a knot to a door, to fasten up a door and go away leaving the house empty of people (K.Pr. 76).

bar 2 बर्, a prefix indicating fullness or completion. See under the separate words.

bar 3 بر prep. on, in, at (W. 99, YZ. 39).

bar 4 बर्, a suffix used with measures of value, weight, etc., indicating approximateness, as in **hār-bar,** (worth) about a cowry, (worth) a mere cowry (Śiv. 1795).

bār 1 बार् بار **। भारः** m. a burden, load (YZ. 420, Śiv. 1254, 1791); the amount being weighed, or to be weighed,

in a scales. Cf. **bōr** and **bôr^{u} 1**; see also **kār o bār** under **kār**. **yā bār Sāhibō** (K.Pr. 210) = Persian *bār-ĕ Ilāh*, O great God! **-dār** -दार् بارْدار । **गर्भिणी** f. a pregnant woman. **—gaṣhun** —गछुन् । **अनिच्छया प्रवर्तनम्**, a burden to happen; an unwished for, difficult, or impossible task to be imposed upon a person. **—hĕn^{i}** —ह्यंनि । **पापभागितापत्तिः** m. pl. inf. to take loads; to incur, without cause, a share in another's loss; to become a partner in some unlawful or criminal act. **—hyon^{u}** —ह्यंनु । **निर्वाहणस्वीकृतिः** m.inf. to take a burden, to undertake a task or responsibility, to accept responsibility. **—ṣhunun** —छुनुन् m.inf. to impose a burden (YZ. 551).

bāra-wôl^{u} बार-वोलु । सगौरवः adj. (f. **-wājĕñ 1** -वाज्यञ्), endowed with heaviness, overloaded (of a camel, etc.); difficult, or impossible to carry out (of an action).

bār 2 बार् بار m. a time, a turn. **bār bār बार् बार्**, time after time, again and again (K.Pr. 184). **yĕkh bār यख् बार** یک بار adv. at the same time, at once, simultaneously (Śiv. 781, 912).

bara 2 बर برد । **लघुमेषः** m. a lamb (K.Pr. 180, W. 155) (for 1 see **bar 1**), a thin half-fed sheep.

bara 3 बर m. leanness, an emaciated condition, of a man or beast from sorrow, illness, etc. (Rām. 645, 686, 1020); witheredness, flaccidity, of a tree, flower, or the like (YZ. 153). Cf. **bara 2.** **—gō-mot^{u}** —गो-मंतु । **(म्लान)जीर्णतामुपगतः** adj. (f. **—gŏ-müṣ^{u}** गो-मंचु), reduced to leanness, or witheredness (of a man, tree, etc.). **—gaṣhun** —गछुन् । **(म्लानी)जीर्णश्रीर्णभिवनम** m.inf. to be reduced to leanness (of a man or animal), to be withered (of a tree or flower) (YZ. 152, Śiv. 168). **—karun** - **करुन्** । **क्षीणीकरणम्** m.inf. to reduce to leanness, to allow to become lean or withered by neglect (Śiv. 304, Rām. 1606).

bāra 1 बार । **तण्डुलविशेषः** f. a kind of rice, small in grain and white, mainly produced in the hill-country of Western Kashmīr, on the borders of the State of Pūnch.

bāra 2 बार । **फलविशेषः** f. the fruit of a certain small thorny shrub, in appearance like a small jujube-fruit, growing wild on the mountain slopes. **-dŏph -द्वफ** । **क्षुद्रबृहतीक्षुपः** m. (sg. dat. **-dŏpas -द्वपस्**), the shrub on which the bāra-fruit grows. **-konḍ^{u} -कंण्डु** । **लताविशेषकण्टकः** m. the long sharp thorn of the bāra-dŏph (Rām. 1633). **-thür^{u} -थंचू** । **क्षुद्रबदरीलता** f. N. of a certain shrub, i.q. **bāra-dŏph.** **-wājĕñ 2** -वाज्यञ् । **क्षुद्रबदरीविशेषविक्रेत्री** f. a woman who collects bāra-fruit and sells it in the streets. **-zāl -ज़ाल्** । **क्षुपविशेषविस्तृतिः** m. a spot covered with these bāra-dŏph bushes, usually on the hill-slopes.

bāra 3 बार । **गौरवयुक्तः** adj. e.g. heavy, weighty. **—pyon^{u}** —प्यंनु । **अशक्यासाध्यकर्मसाधनायोगः** m.inf. to fall heavy, of some impossible or difficult task, which a person finds himself compelled to undertake. **—tatun** —तनुन् । **निरुपायता** m.inf. the load to be hot; hence, (of some work which was undertaken hastily and must now be completed) to be without resource, to be at one's wits' end.

bāra 4 बार m. a parching-pan, see **barbuz^{u}.**

barāe برائی prep. for the sake of, on account of (W. 99). **barāe Khudā** برائی خدا, for God's sake, the cry of a beggar (K.Pr. 5, W. 152).

bārau, see **bārav.**

bár^{i} बर् , see **bor^{u}** and **barun 1.**

bārī, see **bôr^{u}** and **bör^{ü}.**

bāriā, i.q. **bör^{i}yā,** q.v.

bē-ār بے عار adj. e.g. pitiless, merciless (El.).

bēr बेर । **लघुकुलम** f. a fence, hedge, paling, railing, low wall (Gr.Gr. 21); the edge of a field (K.Pr. 58, 121, Śiv. 1028, 1681); a partition in a granary or the like. Cf. **bēra.** **-büṭh^{u} -बंठु** । **कुलखिलादिः** f. (sg. dat. **-bachĕ -बच्च**), an elevated piece of uncultivated ground between two fields.

bēra बेर । **लघुकुलम्** f. an edge, a border (El.); a road-fence, hedge, paling, railing, boundary mark, partition. Cf. **bēr.** **-gagur -गगुर** । **क्षेत्रमूषकः** m. a field-mouse or field-rat. **-gand -गण्ड** । **सीमाबन्धः** m. a low boundary bank between fields or gardens. **-mūj^{i} -मूज्ञि** f. a kind of plant, an Umbellifer, eaten by the poor in time of famine (L. 71). **-mōsta -मोस्त** । **मुस्ताविशेषः** f. a kind of grass (the Indian *mōtha*), *Cyperus rotundus*. It grows on field banks, and its root is used in medicine and as a perfume.

bīr बीर् । **संकुलजनसमाजः** f. a crowd, throng, concourse. **bīra-bīr बीर-बीर्** । **अतिसंकुलता** f. crowding, thronging, pressing. **karüñ^{u} —करंञू** or **—lāgüñ^{u}** —लागंञू । **संकुलताप्रवृत्तिः** f.inf. to crowd, throng, swarm.

bīra बीर । **कन्दुकविशेषः, तत्क्रीडाविशेषः**) m. a hockey-ball; the game of hockey. **-gŏgul -ग्वगुल** । **क्रीडनकगोलकविशेषः** m. a hockey-ball. **-ṭāv-ṭāv -टॅव्-टॅव्** । **मध्याश्रयः** m. a position in the middle, when the right position is to one side (like a hockey-ball which is knocked from one side to another).

bīrū बीरू m. N. of a village about 13 miles south-west of Śrīnagar, the ancient *Bahurūpa*, near which is a cave, into which, according to tradition, the celebrated Śaiva teacher Abhinava-gupta entered with twelve hundred disciples, and was thence translated in bodily form to Śiva's heaven (Śiv. 1894).

bōr 1 बोर् । **भार:** m. a burden, load (Rām. 846). Cf. **bār** and **bôr^{u} 1**, and Gr.Gr. 22.

bōr 2 बोर् । **पुष्टलेप:** m. the plaster on a wall, usually of mud mixed with hemp, chaff, etc. Cf. **bôr^{u} 2.**

börī बोरी adj. e.g. in **lŏti-börī,** possessing a light weight (Śiv. 1048).

bor^{u} 1 बॅर् । **कुहरम्** m. (for **bor^{u} 2** and **3,** see under **barun 1** and **2**; cf. also **bor^{u}-dus^{u}** under **bŏrdus**), a large crack or fissure in a wall or the like; a hole in a wall permitting entrance (Gr.Gr. 9); a mine in a wall cut by a housebreaker. Cf. **bür^{ü}.** —**karun** —**कर्ण** । **रहस्योद्घाटनम्** m.inf. to make a hole in the wall; met. to pry about and as the result reveal another's secrets. —**ṭukun** —**टुकुन्** । **मूषनया कार्यविघात:** m.inf. to bore (like a rat) a hole in a wall; met. to spoil or impede another's work by calumny or backbiting him or it to his associates or helpers. —**ṭaṭun** —**टटुन्** । **भित्तिभेदनम्** m.inf. to cut hole in a wall, to dig a mine through a wall in order to commit housebreaking. —**trukun** —**त्रुकुन्** । **पैशुन्यकर्म** m.inf., i.q. —**ṭukun.**

bôr^{u} 1 बोर् । **भार:** m. (dat. **böris बॉरिस्**, abl. **bāri**), a bundle carried on the head or shoulders, load, burden (K.Pr. 34, 104, Śiv. 199, 1027, 1810, 1849, 1896); the cargo of a ship (Gr.M.). Cf. **bār, bōr 1,** and **bör^{ü},** and Gr.Gr. 143. —**khasun** —**खसुन्** m.inf. a burden to mount, a burden to be imposed (upon a person) (Śiv. 1637). —**thawun** —**थवुन्** m.inf. to place weight, to lean upon (Gr.M.). —**tulun** —**तुलुन्** conj. 1, to load, carry (El.). —**tulanwôl^{u}** —**तुलनवोलु** m. (f. —**tulanwāǰĕñ** —**तुलनवाज्यञ्**), a porter (of burdens) (El.). —**wālun** —**वालुन्** m.inf. to cause a burden to descend, to relieve a person of a burden, to lighten his load (Śiv. 1506).

bör^{i} khārān^{i} बॉरि खारॅनि । **भारारोपणम्** m. pl. inf. to cause burdens to mount, to lay or transfer a burden or (fig.) a responsibility upon anyone; esp. when doing any work, to throw the whole responsibility on someone else, under the pretence that it is undertaken on his behalf or that he is a fellow-worker or accomplice. Cf. **bör^{ü} khārān^{i}.** —**khasān^{i}** —**खसॅनि** । **समर्पितीभवनम्** m. pl. inf. a burden or responsibility to be transferred to, or laid upon, any person; esp. as above. —**ladān^{i}** —**लदॅनि** । **भारारोपणम्** m. pl. inf. to load burdens, to put or transfer a burden or responsibility upon another; esp. to make a show of complying with another, apparently only acting under his orders, in some work which one wishes to do oneself, and thus to throw the responsibility upon him. Cf. **bör^{ü} ladān^{i},** s.v. **bör^{ü}.** —**rōzān^{i}** —**रोज़नि** । **अभियोगपात्रीभवनम्, दुष्कर्मोत्तरदातृता** m. pl. inf. burdens to remain, a responsibility to be incurred or shared; esp. for a crime or its punishment. —**thawān^{i}** —**थवॅनि** । **आज्ञेनानुवर्तनम्** m. pl. inf. to place loads; to pretend compliance with any order, but to leave the work to be done, or the responsibility to be undertaken, by the giver of the order.

bôr^{u} 2 बोर् । **पुष्टलेपविशेष:** m. the plaster on a wall, etc., made up of lime, mud, etc. (Rām. 568). Cf. **bōr 2.**

bör^{ü} बॉर् m. a load. Cf. **bôr^{u} 1.** By some spelt **bārī** (e.g. K.Pr. 147, 166). Used in the following compounds:— **-gur^{u} -गुर्** । **धुर्याश्व:** m. a pack-horse. **-khar -खर्** । **खरवन्नारवाही** m. a pack-ass; met. one who works like a pack-ass, one who, in return for the necessities of life, works entirely for another's profit, i.e. who makes over all his earnings to his master. —**khārān^{i}** —**खारॅनि** । **परस्मिन्समर्पणा** m. pl. inf. to cause loads to mount, to pretend to undertake a task, which one really wants done oneself, at the instigation of another, and to lay the whole responsibility on him; i.q. **bör^{i} khārān^{i},** see **bôr^{u} 1.** —**ladān^{i}** —**लदॅनि** । **कर्मवृत्त्यारोपणा, भारारोपणम्** m. pl. inf. to load burdens, to pretend to undertake some work at the instance of another, to throw the whole burden and responsibility (in case of failure) upon another, while ready to claim the credit in case of success; i.q. **bör^{i} ladān^{i},** see **bôr^{u} 1.** **-sör^{ü} -सॉर्** । **भारसंग्रह:** f. loading, the act of making up loads, and transferring them from place to place. **-wôl^{u} -वोलु** । **धृतभार:** m. (f. **-wāǰĕñ -वाज्यञ्**), a man or beast actually employed in carrying a load, a porter or pack-animal. **-way -वय्** f. the wages of a porter (Gr.Gr. 143). Cf. **bör^{a}way.** **-zyun^{u} -ज़्युनु** । **भारिन्धनम्** m. firewood collected in the forest and brought in bundles for sale, as distinct from chopped logs.

būr बूर् । **मेषाजखुर:** f. the hoof of a cloven-hoofed animal, such as a sheep or a goat.

bura 1 बुर । **शुभ्रसंस्कृतशर्करा** m. coarse white sugar.

bura 2 बुर । **श्रीर्णवस्त्रविशेष:** m. a kind of woollen garment or gown made of coarse black and white yarn.

bür^{ü} बॅर् । **दीर्घकुहरम्** f. a crack or fissure in wood, a stone, wall, door, etc., a spy-hole. El. spells this **bāir.** Cf. **bor^{u} 1** and Gr.Gr. 10. —**gaṭshün^{ü}** —**गट्शॅनू** । **छिद्रख्याति:** f.inf. such a hole to occur; met. a secret plan or the like to be revealed, as if by means of a spy.

barbād or **bar^{a}bād** برباد adj. e.g. given to the wind, wasted, ruined, destroyed (K.Pr. 48).

barābad बराबद्, a corruption of **barābar,** q.v., see **ati.**

bīr-bāl^{i} बीर्-बलि । **कर्णभूषणविशेष:** f. a small kind of earring passing through the centre of the ear, usually of gold, and ornamented with bosses. It is worn by boys.

bīr-bali-hor^{u} **बीर्-बलि-हंद्** । **कर्णभूषाविशेषयुग्मम्** m. a pair of such ear-rings. **-kan -कन्** । **कर्णभूषणविशेषैकम्** m. a single one of such ear-rings; an ear adorned with such an ear-ring. **-pōsh -पोश्** । **कर्णभूषाविशेषपुष्पम्** m. a boss on one of such ear-rings.

b^{a}r-b^{a}r ब्र्-ब्र् । **शीघ्रनिर्गमध्वनिः** m. a rapidly repeated sound, a whirr, buzz, like the noise of a number of birds suddenly rising at once.

bar-bür^{u} **बर्-बंर्** । **अतिमनोहरा** f. filled full (of beauty); hence, a woman beautiful in every respect.

bara-bar बर-बर् । **अत्यन्तपूरणम्** f. the act of filling to the brim.

barābar or **barōbar** برابر adj. e.g. equal, coinciding, alike, all one (K.Pr. 18, 64, 79, 81, 163); of equal value (Śiv. 900); flat, level (K.Pr. 136, of the beam of a pair of scales); equal (to) (governing dat., K.Pr. 163, W. 121); (of opinions) agreeing, coinciding (Gr.M.); full, complete (Śiv. 1348); as prep. according to (El., K Pr. 257); as adv. continually, regularly, without intermission (Rām. 746).

bara-bara बर-बर । **अतिपूरितः** adj. e.g. filled to the brim.

birbish बिर्बिश् । **धानादिभक्ष्यसमूहः** m. a mixed mess of fried grain of various sorts, eaten as a snack in the afternoon of the long days of summer.

b^{a}rbatan ब्र्बतन्, **burbatan बुर्बतन्**, **b^{a}rbatañ ब्र्बतञ्**, or **burbatañ बुर्बतञ्** । **क्रीडनकविशेषः** f. a certain toy, a disc (of stone, metal, or wood) with two holes passing through it, through each of which a string is passed. It is made to revolve by twisting the double string, the ends of which are held apart, one in each hand, etc.; these are then pulled against each other.

bāra-böṣ^{u} **बार-बांषु** । **दम्पती** m.pl. a married couple, husband and wife.

barbuz^{u} **बर्बुज़्** । **भर्जनाजीवी** m. one who lives by parching grain; a grain-parcher (usually of maize).

barbuz^{i}-bāra बर्बुज़ि-बार । **भर्जकाम्बरीषम्** m. a grain-parcher's parching-pan (filled with hot sand). **-bāy -बाय्** । **भर्जकस्त्री** f. a grain-parcher's wife. **-gāsa karun -गास करुन्** । **अतिसंकीर्णतापादनम्** m.inf. to throw into disorder, scatter widely something which should be kept in an orderly manner (as a person's hair, the threads in a loom, or the leaves of a book) (like the confused pile of leaves and grass kept by a grain-parcher for fuel). **-pöth^{a}r -पोथ्र्** । **सङ्कीर्णभर्जकवद्वर्तनम्** m. acting or conducting oneself like a grain-parcher, the habits of a grain-parcher; met. of a fellow who handles dirty and disorderly things, such as piles of dry leaves and grass, smoke, etc. **-wān -वान्** । **भर्जकाश्रयः** m. a grain-parcher's shop or stand where he parches grain.

barbuz^{i}gī बर्बुज़िगी । **धान्यादिभर्जनव्यापारः** f. the profession, or trade, of a grain-parcher.

barüc^{u} **बर्चु**, see **baruk**^{u}.

brüc^{u}**-müṣ**^{u} **ब्रुचु-मंषु**, see **brakun.**

brād ब्राद् । **दुराकारमूढः** m. a clumsy, ugly-looking fool, who speaks and listens without intelligence, and whose one object is to fill his belly; an idiot.

brād ब्राँद् or **brānd ब्रान्द्** । **द्वारबाह्यसोपानाश्रयः** m. the platform or landing in front of the main door of a house, the doorstep, threshold (K.Pr. 39, abl. written *barándah*; Śiv. 1098, ag. **brāndan**). **-phash -फश्** । **देहलीलेपः** m. the plastering of the threshold with cow-dung plaster, done every morning by strict Hindūs.

brāda-khot^{u} **ब्राँद-खंतु** । **देहलीकोष्ठम्** m. a room by the platform of a doorway, a door-keeper's room. **-küñ**^{u} **-कंञ्** । **देहली** f. the stone step in front of the main door of a house, the threshold. **-pôw**^{u} **-पोवु** । **देहलीसोपानम्** m. a single step leading up to a door.

brod^{u} **1 ब्रंदु** । **नासायम्** m. the septum of the nose.

brād^{i} kadán^{i} ब्रंदि कदंनि । **मुखाङ्गसंकोचविशेषः** m. pl. inf. to drag the septa (i.e. the septum of the nose and other parts of the face, the nose itself, lips, eyes, forehead, etc.), to suddenly screw up the face, to have the visage suddenly contorted, as when at the point of death, or as when a suckling child is in pain or suffering from hunger, or as in disgust; so **wuṭhan brād^{i} kadith,** dragging the nostrils to the lips, screwing up the face to show disgust (Śiv. 830).

brod^{u} **2 ब्रंदु** । **ज्वलद्दीपवर्त्यग्रम्** m. the burning end of a lighted wick.

brādagī ब्रादगी । **मौढ्यम्** f. the condition of, or acting like, a greedy, ugly, incompetent fool.

burdam बुर्दम् or **burdama बुर्दम** । **बहुलद्रव्यम्** m. (sg.dat. **burdamas बुर्दमस्**), a mass, or collection, of wealth or of many valuable things; wealth earned and collected.

brād^{i}mar ब्रंदिमर् । **प्रदेशविशेषः** m. the N. of a quarter of the city of Śrīnagar, occupying the right bank of the river between the fourth and the fifth bridges. The ancient Bhaṭṭārakamaṭha. See RT.Tr. II, 448.

brādun ब्रादुन् conj. 3 (2 p.p. **brādyōv ब्राद्योव्**), to become powerful, i.q. **bādun,** q.v.

bardār بردار adj. e.g. and subst. m. holding or raising up; a bearer, supporter, carrier; -° as in **chēri-bardār,** a wand-bearer (Śiv. 1153); **kharca-b°,** a man responsible for, or in charge of, expenditure, a head steward (Śiv. 1154); **murachala-b°,** a fan (or whisk) bearer (Śiv. 1148).

bardāri بردارى in the following: **bardāri bardāri din^{i} बर्दारि बर्दारि दिनि** । **बलादाकर्षणाघातः** m. pl. inf. to pull a person or thing towards oneself and beat him

or it. —**bardāri kaḍun** —**बर्दारि कडुन** । **दूरादपसारणम्** m.inf. to pull a person out of his place and drive him away.

barādar برادر m. a brother (Rām. 330, 811).

bŏrdus बुर्दुस, **burdus बुर्दुस**, or **bor^{u}-dus^{u} बर्द-दुसु** । **आयोधनम्** m. fighting, coming to blows (of people gathered together in a house or at an assembly) (K.Pr. 85).

bardāsht برداشت m. endurance, patience; taking goods on credit, a credit transaction. —**khārun** —**खारुन्** m.inf. to give goods on credit (Rām. 1312).

barāf^{i} برفي, see **barāph^{i}**.

brag ब्रग् (poet. sometimes spelt **brugu भृगु**) । **बकः** m. (f. **bragiñ ब्रगिञ्**), the blue heron, *Ardea cinerea*, L. 126 (*breg*). See also Elmslie s.v. *brág* for particulars as to this bird. The feathers are worn by Pandits on marriage days and by soldiers when visiting the Mahārāja (K.Pr. 34, Śiv. 1815). —**tulān^{i}** —**तुलन्** । **अतितोदना** m. pl. inf. (lit.) to raise herons; met. to cause the down of the body to rise and fall rapidly, like a flight of herons; hence, to scold violently (e.g. a pupil scolded by his master). —**wŏthān^{i}** —**व्वथन्** । **अतिशीतबाधानुभवः** m. pl. inf. (lit.) herons to rise; met. to have the down of the body rising and falling rapidly like a flight of herons; hence, to feel extreme cold, to shiver from cold.

braga-phamb ब्रग-फम्ब । **बकशिरोबालविशेषः** m. heron-cotton, i.e. the head-down of a heron, worn on the caps of the children of the well-to-do. **-pos^{u} -पंसु** । **ओषधिविशेषः** m. a certain wild medicinal creeper, said to resemble a heron, and to have white leaves. **-tīr^{u} -तीरु** । **बकगरुत्पिशेषः** f. a heron-feather; (pl.) the plume feathers growing on a heron's head, worn by kings and chiefs (Śiv. 1012).

brug 1 भृग् or **brugu 1 भृगु** m. N. of a celebrated legendary saint, in Sanskrit Bhṛgu. Sg. gen. **brugun^{u}**, f. **brugüñ^{u}** (Śiv. 797).

brugu-lattā भृगु-लत्ता m. kicked by Bhṛgu, a N. of Viṣṇu, who was so treated by the saint, and expressed himself as honoured by the blow (Śiv. 797).

brug 2 भृग् or **brugu 2 भृगु**, i.q. **brag**, q.v.

barg 1 or **bar^{a}g** برگ m. a leaf (of a tree or paper) (Śiv. 983, see **barg 2**, and El.) **-hanā -हना** f. a small piece of paper (Gr.M.). **-paiwand** برگ پیوند m. grafting, budding (L. 458). Cf. **pana-barg** (Śiv. 994).

barg 2 भर्ग् m. radiance; N. of Śiva (Śiv. 983, with double meaning, referring to **barg 1**). **-shikhā -शिखा** f. N. of a mountain sacred to Śiva.

bargöl^{i} बर्गोलि । **त्वक्खण्डानि** m.pl. small bits of the skin of the body of a living animal, such as those rubbed off by galling, or the top of a blister, etc. —**tulān^{i}** —**तुलन्** । **अतिव्यथोत्पादनम्** m. pl. inf. to raise bits of skin, utterly to wear a person out with carrying burdens or the like, so that his body becomes raw and blistered. —**wŏthān^{i}** —**व्वथन्** । **अतिपीडाग्निः** m. pl. inf. bits of skin to rise, to be worn out with excessive carrying of burdens or the like.

bragiñ ब्रगिञ्, see **brag.**

bārgav भार्गव m. a descendant of Bhṛgu, see **brug 1.**

bārgava-rām भार्गव-राम m. Rāma, the descendant of Bhṛgu, Paraśu-rāma, who is said to have wiped the Kṣatriya tribe out of existence, the sixth *avatār*, or incarnation, of Viṣṇu (Śiv. 860).

brāh ब्राह् । **ज्वाला** m. a flame (of fire). Cf. **brēh.**

brēh ब्रेह् । **ज्वाला** f. (sg. dat. **brīsh^{u} ब्रीषु**), a flame, the flame of fire, cf. **brāh.** —**tulüñ^{u}** —**तुलञ्** । **ज्वालाविष्करणम्** f.inf. to raise a flame (by blowing a fire or the like). —**wŏthüñ^{u}** —**व्वथञ्** । **ज्वालोद्भवः** f.inf. flame to arise, to burst into flame, or, of a fire nearly out, to flame up on the addition of wood, oil, or the like.

brūh ब्रुंह् adv. in front. **brūh brūh pakun ब्रुंह् ब्रुंह् पकुन्** m.inf. to keep walking in front, to precede, to go along in front of a person (H. iii, 2; cf. iii, 1 and viii, 9).

brahm ब्रह्म m. Brahma, the one self-existent, impersonal spirit, the Absolute, the Pantheos (Śiv. 1051, 1458, 1593, 1766, 1850) (voc. **brahmō ब्रह्मो**, Śiv. 1415, 1424); •- a Brāhman, a man of the Brāhman caste; •- the god Brahmā, the Creator.

brahma-bāv ब्रह्म-बाव् । **ब्रह्मत्वम्**, **ब्राह्मणवृत्तिः** the state of identification with Brahma, (according to Pantheists) final salvation; conduct like that of a pious Brāhman. **-gand -गंड** । **ब्रह्मग्रन्थिः** m. the knot which ties together the three threads forming the sacred cord worn by Brāhmans; any similar knot tied on things ceremonially worn. **-hatyā -हत्या** । **ब्राह्मणहननम्** f. murder of a Brāhman; any equally heinous crime. **-hāt^{i}yôr^{u} -हंतियोरु** । **ब्रह्मघ्नः** m. (f. **-hāt^{i}yārĕñ -हंतियारंञ्**), one who is guilty of the murder of a Brāhman or of any equally heinous crime. **-hāt^{i}yör^{i}gī -हंतियोरिगी** । **ब्रह्मघ्नवृत्तिः** f. the conduct of one who murders Brahmāns, or commits equally heinous crimes. **-hüs^{u} -हंसु** f., i.q. **brahma-hatyā** (K.Pr. 102). **-lōkh -लोख्** m. (sg. dat. **-lōkas -लोकस्**), N. of a certain division of the universe, the world, or heaven, of Brahmā. **-muhūrta -मुहूर्त** m. a particular hour of the day, just before daybreak. A term used only by educated Hindūs; Musalmāns use the term *gazal* (K.Pr. 176). **-nishṭh -निष्ठ** (Śiv. 1859) or **-nishṭhā -निष्ठा** (Śiv. 1770), f. absorption in the contemplation of Brahma. **-rākhĕsī -राख्सी** । **ब्रह्मराक्षसवृत्तिः** f. the

condition or conduct of a **brahma-rākhyus**u, q.v., or of a man who acts like one. **-rākhĕsgī** -राक्षसगी । **ब्रह्मराक्षसव्यापार:** f., i.q. **brahma-rākhĕsī.** **-rākhyus**u -राखिसु । **ब्रह्मराक्षस:** m. (sg. dat. **-rākhisis** -राखिसिस्; f. **-rākhĕsañ** -राक्षसञ्), a kind of very terrible demon, the worst kind of demon, believed to have attained his fearful powers owing to his having managed to become a Brāhman. **-randr** -रन्द्र or **-randh** -रन्ध्र m. the *Brahmarandhra*, 'Brahmā's crevice,' the suture or aperture in the crown of the head through which the soul is said to escape at death (Śiv. 1654). **-rūph** -रूप m. the form of Brahma; abl. **-rūpa** -रूप, under the form of B., (acting) under the condition of B. (of Śiva, Śiv. 851, 977). **-rĕshu** -ऋषु m. a Brahmarṣi, a brahmanical sage, one of a class of sages supposed to belong to the Brāhmaṇ caste. **-sar** -सर् or **-saras** -सरस् m. N. of a lake in Kāshmīr passed by pilgrims on the route to the sacred Gangābal (Śiv. 1176); also used met. as equivalent to **brahma-randr,** q.v. (Śiv. 1891). **-tônu** -तोनु । **ब्राह्मणत्वम्** m. brāhmaṇhood. **-böri** -ब्वारि or **-börī** -ब्वारी m. a Brahmacārin, a Brāhmaṇ devoted to the study of the Vēdas and preserving the vow of chastity; a young one (Śiv. 1353); an older unmarried Brāhmaṇ versed in the Vēdas (Śiv. 1047, 1507, 1523, 1887); a name of Viṣṇu (Śiv. 1377, 1838). **-zān** -ज़ान् f. (sg. dat. **-zönu** -ज़ांजू) = Sanskrit *Brahmajñāna*, divine or sacred knowledge, esp. knowledge of the universal permeation of the one Spirit as taught by the Vēdānta philosophy (Śiv. 451, 1738, 1891). **-zanm** -ज़न्म m. birth as a Brāhmaṇ, the condition or fact of one's being a Brāhmaṇ by birth (Śiv. 1593, 1670, 1748). Cf. **bröhmana-zanm,** under **brôhmun.**

brahmā ब्रह्मा m. (sg. ag. **brahman** ब्रह्मन्, Śiv. 131; gen. **brahmā-sondu** ब्रह्मा-सन्दु, Śiv. 32, 1200), N. of a Hindū god, a member of the triad of Brahmā, Viṣṇu, and Śiva. He created the universe and uttered the Vēdas, at the bidding of Viṣṇu (Śiv. 31, 1115, *etc*). Cf. **brahm.** **-jī** -जी m. (dat. **-jiyĕs** -जियस्, Śiv. 717, 718; ag. **-jiyĕn** -जियन्, Śiv. 679; voc. **-jiyĕ** -जिय, Śiv. 485), or **-juv** -जुव (Śiv. 802, 1116, 1142) (sg. dat. **-juwas** -जुवस्, Śiv. 697, 848), a respectful N. of Brahmā.

brāhmī ब्राह्मी f. *Taxus baccata* (El.).

brahām ब्रहाम् *Sorghum halepense* (El.), the Johnson grass, Cuba grass, etc.

barham برهم adj. e.g. confused, jumbled together, turned upside down, entangled, spoiled. **barham-darham** برهم درهم or **darham-barham** درهم برهم adj. e.g. confused, entangled, topsy-turvy (Rām. 229).

barhamī बर्हमी برهمي । **विनाश:** f. confusion, trouble, anarchy; utter destruction. **—gashüñu** —गश्ंजू । **सर्वनाशसंभव:** f.inf. utter destruction to occur, to be utterly destroyed or driven to destitution owing to the destruction of house, land, livelihood, wealth, protectors, friends, etc.

bē-rahma بے رحم adj. e.g. unmerciful, inhuman (Gr.M.).

brahmāḍ ब्रह्माँड् or **brahmānḍ** ब्रह्माण्ड् । **ब्रह्माण्डम्** m. the mundane egg from which all things were created; hence, the universe (Śiv. 32, 1660, 1727); the suture in the crown of the human head, i.q. **brahm-randr,** see **brahm** (Śiv. 1909).

brahmākār ब्रह्माकार् m. the form, condition, or state of Brahma, i.q. **brahma-rūph,** see **brahm** (Śiv. 1864).

brôhmun ब्रोह्मुन् । **ब्राह्मण:** m. (sg. dat. **bröhmanas** ब्राह्मनस्, Śiv. 1630, 1737; pl. nom. **bröhman** ब्राह्मन्, Śiv. 1101. As °- this word takes the form **bröhman** ब्राह्मन्, see, however, **brahm.** A female Brāhmaṇ is **bröhmüñu** ब्राह्मंजू, q.v., but a Brāhmaṇ's wife is **bröhman-bāv** ब्राह्मन्-बाव), a man of the Brāhmaṇ caste (Śiv. 1118); esp. the family priest of any particular person.

bröhman-bāv ब्राह्मन्-बाव । **ब्राह्मणस्त्री** f. a Brāhmaṇ's wife, see ab. **-kūru** -कूरु । **ब्राह्मणकन्या** f. a young girl (married or unmarried) of the Brāhmaṇ caste. **—karán**i **—करंनि** । **ब्राह्मणसमूहनिमन्त्रणभोजनप्रदानम्** m. pl. inf., lit. to do Brāhmaṇs; hence, to invite a number of Brāhmaṇs to a feast on the occasion of holidays, religious ceremonies, or the like. **-koṭu** -कोटु । **ब्राह्मणबालक:** m. a boy of the Brāhmaṇ caste, esp. the son of a poor Brāhmaṇ who has not yet been invested with the sacred cord; a boy-Brāhmaṇ, i.e. a boy who is already, in his boyhood, familiar with the duties of a Brāhmaṇ. **-küṭu** -कोटु । **ब्राह्मणकन्या** f. (sg. dat. **-kacĕ** -कच्च), a Brāhmaṇ girl, esp. a young unmarried Brāhmaṇ girl of poor parentage. **-tônu** -तोनु । **ब्राह्मणवृत्ति:** m. Brāhmaṇhood. **-zanm** -ज़न्म or **-zarm** -ज़र्म । **ब्राह्मणजन्म, ब्राह्मणत्वम्** m. birth as a Brāhmaṇ; the property of a Brāhmaṇ, consisting mainly of the few utensils and books used by him in religious ceremonies, see **bröhmana-zanm,** bel.

bröhmana-zanm ब्राह्मनज़न्म m. birth as a Brāhmaṇ, Brāhmaṇhood, i.q. **bröhman-zanm** ab. and **brahma-zanm,** see **brahm** (Śiv. 1754, 1879, 1897).

brahmānḍ ब्रह्माण्ड्, see **brahmāḍ.**

brahmānand ब्रह्मानन्द् m. the rapture of Brahma, i.e. the rapture of absorption into the one self-existent Spirit, Śiv. 23, 1757 (with **āh** of indef. art.), 1782.

bröhmanözu ब्राह्मनॉज़ू । **ब्राह्मणवृत्ति:** f. the profession or duties of a Brāhmaṇ; met. the sacred books used by him as textbooks for such duties.

bröhmüñᵘ ब्रॉह्मूञ । ब्राह्मणी f. a woman of the Brāhman caste, see **brôhmun.**

brahas-kath ब्रहस्-कथ् । अकस्मान्मरणम् f. (sg. dat. **-kathi** -कथि), a sudden, violent, or unnatural death, caused by drowning, burning, falling down a precipice, an earthquake, or the like. **-kath gaṭhüñᵘ** -कथ् गठ्ञू । अकस्मान्मरणापात: f.inf. such a sudden death to occur; met. of any sudden calamity as grievous as death.

brahaspath ब्रहस्पथ् । बृहस्पति: m. (sg. dat. **brahaspatas** ब्रहस्पतस्), the planet Jupiter.

braj ब्रज् m. N. of the district surrounding Āgrā and Mathurā, the scene of Kṛṣṇa's juvenile adventures. **braja-wösī** ब्रज-वॉसी m. N. of Kṛṣṇa (Śiv. 1435, voc. **brajawösiyĕ** ब्रजवॉसिय).

bārj बार्ज् f. *Zizyphus flexuosa* (El.).

burj برج or **burja** बुर्ज m. a bastion, tower, turret (Rām. 742, 1770); any sign of the Zodiac (Śiv. 523). (The Arabic plural of this word is *burūj*. Hence Rām. 579 has pl. dat. **burūjĕn.**)

brukᵘ ब्रुक् । कटिवक्रता m. bending or sagging of something perpendicular owing to having to support a too heavy weight; esp. the bending or twisting of the backbone from such a cause. **—kaḍun** —कडुन् । कटिवक्रतापादनम् m.inf. to cause sagging or twisting, owing to the superimposition of an excessive burden, as in the case of a man's waist, of the trunk of a tree, a pillar, or the like. **—nērun** —नेरुन् । कटिमुख्यवक्रतापत्ति: m.inf. such bending or sagging to occur.

bᵃrᵃka बर्क برقع । आच्छादनविशेष: m. a kind of veiling dress worn by respectable women outside their houses. It is a long strip of cloth, concealing the whole of the face of the woman wearing it, except the eyes, and reaching to the feet. **—bābañ** —बाबञ् । आच्छादनविशेषवसनशीला f. a respectable woman accustomed to wear a **bᵃrᵃka** in public.

barukᵘ बरुकु । कपाटसंबन्धी adj. (f. **barücᵘ** बरूचू), of, or belonging to, a door. Prop. gen. of **bar 1,** q.v.

bērōkⁱ बेरोकि (= برق) । दण्डविशेष: f. a kind of walking-stick with a handle across the top, like that of a crutch.

brakh ब्रख् । आघात: m. (sg. dat. **brakas** ब्रकस्), a crushing blow, a blow with a heavy weight calculated to break anything. **—khyonᵘ** —ख्युनु । भङ्गापत्ति: m.inf. lit. to eat such a blow; to be broken by a crushing blow. **—lagun** —लगुन् । आघातानुभव: m.inf. such a blow to occur; to suffer from a crushing blow; met. of a man, to be a wreck after a severe illness.

braka-drāv ब्रक-द्राव । दृढीभूत: adj. (f. **-drāyĕ** -द्राय), lit. issued from crushing blows; hence (of animate or inanimate objects), hardened by experiencing or making a practice of undergoing blows; inured, case-hardened, trained. **—kaḍun** —कडुन् । योग्यीकरणम् m.inf. to harden by blows, inure, train. **—nērun** —नेरुन् । आघासदृढीभवनम् m.inf. to be hardened by blows; to be inured, case-hardened, trained.

brikh ब्रिख् f. (sg. dat. **brikhi** ब्रिखि), any acute pain of the eye, accompanied by watering, swelling, and redness. The word is generally employed as a compound, as in the following: **-lagüñᵘ** —लगूञ्, **- wŏthüñᵘ** —वथूञ्, or **—wasüñᵘ** —वसूञ्, f.inf. such a disease to occur. **—lagüñᵘ** —लगूञ् is the equivalent of the Hindī *pak jānā*, and is used, not only of the eye swelling, but also of fruit, etc., ripening.

barkhī (?), f. a Kāshmīrī custom, the celebration of the day of a person's death (L. 258).

börikh बारीख् । अतिभार: adj. e.g. (m. sg. dat. **börikas** बारीकस्), very heavy, very difficult.

brikhilad ब्रिखिलद् । नेत्ररोगाक्रान्त: adj. e.g. suffering from eye disease, in which the eyes water and are bloodshot.

barkhilāf برخلاف adj. e.g. contradictory, inconsistent. **—hāwun** —हावुन् m.inf. to show the reverse, to misrepresent (Gr.M.).

barkhurdār برخوردار adj. e.g. prosperous, successful, happy, enjoying long life and prosperity (K.Pr. 248).

barkhāst برخاست adj. e.g. rising, broken up, dismissed (of a meeting or court) (Gr.M.); removed from office, dismissed.

bᵃrᵃkal बर्कल् । व्याजेनाच्छादनविशेषाच्छादिनी f. a woman who wears a **bᵃrᵃka,** q.v.; esp. a woman who deceitfully wears such to disguise herself, in order to give the impression that she does so habitually.

brakalad ब्रकलद् । आघातयुक्त: adj. e.g. broken by a crushing blow; met. reduced to a wreck by severe disease.

brakun ब्रकुन् । आहननम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **brokᵘ** ब्रोकु, f. **brücᵘ** ब्रूचू; 2 p.p. **bracyōv** ब्रच्योव्), to crush, pound, esp. to crush grain with a pestle, or to crunch it with the teeth; to masticate; met. to confound a man with angry abuse. **brakana yunᵘ** ब्रकन यिनु । आहतीभवनम् m. inf. pass. to be crushed, pounded, esp. of the hand, foot, finger, or toe; to be crushed between two hard substances.

brokᵘ-motᵘ ब्रोकु-मतु । आहत: adj. (f. **brücᵘ-müṭᵘ** ब्रूचू-मूटु), crushed, pounded; crunched by the teeth, masticated; met. crushed by angry abuse.

barkari बर्कारि, in the following: **—dyunᵘ** —दियुनु । पुरो निक्षेप: m.inf. to set a person in front (for almost

certain death, as in a sudden attack in battle or in a sudden calamity), to dispatch on a forlorn hope. —**lagun** —लगुन् । आपद्दादिमुखयोगः m.inf. to be set in front (for almost certain death, as in a sudden attack in battle or in any great disaster). —**lāgun** —लागुन्। आपद्मुखे योजनम् m.inf., i.q. **barkari dyunᵘ.**

brakᵃran ब्रक्रन् । व्याघातः f. crushing, pounding (as hard grains in a mortar or by crunching with the teeth); met. crushing a man by abuse.

brakᵃrun ब्रक्रुन् । व्याघातनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **brakᵒrᵘ** ब्रक्रुद्), i.q. **brakun,** q.v.

barkarār برقرار adj. e.g. fixed, established, firm, unchangeable (Gr.M.).

barkath برکت m. (sg. dat. **barkatas** बर्कतस्), increase, abundance, prosperity, blessing (K.Pr. 79, 150); Kāshmīrī Musalmāns use this word for 'one' in counting, instead of **akh,** by way of asking God's blessing on the whole transaction.

brakawun ब्रकवुन् । आह्वनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **brakowᵘ** ब्रकुव), i.q. **brakun,** q.v. **brakowᵘ-motᵘ** ब्रकुव-मंतु । क्षतकुट्टनः adj. (f. **brakümüᵘ-mütsᵘ** ब्रकूमू-मंत्सू), i.q. **brokᵘ-motᵘ,** see **brakun.**

bᵃrᵃkāwun ब्रकावुन् । बलादन्तःप्रवेपणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **bᵃrᵃkôwᵘ** ब्रकोवु), to force violently into an orifice, e.g. a nail; obsc. (f.inf.), to violate, have violent intercourse with a woman.

bram ब्रम् । भ्रान्तिः, वञ्चनम् m. wandering, roaming, travelling (with suff. of indef. art. YZ. 190, **bramāh**; K.Pr. 6, ag. **braman**); an error, mistake; error, delusion (Śiv. 1762, 1769, 1835, 1844); an illusion, a delusive thing (Śiv. 1049, 1570, 1578, 1754, 1788-92, 1799); swindling, cheating; giddiness, dizziness. -° mistaking for something, as in **sarpa-bram,** mistaking (a rope) for a snake (Śiv. 1818). —**dyunᵘ** दिञ् । वञ्चनम् m.inf. to cause to wander (YZ. 190); to swindle, cheat, defraud; esp. u.w. reference to children. —**dinawôlᵘ** —दिनवोलु adj. (f. —**dinawājĕñ** —दिनवाज्यञ्), false, deceptive, deceitful (El.). —**gatshun** —गछुन् । भ्रमसंभवः m.inf. to be in error, mistaken. —**lagun** —लगुन् । वञ्चितीभवनम् m.inf. to be swindled, cheated. **-tam** -तम । वञ्चनम् m. swindling, cheating. —**yunᵘ** —यिनु। मूर्छाभ्रवः m.inf. to become giddy, dizzy.

brâmⁱ nyunᵘ ब्रमि निनु । वञ्चितीभवनम् m.inf. to be swindled, cheated.

brīm in **brīm-pōsh,** m. the water lily, *Nymphæa alba* (El.).

barm बर्म् । विश्वासः m. trust, confidence (in a person), esp. general trust reposed in a man of good repute; credit, good repute. —**tulun** —तुलुन् । विश्वासभङ्गनम् m.inf. to destroy credit (e.g. by making public a person's bad conduct, or by spreading a report as to his poverty). —**wŏthun** —व्यथुन् । प्रतीतिनाशः m.inf. credit or good repute to be lost (owing to a person becoming bankrupt or the like). —**wŏthith gatshun** —व्यथिथ् गछुन। गौरवविश्वासादिविनाशापातः m.f. id.

barma बर्म । आस्फोटनी m. (H. vii, 24, **barᵃm**), an auger, drill, a kind of gimlet or borer worked with a string. —**karun** —कर्दन् m.inf. to bore holes (H. vii, 24). **-tujⁱ** -तुजि or **-tujᵘ** -तुजु। आस्फोटनीतूलिका f. the metal point of an auger, a drill-point. —**tārun** —तार्दन् । आस्फोटन्या वेधनम् m.inf. to bore with an auger. **-trŏpᵘ** -त्रुपु । आस्फोटनीवेधद्वारा संयोजना m. joining together by auger-holes, as when two pieces of metal or leather have holes drilled along the edges, through which string or wire is passed to fasten them together. **-trŏpal** -त्रुपल् । आस्फोटनीवेधयोजितः e.g. sewed through drill holes (of shoes or the like, in which holes for the thread are first drilled with an auger).

barᵃm बर्म, see **barma.**

bērām बेराम (—بیمار) । रोगाक्रान्तः adj. e.g. sick, ill, ailing, unwell, indisposed; a sick person, a patient. —**gatshun** —गछुन । रुग्णविष्टीभवनम् m.inf. to fall ill.

bērömī बेरोमी । रोगः f. sickness, illness.

brīmdū, see **brimij.**

bramāh ब्रमाह् (YZ. 190) = **bram** (q.v.) with suffix of indefinite article.

brimij ब्रिमिज । द्रुमविशेषः, कलिद्रुमः f. a certain tree, *Celtis australis,* usually found in Musalmān graveyards and in the vicinity of shrines (L. 68, 79, 81; K.Pr. 35). Hindūs look upon it as unclean and as inhabited by the *Kali Yuga* or evil genius of the present age. El. gives the following variants of the name of this tree, **brīmdū, brimla,** and **brūmīj,** and calls it *Celtis caucasica.*

brimiji-chôtᵘ ब्रिमिजि-छोँटु । कलिद्रुमविशेषफलम् m. the small fruit of this tree.

brūmīj, see **brimij.**

brimla, see **brimij.**

bārāmūla, see **warahmul.**

braman ब्रमन, see **bram.**

bramun ब्रमुन् । भ्रमापत्तिः conj. 3 (2 p.p. **bramyōv** ब्रम्योव्), to wander, roam; to go round in circles, to revolve; to be in error, mistaken, to make a mistake.

bramyō-motᵘ ब्रम्यो-मंतु । भ्रान्तिमापन्नः perf. part. (f. **bramyĕ-mütsᵘ** ब्रम्ये-मंत्सू), in error, mistaken.

bar-mandĕñ बर्-मन्ध्यञ् or **-mandiñ** -मन्ध्यिञ् । मध्याह्नकालः m. midday.

bar-mandĕñukᵘ बर्-मन्ध्यञुकु । मध्याह्नकालिकः adj. (f. **-mandĕñücᵘ** -मन्ध्यञ्चू), of or belonging to midday.

bar-mandĕñĕn बर्-मन्ध्यञन् or **-mandiñĕn** -मन्ध्यिञन् । मध्याह्ने adv. at midday (Śiv. 1756).

-mandĕñĕn bög^{i} (or **bögin**) **-मन्द्यञ्न् बांगि (बांगिन्)।** **मध्याह्नावसरे** adv. at about midday.

bar-mandĕñĕs बर्-मन्द्यञ्स्। **मध्याह्नावसरे** adv. at midday. **-mandĕñĕs bög^{i}** (or **bögin**) **-मन्द्यञ्स् बांगि (बांगिन्)।** **मध्याह्नावसरप्राये** adv. at about midday.

brạm^a^r ब्रंमर्। **वञ्चकः** m. a swindler, a cheat (Gr.Gr. 149).

bramur^{u} ब्रमुर्। **वञ्चकः** adj. (f. **bram^{ü}r^{ü}** ब्रम्ऊ), a swindler, a cheat.

bramarācōkh ब्रमराचोख्। **भूतविशेषः** m. (sg. dat. **bramarācōkas** ब्रमराचोकस्), a certain kind of demon or ghost, who dwells in waste places and misleads travellers by pretending to be a light, a will-o'-the-wisp. Cf. **brahma-rākhyus^{u}**, under **brahm.**

brạm^a^run ब्रंमरुन्। **भ्रामणम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **brạm^o^r^{u}** ब्रंम्ऊ), to mislead, lead into error, delude.

brạm^o^r^{u}-mot^{u} ब्रंम्ऊ-मंतु। **भ्रामितः** perf. part. (f. **brạm^{ü}r^{ü}-müṣ^{ü}** ब्रम्ऊ-मंचू), misled.

brạm^a^rāwun ब्रंमरावुन्। **भ्रामणम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **brạm^a^-rôw^{u}** ब्रंमरोवु), i.q. **brạm^a^run**, q.v. (YZ. 339, Śiv. 530).

brạm^a^rôw^{u}-mot^{u} ब्रंमरोवु-मंतु। **भ्रामितः** perf. part. (f. **brạm^a^röw^{ü}-müṣ^{ü}** ब्रंमरांवू-मंचू), i.q. **brạm^o^r^{u}-mot^{u}**, see **brạm^a^run.**

bran ब्रन्। **वृक्षविशेषः** m. an elm-tree (Śiv. 1286), *Ulmus Wallichiana* and *U.* sp. (L. 79), *U. erosa* and *U. pumila* (El.). L. spells this word *bren* and *brenn*, El. has both *bran* and *bren*. Cf. L. 68, 70 (its young shoots used for their fibre), 79, 80.

brana-dĕl ब्रन-ब्यल्। **वृक्षविशेषत्वक्** m. the elm-bark, used as a medicine for cutaneous diseases. **-dyol^{u}** **-ब्यलु। वृक्षविशेषत्वक्तन्तुः** m. the bark of the young shoots of the elm, used for making rough but strong ropes (L. 70). **-sūr** -सूर्। **दारुविशेषभस्म** m. the ashes of burnt elm, which have alkaline properties and are used for making lye. **-zyun^{u}** -ज़्यिनु। **इन्धनविशेषः** m. elm firewood, used principally by Musalmāns (L. 80).

baran 1 बरन्। **लघुकपाटम्** f. (sg. dat. **barüñ^{ü}** बर्ंञ्), a lightly-built door, such as that admitting to the ground floor of a house or water-shed or a cow-house; a doorway fitted with such a door. Cf. L. 460. **hasti-baran**, f. an elephant's stable-door (K.Pr. 190).

baran 2 बरन्। **नक्षत्रविशेषः** f. the N. of one of the lunar asterisms, the Sanskrit *Bharaṇī*.

bārān^{i} बारंनि। **भ्रातरौ** m.pl. a pair of uterine brothers, or a brother and sister, both uterine (YZ. 438); any number of uterine brothers or brothers and sisters (YZ. 453). **-tôn^{u}** -तोनु। **भ्रातृत्वम्** m. brotherhood (uterine or not), the relationship between brothers or between brothers and sisters; met. mutual affection or mutual conduct like that between brothers; relationship by blood, or even by having the same teacher.

baráin (?), m. the oak, *Quercus dilatata* (El.). According to L. 79 this tree does not grow in Kashmir. The spelling of the word is doubtful.

bárin बंरिन्, they were muddied by him, see **barun 2.**

barun 1 बरुन्। **पूरणम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **bor^{u} 2** बंर्, for **bor^{u} 1**, see s.v.), to fill (K.Pr. 95; YZ. 373, 374; Śiv. 24, 1169, 1345, 1784); to fill (with joy, sorrow, faith, etc.) (Śiv. 171, 925, 1587); to perform, fulfil (e.g. a hope or wish), complete; to pay (the penalty of), undergo, suffer, endure; to attain to, enjoy, experience (love, happiness, sorrow, etc.) (YZ. 252, Śiv. 1113, 1645); to feel and maintain (love, faith etc.) (Śiv. 1171, 1174); to pass (time) (Śiv. 799, 1065, 1584). **—cāv,** to fill a wish, to desire ardently, covet (K.Pr. 247); to fulfil a desire (YZ. 31). **—gam,** to suffer grief, to be sorrowful, anxious (YZ. 38).

bár^{i} bár^{i} बंरि बंरि freq. part. continually filling, filling over and over again (YZ. 343, Śiv. 1079, 1400); used as an adj. very full (Śiv. 520, 1245, 1524).

bor^{u}-mot^{u} 1 बंर्-मंतु। **भरितः** perf. part. (f. **bür^{ü}-müṣ^{ü}** बंर्ऊ-मंचू), filled, brimful.

barana yun^{u} 1 बरन यिनु। **परिपूर्णीभवनम्** m. inf. pass. to become filled (e.g. a vessel or a river), to become brimful (Śiv. 1234, 1286).

barith dyun^{u} बरिथ् दिनु m.inf. to fill, to fill up (YZ. 222).

barun 2 बरुन्। **लिप्तीकरणम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **bor^{u} 3** बंर्; for **bor^{u} 1** see s.v.), to smear, daub, stain, defile, pollute (K.Pr. 121, of a wet dog dirtying people). **bor^{u}-mot^{u} 2** बंर्-मंतु, perf. part. defiled, dirtied (of clothes) (Śiv. 1022).

barun 3 बरुन्। **वियोगदैन्यवृत्ति** conj. 3 (2 p.p. **baryōv** बर्यौव), to pine in absence from home or friends, to be homesick.

barana āmot^{u} बरन आमंतु। **आवद्धचित्तीभूतः** perf. part. (f. **—āmüṣ^{ü}** —आमंचू), become homesick. **—yun^{u} 2** —यिनु। **चित्तावन्धः** m. inf. pass. to become homesick.

bēran (?) m. a certain kind of grass (L. 70, 359) (qy. is this really for **bēran pĕṭh,** on the field borders, and meaning either **bēra-mūj^{i}** or **bēra mōsta**, see **bēra?**).

burön^{i} बुरांनि। **व्यञ्जनविशेषः** f. a kind of salad, composed of pounded radishes mixed with curdled milk (*dahī*), and seasoned with cumin and salt. It is eaten uncooked.

brānd, i.q. **brād,** q.v.

barānda (K.Pr. 39), i.q. **brāda,** abl. of **brād,** q.v.

brang 1 ब्रंग्। **प्रासादशाखा** m. a turret; the minaret of a mosque; with **āh** of indef. art. **brangāh** (K.Pr. 143). **—tulun** —तुलुन्। **वञ्चनपथः** m.inf. to raise

a minaret; met. to swear repeatedly, to call over and over again God or one's spiritual teacher to witness.

brang 2 ब्रंग् । **प्रदेशविशेषः** m. the name of a pargana in the south-east of the valley of Kashmir.

brangī ब्रंगी । **नदीविशेषः** f. N. of a river rising in the mountains east of Kashmīr, and watering the pargana of Brang.

bē-rang بے رنگ **बेरङ्ग** adj. e.g. without colour, colourless; without form, formless (of God) [Śiv. 849, 1820 (of the universe before creation, "without form and void"), Śiv. 1025]; without passion, passionless (a Persianization of the Sanskrit *rāga-rahita*) (Śiv. 1267, 1566).

brinj برنج (? m.), rice (K.Pr. 180, W. 155). The word has not been noted elsewhere. Cf. **braz.**

brinja-kul^{u}, m. N. of a tree of Kashmīr (El.).

brōnṭh ब्रोंठ् (**bront**, W. 97), **brūnṭh^{i} ब्रूंठि**, etc., see under **brōṭh, brūṭh^{i}**, etc.

brönis برۄنس (YZ. 37, 251, 317) = **brōṣ^{u}**, see **brāth 1.**

baranāwun 1 बरनावुन् । **परिपूरणम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **baranôw^{u} बरनोवु**), to cause another to fill anything.

baranāwun 2 बरनावुन् । **वियोगदीनीकरणम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **baranôw^{u} बरनोवु**), to make a person homesick, to cause him to be homesick.

branyuv^{u} ब्रन्युवु । **दारुविशेषमयः** adj. (f. **braniv^{ü} ब्रनिवू**), made of elm-wood, see **bran.**

brinz^{i} ब्रिन्ज़ि, brinzi ब्रिन्ज़ि, brinzis ब्रिन्ज़िस्, see **bryunz^{u}.**

brunz^{u} ब्रुन्ज़ु, see **bryunz^{u}.**

barün^{ü} बरंञ् a door (Śiv. 207, 1890); cf. **bar 1.**

barañĕ-bal बरञ-बल । **रन्ध्रगर्भमार्गप्रदेशः** m. N. of a certain narrow pass or cleft in the mountain wide enough for only one person at a time, through which pilgrims pass on the way from Śrīnagar to Gangābal (Śiv. 1176, 1890); in Śiv. 1890 also used met. to signify the *maṇipūra*, or mystical circle on the navel, referred to in Yōga philosophy.

brañ-brañ ब्रञ्-ब्रञ् । **ध्वनिविशेषः** m. knock, crash, flap, the sound of striking or moving anything solid.

barñĕ-gor^{u} बर्ञ-गर् । **तन्तुभरणशिल्पी** m. a man whose profession is to wind the woof in the shuttle for weaving woollen cloth.

bar-pā برپا or **barpāh बर्पाह्** adj. e.g. on foot, erected, established. **—āsun** —**आसुन्** m.inf. to be set on foot, established, to be zealously engaged in any work (Rām. 573).

barâph^{i}, barâf^{i} बर्फि برفي । **भक्ष्यविशेषः** (lit. icy), a kind of sweetmeat made of sugar and milk and having the appearance of ice.

barpala anun बर्पल अनुन् । **प्रोत्साहनम्** m.inf. to provoke, incite, persuade a person to do anything.

bar-pūr बर्-पूर् । **संपूर्णः** adj. e.g. quite full, brimful, chokeful, crammed, replete.

brārī or **brōrī** (? spelling), f. a species of elm, *Ulmus campestris* (El.). **brāri,** a certain plant: it was eaten in the famine of 1877 9 and caused many deaths (L. 71). Cf. **brôr^{u} 1.**

brīri ब्रीरि, brīr^{ü} ब्रीर्, see **brūr^{ü}.**

brôr^{u} 1 ब्रोर् । **बिडालः** m. (f. **brör^{ü} 1 ब्रोर्**), a cat (m.), a tom-cat, (f.) a pussy-cat (K.Pr. 34, 35, 64, 69, 109). Cf. **byôr^{u}.** **—mārun —मारुन्** । **भर्त्सनेनाक्रमणम्** m.inf. to attack a person with abuse. **—mörith thawun —मोरिथ् थवुन्** । **प्रथमतो भर्त्सनेनाक्रान्तीकरणम्** m.inf. to establish oneself by abuse, as when a newly appointed official at once brings his subordinates under his thumb by threats and abuse immediately after his taking charge.

brāri-bŏkut^{u} ब्रारि-बुकुतु । **बिडालपोतः** m. (f. **-bŏk^{u}ṭs^{u} -बुक्चु**), a kitten. **-gāsa -गास** । **ओषधिलता-विशेषः** m. a certain labiate plant, used in medicine as an anthelmintic (L. 75). Cf. **brārī.** **-hal -हल्** । **बिडालीकलभम्** m. cat's embryo, the embryo of a cat voided before its full time, known to be rarely found by a human being; met. anything of great rarity. **—yiñ^{u} —यिञ्** । **अकस्मात्संचलना** f.inf. to exhibit a movement of surprise or fear, to start. **-zūn -ज़ून्** । **मनोज्ञचन्द्रिका** f. the pleasing moonlight in the latter half of the night and before dawn. **-zūn gaṭshüñ^{u} -ज़ून् गट्शुञ्** । **द्विनीपस्थितिभ्रमः** f.inf. owing to being deceived by the moonlight of the latter half of the night, to wrongly imagine that dawn is near.

brör^{i}-jath ब्रोरि-जथ् । **बिडालबालसमूहः** f. (sg. dat. **-jüṭs^{ü} -ज़ुच्**), cat's hair (used for fine paint-brushes, etc.). **-khot^{u} -खोतु** । **बिडालकोष्टम** m. a safe or cupboard in kitchens, etc., in which milk, butter, etc., is kept out of reach of cats. **-könī -कोनी** । **वलभी** f. the cat's attic, i.e. a small attic or garret immediately under the roof, suitable for storing wood or other lumber. **-kāñĕñ -काञञ** । **वलभी** f. id. **-mālay -मालय्** । **बिडालाभीष्टद्रव्यम्** f. anything longed for by cats, such as milk, butter, meat, or the like; met. anything longed for by children. **-māy -माय्** । **बिडालमन्द्स्थितिः** f. the act of sitting silently and motionless, unseen by others, but watchful, like a cat; stealthiness. **—pakun —पकुन्** । **बिडालगतिः** m.inf. to walk like a cat, to walk stealthily. **-thaph -थफ्** । **बिडालापहरणम्** m. (sg. dat. **-thapas -थपस्**), plunder by a cat; plundering or carrying off by anyone in the manner of a cat, i.e. by a sudden attack after stealthy watching. **-zāgay -ज़ागय्** । **बिडालवञ्चागरा** f. cat's watching; stealthy watching in order to obtain anything, after the manner of a cat.

brôr^{u} 2 ब्रोर् । **कूपयन्त्रकीलविशेषः** m. the upper cross-bar joining the two upright posts of the wooden contrivance for raising water from a well; cf. **byôr^{u}**.

brör^{i}-kij^{ü} ब्रोरि-किञ् । **कूपाञ्जलोद्धरणयन्त्रविशेषकीलविशेषः** f. the pin securing this cross-bar in position. **-tür^{u} -तर्** । **कूपयन्त्रमध्यदण्डाग्रम्** f. the pointed end of the cross-bar; cf. **tür^{u}**.

brôr^{u} 3 ब्रोर् m. a god, esp. Śiva. This word is commonly found at the end of place-names, and is derived from the Sanskrit *bhaṭṭārakaḥ*, the equivalent of *īśvara*, as in **Vija-brôr^{u}** = Skr. Vijayēśvara, RT.Tr. II, 464. Cf. **brör^{u} 2**.

brör^{u} 1 ब्रोर् । **बिडाली** f. a she-cat, pussy-cat; cf. **brôr^{u}**.

brör^{u} 2 ब्रोर् । **क्षेत्राधिष्ठात्री देवी** f. (f. of **brôr^{u} 3**, q.v.), a goddess, in general, to whom any particular place is sacred.

brür^{u} ब्रूर् or **brïr^{u} ब्रीर्** । **पशुविशेषः** f. (sg. dat. **brïri ब्रीरि**), a certain animal, said to resemble a cat (cf. **brôr^{u}**) and to have a voice like that of a person crying; its presence brings ill-luck. **—pĕñ^{u} —पञ्** । **अनिष्टापातः** f.inf. the occurrence of something which portends or is the cause of misfortune.

birrē (? spelling), m. *Picea Webbiana*, the Silver Fir (El.).

brārun ब्रारुन् । **विस्रीभवनम्** m. the going bad or musty of cooked food, milk, or the like; mustiness, a musty smell. **—anun —अनुन्** । **विस्रीकरणम्** m.inf. to bring mustiness, to make (anything) musty by keeping it from the fresh air or in a confined place. **—karun —करुन्** । **विस्रतोद्भवः** m.inf. to make a musty smell, a musty smell to arise. **—yun^{u} यिनु** । **विस्रतोद्भमः** m.inf. a musty smell to come or arise.

bàrrit, see **barith**.

brāray ब्रारय । **दुर्गन्धः** f. a musty smell produced in anything spoiled by damp or kept shut up from the fresh air.

br^{a}s ब्रस् f. in the following: **—gaṣhüñ^{u} —गछ्ञ्** । **विकाराप्तिः** f.inf. to go musty, of anything kept in a confined place or away from the fresh air. **—karüñ^{u} —करञ्** । **विस्रतीकरणम्** f.inf. to turn anything (esp. soft or juicy food) musty by shutting it up in a confined place or pressing it together so that fresh air cannot reach it. **—wasüñ^{u} -वसञ्** । **विस्रतीभवनम्** f.inf. mustiness to descend; mustiness to be caused to any soft or juicy food or the like by leaving it shut up in a vessel without allowing access to fresh air. **—wŏthüñ^{u} —व्यथञ्** । **विकारोद्भवः** f.inf. id. (lit. mustiness to arise); met. affection or friendship to be turned to hate owing to the mind becoming poisoned or to misunderstanding.

bārs बार्स् m. arrogance, the insolence of a low person suddenly raised to power; used in the following:—

barsas āmot^{u} बार्सस् आमंतु । **अत्युद्धतीभूतः** perf. part. (f. **—āmüṣ^{ü} —आमंछ्**), come to arrogance, arrogant. **—anun —अनुन्** । **अत्युद्धतीकरणम्** m.inf. to bring to arrogance, to cause a person to be arrogant. **—yun^{u} —यिनु** । **अत्युद्धतीभवनम्** m.inf. to come to arrogance, to become arrogant (of a mean person suddenly elevated).

barsā बर्सा, see **barsāvyot^{u}**.

baras बरस to a door, see **bar 1**; I will fill for him, see **barun 1**.

bārus^{u} बारुस् । **ग्रामविशेषः** m. the N. of a village about seven *kōs* south-east of Śrīnagar. The site of the ancient Viśvaikasāra, a sacred spot said to give beatitude to those who die there; see RT.Tr. I, 192, and II, 460.

brash ब्रश् in **brash-brash ब्रश्-ब्रश्** । **निरन्नभुक्तिः** m. eating again and again without limit and without regard to propriety, greedy gluttony; see **brashun**.

brēsh 1 ब्रेश् । **विकरालः** m. something formidable or terrible, a huge, ugly, and terrifying form, a monster. **—hāwun —हावुन्** । **विकरालदर्शनम्** m.inf. to see a terrifying monster, ghost, etc. (Rām. 1367).

brēsh 2 ब्रेश् । **गर्भग्रहणावसरे संभोगेच्छा** m. sexual desire or excitement in female animals, heat, the œstrum; (of cows) bulling. **—lagun —लगुन्** । **संभोगेच्छोद्गमः** m.inf. signs of heat to appear in a female animal. **-yun^{u} —यिनु** । **संभोगेच्छोद्भवः** m.inf. heat to come, sexual desire to arise in a female animal.

brēshĕ-āmüṣ^{u} ब्रेश-आमंछ् । **उत्पन्नसंभोगेच्छा** f. (a female animal) who has come into heat, or is in heat. **-müṣ^{u} -मंछ्** । **संभोगेच्छोन्मत्ता** f. (a female animal) mad with heat, in full heat, wild with heat. **—yun^{u} —यिनु** । **संभोगेच्छोद्भवः** m.inf. to come into heat, to show signs of heat.

brēshĕn ṣāmüṣ^{u} ब्रेशन् ञामंछ् । **प्रथमजातसंभोगेच्छा** f. entered into heats, i.e. to begin the series of attacks of heat which she is destined to undergo (of a female animal who is in heat for the first time).

brēshĕs asun ब्रेशस् अछुन् । **प्रथमतः संभोगोत्सुकीभवनम्** m.inf. to enter into heat, to exhibit signs of a first attack of heat.

brīsh^{u} ब्रीशू, see **brēh**.

barsh बर्श् । **औषधविशेषः** f. a certain medicine used for catarrhs, made up of almond juice, cardamoms, saffron, musk, and other ingredients.

barish बरिश् (cf. برّش) । **कुन्तः** f. (pl. nom. **bàr^{i}shĕ बरिश**), a sharp-pointed spear, lance (H. viii, 7; Rām. 872). **bàr^{i}shĕ-bardār बरिश-बर्दार्** । **कुन्तायुधिकः** m. a lancer, a soldier armed with a lance.

börish बारिश بارش । **वृष्टिः** f. rain, a shower of rain. **—karüñ^{u} – करंचू** । **वृष्टिपातः** f.inf. rain to fall, to rain; esp. of a sudden fall of rain.

burish बुरिश । **सकोपालापः** f. an angry speech addressed to a servant or naughty child, scolding. **–karüñ^{u} –करंचू** । **सकोपभर्त्सनम्** f.inf. to scold, address angrily.

brashub ब्रशुब् । **वृषभः** m. a bull; met. a manly, vigorous, strong man.

bar^{i}shĕl बरिशल् । **कुन्ताङ्कितः** adj. e.g. lance-headed, fitted with an extremity like a lance.

brēshĕlad 1 ब्रेशलद् । **भयदर्शनाकुलः** adj. e.g. frightened at suddenly seeing something terrific.

brēshĕlad 2 ब्रेशलद । **संभोगेच्छाकुलः** adj. e.g. (as subst. f. **brēshĕladiñ ब्रेशलदिञ्**) (of animals or men), desirous of sexual intercourse, in rut or heat.

brashun ब्रशुन् । **सशब्दभक्षणम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **brosh^{u} ब्रशु**), to eat with champing of the teeth (as animals do); to eat greedily. **brosh^{u}-mot^{u} ब्रशु-मंतु** । **भक्षितः, तिरस्कृतः** perf. part. (f. **brüsh^{u}-müs^{u} ब्रशू-मंचू**), eaten with champing of the teeth, eaten violently; met. violently abused by word of mouth.

brasta ब्रस्त or **brēsta ब्रेस्त** । **शाकविशेषबीजसमूहः** f.pl. fenugreek (*Trigonellum fœnum-græcum*, Hindī *méthi*) seeds, used as a condiment.

barsāth बर्साथ । **वर्षम, वर्षर्तुः** m. (sg. dat. **barsātas बर्सातस्**), the rainy season; rain in general (Siv. 1551) **—khyon^{u} –ख्यंनु** । **वर्षाकालिकविकारोद्भवः** m.inf. to eat the rains; hence, to suffer from the rotting, fermenting, or mustiness which occurs to articles in the rainy season. **-kāl -काल्** । **वर्षर्त्ववसरः** m. the period of the rainy season (July–September). **-lad -लद** । **विकृतिमापन्नः** adj. e.g. decayed, fermented, musty, maggoty, owing to the damp of the rainy season. **—lagun –लगुन्** । **वार्षिकविकारापत्तिः** m.inf. to decay, grow musty, infected with maggots, etc., owing to the damp of the rainy season. **-zad -ज़द्** । **वर्षर्तुकालविकृतः** adj. e.g. decayed, rotten, infected with maggots owing to the damp of the rainy season.

barsātas-kyut^{u} बर्सातस्-कियु । **वर्षाकालावसरे** adj. in, during, or at some time in the rainy season.

braswār ब्रस्वार् or **brĕswār ब्रंस्वार्** । **बृहस्पतिवासरः** f. the fifth day of the week, Thursday (K.Pr. 220, 232, W. 106).

barsāvyot^{u} बर्साव्यंतु । **संपदाढ्यः** adj. (f. **barsāvĕs^{u} बर्साव्यंचू**), possessing wealth and property, rich, well-to-do (Gr.Gr. 137).

britō ब्रितो, in **britō-britō ब्रितो-ब्रितो** । **दैन्येन प्रार्थनम्** m. the act of humbly begging, imploring; repeatedly begging and imploring.

brōt^{u} ब्रोंतु । **भ्रान्तिः** m. a mistaken recognition, being misled by appearances; cf. **brāth 2.** **—gashun —गछुन्** । **भ्रान्त्युद्भवः** m.inf. mistaking one person for another to occur. **–karun —करन्** । **भ्रान्त्युत्पादनम्** m.inf. to cause a person to be mistaken by substituting something similar to what he expects to find, to lead a person to believe that a thing is something else.

brōṭ^{u} ब्रोटु or **brōṭ^{u} ब्रोंटु** । **म्लिष्टचिह्नम्** m. a blot or drop of ink, obscuring a writing or drawing.

brōṭ^{i} wālān^{i} ब्रोंटि वालनि । **कलङ्कितीकरणम्** m. pl. inf. to blot or smear with ink what one is writing or drawing, to cover with blots. **–wasān^{i} – वसनि** । **कलङ्कोद्भवः** m. pl. inf. a paper, writing, or drawing to be covered or spoiled by blots.

bartā बर्ता or **bartāh बर्ताह** (El. **barthā**), m. a husband (Rām. 323, 656, 661, **bartā**; 159, 756, 1641, **bartāh**). **bartā-rüsh^{u} बर्ता-रंछु** f. a woman deprived of her husband, one who has been abandoned by her husband (Rām. 1205).

borut^{u} 1 बंरुतु । **पूर्णः** adj. [m. sg. dat. **baratis बरतिस्**, ag. **bar^{a}t^{i} बरंति**, pl. dat. **baritĕn** (H. vi, 15); f. sg. nom. **bar^{u}s^{u} बरंचू**, q.v.], filled (both lit. and fig., e.g. a vessel with something material, or a man with wealth, virtue, as in **srēha-borut^{u} स्रेह-बंरुतु**, filled with love (Śiv. 1806), etc.); f. (of a woman) pregnant, esp. when approaching the time of her delivery.

borut^{u} 2 बंरुतु । **लिप्तः** adj. (m. sg. dat. **baratis बरतिस्**, ag. **bar^{a}t^{i} बरंति**, f. nom. **bar^{u}s^{u} बरंचू**), smeared, plastered, used —• after words meaning oil, mud, or the like.

brath ब्रथ f. (sg. dat. **brüs^{u} ब्रंचू**), a trade, profession (Gr.M.).

brāth 1 ब्राँथ् । **आशा** f. (sg. dat. **brōs^{u} ब्राँचू**), hope, expectation; **brōs^{u} chĕs,** I (f.) am in hope (YZ. 317). **– rōzün^{u} —रोज़ंचू** । **आशास्थिरीकरणम्**: f.inf. hope or expectation to remain or continue. **–thawün^{u} —थवंचू** । **प्रतीक्षणम्** f.inf. to hope, expect, look for.

brōs^{u} rāwun ब्राँचू रावुन् m.inf. to be lost in hope, to be hopeless (YZ. 37, 251). **—rōzun —रोज़ुन्** । **आशास्था** m.inf. to remain in hope, to continue in hope. **—thawun —थवुन्** । **आशायोजनम्** m.inf. to give a person hopes, to encourage with hope.

brāth 2 ब्राँथ् । **भ्रान्तिः** f. (sg. dat. **brōs^{u} ब्राँचू**), i.q. **brōt^{u}**, q.v.

brēṭh ब्रेठ् । **मूढबुद्धिः** adj. e.g. (m. sg. dat. **brēṭhas ब्रेठस्**), stupid, foolish (K.Pr. 128, 195, 215); unintelligent, ignorant. **—gashun —गछुन्** । **मूढीभवनम्** m.inf. to become stupid, to be capable of some act of stupidity, generally of some person usually intelligent.

brēṭha-lŏpun^{u} ब्रेठ-ल्वपुन् । **स्थूलमूढः** adj. (f. **-lŏp**^{ü}**ñ**^{ü} -ल्वप्ञ्), met. a stupid grain-jar; a fat fool, a big, clumsy, stupid fellow. **-pŏtul**^{u} -प्वतुल् । **अतिमूढः** adj. (f. **-pŏt**^{ü}**j**^{ü} -प्वत्ज्), a stupid statue, an utter fool, a stolid fool.

brōṭh ब्रोंठ् or **bōṭh** बोंठ । **अग्रतः, पुरस्तात्**, adv. (of place) in front, before (Śiv. 872, 1029, 1494); (of time) before, beforehand (K.Pr. 107); formerly; in the beginning, in olden time (Śiv. 100); first in order of events (Śiv. 1160); •— former, as in **br°-grāy,** former unsteadiness, the unsteadiness of former times (Śiv. 1133), cf. **brūṭh**^{i}**-grāy** bel.; postpos. (governing dat.) before (YZ. 434, Śiv. 8, 846). —**dyun**^{u} —**द्युन्** m.inf. to give beforehand, to advance (money, etc.) (Gr.M.). **-kāli** -**कालि । प्राक्काले** adv. in former times, formerly, once upon a time. **-kāli-hond**^{u} -**कालि-ह्वन्दु । प्राक्कालिकः** adj. (f. **-kāli-hünz**^{ü} -**कालि-ह्वञ्ज्**), of or belonging to former times, ancient; of or belonging to the beginning, initial. **-köl**^{i} -**कोलि । आदौ, प्राक्काले** adv. in former times; in the beginning. **-kālyuk**^{u} -**काल्युक् । प्राक्कालिकः** adj. (f. **-kālic**^{ü} -**कालिचू**), existing or born in former times; of or belonging to former times, old-fashioned. **-kun** -**कुन् । पुरस्तात्** adv. (of place) before, in front; (of time) before; forwards, in a forward direction (El.); for the future, in future (Śiv. 1756). **-lāki** -**लाकि । आदौ** adv. from the beginning, from the very first. **-lāki-hond**^{u} -**लाकि-ह्वन्दु । आदिमः** adj. (f. **-lāki-hünz**^{ü} -**लाकि-ह्वञ्ज्**), of or belonging to the very beginning (either of place or time). **-nam** -**नम्** m. the front end of a boat, the prow (K.Pr. 76). —**nērun** —**नेरुन्** m.inf. to go out in front, to lead a procession (Śiv. 121); **path brōṭh nērun,** to move backwards and forwards (Śiv. 1790). —**pahān** —**पहान्** adv. somewhat in front (Gr.Gr. 94). —**yun**^{u} —**यिन्** m.inf. to come forward, advance; to act publicly, behave (Gr.M.).

brōṭha ब्रोंठ । **पुरः** adv. in front, in (so and so's) presence; opposite (Śiv. 1733, 1911) (—**larun,** to run before a person, to meet him). **-kani** -**कनि । पुरः** adv. in front, opposite; from in front (Gr.M.); cf. W. 97, **bontakani.** **-kanyuk**^{u} -**कन्युक् । पुरोवर्ती** adj. (f. **-kanic**^{ü} -**कनिचू**), of or belonging to in front, opposite, present, visible. —**nērun** - **नेरुन्** m.inf. to go out, or advance, to meet a guest (Śiv. 85). **-pĕṭha** -**प्यठ । आदितः** adv. from the beginning, from the first (of place or time). **-wāw** -**वाव्** m. a wind in front, a contrary wind, a head-wind (Śiv. 1632). —**yun**^{u} —**यिन्** m.inf. to come in front of a person (K.Pr. 17).

brūṭh^{i} ब्रूंठि । **पुरस्तात्** adv. from in front, from the vicinity (of anything); in front (Gr.Gr. 154, Śiv. 115, 1609, 1790). —**āmot**^{u} —**आमंतु । पुरस्ताद्भूतः** adj. (f. —**āmüt**^{ü} —**आमंचू**), advanced, come forward; advanced in position, rank, or fortune, etc. —**anun** —**अनुन् । पुरस्तात्करणम्** m.inf. to bring forward; to advance a person in rank, prosperity, good qualities, etc.; to advance, adduce (arguments). **-grāy** -**ग्राय् । पुरः-कालिः** f. lit. unsteadiness in front (cf. **brōṭh-grāy** under **brōṭh**); hence the outward grace, etc., of some person, as seen when walking or the like. **-kāli** -**कालि । पूर्वतनकाले** adv. in a former time, formerly, long ago. **-köl**^{i} -**कोलि । पूर्वतनकाले** adv. formerly, long ago. **-kālyuk**^{u} -**काल्युक् । अतिपूर्वतनकालिकः** adj. (f. **-kālic**^{ü} -**कालिचू**), of or belonging to a long bygone time, ancient. **-kin**^{i} -**किनि । पुरस्तात्** adv. in front, before, ahead, u.w. vbs. of motion, seeing, etc.; from in front, from before (Gr.Gr. 158). **-lāki** -**लाकि । पुरःक्रमेण** adv. from the first of all, up to now or here; regularly from the beginning, u.w. vbs. of motion, taking, collecting, gaining. **-pör**^{i} -**पोरि । पुरोभागे** adv. in front, opposite; from the front (Gr.Gr. 160). —**yun**^{u} —**यिन् । पुरोभवनम्** m.inf. to come in front, come forward from behind; to advance in position, rank in life, or prosperity; to present oneself publicly, behave (Gr.M.).

barthā बर्था, **bartāh** बर्ताह्, see **bartā.**

barāth बराथ् براث । **परस्वाद्दापनवृत्तिः** f. (sg. dat. **barötsü**^{ü} **बरोत्सू**), a writing conferring immunity or exemption; by message or written document causing another to make a payment to a third party, a draft, cheque. **barötsü**^{ü} **dyun**^{u} **बरोत्सू दिन् । पुरःसमर्पणम्** m.inf. to give by a draft on another; met. to put forward another man, an animal, etc., as a substitute for oneself, in order that he may be presented as an offering to a deity, undergo misfortune, receive punishment, make good a loss, or the like; to offer another in atonement as a substitute for oneself, to make another a scapegoat. —**lagun** —**लगुन् । उपहारीभवनम्** m.inf. to be offered by another in substitution as ab., to become a scapegoat.

barith बरिथ् adj. e.g. full (Śiv. 24), filled (K.Pr. 82, 119); governs the abl. as in **śēnyau barith,** full of pillars (Gr.M.), **tīza barith,** full of glory (Śiv. 919). —**karun** —**करुन्** m.inf. to fill (El., who spells the word *bärrit*). The word is properly the conj. part. of **barun 1,** q.v.

baruth 1 बरुथ् m. (sg. dat. **baratas भरतस्**, gen. **barathun**^{u} **भरथुन्**, Rām. 891, 1353), N. of the brother of Rāma-candra, in Sanskrit Bharata (Rām. 5, 83, 275, 288, etc.).

baruth 2 बरुथ् । संसृष्टद्रावितधातुमयः m. (sg. dat. **baratas बरतस्**), a dish or other vessel made of an alloy of several metals melted together.

baruth 3 बरुथ or **bharuth भरुथ** m. (sg. dat. **baratas बरतस** or **bharatas भरतस**), N. of a hill about fifteen *kōs* north of Śrīnagar on the pilgrim-route to Gangābal (K.Pr. 233), also called Bhutēśa; cf. **buth[i]-shēr. barata-bāl बरत-बाल** or **bharat-bāl भरत-बाल** id. (Śiv. 1890).

borth[u] बर्थु adj. (f. **bürsh[u] बर्छू**), filled, (of a garment) covered (with blood) (YZ. 126).

brēṭhagī ब्रेठगी । मूढव्यापार: f. the actions of a stupid man, stupidity.

brīṭhil ब्रीठिल । मूढता f. stupidity.

brīṭh[i]löz ब्रीठिलाज़ f. stupidity, ignorance (Gr.Gr. 143).

brūṭhim[u] ब्रूँठिमु, see **brūṭhyum[u]**.

brēṭhun ब्रेठुन । मूढीभवनम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. **brēṭhyōv ब्रेठ्योव**), to become stupid, be a fool (of one previously intelligent); (of greasy hot food) to be spoilt by not being eaten at the proper time, to be spoilt by being allowed to get cold.

brēṭhyō-mot[u] ब्रेठ्यो-मंतु । मूढीभूत: perf. part. (f. **brēṭhyē müs[u] ब्रेठ्यी-मंचू**), become foolish, clumsy (of one usually intelligent).

brīṭh[a]rāwun ब्रीठ्रावुन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **brīṭh[a]rôw[u] ब्रीठ्रोवु**), i.q. **brūṭh[a]rāwun**, q.v. (Gr.Gr. 173).

brūṭh[a]rāwan ब्रूँठ्रावुन । मूढीकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **brūṭh[a]rôw[u] ब्रूँठ्रोवु**), to make stupid, e.g. a boy naturally sharp-witted whose education is neglected or who is subjected to causeless terrors; to spoil greasy hot food by allowing it to get cold before eating it. **brūṭh[a]rôw[u]-mot[u] ब्रूँठ्रोवु-मंतु । मूढीकृत:** perf. part. (f. **brūṭh[a]röw[u]-müs[u] ब्रूँठ्रावू-मंचू**), made stupid, etc.; (of hot greasy food) spoilt by letting get cold.

brōṭhus ब्रोँठ्स् । अग्रिमवर्षे adv. next year, in the coming year (Gr.Gr. 158). **-kani -कनि । अग्रिमवर्षप्राये** adv. about next year. **brōṭhasuk[u] ब्रोँठसुकु । आग्रिमवार्षिक:** adj. (f. **brōṭhasüc[u] ब्रोँठसंचू**), of or belonging to next year.

brūṭhyum[u] ब्रूँठ्युमु or **brūṭhim ब्रूँठिमु । पाश्चात्य:, पौरस्त्य:** adj. (f. **brūṭhim[u] ब्रूँठिमु**), of or belonging to former time, of olden time; (of a procession or the like) of or belonging to the front; (of place) of or belonging to the place before one, of or belonging to the front (Rām. 13); (of time) of or belonging to the future. Note that this word can refer both to past and to future time.

brōṭ!lad ब्रोँटिलद् । कलङ्कित: adj. e.g. (of a writing or drawing) blotted, smudged.

baritĕn बरित्यन्, see **borut[u] 1.**

bārtang بارتنگ m. the common or greater plantain, *Plantago major* (El.) (not the plantain-fruit or banana, the botanical name of which is *Musa*).

brōs[u] ब्रोँचू, see **brāth 1 and 2.**

bar[u]s[u] बर्चू । गर्भिणी f. of **borut[u] 1** and **2**, q.v.

bürsh[u] बर्छू, see **borth[u].**

brishun ब्रिछुन् । परिदेवनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **bryush[u] ब्रिछु**, f. **brish[u] ब्रिछू**), to weep and lament, wail, as when a child cries for some coveted object, or when it is left motherless while still a child.

brishanāwun ब्रिछनावुन् । परिदेवयनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **brishanôw[u] ब्रिछनोवु**), to cause to cry, e.g. as when some dainty or longed-for object is refused to a child. **brishanôw[u]-mot[u] ब्रिछनोवु-मंतु । परिदेवित:** perf.part. (f. **brishanöw[u]-müs[u] ब्रिछनावु-मंचू**), caused to cry, given something to cry for, as ab.

brishawun[u] ब्रिछवुनु । परिदेव्यन् adj. (f. **brishawün[u] ब्रिछवंचू**), one who is accustomed to wail or cry, as when a suckling child wails for the breast, or the like.

bar[a]sar बरसर् । पूर्णत्वम् m. fullness, repletion (lit. and met.). **—karun —करुन् । पूर्णतापादनम्** m.inf. to make fullness, to fill (e.g. anything empty, or a poor man with wealth, or a disciple with virtue, etc.). **—gashun —गछुन् । पूर्णतापत्ति:** m.inf. fullness to occur, as ab.

bārav 1 बारव् । गुह्याविष्कार: m. disclosure, revelation, making some hidden thing or condition manifest.

dyun[u] —दिनु । गुप्तप्रत्यक्षीभवनम् m.inf. to become manifest, esp. the spontaneous manifestation of some valuable object hitherto concealed. **—lagun —लगुन् । गवेषणावृत्ति:** m.inf. a search for something hidden to be undertaken, e.g. of the official search for stolen property.

bārav 2 बारव । उपालम्भ: m.pl. reproaches, complaints, grumbling (only used in pl.) (K.Pr. 58, 59). El. spells this word *bāraw*. **—din[i] —दिनि । परसमीपे परोपालम्भ:** m. pl. inf. to complain about one person to another; to lament (Ram. 939). **-dāwán[i] —दावनि** to scold (Śiv. 1817); to cry for help, call for rescue (Śiv. 130).

bāravan asun बारवन् असुन् । उपालम्भनम् m.inf. to enter upon reproaches, to start reproaching. **—lagun —लगुन् । उपालम्भपात्रीभवनम्** m.inf. to become the object of reproaches; (also) to utter reproaches.

bairav बैरव or **bhairav भैरव्**, see **börav.**

bairavī भैरवी f. a name of the goddess Durgā, the consort of Śiva (Śiv. 1198).

birav برو interj. go! avaunt! (K.Pr. 4) (the Persian imperative of *raftan*).

börav बोरव or **bairav बै(भै)रव् । भैरव:** m. N. of any one of eight manifestations or forms of the god Śiva (Śiv. 986); N. of one of a certain class of lesser deities who form Śiva's host. One of these is often the local godling of some locality or tract of country, and special localities protected by him are looked upon as sacred. Such a Bhairava is a very terrible deity.

Cf. Śiv. 1683. – **gaṭshun** —गछुन् । अकस्मान्नाशापत्तिः m.inf. Bhairava to happen; hence, sudden unexpected destruction to occur. —**karun** —करन् । देवतान्तिके स्वात्मोपहरणम् m.inf. to offer oneself as a sacrifice by committing suicide before the image of a deity; met. to become engaged in some very perilous action. **-nāth** -नाथ् m. N. of Śiva (Śiv. 976, 1552, 1894).

burav برو (K.Pr. 239), i.q. **birav**, q.v. In W. 156 misspelt *burāv*.

barawunᵘ **1** बरवुन् । पूरयन adj. (f. **barawüñ**ᵘ **1** बरवंञू), one who is accustomed to fill, or is employed in filling.

barawañě ṭās बरवञ टास । क्रीडनविशेषः m. a certain children's game played with hollow balls of earth, which are dashed on the ground and burst with a bang (**ṭās**).

barawunᵘ **2** बरवुन् । वियोगदैन्यं अयन् adj. (f. **barawüñ**ᵘ बरवंञू), one who pines in absence.

barawañ बरवञ । भरणभृतिः f. the wages for filling (e.g. for packing cotton in sacks, etc.).

brewari (?), f. the tobacco plant, *Nicotiana tabacum* (L. 346).

börᵃ**way** बारवय् । भारोद्वहनवेतनम् f. wages for carrying loads, porterage. Cf. **bör**ᵘ.

bray ब्रय् । संकीर्णनम f. confusion, disorder, mixing up, esp. spoiling by mixing up tender things and crushing them together. —**anüñ**ᵘ —अनंञू । अनुचितसंकीर्णना f.inf. to crush together (flowers or similar delicate things). —**yiñ**ᵘ – यिञू । मर्दनेन विकृतीभवनम् f.inf. (of flowers or the like) to be crushed together.

brạy ब्रय् । बदरीफलम् f. the jujube fruit, *Zizyphus vulgaris*. The wood is hard and red-coloured, and is used for making better quality chairs, lintels, and haircombs (L. **bre**, 79, 81).

brạyě-kujⁱ ब्रय-कुज्ि or **-kuj**ᵘ -कुजू । बदरीवृक्षः f. the jujube bush. **-pos**ᵘ -पंसु । मण्डविशेषः m. a kind of thin rice gruel given to invalids.

börⁱ**yā** बारि्या or **bāryā** बा(भा)र्या । भार्या f. a wife (Śiv. 1825, **bāryā**).

bryunzᵘ ब्रिञ्ज़ or **brunz**ᵘ ब्रुञ्ज़ । निमेषकालः (sg. dat. **brinzis** ब्रिञ्ज़िस), the sound caused by snapping the middle finger against the thumb; the time occupied by such a snap, an instant = the twinkling of an eye; a second (K.Pr. 176).

brinzⁱ **mārạn**ⁱ ब्रिञ्ज़ मारंञ्ि । तालाहतिः m. pl. inf. to snap the finger and thumb.

brinzi-brinzi ब्रिञ्ज़ि-ब्रिञ्ज़ि । प्रतिनिमेषम् adv. at every instant, instant after instant, moment after moment.

brinzĕn-hondᵘ ब्रिञ्ज़न-हंन्दु । समीपप्राप्तमृतिक्षणः adj. (f. **-hünz**ᵘ -हंञ्ज़ू), of, or belonging to, instants; met. one who has only a few moments to live, one who is at the point of death.

bryuṣhᵘ ब्रिछु, see **briṣhun**.

braz ब्रज़ । धान्यविशेषः f. N. of a small white variety of rice (L. 463, *brez*).

braza-görⁱ ब्रज़-गारि् । शृङ्गाटफलविशेषसमूहः m.pl. a heap or supply of the edible kernels of a certain variety of the water chestnut (*Trapa bispinosa*).

brazi-bata ब्रज़ि-बत । भक्तविशेषः m. boiled rice of the braz variety. **-byôl**ᵘ -ब्योलु । धान्यबीजविशेषः m. seed grain of braz rice.

burza बुर्ज़ (cf. برزد) or **būrza** बूर्ज़ । भूर्जः m. the inner bark of a species of birch, *Betula tartarica* or (L. 79) *Betula utilis*, which grows freely in the mountains of Kashmīr. The bark is easily separated into thin sheets and was formerly used for manuscripts. In old times it was employed as material for rough garments, worn by hermits and the like (Rām. 201, 763, 1448, 1591), or for umbrellas (Rām. 1253). It is still largely used as a wrapping-paper and for thatching (K.Pr. 167). Cf. El. s.vv. *bhojpatr* and *búrza*, and L. 68, 418. In Śiv. 901 the bark is contrasted with silken clothes. Cf. Śiv. 1687, quoted bel. **-bôr**ᵘ -बोर् । भूर्जभारः m. a load of bundles of birch-bark, roughly tied up with ropes made of birch-twigs, as brought down from the mountains for sale. **-chal** -छल् f. a piece of birch-bark (Gr.Gr. 162). **-gĕḍ**ᵘ -ग्यंड्ु । भूर्जसंघातः f. (sg. dat. **-gĕjĕ** -ग्यज्य), a bundle of birch-bark, as ab. **-jāma** -जाम or **-jyāma** -ज्याम m. a coat, or gown, made of birch-bark (coarse and of small value) (Śiv. 1687, Rām. 5, 182, 214). **-kônᵘ** -कोनु । भूर्जोद्धरणशिल्पी m. a man whose profession is to remove the bark from birch-trees. **-könᵘ** -कांञू । भूर्जसमूहः f. a bundle of birch-bark for thatching. **-kāyĕ** -काय । भूर्जमयाच्छादनम् f.pl. a kind of apron or petticoat made of birch-bark, esp. worn by forest hermits. Cf. Śiv. 901. **-lürᵘ** -लर्ू । भूर्जाच्छादितपटलगृहम् f. a house thatched with birch-bark. **-mĕṭᵘ** -म्यंटू । वेष्टितभूर्जखण्डरज्जुविशेषः f. (sg. dat. **-mĕcĕ** -म्यच्य), a short rope or wisp twisted up of bits of birch-bark. **-mĕṭᵘ kaḍüñᵘ** -म्यंटू कडंञू । नीराजनविशेषः f.inf. to perform the ceremony of lustration after a Hindū mother has bathed on the sixth day after a child's birth, in which wisps of birch-bark are lighted, waved over the heads of the mother and child, and then extinguished in a jar of water. **-phuṭạjⁱ** -फुटंज्ि or **-phuṭüjᵘ** -फुटंजू । भूर्जपत्रेषु बद्धद्रव्यपोटलिका f. a parcel tied up in birch-bark. **-pash** -पश् । भूर्जाच्छादितपटलम् m. a thatch made of birch-bark. **-pŏstukh** -प्वस्तुख् । भूर्जपुस्तकम् m. (sg. dat.

-pŏstakas, -प्वस्तकस), a manuscript written on birch-bark. **-pōstukh -पोस्तुख । भूर्जमयपुस्तकम्** m. (sg. dat. **-pōstakas -पोस्तकस्**), id. **-pūth^{i} -पूथि । भूर्जपत्रमयपुस्तकम्** f. a manuscript written on birch-bark, esp. a small one. **-tilim -तिलिम्** f. a piece of birch-bark (smaller than **burza-chal** ab.) (Gr.Gr. 163). **-wôñ^{u} -वोञु । भूर्जविक्रयी** m. a shopkeeper who sells birch-bark, brought down from the hills by the hill-men. **—watun —वतुन् । विस्तीर्णभूर्जपत्रम्** m. a large, thin, split-off sheet or layer of birch-bark.

bē-rōzgār بے روزگار adj. e.g. without employ, out of employment (L. 456).

burzul^{u} बुर्ज़ुलु m. a special kind of walnut, with a thin shell, and a kernel which is easily separated (K.Pr. 229, L. 352, **burzal**). This word generally appears in the plural, in the following form: **burzàl^{i} ḍūn^{i} बुर्ज़ॅलि डूनि । अक्षोटविशेषा:** m.pl. walnuts of a special kind named **burzàl^{i}.** See El. s.v. *dūn*.

brazun ब्रज़न । शोभनम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. **brazyōv, ब्रज़्योव**, Gr.Gr. 226), to be brilliant, to have a polish, to shine with polish; (of clothes, ornaments, etc.) to be bright, clean, well set; (of the face) to be clean and beautiful, to be bright-faced. **brazyō-mot^{u} ब्रज़्यो-मंतु । अवाप्तकान्तिविशेष:** perf. part. (f. **brazyē-müs^{u} ब्रज़्ये-मंचु**), brilliant, polished, bright, bright-faced, as ab.

brazanāwun ब्रज़नावुन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **brazanôw^{u}, ब्रज़नोवु**), causal of **brazun,** q.v. See Gr.Gr. 174.

brazath ब्रज़थ । मुखशोभा f. (sg. dat. **brazüs^{u} ब्रज़्चु**), polish, brightness, sheen; (of the face) brightness, cleanliness plus beauty.

brazawun^{u} ब्रज़वुनु । दीप्तिमान् adj. (f. **brazawün^{u} ब्रज़वञु**), bright, polished; (of the face) bright, clean, and beautiful.

bas 1 बस् بس । अलम् adj. e.g. enough, sufficient (YZ. 185, Rām. 162); sufficient, competent (Śiv. 1712); adv. in short, in a word; very much, greatly (YZ. 77); interj. enough! that will do! hold! stay! **az-bas अज़्-बस् از بس** adv. from the abundance; sufficiently; very extremely (Rām. 378). **— karun —करुन् । निरोधनम्** m.inf. to stop, have done, cease, desist (Śiv. 121, 837, 1298, Rām 198). **—thāv —थाव** interj. enough! (El.).

bas 2 बस् بس । चूर्ण: f. fine dust (of charcoal, cowdung fuel, or the like); fine powder (as of salt or the like).

basa-nār बस-नार । चूर्णाग्निसमुदाय: m. powder-fire, a very hot fire of burning powdered charcoal, cf. **basi-nār** bel.

basi-nūn बसि-नून । चूर्णरूपलवणम् m. salt-powder, the powder that accumulates from the frequent handling of blocks of salt in the course of sale. **-nār -नार् । चूर्णाग्नि:** m., i.q. **basa-nār** ab. **-phol^{u} -फ़ोलु । चूर्णसमूह:** m. a collection of powder (of cowdung fuel, charcoal, salt, etc.).

bās बाँस् or **bōs 1 बाँस्** m. a buffalo (El.), i.q. **maish,** q.v. The word should probably be **baish बैंश्** or **bōsh बाँश्.**

baīs बैंस् or **bōs 2 बाँस् । वंश:** m. a bamboo plant, a bamboo; a joint of bamboo, open at one end and closed at the other, used as a receptacle for liquids (Śiv. 1210). **-ḍūnḍ^{u} -डूंडु । वंशदण्ड:** f. (sg. dat. **-ḍanjĕ -ड॑ञ्य**), a stalk of bamboo, a bamboo-stick, a straight piece of bamboo. **-kalam -कलम । वंशखण्ड:** m. a short length of bamboo, of a couple of knots only. **-kŏñ^{u} -कांचु । वंशतूलिका** f. split bamboo, used for weaving stools, chairs, and the like.

bāsa बाँस m. *Adhatoda vasica* (El.).

bisa बिस m. *Salix Babylonica* (El.).

bōsa بوسه m. a kiss (YZ. 20, 70).

bös^{i} 1 बाँसि adj. e.g. stale, belonging to the day before, or to some former time and no longer fresh. **-bata -बत । पर्युषितौदनम** m. stale cooked rice; rice cooked yesterday and consumed to-day, or cooked some hours before eating (cf. **bāsi rōṭī** in L. 250). **-drika -द्रिक । आगाम्याह्निकरक्तपायोग:** f.pl. stale leeches, the use of leeches, after having used leeches to extract blood on the preceding day. **-rath -रथ । द्वितीयाह्निकसिरामोक्ष:** m (sg. dat. **-ratas -रतस्**), stale-bleeding, i.e. bleeding a person for the second time, when he has been already bled on the preceding day.

bös^{i} 2 बाँसि adj. e.g. a corruption of the Sanskrit *Bhaskarīya*, i.e. of or connected with a certain Kāshmīrī astronomer Bhāskara (not the famous Indian astronomer of the same name). Used in the following: **bös^{i}-nĕchapaṭ^{a}r, बाँसि-न्यछपत्र**, an almanac based on Ganēśa Daivajña's work entitled the *Grahalāghava*, which was introduced into Kashmīr by Bhāskara. In Kashmīr, Hindū almanacs have at different times been based on the calculations contained in various Sanskrit works. The oldest authority was the *Āryasiddhānta* (in use from the year 665 A.D.), which was in course of time (about 1758 A.D.) superseded by the *Grahalāghava*. Subsequently the *Grahalāghava* was again superseded by the *Āryasiddhānta*, but some almanac-makers still adhere to the *Grahalāghava*. Such almanacs, based on the *Grahalāghava*, are now known as **bös^{i},** or almanacs according to Bhāskara. See JRAS., 1912, pp. 719–21.

bŏs^{u} ब्वसु or **bos^{u} 1 बसु । बुसम्** m. chaff and other refuse of grain, chopped straw, broken pod-husks, and the like (K.Pr. 204, *bus*). For **bos^{u} 2,** see **basun.**

bôsᵘ बोसु । आमाशयः m. the receptacle of the undigested food, the upper part of the abdominal cavity, from the throat downwards, containing the lungs, heart, and stomach, etc.; according to El. the stomach. —**phaṭun** —**फटुन् । आमाशयविकारोद्भवः** m.inf. the breast to burst, a disease in which the phlegm accumulates in the lungs, etc., bronchitis or the like. —**phāṭawun फाटवुन् । बह्वभाषणखेदापादनम्** m.inf. to cause (another's) breast to burst; to annoy another by incessantly talking to, asking, advising him, and giving him no opportunity to reply.

busa बुस । विक्लतमुखः adj. e.g. yellowed; spoilt, rotted, or damaged by exposure to extreme steamy heat (of garments, fruit, or something else naturally soft, and rendered rotten); similarly, of children, rendered delicate by such heat; (of the personal appearance) shrivelled up and yellow from old age or jaundice. (In Kashmīr people often die yellow, due to bacterial septicæmia and pyæmia. **Hatō busa हतो बुस** is a term of ridicule to a feeble, dried-up, old man.) Cf. **busun 2.** —**āmotᵘ** —**आमंतु । अधिगतविकारः** adj. (f. —**āmüṣᵘ** —**आमंचू**), rotted, disfigured, etc. as ab. —**onᵘ-motᵘ** —**ओनु-मंतु । विकारमापादितः** adj. (f. —**üñᵘ-müṣᵘ** —**ओञू-मंचू**), caused to be rotten or disfigured, etc., as ab. —**anun** —**अनुन् । विकारापादनम्** m.inf. to cause to be rotten or disfigured as ab. —**yunᵘ** —**यिनु । विकाराग्निः** m.inf. to become rotten, disfigured, etc., as ab.

busᵘ बुसु । ग्रासविशेषः m. a gobbet or mouthful of rice or similar food taken in the hollow of the hand formed by curving the fingers, and put into the mouth at one time.

bē-sabab بے سبب adj. and adv. without cause, causelessly (Gr.M.).

bē-sabar بے صبر adj. e.g. impatient (W. 110).

bĕsôdᵘ ब्यसोदु । आस्वादहीनः adj. (f. **bĕsözᵘ ब्यसांज़ू**), tasteless, insipid (of food); met. (of an action, narrative, or conduct), id.

bāsh बाश् । चेतना m. understanding, sense, consideration, thinking about anything (K.Pr. 91). —**thawun** —**थवुन् । समाधानवृत्तिः** m.inf. to employ consideration, to act intelligently.

bāshĕ-rostᵘ बाश्-रंतु । समाधानहीनः adj. (f. **-rüṣhᵘ -रंछू**), wanting in consideration or not applying the understanding; adv. without consideration, carelessly. **-wôlᵘ -वोलु । समाधानयुक्तः** adj. (f. **-wājĕñ -वाज्यञ्**), a careful, intelligent person.

bāshā बाशा । भाषा f. a language, speech, dialect (Gr.M.).

bāshĕ 1 बाश باشه **। पक्षिविशेषः** m. a kind of falcon; a hawk, sparrow-hawk (Śiv. 1693).

bāshĕ 2 बाश । बालभाषणानि f. the inarticulate cry of an infant (Rām. 1284, 1286); the inarticulate sounds uttered by one who is dumb (K.Pr. 93); infantile babbling (used deprecatingly of a worshipper's language in addressing God) (Śiv. 157, Rām. 1102, 1107, 1108); the inarticulate cries or chirping of birds (Śiv. 502, 1052, 1693, 1783, 1816). Cf. **bōl-bāshĕ.** —**karüñᵘ** —**करंचू । भाषणे प्रवर्तनम्** f.inf. (of a young infant) to commence to speak, to begin to say 'papa', 'mamma', etc.; met. of the Deity teaching His worshippers to address Him in right language (Śiv. 1386).

baĩsh बैंश्, see **bās.**

bōsh बोश् بوش **। गर्वः** m. pride, insolence, arrogance, haughtiness, rudeness, shown in refusing a favour or the like. —**khārun** —**खारुन् । गर्वोद्भावनम्** m.inf. to cause arrogance to rise, to give a mean person an opportunity for showing arrogance by asking a favour from him, agreeing with what he says, etc. —**khasun** —**खसुन् । गर्वोद्भवः** m.inf. arrogance, etc., to arise under the above circumstances. —**yunᵘ** —**यिनु । मानाभिवृद्धिः** m.inf. pride to come, respect for something to increase, as e.g. when something formerly easy to get has become rare; honour to come, to be attained by a person (as when he is suddenly raised in rank) (Śiv. 44, 167).

bösh बांश् । तुल्यवृत्तिः f. similarity of condition of life, similarity of fate.

bõsh बाँश्, see **bās.**

bôshᵘ 1 बोशु । भाषमाणः adj. (f. **böshᵘ बांशू**), able to speak (of an infant, hitherto inarticulate); able to speak a foreign language; an interpreter, translator.

bôshᵘ 2 बोशु, see **bāshun.**

böshᵘ बांशू, see **bāh**; also fem. of **bôshᵘ 1** and **2.**

bĕshūbī ब्यशूबी । अशोभनता f. absence of goodness, badness.

bĕshūbᵘ ब्यशूबु । अशोभनः adj. (m. sg. dat. **bĕshūbis ब्यशूबिस्**, abl. **bĕshōbi ब्यशोबि**; f. sg. nom. **bĕshūbᵘ ब्यशूबु**, dat. **bĕshōbi ब्यशोबि**), not good, bad, unpleasing.

bashödī बशांदी بشادی adv. with feasting, with rejoicing (Rām. 89, 1554).

bushkāba m. the vessel out of which the poorer Kāshmīrī Musalmāns eat. It is of clay (El.).

bēshakh بے شک adv. doubtlessly, indubitably, undoubtedly, certainly.

bushkām बुश्काम् m. a portion of the boat called *ḍōnga*, situated in front of the stern *mahtobī*, q.v. (El.).

bishkarūṭī बिश्करूटी । अतिलुब्धः adj. e.g. very greedy, always haunting the kitchen.

böshᵘlad बांशूलद् । चरितैकादश्युपवासव्रतः adj. e.g. (as subst., f. **böshᵘladiñ बांशूलदिञ्**), one who is

undergoing (the feeling of) the twelfth lunar day, one who has kept the fast of the eleventh lunar day, and who is hence not expected to be good for much on the twelfth.

bāshun बाशुन् or **बाषुन् । उच्चारणम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **bôsh^{u} बोशु**), to speak, utter words. **bôsh^{u}-mot^{u} बोशु-मंतु । भाषितः** perf. part. (f. **bösh^{u}-müs^{u} बाशू-मंचू**), spoken; (of something concealed) openly spoken about, disclosed.

bīshĕn बीशन् or **भीषण्** adj. e.g. terrific, terrible; N. of Śiva, voc. **bīshĕna बीशन** (Śiv. 1209).

būshĕn बूशन् or **भूषण् । मण्डनम्** m. ornament, decoration, jewel; (of qualities, fame, etc.) adornment.

bĕshōr ब्यशोर् بےشعور । अनवहितः adj. e.g. ignorant, uninformed, a stupid fellow, a blockhead.

bĕshūrī ब्यशूरी بےشعوري । अनवधानता f. ignorance, stupidity.

böshĕran बाशरन् । उच्चारणप्रेरणम् f. incitement to speak, encouragement to speak, teaching to speak (of infants, parrots, etc.).

bishta बिश्त । बिडालनिवारणशब्दः m. a cry used to drive away a cat (K.Pr. 35).

bāskar भास्कर् m. the sun; N. of Śiva (Śiv. 1163).

bislāy बिस्लाय् or **bis^{i}lāy बि(सि)लाय् । बडिशयन्त्रम्** f. a fishing-rod. **bislāyĕ-wôl^{u} बिस्लाय-वोलु । बडिशशूलम्** m. a fishing-hook.

basm बस्म् or **भस्म् । भस्म** m. ashes (as used in Hindū purificatory ceremonies), esp. ashes of incense and the like. Yōgīs especially smear their bodies with these, and Śiva is represented as having his body covered with them. The word is frequently employed with the suffix **āh** of the indefinite article, and then appears as **ब(भ)स्माह्**. **basm** (Śiv. 878, 978, 1350, 1541, 1572, Rām. 1081); **basmāh** (Śiv. 503, 529, 592, 816, 891) **-gashun —गछुन् । भस्मसाद्भवनम्** m.inf. to be reduced to ashes (Rām. 1360). **—malun —मलुन् । अङ्गेषु भस्मधारणम्** m.inf. to smear the body with ashes of incense, a religious act of purification, esp. amongst worshippers of Śiva (Rām. 389).

basma-gol^{u} ब(भ)स्म-गंलु m. N. of the rent in the earth, to the north-west end of the Walur Lake and below Warahmūl, by which the waters of the valley escaped (El.). See RT.Tr. II, 389; Śiv. 1572. **-pōtsam -पॉत्सम । तिथिविशेषः** f. the fifth (lunar day) of ashes; the fifth of the light half of Māg (Māgha). On the fourteenth day of the dark half of the month of Māg Hindūs worship Śiva, and after fasting collect ashes. These ashes are smeared on the body as a purificatory ceremony on the fifth lunar day of the following light half of the same month. **-tyok^{u} -त्यंकु । भस्मतिलकम्** m. a spot of incense-ashes marked on the forehead of Hindūs at the commencement of worship.

bĕsom^{u} ब्यसंमु । विषमः adj. (f. **bĕsüm^{u} ब्यसंमू**), uneven, rough, difficult of access; unequal, not equal (to); dissimilar (K.Pr. 206); not even, odd (of number); unequal (in character), great but mean (K.Pr. 30, spelt *be-suimb*); difficult, hard; disagreeable, painful, troublesome, vexatious.

basmādar ब(भ)स्मादर् m. he who has ashes smeared upon his body; N. of Śiva (see **basm**) (Śiv. 161, 621, 622, 937, 1180, 1480, 1583).

basmādār ब(भ)स्मादार् m., i.q. **basmādar**, q.v. (Śiv. 74, 129, 179, 864, 1580, 1686).

bĕsamĕr ब्यसम्यर । वैषम्यम m. unevenness; inequality, difference; want of similarity.

basmāsŏr भस्मास्वर् m. N. of an Asor (Asura) or demon, called in Sanskrit Bhasmāsura. His name was originally Vrkāsura. He burnt his own flesh to ashes as an offering to Śiva, and was restored to his original form by a touch from that deity (Śiv. 932). Cf. **basm.**

bāsmat^{i} बास्मति or **bāsmath बासमथ् । धान्यविशेषः** f. (sg. dat. **bāsmüs^{u} बासमंचू**), a certain kind of paddy bearing a small, white, longish, and very fragrant rice (L. 332, 463), and growing near Nathipor in the Yich Pargana (El.); the rice borne by this paddy. **bāsmati-gör^{i} बास्मति-गोरि । शृङ्गाटफलविशेषः** m.pl. a small white kind of Singāra or water-nut (**gôr^{u}**) (L. 354).

basun बसुन् । निवसनम conj. 2 [1 p.p. **bos^{u} 2 बंसु**, f. **büs^{u} बंसू** (or, rarely, **büsh^{u} बंछू**), f.pl. **basa बस** (or, rarely, **batsha बछ**) (Gr.Gr. 31), for **bos^{u} 1** see s.v.; 2 p.p. **basōv बसोव्** (or, rarely, **batshōv बछोव्**)], to dwell, abide (Śiv. 674, 1646). **—lasun —लसुन् । नियमेन निवसनादि** m.inf. (1 p.p. **bos^{u}-lūst^{u} बंसु-लूसु**), to dwell (and) to live long; to be a hereditary householder, to dwell from generation to generation in one place.

bos^{u}-mot^{u} बंसु-मंतु । विहितनिवासः perf. part. (f. **büs^{u}-müs^{u} बंसू-मंचू**), (of persons) long settled in any house or village, an old inhabitant; (of house, village, etc.) settled, long inhabited by somebody.

basan-jāy बसन्-जाय् f. a dwelling-place (Rām. 1742).

bāsun बासुन् conj. 2 or 3 [1 p.p. **bôs^{u} बोसु**, 2 p.p. **bāsyōv बास्योव्** (Śiv. 1187) or **bāsōv बासोव्**; poet. pres. part. **bāsan बासन्** (e.g. Śiv. 981). This verb is usually treated as belonging to the 3rd conj., but some authorities class it as belonging to the 2nd]; to become visible, become apparent, come into view

(Śiv. 1187, 1650); to become visible, reveal oneself (of a supernatural being) (Śiv. 1435, 1441, 1480, 1586, 1642, 1763, 1769); to become just visible on close inspection; to become cognizable to the senses (Śiv. 171, 883, 981, 1280, 1655, 1900); to become apparent, intelligible, cognizable by the intellect; to be visible, apparent (Śiv. 57, 72, 1374, 1724, 1757); to appear, to seem (Śiv. 1310, 1585, 1657). **bāsana yun**^{u} **बासन यिनु । आभासविषयीभवनम्** m. inf. pass. to become apparent, to become just visible. **bāsyō-mot**^{u} **1 बास्यो-मंतु । भातः** perf. part. (f. **bāsyē-müṭ**^{ü} **बस्ये-मंचू**) (for 2 see s.v.), that which has become apparent or just visible; just cognizable by thought.

bisini बिसिनि, see **bisyun**^{u}.

busun 1 बुसुन् । प्रसृतिशो भोजनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **bus**^{u} **बुसु**), to eat from the hollow of the hand (of sattū, grains or the like). Cf. **bus**^{u}. **bus**^{u}**-mot**^{u} **बुसु-मंतु । कवलितः** perf. part. (f. **bus**^{ü}**-müṭ**^{ü} **बुसू-मंचू**), eaten up (of food eaten from the hollow of the hand).

busun 2 बुसुन् । श्वासनिरोधादिना विवर्णतीभवन् conj. 2 (1 p.p. **bus**^{u} **बुसु**, f. **bus**^{ü} **बुसू**), to become yellow, to become spoilt, rotten or damaged by exposure to extreme steamy heat (of garments, fruit, or something else naturally soft, but reduced to a pulp by becoming rotten); to be attacked by jaundice, or to be shrivelled up and yellow from old age, to be swollen and yellow from pneumonia, asthma, etc. Cf. **busa.**

busunḍ भुसुण्ड् m. N. of a certain crow, who was an ardent worshipper of Vishṇu, and who recited the *Rāmāyaṇa* to Garuḍa.

be-suṁb, see **bĕsom**^{u}.

basanun बसनुन् । विकारापीतीभवनम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. **basanyōv बसन्योव्**), to become yellow; to go rotten and turn yellow (of things); to become sick with jaundice, or shrivelled and yellow from old age or illness. Cf. **busun**; impers. pass. **basanana yun**^{u} **बसनन यिनु** m.inf. (in agric.), a growth of thorns to arise (Śiv. 1111, of a hedge). **basanyō-mot**^{u} **बसन्यो-मंतु । विवर्णतापीतीभूतः** adj. (f. **basanyē-müṭ**^{u} **बसन्ये-मंचू**), spoilt by turning yellow from heat and rottenness; yellow and swollen from disease.

bāsanun बासनुन् । आभासनम् conj. 1 (2 p.p. **bāsanyōv बासन्योव्**. The occurrence of the 1 p.p. has not been noted), to cause something invisible to become visible; to make a thing or idea visible or cognizable to another. Cf. **bāsanā-wun. bāsanyō-mot**^{u} **बासन्यो-मंतु । भासितः** adj. (f. **bāsanyē-müṭ**^{ü} **बासन्ये-मंचू**), made apparent, made cognizable (of something invisible or non-cognizable to most people, but which becomes apparent on close inspection).

basanth बसन्थ् m. the colour of spring flowers, mustard-yellow, applied specially to garments (Śiv. 1784).

basan-wôl^{u} **बसन्-वोलु । निवासी** m. (f. **-wāǰĕñ -वाज्यच्**), one who inhabits; a settled inhabitant.

basanāwun 1 बसनावुन् । निवासनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **basanôw**^{u} **बसनोवु**), to cause to dwell, to settle (a man of wandering habits) in a permanent residence (Śiv. 1784).

basanāwun 2 बसनावुन् । विवर्णत्वापीतीकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **basanôw**^{u} **बसनोवु**), to cause a thing to become yellow; to cause it to smell fetid; to cause it to become yellow, swollen, and rotten. Cf. **basanun** and **busun.**

bāsanāwun बासनावुन् । आभासनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **bāsanôw**^{u} **बासनोवु**), to make a thing visible, esp. to make a thing, that is ordinarily not visible, visible on close inspection (Śiv. 1612, 1660, 1882, Rām. 1660). Cf. **bāsanun** and Gr.Gr. 175. **bāsanôw**^{u}**-mot**^{u} **बासनोवु-मंतु । आभासितः** adj. (f. **bāsanöw**^{ü}**-müṭ**^{ü} **बासनॉवू-मंचू**), made visible to close inspection.

b^{a}**sar बसर्** or **busar बुसर् । तप्तजलम्, विद्युज्जलम्** f. very hot water, scalding water (Rām. 1459); rain struck by lightning (supposed to be the boiling hot fire of God; in this sense often used in curses, 'may the fire of God burn you!'). **—pĕñ**^{ü} **पंचू । तप्तजलादियोगाद्व्राधापत्तिः, वैद्युतवृष्टिपातः** f.inf. scalding water to fall; the pain caused by the fissures in the skin resulting from contact with scalding water, lightning, or burning coals, to arise; (of a tree) scathing, fissures in the bark of a tree, or burning, to result from contact with lightning.

b^{a}**sari-dĕv बसरि-दंव् । परोद्देजकजलादिपात्रम्** m. a scald-devil, a vessel of water or fire-brazier so hot that it splits or otherwise burns the fingers that touch it. **-dĕviñ -दविञ् । अतिदाधोत्पादिहसल्लिकादिः** f. a scald she-devil; a fire-brazier (*kāngṛī*) too hot to touch without causing fissures in or otherwise burning the fingers that touch it.

busari-wôñ^{u} **बुसरि-वोञु । संतापिजलम्** m. scalding water, esp. lightning water, rain which has been made scalding hot by lightning.

basar بسر adv. to an end, at an end, used in the following. **—anun —अनुन् । विबाधनम्** m.inf. to worry, harass, by putting pressure on a person, to keep him working to the end of some long and difficult work. **—yun**^{u} **—यिनु । बाधापत्तिः** m.inf. to be compelled or have pressure put upon to keep on to the end of some long and difficult task.

baīsarī बैंसरी or **bōsarī बोसरी** f. a flute (Śiv. 1389, 1441, 1436).

bĕsŏr ब्यसर् or **bē-sŏr बे-सर्** । **निश्चेष्टः** adj. e.g. without memory, having lost one's memory; senseless, unconscious, in a faint (Gr.M.).

bĕsŏri ब्यसरी । **निश्चेष्टता** f. forgetting, loss of memory; unconsciousness, senselessness.

busar बुसर्, see **b^{a}sar.**

b^{a}sarilad ब्सरिलद् or **busarilad बुसरिलद्** । **क्षतचर्मादिखेदयुक्तः** adj. (as subst., f. **b^{a}sariladiñ ब्सरिलदिञ्**), one whose skin is scalded or fissured by burning, one who is suffering generally from burns.

basta 1 बस्त بسته । **बद्धः** adj. e.g. and subst.m. bound, shut, closed, fastened up, folded up, impeded; a thing shut up, a secret (K.Pr. 41, where **bastih** is probably a misprint for **bastah,** i.e. **basta**); cloth in which anything is folded up, a wrapper; a parcel, bundle (as of papers or books), a bale; **das-basta** for **dast-basta** دست بسته with folded hands, engaged in prayer (Śiv. 188); **kamar-basta** کمر بسته having the loins girt, in a state of readiness, on the alert, ready for action (Rām. 573). **—gashun —गशुन् । बद्धीभवनम्** m.inf. to become shut up, imprisoned; to become puzzled or perplexed, to find oneself in a dilemma (as an argument or the like); to become stopped in one's work for want of materials; to become shut (of a door), to become fastened. **—karun —करुन् । बद्धीकरणम्** m.inf. to bind (El.); to shut up, imprison; to puzzle a person in an argument, to reduce him to a dilemma; to stop a person's work by stopping the supply of materials; to shut a door, etc., to fasten up. **-phurāo,** m. the name of the fourth weeding and working of a rice crop (L. 463). **—rōzun —रोज़ुन् । बन्धनासक्तिः** m.inf. to be or remain voluntarily shut up in a room or imprisoned; to stop working (through laziness, etc.).

basta 2 बस्त । चर्म f. sheepskin, goatskin, deerskin, or the like (K.Pr. 26, 84); a leather bag or sack for carrying grain, salt, flour, or the like (K.Pr. 36, **bastan,** pl. dat.), 99 (**basti,** sg. dat., cf. W. 124), 158 (**bastai** = **basta** + emph. **y**); a blister (El.); a beggar's wallet (El., m.); pl. met. the skin of a man, **bastan andar,** within the skin, in a man's natural self (K.Pr. 2). **daman-basta,** a bellows (K.Pr. 46). **-gor^{u} -गंद् । चर्मकारः** m. a skin-worker, one who lives by preparing sheepskins, goatskins, deerskins, or the like for sale. **-khal^{u}r^{u} -खल्द्र् । जीर्णसंकुचितचर्मखण्डम्** f. an old crumpled piece of sheepskin, etc. **—khasiñ^{u} —खसंञू । दाहशोथोद्भवः** f.inf. a blister to rise from a burn or on the foot, etc. **-kaṭür^{u} -कटर्द् । संकुचितचर्मखण्डम्** f. a dried-up, shrivelled, sheepskin, etc.; a piece of such. **-rangur -रंगुर् । चर्मरञ्जकः** m. (f. **-rang^{u}r^{u} -रंगुर्द्**), a dyer of sheepskin, etc.; the f. is a woman who lives by this trade. **—shun^{u}ñ^{u} —छुनंञू । भिक्षवृत्तिः** f.inf. to take to begging (usually of a respectable person, who throws off his shame and takes to this practice). **—wālüñ^{u} —वालंञू । चर्मोत्कर्तनम्** f.inf. to skin or flay a sheep, goat, deer, etc.; to flay a man alive (H. viii, 6). **-wālay -वालय् । चर्मोत्कर्तनवृत्तिः** f. the profession or trade of skinning sheep, etc.; the work of a flayer, in scraping, etc., the skins.

basti 1 and **2 बस्ति**, see **basta 1** and **2.**

bastī बस्ती । निवसनम् f., i.q. **bàs^{i}tī,** q.v.

basatō बसतो in **—anun —अनुन् । अतिखिन्नीकरणम्** m.inf. to distress or worry a person by insisting on his accomplishing some difficult or impossible task.

bàs^{i}tī बसिती or **bastī बस्ती । निवासक्षितिः** f. settling, settlement, taking up a fixed residence (in a new home); a settlement, village, a place where people live as a settled community (Siv. 1349). **—diñ^{u} —दिञू । गार्हस्थ्योद्धारः** f.inf. to cause a person to raise or set up a family by taking a wife, setting up house, or (when childless) by adopting a son. **—karüñ^{u} —करंञू । स्थैर्येण गार्हस्थ्यअयणम्** f.inf. to definitely set up house, to adopt a settled life, to range oneself (of one who has hitherto led an unsettled life). **—lag^{u}ñ^{u} —लगंञू । गार्हस्थ्योज्जीवनम्** f.inf. to set up a family, become a family man by taking a wife (of one long unmarried), or (of one who has given up the hope of progeny) to get a son at last.

bastih, see **basta 1** and cf. **basti** under **basta 2.**

bĕsāth ब्यसाथ بےساعت । **अनुचितमुहूर्तः** m. (sg. dat. **bĕsātas, ब्यसातस**), a wrong moment, an unlucky time, a time which according to the rules is not propitious for any action such as setting out on a journey, a marriage, or the like.

bōstān, būstān بوستان m. a flower-garden (Rām. 318). **bustān afrōz** بستان افروز m. *Amaranthus cruentus* (El.).

bastūr^{u} बस्तूर् । चर्ममयप्रसेवः m. a skin sack or bag for carrying paddy, etc., of the contents of about a *khār* (say 150 lb); (El. *bustúr*) the bag in which coolies or porters carry their supply of provisions.

bōsuv^{u} बाँसुव् । वंशमयः adj. (f. **bōsüv^{u} बांसंव्**), made of bamboo.

basāwun बसावुन् । निवासनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **basôw^{u} बसोव्**), to cause to dwell, to settle a person (esp. a newly married woman) in a new residence. **basôw^{u}-mot^{u} बसोव्-मत् । निवासितः** perf. part. (f. **basöw^{u}-müs^{u} बसाव्-मंस्**), one who is caused to settle; one who is compelled against his or her will to adopt a settled mode of life.

basawun^{u} बसवुन् । निवसन् m. (f. **basawüñ^{u} बसवंञ्**), one who inhabits (a house or the like), whether regularly or temporarily, a dweller (Śiv. 737, 817, 1152, 1188, 1324, 1846).

bāsawun^{u} बासवुन् । भासमानः m. (f. **bāsawüñ^{u} बासवंञ्**), that which is apparent, manifest (Śiv. 104, 512, 1325, 1525); just visible (of something hitherto invisible, but now apparent to the intellect or to the sight, by considering closely or looking keenly).

basawañ बसवञ् । निवसनवेतनम् f. payment for residence, the rent of a house.

basöy^{i} बसॉयि f. the act of dwelling, habitation, used in the following. **—karüñ^{u} —करंञ् । तात्पर्येण सहवासवृत्तिः** f.inf. to settle of one's own free will, or to take up one's habitation, amongst strange folk (e.g. a newly married woman). **—karawun^{u} —करवुन् । सहवासं श्रयन्** m. (f. **karawüñ^{u} करवंञ्**), one who takes to a settled life amongst people (usually amongst strangers), after leading an unsettled life.

bāsyō-mot^{u} 2 वास्यो-मंतु । पर्युषितीभूतः adj. (f. **bāsyō-müs^{u} वास्ये-मंञ्**) (for **bāsyō-mot^{u} 1**, see under **bāsun**), stale, not fresh (of food or news).

bisyun^{u} बिसिन् m. (abl. **bisini बिसिनि**), a finger-ring (K.Pr 93).

bē-siyāsath بے سیاست adj. e.g. without management, with no conduct of affairs, ungoverned (of a country, K.Pr. 216).

bĕsöz^{u} ब्यसॉज़्, see **bĕsôd^{u}**.

baṭ بٹ m. a frequent termination of Musalmān proper names in Kashmīr, as in Tāz Baṭ, etc. It probably indicates that its owner belongs to a family originally Hindū (El., K.Pr. 13). Cf. **baṭa.**

bāt بات, i.q. **bāth 1**, q.v.

bata बत । भक्तम् m. boiled rice (K.Pr. 26, 27, 226; Śiv. 45); food (K.Pr. 59, 94, 124, 137, 145, 163, 253; W. 135, 149); diet, a meal (K.Pr. 41, 114, 159); pl. kinds of food (K.Pr. 29, abl. **batav** for **batau**; 139, **batani** for **batan^{u}y**, pl. dat. with emph. *y*); **dayĕ-bata,** God's food, the sacramental food eaten together by a bride and bridegroom; see **day** (Śiv. 1202, 1223). **-bab -बब् । अन्नदातापिता** m. a father who provides food, one who acts in the capacity of a father by supporting and supplying food to anyone. **-bod^{u} -बंदु । भोजनदानोदारः** adj. (f. **-büḍ^{u} -बंडु**, sg. dat. **-bajĕ -बज्य**), one who has achieved greatness by liberality in giving of food to people in general; famed for lavish generosity in distributing food. **—bög^{a}run —बांग्दन्** m.inf. to divide out cooked rice, to give helpings of food; met. to allot good fortune or prosperity to people in general, so much to each (of the Deity) (Śiv. 1510). **-bagav -बगव् । असङ्गभोजी** m. a food-glutton, one who is always desirous of frequent meals and nothing else. **-bajĕr -बज्यर् । भोजनदानौदार्यम्** m. a great reputation depending on lavishness in the distribution of food. **-böj^{a}ran -बांज़्रन् । भक्तविभाजना** f. the division or helping of rice and other food at a dinner. **-bŏk^{u} -बुंकु । भक्तमुष्टिकरः** m. a handful of cooked rice, as much as can be taken in the palm with the fingers extended; met. any small amount of cooked rice. **-bāna -बान** m. a dish for cooked food, a plate (W. 111). **-brôr^{u} -ब्रोद् । भक्तमयी देवप्रतिमा** m. an image of a god made of cooked rice mixed with clarified butter, milk, etc. These are worshipped at the *śrāddha* ceremony by Brāhmaṇs of the Tāntrik order. The image may be really a rough representation, or may be a simple ball of rice, etc. **-börav -बारव् । बह्वन्नभुक्** e.g. a rice-demon, one who is accustomed to gorge himself with food. **-bôs^{u} -बोसु । भक्तपूर्णोदरम्** m. a rice-belly, the stomach full of cooked rice just eaten. **-bata -बत । दुर्भिक्षम्** m. "rice, rice!"; hence, famine, general inability to obtain food; starvation, inability of a single person to obtain food (K.Pr. 26). **-bata lagun -बत लगुन् । अन्नाभावान्निदुःखम्** m.inf. famine or starvation to occur. **-bath karüñ^{u} -बथ् करंञ् । वह्वन्नप्रदानवृत्तिः** f.inf. to be employed in preparing and distributing food at a banquet. **-böṭ^{u} -बांटु । एकोपयोगिभक्तम्** m. enough cooked rice for one person, a helping or portion of cooked rice. **-dab -दब् । गाढनिद्रावसरः** m. 'rice-flop'; a heavy sleep immediately after the evening meal, when the digestion is only commencing. **-daban -दबन्** adv. at bedtime (Gr.Gr. 157). **-dôd^{u} -दोदु । आजीवचिन्ता** m. 'food-pain', anxiety as to subsistence, the anxiety of labour for a livelihood. **-dag -दग् । आजीवायासः** m. 'food-smarting', id. (K.Pr. 26). **-dŏgul^{u} -दगुलु । भक्तगुलिका** m. a ball of cooked rice. **-dāta -दात । अन्नदाता** e.g. (**-dāta-bāy -दात-बाय्**, his wife), one who provides food, a provider of subsistence; (of God) 'the Provider'. **—dyun^{u} —द्युन्** m.inf. to feed (tr.) (El.). **-grās -ग्रास् । भक्तग्रासः** m. a gobbet of rice, the ball of rice in the hands which is put into the mouth at one time; an amount of rice equal to such a mouthful. **-gāsh -गाश् । अन्नसुभिक्षम्** m. 'rice-brilliancy', abundance or cheapness of food. **-khan gāshān^{i} -खन् गाशॅनि । अतिबुभुक्षोद्भवः** m. pl. inf. 'food-pits to happen'; extreme hunger (due to long-continued want of food) to occur. **-khĕv -ख्यव्** m. dinner (L. 459, *battakheu*). **-khĕwawañ -ख्यवञ् । भोजनसुदायः** f. 'wages for eating food'; a present given by a bride's relations to her husband's people on the occasion of

her first meal in her husband's house. **—khyon**^{u} **—ख्यॅन्** m.inf. to take food, to eat something (K.Pr. 5, 237). **—khyāwun —ख्यावुन् । संबन्धिभिमन्त्रणभोजनम्** m.inf. to give food to eat; esp. (of the parents of a bride to the parents of the bridegroom, or vice versa) to give a feast or dinner-party on the occasion of some festival. **-khyāwañ -ख्यावञ् । भोजनसुदायः** f., i.q. **-khĕwawañ,** ab. **-kāl -काल् । एकवारिकभक्तम्** m. cooked rice sufficient for a single meal. **-kul**^{u} **-कुल् । भक्तोपार्जकः** m. 'the rice-tree', the bread-winner of a household. **-kan -कन् । भक्तगुलिका** m. a very small ball of cooked rice, smaller even than a mouthful; a very little cooked rice. **-krakh -क्रख् । भक्तार्थकोलाहलः** f. (sg. dat. **-kraki -क्रकि**), 'rice noise,' the outcry raised by a mob of people assembled at a feast when there is not enough food to go round, when there is confusion in the service, or other similar cause. **-lŏkh**^{a}**r -ल्वख्र् । भक्तमहत्पिण्डम्** f. a solid mass of cooked rice in a dish, a rice-shape (K.Pr. 27). **-langár**^{i} **-लंगॅरि । बहुलभक्तम्** f. a pile of cooked rice ready for a large number of eaters. **-lūr**^{ü} **-लूर् । आजीवाभावः** f. 'food-cudgel', want of livelihood, inability to support oneself. **-lūr**^{ü} **diñ**^{ü} **-लूर् दिञ् । वृत्तिविघातः** f.inf. to injure or destroy a person's means of livelihood. **-lūr**^{ü} **lagüñ**^{ü} **-लूर् लगॅञ् । वृत्तिविघातापत्तिः** f.inf. a person's means of livelihood to be destroyed. **-mar -मर्** m. a storehouse for food, a rice store (K.Pr. 240). **-mĕṭ**^{u} **-म्यॅट् । भक्तमुष्टिः** f. a fistful of cooked rice; a genl. term for a small amount of the same. **-mŏyā -म्वया** f. a little boiled rice, a small amount of boiled rice (Gr.Gr. 165). **-myond**^{u} **-म्यॅण्ड् । भक्तग्रासः** m. a mouthful of cooked rice, as much as is taken into the mouth at one time; a genl. term for a small amount of the same. **-nĕnd -न्यन्द् । भक्तपूर्णपात्रम्** f. a plate piled up with cooked rice for one person's eating. **-nĕng -न्यंग् । ऐकवारिकभक्तभोजनम्** f. a large pile of rice prepared for a man's single daily dinner, the night-meal, dinner. **-nĕngan -न्यंगन्** adv. at dinner-time, at the time of the night-meal, while at dinner (Gr.Gr. 157). **-phol**^{u} **-फॅल्** or **-pholwā -फॅल्वा** (Gr.Gr. 164) **। भक्तैकफलम्** m. a single grain of cooked rice; met. a very small amount of the same (K.Pr. 4). **-phāl**^{i}**-pŏth**^{a}**r -फालि-पॉथ्र् । निःसारव्यवहारः** m. rice-grains-conduct; interested love, pretence of love for interested motives, pot-love, cupboard-love. **-pāṭh -पाठ् । अन्नार्थस्वाध्यायचर्या** m. (sg. dat. **-pāṭhas -पाठस्**), recitation of charms or prayers for food, either for people generally or for some particular person. **-rôy**^{u} **-रोयु । अन्नराजः** m. King Food, a term applied honorifically on seeing some great pile of grain or a plenteous crop in the field. **-sôw**^{u} **-सोवु । संभृतान्नः** adj. (f. **-söw**^{u} **-सॉवू**), rich or well supplied with grain and other similar food, one whose barns are well filled. **-sāvĕr -साव्र् । अन्नसंभृतत्वम्** m. the condition of one whose barns are well filled, easy circumstances, opulence. **-sāway -सावय् । अन्नसौख्यम्** f. food luxuriance, plenteousness of crops, the condition of a land flowing with milk and honey, cheapness of food. **-ṭīr**^{ü} **-टीर् । भक्तपिण्डम्** f. a mass of congealed cooked rice, a rice-shape. **-wôl**^{u} **-वोलु । अन्नसमृद्धः** adj. (f. **-wājĕñ -वाज्यञ्**), one who possesses much cooked rice or food (El.), one who is well-to-do; one who is accustomed to distribute food in charity or to give free dinners (K.Pr. 62). **-wata -वत** m. a jingling repetition of **bata,** cooked rice, etc.; cooked rice and other similar articles of food, cooked rice and its usual accompaniments (Gr.Gr. 95). **-wāv -वाव् । अन्नदारिद्र्यम्** m. rice-wind; poverty so great that food is wanting, destitution, indigence. **-wāv pyon**^{u} **-वाव् प्यॅनु । भरणदुर्गत्वापातः** m.inf. poverty to fall; the destitution by the death, etc., of the breadwinner of a family to happen.

bāt^{i} **yun**^{u} **बॅति यिनु । बहुन्नसमृद्धा प्रमत्तीभवनम्** m.inf. to become arrogant on obtaining, without working for it, a great supply of food or wealth.

batas pyon^{u} **बतस् प्यॅनु । बन्धान्नरणभोगः, अन्नाधार्थी अधीनता** m.inf. to fall for food; to fall upon someone for support, as when a family's breadwinner dies and the members of the family throw themselves upon someone else for their support. **—rōzun —रोज़ुन् । निरुद्धभोजनीभवनम्** m.inf. to wait for food; to have one's food stopped, to be deprived of one's dinner (as is done in schools as a punishment for a naughty boy). **—thawun —थवुन् । भोजननिरोधः** m.inf. to stop a naughty child's food as a punishment, to give him no dinner.

baṭa बट । ब्राह्मणः, आर्यः m. (f. **baṭañ बटञ्** or **baṭiñ बटिञ्** q.v.), a brāhman, a Kāshmīrī Hindū (all of whom are brāhmans), a Kāshmīrī Paṇḍit (K.Pr. 26–8, 72, 116, 139, 147, W. 123, L. 456), the brāhman caste. According to El., s.v., the Hindūs of Kashmīr are divided into (1) Brāhman Hindūs, whose only work is to perform the Hindū worship. In short they are exclusively priestly, and number about 500 houses. (2) The Jōtish Hindūs, who study the stars for the purpose of predicting future events. They number from 100 to 150 houses. (3) The Kārkun Hindūs, who are writers, merchants, and farmers, but never soldiers. Relatively, this is a very numerous class. **-bāy -बाय् । ब्राह्मणस्त्री** f. a brāhman's wife

(Gr.Gr. 34). A woman of the brāhmaṇ caste is **baṭañ** (Gr.Gr. 38), q.v. **-bôyᵘ -बोयु । सजातीयब्राह्मण:** m. a brāhmaṇ brother, a brāhmaṇ caste-fellow; a brāhmaṇ of the same rank or degree, who can eat and drink with another brāhmaṇ, with whom he is compared. **-cŏbur -चुबुर् । युवमूर्खब्राह्मण:** m. (sg. dat. **-cŏbaras -चुबरस्**), a young brāhmaṇ, able-bodied but uneducated. **-dāy -दाय् । ब्राह्मणदासी** f. the servant-girl of a brāhmaṇ (usually of some lower degree in caste). **-gān -गान । दुर्वृत्तब्राह्मण:** m. a brāhmaṇ who lives on the proceeds of his wife's adultery (K.Pr. 107); a term of abuse not necessarily implying the truth of the accusation. **-hörᵘ -हॉर्ु । पक्षिविशेष:** f. a sort of bird, a kind of yellow-coloured **hörᵘ** (*śārikā*, or *maināˊ*); also the name of a kind of vulture. **-kūrᵘ -कूर्ु । ब्राह्मणकन्या** f. (sg. dat. **-kōrĕ -कोर्ये**), an unmarried girl or virgin of the brāhmaṇ caste (cf. Gr.Gr. 73). **-krüñᵘ -क्रुञ्ु । ओषधिलताविशेष:** f. N. of a certain wild herbaceous medicinal plant, described as low-growing, with long fine leaves from which a medicine is decocted. **-koṭᵘ -कॉटु । ब्राह्मणबालक:** m. a boy of the brāhmaṇ caste; a brahmaṇ's son, a real son of a brāhmaṇ, i.e. a good brāhmaṇ (Gr.Gr. 132). **-mahanyuvᵘ -महन्यु । दासब्राह्मण:** m. a brāhmaṇ-man, a menial brāhmaṇ who lives by acting as a cook or in other similar menial service; cf. **baṭañ**. **-mahanivⁱ-koṭᵘ -महन्यि-कॉटु । दासब्राह्मणपुत्र:** m. (f. **-küṭᵘ -कॉटू**, sg. dat. **-kacĕ -कच्य**), the son (f. daughter) of such a menial brāhmaṇ. **-mahanivⁱ-kaṭh -महन्यि-कठ् । दासब्राह्मणनिन्द्यपुत्र:** m. (sg. dat. **-kaṭas -कटस्**), the son of a menial brāhmaṇ, used only contemptuously. **-mahanivⁱ-kār -महन्यि-कार् । ब्राह्मणकर्तृकपाचकत्वादि-सेवाकर्म** m. the menial work done by a menial brāhmaṇ. **-mahanivī -महन्यी । दासब्राह्मणवृत्ति:** f. the profession or condition of a menial brāhmaṇ. **-mahanivⁱgi -महन्यिगी । दासब्राह्मणवृत्ति:** f. the profession, condition, or means of livelihood of a menial brāhmaṇ. **-morᵘ -मर्ु । ब्राह्मणशरीरम** m. a brāhmaṇ's body (to be protected and kept free from defilement by obeying rules of conduct). **-nĕcyuvᵘ -न्यचियु । ब्राह्मणपुत्र:** m. a brāhmaṇ's son, generally employed in a complimentary sense of an intelligent youth. **-pöṭhⁱ -पॉठि । ब्राह्मणरीत्या** adv. like a brāhmaṇ, in the manner employed by brāhmaṇs, according to rule (of conduct, giving gifts, or the like). **-shürᵘ -क्षुर्ु । ओषधिविशेष:** m. N. of a certain medicinal plant, described as having small spiny leaves which creep along the ground.

bāṭa in **bāṭa-wăgūn**, see **bŏṭa-wăgun** under **bŏṭa**.

bàtⁱ बत्ति f. a light, a candle (Gr.M.).

bīṭ, see **bīṭhᵘ**.

bŏṭa बुट । औत्तरापथिकमनुष्य: m. (f. **bŏṭiñ बुटिञ्, buṭiñ 1 बुटिञ्** qq.v., or **bŏṭa-bāy बुट-बाय्**, see bel, Gr.Gr. 38), a man of Tibet, a Tibetan; usually a man of Western Tibet or Ladāk, a Ladākī (see El., s.v. *túl* and *tulakul*). **-babᵘrᵘ -बब्रुर्ु । लताविशेष:** f. Ladākī basil, N. of a certain medicinal plant, dark-coloured, with smooth scented leaves. **-bāy -बाय । औत्तरापथिकमनुष्यस्त्री** f. a Ladākī woman, a Ladākin, i.q. **bŏṭiñ**, q.v. (cf. Gr.Gr. 38). **-dàturᵘ -दतुर्ु । लताविशेष:** m. Ladākī *Datura*, N. of a certain plant; also of its intoxicating seeds, flowers, and leaves. **-jath** (? spelling), m. a certain medicinal plant used as a stomachic (L. 76). **-khŏbᵘ -खुबु । शिरस्त्रविशेष:** m. a Ladāk hat, the woollen-lined hat worn by Ladākīs. **-khôlᵘ -खोलु । फलसारविशेष:** m. the kernel of a kind of plum (? = the Hindī *Bhōṭiyā Badām*, *Prunus communis*) imported from Ladāk. **-khorᵘ -खर्ु । सारसतृणविशेष:** m. a kind of round-leafed grass growing in lakes, and used as fodder **-malikh -मलिख्** m. (sg. voc. **-malika -मलिक**), Mr. Simpleton. The Ladākīs are easily outwitted by the sharp Kāshmīris. Malik is used as a title of respect or flattery (K.Pr. 191). **-phamb -फम्ब् । ऊर्णाविशेष:** m. the cleaned wool of the Ladākī goat. The wool is bought by women who take it home and clean it, the coarse and coloured wool being separated from the white fine wool (**kilⁱ-phamb**). The latter is employed in the manufacture of shawls and *pashmīna*; cf. El, s.v. *kil-phamb*. **-poṭᵘ -पॉटु । पटविशेष:** m. a soft coarsely-woven cloth of goat's wool imported from Ladāk. **-sŏy -स्वय् । कण्टकिलताविशेष:** f. a kind of nettle (*Urtica*) imported from Ladāk and employed as a stomachic and diuretic medicine. **-tᵃl -त्ल् । फलविशेष:** m. a kind of mulberry fruit imported from Ladāk. **-ṭᵃdar -ट्दर् । ऊर्णपटविशेष:** f. a large soft shawl of goat's wool imported from Ladāk. **-ṭᵃnunᵘ -ट्नुनु । फलविशेष:** m. a luscious kind of peach imported from Ladāk. **-ṭᵃr -ट्र् । फलविशेष:** f. a kind of apricot imported from Ladāk, but also grown in Kashmīr; cf. El., s.v. *tséra*. **-wāgun -वॉगुन्** m. a tomato eaten in Kashmīr by Musalmāns but not by Hindus (El., who spells *-wāngun* and also *bāṭa-wāngūn*). **-wôñᵘ -वोञ्ु । औत्तरापथिकद्रव्यवणिक्** m. (f. **-wāñĕñ -वाञ्य्**, his wife), a Ladāk merchant who imports shawl-wool, grapes, cotton, medicaments, precious stones, etc, from Ladāk. There is a brisk trade between Kashmīr and Ladāk. **-vīr -वीर् । वेतसवृक्षविशेष:** f. a kind of willow, *Salix* sp. (its bitter leaves used as a cooling remedy in fever and as a local

application for the feet, L. 76). According to El., s.v. *cir*, two varieties of willow grow in the valley, the musk willow (**mushka-vīr**) and the Ladākī willow (**bŏṭa-vīr**).

bōṭa बोट m. sg. nom. with suff. of indef. art. **bōṭāh बोटाह्**), a boat (corruption of English word). **agna-bōṭāh अग्न-बोटाह्**, a fire-boat, a steamboat (Śiv. 1831).

bŏ-ti ब्रुति, I also, see **bŏh.**

bŏṭⁱ बोटि । पात्रविशेषः f. a kind of large vessel of the shape of a washing-basin and made of bell-metal, employed both for cooking and for eating; a washing-basin (El.).

but, see **boṭhᵘ 2, buth**, and **buthᵘ 2.**

būta 1 बूत । चित्रितपुष्पम् m. a flower or sprig worked on cloth or painted on paper. **-dār -दार्** adj. e.g. flowered, sprigged (of shawls or cloth) (L. 375).

būta 2 बूत, see **būth 1** and **2.**

bē-tāb بےتاب adj. e.g. faint, powerless (YZ. 84); agitated, uneasy, restless, impatient (Rām. 372, 646, 776, 1164).

batᵃc बत्च् or **batᵘcᵘ बत्चु**, see **batukᵘ.**

baṭh 1 बठ f. (sg. dat. **baṭi बटि**), a sec. suff. used in the word **böjⁱbaṭh** (see **bôjᵘ**), commensality or partnership (Gr.Gr. 145).

baṭh 2, see **büṭhᵘ 2.**

bāth 1 बाथ f. (sg. dat. **bāti बाति**), a word, speech, language (YZ. 382); talk, gossip, report, discourse, news, tale, story, account (Rām. 659); thing, affair, matter, business, concern. **katha-bāta कथ-बात**, f.pl. conversation (Gr.M.).

bāth 2 बाथ । उपायः f. (sg. dat. **bāti बाति**), a scheme, plan, means, expedient, device, esp. for the performance of some difficult task (Rām. 471, 836).

bāti anun बाति अनुन् । ज्ञापनम् m.inf. to point out, show; to explain, make comprehensible. **—khasun —खसुन् । दृष्टिचित्तविषयीभवनम्** m.inf. to become clearly manifest to the sight or intellect; (of a wished-for object) to come into sight, to become as one desires. **—khotᵘ-motᵘ —खंतु-मंतु । दृष्टिचित्तवृत्तावारूढः** adj. (f. **—khüṭᵘ-müṭᵘ —खंचु-मंचु**), become clearly manifest to the sight or intellect; become or turned out as one desires. **—yunᵘ —यिनु । दृष्टिचित्तविषयीभवनम्** m.inf., i.q. **—khasun.**

bāṭh 1 बाठ । रोदनकोलाहलः m. (sg. dat. **bāṭas बाटस्**), the noise of crying, esp. the howling or yelling of a beaten or angry child, or the noisy crying of a woman. **-baṭil -बटिल् । बहुलरुदितम्** f. id., esp. when excessive. **-baṭil lagüñᵘ -बटिल् लागंचू । रुदितकोलाहलप्रवर्तनम्** f.inf. to start making the noise of crying, esp. of a number of grief-stricken or angry people. **—lāgun —लागुन् । रुदितासक्तिः** m.inf. to commence yelling and weeping (of a beaten child or an angry woman). **—wahārun —वहारुन् । रुदितकोलाहलप्रवृत्तिः** m.inf. to commence weeping and yelling like a beaten child or angry woman, of one who is not actually beaten or angry.

bāṭh 2 बाठ । काष्टसमूहः m. (sg. dat. **bāṭhas बाठस्**), a thicket (of brambles or the like). Cf. **böṭhᵘ.**

bāṭh 3 बाठ । वैतालिकः m. (sg. dat. **bāṭhas बाठस्**), the panegyrist of a king, whose duty it is to proclaim the hour of the day, his master's titles, etc., a herald.

bāṭha-bāy बाठ-बाय । वैतालिकी f. a female panegyrist, as ab.; the wife of a panegyrist.

baṭha बठ । भुग्नता m. the condition of being crooked or bent; the condition of being dented (of some metal or wooden article distorted by a blow or the like); crookedness, distortion; met. of a man's nature. **—abun —अबुन् । कौटिल्यापत्तिः** m.inf. distortion to enter, distortion to occur, either lit. or fig. of character, health, or the like; breakage to occur. **—drāv —द्राव् । विगतकौटिल्यः** adj. (f. **—drāyĕ —द्राय**), that which was distorted and has become straight, straightened out, lit. and fig. as ab. **—kaḍun —कडुन् । कौटिल्यापहरणम्** m.inf. to take out distortion, to straighten out something which has been distorted, lit. and fig. as ab. **—nērun —नेरुन् । कौटिल्यापगमः** m.inf. distortion to go forth, straightening out to occur, lit. and fig.; (of something puzzling or intricate) to be made plain and clear. **—tānun —तानुन् । कौटिल्यापादनम्** m.inf. to cause distortion to enter; to distort, make crooked.

baith بیت m. a couplet, distich, verse (in poetry); poetry. **baita-böziⁱ बैत-बाज़ि** بیت بازی **। श्लोकोक्ति-प्रत्युक्तिपणः** f. an exercise or game in schools, etc., in which one person recites a verse, and his opponent must immediately recite another verse commencing with the last syllable of the verse last recited. The first person must then recite another verse, commencing with the last syllable of the second verse, and so on till one fails and the other is declared conqueror. The game thus somewhat resembles our 'capping verses'.

beth m **beth-muru** (? spelling), rice land requiring a fallow (L. 336). Cf. **bīṭhᵘ.**

bēṭh 1 बेठ् m. (sg. dat. **bēṭhas बेठस्**), sitting, delay. **- lagun —लगुन् । विलम्बयोगः** m.inf. delay, slowness in accomplishing something which should be finished quickly.

biṭh बिठ् or **biṭhᵘ बिठु । सभा** f. (sg. dat. **bichĕ बिछ**), a session, assembly, meeting, concourse (El., Gr.Gr. 134), esp. of persons assembled for some unlawful purpose,

such as gambling, drinking, or the like. —**lāgüñᵘ** —लागंञू । समाजाश्रयणम् f.inf. to set going, bring together, a meeting of gamblers, drinkers, or the like. —**wahārüñᵘ** —वहारंञू । समाजप्रसारणम् f.inf. to spread out such a meeting, i.e. to make arrangements or prepare the necessary materials for a meeting of gamblers, drinkers, or the like.

bīth बीथ् । गर्तविशेषः (sg. dat. **bīṭᵘ** बीटू), the hole in the ground used in the game of tipcat. The 'cat', instead of being tapered at each end, is a straight peg, sloping with one end in the hole; the other projecting end is then struck with the stick.

bīṭhⁱ बीठि, see **běhun.**

bīṭhᵘ बीठू । अप्रहता f. (fem. of **byūṭhᵘ**, seated; see **běhun** and cf. K.Pr. 158, *but*); (of land) long uncultivated, untilled, lying fallow (El. *bīṭ-zamīn*); (of a woman, cow, etc.) one who does not bear children owing to some stricture or malformation. Cf. **beth.**

bīṭhᵘ-müṭᵘ बीठू-मंञू, see **byūṭhᵘ-motᵘ**, under **běhun** or **bihun.**

bōṭh बॉठ्, i.q. **brōṭh**, q.v. L. 460 spells this word *bont*, and W. 97 *bonth* or *bront*, cf. ib. *bontakana*.

boṭhᵘ 1 बंठु । उन्नतभूभागः, कूलम् m. high ground, a bank, embankment (dat. pl. **baṭhěn**, K.Pr. 192); the bank of a river (K.Pr. 63, Siv. 1755, Rām. 625, etc.); the bank round a garden, etc.; the high waste ground near the foot of a mountain. **sudara-boṭhᵘ**, the seashore (Gr.M.). Cf. **büṭhᵘ 1.** —**khārun** —खारुन् । पृथक्करणम् m.inf. to lift up on to the bank from the stream of a river or from a boat, to land anything (Siv. 1023, 1840); to put to one side, i.e. in any action or business to put aside someone who is connected with it as helper or promoter. This is the active form of the following. —**khasun** —खसुन् । निराग्रीभवनम्, कूलारोहणम् m.inf. to be lifted up on to the bank, to be put ashore from the water or from a boat, to be landed (K.Pr. 121); to be put to one side, i.e. when engaged in any action or business and on the point of success, to be disappointed by finding oneself dissociated from it by some impediment or opposition. —**thawun** —थवुन् । पृथक्स्थापनम्, उपकूलीकरणम् m.inf. to put to the shore, to bring to the bank (of something floating on a river, etc.); to set apart, put apart from others. **-tal** -तल । गूढम् adv. under the bank; hence, secretly, privately, u.w.vbs. of giving, speaking, assaulting, or the like.

baṭhi-baṭhi बठि-बठि adv. along the bank (of a river or field); on every bank (Siv. 1681). —**khārun** —खारुन् । औचित्यापादनम् m.inf. to make proper or fit for use (of some an. or inan. obj. originally unfit for use or in confusion and made useful by teaching, arrangement, purification, etc.). —**khasun** —खसुन् । औचित्यापत्तिः m.inf. to become fit for use, as ab. —**lagun** —लगुन् । उचितीभावः, योग्यीभवनम् m.inf. id., to be, or become, naturally fit for use, as ab. —**logᵘmotᵘ** —लगुमतु । अवस्थितीभूतः adj. (f. —**lüjᵘ-müṭᵘ** —लंञूमचू), made useful, put to a proper use, esp. of something previously useless or in confusion. —**lāgun** —लागुन् । औचित्यापादनम् m.inf. to bring to shore, to lay along shore (of a boat or something floating in a stream); to make useful by education, by strengthening, or putting in good order, etc.; to put to a suitable use, to employ in a suitable manner. —**rōzun** —रोज़ुन् । उपेक्षणम् m.inf. to remain on the bank, to have one's habitat on a river bank or seashore; to disregard, keep aloof from any action or business (even when one has connexion with it). —**thawun** —थवुन् । कूले न्यसनम् m.inf. to bring to the bank, to lay (a boat) alongside the shore; to put to one side, to disregard an instructor in or promoter of any work by acting independently.

boṭhᵘ 2 बंठु । करीषसमुदायः m. a heap of dried cow-dung used for fuel (L. 460, *but*). —**wahārun** —वहारुन् । गोमयप्रसारणम् m.inf. to spread out cow-dung to dry in order to convert it into fuel.

baṭhⁱ-güjᵘ बंठि-गंञू । करीषपूर्णा चुल्लिः f. a fire-place full of cow-dung fuel; sufficient cow-dung fuel to fill a fire-place. **-kādurᵘ** -कॉदुर् । धूम्रवृत्तिः m. (f. **-kādurěñ** -कॉदुर्यञ्), a baker of cow-dung; hence, a man or (f.) a woman who follows a filthy employment, or an employment resulting in wearing filthy clothes, etc. **-lŏbur** -ल्वुर् । करीषः m. a single cake of dried cow-dung. **-nār** -नार । करीषाग्निः m. fire proceeding from dried cow-dung, a fire of this material; a spark of burning cow-dung. **-pholᵘ** -फ़ोल् । करीषसमूहः m. a heap of cow-dung fuel, esp. a small one (Gr.Gr. 164). **-tīl** -तील । करीषतैलम् m. oil of cow-dung fuel; the oil which condenses from the vapour of burning cow-dung fuel and is used as a remedial application in skin diseases, sores, etc. **-tyŏngul** -त्युंगुल् । करीषस्फुलिङ्गः m. (sg. dat. **-tyŏngalas** -त्युंगलस्), a spark of burning cow-dung fuel; a mere spark, a hardly apparent burning spot in cow-dung fuel. **-tᵃñ** -च्न् । करीषाङ्गारः f. cow-dung charcoal; cow-dung fuel slightly burnt and then extinguished. **-yôrᵘ** -योर् । मूढवृत्तिः m. (f. **-yārěñ** -यार्यञ्), a cow-dung-fuel fellow, a stupid man or (f.) woman, one unable to tell or to understand the object of any course of action or who acts without consideration of preceding conditions or of consequences in the ordinary acts of life.

bŏṭhᵘ बाठू । काष्ठशाखा f. (sg. dat. **bāchĕ बाछ**), a single long thin dried branch or twig of a tree or creeper, esp. of a willow cut off in pollarding. Cf. **bāṭh 2.**

bāchĕ बाछ । वृक्षशाखासमूहः f.pl. twigs, esp. the bundles of leafed willow branches and twigs stored for winter fodder in the forks of tree-trunks; see bel. These stores are typical features of the landscape of the country. **-gyoḍᵘ -ग्यंडु । ग्रथितशाखासङ्भारः** m. a bunch of branches; a large mass of leafed tree branches cut in the autumn, tied together by a rope, and stored in the fork of a tree-trunk for use as required for fodder. **—karanĕ —करंन । शाखाविच्छेदः** f. pl. inf., lit. to make (i.e. cut) branches; (of willows and the like) to pollard or cut off in the autumn of every second year the young withes or osier-twigs that shoot thickly in the spring from old lopping wounds. The smaller twigs and leaves are stored as above and used as fodder for sheep and goats during the winter. The larger are cut up and sold in the bazaar for firewood. **-lôwᵘ -लोवु । ग्रथितशाखापुली** m. a branch-sheaf, a bundle of slender soft twigs cut from trees in the autumn as fodder for cattle.

buth بت m. (sg. dat. **butas** بتس), an idol, image, statue (YZ. 198; L. 177, *but*). **but(h)-shikan** بت شکن m. an image-breaker, an iconoclast (L. 166).

būth 1 बूथ । भूतः m. (sg. dat. **būtas बूतस**; pl. dat. **būtan बूतन्**, Gr.Gr. 51), a kind of malignant spirit (believed to haunt deserts, deserted houses, burning *ghāts*, graveyards, cross-roads, trees, etc.), a ghost, goblin, demon (Śiv. 12). **—asun —अछुन् । भूतावेशः** m.inf. a devil to enter, i.e. a malignant spirit to enter a corpse and vivify it, or to take possession of a living person so as to render him insane or maniacal. **—lagun —लगुन् । रोषोद्भवः** m.inf. a demon to possess a person; a fit of passion to arise, e.g. in consequence of the parent of a child, a near relation, or husband not granting a wished-for treat. **—shunun —शुनुन । रोषोत्पादनम्** m.inf. to raise a devil; to put some one, esp. a woman or a child, into a rage by opposing their wishes.

būta-bal बूत-बल m. 1 (**भूतबलिः**), a propitiatory oblation made to evil spirits; 2 (**भूतबलम्**), supernatural power obtained through the help of a malignant demon; 3 (**भूताश्रयस्थानम्**), a place haunted by a malignant spirit. **-grakh -ग्रख् । बहुलोत्पत्तिः** f. (sg. dat. **-graki -ग्रकि**), devil's ebullition; hence, the birth or production of anything animate or inanimate in excessively luxuriant quantities or swarms. **-grakh diñᵘ -ग्रख् दिञु । बहुलोत्पत्तिसंभवः** f.inf. great productiveness to take place or exist (as in the case of a numerous progeny, of crops, of wealth, etc.). **-grakh lagüñᵘ -ग्रख् लगंञु । बहुलोत्पत्तिसंभवः** f.inf. id. **-khᵘnᵘ -ख्नु । अनादरखेदः** f. devil's nose-mucus; the distress experienced by the disgrace of failing to accomplish a wished-for purpose. **-khᵘnᵘ gashüñᵘ ख्नु गछ़ञु । अवमाननलज्जोद्भवः** f.inf shame at such disgrace to occur. **-khᵘnᵘ karüñᵘ ख्नु करंञु । अवमाननम** f.inf. to cause such disgrace by refusing or withdrawing promised help or the like. **-kaṭh -कट । रोषशीलः** m. (sg. dat **-kaṭas -कटस्**), a devil's cub; one (especially a male child) of a very passionate temper, like one who is possessed of a demon. **-sĕd -स्यद । भूतसिद्धिः** f. (sg. dat. **-sĕzᵘ -स्यंज़ु**), rendering a demon subservient by some incantation or spell, and thereby acquiring magical powers. **-sôlᵘ -चुंलु । कोपप्रकृतिः** m. a devil's screen, i.e. one who is merely a screen in front of a devil; one who is of a sullen, morose nature, cross-grained, cantankerous, sulky. **-war -वर । अनायत्तप्रवृत्तिः** m. an uncontrolled nature, want of self-control, a fickle disposition. **-wash -वश । भूतवशीकारः** f. the making a demon subject to a person by incantation, spells, etc.

būṯh 2 बूथ m (sg. dat. **būtas बूतस**), ashes with which devotees of Śiva smear their bodies; used °, as in **amar-būth,** q.v.

buthᵘ 1 बुथु । भाग्यम m. a person's lot in life, fate (supposed to depend upon his actions in a former life). Cf. **bēchan-buthᵘ,** under **bēcha.**

buthᵘ 2 बुथु । मुखम m. (K.Pr. 82, 243, spells this *but*, but elsewhere *buth* or *buth* [*sic*]; L. 460 has *but*), the face, esp. the human face (K.Pr. 36, 38, 82, 84, 105, 160, 189; Śiv. 68, 128, 155; Rām. 258, etc.); the mouth (cf. **acholᵘ**); the front (of a house, etc.); the right side (of cloth, etc.); the front part, toe (of a shoe, etc.); (?) the tuck of a turban (L. 464, *but*); face, audacity, impudence (cf. **bēchan-buthᵘ** under **bēcha**); appearance, outward fashion; **gabi buthi,** a sheep in appearance (K.Pr. 63, W. 21). **—dyunᵘ —दिञु । पुरो भवनम** m.inf. to give face, come forward to undertake a task, esp. to assist some person who has to undertake the expense of a marriage or the like but has not the necessary means, by enabling him to undertake the responsibility. **—hāwun —हावुन् । भर्त्सनम्** m.inf. to show the face; hence, to scold, threaten, menace. **—karun —करुन । भर्त्सनव्यापारविष्कारः** m.inf. to make a mouth; to refuse a request with abusive words. **—ladun —लदुन् । कुत्सीभवनम** m.inf. to build a mouth; to show displeasure by twisting the features (esp. when one has suffered loss by another's action), to frown angrily. **—ladith bihun —लदिथ् बिहुन् ।**

दृष्टीभूय मौनस्थिति: m.inf. to sit frowning; to remain sullen and full of silent wrath at some action disapproved of. **—nahāwun** —नहावुन् । **भर्त्सनेनाहननम्** m.inf. to obliterate the face; to crush a person with abuse, esp. someone who is addressing the abuser. **—phirun** —फिरुन् । **प्रतिक्षेप:** m.inf. to turn the face, to give an insolent reply (e.g. a servant to his master, or a debtor to his creditor). **—payun** —पयुन् । **धार्ष्यवृत्ति:** m.inf. to make the face red-hot, to conduct oneself audaciously (in begging or the like). **—payĕnun** —पयनुन् । **धार्ष्यवृत्ति:** m.inf. id. **—rangun** —रंगुन्, **—ranganāwun** —रंगनावुन्, or **—rangawun** —रंगवुन् । **लाघवापत्ति:** m.inf. to colour the face; to become mean, insignificant (of a respectable person taking to mean employment, begging, etc.). **—samun** —समुन् । **निर्बलकर्तृकोत्साह:** m.inf. the face to become level; to show sudden courage (as of one who is weak, timid, or lazy, for once in a way addressing or making a request to an angry, illiberal, or very powerful person). **—tarith pyonᵘ** —तरिथ प्यनु । **निश्चेष्टतया निपात** m.inf. to fall to the ground and lie motionless with the limbs spread out (e.g. from illness, or as the result of an extreme effort). **—tsŏkᵃrāwun** —चुंकरावुन् m.inf. to make the face angry, to frown (El.)

buthⁱ-bodᵘ बुथि-बंडु । **विशालमुख:** adj. (f. **-büḍᵘ** -बंडु, sg. dat. **-bajĕ** -बज्य), having a large face or mouth; one who is talkative, eloquent, loquacious; one who has attained eminence by the accumulation of wealth or the gain of a reputation; one universally honoured. **-bākal** -बाकल । **निरन्तररुदितशील:** adj. e.g. one whose mouth is full of sobs; (of children) one who is continually crying, cause or no cause, a cry-baby. **-chaturᵘ** -छतुर । **सुन्दरमुख:** adj. (f. **-chatᵘrᵘ** -छतरू), pretty-faced (esp. of children). **-dag** -दग् । **धारासंपात:** f. the buffeting of a violent shower of rain in the face of a traveller. **-dār** -दार् । **मुख्य:** m. (f. **-darĕñ** -दार्यञ), one who is in front, a principal man in a village, a leader of society. **-dyār** -द्यार । **करविशेष:** m. face-money, N. of a poll-tax imposed upon Hindūs by the Pathān Governor, Muḥammad 'Aẓīm Khān (expelled A.D. 1819); see L. 197 ff. **-holᵘ** -हलु । **वक्रमुख:** adj. (f. **-hüjᵘ** -हंजू), crooked-faced (of a man); crooked-fronted (of a house); crooked-pointed (of shoe or the like). **-har** -हर् । **संमुखकलह:** f. wrangling or verbal quarrelling immediately on coming face to face (of two enemies meeting each other). **-khakhᵃr** -खंखर् । **गमागमखेद:** f. face-torture; hence, the pain or inconvenience caused to an old person or a cripple, etc., in uselessly going anywhere and returning, see **khakhᵃr.** **-khakhᵃr diñᵘ** -खंखर् दिञू । **गतिखेदापादनम्** f.inf. to cause such pain or inconvenience. **-khakhᵃr lagünᵘ** -खंखर् लगंजू । **गतिखेदापत्ति:** f.inf. to suffer such pain or inconvenience; to needlessly undergo the toil of going over a long and difficult road. **-khündᵘ** -खंडु । **दृढमुखम्** f. (sg. dat. **-khanjĕ** -खंज्य), steadiness of face; hence, the condition of one accustomed to endure another's abuse or insults. **-kinⁱ āmotᵘ** -किनि आमंतु । **गर्वप्रमादमुपगत:** adj. (f. **-āmüsᵘ** -आमंचू), madly arrogant, purse-proud, puffed up (of some mean person suddenly raised to power, wealth, or dignity); see **-kinⁱ yunᵘ** bel. **-kinⁱ anun** -किनि अनुन । **अतिगर्वापादनम** m.inf. to cause a person to be arrogant, etc., as ab. **-kinⁱ onᵘ-motᵘ** -किनि अंनु-मंतु । **गर्वप्रमादमापादित:** adj. (f. **—üñᵘ-müsᵘ** —अंजू-मंचु), one who is caused to be arrogant, etc., as ab. **-kinⁱ yunᵘ** -किनि यिनु । **अतिगर्वप्रमत्तीभवनम** m.inf. to become madly arrogant, to become puffed up, purse-proud (of a mean person suddenly raised to power, wealth, or dignity). **-lab** -लब् । **कपोल:** f. the cheek. **-lāgay** -लागय् । **विरोधोद्भव:** f. the occurrence of a quarrel or bad feeling, esp. between relations or friends. **-lāgay gaṭshünᵘ** -लागय् गट्शुन् । **अन्योन्यविरोधरोषोत्पत्ति:** f.inf. such quarrelling or ill-feeling to occur. **-lāgay karünᵘ** -लागय् करंजू । **विवादेन विरोधोद्भावनम** f.inf. to wilfully start a quarrel with one's relation or friend for one's private ends. **-nonᵘ** -नंनु । **नग्नमुख:, प्रकाशमुख:** adj. (f. **-nünᵘ** -नंञू), barefaced, e.g. when a child is sleeping with its face uncovered; (of a woman) barefaced, shameless, audacious; clean-faced, white-faced; (of cloth, rice-grain, etc.) clean and white externally; cf. **buthi-nonᵘ** bel. **-phĕshĕl** -फ्यशल् । **अप्रशस्तमुख:** m. (f. **-phĕshaḷ** -फ्यशल or **-phĕshil** -फ्यशिल्), unlucky-faced; a man, or other m. obj., whose face it is unlucky to see the first thing in the morning, immediately on rising from bed. The f. forms imply a woman, or other f. obj., possessing the same unpleasant character; cf. **phĕshil.** **-phyurᵘ** -फिरु । **उद्धत:** adj. (f. **-phirᵘ** -फिरू), face-turned, insolent, insubordinate, rude, ill-behaved, answering-back (of a servant to his master, a child to his parent, a pupil to his teacher). **-püjᵘ** -पंजू । **स्थूलविकरालमुखम** f. a big basket of a face; a great, round, ugly, and fierce-looking face. **-prath** -प्रथ । **संमुखेऽनादरभाषणम्** m. a blow in the face; speaking insolently face to face to one's elder or other person entitled to respect. **-tamunᵘ** -तमुनु । **मेचकमुख:** adj. (f. **-tamüñᵘ** -तमंञू), black-faced, dark-faced, having a swarthy complexion.

-tamañĕr -तमञर् or **-tamañār** -तमञार् । **मुखकालिमा** m. blackness of the face, a swarthy complexion; the darkening of the face caused by another's disrespect, or by shame, sorrow, or the like, a woeful countenance. **-trakur**ᵘ -त्रकुर् । **कर्कशमुखः** adj. (f. **-trakᵘrᵘ** -त्रकर्छू), hard-faced; possessing the terrifying cast of countenance acquired by often giving way to anger, or by giving frequent abuse, etc. **-wôl**ᵘ -वोलु । **माननीयः** adj. (f. **-wājĕñ** -वाज्यञ्), one who has face; one who is universally respected. **-woth**ᵘ -वंथु । **क्षयीभूतमुखः, धृष्टीभूतः** adj. (f. **-wüṭhᵘ** -वंठ्छू), lean-faced, one whose face has become thin and disfigured by disease, etc.; one who, having once been polite, is become impudent before his elders. **-vyoṭhᵘ** -व्यंठु । **स्थूलमुखः** adj. (f. **-vĕṭhᵘ** -व्यंठ्, sg. dat. **-vĕchĕ** -व्यच्छ), fat-faced, having a face too fat. **-zālay** -ज़ालय् । **लज्जानुभवः** f. face shivering; the sense of humiliation and shame felt before an elder or other person entitled to respect when one has been doing something wrong.

buthi बुथि । **संमुखे** adv. in front, opposite, u.w. vbs. of going, putting, seeing, etc. **—āmotᵘ** आमंतु । **विहितप्रतिवाक्यः** adj. (f. **—amüṭhᵘ** —आमंठ्छू), come into a person's presence, arrived in front; one who has replied rudely and with contrariety to a polite remark; see **buthi yunᵘ** bel. **-buthi** -बुथि । **कपोलाघातः** m. a form of lamentation amongst women, in which they slap their own faces and scratch them with their finger-nails. **-chotᵘ** -छंतु । **शुक्लमुखः** adj. (f. **-chüṭhᵘ** -छंठ्छू), white-faced, fair-complexioned; (of clothes, grain, or the like) outside white, esp. when black, dark-coloured, or dirty within. **dyunᵘ —दिनु । पुरस्तात्करणम** m.inf. to put in front; (in a fight) to place something in front of one's opponent; to put up a shield, etc. **—hyonᵘ** ह्यंनु । **सहायीकरणम, संमुखीकरणम** m.inf. to take in front; (in an address or in instruction) to take some head of the subject of discourse and bring it forward; to take another person as a helper in order to put him in front face to face with the work. **lagun** —लगुन् । **प्रतिवदनम** m.inf. to appear in front, take one's stand before an opponent; to take one's stand to contradict one's elders, etc., to reply in a discussion, or to give back abuse in a verbal quarrel. **—logᵘ-motᵘ** —लंगु-मंतु । **प्रतिवादोद्युक्तः** adj. (f. —**lüjᵘ-müṭhᵘ** —लंजू-मंठ्छू), ready to contradict one's elders, etc., to reply to an opponent in a discussion, or to give insolent abuse in a quarrel. **-nonᵘ** -नंनु । **प्रकाशमुखः** adj. (f. **-nüñᵘ** -नंञ्), i.q. **buthⁱ-nonᵘ**, ab., q.v. **-pĕṭha tulun** -प्यठ तुलुन् । **लज्जात्यागः** m.inf. to raise from the face; to abandon shame (as of a respectable man reduced to earn his food by begging); to become bold, impudent (of a person naturally mild-tempered). **-pĕṭha wŏthun** -प्यठ व्वथुन् । **निर्लज्जतापत्तिः** m.inf. to rise from the face; shamelessness to occur (as ab.). **-pĕṭhukᵘ** -प्यठुकु adj. (f. **-pĕṭhücᵘ** -प्यठेचू), of or belonging to (something) upon the face (Śiv. 467).

pyonᵘ —प्यंनु । अग्रचितीभवनम, अकस्माद्दर्शनम m.inf. to fall in front or on the face; (of something belonging to a class usually considered desirable) to be considered undesirable as soon as it comes within sight; (of meeting on the road a friend, to visit whom one is making a journey) to suddenly come into sight. **—thawun** —थवुन् । **पुरस्तान्न्यासः, प्रतिरूपणम** m.inf. to place something before another; to offer reverently, to present a gift (from an inferior to a superior); to offer a sample or specimen of anything. **—wasun** —वसुन् । **मुखकार्श्यापत्तिः** m.inf. to descend in the face; the face to become shrunken, reduced, drawn, or thin. **-wāw** -वाव् m. a contrary wind (Gr.M.). **—yunᵘ** यिनु । **संमुखे परिभाषणम** m.inf. to come into a person's presence, to arrive in front; to give a rude reply, face to face, to an elder or person entitled to respect, to reply impudently. **-zyūṭhᵘ** -ज़्यूठु । **दीर्घमुखः** adj. (f. **-zīṭhᵘ** -ज़ीठू, sg. dat. **-zēchĕ** -ज़ेच्छ), long-faced.

buthis-pĕṭh बुथिस्-प्यठ adv. on the face; before a person's face, in his presence (K.Pr. 96, wrongly written *buthas*).

buthyukᵘ बुथ्युकु । **मुखसंबन्धी** adj. (f. **buthicᵘ** बुथिचू), of or belonging to the face of any person, or surface of any thing.

büṭhᵘ 1 बंठू । **उन्नतस्थानम** f. (sg. dat. **bachĕ** बच्छ), a heap, a bank rising out of level ground. Cf. **boṭhᵘ 1.**

büṭhᵘ 2 बंठू । **चुल्लिपार्श्वभागः** f. (sg. dat. and pl. nom. **bachĕ** बच्छ, which, e.g. Śiv. 1450, is often written **bacha** बछ), a hearth, the level surface beside a kitchen fire-place on which vessels are put when taken off the fire, a hob (K.Pr. 7, 23, 163, *bachhh*); **dārĕ bacha trŏwith,** having abandoned door and hearth, i.q. leaving house and home (Śiv. 1450). El. spells this word *bath*. **—raṭünᵘ —**रटंञू । **संगतीभवनम** f.inf. to seize the hearth; (of some hitherto untasted food or medicine) to be suitable on account of its wholesomeness; (of a child, servant, or the like) to be suitable, to fit into one's life, owing to affection.

bachi bahā dyunᵘ बछि बहा दिनु । **चिकित्साविशेषः** m.inf. to steam at the hearth; a kind of medical treatment for rheumatism of, or boils on, the leg, consisting in laying the limb on the hearth of a lighted fire

in order to promote perspiration. **-bŏkut**ᵘ **-बुकुटु** । **बङ्गभुरबालकः** m. (f. **-bŏküṭṭ**ᵘ **-बुकंचू**), a kitchen cub, a greedy child always hanging about the kitchen. **-brôr**ᵘ **-ब्रोर्** । **चुल्लीबिडालः** m. (f. **-brör**ᵘ **-ब्रांर्**), a kitchen cat, a greedy child, esp. (f.) a greedy girl, always hanging about the kitchen. **-kŏkor**ᵘ **-कुकर्** । **अतिलुब्धः** adj. (f. **-kŏkür**ᵘ **-कुकंर्**), a kitchen cock, id., but esp. (m.) of a boy. **-kuṣür**ᵘ **-कुशंर्**। **कुक्षिभरिवृत्तिः** f. a kitchen whelp, id. (of a girl).

biṭh-cōd बिट्-चोद् m. one guilty of incest with his own daughter (used in abuse), a scamp (El., K.Pr. 72).

bēṭhâkᵏ बेठ्कि । **संनिवेशस्थानम्** f. a sitting-room, a room set apart for receiving friends and conversation, a drawing-room.

bŏṭhil बोठिल् । **वैतालिकवृत्तिः** f. the profession of a panegyrist, etc.; see **bāṭh 3.**

baṭhalad बठलद् । **कौटिल्ययुक्तः** adj. e.g. (as subst.f. **baṭhaladiñ बठलदिञ्**), bent, curved, crooked, distorted (by a blow or the like); of a man's nature, sullen, suspicious.

biṭhana बिठन । **स्थूलशाटकः** m. a kind of petticoat (or *sāṛī*) made of coarse cloth.

baṭhōrē (? spelling), adv. on the high ground, towards the hill (K.Pr. 171). Cf. **boṭhᵘ** 1.

buthörᵘ बुथोर् । **दुर्मुखता** f. ugly-facedness, foulmouthedness, abusiveness, scurrility. **—karüñᵘ —कर्ञू** । **दुर्मुखोपस्थानम्** f.inf. to be abusive, foul-mouthed, scurrilous.

bŏṭhᵃrun बोठ्रन् । **लघुशाखाविच्छेदः** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **bŏṭhᵒrᵘ बोठ्रु**), to prune (a tree, etc.). Cf. **bŏṭhᵘ.**

bīṭhis बीठिस् m. sg. dat. of **byūṭhᵘ**, see **bĕhun** or **bihun** and **byūṭhᵘ.**

buthⁱshēr बुथिशेर m. N. of a sacred place in Kashmīr, near Mount Haramukh. It is passed by pilgrims on their way back from the sacred lakes of Ganga-bal, etc. It is the ancient Bhūtēśvara. See RT.Tr. i, 107; v, 55; and II, 407.

bĕtūjᵘ ब्यतूज्, see **bĕtūlᵘ.**

bē-tijārath بےتجارت adj. e.g. without traffic, without commerce (K.Pr. 216).

batukᵘ बतुकु (Gr.Gr. 30, 36, 58) or **batukh बतुख्** । **बर्तकः** mf. [sg. dat. **batakas बतकस्** (Gr.Gr. 58), pl. nom. **batakh बतख्**; f. **batᵘcᵘ बत्चू** (Gr.Gr. 30, 36), or **batᵃc बत्च्** (Gr.Gr. 66)], a drake (K.Pr. 117, W. 21, 129); (f.) a duck (W. 17).

batakh-lyūṭᵘ बतख्-ल्यूटु । **ओषधिविशेषः** m. a certain medicinal plant growing in marshes and watercourses and having a firm, white flower (Rām. 646); clover (L. 70, 359); cf. **lyūṭᵘ**, and under **dād, dāda-lyūṭᵘ.**

-pŏṭh -प्वठ् । **ओषधिभेदः** f. (sg. dat. **-pŏṭi -प्वटि**), duck's gut, a certain plant, the pounded leaves of which have an intoxicating effect when taken in the form of a pill.

bē-takhsīr بےتقصیر adj. e.g. blameless, guiltless (Gr.M.).

batil बतिल् । **बृहद्भक्तपाकः** f. the profession of cooking large quantities of rice, wholesale cookery. **—karüñᵘ —कर्ञू** । **पाचितबृहद्भक्तविसर्जनम्** f.inf. to distribute large quantities of cooked rice.

baṭil बटिल् । **ब्राह्मणत्वम्** f. the condition of being a brāhman, brāhmaṇhood.

bĕtūlᵘ ब्यतूलु । **अतुल्यानः** adj. (m. sg. abl. **bĕtōli ब्यतोलि**; f. sg. nom. **bĕtūjᵘ ब्यतूज्**, sg. dat. **bĕtōjĕ ब्यतोज्य**), unweighed; esp. that which cannot be weighed, in very large quantity, immeasurable. Cf. **atūlᵘ.**

bōtal बोतल् । **काचमयपात्रविशेषः** f. a bottle (corruption of the English word).

būtalad बूतलद् । **रोषप्रकृतिः** adj. e.g. (as subst., f. **būtaladiñ बूतलदिञ्**), devil-natured; readily angered, passionate, irascible,

ba-ṭamah [*sic*], adj. e.g. courteous (K.Pr. 30). This word has not been elsewhere identified, and if the meaning given in K.Pr. is correct there is probably some mistake in the spelling.

būtīmār 1 बूतीमार् । **रोषप्रकृतिः** adj. e.g. (as subst., f. **būtīmārĕñ बूतीमार्यञ्**), i.q. **būtalad,** q.v.

būtīmār 2 बूतीमार بوتیمار । **पक्षिविशेषः** m. (father of wailing), the heron or bittern.

bē-tamīz بےتمیز adj. e.g. without discrimination, without conscience (W. 110).

baṭana बटन । **वस्त्रयोजनफलकम्** m. a button (corruption of the English word; the old word, **ṭūpⁱ-pholᵘ**, with the same meaning, is now superseded by this borrowed term).

batanī, for **batanᵘy बतनूय्**, pl. dat. of **bata,** with emph. **y** (K.Pr. 139).

bötin باطن adj. e.g. unapparent, hidden, concealed; internal, intrinsic, esoteric; (as subst.) the inward part, secret thoughts, mind, heart, disposition of mind.

bötⁱnukᵘ बातिनुकु । **परोक्षसंबन्धी** adj. (f. **bötⁱnücᵘ बातिनंचू**), of or belonging to the unseen, to a distant country, or to a time other than the present.

bötⁱnücᵘ balāy yiñᵘ बातिनंचू बलाय् यिञू । **परोक्षोत्पातसपातः** f.inf. a sudden calamity (such as a flood, a drought, a lightning-stroke, or a pestilence) to happen.

bŏṭunᵘ बुटुनु । **उत्तरापथः** m. N. of a country, Western Tibet or Ladāk (K.Pr. 94). Sg. gen. **bŏṭanyukᵘ**, q.v.

batundī بتندی adv. with sharpness, with severity, with acrimony (Rām. 497); violently, fiercely, with fury (Rām. 376).

batang بتنگ adj. e.g. in straits, in difficulties; distressed, harassed, vexed. —**anun** —**अनुन्** । **अतिखिन्नीकरणम्** m.inf. to worry, plague a person for something impossible or unobtainable. —**yun**ᵘ —**यिनु** । **अतिखिन्नीभवनम्** m.inf. to be worried, distressed, have one's heart broken in trying to do something unsuccessfully.

bŏṭanyukᵘ **बुटन्युक्** । **औत्तरापथिकः** adj. (f. **bŏṭanic**ᵘ **बुटनिचु**), of, or belonging to, coming from, or born or produced in Ladāk.

baṭañ बटञ् (Gr.Gr. 38), or **baṭiñ बटिञ्** f. a female Brāhman, a woman of the Brāhman caste (see **baṭa**); esp. a maidservant of the Brāhman caste, a menial Brāhmaṇī, cf. **baṭa-mahanyuv**ᵘ, under **baṭa**. When employed •—, this word takes the form **baṭᵃñĕ**.

baṭᵃñĕ-pônᵘ बट्ञ-पोनु । **दासीब्राह्मणीवृत्तिः** m. the condition of being a Brāhman maidservant, the making a living in such a capacity; (of anyone else) making a similar living. **-tônᵘ -तोनु** । **ब्राह्मणीवृत्तिः** m. the condition of a Brāhman woman; esp. the life led by any woman who is well-conducted and careful about ceremonial purity and the like. **-wāza -वाज़** । **स्त्रीसूपकारः** m. a man who lives by cooking only for women (esp. Brāhman women); hence, a cook who does not know his work thoroughly, an inefficient cook.

bŏṭiñ बुटिञ् or **buṭiñ 1 बुटिञ** । **भोट्टस्त्री** f. a woman of Western Tibet or Ladāk, a Ladākin, a synonym of **bŏṭa-bāy**, see **bŏṭa** (Gr.Gr. 38).

buṭiñ 2 बुटिञ् । **लताविशेषः** f. a certain vegetable creeper which usually grows wild in the jungle; a collection of its leaves; its flower.

batpurī trēl (? spelling of first word), f. a wild **trēl**, a kind of apple (L. 349). See **trēl.**

batpīs (? spelling), f. *Spiræa Lindleyana* (El.).

bataura بطور prep. after the manner of, by way of (governs abl.) (Gr.M.).

baṭēra बटेर । **लावः** m. a certain bird, the quail.

bāṭurᵘ बाटुर् । **लावः** m. a kind of quail, cf. **baṭēra.** —**athi lagun** —**अथि लगुन्** । **यथेष्टफलप्रभवलाभः** m.inf. the quail to come into the hand; the means for carrying out any desired object to be gained. —**pyonᵘ** —**प्यनु** । **यथेष्टफलाप्तिः** m.f. the quail to fall; something eagerly desired to be suddenly and unexpectedly acquired, to drop from the clouds.

betri बेचि । **इत्यादयः** adv. and the rest, etcetera, and so forth. **-tētri -तेचि** । **इत्यादिकम्** adv. id.

biturᵘ बितुर् । **उपकरणम्** m. a sufficiency of means (neither too much nor too little), implements, paraphernalia.

bē-tarafdār بےطرفدار adj. e.g. impartial, of no party, unsectarian (Gr.M.).

bē-tartīb بےترتیب adj. e.g. without order, irregular; without system (Gr.M.).

butarāth बुतराथ् or **būtarāth बूतराथ्** । **भूमण्डलम्** f. (sg. dat., etc., **butaröṣᵘ बुतरांचू**, Śiv. 495, or **būtaröṣᵘ बूतरांचू**), the earth, the world (Śiv. 496); the earth as opposed to the sky (Śiv. 468); (usually) earth, land, ground (Śiv. 1110, 1231, 1234, 1291, 1296, 1297, 1345, 1530, 1550, 1869; Rām. 504, etc.). **-prāṭanwôlᵘ -प्राटन्वोलु** m. a ploughman (El.).

batās बतास् । **फाणितविशेषः** m. (lit. filled with wind), a certain sweetmeat of a spongy texture and hollow within (K.Pr. 28); a kind of cheap brown sugar, which comes from the Panjāb (L. 254). **-khündᵘ -खंदु** । **फाणितखण्डम्** f. (sg. dat. **-khanjĕ -खंज्य**), a piece of this sweetmeat. **-worᵘ -वर्** । **लघुपूपाकारफाणितम्** m. N. of a special variety of this sweetmeat.

būtēshŏr बू(भू)तेश्वर् m. Lord of ghosts, N. of Śiva (Śiv. 1135, 1175).

butisuy (K.Pr. 243), incorr. for **buthisᵘy बुथिसूय्**, sg. dat. of **buthᵘ 2**, with emph. **y.**

būtātma बू(भू)तात्म m. Soul of all beings, N. of Śiva (Śiv. 1055).

batav, see **bata.**

baṭᵃwa 1 बटव । **पात्रविशेषः** m. a globular metal vessel, cast in one piece, used for cooking; the *baṭlōhī* or *lōṭa* of India.

baṭᵃwa 2 बटव । **स्यूतविशेषः** m. a small bag with divisions or folds, used for holding money, betel-nut, tobacco, etc.

bitāwun बितावुन् । **उल्लङ्घनम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **bitôwᵘ बितोवु**), to pass over; to carry out, get through any difficult business; to pass through (a country); to cause (time) to elapse, to pass (time). **bitôwᵘ-motᵘ बितोवु-मंतु** । **उल्लङ्घितः** adj. (f. **bitöwᵘ-müṣᵘ बितावू-मंचू**), got over, carried out, passed through; (of time) spent, etc., as ab.

baṭawār बटवार् । **शनिवासरः** f. Saturday (K.Pr. 231, W. 106).

baṭawāri-dŏh बटवारि-दह् । **शनिवासरे** adv. on Saturday. **-hondᵘ -हंदु** । **शनिवासरसंबन्धी** adj. (f. **-hünzᵘ -हंचु**), of or belonging to Saturday.

baṭawôrᵘ बटवोर् । **प्रदेशविशेषः** m. the name of a place in Kashmīr about six miles south-east of Śrīnagar. **baṭawŏrⁱ-bāy बटवारि-बाय्** । **मत्स्यविक्रयिणी** f. a class of fish-wives who carry fish on their heads in baskets and cry their wares through the Śrīnagar markets. The fish are netted in the Vĕth (Jehlam), near Baṭawôrᵘ. **baṭawāryukᵘ बटवार्युक्** । **प्रदेशविशेषसंबन्धी** adj. (f. **baṭawāricᵘ बटवारिचु**), of or belonging to Baṭawôrᵘ.

būtāvīsh बूतावीश् । **भूतावेशः** f. inspiration or possession by a demon or evil spirit.

būtāvēṭh बूतावेठ् । भूतावेशानुज्ञावृत्तिः f. (sg. dat. **būtāvēṭhi बूतावेठि**), a condition of rage, fury, or gloomy anger, as if one were subject to possession by an evil spirit.

batöy[i] **बतोयि । परान्नभोजी** e.g. one who through miserliness or the like is in the mean habit of living upon food given in charity by others, even though he have sufficient wealth to support himself.

batöy[i]**gī बतोयिगी । परान्नभोजिवृत्तिः** f. the condition of living on food given by others in charity, whether due to greed or misfortune; any mean conduct of this sort.

bĕtsu[u] **ब्यंचू**, see **byot**[u].

bitsu[u] **बिचू**, see **byutsu**[u].

bītsu[u] **बीचू**, see **bīth.**

bötsu[u] **बोचू । कुटुम्बजनः** m. (sg. dat. **bötsus बोचूस्** or **bātsas बाचस्**, Gr.Gr. 54), a member of a person's family, a relation; pl. a person's family, the members of a household (K.Pr. 29, 100, 124; Śiv. 1445, pl. dat. **bātsan**), husband and wife (K.Pr. 59); the inner apartments of a house, the harem containing the female members of his family (El., Gr.M.); a wife (f.) (*qabila*) (El., K.Pr. 43, YZ. 464). In the pl. this word is often used with a genitive of the word signifying a husband, to indicate husband and wife. Thus (H. viii, 13), **pātashāha-sānd**[i] **z**[a]**h bötsu**[u], lit. the two members of the family of the king, i.e. the king and queen. **-bal -बल् । कुटुम्बबलम्** m. power or influence due to having many members in one's family. **-bata -बत । कुटुम्बसाधारणभक्तम्** m. family food, the comparatively coarse food eaten by the ordinary members of a large family, as distinguished from the delicate food given to old people, the head of the family, children, guests, etc. **-grākh -ग्राख् । कुटुम्बपरिवृतः** adj. (m. sg. dat. **-grākas -ग्राकस्**; f. nom. **-grākañ -ग्राकञ्**), the head of a large family. **-syun**[u] **-सिजु । कुटुम्बसाधारणव्यञ्जनम्** m. family seasoning; the ordinary oil, condiments, vegetables, etc., eaten by the ordinary members of a large family, as distinguished from superior kinds given to the senior members, guests, etc. **-wôl**[u] **-वोलु । बहुकुटुम्बजनयुक्तः** m. (f. **-wājĕñ -वाज्यञ्**), the head of a large household; one who is a member of a large household. **-z**[a]**h -ज़ह्** m.pl. the wo members of a family, husband and wife (H. viii, 1).

bātsi-bātsi बाचि-बाचि । प्रतिकुटुम्बिजनम् adv. each member of a family one by one (used e.g. with verbs of giving, visiting, or the like). **bātsan-bātsan बाचन्-बाचन् । प्रतिकुटुम्बिजनम्** adv. id.

batsha 1 बच्छ । हस्ताधोभागः f.pl. the arms (or fore-légs of a wild beast) from the shoulder to the elbow.

batsha 2 बच्छ, batshōv बच्होव्, bütsh[u] **बच्छू**, see **basun.**

butsh[u] **बुच्छू**, f. of **buth**[u] **2**, at the end of an adjectival compound. Cf. **bāka-buth**[u], under **bākh.**

bitsar बिचर् । वैक्लव्यम् m. emaciation, feebleness.

bötsyun[u] **बोचियु । कुटुम्बजनयुक्तः** adj. (f. **bötsiñ**[u] **बोचिञ्चू**), —• possessing so many members in one's household, used with numerals as the latter portion of a compound word, thus: **du-bötsyun**[u], having two persons in one's household; **tr**[a]**-bötsyun**[u], having three; **tsu-bötsyun**[u], having four; **pönts-bötsyun**[u], having five persons in one's household.

bav ब(भ)व् m. existence, birth; worldly existence.

bawa-sāgar ब(भ)व-सागर्, the ocean of worldly existence (Śiv. 14). **-santāph -संताफ्** m. (sg. dat. **-santāpas -संतापस्**), the misery, or torment, of existence (according to Hindū pessimism) (Śiv. 1870). **-sar -सर् । संसारसरः** m., i.q. **-sāgar** (K.Pr. 243, Śiv. 14, 155, etc., Rām. 1596).

bāv बाव । आदरः m. becoming, being; state, condition (Śiv. 1211, with pun on meaning 'market-price', see bel., 1679; Rām. 549, 1781; **anubava-bāv,** a condition of perception, Śiv. 75, 982; **bakti-bāv,** the condition of faith, a state of faith, but often equivalent to **bakt**[i]**-bāv,** faith and love, bel., see **bakth,** Śiv. 515, 525, 757, 915, etc.; **brama-bāv,** a condition of delusion, Śiv. 1835; **dāsa-bāv,** the condition of a servant, Śiv. 620, 1076; **gūr**[i]**-bāv,** the condition of a cowherd, Śiv. 1000, 1837; **nāṭ**[i]**-bāv,** the condition of a well-bucket, Śiv. 1818; **shur**[i]**-bāv,** the condition of a child, Śiv. 1015); conduct, behaviour; way of thinking, feeling, sentiment, opinion (**advaita-bāv,** acceptance of the doctrine of monism, Śiv. 26); love, affection, devotional love shown to a deity, i.q. **bakth** (Śiv. 484, 531, 670, 772, 790, etc.; **bakt**[i]**-bāv,** love and affection, Śiv. 188; **bāwāh,** with suff. of indef. art., 1083); affectionate respect, consideration, honour (Rām. 84, 317), cf. **ādar-bāw**; power of discrimination (Śiv. 1548); a high value put upon anything (Śiv. 1808); price-current, market-rate (Śiv. 1211, see ab.); prosperity in business (Gr.M.). **—baḍun —बडुन् । व्याजपूर्वकानुवर्तनम्** m.inf. respect to go forward; to show pretended compliance to an order (given by a senior, a superior, a teacher, or the like). **—dyun**[u] **—दिजु । आदरप्रदानम्, अभ्युत्थानम्** m.inf. to show respect, to rise from one's seat through politeness or respect. **—karun —कर्हन् । सभाजनम्** m.inf. to make respect; to welcome to one's house with love and honour. **—thawun —थवुन् । आदररक्षणम्** m.inf. 'to put honour'; to respect and comply with the order or advice of an elder or superior, the instruction of a teacher, or the like.

bāwa-rost^{u} **बाव-रंस्तु । भक्तिहीन:** adj. (f. **-rüsh**^{ü} **-रंश्यू**), wanting in love, wanting in politeness or respect, rude, genl. used as an adv. **-sān -सान् । भक्तियुक्तम्** adv. politely, respectfully, affectionately. **-sost**^{u} **-संस्तु । भक्तियुक्त:** adj. (f. **-süsh**^{ü} **-संश्यू**), possessing love, polite, respectful; possessing respect, respected, honoured. **-vyot**^{u} **-व्यंतु । भक्तिमान्** adj. (f. **-vĕsh**^{ü} **-व्यंश्यू**), loving, faithful, affectionate, or respectful by nature.

bēwāī (W. 21), i.q. **bēwāyĕ**, q.v.

bŏw^{u} **ब्वु**, see **bŏwun.**

bôw^{u} **बोवु**, see **bāwun.**

bövī बावी । दैवम् m. that which will be, that which is predestined, fate, destiny.

böw^{u} **1 बाव्**, see **bāwun.**

böw^{u} **2** or **böv**^{ü} **बाव्यू । (पक्षि-)सक्थि** f. the thigh (esp. of birds); the posterior aspect of the thigh (El. *bór*). Cf. **ünz**^{u}**-böw**^{ü}.

bē-wafā بے وفا adj. e.g. (K.Pr. 72, W. 131); i.q. **bē-wŏphā**, q.v.

bāwāh बावाह्, see **bāv.**

bē-wukūf بے وقوف adj. e.g. without sense, ignorant, foolish, stupid; (as subst.) a fool, a blockhead (Gr.M.).

bē-wukūfī بے وقوفی f. want of sense, foolishness, a foolish action, stupidity, folly, fatuity (Gr.M.).

bôwala (? spelling), adj. e.g. furious (El.).

bĕwulpha ब्युल्फ (= بےعلوفہ) **। निर्वेतन:** adj. e.g. without rations or victuals (of soldiers, etc.); without subsistence allowance, without stipend, without salary.

bawan 1 बवन् । गृहसमुदाय: m. a kind of house; a house with rooms built round and opening into a hollow square, the house of a well-to-do person. **—sŏmb**^{a}**run —स्वम्ब्रुन्** or **—sŏmb**^{a}**rāwun — स्वम्ब्रावुन् । बहुसाम-ग्रीसमुच्चय:** m.inf. to lay up a great store of household necessities, as a provision against hard times.

bawan 2 बवन् । क्षेत्रविशेष: m. 'the habitation', N. of a sacred spring or *tîrtha* close to the famous temple of Mārtāṇḍa. The large basins filled by the spring are inhabited by an abundance of sacred fish. The Sanskrit name of the place was *bharana* (RT.Tr. II, 466; El. s.vv. *mártand* and *maṭan*).

bāwanā बावना । भक्ति: f. a feeling of devotion, faith (in), respect, honour directed to a god, a preceptor, a Brāhman, or the like. i.q. **bakth,** q.v. (Śiv. 70, 130, etc.).

bawönī ब(भ)वानी f. Bhavānī, N. of the goddess Pārvatī, the wife of Śiva, in her pacific and amiable form (K.Pr. 228, Śiv. 109, 494, etc.). Śiv. makes the sg. dat., etc., of this word sometimes **bawöniyĕ ब(भ)वानिय** (496) and sometimes **bawāñĕ ब(भ)वाञ** (79, 80, 1315). **-dās -दास्** m. 'servant of Bhawānī', N. of a Kashmīr worthy, regarding whom a story is told in K.Pr. 254.

bāwun 1 बावुन् । अभिप्रायकथनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **bôw**^{u} **बोवु**; inf. abl. poet. **bāwanē log**^{u} **बावने लंगु**, he began to tell, Śiv. 700), to show, tell, inform, relate (YZ. 454, Śiv. 700, Rām. 292, 453, 1105, etc.); to disclose one's inner thoughts, disclose (a secret) (K.Pr. 23, Śiv. 675, 1633, Rām. 340, II. vii, 21); to confide one's secret intentions, to tell (a friend, etc.) what in one's own opinion is a proper course of conduct (Rām. 1574, 1592, 1764); to explain the meaning of anything (Śiv. 21, 480, 675, 1506, 1130).

bôw^{u}**-mot**^{u} **बोवु-मंतु । प्रकाशित:** perf. part. (f. **böw**^{ü}**-müsh**^{ü} **बाव्यू-मंश्यू**), disclosed, confided (of a secret), etc.

bāwun 2 बावुन् । देवतायां निवेदनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **bôw**^{u} **बोवु**), to pour a libation of rice-milk or the like over the image of a god, or into running water at some holy bathing-place.

bôw^{u}**-mot**^{u} **बोवु-मंतु । जले समर्पित:** perf. part. (f. **böw**^{ü}**-müsh**^{ü} **बाव्यू-मंश्यू**), poured in libation as above; met. (of anything not a libation) plunged in a flowing river or the like.

bŏwan ब्वन् or **buwan ब्(भ्)वन् । भुवनम्** m. the earth, the world. Usually three worlds are counted—heaven, atmosphere, and earth (cf. Śiv. 118, 159, 196, 978).

bŏwun ब्वुन् । उद्भव: conj. 2 (1 p.p. **bŏw**^{u} **ब्वु**; impve. 3 **bŏvin ब्विन्** or **bŏyin ब्यिन्**; ben. 2 sg. **bŏyyĕkh ब्युख्**, pl. **bŏyiw ब्यिव्**, 3 **bŏyyĕn ब्युअन्**; in Gr.Gr. this verb is taken as the model for the 2nd conj., and is conjugated throughout), to become, be (Gr.Gr. 23; the ben. is very often used in this sense in blessings, e.g. Śiv. 5, 92, 111, 658, 685, etc.); to be born; to accrue, result; to be effected, accomplished; to be committed (as sin, fault, etc.); to come to pass, take place, to happen, occur; to turn out, prove to be; to serve, answer, do; (most commonly, exc. in ben.) (of crops, fruit, etc., or of swarms of insects, birds, etc.) to be produced, spring up (Gr.Gr. 205, lvi, El., K.Pr. 47, Śiv. 1291); esp. to be produced in great plenty or swarms, to grow plenteously (K.Pr. 84).

bŏw^{u}**-mot**^{u} **ब्वु-मंतु । उद्भूत:** perf. part. (f. **bŏw**^{ü}**-müsh**^{ü} **ब्वु-मंश्यू**), become, born, etc., as above; esp. (of crop, fruit, etc.) produced in great quantity, with great fruitfulness; happened in past time, happened before now (Rām. 1601).

buwan ब्(भ्)वन्, see **bŏwan.**

buwanēshŏrī ब्(भ्)वनेश्वरी f. N. of a certain *nāga*, or sacred spring, near Khŏn^{a}muh, and visited on the pilgrimage to the shrine of Harṣēśvara (RT.Tr. II, 459; Śiv. 930, cf. 932).

bē-wŏphā or **bē-wafā बेवफा** بے وفا adj. e.g. faithless, perfidious, treacherous; ungrateful (K.Pr. 72, W. 134); (as subst.) a traitor, faithless one, ingrate.

bē-wŏphöyī or **bē-wafōi बेवफाय़ी** بے وفائی f. faithlessness, infidelity, ingratitude, treachery (H. viii, 6, 11).

bāwar باور m. belief, faith, confidence, trust, credit. **—karun —करन्** m.inf. to believe, etc. (H. viii, 13).

bĕwörī ब्यवारी । विबाधना f. mental pain or distress, sorrow, anguish (arising from abuse, dishonour, loss of property, etc.).

bŏ̄wār वाँवार् or **baūwār बाँवार । भौमवासर:** f. Tuesday.

bawa-sâgar बव-सागर्, -sar -सर्, see **bav.**

bavishĕth बविश्यथ m. (sg. dat. **bavishĕtas बविश्यतस**), the future, futurity (Gr.M.).

bawāsīr बवासीर بواسیر । **अर्शोरोग:** f. hemorrhoids, piles.

bawāsīrilad बवासीरिलद् । अर्शोरोगयुत: adj. (as subst., f. **bawāsīriladiñ बवासीरिलदिञ्**), one who suffers from piles; met. a maniac, an incoherent madman.

bē-wāsta بے واسطے adj. e.g. without motive, without reason; without business, without concern; without relationship, without connexion; without tie, without connexion with worldly things (e.g. a mendicant devotee).

bāwoṭ[u] **बावॅट्** । **अङ्गदविशेष:** m. a kind of armlet worn by women, consisting of ornamental bosses or plates of one of the precious metals strung together.

bāwâṭ[i]-gul[u] **बावॅटि-गुल् । अङ्गदविशेष:** m. one of a pair of such armlets. **-hor**[u] **-हॅर् । अङ्गदविशेषयुग्मम्** m. a pair of such armlets.

bāwath बावथ । अभिप्रायाविष्कार: f. (sg. dat. **bāwüṭh**[u] **बवॅच्यू**), showing, telling, information; a declaration of intentions, an expression of one's wishes, a giving of instructions. Cf. **bāwun 1,** of which it is the abs. noun (Gr.Gr. 128).

bŏwath ब्वथ । अत्युत्पत्ति: f. (sg. dat. **bŏwüṭh**[u] **ब्वॅच्यू**), excessive production or fructification, esp. of crops, fruit, plants, birds, or the like. Cf. **bŏwun,** of which this is the abs. noun.

bēwāyĕ बेवाय adj. e.g. careless, fearless (W. 21, *bēvāi*); adv. carelessly, fearlessly (Rām. 108, 1300).

bāw[a]za बावज़ । भ्रातृसुता f. a brother's daughter, a niece on the brother's side (Gr.Gr. 133, L. 462, Rām. 138). **-nŏsh -न्यश । भ्रातृसुतपत्नी** m. the wife of a brother's son, a niece by marriage on the brother's side. **-zāmatur**[u] **-ज़ामतुर् । भ्रातृसुतापति:** m. the husband of a brother's daughter, a nephew by marriage on the brother's side.

bāwazun बावज़ुन् conj. 3 (2 p.p. **bāwazyōv बावज़्योव्**, Gr.Gr. 226), to be liked, preferred; (esp. of food) to be tasty, dainty (Gr.Gr. lv).

bay बय्, see **bayĕ.**

bāy बाय् f. a lady, mistress, as in **āga-bāy,** the wife of the master of a house, the mistress of a house. Cf. K.Pr. 263; Śiv. 1141, 1237, 1491, 1493. Often used as a suffix to indicate the wife of a man of a certain caste or profession. Thus, **baṭa-bāy,** a Brāhman's wife, as distinguished from **baṭañ,** a woman of the Brāhman caste.

bāyau बायौ, see **bôy**[u].

bayĕ बय (भय) । भयम् m. (in Rām. 1486, **bay बय्**), fear, alarm, dread, apprehension (Śiv. 962, 1256, 1288, 1648, 1758); righteous fear, the fear of God (K.Pr. 201). **—dyun**[u] **—द्युन् । भयदानम्** m.inf. to fill with fear, threaten, scold, make afraid (e.g. a stronger threatening a weaker, a parent scolding a child, a man frightening a beast). **-hot**[u] **-हॅत् । भयाकुल:** adj. (f. **-hüṭh**[u] **-हॅच्यू**), smitten by fear, terrified, frightened. **-haṭsar -हट्सर् । भयाकुलत्वम्** m. a state of being smitten by fear, a state of terror, a state of fright. **—hāwun —हावुन् । भयप्रदर्शनम्** m.inf. to show terror (to another), to intimidate. **—khyon**[u] **—ख्यॅन् । भयानुभव:** m.inf. to eat fear, to be frightened at anything, to experience a sensation of fear. **-rost**[u] **-रॅस्त् । निर्भय:** adj. (f. **-rüṭh**[u] **-रॅच्यू**), fearless, without fear (Śiv. 1732); not causing fear, not frightening, not formidable. **—rōzun —रोज़ुन् । भयस्थिति:** m.inf. fear to remain, a condition of fear previously caused (e.g. to a child or an opponent) to continue; having once experienced fear from any cause, that fear to continue for the future. **-sost**[u] **-सॅस्त्** adj. (f. **-süṭh**[u] **-सॅच्यू**), awful, terrible. **—thawun —थवुन् । भीतिसमावेशनम्** m.inf. to put fear, to put in fear. **-ṭhaṭh -ठट् । भयावेश:** f. (sg. dat. **-ṭhaṭi -ठटि**), tossing up of fear, a sudden attack of fear, terror begotten by a mere apparition, or by the mere appearance of an enemy, etc. **-vyot**[u] **-व्यॅत् । भयाक्रान्त:** adj. (f. **-vĕṭh**[u] **-व्यॅच्यू**), overcome with fear; in a state of terror owing to some previous fear.

bayĕs-tal rōzun बयस्-तल् रोज़ुन् । भयायत्तीभवनम् m.inf. to remain subject to somebody under the influence of fear, to be in a state of terror (of somebody). **-tal thawun -तल् थवुन् । भयायत्तीकरणम्** m.inf. to put under one's influence by means of fear, to intimidate.

bāyĕ 1 बाय । ज्येष्ठभ्राता m. an elder brother; met. any elder relation on the father's side. Cf. **bôy**[u].

bāyĕ 2 बाय, bāyi बायि, bāyō बायो, see **bôy**[u].

bĕyĕ 1 ब्यय or **biyĕ 1 बिय । पुन:** adv. again, once more (Gr.Gr. 94; K.Pr. 237; Śiv. 916, 979, 980, 1341; W. 99, *beyi*; YZ. 15, 138; Rām. 1, 84, 85, etc.);

more. Conj. and, and also, also (Śiv. 163, 799, YZ. 82). Cf. **byākh.** —**akh** - **अख्** pron. adj. one more. —**kēh** —**केंह्** pron. adj. anything else. —**ti** —**ति** conj. moreover, and moreover, and what's more. —**yun**[u] —**यिनु** m.inf. to come again, to return (El.). The word is properly dat. of **bi,** q.v.

běyě 2 ब्यय, biy बिय्, biyau बियौ, biyě 2 बिय, biy[i] **बियि, biyi बियि,** see **byākh.**

biyō बियो in **-biyō -बियो । क्रीडनविशेषः** m. a certain game played by pairs of little girls. They stand facing each other with their feet close together, and firmly holding each other's hands. Then both lean backwards as far as they can, and whirl round in a circle with their feet as pivots.

biy[u] **बियु,** see **byuy**[u].

bŏy 1 ब्वय, even I, see **bŏh.**

bŏy 2 ब्वय्, if I, see **bŏh.**

bŏy 3 ब्वय् (=ﻭ) or **bōy 1 बोय । दुर्गन्धः** f. a bad smell, the smell of anything decaying or rotten, a stink. —**tulün**[ü] —**तुलंञ् । दुर्गन्धोत्पादनम** f.inf. to give forth a stink, to stink (esp. of something rotten or decaying). —**wŏthün**[ü] — **व्वथंञ् । दुर्गन्धोद्भवः** f.inf. a stink to arise, as ab. **yin**[ü] —**यिञ् । दुर्गन्धोद्भवः** f.inf. id.

bōy 2, see **bôy**[u].

bôy[u] **बोयु । भ्राता** m. [spelt *boi*, K.Pr. 31, 130, and *bōy*, YZ. 436; sg. dat. **böyis बॉयिस** (K.Pr. 134), ag **böy**[i] **बॉयि**, abl. **bāyi बायि**, gen. **böy**[i]**-sond**[u] **बॉयि-सन्दु** (Rām. 509, 510, 894; cf. **bāyyun**[u] bel.), voc. **bāyĕ बाय** or **bāyi बायि** (Gr.Gr. 99, Śiv. 1482, Rām. 1161, the *bāyh* of K.Pr. 29) or **bāyau बायौ** (Gr.Gr. 99); pl. nom. **böy**[i] **बॉयि** (Śiv. 1526, 1790; *bōy* of YZ. 109), dat. **bāyyĕn** or **bayĕn बाय्यन्, बायन्** (Śiv. 41; *bāy'an* or *bay'en* of YZ. 97, 138, 372, 452), ag. and abl. **bāyyau बाय्यौ** (*bāy'ev* of YZ. 84, 103), gen **bāyyĕn-** or **bāyen-hond**[u] **बाय्यन्-हन्दु,** voc. **bāyō बायो** (YZ. 98)], a brother, whether uterine or a step-brother, cf. **böy**[i]**-bāran**[i] bel.; met. a near relation, a clansman (Śiv. 41). When opp. to **kākh,** q.v., it means a younger brother, cf. **bāyyun** bel.; cf. also **bāyĕ 1.**

böy[i]**-bö बॉयि-बो । भकारः** m. "brother *bu*", the name by which the letter **भ bha** is called in Kāshmīrī. This letter is pronounced **ba** in that language, and is so called to distinguish it from **ब** or **ba** proper. In the Śāradā and Nāgarī alphabets it immediately follows **ब ba** in alphabetical order. Cf. **bubbŏ,** the name of **ba.** **-bod**[u] **-बदु** m. brotherhood, commensality, partnership (Gr.Gr. 144). Cf. **böj**[i]**-bod**[u] under **bôj**[u]. **-bĕñĕ -ब्यञ । भ्रातृमती** f. the sister of a brother; hence, a woman who has a real brother, i.e. a brother of excellent reputation, endowed alike with virtue and with fortune. **-bāran**[i] **-बारनि । भ्रातृसंघः** m.pl. a collective name for a number of uterine brothers (YZ. 438, 453, Rām. 332, 143). Cf. **bāran**[i]. The opposite is **ōra-bôy**[u], a half-brother by the same father (YZ. 84, 97, 103, 138, 452). **-kākan -काकन्** or **bāy**[i]**-kākan बयि-काकन् । भ्रातृपत्नी** f. a brother's (usually an elder brother's) wife, a sister-in-law (Rām. 510). **-lāla -लाल । ज्येष्ठश्रेष्ठो भ्राता** m. an honorific term for one who is at once an elder brother and distinguished by virtue **-tôn**[u] **-तोनु । भ्रातृत्वम्** m. the relationship of brother, brotherhood (Gr.Gr. 143); met. brotherly conduct, respect, or affection shown by one who is not necessarily a brother. **-wôl**[u] **-वोलु । भ्रातृयुक्तः** m. (f. **-wājĕn -वाज्यन्**), one who possesses a brother or brothers.

bāyyun[u] **बाय्युनु** or **bāyun**[u] **बायुनु** adj. (f. **bāyyün**[ü] **बाय्यंञ्** or **bāyün**[ü] **बायंञ्**), of or belonging to a brother; esp. when the brother is a person specially referred to, and the word is used instead of or partially representing a proper name, of or belonging to brother, cf. K.Pr. 251, where *bāyinih* seems to be for **bāyini,** masc. sing. abl. Here the word is opposed to *kakun*, of or belonging to an *elder* brother. Cf. **kākh.**

buy ब्वय, even I, see **bŏh.**

biyābān بیابان m. a desert, a wilderness (Rām. 1326).

byuc[u] **बिषु । वृश्चिकः** m. (sg. dat. **bicis बिचिस**), a scorpion.

bic[i]**-zöṭs**[u] **बिचि-ज़ॉटसु । परोपतापनस्वभावः** adj. e.g. scorpion-natured, malignant, malicious, spiteful, maleficent. **-ṭŏph -ट्वफ । वृश्चिकदंशः** f. (sg. dat. **-ṭŏpi -ट्वपि**), the sting of a scorpion; met. a secret malignant act.

bāyih, see **bôy**[u].

beyāk, see **byākh.**

bĕyuk[u] **ब्ययुकु । इतरसंबन्धी** adj. (f. **bĕyüc**[ü] **ब्ययंचू**), see **byākh.**

byākh ब्याख्, byēkh ब्येख् (H. viii, 1), or **bēkh बेख्** (H. viii, 1; xii, 4) **। अपरः** pron. adj., e.g. [cf. Gr.Gr. 52; declined as follows: sg. dat., e.g. **biyis बियिस्**; ag.m. **biy**[i] **बियि**, f. **biyi बियि**; abl. **biyi बियि** or (Gr.Gr. 94, 153) **biyĕ बिय**; gen. an. (rarely inan.) **biy**[i]**-sond**[u] **बियि-सन्दु** or **bĕy-sond**[u] **ब्यय्-सन्दु** (f. **-sünz**[u] **-सन्ज़ु**), inan. (rarely an.) **bĕyuk**[u] **ब्ययुकु** (f. **bĕyüc**[ü] **ब्ययंचू**); pl. nom. m. **biy बिय** or **biy**[i] **बियि**, f. **biyĕ बिय** or (e.g.) **bĕyĕ ब्यय**; dat. e.g. **biyĕn बियन्**; ag. and abl. **biyau बियौ**; gen. **biyĕn-hond**[u] **बियन्-हन्दु** (f. **-hünz**[u] **-हंज़ु**)], another, other, different (Śiv. 618; K.Pr. 242, sg. dat. written *bēyh*); the other (Śiv. 1441); another one (pl. some), more, additional (Gr.M.). W. (34) spells this word *beyāk* and (137) *beyāk.*

-trākh -त्राख् । अपरःकश्चित् pron., indef. adj., e.g. (sg. dat. **biyis-triyis** बियिस्-त्रियिस्, and so on, like **byākh**), anyone else, someone else. **byākh^{u}y** ब्याखूय् adj. (declined as above with **y** य् added), altogether different; met. different from everything else, unsurpassed, beyond comprehension (K.Pr. 60).

This word **byākh** is really an irregular compound of **bi** (q.v.) and **akh,** one. The obl. cases are those of **bi,** without **akh,** to which the emph. particle **y** has been added.

bày^{i}-kākañ बॅयि-काकञ् । भ्रातृजाया f. a brother's wife, a sister-in-law. Cf. **böy^{i}-kākañ** under **bôy^{u}.**

bày^{i}-kākañě-tôn^{u} बॅयि-काकञ-तोनु । भ्रातृजायावृत्तिः m. the relationship of sister-in-law (brother's wife) to any person (male or female); met. conduct as such, conduct (affection, etc.) of another woman similar to the conduct of a sister-in-law.

byôl^{u} ब्योलु । बीजम् m. (**biol** of L. 463; sg. dat. **byölis** ब्यॉलिस् (Śiv. 929) or **bēlis** बेलिस्; ag. **byöl^{i}** ब्यॉलि or **bēl^{i}** बेलि; abl. **byāli** ब्यालि or **bēli** बेलि, and so on), seed-grain, seed (K.Pr. 187, 193; Śiv. 928, 1110, 1530, 1678; Rām. 617, 826, 1504, 1512); semen; insect eggs, fish-roes (owing to their resemblance to minute seeds). **-kuk^{u}** -कुकु m. the cuckoo, so called from its cry being heard at seed-time, in spring (El.).

bēl^{i}-basta बेलि-वस्त । बीजगुच्छविशेषः f. a seed-bundle, the bag or membrane containing eggs, in the case of certain insects; similar collections of granulations in disease. **-dāñě** -दाञ । बीजोपयोगिधान्यम् m. seed-paddy, seed of the rice-plant reserved for sowing. **-ḍūr^{u}** -डूरु । क्षेत्रभागोपयोगिबीजसमूहः m. lit. a seed-bed; hence, the amount of paddy-seed required for sowing the plot of ground used as a seed nursery. **-düj^{ü}** -द्यूज् । उप्तबीजक्षेत्रभागः f. lit. a seed-field; a plot of unirrigated land in which spring crop (barley, wheat, etc.) or an autumn crop (*mung*, etc.) have been sown broadcast, and before the seeds have sprouted. **-gŏṣ^{ü}** -ग्वचू or **byöl^{i}-gŏṣ^{ü}** ब्यॉलि-ग्वचू । बीजगुलिका f., lit. a seed-berry, a collection of seeds, etc., as e.g. the bag of eggs of certain insects, the seed-pod of a plant containing many minute seeds, the roe of a fish. **-lyol^{u}** -ल्योलु or **byöl^{i}-lyol^{u}** ब्यॉलि-ल्योलु । बीजकुम्भविशेषः m. a jar in which seed-grain is soaked before sowing (see the next); met. a hole or pit packed tightly with a large number of articles. **-mŏnḍ^{ü}** -म्वंडू or **byöl^{i}-mŏnḍ^{ü}** ब्यॉलि-म्वंडू । कलम्बविशेषः f. (sg.dat. **-mŏnjě** -म्वंज्ञ), the root of a kind of pot-herb (? a kind of cabbage) which is planted again, and from the sprouts issuing from which seeds are propagated. **-tṭ̣m^{a}l** -त्मल् or **byöl^{i}-tṭ̣m^{a}l** ब्यॉलि-त्मल् । तण्डुलविशेषः m. a certain kind of rice. Before sowing, seed-paddy is soaked in water till it begins to sprout. When the sowing is completed, any seed-grain that remains over is parched and pounded for food, and is called by this name. It is thus a kind of malted parched grain. Cf. the preceding, and **byāli anun** bel. **-wahěkh** -वह्यख् or **byöl^{i}-wahěkh** ब्यॉलि-वह्यख् । बीजवापकालः m. (sg. dat. **-wahěkhas** -वह्यखस्), 'sowing-Wahěkh' (Skt. Vaiśākha), the month (April–May) in which paddy is sown. **-wāph** -वाफ् or **byöl^{i}-wāph** ब्यॉलि-वाफ् । बीजवापसमयः m. (sg. dat. **-wāpas** -वापस्), seed-sowing, esp. the season for sowing paddy (commencing with the sun's entry into Taurus, and continuing for forty days until the sun's entry into Gemini). **-wāpas-kyut^{u}** -वापस्-कित्तु । बीजवापावसरे adv. in the sowing-season (as ab.), u.w. vbs. of coming, going, being born, or the like.

bēli khasun बेलि खसुन् । यथाक्रमसंग्रहः m.inf., lit. to ascend by seed; to arrange, or put in rows (like rice seedlings), to set a crowd of people in rows; to put (papers, etc.) in proper order (for reading or the like). Cf. **bēli-wasun** bel. **—wasun** —वसुन् । पङ्क्तिक्रमेण परिग्रहः m.inf., lit. to descend by seed; to bring or select, anything in rows, i.e. one by one in proper order. Cf. **bēli khasun** ab.

byāli anun ब्यालि-अनुन् । वापोचितीकरणम् m.inf., lit. to bring for seed; hence, to prepare seed for sowing by soaking it in water so as to cause it to sprout. Cf. **bēl^{i}-tṭ̣m^{a}l** ab. **—bihun** —बिहुन् । बीजसाफल्यम् m.inf., lit. to sit by seed; (a field) to be fruitful, every single seed coming to maturity. **—byūṭh^{u}-mot^{u}** —ब्यूठु-मंतु । सफलीभूतोप्तबीजः perf. part. (f. **—bīṭh^{ü}-müṣ^{ü}** —बीठू-मंचू), (a field, etc.) in which not a single seed has failed, but in which each has come to maturity. **—kaḍun** —कडुन् । उप्तीकरणम् m.inf., lit. to bring out by seed; to sow (a prepared field). **—nērun** —नेरुन् । वापसमापत्तिः m.inf., lit. to go out from seed, to be completely sown (of a field). **—wṭ̣th^{u}** —व्वठु । वापयोग्यः perf. part. (f. **—wŏṭh^{ü}** —व्वठू), (of a field, etc.) specially fitted for being sown with seed owing to the fertile quality of its soil. **—yun^{u}** —यिनु । संपन्नोप्तीभवनम् m.inf., lit. to come by seed; hence, (of a field) to have been sown, with the seed which has just commenced to sprout. See **bēl^{i}-tṭ̣m^{a}l** ab.

byöl^{i}-dād ब्यॉलि-दाँद् । बीजवृषः m. a seed bull, a stud bull, a bull kept for breeding. **-gŏṣ^{ü}** -ग्वचू । बीजकोशः f., i.q. **bēl^{i}-gŏṣ^{ü}** ab. **-lyol^{u}** -ल्योलु । बीजघटः m., i.q. **bēl^{i}-lyol^{u}** ab. **-mŏnḍ^{ü}** -म्वंडू । बीजकलम्बः

f., i.q. **bēl^{i}-mŏnḍ^{u}** ab. **-phol^{u}** -फ़ोल् । बीजसमूहः, एकं बीजम् m. a small quantity of seeds (Gr.Gr. 164); the total quantity of seed from a single plant or flower; a single seed. **-tŏm^{a}l** -त्यमल् । बीजतण्डुलसमूहः m., i.q. **bĕl^{i}-tŏm^{a}l** ab. **-wahĕkh** -वह्यख् । बीजोन्निकालः m., i.q. **bēl^{i}-wahĕkh** ab. **-wāph** -वाफ । बीजोन्निकालः m., i.q. **bēl^{i}-wāph** ab.

byūmuk^{u} ब्यूमुक्, see **bīma.**

bē-yīmān بے ایمان adj. e.g. without religion, infidel (K.Pr. 239); corrupt, faithless, perfidious, treacherous, dishonest, fraudulent.

byon^{u} ब्यंउ or **byun^{u}** बियु (e.g. H. vii, 3, 14) । भिन्नः adj. [sometimes written **byonn^{u}** ब्यंउ, with m. sg. dat. **bĕnis** ब्यनिस् or **bĕnnis** ब्यन्निस्, ag. **bĕn^{i}** ब्यनि or **bĕnn^{i}** ब्यन्नि (Gr.Gr. 26); sg. f. nom. **bĕñ^{u}** ब्यञ्], apart, separate (Śiv. 1198); distinct from, other than; various; adv. separately (Śiv. 1427, **bĕnnō**, m.c. for **byon^{u}**, 1563). **-byon^{u}** -ब्यंउ । भिन्नं भिन्नम् adv. separately, apart, variously (Śiv. 843, 1203, 1579, 1775); often used almost as an adj. as in **byon^{u} byon^{u} rāyĕ** (f.pl.), different opinions (Gr.M.; so Śiv. 1134, 1755). **-byon^{u} gaṭshun** -ब्यंउ गट्शुन् । छिन्नीभवनम् m.inf. to be torn, torn apart; (of clothes) to be torn through being worn out. —**kaḍun** —कडुन् । भिन्नीकरणम् m.inf. to separate, pull to pieces. **-byon^{u} karun** -ब्यंउ करुन् । उद्घाटनम् m.inf. to separate, open out. **-lĕj^{u}** -ल्यञ् । पृथकपाकः f. cooking and eating apart from the other members of a commensal family. —**shunun** —शुनुन् । पृथक्करणम् m.inf. to separate out, partition (joint family property, or the like).

bĕn^{i}-pŏṭh^{i} ब्यनि-पाठि or **-pŏthin** -पाठिन् । भिन्नतया, गूढम् adv. separately, apart; apart, privately, secretly

bayān بیان m. a declaration, assertion, statement; explanation, disclosure, description (El.). —**karun** —करुन् m.inf. to tell, relate, express; to explain, make clear (El.).

bāyĕn, bāy^{i}an, bāy^{i}en बाय्यन्, and **bāyun^{u}** बायुन्, see **bôy^{u}.**

bē-ŏyin بے آئین adj. e.g. unlawful, against the law (Gr.M.).

biyĕn बियन्, see **byākh.**

biyun बियुन् । पार्युषितापत्तिः conj. 3 (2 p.p. **biyyōv** बिय्योव्), to be or become stale or cold and tasteless (of cooked food), to be spoilt by being kept too long before eating (of something that should be eaten directly it is cooked); spoilt by being kept too long, so that it is dried up. Cf. **byuy^{u}.** **biyyō-mot^{u}** बिय्यो-मंउ । चिरपर्युषितः perf. part. (f. **biyyē-müṭs^{u}** बिय्ये-मंट्सु), stale (of cooked food); met. (of a man, woman, etc.) one for whom something (e.g. a marriage or the like) takes place long after the usual time, period, or age for such a ceremony, etc.

bŏyun बुयुन् । संपत्संभवः conj. 2 (only used in the imperative and benedictive moods, and then usually referred to the verb **bŏvun,** q.v.). Thus, **bŏyyĕkh,** mayst thou be (prosperous, and so on) (ben. sg. 3): **bŏyin,** let him be (prosperous, etc.) (impve. sg. 3). (Cf. Gr.Gr. 247 and 252.)

bāyinih, see **bāyyún^{u},** under **bôy^{u}.**

bayānakh बयानख् । भीषणः adj. e.g. (as subst., m. sg. dat. **bayānakas** बयानकस्), fearful, terrible, dreadful, formidable.

byonn^{u} ब्यंउ, see **byon^{u}.**

bē-yinsöfī بے انصافی f. injustice (Gr.M.).

bē-yintihā بے انتہا adj. e.g. without limit, endless, boundless, infinite (Gr.M.).

biyĕnāwun बियनावुन् । पर्युषितीकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **biyĕnôw^{u}** बियनोव्), (of cooked food) to make stale, to let get cold and tasteless; to make a person permanent in any position by dint of long occupation, to allow a person to gain a right to a post by long service.

byôr^{u} ब्योर् । बिडालः, कूपयन्त्रमध्यभुजः m. a cat (mostly vill.). The cross-bar joining the two upright posts of the wooden contrivance for drawing water from a well. Cf. **brôr^{u} 1** and **2.**

biyĕr बिय्यर । पार्युषित्यम् m. staleness, the condition of cooked food allowed to grow cold and tasteless (Gr.Gr. 138); met. a long time occupied, or long delay occurring in any business. —**lagun** —लगुन् । यत्नकालिकस्थितिः m.inf. delay to occur in the carrying out of anything which it was hoped to complete quickly (e.g. a marriage).

biyis बियिस्, see **byākh** and **byuy^{u}.**

bŏyis बॉयिस्, see **bôy^{u}.**

bĕy-sond^{u} ब्यय्-संन्दु । इतरसंबन्धी adj. (f. **-sünz^{u}** -संञ्जू), see **byākh.**

byot^{u} ब्यंउ । क्षीणदेहः adj. (f. **bĕṭs^{u}** ब्यट्सु), one who is (esp. by birth) of feeble and emaciated body, a weakling. Cf. **byuṭs^{u}.**

byūṭh^{u} ब्यूठ् । अप्रहृतः adj. (sg. dat. **bīṭhis** बीठिस्; f. sg. nom. **bīṭh^{u}** बीठू, dat. **bēchĕ** बेच्य) (1 p.p. of **bĕhun,** to sit, q.v.), seated, sitting; settled, settled down, fallen in (as a roof, etc.); sitting idle unoccupied, idle (K.Pr. 33); (of land) fit for cultivation or once cultivated and now fallow, cf. **bīṭh^{u}.**

bayāth बयाथ् (= بیعت), f. (sg. dat. **bayöṭs^{u}** बयाट्सु), the act of promising obedience; submission, obedience, allegiance; initiation as a disciple of a saint or religious guide. —**diñ^{u}** —दिञ् । शिष्यणम् f.inf. to

initiate a disciple, etc.; hence, to initiate, to teach a person what to do and what to avoid in any business or course of conduct. —**wanünᵘ** —वनंजू । **शिक्षाभाषणम्** f.inf. to utter words of initiation; hence, to give verbal instructions as ab.

bayĕth बयथ् । यथेष्टनिपातः f. (sg. dat. **bayüsᵘ बयंचू**), a lucky throw (of dice or the like).

byūṭhᵘ-motᵘ ब्यूठु-मंतु । निविष्टः perf. part. (f. **bīṭhᵘ-müsᵘ बीठू-मंचू**, sg. dat. **bēchĕ-masĕ बेछ-मच्**; perf. part. of **bĕhun** or **bihun**, q.v.), seated; idle, unemployed; settled, cleared (of a muddy liquid, etc.).

bayĕtal बयतल् । पणे यथेष्टाचारी adj. e.g., (of dice, or the like) lucky, one that usually gives lucky throws. Cf. **bayĕth.**

byusᵘ बिचु । क्षीणः adj. (f. **bisᵘ बिचू**), emaciated, feeble. Cf. **byotᵘ.**

bāyⁱev, see **bôyᵘ.**

byuyᵘ बियु । पर्युषितः adj. (m. sg. dat. **biyis बियिस्**; f. sg. nom. **biyᵘ बियू**), (of cooked food) stale, allowed to get cold and hence tasteless, kept over-night or for longer so that it has dried up. Cf. **biyun.**

bāyyau बाय्यौ, bāyyĕn बाय्यन्, bāyyunᵘ बाय्युनु, see **bôyᵘ.**

byāz ब्याज़ । कुसीदम् f. interest on money, usury.

bayāz बयाज़ بياض **। वस्त्रपुस्तिकाविशेषः** f. an account book, ledger.

byāzᵃr ब्याज़र् । कुसीदिकः m. one who makes his living by interest, a money-lender, usurer.

bē-yizzatī بے عزتي f. disgrace, dishonour, ignominy (Gr.M.).

bē-yizzath بے عزت adj. e.g. (as subst., sg. dat. **bē-yazzatas** بے عزتس), without honour or dignity, disgraced; subst. m. (K.Pr. 90), i.q. **bĕ-yizzatī**, q.v.

bāz 1 باز adv. back; again (El.).

bāz 2 बाज़ । बाज باز **। द्यूतावृत्तिः** m. playing, gambling; esp. a single play in gaming, a single throw of the dice (Rām. 1351). **pŏkhta bāzāh**, a winning throw, **khām bāzāh**, a losing throw (Rām. 298). **—pyonᵘ —पंजु । दृष्टानुकूलसमागमः** m.inf. a throw (of dice) to fall; met. to come together (of a number of people who will help one to carry out something just as one wishes to do it, e.g. in some domestic affair, the simultaneous arrival of a wife, sons, and friends all of whom are experienced in the matter).

baza बज़, see **bŏḍᵘ 2.**

bīz बीज़ m. seed (Śiv. 1126).

bīzᵘ बीज़, see **bēd 2.**

bŏz बुज़ । बाहुः m. an arm, esp. a large, well-formed arm (Śiv. 1510).

bŏza बुज़, see **bŏḍᵘ 2.**

bōza बोज़ بوزه **। मद्यम्** m. liquor made from grapes, molasses, rice, barley, etc.; wine, beer. **-gorᵘ -गंद्** । **मद्यविक्रेता** m. (f. **-gürᵘ -गंद्**), a dealer in or seller of this beer. The fem. indicates a female dealer; a dealer's wife is **-gārⁱ-bāy -गरि-बाय्**. **-gārⁱ-wān -गरि-वान् । मदिरासंपादनस्थानम्** m. a place where this liquor is prepared or sold.

bŏzĕ बुज्य, see **bŏḍᵘ.**

bözⁱ 1 बाज़ि بازي **। छलम्, माया, द्यूतावृत्तिः** play, sport, game, trick; doing, carrying out any profession; gambling (Śiv. 1015, with allusion also to the following meaning); swindling; conjuring, legerdemain, magic (Rām. 905); deceit (Rām. 164, 361, 1171); illusion (Rām. 25, 1611, 1732). **—diñᵘ —दिञ् । छलनम्** f.inf. to give deceit, to trick, swindle. **-gar -गर्** بازی گر or **-gār -गार्** (e.g. Śiv. 1644) **। ऐन्द्रजालिकः, वञ्चकः** m. (f. **-gariñ -गरिञ्, -gārĕñ -गार्यञ्**), one who exhibits feats of legerdemain or activity, a tumbler, rope-dancer, juggler, conjurer (W. 140, K.Pr. 41); one who swindles, a swindler, cheat (K.Pr. 29, Śiv. 1644, Rām. 1317, 1785). The fem. indicates a female who does these things. **-garī -गरी** or **-görī -गोरी । मायिकवृत्तिः, छलवृत्तिः** f. the profession or practice of conjuring; the profession or practice of swindling. **-gar-pötha**ʳ **-गर्-पोथ्र्** or **-gār-pötha**ʳ **-गार्-पोथ्र् । ऐन्द्रजालिकवृत्तिः** m. the profession of a conjurer, etc., the practice of conjuring, etc.; conjuring, legerdemain; genl. deceiving, swindling. **—khĕñᵘ —ख्यञ् । वञ्चनानुभवः** f.inf. to eat swindling, to be swindled (Gr.M.); met. to swindle oneself, to make a careless mistake in any action. **—khārünᵘ —खार्यंजू । द्यूते पराजितीकरणम्** f.inf. to cause the stake to rise; hence, beat an opponent in gambling (Rām. 1316). **—khasünᵘ —खसंजू । द्यूते पराजयावाप्तिः** f.inf. the stake to rise; to be conquered in gambling, to lose the stake; the carrying on (of worldly affairs) to rise, (of a householder) a well-conducted worldly life to be carried on (perhaps with a side-reference to losing the 'game' of salvation, to which a worldly life is inimical). **—lagünᵘ —लगंजू । छलानुभवः** f.inf. swindling to occur, to be cheated, swindled (in buying, selling, etc.). **—pakanāwünᵘ —पकनावंजू । छलवृत्त्यावर्तनम्** f.inf. to cause swindling to proceed; to make a discreditable living by swindling. **—pakünᵘ —पकंजू । छलप्रवर्तनम्** f.inf. swindling to proceed; a livelihood to be made by swindling. **—pĕñᵘ —पंजू । औचित्यसंपत्तिः, यथाप्तिः, छलापातः** f.inf. carrying on to fall (to occur); the household affairs of a person to be carried on prosperously owing to his having intelligent wife and children; the stake to fall, to win in gambling;

swindling to fall, swindling to become apparent, to find out that one has been swindled. —**tarüñ^{u}** —तर्ञू। छलानुभवः f.inf. to be swindled (in purchasing or the like). **-tārüñ^{u}** -तार्ञू। वञ्चनोत्पादनम् f.inf. to swindle (in selling, etc.).

bāzĕ-pĕṭh thawun बाज़ॅ-प्यठ् थवुन् । नियतं छलवृत्तिप्रवर्तनम् m.inf. to place upon swindling, to carry on (a business of buying and selling, etc.) in a swindling way, to conduct (a trade) dishonestly. **-pĕṭh rōzun** -प्यठ् रोज़ुन् । छलवृत्त्याक्षिप्तिः m.inf. to remain upon swindling; to habitually live in a swindling manner, to habitually practise swindling.

bāzi-pŏṭh^{i} बाज़ि-पाठि । माया(छल)पूर्वकम् adv. swindlingly, cheatingly, dishonestly, u.w. vbs. of making, carrying out, giving, speaking, etc. **-rost^{u}** -रस्तु । छलविहीनः adj. (f. **-rüsh^{u}** -रूशु), void of swindling, honest, an honest dealer; (of things) honest, genuine, not 'made to sell'.

bŏz^{i} 2 (=بأ) adj. e.g. one who avoids, shuns, is displeased with a person. Only noted in K.Pr. 145, where it is used in contrast with **röz^{i}**.

bŏz^{u} बुज़ू, see **bŏd 3** and **bŏḍ^{u} 1.**

buz बुज़् or **bŭz**, i.q. **bŏz**, q.v., but chiefly used in proper names; **dashĕ-buz** दश-भुज़, the ten-armed, a N. of Śiva (Śiv. 521, 1688).

buz^{i} बुज़ि or **buzy** बुज़्य् । सात् adj. e.g. a sec. suff. meaning 'dependent on', as in **aṭh^{a}ri-buz^{i}**, dependent on the wool-worm (**aṭh^{u}r^{u}**), liable to be attacked by the wool-worm; **lūka-buz^{i}**, dependent on people (**lūkh**), belonging to other people; **kŏlayi-buz^{i}**, dependent on a wife (**kŏlay**), having only one relation—a wife; **sūra-buz^{i}**, dependent on a thief (**sūr**), liable to theft (Gr.Gr. 161). **-kaṭh** -कट् । अधीनः, दीनः m. (sg. dat. **-kaṭas** -कटस्), a wretched son of dependence; one who, owing to powerlessness of voice, weakness of body, feebleness of action, want of money, or the like, takes refuge with and makes himself subject to someone who has plenty of these qualities; miserable, wretched.

būz^{i} बूज़ि, **būz^{u}** बूज़ु, **būz^{ü}** बूज़ू, see **bōzun.**

baza-bata बज़-बत । ओदनविशेषः m. a certain dish, rice fried with spices in ghī, oil, etc.

baza-baz बज़-बज़् । निरन्तरस्नेहपाकः f. a continual frying, a general frying where a number of dishes are all being fried at the same time, owing to their all being immediately required.

buzdil بزدل adj. e.g. timid, faint-hearted, a coward (Gr M., El.).

buzag बुज़ग् m. a snake, a serpent (Skr. *bhujaga*). Its gen. sing. is **buzagun^{u}** (K.Pr. 122) (?).

buzagēndrahār बुज़गेन्द्रहार्, i.q. **bujagēndrahār,** q.v.

ba-zakhmī बज़्ख़्मी (=بزخمی), wounded, hurt (Rām. 873).

buza-mor^{u} बुज़-मर् । दाहः m. burning, scorching (of garments, cloth, etc.). —**gashun** —गशुन् । दग्धीभवनम् m.inf. to be burnt or scorched as above; also of the human body (esp. the belly or other part of the trunk) being burnt or scorched. —**karun** —करुन् । विदाहनम् m.inf. to burn or scorch garments, clothes, or another's body.

būz^{u}-mot^{u} बूज़ु-मतु, **būz^{ü}-müṭ^{ü}** बूज़ू-मंटू, see **bōzun.**

bazin, see **bazyun^{u} 1.**

bazun 1 बज़ुन् । स्नेहपाकः conj. 1 (1 p.p. **boz^{u}** बज़ु, 2 p.p. **bazōv** बज़ोव्), to cook in hot oil, to fry (esp. vegetables and the like). The procedure is to plunge the articles into heated ghī and stir them about with a ladle. It is hardly the same as our frying. Cf. **bazyun^{u} 1** and Gr.Gr. 117.

boz^{u}-mot^{u} 1 बज़ु-मतु । स्नेहपाचितः perf. part. (f. **büz^{ü}-müṭ^{ü}** बज़ू-मंटू), cooked in hot oil, fried.

bazun 2 बज़ुन् । धनविक्षेपः conj. 1 (1 p.p. **boz^{u}** बज़ु, 2 p.p. **bazōv** बज़ोव्), lit. to divide, distribute, allot; hence, to lay out money in invitations to festivals; to give away rewards or presents on birthdays and similar occasions of rejoicing; to put down the stakes in gambling; to put down money in compensation for losses, etc. **-lazun** -लज़ुन् । सुदायादिव्यवहारः m.inf. (among relations or friends) mutually to give and receive presents on the birthdays of each other's children and similar festivals.

boz^{u}-mot^{u} 2 बज़ु-मतु । प्रक्षिप्तः perf. part. (f. **büz^{ü}-müṭ^{ü}** बज़ू-मंटू), lavishly distributed in presents, etc.

bazun 3 बज़ुन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **boz^{u}** बज़ु, 2 p.p. **bazōv** बज़ोव्), to serve, honour, revere, love, adore (Gr.Gr. liii).

boz^{u}-mot^{u} 3 बज़ु-मतु perf. part. (f. **büz^{ü}-müṭ^{ü}** बज़ू-मंटू), served, revered.

bizan बिज़न् بزن । आहननम् m. lit. imperat. 'strike', 'slay', hence slaughter; used in the following: **-bēg** -बेग् بزن بیگ । आहननाधिकृतः m. an executioner; an official flogger, or officer appointed to carry out sentences of flogging.

bōzan, see **būzan.**

bōzun बोज़ुन् । अवगमः conj. 1 (1 p.p. **būz^{u}** बूज़ु, 2 p.p. **bōzōv** बोज़ोव्; conj. part. **būzith** बूज़िथ्, Gr.Gr. 104; freq. part. **būz^{i} būz^{i}** बूज़ि बूज़ि, ib. 105), to understand (YZ. 197, 198, K.Pr. 234, W. 136); to regard, consider (Śiv. 1753), reckon; (usually) to hear, listen to (Śiv. 6, 92, 93, 113, etc.; YZ. 1, 10, 22, 31, 182, 229, 247, 260, etc.; K.Pr. 34, 234); to hear of, hear concerning (anyone or anything) (YZ. 135). **būz^{u}-mot^{u}**

बूज़-मंतु । **श्रुतपूर्वः** perf. part. (f. **būz^{u}-müṭ^{u} बूज़-मंचू**), understood, heard, etc. (YZ. 455); esp. heard or known before, already heard. **bōzan-wôl^{u} बोज़न्-वोलु** । **श्रृण्वन्** m., n.ag. (f. **-wājĕñ -वाज्यञ्**), one who understands, hears, etc.; esp. one who is by nature accustomed to consider, to act with understanding and intelligence.

bōzana yun^{u} बोज़न यिनु । **वृष्टिगोचरीभवनम्** m.inf. the pass. of **bōzun,** to be intelligible; esp. to be visible (Śiv. 665); to be seen (Śiv. 85, 241). This verb in the pass. rarely means 'to be heard'. 'To be heard' is generally expressed by a periphrasis, such as **bōzanas andar yun^{u},** to come into hearing (Gr.Gr. 169).

būzith dyun^{u} बूज़िथ् दिनु । **विचार्य विभाजनम्** m.inf. having understood to give; to give or divide out intelligently, so that the proper persons receive the proper shares. **—hyon^{u} —ह्यनु** । **सुभागसंग्रहः** m.inf. having understood to take; in taking shares of anything, to claim one's proper share. **—khyon^{u} —ख्यनु** । **स्पर्धावृत्तिः** m.inf. lit. having understood to eat; to vie with, emulate, rival, cope with, confront, withstand, oppose, resist. **—nyun^{u} —निनु** । **स्वभागसंग्रहः** m.inf. having understood to take; the converse of **—dyun^{u},** intelligently to take one's proper share in the division of joint property. **—thawun —थवुन्** m.inf. to consider, to understand (Gr.M.).

būzan बूज़न् or **bōzan भोज़न्** । **भोजनम्** m. cooked food, victuals, a dish of food, meal (Śiv. 108, 1042, 1071, 1084); a feast (El., who spells the word *bōzan*). **—karun —कदन्** । **अन्नभुक्तिः** m.inf. to eat, partake of food, make a meal.

buzun बुज़ुन् । **भर्जनम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **buz^{u} बुज़ु,** 2 p.p. **buzōv बुज़ोव्**), to parch or roast (esp. grain or meat over heated sand); to roast (L. 463; K.Pr. 168, *buzāyih* for **buzāyĕ,** 2 p.p. f.), to bake, cook (K.Pr. 38), fry (El. apparently, in the last sense, by confusion with **bazun**). **buz^{u}-mot^{u} बुज़ु-मंतु** । **भर्जितः** perf. part. (f. **buz^{u}-müṭ^{u} बुज़ु-मंचू**), roasted, parched, as ab.

bazan-bāna बज़न्-बान । **स्नेहपाकोपयोगिपात्रम्** m. a vessel in which things are cooked in hot oil, a frying-pan. See **bazun.**

bōzan-bāna बोज़न्-बान । **श्रवणशीलता** m. lit. a consideration-dish; hence, the nature of one who is habitually a considerer, judiciousness, a discerning nature, habitual prudence or wisdom.

buzan-brôr^{u} बुज़न्-ब्रोर् । **निःशेषता** m. complete disappearance (as of the simultaneous disappearance of all the company assembled in a room, or of all the contents of a pile of any articles).

bōzan-hār बोज़न्-हार् । **श्रवणवृत्तिः** e.g. one who is by nature a good listener, judicious, discerning, prudent.

bizanan बिज़नन् । **आक्षिप्य निपातः** f. the act of dragging and violently hurling or thrusting something (such as a pole or the fist) down into a hole or down to a lower level. Cf. **bizan.**

biz^{a}nun बिज़नुन् । **निपातनम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **biz°n^{u} बिज़नु**), to drag and violently hurl or thrust anything (such as a pole or the fist) down into a hole or down to some lower level. Cf. **bizan. biz°n^{u}-mot^{u} बिज़नु-मंतु** । **बलान्निक्षिप्तः** perf. part. (f. **biz^{u}ñ^{u}-müṭ^{u} बिज़्नू-मंचू**), dragged and hurled down, as ab.

bōzanāwun बोज़नावुन् । **श्रावणम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **bōzanôw^{u} बोज़नोवु**; pres. part. m.c. **bōzanāwan बोज़नावन्**, Śiv. 1652), to cause to understand, to instruct, explain (Gr.M.); to persuade, advise (Śiv. 831, Gr.M.); to cause to hear, to tell someone about something (Śiv. 41, 691, 842); to cause to be heard (Śiv. 1389); to narrate, tell (Śiv. 1652). **bōzanôw^{u}-mot^{u} बोज़नोवु-मंतु** । **श्रावितः** perf. part. (f. **bōzanöw^{u}-müṭ^{u} बोज़नांवू-मंचू**), caused to understand, hear, etc.; esp. (of a story, etc.) caused to be heard, told, narrated. **bōzanāwan-wôl^{u} बोज़नावन्-वोलु** । **श्रावकः, आवेदकः** m., n.ag. (f. **-wājĕñ -वाज्यञ्**), one who causes to hear, a narrator, teller, informer.

bāzar बाज़र् (= بازار) । **विपणिः** m. a street with shops in it, a market, market-place, bazaar, mart (YZ. 40, 253, where the word is spelt **bāzār,** in imitation of Persian; K.Pr. 78, 103, Śiv. 1211, 1808). In Śiv. 1566 **bāzār** also occurs m.c. in the sense of market, i.e. traffic of the market. **—aṭun —अटुन्** । **व्यसनवृत्तिः** m.inf. to enter the bazaar; esp. to waste one's money in bazaar enjoyments, to lead a dissolute life. **-banga -बंग** । **अन्नफलविशेषः** f. a certain food grain, a kind of millet, akin to *bājrā* (*Panicum spicatum* or *P. italicum*). **—ṭānun —टानुन्** । **व्यसनासञ्जनम्** m.inf. to cause to enter the bazaar; to induce (a respectable youth) to lead a profligate life; to seduce to dissoluteness. **—wuchun —वुछुन्** । **मूल्यपरीक्षणम्** m.inf. to look at the bazaar; to ascertain the market rate of anything, to test the value of anything by comparison with the market price.

bāz^{a}r^{i} बाज़्रि (= بازاري) । **जनसाधारणवृत्तिः** adj. e.g. of or appertaining to the bazaar; easily to be bought anywhere in the bazaar; hence, ordinary, common; low, vulgar. **—baṭa —बट** । **क्षुद्रवृत्तिः** m. (f. **—baṭañ —बटञ्**), a bazaar brāhman; met. one who lives a double life, outwardly polite and respectful, but inwardly deceitful and guileful. The f. is a woman of this character. **—jōsh —जोश्** । **वाङ्मविलासः** m.

bazaar ebullition ; met. external brave show of something essentially worthless.

bazōr बज़ोर् (cf. بزور), adj. e.g. forcible, exercising force, mighty, powerful (Śiv. 677).

bēzār بے زار adj. displeased, vexed, out of humour. **—gaḍhun —गड़ुन् । क्रुद्धीभवनम्** m.inf. to become displeased, out of humour with (e.g. with a child or a servant).

buzurg بزرگ adj. e.g. great, reverend, noble (El.).

buzurgī بزرگی f. greatness, grandeur, glory, nobility (El.).

buzith बुज़िथ् adj. e.g. roasted (L. 463). Cf. **buzun.**

būzith बूज़िथ्, see **bōzun.**

bĕzuv^{u} ब्यज़ुवु । निःसामर्थ्यः adj. (f. **bĕzuv^{ü} ब्यज़ुवू**), without life ; hence, weak, unfit for work, unable to do one's work (e.g. of a servant or beast of burden).

buza-wāgun बुज़-वाँगुन् । सूदविशेषः m. a certain dish, the fruit of the egg-plant roasted and served with curds.

bōzawun^{u} बोज़वुनु । श्रोता m. (f. **bōzawüñ^{ü} बोज़वंञू**), one who hears, a hearer (Śiv. 695), one who is by habit a good hearer, or who by habit pays attention to and considers advice offered to him (Śiv. 906) ; as adv. even while hearing, immediately on hearing (Śiv. 736).

buzawañ बुज़वञ । भृति(लाभ)विशेषः f. the wages paid for roasting or parching (grain, etc.) ; the small profit made by buying something and simultaneously selling it to someone else, a kind of brokerage ; the commission or 'dustoorie' taken by servants. **—kaḍüñ$^{u}** **—कड़ंञू । लाभविशेषसंग्रहः** f.inf. to draw or take such commission or 'dustoorie' (lit. to deduct it from the money given for the purchase).

buzy बुज़्य्, see **buz^{i}.**

bazyun^{u} 1 बज़िनु । स्नेहपाकः m. (sg.dat. **bazinis बज़िनिस्**; a by-form of **bazun**, q.v., used as an abstract noun, Gr.Gr. 117, where the word is spelt **bazyun**), frying, cooking in hot oil. The articles (principally vegetables) are plunged into hot ghī, and stirred about with a ladle ; met. the oil used for such cooking (K.Pr. 67, 132, *bazin*). **—dyun$^{u}** **—दिनु । स्नेहे पचनम्** m.inf. to give such cooking, hence to cook in hot oil. **—khyon$^{u}** **—ख्यंनु । स्नेहे पक्वीभवनम्** m.inf. to eat such cooking ; hence, to be cooked in hot oil. **—lagun —लगुन् । स्नेहपक्वीभवनम्** m.inf., id.

bazin^{i}-dĕgul^{u} बज़िनि-दगुलु । स्नेहपाकोखाविशेषः m. a kind of large earthen vessel or pot in which vegetables, etc., are cooked in hot oil. **-lĕj^{i} -ल्यि । स्नेहपाकोखा** f. id., but of small size.

bazyun^{u} 2 बज़िनु । शाकभेदः m. (sg.dat. **bazinis बज़िनिस्**), a certain vegetable growing wild in the forest, and said to have an acrid smell.

baẓāz बज़ाज़ بزاز । **पटविक्रयी** m. a cloth-merchant, draper, mercer. **bazāza-wān बज़ाज़-वान्** m. a draper's shop (K.Pr. 159), cf. **bazöz^{i}.**

bazöz^{i} बज़ाज़ि بزازی । **विक्रेयपटसमुदायः** m. drapery, linen-drapery, haberdashery, the stock-in-trade of a draper. **bazāzi-wān बज़ाज़ि-वान् । पटविक्रयापणः** m. a haberdashery, a draper's shop. Cf. **bazāz.**

bē-izzatī بے عزتی, see **bē-yizzatī.**

bē-izzath بے عزت, see **bē-yizzath.**

C च् ـچ, CH छ् ـچھ

c च् ـچ. The second consonant of the Kāshmīrī alphabet in the Roman character, the sixth when written in the Śāradā or Nāgarī character, and the eighth when written in the Perso-Arabic character. It has the sound of *ch* in the English 'church'.

Its aspirate is **ch छ** ـچھ, the seventh consonant of the Kāshmīrī alphabet when written in the Śāradā or Nāgarī character.

A **c** or **ch** occurring in a Sanskrit or Hindī word is very frequently changed respectively to **ṣ** or **ṣh** in Kāshmīrī, which are in Nāgarī commonly written **ष़** and **ष़्ह**, and in Perso-Arabic ـۄ and ـۅھ. Thus, the Sanskrit **candraḥ चन्द्रः** becomes Kāshmīrī **ṣaṇd^{a}r ष़ंन्दर**, and the Hindī **chhoṭā** becomes Kāshmīrī **ṣhoṭ^{u} ष़्होटु**. In fact, to Kāshmīrī ears, **c** is **ṣ** followed by **y**, and **ch** is **ṣh** followed by **y**. In other words, to a Kāshmīrī, **c च्** is really **cy च्य्**, and **ch छ्** is really **chy छ्य्**. It thus follows that many Kāshmīrīs, when writing their own language in the Śāradā or Nāgarī character, put no dot under **ष़्** or **ष़्ह्**, when these represent **ṣ** or **ṣh** respectively; but, on the contrary, represent **c** by **च्य्** and **ch** by **छ्य्**. So strongly is the **y**-sound heard in these two letters by Kāshmīrīs, that **ca च** is usually pronounced **cĕ च्य**, and **cha छ** is usually pronounced **chĕ छ्य, ya य** following a consonant being always sounded as **ĕ** or **yĕ** (see article **ĕ**). Thus, the word **caras चरस्** is usually pronounced **cĕras च्यरस्**, and the word **chakun छकुन्** is usually pronounced **chĕkun छ्यकुन्**. In the Śāradā or Nāgarī character, each method of writing each of these two words is equally common. In the Perso-Arabic character (in which the short vowels are generally omitted) this question of spelling hardly arises. Similarly, the word **cāra चार** is quite commonly written **cyāra च्यार**, and **chot^{u} छोटु** is equally commonly written **chyot^{u} छ्योटु**. Again, the 1 p.p. of the verb **chōrun छोरुन्** should according to rule be **chūr^{u} छूर्**, but we also find it written **chyūr^{u} छ्यूर्**, which is liable to confusion with another **chyūr^{u} छ्यूर्**, the regular 1 p.p. of the verb **chīrun छीरुन्**, qq.v.

Hence, if a word commencing with **cĕ, cy, chĕ,** or **chy** is not found in this Dictionary, it should be looked up under **ca, c, cha,** or **ch,** and vice versa respectively. Important words which have been noted as actually occurring in literature under both forms are as a rule given under both, with appropriate cross-references, each in alphabetical order; but it will be understood that it would be impossible to give every word commencing with **c** or **ch** twice over, in its two different spellings.

cāī (K.Pr. *chāī*), i.q. **cāh^{i}**, q.v.

cĕ च्य in **cĕ cĕ च्य च्य**, see **cyon^{u}.**

ci चि ـچ pron., adv., and conj. what?; which, what; as, because; either, whether, or, even; in Rām. 573 **ci** is used in the sense of the Persian ـچوں, like,—*ci guldasta*, (the six seasons were standing together) like a posy.

cĭ चीँ m. onomat. in the following:—**cĭ-cĭ karun चीँ-चीँ करुन** । **पौनःपुन्येन सूक्ष्माक्रन्दविधानम्** m.inf. to utter repeatedly low sounds when crying, to sob. **cĭ karun चीँ करुन । स्वरविशेषः** m.inf. a certain sound, the short involuntary exclamation uttered, when one is suddenly and unexpectedly pinched or the like.

cōb चोब् ـچوب m. a mace, a club, a stick; met. a beating (El., who makes the word f.; K.Pr. 73, 81, 85, 94, 171, 198; W. 141). In the latter sense the object beaten is put in the dative, as in **hūnis cōb,** beating (given to) a dog (K.Pr. 85), **zamīnas cōb,** beating the ground (K.Pr. 94). —**din^{i}** —**दिनि । ताडनम्** m. pl. inf. to give sticks; to administer a thrashing, to wallop, flog, birch (esp. children in punishment). —**khĕn^{i}** – **ख्यनि । ताडनावाप्तिः** m. pl. inf. to eat sticks; to be flogged, etc., as a punishment. **-ĕ-kor^{u} चोबि-क्वर्** ـچوب کر m. (? spelling) a bitter root and tonic used in Kashmīr for horses, and much exported, *Picrorhiza Kurroa* (L. 75). **-ĕ-kŏṭh चोबि-क्वठ्** m. the aromatic root of the *kŏṭh* plant. Its sale is a state monopoly (L. 75, 77, 83, 389, 418). See **kŏṭh.**

côbukh 1 ـچابک m. (sg. dat. **cābakas चाबकस्**), a whip.

côbukh 2, cābukh ـچابک adj. e.g. quick, active; adv. quickly (YZ. 493).

cibôl^{u} चिबोलु adj. boyish, childish, puerile, only noted in the m. abl. sg. and in the following adverbial phrases:—

cibāli cibāli karun चिबालि चिबालि करुन् । वात्सल्यविधानम m.inf. to show love to a child regardless of its conduct (whether it is naughty or not), to spoil a child with injudicious affection. **—cibāli gaṣhun —चिबालि गछुन् । अयोग्येऽपि वात्सल्यापत्तिः** m.inf. (of a child) to be petted or treated with affection (even when naughty), to be spoilt by injudicious affection so that he is encouraged in naughtiness.

cŏbur चुबुर् m. (sg. dat. **cŏbaras चुबरस्**), a youth, a young man between the ages of 16 and 30.

cŏb[u]r[u] चुबर् । **तरुणी** f. a young woman (esp. one who has not borne children) between the ages of 16 and 30, who is characterized by good looks and becoming dress. **cŏb[a]ri-mot[u] चुबरि-मंतु । व्यसनी** m. 'girl-mad', madly in love at first sight with some particular girl; lusting for a girl.

caca चच । पितृव्यः m. a father's brother, a paternal uncle. The word is mostly used in villages or by Musalmāns. **-bāba -बाब : वृद्धपितृव्यः** a father's elder brother; also, a father's paternal uncle, a paternal granduncle.

cāčĕ चाँच्य, see **cŏṭ[u]**.

cica चिच or **cicĕ चिच्य । स्तनी** m. the bosom, esp. that of a young undeveloped girl.

cic[u] चिचु f. an event (El.).

cŏca or **cŏcĕ चोच** (= چمچہ) । **दारुहस्तकः** m. a ladle or spoon, made of wood when large and of bell-metal, etc., when small (El. spells this word *choïchuh*).

bazun बजुन् । अधिकाराप्तिः m.inf. to wield the spoon; to hold authority or possess the power of superintendence, esp. in distributing another's food, money, etc. **-mār -मार । भोजनबाधाविधानम्** m. 'spoon-hitting', preventing another from completing a meal or finishing a dish. **- sapanun —सपनुन** or **- sapazun —सपज़ुन् । संकुचितीभवनम** m.inf. 'to become a ladle'; hence, to become shrivelled or withered, as of the hand or other limb owing to cold, of the face owing to grief or loss, or of a flower, herb, or the like owing to the heat of the sun or to being broken.

cācā-myā-myā चाँचा-म्या-म्या । उच्छृङ्खलीकरणम m. spoiling a child by showing affection or praising it even when it is naughty. Cf **cibôl[u]**.

cŏcur[u] चोंचुर् । ओषधिशाकभेदः m. adder's tongue (L. 72), a certain pungent herb growing wild in the forests, and used as a vegetable. It is described as having small leaves, and growing in the spring. **cŏcár[i]-hākh चोंचरि-हाख् । वन्यशाकभेदः** m. (sg. dat. **-hākas -हाकस**), id. considered as a vegetable.

cicraḥāray चिच्रहारय् । पीडाक्रन्दः f. a scream arising from any sudden pain. Cf. **cācarāray, cicarāray,** and **chicharahāray.**

cācarāray चाँचरारय । खेदाक्रन्दः f. crying aloud from pain, groaning; groaning in a state of prolonged unconsciousness. Cf. **cicrahāray, cicarāray,** and **chicharahāray.**

cicarāray चिचरारय । स्वरविशेषः f. groaning, moaning, usually the low moaning of a number of starving people, esp. children. Cf. **cicrahāray, cācarāray,** and **chicharahāray.**

cōd चोद् । व्यभिचारिणी f. an immoral woman, esp. one who receives men only in her own house. Cf. **biṭh-cōd.**

cōd[i], f. silver (El.).

caudṓl चौडोल । वर्णीरथः m. a kind of litter or sedan in which women are carried.

caudas چودس (L. 271), the term used by Kāshmīrī Musalmāns for the fourth day after a man's death, on which day a feast is given at the deceased's house.

cudsu (?) (L. 258), the giving of presents on the fourth day after death. Cf. **caudas.**

cāg चाँग् m. the cone of a fir-tree (El.).

cŏga चुग جوغہ । **आप्रपदीनवस्त्रम** m. a kind of cloak reaching to the feet like a dressing-gown.

cŏg'al[i] चुगलि چغلی । **पिशुनता** f. tale-bearing, back-biting, slandering, slander.

cŏgul चुगुल् । धान्यविशेषः m. a kind of paddy bearing soft white rice. This rice is considered the best of all kinds, and is grown in Tēlbal on the Dal Lake (El. s.v. *dāngi* and L. 333).

cŏgul[u] चुगुलु چغل । **सूचकः** m. an informer, a spy; a tale-bearer, a tell-tale.

cāh चाह् چاہ । **भूरन्ध्रम** m. a well (El., YZ. 103, 214, 396, 406); a pit (natural or artificial) (Rām. 958, 1147). **gaṣhun —गछुन् । तिरस्कारखेदाप्तिः** m.inf. go to a pit; hence, to have one's life made a burden by another's abuse. **-ĕ zanakhdān** چاہ زنخدان m. the hollow (or pit) of the chin (YZ. 214).

cāhas gaṣhun चाहस् गछुन् । गर्ते निपातः m.inf. to go into a pit; hence, to fall into or commit an unworthy action.

cāh[i] चाह्, cahy चाह्य्, or **cāy चाय्** (also spelt **cyāh[i] च्याह्, cyāy च्याय्**), f. tea (K.Pr. 39, Gr.M.). According to El. two kinds of tea are sold in Kashmīr—Suratī and Sabz. Suratī tea is like English tea, and Sabz tea is brick tea imported via Ladāk and the Panjāb. There are two ways of preparing tea in Kashmīr. For **mugal cāh[i]**, five cups of water are poured upon a *tōlā* of tea. It is then boiled for half an hour, when more cold water is added, along with condiments and sugar, after which it is boiled for half an hour more. Milk is then added. It is now ready for drinking. The

colour is reddish. The second mode of preparing tea is called **shīr^{i} cāh^{i}**. The tea is placed in the teapot with a little soda and water and boiled for half an hour. Milk, salt, and butter are then added, after which it is boiled for another half-hour, when it is ready for drinking. According to K.Pr. (l.c.) the salt used in the infusion of tea is called **phul.** It is found in the Nubra valley in Ladāk, and contains the carbonate and sulphate of soda and a little of the chloride of sodium. **cāh^{i} karün^{ü}**, f.inf. to make tea (El.).

cāhi-kosh^{u} चाहि-कंशु । निःसारचव्यम् m. tea-leaves which have been infused, 'tea-leaves.' **-nör^{ü} -नॉर्ू । चव्यपात्रविशेषः** f. a teapot (with a spout like the English vessel), the vessel in which tea is placed after it has been made (El.).

cāhyāh चाह्याह् or **cyāhyāh च्याह्याह्** f. a cup of tea, tea (the infused liquid) (Śiv. 1824). This is **cāh^{i}** with suff. of indef. art., lit. 'a tea'.

cĕh च्ह्, see **cyon^{u}.**

chŏ̃ch छाँच्ह् । फलविशेषः f. a bramble; a raspberry, *Rubus niveus* (L. 73, El.). This word is often spelt **chänch** or **cānc.**

chich-kuṣ^{u}r^{ü} छिछ्-कुष्ंर्ू । उपहासशीला f. a woman who is fond of ridiculing others, a silly jesting woman.

chāchĕ-pūt^{u} छाँच्-पूतु । शब्दवत्क्रीडनकम् m. a kind of toy, a child's rattle. Cf. **chātun.**

chichur छिछुर । विस्फोटविशेषः, मांसखण्डः m. (sg. dat. **chicharas छिछरस्**, ag. **chich^{a}r^{i} छिछ्रि**, abl. **chichari छिछरि**; pl. nom. **chich^{a}r^{i} छिछ्रि**, dat. **chicharĕn छिछर्यन्**, abl. **chicharyau छिछर्यौ**), a boil, a pustule or swelling full of matter; met. a small lump of fat mutton.

chicharahāray छिछरहारय् । क्लेशस्वरः f. a short sudden cry of pain (e.g. when one is unexpectedly pinched). Cf. **cicrahāray, cācarāray,** and **cicarāray.**

chüć^{u}-müṣ^{u} छ्ंचू-मंचू, see **chakun.**

chacyōv छच्योव्, see **chakun. chācyov छाँच्योव्**, see **chātun. chicyōv छिच्योव्**, see **chĕkun 2.**

chŏd छुद् । बुभुक्षा f. (sg. dat. **chŏz^{u} छुंजू**), hunger, desire for food; craving genl. **—yĩn^{ü} —यिञ्ू । अन्नपेक्षोत्पत्तिः** f.inf. hunger to come; a craving to arise (in one who is a slave to the habit) for snuff, bhang, opium, or other intoxicant.

chaḍun छडुन् । परित्यागः conj. 1 (1 p.p. **choḍ^{u} छंडु**, f. **chüḍ^{u} छंडू**, f.pl. **chajĕ छज्य**; 2 p.p. **chajyōv छज्योव्**), to release, let go, dismiss (e.g. a man or beast from confinement or from work in which he of it is engaged). **choḍ^{u}-mot^{u} छंडु-मंतु** (f.sg. **chüḍ^{u}-müṣ^{u} छंडू-मंचू**, pl. **chajĕ-maṣa छज्य-मञ्**), perf. part. released, etc.

chag छग् or **chĕg छग्। पलायनस्वरा** f. sudden dispersal, rout, as when a crowd is suddenly attacked and scatters, or when a flock of birds rises and flies away on the approach of a human being (Śiv. 1860). **—diñ^{u} —दिञ्ू । निवारणा** f.inf. to scatter, disperse, drive away, as ab. **—lāgüñ^{ü} —लगंञ्ू । निवारणाप्तिः** f.inf. to be dispersed, scattered, driven away, routed, as ab. **—ṣānüñ^{ü} —षानंञ्ू । पलायनस्वरोत्पादनम्** f.inf. to cause an assembly or a flock to suddenly scatter, as ab.

chāg^{u}r^{ü} छॉग्ू । संभ्रमः f. hurry, flurry in doing anything (so as to get it done before anyone comes or something happens).

chĕh छ्ह्, **chih 1 छिह्**, see **chuh.**

chih 2 छिह् । ईषदाघातः f. (sg. dat. **chish^{ü} छिशू**), a slight accidental blow (esp. of something hard) on the edge or point of anything, a knock.

chīh 1 छीह् । क्षुतम् f. (sg. dat. **chīsh^{ü} छीशू**), a sneeze, sternutation.

chīh 2 छीह् f. a very small amount of anything, as in **aṣh^{ĕ}ka chīh,** a very little love (H. vii, 30).

chuh 1 छुह्, vb. subst. This verb is defective, being only used in the present tense and rarely in the imperative; it is participial in form, being liable to change for gender. Its forms are m.sg. 1 **chus छुस्**, 2 **chukh छुख्**, 3 **chuh छुह्**; pl. 1 **chih छिह्**, 2 **chiwa छिव** (**chiv छिव्**, m.c. in H. vii, 9), 3 **chih छिह्**; f.sg. 1 **chĕs छ्यस्**, 2 **chĕkh छ्यख्**, 3 **chĕh छ्यह्**; pl. 1 **chĕh छ्यह्**, 2 **chĕwa छ्यव**, 3 **chĕh छ्यह्**. The final **h** of the forms **chuh, chih,** and **chĕh** is added only to aid pronunciation, and is dropped before all suffixes, as in **chu-na छुन**, he is not, **chĕm छ्यम्**, she is to me. When a suffix commences with a vowel the **u** of **chuh** becomes **w,** and the **i** and **ĕ** of **chih** and **chĕh** become **y.** Thus, **chuh + ā** becomes **chwā छ्वा**, is he? and **chih + ā** and **chĕh + ā** both become **chyā छ्या**, are they (m.)? is she? or are they (f.)?

In H. vii, 9 a pres. cond. pl. 2 **chiv छिव्** occurs.

For the other tenses of the vb. subst. the vb. **āsun** (q.v.) is employed.

Chuh is also employed as an auxiliary verb, forming, with the pres. part., a present tense, as in **suh chuh karān,** he makes or is making, and, with the perf. part., a perfect tense, as in **tām^{i} chuh kor^{u}-mot^{u},** he has made. In such cases verbal suffixes are added to the auxiliary verb and not to the participle. There is this peculiarity, that when this occurs the suffix of the agent case of the 2nd pers. sing. is generally **y,** not the **th** used with the

past tense. Thus, **tsĕ koru-th,** thou madest, but **tsĕ chu-y koru-mot,** thou hast made.

As a vb. subst. **chuh** is very commonly used with a dative of possession, thus providing Kāshmīrī with a verb signifying 'to have'. Thus, **mĕ chuh** or (with suffix) **chu-m,** there is to me, i.e. I have.

Except as stated above in regard to the agent of the 2nd pers. sing., this verb takes the usual pronominal and adverbial suffixes. Thus, **chus,** I am; **chus-ay,** I am for thee; **chukh,** thou art; **chukh-a,** art thou? **chuh-an** (for **chukh-an**) **karān,** thou makest him; **chuh-an-a karan,** dost thou make him? **chwā** (**chuh** + **ā**), is he? **chyā** (**chĕh** + **ā**), is she? **chu-na,** he is not; **chu-nā,** is he not? **chu-y,** he is to thee, or he is verily; **chu-y-ĕ,** is he to thee; **chu-s,** he (or there) is to him; **chi-s,** they (m., or there) are to him; **chĕ-na,** she is not; **chĕ-nā,** is she not? **chĕ-y,** she is to thee, or she is verily; **chĕ-y-ĕ,** is she to thee? **chĕ-s,** she (or there or they, f.) is to him, and so on. In H. xii, 6, **chiy** is used instead of **chuy,** he is verily. Cf. Gr.Gr. 189 and Gr.M.

chuh 2 छुह् m. onomat. the noise made in driving a horse, *tchk* (H. xi, 8).

chuhan छुहन्, chuhana छुहन, see **chuh.**

chahōra छहोर in the following: —**baṭañ** **बटञ् । अतिनिर्लज्जा, कुलटा** f. a shameless brāhman woman; a woman of good caste who goes about openly in public and has no sense of modesty; an unchaste woman of good family. Cf. **chōra.**

chaj 1 छज् । प्रस्फोटनम् m. a winnowing basket, a winnowing fan.

chaj 2 छज् । अवतंस: m. the crest of a bird.

chajĕ-maṭsa छज्य-मत्स, see **chaḍun** and **chalun.**

chüj-müṭs छंजू-मंचू, see **chalun.**

chajyōv छज्योव्, see **chaḍun** and **chalun.**

chik छिक्, see **chyuk.**

chŏka 1 and **2 छ्वक,** see **chŏkh 1** and **2.**

chuk छुक् । सेकयन्त्रम् m. a squirt, a syringe.

chakh छख् । प्रसार: f. (sg. dat. **chaki छखि**), the spreading abroad of anything usually collected in piles or heap, e.g. dust or grain; esp. the scattering abroad of seed-grain, sowing seed broadcast. Cf. **chakun, atha-chakh,** s.v. **atha,** and Gr.Gr. 125. **chakh diñ छख् दिञ् । प्रक्षेपणम्** f.inf. to sow broadcast.

chĕkh छ्यख्, chĕkha छ्यख, see **chuh.**

chēkh छेख् । उपभोगाशंसा m. (sg. dat. **chēkas छेकस्**), a wish for good luck expressed when another puts on new clothes or ornaments for the first time.

chikh छिख् । सेक: f. (sg. dat. **chiki छिखि**), sprinkling, the throwing a little water or other liquid to a distance (Gr.Gr. 125); cf. **atha-chikh,** s.v. **atha.**

chika-chikh छिक-छिख् । सेकासेकि f. mutual sprinkling of water, when two persons sprinkle each other or throw water on each other as ab.

chŏkh 1 छ्वख् । शौधना m. (sg. dat. **chŏkas छ्वकस्**), slight washing (of a dish, a garment, etc.), rinsing out only with water (Gr.Gr. 123). —**kaḍun** —**कडुन् । क्षालनम्** m.inf. to rinse out with water. —**trāwun** —**त्रावुन् । क्षालनम्** m.inf., id.

chŏkh 2 छ्वख् । व्रण: m. (sg. dat. **chŏkas छ्वकस्**), a wound (K.Pr. 17, 146, Rām. 187, 130, 529, etc.), a sore (esp. from a missile), a blow with effusion of blood (El.); met. the blow or striking of a churning stick in milk (K.Pr. 174); **lōla-chŏkh** (pl.), the wounds of love, pangs caused by love (YZ. 451). — **dyun** —**दिञ् । व्रणविधानम्** m.inf. to wound (esp. by a missile).

chŏka-dŏd छ्वक-द्वद् । मथितम् m. buttermilk churned without water. **-lāgay -लागय् । स्वव्रणोत्पादनम्** f. wounding oneself; esp. the revengeful self-wounding done when a person is aggrieved by the action of another on whose head he intends that the guilt of causing the wound shall fall. **-lākam -लाकम । कण्टक-युता कविका** m. a thorn-bit (for horses). **-lākañ -लाकञ् । हठप्रार्थना** f. persistent asking for anything (esp. by children who won't be satisfied with a refusal). Cf. the next. **-phakīr -फकीर् । अतिहठी भिक्षु:** m. an obstinate persistent beggar, who inflicts wounds upon his own person in order to terrify people into giving him something. **-phakīrī -फकीरी । हठभिक्षु-वृत्ति:** f. the conduct of such a beggar; leading the life of such a beggar.

chukh छुख, chukha छुख, see **chuh.**

chakhnā, see **cakhnā.**

chŏkʰj छ्वक्यू, see **chŏkul.**

chŏkal छ्वकल । व्रणोपेत: adj. e.g. wounded, bruised (esp. of fruit or the like). Cf. **chŏkalad.**

chŏkul छ्वकुल । स्पष्ट: शीघ्रश्च adj. (f. **chŏkʰj छ्वक्यू**), clear and quick (of speaking, reading, singing, etc.) (Gr.Gr 146).

chŏkalad छ्वकलद् । व्रणयुक्त: adj. e.g. having a sore (Gr.Gr. 135, El.); wounded, lit. (e.g. of soldiers in a battle, or any other animate creature), or met. (YZ. 149, the heart). Cf. **chŏkal.**

chŏkalun छ्वकलुन् । संघट्टाद्विश्लीभवनम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. **chŏkalyōv छ्वकल्योव्**), to be scattered, become separate from the others, e.g. of one of a number of things floating down a river being separated by an eddy from the rest. Cf. **chaḳᵃrun.**

chakun छकुन् or **chĕkun 1 छ्यकुन्** । **कीर्णनम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **chok^{u} छ्कु**; 2 p.p. **chacyōv छच्योव्**; imperat. sg. 2 **chĕkh छ्यख्**, Śiv. 1776), to scatter abroad things usually together in large numbers, to scatter, throw about (K.Pr. 117; YZ. 163; Śiv. 732, 1079, 1092, 1149, 1400, 1401, 1497, 1861; Rām. 109, 440, 778, etc.); esp. to scatter seeds, to sow broadcast. El. spells this *chhkun*, i.e. **chĕkun 1** and **2**. The causal of this verb is **chakanāwun** or **chaḳ^{a}ranāwun**; the regular causal form **chaḳ^{a}run** or **chaḳ^{a}rāwun** is not used in the sense of a causal, but has the meaning of the primitive verb (Gr.Gr. 174).

chakana yun^{u} छकन यिनु । **स्वयमवकीर्णीभवनम्** m. inf. pass. to be scattered; esp. (of seeds, etc.) to be scattered abroad automatically, to be self-sown.

chakith shunun छकिथ् छुनुन्। **अवकीर्य प्रक्षेपः** m.inf. to scatter abroad; esp. to throw out into the open, dust, sweepings, etc, collected in a basket.

chok^{u}-mot^{u} छ्कु-मंतु । **कीर्णः** perf. part. (f. **chüc^{ü}-müṭs^{ü} छ्कूच्-मंच्**), scattered abroad; sown broadcast.

chĕkun 2 छ्यकुन् or **chikun छिकुन्** । **सेचनम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **chyuk^{u} छ्युकु** or **छ्युकु**; 2 p.p. **chicyōv छिच्योव्**), to propel liquids to a distance in one stream, to squirt; to urinate, make water (in this sense impersonal in the tenses derived from the past participle). El. gives this word the meaning of **chakun**, q.v.

chakanāwun छकनावुन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **chakanôw^{u} छकनोवु**), to cause to scatter (Gr.Gr. 174), see **chakun**.

chikiñ छिकिञ् । **श्वप्रमेहणम्** f. the act of urinating by a dog.

chŏkañ छुकञ् । **हठः** f. obstinate and persistent begging for something valuable which the owner does not wish to give; cf. **chŏka-phakīr** under **chŏkh 2.**

-trāwüñ^{ü} -त्रावञ् । **प्रार्थनाहठविधानम्** f.inf. to beg obstinately, as ab.

chakāra छकार । **समन्तात्प्रक्षेपः** m. the act of scattering about in all directions.

-dyun^{u} —द्यिनु । **समन्ताद्व्याप्तिः** m.inf. to give scattering; to be scattered about in all directions; to become spread on all sides (e.g. of a flood, a conflagration, or an epidemic).

chakür^{ü} छकूछ् । **गानविशेषः** f. a kind of song sung by women to the accompaniment of a drum and other instruments. The leader sings a phrase, which is sung in turn by the others.

chūkur छूकुर् m. (sg. dat. **chŭ́karas छूकरस**), a lad, a growing boy; hence, a small person, a person of humble station. Cf. K.Pr. 42, where the sg. dat. is incorrectly written *chuńkaras*, i.e. **चुंकरस्**.

chūkür^{ü} छूकूछ् । **आरूढयौवना** f. a good-looking full-grown girl.

chaḳ^{a}run छकरुन । **अवकीर्णनम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **chaḳ^{o}r^{u} छक्र्**), to scatter abroad, throw about things collected together, esp. of dust or of seeds scattered on the roadside or the like, and not on a field. Although in form the caus. of **chakun** (q.v.), this verb has not a causal signification (Gr.Gr. 174, 175).

chaḳ^{a}ran-wôl^{u} छकरन्-वोलु n.ag. (f. **-wājĕñ -वाज्यञ्**), one who scatters or disperses (El.).

chaḳ^{a}rana yun^{u} छकरन यिनु । **अवकीर्णीभवनम्** m. inf. pass. to be scattered about, thrown broadcast, thrown about (of dust, or of seeds scattered automatically, and self-sown, i.e. not sown on ground properly prepared beforehand). **—āmot^{u} —आमंतु** । **अवकीर्णीभूतः** perf. part. pass. (f. **—āmüṭs^{ü} —आमंच्**), scattered, thrown about as ab. (of dust, seeds, etc.).

chaḳ^{o}r^{u}-mot^{u} छक्र्-मंतु । **अवकीर्णः** perf. part. (f. **chaḳ^{ü}r^{u}-müṭs^{ü} छक्रूच्-मंच्**), scattered, thrown about (of seeds or the like improperly scattered on the roadside, etc., as ab.).

chaḳ^{a}ranāwun छकरनावुन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **chaḳ^{a}ranôw^{u} छकरनोवु**), i.q. **chakanāwun**, causal of **chakun** (Gr.Gr. 174). See **chakun.**

chaḳ^{a}rāwun छकरावुन। **अवकीर्णनम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **chaḳ^{a}-rôw^{u} छकरोवु**), i.q. **chaḳ^{a}run**, q.v. (Gr.Gr. 174, 175).

chaḳ^{a}rāwana yun^{u} छकरावन यिनु । **प्रक्षिप्तीभवनम्** m. inf. pass., i.q. **chaḳ^{a}rana yun^{u}**, see **chaḳ^{a}run.**

chaḳ^{a}rôw^{u}-mot^{u} छकरोवु-मंतु । **अवकीर्णः** perf. part. (f. **chaḳ^{a}röw^{ü}-müṭs^{u} छक्रोवूच्-मंच्**), i.q. **chaḳ^{o}r^{u}-mot^{u}**, see **chaḳ^{a}run.**

chaḳ^{a}rawun^{u} छकरवुनु n.ag. (f. **chaḳ^{a}rawüñ^{ü} छक्रवञ्**), one who disperses or scatters.

chŏkawan छुकवन् । **जलेऽवगाहनम्** f. (sg. dat. **chŏka-wüñ^{ü} छुकवञ्**), the act of dipping into water (as when one holds a garment by one end and dips into, and moves it about in, the water).

chŏkawun छुकवुन्। **जलेऽवगाहनम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **chakow^{u} छुकव्**), to dip (a garment or the like) into water and move about the article dipped therein; to stir any liquid contained in a vessel, to churn by shaking.

chŏkawana yun^{u} छुकवन यिनु । **मथितीभवनम्** m. inf. pass. (of curds, water, or the like) to be shaken about in a closed, or nearly closed, vessel, to be churned by shaking.

chŏkay छुकय् । **हठप्रार्थना** f. persistently and obstinately begging for something (of children). Cf. **chŏka-lākañ** under **chŏkh 2.**

chal 1 छल् । **खण्डम्** f. (sg. dat. **chali छलि**). a bit, part, scrap, portion, fragment (Rām. 878); a crumb (Gr.M.). Frequently **—°** (Gr.Gr. 162), as in **lācha-chal लाछ-छल्** f. a wafer (Gr.M.). **-dal -द्ल्** । **विरोधः**

m. quarrelling combined with mutual recriminations. Cf. **chala-pol**^{u} bel.

chala-bāgay छल-बागय् । खण्डशो विभाजनम् f. division by partition or by breaking up into fragments. **-chāg**^{u}**r**^{u} **-छाँग्रु । इतस्ततः प्रक्षेपः** f. fragment-hurry; hence, improperly to scatter about in all directions. **-chāg**^{a}**ri -छाँग्रि । विक्षिप्ततया** adv., abl. of the preceding, (of the mind or intellect) scatteredly, in an agitated manner, distractedly. **—chala karith trāwun —छल करिथ त्रावुन्** m.inf. to break anything in pieces (Gr.M.). **-pol**^{u} **-पोलु । वाग्युद्धम्** m. mutual recriminations and abuse, wordy warfare. **-wŏg**^{u}**r**^{u} **-व्वग्रु । इतस्ततोऽपयापनम्** f. causing a crowd to scatter and flee away in various directions, breaking up an assembly.

chali chali gaṭshun छलि छलि गछुन् । खण्डशो भवनम् m.inf. to be smashed, broken in pieces, to fall to pieces. **—chali karun —छलि करुन् । खण्डशो विधानम्** m.inf. to smash to pieces.

chal 2 छल in the following: **-chŏkh -छुख् । अतिक्षालना** m. (sg. dat. **-chŏkas -छुकस्**), the washing of a great number of articles at one time, a 'washing'.

chala-chŏkh छल-छुख् । मार्जनम् f. (sg. dat. **-chŏki -छुकि**), the act of washing, cleaning (esp. cotton clothes, see **chalun**).

chalan-grāy छलन्-ग्राय् । ईषत्क्षालना f. a slight, hasty washing. **-pôrut**^{u} **-पोरुतु । क्षालनसंप्राप्तिः** m. an opportunity or time for washing accumulated dirty clothes, 'washing-day.'

chal 3 छल m. a device, expedient (Rām. 44).

chēla छेल । ऊर्मिकाविशेषः m. a plain ring of gold, silver, or other metal, worn on the finger or toe—the Hindōstānī *challā*.

chūl छूल् । निर्झरः m. (pl. dat. **chūlan छूलन्** Gr.Gr. 51), a waterfall, cascade (Śiv. 983).

chūla-wôn^{u} **छूल-वोनु । निर्झरवारि** m. cascade water, a small mountain stream issuing from a waterfall.

cāhil چاهل card. forty (Rām. 797).

chŏl^{i}**-bŏl**^{i} **छोलि-बोलि । ऊर्ध्वाधक्षात्** adv. from above (cf. **bāl 1**) and below, heedlessly, carelessly, u.w. vbs. of coming, etc.

chalun छलुन् । क्षालनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **chol**^{u} **छोलु**, f. **chüj**^{u} **छोजू**; 2 p.p. **chajyōv छज्योव्**), to wash, cleanse (K.Pr. 17, 40, 41, 43, 82, 112, 154; YZ. 232; Śiv. 1022, 1575; Rām. 622, 774, 1644, etc.). According to El., *sic*, when cotton cloth is referred to **chalun** is used, but when the reference is to woollen cloth **manḍun** or **manḍanāwun** is the word employed.

chàl^{i} **chàl**^{i} **छलि छलि । असकृत्क्षालयित्वा** freq. part. washing frequently or continually; commonly used as adv.

chalith chŏkith छलिथ छुकिथ । समयतया क्षालयित्वा adv. (a jingling repetition of the conj. part. **chalith**), having completely washed. Cf. **chala-chŏkh** under **chal 2**. **-thunun -थुनुन् । क्षतस्नेहदानम्** m.inf. having washed to throw away; hence, (of friends who have become estranged) to wash one's hands of another person, entirely to abandon friendly intercourse.

chol^{u}**-mot**^{u} **छोलु-मोतु । क्षालितः** perf. part. (f. **chüj**^{u}**-müṭ**^{u} **छोजू-मोटु**), washed, cleansed by washing (Rām. 786, clothes).

chalin-wôn^{u} **छलिन्-वोनु । क्षालनजिर्माल्यम्** m. the dirty water left after washing anything (esp. after washing rice, etc., preparatory to cooking), washings.

chŏlith-chūlith छोलिथ् छूलिथ् । निश्चित्य adv. exactly, accurately, u.w. vbs. of speaking, answering, etc.

chĕm छम्, chim छिम, chum छुम्, cf. **chuh.**

chamb छम्ब । भृगु m. a mountain precipice (K.Pr. 227, Rām. 1014); a ravine, precipitous cleft (Śiv. 1627).

chamba-ḍula gaṭshun छम्ब-डुल गछुन् । अकालमृत्युः m.inf. to fall over a precipice; hence, to die a sudden or untimely death. **-t**^{a}**lür**^{u} **-त्लरु । अतितीक्ष्णस्वभावा** f. a precipice-bee; hence, a passionate woman, ready to abuse on the slightest provocation.

chambas gaṭshun छम्बस् गछुन् । पापे निमज्जनम् m.inf. to go to a precipice; hence, to be plunged in bad company and sinful habits. **-pĕṭh wasath -पठ् वसथ् । अदृढस्थितिः** f. living on a precipice; an insecure position, liability to destruction at any moment (e.g. a village built on a sandbank in the midst of a river).

chàmb^{i} **gaṭshun छम्बि गछुन् । प्रपातगतिः** m.inf. to go over a precipice; hence, the sudden irresistible flood of water from a river or canal that has burst its banks.

chŏmb छुम्ब or **chŏmba छुम्ब** (Gr.Gr. 122) **। कणमर्दनम्** m. a method of threshing paddy, in which the stalks are held in the hand and the heads struck against a post. This preserves the straw from being injured, as it would be if trodden out by cattle on a threshing-floor. The *chúmba* of L. 464. Cf. **atha-chŏmb** under **atha**. **—dyun**^{u} **—द्युनु । ताडनम्** m.inf. to flog, whip (with a rod on the bare skin). **—karun —करुन् । ताडनम्** m.inf., id.

chŏmbun छुम्बुन् । कणमर्दना conj. 1 (1 p.p. **chŏmb**^{u} **छुम्बु**), to thresh grain, as described in art. **chŏmb**, q.v. **chŏmb**^{u}**-mot**^{u} **छुम्बु-मोतु । कणशो मर्दितः** perf. part. (f. **chŏmb**^{u}**-müṭ**^{u} **छुम्बू-मोटू**), threshed, as ab.

chāmpa छाम्प, see **chāpa.**

chāmph छाम्फ्, see **chāph.**

chān 1 छान् । तक्षा m. a carpenter, a house carpenter (El., Śiv. 337, K.Pr. 41, 178, W. 140). His wife is **chŏñ^{u} 2 छांजू**, **chāna-kŏlay छान-क्लय्** or **chāna-bāy छान-वाय्**. Of these the first is generally used as a kind of surname, added to the woman's proper name. Regarding the other two see below. As a title (e.g. **Yēkar chān,** Yēkar, the carpenter) the gen. of this word is **chānun^{u} छानुन्**.

chāna-bāy छान-वाय् । तक्षस्त्री f. a carpenter's wife. The word is honorific, cf. **chāna-kŏlay** bel. **-kij^{u} -किज्** or **-kīj^{u} -कीज् । कार्यावशेषणम्** f. a carpenter's nail; the last and final nail put into a house by the builder, thus completing the work; met. in any work nearly completed the small amount remaining to be done. Kāshmīrī carpenters are constantly omitting a nail here or some work there in order that they may be recalled and get another job; this is called 'the carpenter's nail' (K.Pr. 41). **-kŏlay -क्लय् । तक्षस्त्री** f. a carpenter's wife. This word is non-honorific. Cf. **chāna-bāy** ab. and Gr.Gr. 34. **-koṭ^{u} -कॅट् । तक्षपुत्र:** m. a carpenter's son; met. a real carpenter's son, a good carpenter (Gr.Gr. 132). **-ṭhas -ठस् । तक्षशब्द:** m. carpenter's bang, the noise made by a carpenter when he hits a piece of wood with the back of his adze. **-ṭŏkh -ट्वख् । तक्षशब्द:** m. (sg. dat. **-ṭŏkas -ट्वकस्**), carpenter's hammering, the noise made by a carpenter when he hits an iron wedge or other similar article employed in splitting wood.

chān 2 छान् । निपतनम् m. sifting; falling down (as powder leaking through the interstices of a sieve, of a basket, or ripe pollen from certain flower-clusters).

chāni, see **chŏñ^{u}.**

chĕna छन, chĕnā छना, chun छुन्, chuna छुन, see **chuh.**

ch[illegible]ōna छेन m. a cymbal (El.).

chŏṇ[illegible]^{u} छुनु or **chon^{u} छुनु । ऊन:, रिक्त:** adj. (f. **chŏñ^{u} छुंजू** or **chhūñ^{u} छुंजू**), empty, void; (of a cargo-boat) empty, in ballast (Gr.M.); empty of wealth, poverty-stricken (cf. **atha-chŏṇ^{u}** under **atha**); less than a certain amount, deficient in quantity; adv. (like the Hindōstānī *khālī*) only, merely. This word is generally used with emph. **y,** as in **ch[illegible]ṇu-y छुनुय्** or **chonu-y छुनुय्** (Śiv. 1201), and is thus spelt: *chhŏnói* by El., so K.Pr. 42, *chhĕni,* and 239, *chhani* for **chhūñ^{u}y छुंजूय्. -non^{u} -नॅनु । रिक्त:** adj. (f. **chhūñ^{u}-nūñ^{u} छुंजू-नॅंजू**), empty and naked; hence, poverty-stricken.

chañĕ-mŏch[illegible]ĕ छन-न्यछ । अकिञ्चनत्वे adv. in a condition of being poor or hard up (esp. in connexion with having to provide a wedding feast or the like), u.w. vbs. of giving, etc.

chôn^{u} 1 छोनु, see **chānun.**

chôn^{u} 2 छोनु । उत्पवनाज्जन्यफलम् the result of sifting, the cleansed and sifted rice, flour, or whatever article is passed through a sieve or strained.

chönch, see **chŏch.**

choṅchih, see **cŏca** or **cŏcĕ.**

chind^{a}run छिन्द्रुन् । मोहनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **chyund^{o}r^{u} छिन्द्र्** or **छुन्द्र्**; this verb is impersonal in the tenses formed from the past participles), to be stupefied, esp. of the stupefied amazement caused by the attainment of more than one hoped for or expected.

chanḍith چنڈتھ (YZ. 134), incorr. for **shanḍith,** see **shanḍun.**

chināl छिनाल् । पामर: m. a vile man living by vile habits and with vile companions.

chönil छोनिल् । तक्षता f. the art or profession of a carpenter (Gr.Gr. 142).

chināl^{a}gī छिनाल्गी । पामरता f. a vile, despicable mode of life or conduct.

chinölil छिनोलिल् । पामरत्वम् f., i.q. **chināl^{a}gī,** q.v.

chön^{i}löz^{u} छोनिलोंजू । तक्षवृत्ति: f. the livelihood or craft of a carpenter, carpentry, esp. of one who has taken to the craft after giving up some other art (Gr.Gr. 143).

chanin छनिन् m. a utensil (El.).

chanun छनुन् or **chĕnun छनुन् । निष्पतनम्** conj. 3 (2 p.p. **chanyōv छन्योव्**), to be strained, sifted; to fall from a mass (as grain falling through a hole in a basket), to dribble away; to exude (Śiv. 1008); (of a tree) to lose its leaves (Śiv. 1039, 1208); to waste away (Śiv. 1002); to be broken up into parts (of a ring of dancers, Śiv. 1010).

chānun छानुन् । उत्पवनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **chôn^{u} छोनु**, f. **chŏñ^{u} छांजू**; 2 p.p. **chāñōv छाञोव्**), to sift (Śiv. 1527); to strain, filter; to trim (Gr.Gr. xxii); to search minutely, investigate; to shake down fruit from a fruit-bearing tree.

chôn^{u}-mot^{u} छोनु-मंतु । उत्पूत: perf. part. (f. **chŏñ^{u}-müts^{u} छांजू-मंजू**), sifted; strained, filtered, examined, investigated; (of a fruit-tree) having had its fruit shaken down off the branches.

chŏnun छुनुन् or **chŏnnun छुन्नुन् । ऊनीभवनम्** conj. 3 (2 p.p. **chŏnyōv छुन्योव्** or **chŏnnyōv छुन्योव्**), to be deficient, to be below the full size, quantity, or weight (Śiv. 1212).

chŏnyō-mot^{u} छुन्यो-मंतु । ऊनीभूत: perf. pass. (f. **chŏnyĕ-müts^{u} छुन्ये-मंजू**), reduced in size, quantity, etc. (e.g. of dried-up fruit, wealth, etc.).

chānṭa छाण्ट, see **chāṭa.**

chônṭᵘ छोण्टु, chāṇṭun छाण्टुन्, etc., see **chāṭun.**

chinôvᵘ छिनोवु । अकिञ्चनता m. poverty, esp. that caused by loss of wealth or savings.

chānawañ छानवञ् । उत्पवनभृतिः f. wages paid for sifting flour, etc. Cf. **chān 2.**

chānaway छानवय् । तक्षभृतिः f. wages paid to a carpenter. Cf. **chān 1** (Gr.Gr. 142).

chānay छानय् । उत्पवनम् f. the act of sifting, esp. of flour or other similar minute powder.

chānözᵘ छानोज़ु । तक्षवृत्तिः f. the profession or craft of a carpenter (Gr.Gr. 143).

chañ or **chĕñ छञ् । शब्दविशेषः** m. onomat. the noise made by a metal vessel or the like falling on the ground, clang, clatter; cf. **chŏñ. -chakh -छख् । क्रीडाविशेषः** m. onomat. (sg. dat. **-chakas -छकस्**), clang and clatter; a kind of musical dance. The girls who dance wear bells and tinkling anklets which are sounded in time with the music and singing; cf. **chŏñ-chŏkh** under **chŏñ. -chambᵘrᵘ -छंब्रु । अकस्माद्भृतिः** m. a sudden and accidental death, as if it were caused by falling down a precipice. **-chañ -छञ् । स्वनितविशेषः** m. onomat. clash, chink, tinkle, the noise of metal to metal, e.g. of metal vessels knocking against each other, or of rings or bells on a bell-girdle.

chŏñ छुञ् । शब्दविशेषः m. onomat. chink, tinkle, the sound made by money in a bag, a bell-girdle, or the like; cf. **chañ. -bŏṅgᵃrĕ -ब्वंग्र्य । शब्दवत्कङ्कणानि** f.pl. bracelets (of crystal or precious metal) supplied with bells, so as to make a tinkling sound. **-chŏkh -छुख् । क्रीडाविशेषः** m. onomat. (sg. dat. **-chŏkas -छुकस्**), i.q. **chañ-chakh**, see **chañ. -chŏñᵉ-छुञ् । अभीक्ष्णशब्दः** m. onomat. chink-chink, tinkle-tinkle, the sound of chink repeated over and over again. **-dār -दार् । शब्दवद्वस्तु** adj. e.g. a chinker, a tinkler, that which has the power of emitting chinks or tinkles, such as a staff or a girdle supplied with rings or bells to make a chinking or tinkling noise. **-ṭŏñ -ट्वुञ् । धनव्ययविधानम्** m. onomat. making chinks, making money (esp. someone else's) fly, squandering.

chañĕ छञ, chañⁱ छञि, chüñᵘ छ्यु, see **chŏṇᵘ.**

chŏñⁱ छांञि, (Śiv. 1532) **chŏñī छांञी**, i.q. **chŏñᵘ.**

chŏñᵘ छुञु, see **chŏṇᵘ.**

chŏñᵘ 1 छांञू । उत्पवनम्, उत्पवनोत्पवनम् f. sifting, winnowing, straining; knocking down walnuts from a tree; siftings, the resultant of sifting (e.g. cleaned or winnowed grain)[1] (Śiv. 1532, 1533). In Śiv. 1532 **chŏñī** is m.c. for **chŏñⁱ**, i.q. **chŏñᵘ.**

chŏñᵘ 2 छांञू । तक्षस्त्री f., see **chān 1**, a carpenter's wife, usually employed as the latter part of a proper name, as in **Zūna chŏñᵘ**, Zūna the carpentress (Gr.Gr. 37). K.Pr. spells this word *chhāni*, i.e. *chāni*.

chŏñᵘ 3 छांञू, see **chānun.**

chañĕr छञर् । रिक्तता m. emptiness.

chŏñĕr छुञर् । ऊनता m. incompleteness, want of full weight or measure; loss, detriment (El.).

chŏṇᵉrun छुण्रुन् or **chŏṇᵉrāwun छुण्रावुन् । ऊनीकरणम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **chŏṇᵒrᵘ छुण्रु** or **chŏṇᵉrôwᵘ छुण्रोवु**), to make less, to reduce below a certain fixed quantity, to lessen (the *chhenrāwun* of K.Pr. 119). **chŏṇᵉrôwᵘ-motᵘ छुण्रोवु-मतु । ऊनीकृतः** perf. part. (f. **chŏṇᵉröwᵘ-müṭᵘ छुण्रोवु-मट्वु**), reduced below a fixed weight or scale of quantity.

chapa छप pl. nom. of **chaph 1, 2,** and **3,** qq.v.

chāpa छाँप । मुद्रितः m. anything printed, such as a book, a patterned cloth, or a pattern generally.

chôpᵘ छोपु or **chôṁpᵘ छोंपु । मन्थानविशेषः** m. a kind of small churning-stick, used for churning curdled milk, etc. **—dyunᵘ —दिनु । मन्थनम** m.inf. to churn as ab.

chaph 1 छफ् or **chĕph 1 छफ् । मण्डनम्** f. (sing. dat. **chapi छपि**), fine dressing, adornment, wearing jewels and rich garments. **—karünᵘ —करूनु । सुवेशधारणम्** f.inf. to wear fine clothes, etc., to be expensively dressed.

chaph 2 छफ् or **chĕph 2 छफ् । उपहारः** f. (sg. dat. **chapi छपि**, pl. nom. **chapa छप**), a sacrificial offering (cf. **chapun 2**).

chapa-chörᵘ छप-छोरु । उपहारः f. sacrifice-haste, unexpectedly becoming a sacrifice in company with some one who is dying or suffering great calamity, unexpectedly sharing such a fate.

chapi lagun छपि लगुन् । उपहारीभवनम् m.inf. to offer oneself as a sacrifice instead of or on behalf of any one.

chaph 3 छफ् or **chĕph 3 छफ् । तक्षणम्** f. (sg. dat. **chapi छपि**), a paring, chip, shaving, when cutting wood either with a hatchet, etc., or (e.g. a reed-pen) with a penknife; a gash or cut in shaving (L. 457 *chĕp*). **—hĕñᵘ —ह्यूञु । खण्डोत्थापनम्** f.inf. to raise up or elevate a splinter or shaving when cutting a stick; to put a point to a reed-pen, etc.

chāph छाँफ् । मुद्रा, मुद्राचिह्नम् f. (sg. dat. **chāpi छाँपि**), an instrument for sealing or stamping, a seal, signet-ring; a stamp or impression made by a seal, etc., either in sealing-wax or in ink, etc.

chōph छोफ् । चिह्नवस्तु m. (sg. dat. **chōpas छोपस्**), a machine or stamp (usually of wood) for impressing marks on heaps of grain, etc., so as to prevent the pile being broken without detection.

chipakálⁱ छिपकलि f. a lizard (Gr.M.).

chapal छपल् । उत्थितखण्डः adj. e.g. having a chip or splinter elevated from the surface, having a split point (as in a reed-pen).

chãpul^{u} छाँपुलु, i.q. **chãpun^{u}**, q.v. **chãpal^{i}-küñ^{ü} छाँपलि-कंऊ**, i.q. **chãpan^{i}-küñ^{ü}**, see **chãpun^{u}**.

chãpan^{i} छापनि in **chãpan^{i} küñ^{ü} छापनि कंऊ**, i.q. **chãpan^{i} küñ^{ü}**, see **chãpun^{u}**.

chapun 1 छपुन् । वृष्टिक्षेपः, शरणीकरणम्, कालक्षेपः conj. 1 (1 p.p. **chop^{u} छपु**), to be hidden, concealed (Rām. 398, 978); to take shelter from heavy rain; generally, to take refuge with (K.Pr. 243), seek the patronage of any one; to endure patiently trouble or calamity in the hope of better times; to waste time, pass time unprofitably. The caus. of this verb is **chapanãwun, chạp^{a}rãwun, chŏp^{a}run 1**, or **chŏp^{a}rãwun 1** (Gr.Gr. 174).

chapan-jāy छपन्-जाय् । शरणभूमिः f. a place of shelter, a shelter under which a person waits for rain to pass over; generally, a place of refuge. **-shāī -शाई्** f. a place of refuge (El.). **chapani yun^{u} छपनि यिनु । शरणीकरणम्** m.inf. to come for refuge, to take refuge with any one, to claim sanctuary (Rām. 475).

chapith छपिथ् conj. part. used as adv. secretly, privately (Rām. 398, 978).

chapun 2 छपुन् । पिण्डादेर्नद्यां क्षेपः conj. 1 (1 p.p. **chop^{u} छपु**), to cast into a river the remains of an offering to a deity, flowers left after a sacrificial ceremony, etc.

chāpun छापुन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **chôp^{u} छोपु**), to print (a book, cloth, or the like) (Gr.M.).

chāpun^{u} छापुनु, i.q. **chãpun^{u}**, q.v.

chãpun^{u} छाँपुनु, **chāpun छापुन्**, or **chãpul^{u} छाँपुलु । क्षेपणी** m. (sg. dat. **chãpanis छाँपनिस्**), a sling (for casting stones, etc.) (K.Pr. 96). **chãpan^{i} küñ^{ü} छाँपनि कंऊ । क्षेपणीक्षेप्यशिला** f. the stone, or missile, of a sling.

chapanāwun छपनावुन् । क्षेपणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **chapanôw^{u} छपनोवु**), to cause some one to pass time, or to cause him to wait till a shower of rain is passed over (caus. of **chapun 1**, Gr.Gr. 174).

chapar छपर् । आच्छादनम् m. a hut, a temporary shelter of straw and wood or the like.

chãp^{u}r^{ü} छाप्‍र् । कण्डोलिका f. a kind of large basket.

chạp^{a}run छप्‍रुन् or **chạp^{a}rāwun छप्‍रावुन्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **chạp^{o}r^{u} छप्‍र्** or **chạp^{a}rôw^{u} छप्‍रोवु**), i.q. **chapanāwun** (Gr.Gr. 174).

chŏp^{a}run 1 छप्‍रुन् or **chŏp^{a}rāwun 1 छप्‍रावुन् । व्ययीकरणम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **chŏp^{o}r^{u} छप्‍र्** or **chŏp^{a}rôw^{u} छप्‍रोवु**), to spend (money), to expend (articles); esp. to spend extravagantly, dissipate. This verb is an irreg. caus. of **chapun 1**, q.v. (Gr.Gr. 174). **chŏp^{o}r^{u}-mot^{u} 1 छप्‍र्-मतु । व्ययीकृतः** perf. part. (f. **chŏp^{u}r^{ü}-müṭ^{ü} छप्‍रु-मुट्**), expended, dissipated. **chŏp^{a}rôw^{u}-mot^{u} छप्‍रोवु-मतु । व्ययीकृतः** perf. part. (f. **chŏp^{a}röw^{ü}-müṭ^{ü} छप्‍रावु-मुट्**), id.

chŏp^{a}run 2 छप्‍रुन् or **chŏp^{a}rāwun 2 छप्‍रावुन् । गूहनम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **chŏp^{o}r^{u} छप्‍र्** or **chŏp^{a}rôw^{u} छप्‍रोवु**), to fling away anything so as to conceal it, to conceal hurriedly; to hide, conceal (faults, bad qualities).

chŏp^{a}rāwan छप्‍रावन् । गूहना f. (sg. dat. **chŏp^{a}rāwüñ^{ü} छप्‍रावञु**), throwing something about so as to conceal it, hurried concealment; concealment of faults, bad qualities, etc.; causing time to pass. **-dag -दग् । कालविक्षेपव्याजः** f. causing time to pass, pretending to waste time, temporizing in order to get something done. Cf. **chapāwan-dag** under **chapāwan** and **chāwan-dag** under **chāwan.**

chapōṭa छपोट । खण्डः m. a splinter, a chip, as in pointing a stake or mending a reed-pen.

chapath छपथ् । प्रक्षेपः f. (sg. dat. **chapüṭ^{ü} छपुट्**), throwing away, scattering and abandoning; hence, putting up with, or making the best of, a work or a life full of pain and affliction.

chapāwan छपावन् f. in the following:— **-dag -दग् । अन्योन्यसंदर्शनम्** f. wasting time in the performance of any employer's work, by the workers pointing to each other as the proper person to do it; as when e.g. A says "it's B's work", and B says "it's C's work", and C says "it's A's work", so that in the end nothing is done. Cf. **chāwan** and **chŏp^{a}rāwan-dag** under **chŏp^{a}rāwan.**

char 1 छर् or **chīr^{ü} 1 छीर्। रोगभेदः** f. name of a certain disease, a crop of boils on the hands, feet, or back, impetigo contagiosa; also used of carbuncles.

char 2 छर् । सेकः f. a sprinkle of water, oil, ghī, or the like from the tips of the fingers, small in amount, and thrown to a distance. Cf. **chir 1.**

charū, see **chiryuv^{u}.**

chĕr छेर् । अधिक्षेपद्रावणम् f. irritation, annoying or frightening a person by abusing him or worrying him; using such means to drive a person away, or make him run away.

chĕrā छरा, see **charāh.**

chir 1 छिर् । सिंचनम् f., i.q. **char 2**, q.v.

chir 2 छिर् । दोहनप्रवाहः f. the thin stream of milk issuing at one pull of the udder at the time of milking (Gr.Gr. 13).

chir 3 छिर् । अजाविक्षीरम् f. the milk of a goat or sheep. **chiri-goru छिरि-गड् । अजाविक्षीरविक्रेता** m. a seller of such milk; his wife is **chiri-gar^{i}-bāy छिरि-गरि-बाय्,**

while a female seller of such milk is **chiri-gürᵘ छिरि-गॅरु**.

chir 4 छिर् । फलसारसंभव: f. the growth of the substance of a seed (as of rice, etc.), the filling out of the husk of a seed. Cf. **dŏda-chir,** under **dŏd.**

chira छिर । मेषार्भक: m. a lamb, the young of a sheep (male or female), esp. when newly born. **—kaṭh —कठ् । अल्पमेष:** m. (sg. dat. **—kaṭas —कटस्**), a young male sheep, a lamb ram. **-pūtᵘ -पूतु । मेषार्भक:** m. a young lamb (male or female).

chīrᵘ 1 छीरु । रोगभेद: f. (sg. dat. **chērĕ 1 छेर्य**), i.q. **char 1,** q.v.

chīrᵘ 2 छीरु । वेत्रम् f. (sg. dat. **chērĕ 2 छेर्य**, for **chērĕ 3,** see **chērun**), a switch, stick, wand, rod, cane, walking-stick; a wand of office (Śiv. 222, 1029).

chēri-bardār छेरि-बर्दार् । वेत्रधर: m. a wand-bearer, the marshal who walks before people of consequence with a wand of office to make way and keep off crowds (Śiv. 1153).

chīrᵘ 3 छीरु, see **chērun.**

chōr छोर् m. in the following:— **—lagun —लगुन् । विकृतविष्टाचरणम्** m.inf. unhealthy evacuation to occur unawares, sudden diarrhœa to occur. Cf. **chôrᵘ.**

chŏra 1 छुर । अन्तविशेष: m. a certain part of the female genital organ; apparently the triangular segment in front of the vagina on which are the clitoris and the meatus urinarius. The word is also used in filthy abuse.

chŏra 2 छुर in the following:— **-chŏr -छुर्** or **-chŏra -छुर । पीडाविह्वलम्** f. agitation, distress, fluttering, quivering (from pain, sorrow, etc., like that of a fish caught in a net).

chōra छोर in the following:— **-baṭañ -बटञ् । कुबटा** f., i.q. **chahōra-baṭañ,** see **chahōra,** p. 159, col. *a*, l. 26.

chôrᵘ छोरु । विष्टाविकार: m. an unhealthy condition of the evacuations, diarrhœa, etc. (K.Pr. 49), esp. of horses or cattle. Cf. **chōr.**

chāri-könzᵘ छारि-कांज़ु । विकृताम्लदधि m. *dahi* (curdled milk) which has turned liquid, green, and sour.

chörᵘ छॅरु । त्वरा f. hurry, fluster, agitation from fear or the like occurring in the performance of any action.

chūrī छूरी in the following:— **-mār -मार् । अतिहठी भिक्षु:** m. 'a dagger-striker', a kind of beggar so importunate that he will even kill himself with a dagger if his request is not complied with. Such threats are not uncommon, and invariably result in the request being granted, as a refusal would bring the guilt of murder on the head of the refuser.

cahᵃra or **cĕhᵃra चहर** چہر । **चित्रम्** m. face, visage, countenance; (usually) a likeness, a portrait.

cahār چہار card. four. **cahār-dah** چہار دہ card. fourteen (Rām. 1083).

cĕhāru (?), the slants of a roof (L. 464).

charāh छराह or **chĕrā छरा । केवलम्** adv. alone, only (Śiv. 243, **chĕrā**).

chirkāv छिर्काव् । भूमिसिञ्चनम् m. sprinkling water on the ground (to lay dust or the like).

chirkāwun or **chirᵃkāwun छिर्कावुन्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **chirkôwᵘ छिर्कोवु**), to scatter, sprinkle (water, etc.) (Gr.M.).

chērilad छेरिलद् । संभ्रमवान् adj. e.g. one who acts hurriedly owing to irritation, fear, or the like. Cf. **chörᵘ.**

chīrᵘ-müṭsᵘ छीरु-मॅचु, see **chērun.**

charun छरुन् । पुरीषोत्सर्ग: conj. 1 (1 p.p. **chorᵘ छर्**. This verb is impersonal in tenses formed from the past participles, as in K.Pr. 13, 200), to evacuate, go to stool (K.Pr. 17). **chorᵘ-motᵘ छर्-मॅतु । पुरीषोत्सर्गेण मलिनित:** perf. part. (f. **chhürᵘ-müṭsᵘ छ्हुरु-मॅचु**), dirtied by evacuations (e.g. a pan or commode).

chērun छेरुन् । अधिक्षेपनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **chyūrᵘ 1 छ्यूर्,** pl. **chīrⁱ छीरि**; f. **chīrᵘ 3 छीरु,** pl. **chērĕ 3 छेर्य**; 2 p.p. **chēryōv छेर्योव्**. For **chyūrᵘ 2** see **chōrun,** for **chīrᵘ 1** and **2** see s.vv., and for **chērĕ 1** and **2** see **chīrᵘ 1** and **2**), to irritate, to worry a person by abusing him or harassing him. **chyūrᵘ-motᵘ छ्यूर्-मॅतु । अधिक्षिप्त:** adj. (f. **chīrᵘ-müṭsᵘ छीरु-मॅचु**; for **2** see **chōrun**), irritated, etc.

chiran छिरन् । पीतपायसम् f. an oblation of rice boiled in milk, coloured yellow with saffron, etc., and offered to Vāc, the goddess of speech, on the day on which a boy commences his first studies.

chōrun छोरुन् । त्याग: conj. 1 (1 p.p. **chūrᵘ छूर्** or **chyūrᵘ 2 छ्यूर्,** pl. **chūrⁱ छूरि** or **chyūrⁱ छ्यूरि**; f. **chūrᵘ छूरु** or **chyūrᵘ छ्यूरु,** pl. **chörĕ छॅर्य**; 2 p.p. **chöryōv छॅर्योव्**. For **chyūrᵘ 1** see **chērun**), to release, loosen, dismiss, let go (Rām. 490), esp. something tied up or confined; to let go (something held); to give, give away (Gr.Gr.). **chūrᵘ-motᵘ छूर्-मॅतु** or **chyūrᵘ-motᵘ 2 छ्यूर्-मॅतु । परित्यक्त:** perf. part. (f. **chūrᵘ-müṭsᵘ छूरु-मॅचु** or **chyūrᵘ-müṭsᵘ छ्यूरु-मॅचु**. For **chyūrᵘ-motᵘ 1** see **chērun**), let go, etc., as ab.

chrār sharīf, m. name of the place which holds the shrine of Kashmīr's greatest saint, Nūr Dīn (L. 250, 293; not mentioned in RT.Tr. or by El.).

chiryuvᵘ छिरिवु । मीनविशेष: m. (sg. dat. **chirivis छिरिविस्**), a certain fish found in the Valley of Kashmīr, with a long snout, from 8 to 15 seers in weight, the *chharū gād* of El. and *charri gad* of L. 157.

chirivⁱ **- cõṭ**ᵘ छिरिवि - चोँटु । परप्रसादनमुखः **chiryuv**ᵘ-chinned, one who says flattering things, one who is soft-spoken in order to carry out objects.

chĕs छस्, **chis छिस्**, **chus छुस्**, see **chuh.**

chishᵘ छिशू, see **chih 2.**

chīshᵘ छीशू, see **chīh.**

chata छत or **chĕta छ्यत** in the following (cf. **chot**ᵘ) :— **-chiran-hyuh**ᵘ **-छिरन्-हिदु । अतिशुक्लवर्णः** adj. (f. **-chiran-hish**ᵘ **-छिरन्-हिशू**), lit. like white and yellow rice-milk, very white and clean-looking, esp. of something edible. **-hôr**ᵘ **-होर् । शुक्लचित्रोपेतः** adj. (f. **-hör**ᵘ **-हार्**), marked or ornamented with a white pattern, esp. of a cloth or the like which has become dirty and dark-coloured, and then is given such a pattern to freshen it up. **-lay -लय् । शुक्लताविकृतिः** f. spoiled by becoming white or being whitened (as a face by sickness or by foul air, or anything by being touched with white matter that comes off). **-tᵃl -त्ल् । शुक्लतूदफलम्** n the fruit of the white mulberry, white mulberry-fruit. **-ṭyok**ᵘ **-ट्यॅक् । कुष्ठी** adj. (m. sg. dat. **-ṭĕkis -ट्यॅकिस्**; f **-ṭĕc**ᵘ **-ट्यॅचु**), having white spots on the skin, one who suffers from a leprosy that comes out in white spots.

chaṭa छट । मेषादिपशुसमूहः m. a flock of sheep, etc., esp. such a flock led out for the season on to the hills for grazing.

chāṭa छाँट । शिष्टः, अरोचकः adj. e.g. left to one side as unpleasing (of unsatisfactory things picked out of a pile and left uncared for, e.g. the bad fruit picked out of a basket of fruit and laid aside).

chotᵘ **छोतु** or **chyot**ᵘ **छ्योतु । शुक्लः** adj. (m. sg. dat. **chatis छतिस्** or **chĕtis छ्यतिस्**, and so on; f. **chüṣ**ᵘ **1 छ्यूचु** or **chĕṣ**ᵘ **1 छ्यॅचु**; for **chüṣ**ᵘ **2** see **chath 2**), white [Śiv. 113, 1543, 1607, 1662, K.Pr. 42 (**chot**ᵘ **pôṣh**ᵘ, a white cotton coat), 116; Rām. 1502, 1614]; **dāri-chot**ᵘ, white-bearded, a venerable person (Rām. 1600). **—shīn hyuh**ᵘ **—शीन् हिदु । अतिश्वेतवर्णः** adj. [f. **chüṣ**ᵘ (**chĕṣ**ᵘ) **shīn hish**ᵘ **छ्यूचु** (**छ्यॅचु**) **शीन् हिशू**], white like snow, snow-white. **chotu-y छतुय् । निष्प्रयोजनमेव** adv. uselessly, needlessly, unnecessarily, u.w. vbs. of coming back and the like.

chàtⁱ (**chĕtⁱ**) **krĕhànⁱ sàránⁱ छति** (**छ्यति**) **क्रेहनि सारनि । छिद्रान्वेषणम्** m. pl. inf., lit. to select blacks and whites; hence, to be zealous in picking holes in a person's (esp. a blameless person's) character, or in harmless words or actions.

chüṣᵘ (**chĕṣ**ᵘ) **dāl छ्यूचु** (**छ्यॅचु**) **दाल् । शुक्लद्राक्षी** f. white *dāl*, a certain dish made up of husked millets, husked beans, or similar white grains. **—han —हन् । उच्छिष्टा** f. 'the white little', i.e. that which remains after sorting or sifting out the dirty portion of things, such as grain or the like. **—küñᵘ —कॅञु । प्रदेशविशेषः** f. the white stone, N. of a place also known as 'Sangsafēd', marked by a white rock, from which issues the source of the river formerly known as *Śvētagangā*, and now as **Chaṣa-kŏl**, q.v. s.v. The place is to the south-west of Śrīnagar, in the central part of the Pīr Pantsāl Range round Mount Taṭakūṭī. See RT.Tr. II, 418.

chõṭᵘ **छोँटु** m. (?), a broom of twigs, a branch of a tree used as a broom. Only noted in K.Pr. 35. The form of the sg. nom. is uncertain.

chaṭãg छटाँग् । घटकपञ्चकमानम् m. a certain weight, a chittack, the sixteenth part of a seer or 5 *tōlās*, approximately 2 ounces avoirdupois; anything which weighs a chittack.

chath 1 छथ् । गृहपटलम् m. (sg. dat. **chatas छतस्**), the thatch or roof of a house; a ceiling.

chath 2 or **chĕth 1 छथ्** (**छ्यथ्**) **। क्षतिः** f. (sg. dat. **chüṣ**ᵘ **2 छ्यूचु** or **chĕṣ**ᵘ **2 छ्यॅचु**; for **1** see **chot**ᵘ), injury, loss, harm, especially the loss or diminution of the original stuff incurred in the manufacture of vessels, ornaments, wooden furniture, or the like. **—gāṣhüñᵘ —गछ्यूञु । क्षतिसंपत्तिः** f.inf. such loss of original material to occur. **—hĕñᵘ —ह्यॅञु । निर्भृत्याद्यासनम** f.inf. to take (advantage of) loss, to cause or get a person to work for nothing. **—nakha wālüñᵘ —नख वालॅञु । अयुक्तं कार्यसंपादनम्** f.inf. to repay loss, to work badly (of one who is compelled to work against his will).

chüṣᵘ**(chĕṣ**ᵘ**)-pūtᵘ छ्यूचु** (**छ्यॅचु**)**-पूतु । पाश्चात्यप्रसवोन्नवार्भकः** m. a son of loss, a son born last of all in a large family (and hence unwelcome).

chaṭh छट् । अश्वादिभारः m. (sg. dat. **chaṭas छटस्**), the weight or amount of the load of a beast of burden, such as a horse, ass, or camel.

chĕth 2 छ्यथ् m. the presentation of an offering to a deity (in Sanskrit *balidānam*) (Rām. 1132).

chiṭh छिट् । चित्रपटः f. (sg. dat. **chiṭi छिटि**), cotton cloth stamped in colours, chintz; a chintz garment (K.Pr. 28 contrasted with satin, 154, 239). **chiṭi-dutay छिटि-दुतय्** f. a chintz garment with very wide sleeves worn by Musalmān women; it is sometimes simply called **dutay**, q.v. (El.). **-gar -गर्** m. a chintz-maker (El.). **-nàrⁱwār -नरिवार् । चित्रपटवस्त्रभुजायम्** m. a large kind of sleeve or cuff made of chintz and worn by women.

chiṭhī छिठी f. a ticket (El.).

chaṭhᵃr छठ्र । छत्रम् m. (sg. dat. **chaṭᵃras छत्रस्**, abl. **chaṭᵃra छत्र**, and so on, but pl. nom. **chaṭhᵃr**

छत्र्), an umbrella, esp. a large umbrella held over kings or a small silver umbrella put over the idol in a temple; a sort of umbrella made of flowers, etc., used at festivals (an ordinary umbrella is **chaṭᵃr**ⁱ, q.v.); (?) a certain pot-herb, *Megacarpæa polyandra* (L. 72, *chattr*).

chaṭᵃra-būñᵘ छत्र-बूञु । **वज्रपुचिणी** f. an umbrella plane-tree; hence, met. a woman with many children, grandchildren, and other relations. **-gulᵘ** -गुलु । **ग्रामविशेष:** m. N. of a well-known village in Lār (Lahara) Pargana, close to Rāmarādan, for which see RT.Tr. I, 114 (iii, 467 n.). **-hāl** -हाल् । **धान्यविशेष:** f. (sg. dat. **-höjᵘ** -होजू, Gr.Gr. 69), a certain kind of rice with a soft white grain, which is very fruitful.

chiṭal छिटल । **चित्रपटवसना** f. a woman who habitually wears cloth stamped in colours; see **chiṭh.**

chatun छतुन् or **chĕtun** छ्यतुन् । **श्वेतीभवनम्** conj. 3 (2 p.p. **chatyōv** छत्योव्), to become white, to turn white (Siv. 1704); to be white; (of the eyes) to become white, to lose their sight (Rām. 1196). The caus. of this verb is **chaṭᵃrun** or **chaṭᵃrāwun** (Gr.Gr. 173, 175).

chatyō-motᵘ छत्यो-मंतु । **शुक्लीभूत:** perf. part. (f. **chatyē-müṭᵘ** छत्ये-मंचू), become white, turned white, whitened.

chāṭun छाँटुन् । **आविष्कार:** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **chōṭᵘ** छोंटु, pl. **chōṭᵗ** छोंटि; f. **chōṭᵘ** छोंटू, pl. **chāćĕ** छाँच; 2 p.p. **chāćyōv** छाँच्योव्), to pick, pick out, cull, select, sort; to discuss (rumour, news, etc.); to make public something which was known as a secret, esp. to disclose suddenly a secret anger, sorrow, or the like. **chōṭᵘ-motᵘ** छोंटु-मंतु । **मनस आविष्कृत:** perf. part. (f. **chōṭᵘ-müṭᵘ** छोंटू-मंचू), picked out, selected; discussed (of news, rumour, etc.); disclosed (of anger, etc).

chaṭᵃra छत्र see **chaṭhᵃr.**

chaṭᵃrⁱ छत्रि । **आतपत्रम्** f. an umbrella, a parasol. Cf. **chaṭhᵃr.**

chaṭᵃri-bardār छत्रि-बर्दार् । **छत्रवाहक:** m. an umbrella-bearer, an official whose duty it is to carry the state umbrella over a king's head; see **chaṭhᵃr.**

chatorᵘ छतर् or **chaturᵘ** 1 छतुर् । **गौराङ्ग:** adj. (f. **chatürᵘ** छतर्ऊ or **chatᵘrᵘ** 1 छतर्ऊ), fair-complexioned, fair-skinned, fair-limbed, esp. of a child, and equivalent to 'beautiful'.

chaturᵘ 2 छतुर् । **मत्स्यार्भक:** m. (f. **chatᵘrᵘ** 2 छतर्ऊ), a young fish, any tiny fish like a minnow or our whitebait.

chatᵃrĕ छत्र्य । **क्षुद्रमीनसमूह:** f.pl. a flock or crowd of such small fish.

chüṭᵘ छ्यूचू, see **chotᵘ** and **chath** 2.

chaṭa-kŏl छत्र-क्वल् । **श्वेतगङ्गाख्या नदी** f. the White River, N. of a certain river in Kashmīr, called in Sanskrit *Śvētagaṅgā* (White Ganges) or *Dugdhagaṅgā* (Milk Ganges). Its source is at Chüṭsᵘ-küñᵘ in the Pīr Panṭsāl Range to the south-west of Śrīnagar. It runs into the Vĕth (Jehlam) in the town of Śrīnagar at a place named in Sanskrit *Bahukhāḍakēśa*, still of some repute for its sanctity, and opposite the old quarter of Diḍḍāmaṭha. Cf. **chüṭsᵘ-küñᵘ** under **chotᵘ**, RT.Tr. II, 418, and El. s.v. *chatsakŏl*.

chaṭar छत्र् or **chĕṭar** छ्यत्र् । **शौक्ल्यम्** m. whiteness (Śiv. 1707).

chaṭᵃran छत्रन् । **श्वेतीकरणम्(संभवनम्)** f. (sg. dat. **chaṭᵃrünᵘ** छत्रंचू), the act of making white, of whitening; the condition or state of becoming white, whitening.

chaṭᵃrun छत्रुन् । **शुक्लीकरणम्, लज्जितीकरणम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **chaṭᵒrᵘ** छत्रुच्), to make white, to whiten; met. to put to shame, to make ashamed, to leave without answer; caus. of **chatun** (Gr.Gr. 173, 175). **chaṭᵃrana yunᵘ** छत्रन यिनु । **लज्जितीभवनम्** m. inf. pass. to be put to shame, to feel shame, to feel oneself disgraced.

chaṭᵃrāwun छत्रावुन् । **श्वेतीकरणम्, लज्जितीकरणम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **chaṭᵃrôwᵘ** छत्रोवु), i.q. **chaṭᵃrun**, q.v. (Gr.Gr. 173). **chaṭᵃrāwana yunᵘ** छत्रावन यिनु । **लज्जितीभवनम्** m. inf. pass, i.q. **chaṭᵃrana yunᵘ**, see **chaṭᵃrun.**

chaṭᵃrôwᵘ-motᵘ छत्रोवु-मंतु । **शुक्लीकृत:, व्रेपित:** perf. part. (f. **chaṭᵃröwᵘ-müṭᵘ** छत्रावू-मंचू), made white, whitened, whited; caused to feel ashamed; publicly disgraced.

chaṭa trēla छत्र त्रेल m. a certain kind of apple (see El. s.v. *trēla*).

chwā छ्वा, **chĕwa** छ्यव, **chiwa** छिव, see **chuh.**

chav छव् । **वस्त्रशोभा** f. the fine show or beauty made by new clothes when they are put on for the first time on the expiry of mourning for a father or other relation, going out of mourning. **—gandüñᵘ —**गंदचू । **वस्त्रशोभाविधापनम्** f.inf. to tie on pretty clothes; (esp. of a man's wife's relations) to put a man out of mourning by giving him a new suit of clothes, to induce (by such means) a son (or the like) to go out of mourning (for his father or the like).

chāv 1 छाव् । **अन्तिमपाक:** m. the final cooking of rice or other cooked food, after pouring off the water in which it has been boiled. It is then heated for a short time in order to drive off the surplus moisture. This heating is called **chāv.** El. writes the word *chhao*, makes it f. and translates it 'boiling' (Śiv.

1020, 1717). —**yun**ᵘ —**यिन्** । **परिपाकसमापत्तिः** m.inf. cooking to be completed, as ab.

chāv 2 छाव् f. flinging, in the following:—**chāwa-chāv छाव-छाव्** । **प्रक्षेपाप्रक्षेपि** f. a kind of gymnastic exercise, throwing a stick or the like from one to another, backwards and forwards. Cf. **chāwun 1.**

chawŏ छव् । **चीलाधःप्रान्तोर्ध्ववेष्टना** m. the act of tucking up the skirts of a garment (as is done by villagers when working in the fields).

chiv छिव्, see **chuh.**

chāvĕkh छाव्यख्, see **chāwun 2.**

chiwalay छिवलय् f. in the following:—**chiwalayĕ nērañĕ छिवलय नेरञ** । **पर्याप्तादधिकीभवनम्** f. pl. inf. surplusage to issue, more than sufficient to exist, e.g. when food or money is being distributed amongst a number of people after every one has been supplied, something to remain over and above; to be enough and to spare.

chāwan छावन् in the following:— **-dag -दग्** । **कालक्षेपणम्** f. wasting time in the performance of any employer's work, by the workers pointing to each other as the proper person to do it; as when e.g. A says "it's B's work", and B says "it's C's work", and C says "it's A's work", so that in the end nothing is done. Cf. **chŏpᵃrāwan** and **chapāwan.** **-dās -दास्** । **इतरेतरदर्शकः** m. 'Mr. Shirker', one who wastes time as above, a work-shirker, a skulker.

chāwun 1 छावुन् । **प्रक्षेपणम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **chôwᵘ छोवु**), to throw anything at or to another person (Rām. 923, 1433).

chôwᵘ-motᵘ 1 छोवु-मतु । **अन्यं प्रति प्रक्षिप्तः** perf. part. (f. **chöwᵘ-müṣᵘ छोवू-मचू**), flung at another.

chāwun 2 छावुन् । **उपभोगः** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **chôwᵘ छोवु**), to enjoy, make use of, partake of, experience (Śiv. 26, 60, 132, 181, 511, 1008, 1058, 1691, 1711, 1782, 1800, 1823; Rām. 1525, 1627, 1634, 1770); to experience (an odour), to smell (H. xiii, 3); to enjoy happiness or prosperity, to be happy, blessed. **azal chāwun chuh** अज़ल् छावुन् छुह, fate is to be experienced, one must dree one's weird (H. ix, 6). **chāvĕkh छाव्यख्** or **chāyĕkh छाय्यख्** । **उपभोगसिद्धिः** ben. sg. 2, mayst thou use, mayst thou have full enjoyment of (Gr.Gr. 252). Hence, used as a subst. masc., full enjoyment, perfect bliss, equivalent to the Persian *mubārakī* (Śiv. 668).

chôwᵘ-motᵘ 2 छोवु-मतु । **उपभुक्तः** perf. part. (f. **chöwᵘ-müṣᵘ छोवू-मचू**), enjoyed, used, partaken.

chāwun 3 छावुन् । **सूचसंदापनम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **chôwᵘ छोवु**), to embroider (cloth, etc.) (K.Pr. 260, where the inf. is translated 'jewels'. It seems really to mean 'embroidery', i.e. an embroidered garment; so W. 149).

chāwun 4 छावुन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **chôwᵘ छोवु**), to complete the cooking of rice, vegetables, or the like when being boiled (K.Pr. 41); the 'completion' is done by pouring off the water, and placing the food over the fire for a short time, so as to drive away the surplus water. Cf. **chāv 1** and **aḍa-chôvᵘ 1** under **aḍ.**

chāwun 5 (YZ. 254, 258, 527, etc.), incorr. for **cāwun,** to give to drink, q.v.

chiwun छिवुन् । **मदोत्पत्तिः** conj. 3 (2 p.p. **chivyōv छिव्योव्**), to be intoxicated, maddened (with wine, drugs, etc. (K.Pr. 5, Śiv. 1860); to be proud, puffed up, arrogant, intoxicated with the possession of wealth or the like; to be intoxicated, in rut (of an elephant, etc.). **chivyō-motᵘ छिव्यो-मतु** । **प्राप्तमदः** perf. part. (f. **chivyē-müṣᵘ छिव्ये-मचू**), intoxicated; arrogant (whether by nature or owing to some special cause); in rut (of an elephant, etc.).

chivĕr छिव्यर् । **मदमत्तता** m. intoxication; arrogance.

chiwᵃrāwun छिव्रावुन् । **मादनम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **chiwᵃrôwᵘ छिव्रोवु**), to intoxicate, madden (by the administration of wine or drugs or by suggestion); to make proud.

chyā छा, **chĕy छय्**, **chĕyĕ छय**: **chuy छुय्**, **chuyĕ छुय**, see **chuh.**

cāhy चाह्य f., i.q. **cāh¹**, q.v.

chyukᵘ 1 छिकु or **छुकु**, see **chikun.**

chyukᵘ 2 छिकु or **छुकु** । **जलसेकयन्त्रम्** m. a squirt, syringe for projecting water.

chāyĕkh छाय्यख् (Śiv. 668), see **chāwun 2.**

chyundᵒrᵘ छिन्द्रु, see **chindᵃrun.**

chyūrᵘ-motᵘ 1 and **2 छूरु-मतु**, see **chērun** and **chōrun.**

chyotᵘ छोतु, see **chotᵘ.**

chŏzᵘ छुजू, see **chŏḍ.**

cūjᵘ चूजू, f. **cījᵃlā चीज्ला** m. the ash (*Fraxinus xanthoxyloides*) (El.).

caka 1 चक । **निष्क्वासितवारिदधि** m. (for **2** see **cakh 1** and **2**), curds, curdled milk (*dahī*) from which the liquid portion, or whey, has been strained.

cāka चाक, see **cākh 1** and **2.**

cāk¹ चाकि । **लोभः** f. longing, desire, urgent wish (for anything or to do anything). —**aṣüñᵘ** —**असूञ्** । **प्राप्यभ्यासोत्पत्तिः** f.inf. longing to enter, to expect to get something again and again because one has already once got it easily; to be in the habit of doing anything, to do a thing easily from long practice.

caki-khōr चकि-खोर् m. an eater of longing; hence, one who does a thing easily from long practice, an old servant (K.Pr. 39).

cika चिक, see **cikh.**

cōka 1 चोक । पाककोष्ठस्थानम् m. a square; an enclosure set apart for cooking or distributing food, the space in which a Hindū cooks and eats his victuals (the ground being first plastered with mud and cowdung); a similar place set apart for worship; a cooking-range. In the houses of the common people it is placed either in the small hall of the house or in the topmost floor (El., who spells the word *chŏka*). **—dyun^{u} —दिनु । भूमेरुपनम्** m.inf. to prepare such an enclosure for eating or for worship, to plaster the ground with mud and cow-dung as ab.

cōka 2 चोक m. an impediment, in the following: **cōka pyon^{u} चोक प्यनु । विघ्नापात:** m.inf. an impediment to fall, a stoppage or impediment to occur during the execution of some work. **—shunun —ह्शुनुन् । विघ्नापातनम्** m.inf. to throw an impediment, to cause an impediment to occur to another in the execution of some work on which he is engaged.

cōka 3, 4 चोक, cf. **cōkh 1** and **2.**

cuk^{i} (?), f. a kind of barberry-tree bearing red fruit, *Berberis Lycium.* **cuki-phal** (?), m. its fruit (L. 74).

cūk^{i} चूकि । पीठम् f. a square and low four-legged seat, a stool, a bench.

cikacāv चिकचाव् । यौवनमद: m. the intoxication of youth (K.Pr. 207, of a young girl), the effervescence of spirits in a young man making him self-confident and daring.

cokdan (?) m. a pole for beating the mud at the bottom of a lake when collecting water-chestnuts (L. 355, *chokdan*). Cf. **gör^{i}-kôw^{u}**, under **gôr^{u}.**

cakdār چکدار m. a kind of Government tenant, an official who has obtained waste land on privileged terms (L. 414, 426). Cf. **cakh 1.**

cūk^{i}dar चूकिदर् m. a watchman, guard, sentinel, chowkidar; a messenger (Rām. 584).

cakh 1 चख् چک । क्षेत्रविशेष: m. (sg. dat. **cakas चकस्**), a plot of land (usually hitherto uncultivated) let for a fixed rent by Government; turf-clods (L. 464).

cakh 2 چخ m. enmity, opposition, strife, altercation, tumult, wrangling. **-cakh चख्-चख् چخ چخ । पीन:पुनरुक्तभर्त्सनम्** m. babble, prating; scolding over and over again, a good continued scolding, esp. when administered to children or the like.

caka-bok^{u} चक-बकु । वाचामाहति: m. the confused noise of a number of people talking at once, a hubbub. **-cakh -चख् । कोलाहल:** f. the confused noise made by a number of people (esp. children) talking or abusing each other at the same time, an angry hubbub. Cf. **cikra-bākar.**

cākh 1 चाख् چاک (also spelt **cyākh चाख्**) **। छिद्र:** m. (sg. dat. **cākas चाकस्**), a tear or rent (of cloth, leather, or the like), cf. **cōkh 2**; a crack (El.); as adj. broken, torn (El.); a splitting (of a rock, etc.) (Rām. 1197, 1694); met. of the heart being broken (Rām. 237, 771, 1503). **—dyun^{u} —दिनु । छेदनम्** m.inf. to tear, to rend (e.g. the clothes in grief, etc.) (YZ. 19, 440; Rām. 119, 266, 283, 1537). **—gatshān^{i} —गछ्यान । छिन्नीभवनम्** m. pl. inf. tearing to occur, to be torn; to be split (with dat. of subject, YZ. 130). **—karun —कदन्** m.inf., i.q. **cākh dyun^{u}** ab. (YZ. 536, Śiv. 828, Rām. 156, 441, 444, 874, 1305).

cāka-wüṭ^{u} चाक-वंटू । वस्त्रछेदभेद: f. a slit or slash made on each side of the lower part of a garment. **-wacĕ diñĕ -वच्य दिन । वस्त्रकण्ठादिभागछेदनम्** f.pl.inf. to give such slits, hence to slash or tear a garment from the neck to lower end.

cākh 2 चाख् چاخ । हृष्टपुष्ट: adj. e.g. (as subst., sg. dat. **cākas चाकस्**), active, alert; dexterous; sound, healthy, hale, hearty, in good spirits.

cākh 3 चाख् m. in **cākh-bākh चाख्-बाख् । रोदनाक्रन्दादि:** m. loud lamentations, cries of grief, sorrow, or pain. Cf. **cikh-bākh**, under **cikh. -bākh-dyun^{u} -बाख् दिनु । आक्रन्दपूर्वकविज्ञापनम्** m.inf. to make a complaint with loud lamentations (esp. of a complaint or call for justice to an official).

cakha चख (cf. چخے) **। निराकरणम्** m. driving away with abuse (e.g. a dog out of a kitchen). **—karun —कदन् । तिरस्कार:** m.inf. to drive away with abuse, as ab.

cikh चिख् । तीक्ष्णशब्द: f. (sg. dat. **ciki चिकि**), a shrill sound made by any mechanical means; a high-pitched cry (not necessarily loud); (pl.) met. grumbling, murmuring (Gr.M.). **-bākh -बाख् । दैन्यादिख्यापनविशिष्ट:** m. (sg. dat. **-bākas -बाकस्**), a complaint made with loud lamentations (esp. of a complaint or call for justice to an official). Cf. **cākh-bākh**, under **cākh 3.**

cika diñĕ चिक दिन f. pl. inf. to grumble, murmur (Gr.M.). **-nād -नाद् । तीक्ष्णध्वन्याह्वानम्** m. a call or cry uttered in a high-pitched, but not harsh, voice.

cīkh चीख् । तीव्रदूरगामिस्वर: f. (sg. dat. **cīki चीकि**), a shrill, far-travelling sound, such as that emitted by the whistle of a locomotive-engine; a scream, a screech. **-bākh -बाख् । सूक्ष्मस्वररोदनम्** f. (sg. dat. **bākī बाकि**), weeping associated with screeches or screams (as when caused by rage or pain).

cōkh 1 चोख् । चतु:शालगृहम् m. (sg. dat. **cōkas चोकस्**), a house in the form of a hollow square, with a courtyard in the centre, into which rooms on all the four sides open.

cōkh 2 चोख् । छेद्: m. (sg. dat. **cōkas चोकस्**), a long straight rent or tear in cloth or the like. Cf. **cākh 1.**

cōkh चोँख् । आघात: f. (sg. dat. **cōki चोँकि**), a sudden blow or bruise (esp. from something inanimate, e.g. from coming into collision with a block of wood or the like); a shock, loss in trade, etc. **—diñ^{u} —द्यिञ् । हानिकरणम्** f.inf. to cause loss to another by setting an obstacle or stumbling-block in the way of his success. **—lāgüñ^{u} —लगंञ् । हानिसंभव:** f.inf. a stumbling-block to occur; loss to occur by an obstacle coming in the way of success. **—khĕñ^{u} —ख्यंञ् । हान्यवाप्ति:** f.inf. to suffer loss as ab.

cakh-cāk^{i} चख्-चाकि । गुप्तशस्त्री f. a kind of dagger (worn concealed on the waist).

cakh-candur^{u} चख्-चन्दुर् । अङ्गारचूर्ण: m. a kind of charcoal used for fireworks. It is made by burning certain kinds of bark, and collecting the extinguished sparks. Children wrap it up in cloth, and swing it about after setting it on fire. Cf. Hindī *cakacaundh.*

cakh^{a}ma चख्म چکمہ **। उपानद्विशेष:** m. a kind of leather stocking worn in snowy places, snow-boots.

cakhnā (K.Pr. 55), incorrect for Hindōstānī *cikná*, smooth, shining, cheerful.

cōkh^{u}r^{u} चोँख्र् । मण्डली f. a group of four, an assembly of four persons; hence, a small assembly.

caūkharun चौँखरुन् or **cōkharun चोँखरुन् । संकोचनम्** conj. 3 (2 p.p. **caūkharyōv चौँखर्योव्**), to shrivel up, become withered, as the hands or feet from excessive cold, or some delicate flower from extreme heat.

cōkharāwun चोँखरावुन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **cōkharôw^{u} चोँखरोवु**), to cause to be withered or shrivelled (Gr.Gr. 170).

cŏkhta चुख्त । भोजनविशेष: m. roast meat kept over from dinner and suitable for the following midday meal, equivalent to our 'cold joint'.

cakla चक्ल چکلہ **। ग्रामसमूह:** m. a tract of country divided into village-areas, a group of villages (H. ix, 10).

cakladār (= Hindōstānī چکلے دار) m. a subordinate revenue official or speculating contractor for small areas of land (L. 403, 421).

cikan चिकन् چکن **। पटुचित्राणि** m. a particular mode of working silk flowers on muslin or other cloth (El.); embroidery, 'chicken-work.' **-dôr^{u} -दोर्** m. an embroiderer (El.). **-kaḍān^{i} —कडनि । अतिपरीक्षणम्** m. pl. inf. to pick out embroidery; met. excessively and unnecessarily to test another's statements; to bring under discussion over and over again. **-kār** چکن کار adj. e.g. embroidered, the name of a certain kind of shawl (L. 377, *chiknkár*).

cukun चुकुन् । समाप्तीभवनम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. **cukyōv चुक्योव्**), to be finished, completed, settled, decided (of a lawsuit, quarrel, or the like).

cākar चाकर् چاکر or **cākar चाँकर्** (K.Pr. 42) **। सेवक:** m. a servant, esp. a house servant, a shampooer servant, or the like.

cakōra चकोर् । तीक्ष्ण: adj. e.g. sharp, quick, intelligent (esp. of a boy or girl).

cikra चिक्र in the following: **cikra-bākar चिक्र-बाकर् । कोलाहल:** f. noise, esp. the disturbing noise created by a number of children quarrelling or crying. Cf. **caka-cakh** under **cakh 2.** **—hāray —हारय् । कोलाहलविशेष:** f. the noise made by a crowd (esp. of children or of birds).

cikār चिकार् । प्रदेशविशेष: m. N. of a mountainous tract in the west of Kashmīr along the left bank of the Vĕth (Jehlam) between Cikōtī and Dōmēl. Immediately to its west is the British District of Hazārā.

cikāra چکارہ adj. e.g. lit. 'of what use?' useless, worthless, contemptible. **cikāras hyon^{u} चिकारस् ह्यनु । माने गणनीयत्वम्** m.inf. to be countable on an occasion of honour (i.e. of one whose character has to be considered before deciding as to the amount of respect to be shown to him); to consider mean or contemptible (used especially with reference to one who has taken a bribe and cannot be trusted).

cakrun (El.), for **chak^{a}run,** q.v.

cūkaras (K.Pr. 42, *chuńkaras*), see **chūkur.**

cukāw चुकाव् । मूल्यनिश्चय: m. the settlement or fixing of a price between buyer and seller; the settlement or adjustment of an account.

cukāwun चुकावुन् । मूल्यनिश्चयीकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **cukôw^{u} चुकोवु**), to fix or settle a price (between buyer and seller), to agree to a price. **cukôw^{u}-mot^{u} चुकोवु-मंतु । कृतमूल्यनिश्चय:** perf part. (f. **cukŏw^{u}-müs^{u} चुकावु-मंचु**), having the price settled, that of which the price has been agreed upon.

cakwari (?), a certain kind of boat used by people of high rank in Kashmīr (L. 382, *chakwari*).

cal चल् । आपात: m. a sudden or unexpected happening of any conduct (such as giving and repaying, buying and selling, or the like). **—yun^{u} —यिनु । विरुद्धापात:** m.inf. something unpleasant to happen unexpectedly (such as the arrival of an enemy, or the inconvenient demand for the repayment of a debt).

cāl 1 चाल् । रूपशोभा f. (sg.dat. **cāli 1 चालि**), beauty of form (of anything animate or inanimate) (K.Pr. 71, of a horse; so W. 139).

cāl 2 चाल् or cyāl च्याल् । रीति: f. (sg. dat. **cāli 2 चालि** or **cyāli च्यालि**), rule, practice, course, procedure,

method, mode, manner; conduct, behaviour, character (Gr.M., K.Pr. 156); with suff. of indef. art., **cālāh,** a mode of life (Śiv. 818).

cēla चेल । शिष्यः m. a pupil, disciple, follower; esp. one of the disciples or followers in a Hindū monastery, whose duty it is to carry on the traditions and perform the ritual laid down by the founder.

cil चिल् । महाकीलः m. a wooden pile, a piece of timber driven into the ground for building or strengthening embankments, etc. (Śiv. 1109); cf. **cilacil.** **—dyunᵘ —दिनु । स्तम्बनिखननम्** m.inf. to drive a pile or piles. **cila-juvürᵘ चिल-जुवर्ङ् । कीलात्मदीपाधानी** f. a wooden pillar driven into the ground for carrying a light, a lamp-post.

cīl चील् m. *Pinus excelsa* (El.).

cila चिल, see **cilla.**

col (?), N. of a Kāshmīrī tree, *Euonymus* sp., the spindle-tree. It is somewhat rare and grows at high elevations. Its wood is highly valued as a material for pen-boxes and for tablets in lieu of slates at school (L. 79, 82, *chol*). Cf. **cūāl.**

cölⁱ चॉलि f. excitement, in the following: **cölⁱ khasünᵘ चॉलि खसंनु । मदारोहः** f.inf. excitement to rise, esp. mad desire for the accomplishment of some purpose to arise in a person who cannot accomplish it without assistance.

cūāl चूआल् m. *Euonymus fimbriata* and *Hamiltonii* (El.). Cf. **col.**

cūlⁱ चूलि । चोलः f. (sg. dat. **cōlĕ चोल्य**), a small jacket or bodice, usually reaching down about as far as the navel.

cilacil चिलचिल् f. in **cilacil karünᵘ चिलचिल् क्रनंनु । संघशः स्तम्बनिखननम्** f.inf. to drive a number of piles close together in making an embankment, etc. Cf. **cil.**

cailcalīra ? **चैलचलीर्** m. *Parmelia chamchadalis* (El.).

calādōr चलादोर् । वाङ्मात्रेण कार्यसाधकः e.g. one who is good at urging others to work (with his voice only, and not by example).

cilkī (Hindōstānī چلکی), the local rupee formerly current in Kashmīr and worth about 10 ānās in British-Indian coinage (L. 236).

cālākh چالاک adj. e.g. active, alert, nimble; expert, dexterous; clever, ingenious; vigilant; artful, cunning. **—rōzun —रोज़ुन्** m.inf. to remain vigilant, to keep vigilant (Rām. 1321).

cilikh चिलिख् । रीतिः f. (sg. dat. **ciliki चिलिखि**), the manner or customary method of conducting any business. **—nērünᵘ —नेरंनु । नवीनरीतिप्रचारः** f.inf. such a method to issue forth, the starting of a new method of business.

cilla चिल्ल چلّہ or **cila चिल । चत्वारिंशद्दहः कालः** m. a period of forty days; the forty days of Lent during which Musalmān religious fraternities seclude themselves in their cells or in their mosques, and remain at home fasting and engaged in divine worship; the fast of Lent.

cilas bĕhun चिलस् ब्यहुन् । चत्वारिंशद्दाह्निकव्रतविधानम् m.inf. to pass forty consecutive days in fasting and divine worship in a cell or mosque, etc.; to keep Lent.

cilim चिलिम् । धूमपानपात्रम् f. the bowl of a *huqqa*, or hubble-bubble tobacco pipe, which holds the tobacco and the fire (K.Pr. 204, *chilam*). **—cyonᵘ —च्योनु,** to smoke tobacco (K.Pr. 241).

cālān چالان m. an invoice or waybill, bill of lading, letter of advice (H. viii, 10).

cilās चिलास् । देशविशेषः m. the country commonly called Chilās, to the north and north-west of Kashmīr. It contains a celebrated shrine of Śāradā, the patron goddess of Kashmīr.

cilösⁱ चिलॉसि । देशविशेषोद्भवः, adj. e.g. of, belonging to, or produced in the country of Chilās; a kind of tobacco, the plant of which has green flowers, *Nicotiana rustica* (L. 316).

cum 1 چم m. boasting, gasconade, in the following: **cum-kūṭunᵘ चुम-कूटुनु । अन्तःसुषिरो बहिःपुष्टः** m. that which is hollow within but outwardly solid in appearance, a hollow fraud.

cum 2 चुम् m. fawning, in the following: **cuma-cōṭᵘ चुम-चॉटु । सान्त्वभाषी** m. one who fawns and licks, a flatterer, sycophant, fawner. Cf. **cumun.**

camba चम्ब m. *Jasminum grandiflorum, J. officinale,* and *J. revolutum* (El.).

cumba (L. 464, *chúmba*), see **chŏmb.**

cambēl चंबेल् f. the jasmine, *Jasminum grandiflorum.*

camakh चमख् । दीप्तिः f. (sg. dat. **camaki चमखि**), glitter, brilliance, splendour; flash; gleam. Cf. Gr.Gr. 125.

cama-khama चम-खम (= چم خم) **। अत्यभिमानी** adj. e.g. moving gracefully, swaying coquettishly; hence, stately, pompous.

camkan चमकन् । भूषणदलाविशेषः m. a glittering leaf of metal suspended from jewellery worn on the forehead, etc., a spangle.

camakun चमकुन् (also spelt **cĕmakun चमकुन्**) **। दीपनम्** conj. 3 (2 p.p. **camakyōv चमक्यॉव्**), to shine, beam, glow, glitter, sparkle, glisten (Śiv. 1703); to shine, be pre-eminent (in character, etc., of human beings); to be prosperous, have a bright outlook, (of trade or the like), to revive (Gr.M.).

camkāth चमकाथ् m. (sg. dat. **camkātas चमकातस**), *Desmodium tiliæfolium* (El.).

camakāwun चमकावुन् (also spelt **cĕmakāwun चमकावुन्**), conj. 1 (1 p.p. **camakāwôwᵘ चमकावोवु**), to cause to shine, to make brilliant, polish (Śiv. 1660).

cumun चुमुन । अतिप्रार्थनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **cumᵘ चुमु**), to show humility (to a person), to fawn upon, flatter, to implore with flattering words.

cāmpa चाम्प, see **cāph.**

camār चमार् । दुर्जनः m. lit. a low caste leather-worker, but used to mean any vile person, a vile sinner, one whose conduct is sinful and vile.

camārgī चमार्गी । दौर्जन्यम् f. conduct such as that of a vile sinner (see **camār**), a habit of causing sorrow or trouble to others.

camārtônᵘ चमार्तोनु । दौर्जन्यव्यवहृतिः m. conduct such as that of a vile sinner (see **camār**), esp. when such is performed by a person usually well-conducted.

cumṭa चुमट । स्फुलिङ्गग्रहणी m. tongs, forceps, pincers, nippers, used principally for taking up burning coals or the like.

cān (El.), for **chān**, q.v.

cana चन । चणकः m. the chick-pea, *Cicer arietinum*, commonly called 'gram' (El.). **-cambēl -चंबेल् । कणशो भक्ष्यम्** f. anything to be eaten in grains, such as mixed peas, pulses, and the like, parched together and eaten dry. **-phalⁱ pötʰᵃr -फलि पांथ्र् । अबद्धमैत्र्यादिसंबन्धः** m. lit. the manner of pea-grains; hence, a condition of temporary, loose friendship, quickly made and quickly dissolved.

caunī, see **cūnⁱ.**

cĕn चन् । पेयम् m. (for gender see Gr.Gr. 120), a drink, a beverage (Sanskrit *pānam* in *Kashmīra-śabdâmṛta*, IX, ii, 41), esp. a beverage fit to be drunk in large quantities, a large draught.

cĕna- चन-, see **cyonᵘ.**

cĕnī चनी । पेयम् m. impers. fut. part. of **cyonᵘ**, that which is to be drunk, bibendum (Gr.Gr. 111); hence, any potable beverage.

cīn 1 चीन् m. the country of China (Gr.M.); see **cūna.**

cīn 2 चीन् f. a large dish (El., K.Pr. 2, 6, 211, where it is spelt *chin*, i.e. *cin*).

cīn 3 چین ? f. a fold, plait (YZ. 5, of hair).

cīnă चीनॉ, cinwā चिन्वा m. *Panicum miliaceum* (El.). It is like rice in appearance, but is grown on dry land (L. 337).

cīnⁱ 1 चीनि, see **cūna.**

cīnⁱ 2 चीनि adj. e.g. (as subst., f. **cīni चीनि**), of or belonging to China (Gr.Gr. 150). **—khôsᵘ —खोसु** m. a china cup (ib.); see, however, **cūna.**

cūna चून or **cyūna च्यून । सुधा** m. (in composition this word takes the form **cīnⁱ चीनि**, as if from **cyūnᵘ च्यूनु**), lime.

cīnⁱ-khôsᵘ चीनि-खोसु । सुधाविशेषलिप्तभाजनम् m. a kind of metal cup (usually of brass) covered or ornamented with a lime-cement or enamel (probably really connected with the word 'china', see the next; in Gr.Gr. 150 the word **cīnⁱ** is given as an adj. meaning of or belonging to China). **-pyāla -प्याल । सुधालिप्तभाजनम्** m. a kind of earthenware cup ornamented with lime-cement or enamel. (The word *cīnⁱ* has here two meanings—one connected with *cūna*, lime, and the other meaning china, i.e. a cup made after the Chinese fashion.)

cūnⁱ चूनि । रत्नखण्डम् f. a spark, a small ruby or other gem, or a similar spark of an imitation gem (El. **chaunī**, i.e. **caunī**). **—hĕñᵘ —ह्यंजु । वस्त्राङ्कनम्** f.inf. to mark a pattern of creases along the edge of a cloth. **—lāgüñᵘ —लागंजु । कथनानुसाक्ष्यम्** f.inf. to set sparks or other small gems, to fasten them in an ornament; to corroborate or confirm a statement made by another.

cūni-dār चूनि-दार् । उद्भूषितमणिकः adj. e.g. (of an ornament, etc.), set or studded with sparks or small gems. **-gar -गर् । मणिभूषाकृत्** m. a gem-setter, one whose profession is to set sparks or small gems in ornaments of gold, silver, etc.

cānc (El.), i.q. **chōch**, q.v.

cāncĕ for **cācĕ**, see **cōṭᵘ.**

cōnca, cōncĕ (and **chonchih**), see **cōca.**

cāncā-myā-myā, see **cācā-myā-myā.**

cāncarāray, see **cācarāray.**

cand चण्ड । चण्डी f. an unruly woman, a vixen, a slattern; a woman of bad character who will not obey the ordinary decencies of life.

canḍa-bāpār चण्ड-बापार् । चण्डीतुल्यता m. habitual action such as that of an unruly woman or slattern. **-müṭᵘ -मंजु । उन्मत्तकल्पा** f. a mad slattern, a woman who is such a vixen or slattern that she is as good as insane.

canda चन्द (also spelt **cĕnda चन्द**) **। वस्त्रकोशः** m. a pocket (in a garment) (K.Pr. 4, 8, 18, 25, 43, 189, 201, 253; W. 135; Śiv. 1201); a purse (El.). **-golᵘ -गंजु । वस्त्रकोशमुखम्** m. the opening of a pocket. **-gŏṭᵘrᵘ -गट्रु । वस्त्रकोशाधारः** f. the bag part of a pocket, which holds the articles put into it. **-ṭūr -टूर् । वस्त्रकोशादपहारकः** m. a pickpocket, one who steals from pockets. **-ṭūrⁱ -टूरि** f. pocket-picking (El.).

cŏndⁱ, see **cŏḍⁱ.**

condᵘ चण्डु । मादकवस्तुभेदः m. an intoxicating drug made of opium and smoked in a pipe.

candṑjᵘ चण्डोजू, see **candāl.**

candāl चण्डाल् । चण्डालः m. (f. **candṑjᵘ चण्डोजू**), a man of a degraded tribe, such as a leather-worker or other low caste.

candālᵃgī चण्डाल्गी । चण्डालता f. the actions of a candāl; hence (of a man of higher caste), cruel, vile, despicable, or sinful conduct.

candālil चण्डालिल् । चण्डालता f., i.q. **candālᵃgī**, q.v.

candan-, incorr. for **ṣandan-**, q.v.

cang چنگ m. a claw (of a wild beast), talon (of a bird). —**yunᵘ चंग् यिनु । बाधापातः** m.inf. a claw to come (i.e. falling into someone's claw); hence, distress to arrive (esp. some causeless distress to arise through the action of a king or the like which can only be avoided or removed at great cost), tyranny to be experienced. **canga-tala nērun चंग-तल नेरुन् । भयाद्विमुक्तिः** m.inf. to issue from under the claw, to escape clear from tyranny or distress.

cāng, see **cāg.**

canga चङ्ग (= چنگ) **। वाद्यविशेषः** m. a certain musical instrument, a kind of Jew's harp (L. 307); N. of a sept in Kashmīr, whose ancestor is said to have played this instrument (L. 307).

cěnagrākh चनग्राख्, see **cyonᵘ.**

cangus चंगुस् m. N. of a village famous for its singing- and [illegible]ing-girls (El.).

cěnaṛ चनर्, see **cyonᵘ.**

cǒ[illegible]ju or **conjᵘ चंजु । असमीक्ष्यकारी** adj. (f. **cǒnjᵘ चुंजू** or **cünjᵘ चंजू**), one who is accustomed to act without discrimination or without previous reflection.

canj-phanj चंज-फंज् । सत्यानृतवाक्यम् m. (apparently a jingle of **phanj**, cf. Persian فند falsehood; see **phand**), statements partly true and partly false (e.g. in flattery or the like).

cāṅkar चाङ्कर (K.Pr. 42), see **cākar.**

cuṅkaras (K.Pr. 42), see **chūkur.**

cônṭᵘ चोण्टु, see **cōṭᵘ.**

cönṭᵘ चाण्टू, see **cōṭᵘ.**

cēntha चेन्थ, see **cētha.**

cinwā चिन्वा, see **cināā.**

cěnɜ-wôlᵘ चन-वोलु, see **cyonᵘ.**

cūnzᵘ चून्जू f. a maid-servant (El.).

cañ चञ् । शब्दभेदः m. onomat. the sound made by a slap of the open hand on the shoulder or similar flat part of the body. **-cañ -चञ् । अनुकरणशब्दविशेषः** m. onomat. a howl, such as that made by a dog when beaten.

ciñ चिञ् । पात्रविशेषः f. a kind of earthenware dish or saucer used by Musalmāns (El. *chin*).

cěñᵘ चंञू, see **cyoṇᵘ.**

cāñěr चाञर्, see **cyāñěr.**

capa 1 चप چپہ **। अरित्रम्** m. an oar, a paddle.

capa 2 चप m. a crumb of bread (El.).

capa 3 and **4 चप**, see **caph 1** and **2.**

côpᵘ चोपु m. the instep (El.).

capacār चपचार् । अतिशीघ्रता m. extreme haste or speed (in the performance of any action or business). Cf. **capᵘrᵘ 1** and **cār 1.**

caph 1 चफ् m. onomat., used in the following: **capa-caph चप-चफ्** f. (Gr.Gr. 75), or **caph-caph चफ्-चफ् । खादनशब्दः** m. onomat. (sg. dat. **-capas -चपस्**), the ugly sound made in greedily eating, as if one were a hungry dog.

caph 2 चफ् । विद्वेषसूचना f. (sg. dat. **capi चपि**), false tale-bearing, slandering (esp. of a servant to his master against a fellow-servant); cf. چپ دادن to deceive. —**khěnᵘ —ख्यनू । विद्वेषसूचनाविधानम्** f.inf. to tell false tales of, inform against, as ab.

capa gashun चप गशुन् । एकपक्षीभवनम् m.inf. (of an overseer or the like) to show habitual disfavour to one person or set of people and at the same time to show habitual favour to another person or set of people.

cāph चाँफ् f. (sg. dat. **cāpi चाँपि**), pressing, squeezing, used in the following: **cāpa cārañě चाँप चारञ । पीडनैश्चसम्बन्धनम्** f. pl. inf. to put to a certain form of torture, in which wedges of wood are placed between the fingers, which are then tightly bound together. Cf. **capᵘrᵘ 2.**

caphkálⁱ चफ्कलि । कण्ठाभरणविशेषः f. a necklace worn by women, composed of little ornaments in the form of the bud of the *campā* flower (Hindī, *campā-kalī*).

caphkali-hoṭᵘ चफ्कलि-हंटु । धृतकण्ठभूषणकण्ठः m. a throat adorned by wearing such a necklace. **-hoṭᵘ -हंटु । कण्ठभूषामुद्रणवस्तु** m. a die for stamping the *campā*-bud beads of such a necklace. **-pholᵘ -फोलु । कण्ठभूषाफलम्** m. a single *campā*-bud bead of such a necklace. **-pōsh -पोश् । कण्ठभूषाफलपुष्पम्** m. the gold setting (like a flower) in which the *campā*-bud beads of such a necklace are set. **-roshᵘ -रंशु । कण्ठाभरणभेदः** m. a long, thick variety of the above necklace.

cipa-kônᵘ चिप-कोनु । मन्दप्रकाशनेत्रः adj. (f. **-könᵘ -कोनू**), dull-eyed, blear-eyed (e.g. from illness, or from having mean, insignificant eyes).

caplī (= Hindōstānī چپلی) f. a slipper, a sandal (cf. L. 69).

caupān, cōpān چوپان m. a shepherd (L. 361).

cōpāndīga (چوپان دیگ ?) m. *Achillea millefolium* (El.).

cāpar चापर् । अनृतम् m. excessive talkativeness, vain talking (esp. when untruthful); cf. **car.** —**karun**

—करन् । अतिनिष्प्रयोजनभाषणम् m.inf. to prate excessively, use vain talking (esp. when the talking is reprehensible).

cāpár[i] चार्परि । वृथाभाषणशीलः adj. c.g. one who is in the habit of using excessive talking (esp. when vain talking).

cāpur[u] चापुर् । अतिनिष्प्रयोजनवाचालः adj. (f. **cāp[u]r[u] चार्प्रू**), i.q. **cāpár[i]**, q.v.

cap[u]r[u] 1 चर्प्रू । शीघ्रता f. haste, agitation, flurry; cf. **capacār** and **cār 1.** **cap[a]rĕ gaṇḍañĕ चप्रर्य गण्डञ । शीघ्रताबाधनम्** f. pl. inf. to harass or afflict a person so as to induce him to perform quickly some action (e.g. to repay a debt).

cap[u]r[u] 2 चर्प्रू । कीलविशेषः f. the wedge placed between the fingers and used in the torture called **cāpa cārañĕ.** See **cāph.**

cap[a]rās चपरास् । दौत्यमुद्रा m. a badge as a mark of office worn by official messengers or peons (usually upon the belt or head-dress).

cap[a]rös[i] चपरांसि । दूतः m. one who wears a *cap[a]rās* or badge, a peon, orderly, messenger of a court (L. 450).

capāth चपाथ् جپات । चपेटिका f. (sg. dat. **capöth[u] चपाथ्**), a slap with the palm of the hand, esp. on the cheek (K.Pr. 74, 156; Śiv. 873). **—lāyüñ[u] —लार्यञ्** । **चपेटिकाप्रक्षेपणम्** f.inf. to slap a person on the cheek; met. to swindle another out of property.

capaṭhal चपठल् । दीर्घचतुरस्रः adj. e.g. quadrangular and, at the same time, long; plank-shaped.

capāv चपाव् । सर्वनाशः m. the entire destruction of a living being, utter destruction.

car चर । अत्युक्तिः m. excessive talking, esp. self-conceited talk, bragging, as e.g. when a man who is not able to accomplish more than a very little, brags about his ability to accomplish something difficult, and does nothing but talk, without making a real attempt; cf. **cāpar, carcar,** and **caral.** **—karun —करन् । अत्युक्तिविधानम्** m.inf. to stand by and prate advice as ab.

cār 1 चार् । शीघ्रता m. quickness, speed; cf. **capacār** and **cap[u]r[u] 1.**

cāra-cār चार्-चार् । अतिशीघ्रता f. extreme haste or speed in the performance of any work.

cār 2 चार् । पीडनम् m. drawing tight; bracing; tying tightly (Gr.Gr. 124), fastening, strapping, binding; pressing upon, bearing hard upon, oppression; wringing, squeezing (cf. **atha-cār** under **atha** and **cāpa cārañĕ** under **cāph**). **—asun —असुन् । बाधोत्पत्तिः** m.inf. squeezing to enter; harassment or urgent pressing of a person to occur in order to induce him to do something or to make him repay a debt, pay a tax, and so on; squeezing to extort payment to occur. **—karun —करन् । बाधाविधानम्** m.inf. to urge or harass a person to do something quickly; as ab., to squeeze for payment. Cf. **cap[a]ri gaṇḍañĕ** under **cap[u]r[u] 1.** **—śānun —शानुन् । पीडनम्** m.inf. id. **—yun[u] —यिनु । बलात्कारसंभवः** m.inf. squeezing to come; oppression from violence, esp. violence to induce a person to do anything, to occur.

cāra चार or **cyāra च्यार جارہ । उपायः** m. a device, stratagem, artifice; a means of success; redress, help, resource (Śiv. 11, 69, 129, 152, 429, 1473, 1581, 1582, 1897; Rām. 264, 333, 385, etc.). **-sāz -साज़्** m. a helper, protector (Rām. 70). **-sözī -साज़ी** f. helping, giving protection (Rām. 361).

cari (? spelling), in **cari-hākh,** m. (L. 72) (sg. dat. **-hākas -हाकस्**), a certain warm potherb, *Campanula* sp.

cēr चेर् । सूतिविशेषः f. a kind of sewing, tacking two pieces of cloth together. Cf. **cūr[i].**

cīr चीर् m. twisting, wringing; tearing by twisting or wringing (Gr.Gr. 123); cf. **atha-cīr** under **atha,** and **ara-cīr** under **ara 1.** **-cār -चार् । छेदनम्** m. tearing fine cloth or the like by twisting and wringing. **—dyun[u] —दियुनु । निष्पीडनम्** m.inf. to squeeze out, wring out liquid from anything, e.g. matter from a boil.

cīra चीर । दृढम् adv. firmly, tightly, u.w.vbs. of tying, etc.

cīr[i] 1 चीरि । चीरिका f. (sg. dat. **cīrĕ चीर्य**, Gr.Gr. 61; for **2** see **cīrun**), a slip of paper, esp. one used for a memorandum, account, a lottery ticket (Gr.Gr. 60), or business acknowledgment; a document, paper used as evidence, a deed. Cf. **amānath-cīr[i].** **—trāwüñ[u] —त्रावञ्** । **परोक्षप्रश्नपत्रापातनम्** f.inf. to throw down a paper; esp. to cast a lottery slip or the like, when a number of names are written on separate slips of paper and mixed together, the prize-winner being drawn by chance from among them.

cīr[i] 3 चीरि f. (sg. dat. **cīrĕ चीर्य**), a certain thorny plant (Śiv. 1021).

cor[u] 1 चर् । **मेषविशेषः** m. the 'Persian lamb', the young of a sheep found in Central Asia.

cár[i]-mus[a]la चरि-मुसल । मेषविशेषचर्म m. the soft woolly skin of this lamb used for making warm clothing, such as *pōstīns* and the like.

cor[u] 2 चर् । **वृथाभाषी** adj. (f. **cür[u] चर्**), one who is fond of talking much, esp. of talking untruths and nonsense, a careless, heedless prater. Cf. **car.**

côr[u] 3 चोर् (also written **cyôr[u] च्योर्**) । **अयोग्यकर्मा** adj. (f. **cör[u] 3 चोर्**, Gr.Gr. 12, for **côr[u] 1** and **2** and **cör[u] 1** and **2** see **cārun 1** and **2**), one who is accustomed to conduct himself unworthily in whatever

he says or does; an idiot (Gr.Gr. 12, Śiv. 1639; El. *chór*, f. *chār*).

cŏr^{u} 1 and **2 चॉर्**, 1 p.p. f. of **cārun 1** and **2**, qq.v.

cŏr^{u} 3 चॉर्, see **côr^{u}**.

cŏr^{u} 4 चॉर् । तृणभेद: f. a kind of long-leafed grass growing in wet ground and used as fodder.

cūr^{i} चूरि । वलि: f. a collection of creases in fine cloth or the like made by folding, sewing, etc., gathers, rucking, smocking, 'shirring.' Cf. **cēr. cūri-bulbul चूरि-बुलबुल । अन्त:शून्यो बहिर्विलासी** m. a man outwardly prosperous but really so poor that he wants the necessaries of life. **-nor^{u} -नॉर् । वलिनवस्त्रभुज:** m. a garment, the sleeves of which are ornamented with fancy smocking.

curu (? spelling) in **curu-caras** (L. 67, *churu charras*), a kind of 'charas' (see **cars**) extracted from the female hemp plant, and the same as the Indian *gānjā*. It is also called **gard bang** (dust bhang), and **curu** is apparently the same as the Hindōstānī *cūrā*, powdered.

cūr^{u} चूर् for **cyūr^{u}**, see **cīrun.**

carb चर्ब چرب **। मेद:** m. (sg. abl. **carba 1 चर्ब**), fat, grease, suet, tallow (Rām. 839).

carbā-bagaira (?) **चर्ब-बगैर** m. a dish composed of suet and vegetables (El.). Cf. **bagôr^{u}. -bũnṭh -बूंण्ठ । अतिस्थूला** f. (sg. dat. **-bũnṭi -बूंण्टि**), an apple of fat; hence, a plump (esp. a fat and stupid) woman.

carbas tāl wölinj gaṭhün^{u} चर्बस् तल् वॉलिञ् गठ्नून् । निर्भयीभवनम् f.inf. the heart to go (concealed) under the suet; hence, to show a brave face in the presence of a cause for fear.

carba 2 चर्ब । मेदुर: adj. e.g. (for **1** see **carb**), fat, stout, plump.

carbī چربی f. fat, grease, suet, tallow. **—anün^{u} —अनून् । मदोद्भव:** f.inf. to bring fat; hence, self-confidence or presumption to arise in one (esp. in one who has suffered defeat and subsequently obtained assistance and materials).

curba चुर्ब in the following: **curba bazun चुर्ब वज़ुन् । विशिष्टास्वादभोजनम्** m.inf. to give or prepare a special titbit of dainty food just after midday, in addition to the usual morning and afternoon meal.

cirbāl चिर्बाल् । कन्दुकविशेषक्रीडा m. the game of football.

carca चर्च । चर्चा, आदरातिशय: m. discussion, encomium, esp. of some absent person's actions or affairs; coming into fashion, great appreciation (e.g. of something for sale which has a great many would-be purchasers).

carcar चर्चर् m. in the following: **carcar karun चर्चर् कदन् । वञ्चनम्** m.inf. to prate, chatter, so as to distract the attention of another from his work. Cf. **car. —lāgun —लागुन् । कोलाहलभेद:** m.inf. to keep making a noise that distracts the attention of another (of children and the like).

cārcār चार्चार् in the following: **cārcār-goy^{u} चार्चार्-गंयु । वज्रभाषी** adj. (f. **-güy^{u} -गंयू**), one who by nature is a prater or talker of nonsense.

circir चिर्चिर् । पक्षिशब्द: m. onomat. the chirping or twittering of small birds (esp. when a number are collected together). Cf. **ciriv ciriv. —karun —कदन् । मन्द्स्वरकोलाहल:** m.inf. to make a twittering; to make a low murmuring sound (of talking or weeping), esp. one which distracts the attention of another; to be peevish (Gr.M.). **—lāgun —लागुन् । मन्द्स्वरकोलाहलारम्भ:** m.inf. such a low murmuring sound to begin.

carāg (K.Pr. 204), **cĕrāg** (K.Pr. 161), **cirāg** (K.Pr. 189) چراغ m. a lamp, a light.

cirāg bēg (? spelling, L. 459, *chirāgh beg*), diarrhœa of cattle. ? cf. **charun.** Perhaps the word should be spelt **chirāg** or **charāg.**

carī gāḍ (L. 157, *charri gad*), ? incorr. for **chiryuv^{u}**, q.v.

cir-gyush^{u} चिर्-ग्युश् । ग्रन्थविनोद: m. diversion or pleasure caused by vocal exercise, such as reading aloud, singing, or orating.

carkh चर्ख् چرخ **। परिवर्तनम्** m. (sg. dat. **carkas चर्कस्**), turning or whirling round, esp. of some wheel-shaped object; a wheel (El.). Cf. **carakh. —dyun^{u} —दिन् । परिवर्तनम्** m.inf. to walk round and round anything, esp. with one's face towards it (YZ. 247). **—phērun —फेरुन् । व्यवहारापत्ति:** m.inf. the revolution to go round; in buying and selling in the market, business to be set in motion, esp. of some traffic which had been stopped or suspended.

carka phērun चर्क फेरुन् । भ्रान्तीभवनम्, प्रदक्षिणम् m.inf. to go round by a wheel, hence, circumambulation round a sacred object or temple, keeping it on the right hand (Rām. 88); to find one's brains whirling; giddiness, staggering, reeling to occur; to ride a horse in circles, to cause a horse to curvet (Rām. 1333, 1339). **—phirun —फिरुन् । प्रदक्षिणीकरणम्** m.inf. to cause another to circumambulate, as ab., or to cause him closely to walk round oneself or another.

carkas khasun चर्कस् खसुन् । क्रियाकूटीभवनम् m.inf. to mount the whirling; hence, to be so entangled or involved in an action or business that one can neither abandon it nor take it up, esp. when this is due to emulation or competition. The Sanskrit *cakravāṭa*.

carakh चरख् m. (sg. dat. **carakhas चरखस्**), a wheel; hence, an instrument, machine (Gr.M.) (a variant of **carkh**).

cirkh चिर्ख । **पूयः** f. (sg. dat. **cirki चिर्कि**), purulent matter, pus.

carkhárⁱ चर्खारि । **चक्रभ्रामणवस्तु** f. an instrument (e.g. a peg held in a potter's hand) for causing a wheel to revolve.

caral चरल् । **बडभाषी** adj. e.g. one who is accustomed to brag about the great things he can do, but who really can do nothing, and who only talks without giving active help. Cf. **car.**

curēl चुरेल् । **कुत्सितकर्मा** f. the ghost of a woman who dies in a state of pregnancy or impurity, and thus reappears as a demon; a witch, hag, beldame, vicious slut.

cirma (? spelling, L. 341, *chirma*), a certain weed, *Ranunculus* sp.

cārun 1 चारुन् (also written **cyārun च्यारुन्**) । **पीडनम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **côrᵘ 1 चोरु**; f. **cörᵘ 1 चांरू**; for 3 see s.v.), to oppress, harass, worry, or dun a person in order to induce him to pay a debt, a fine, or tax. Probably the same as **carun 2.**

cārun 2 चारुन् (also written **cyārun च्यारुन्**) । **सुबद्धीकरणम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **côrᵘ 2 चोरु**; f. **cörᵘ 2 चांरू**; for 3 see s.v.), to tie up tightly, draw tight, strap up; to press upon, bear hard upon; to enter in a ledger or register (Śiv. 1912) (perhaps, in this meaning, another word, cf. Hindōstānī *caṛhānā*). Cf. **cārun 1.**

cirn चिर्न् । **अन्त्रमेदः** m. the fat surrounding the entrails, suet. Cf. **ciran 2.**

ciran 1 चिरन् । **आमाहरोगः** f. constipation, esp. of children. Cf. **cīran 2.**

ciran 2 चिरन् । **अन्त्रमेदोनाडी** m.pl. the bowels with their enclosing fat or suet. Cf. **cirn.**

cīran 1 चीरन् । **निष्पीडनम्** f. squeezing out, wringing out.

cīran 2 चीरन् । **विट्कृच्छ्रम्** f. constipation. Cf. **ciran 1.**

cirain (? spelling, L. 74, *chiran*), a certain tree found in Kashmīr at a high elevation, with a slightly acid berry, *Pyrus lanata*.

cīrun चीरुन् । **निष्पीडनम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **cyūrᵘ च्यूरु**, pl. **cīrⁱ चीरि**; f. **cīrᵘ चीरू**, pl. **cīrĕ चीर्य**), to squeeze or wring out clothes or the like (Śiv. 1022); to squeeze together, contract (cf. **bumb 2**).

cīrⁱ cīrⁱ· hyonᵘ चीरि चीरि ह्योनु । **अतिव्यथावाप्तिः** m.inf. to be wrung with pain from a long-standing disease difficult to cure.

carand चरण्ड । **चिरण्टी** f. a woman who after maturity resides in her father's house, and owing to her being free from control waxes fat and wanton.

crōng च्रोङ्ग m. a handful (of grain) (El.).

caranārabind चरणारविन्द् m. a foot like a lotus, a foot-lotus; a polite or reverential name for a superior's or deity's foot. Borrowed from Sanskrit *caraṇāravinda* (Śiv. 1035).

carpárⁱ चर्पारि । **निरर्थबडभाषी** adj. e.g. one who is a great talker, inopportunely and without rhyme or reason. Cf. **car.**

carporᵘ चर्पोरु । **बडभाषी** adj. (f. **carpürᵘ चर्पूरु**), i.q. **carpárⁱ**, q.v.

cārpāy چارپای f. a charpoy, bedstead, bed (H. x, 5).

cārĕr चार्यर् । **अयोग्यशीलत्वम्** m. the condition of one who habitually uses improper or unfit language; muteness, idiocy.

cars चर्स् or **caras चरस्** (also written **cĕrs च्यर्स्** and **cĕras च्यरस्**) । **भङ्गारेणुः** m. 'charas', the pollen of the Indian hemp or *bhang*, an intoxicating drug when smoked (K Pr. 54, Śiv. 1182, L. 67). Cf. **curu.**

carsa-biṭh चर्स-बिठ् । **भङ्गारेणुधूमपानगोष्ठी** f. a company of *charas*-smokers. **-büṭhᵘ -बंठू** । **भङ्गारेणुधूमपानस्थानम्** f. a place to which people resort for smoking *charas*. **-shōda -शोद** । **भङ्गारेणुधूमपाव्युन्मादी** m. one who is a slave to the habit of smoking *charas*, a *charas*-sot. **-wān -वान्** । **भङ्गारेखापणः** m. a *charas*-shop. **-yār -यार्** । **भङ्गारेणुसखा** m. a boon companion in *charas*-smoking.

cārsō چارسو m. (sg. dat. **cārsōyĕs** چارسویس), a cross road; a market (YZ. 202).

ciraita चिरैत m. verbena, *Ophelia chireta* (El.).

cŏrta चुर्त m. in the following: **cŏrta karun चुर्त करुन्** । **निरोधनम्** m.inf. to stop a person's work by withholding the promised necessary materials, supplies, or other help. —**gashun – -गछुन्** । **निरोधावाप्तिः** m.inf. to have one's work stopped by not obtaining such supplies, etc., as ab.; to be needy, necessitous.

crāṭh च्राठ् m. (sg. dat. **crāṭas च्राटस्**), N. of a pargana of Marāz, the rice of which is esteemed excellent (El.).

cirvĕ चिर्व । **पृथुकाः** f.pl. rice or other grain scalded with hot water, and then parched and beaten in a mortar. It is used for food, esp. as a viaticum when travelling. **-gorᵘ -गर्** । **पृथुकविक्रेता** m. a seller of this food.

cirvĕn khasun चिर्वन् खसुन् । **अनारोह्यारोहः** m.inf. lit. to climb up upon (a pile of) this food; hence, met. to mount in absence of mind on to anything not intended for being mounted (e.g. stepping over a wall instead of going through the gate).

ciriv ciriv चिरिव् चिरिव् । **चटकध्वनिः** m. onomat. the chirping of sparrows. Cf. **circir.**

cīrawunᵘ चीरवुनु n.ag. (f. **cīrawünᵘ चीरवंनु**), one who squeezes or wrings out cloth; (a cloth) which is wrung out (K.Pr. 254).

cārwôyᵘ चार्वोयु (= چارو) । **पशुः** m. a quadruped, esp. a cow, bull, or the like.

cąsh चंश् । मीनविशेषः f. the name of the fry of a certain fish, or of a certain small fish, usually found in holes in mountain streams. The *cąsh* proper has a pointed head, small mouth, dark back, silver belly, and firm scales (L. 158).

cashm or **cash^{a}m** چشم m. the eye (El.; YZ. 12, 417; Rām. 59, 516, 523, etc.; in YZ. 144 the word is written *cashma*).

cashma چشمه m. a spring, source, fountain (YZ. 205). **—shöhī** شاهی— or **—söhibī** صاحبی— m. N. of a fountain on the northern shore of the Śrīnagar city lake. Its waters are considered to be very delicious (El.).

cāsht چاشت m. the middle hour between sunrise and the meridian; the meal eaten at that hour, breakfast, luncheon (El.). i.q. **kôj^{u}**, q.v.

cāṭ^{i} चाटि । दण्डधनम f. a sum of money paid as a punishment, a fine (El.). **—hĕñ^{u} ह्यञ् । दण्डदापनम** f.inf. to take (i.e inflict) a fine.

cāṭi lagun चाटि लगुन । दण्डाधारीभवनम m.inf. to become subject or liable to a fine; esp. to be fined for, or charged with, another's fault.

cīta चीत, citra चित्र m. *Plumbago Europea* (El.).

cōṭ^{i} चोंटि । पुत्तली f. a flat pat of soap, curd, or similar substance, bearing the impress of a man or other image; esp. a square of English soap (which usually has such a device stamped upon it), or a piece of native-made soap stamped, in imitation of English soap, with the form of an idol or other image.

cōṭ^{u} चोँटु । आस्याधोवयवः m the chin, the lower part of the face; the mouth (El.). **hol^{u} gaṣhun —ह्वलु गक्षुन् । प्रार्थनालाघवावाप्तिः** m.inf. the chin to become crooked; met. to receive a slight, or disrespect, in response to repeated requests for an urgent need.

raṭun —रटुन । वाग्ग्राहनम m inf. to grasp the chin; met. to stop a person as he begins to speak (by placing the hand over his mouth). **—ṣaṭun —षटुन् । कथनावसरे तद्विघातपूर्वभर्त्सनम** m.inf. to cut the chin; to interrupt a person when he is speaking, by scolding, blame, or reproaches.

cōṭ^{i}-gaṇḍ चोँटि-गण्ड् । भक्षणनिरोधः m. a knot on the jaw; to confine oneself, or to be confined, to one special food (e.g. owing to a vow or to sickness). **-hol^{u} -ह्वलु । वक्रचिबुकः** adj. (f. **-hüj^{u} -ह्वञ्**), one who has a crooked chin, wry-chinned. **-ṣünḍ^{u} -षण्ड् । वाक्प्रतिरोधनम** f. a blow on the chin; met. when a person commences to speak, to stop him by the use of abusive language.

cōṭ^{u} चोँटु f., only used in the pl. **cāćĕ चाँच्च । ओष्ठौ**, the lips. Cf. **cōṭ^{u}**, the chin.

cāćĕ-myāćĕ चाँच्च-म्याँच्च । ओष्ठप्रान्ते f.pl. the corners of the lips, the right and left corners of the mouth.

cūṭ^{i} चूटि । भूषणविशेषः f. a certain ornament, the cup-shaped silver bells fastened at the end of the long hair worn by girls hanging down the back. The use of this ornament is said to date from the time of Chinese domination, about a hundred and fifty years ago.

cit-batō चित्-बतो m. *Trifolium pratense* (El.).

caṭh चठ् । आहतवाक्यम m. (sg. dat. **caṭas चटस्**), a statement or piece of news mixed up with false additions invented by the teller, a partly untrue story, an exaggerated statement, a lie that is partly the truth, a false rumour; cf. **caṭal** and **caṭūr^{u}**. **-bāz -बाज़् । अनृतभाषी** adj. e.g. one who, either maliciously or in order to give pleasure, is accustomed to tell invented stories or spread false rumours. **—karun —करुन् । सर्वनाशः** m.inf. to make a falsehood; hence, to cause great damage (e.g. by undoing an action, or by causing loss of money). **—layun लायुन् । अनृतप्रसारः** m. to spread abroad false reports likely to create disturbances or other breaches of the peace.

cāṭh चाठ m. (sg. dat. **cāṭas चाटस**), eating, devouring, in the following: **cāṭh kaḍun चाठ कडुन । शीघ्रतया जीर्णनम** m.inf. to be worn out very quickly (of clothes taken into wear and the like).

cĕth 1 च्यथ having drunk (K.Pr. 102), see **cyon^{u}**.

cĕth 2 च्यथ m. (sg. dat. **cĕtas च्यतस**), thought (Gr.Gr. 25), perception, consciousness, wits; vigilance, caution; memory, recollection, remembrance.

thawun 1 थवुन । हृदयंगमीकरणम m.inf. (for **2** see **cyon^{u}**), to impress (a story or subject) upon one's mind; to store accurately in one's memory. **—shunun —क्षुनुन् । सुज्ञातीकरणम** m.inf. to thoroughly master (a branch of learning, a story, or the like).

cĕtha चेथ । धनैक्यीकरणम m. a subscription, collection, assessment for a joint purpose.

cīth चीथ । अतिक्षुद्रः adj. e.g. a niggard, one who, even though he have the wherewithal, stints himself and his family in the necessaries of life.

ciṭha चिठ m. in **ciṭha trāwun चिठ त्रावुन् । रुचितीकरणम** m inf. to approve, choose, prefer.

ciṭh^{i} चिठि f. a letter; a document, esp. a cheque, a bill of exchange, IOU, or other instrument acknowledging money (H. viii, 10).

cŏṭh चुठ् । निपातः m. (sg. dat. **cŏṭas चुटस**), a fall (of a person slipping in mud, etc., and falling down).

cōṭh 1 चोठ् । आघातः m. (sg. dat. **cōṭas चोटस**; in some of the phrases below the word is fem.), a hurt, wound, bruise, blow, stroke, esp. on the lower part of the leg, from a fall, or violent contact with some inanimate object such as a stone or a log of wood; also of the blow of one inanimate object as ab. with

another. **khyon[u]** -ख्यंनु । आघातहान्याप्तिः m.inf. to eat such a blow, hence to receive a blow from an inanimate object, as ab.; met. to be hurt (of two people, etc., colliding); to suffer loss or injury by some obstacle intervening to prevent the completion of a matter. —**diñ[u]** —दिञू । आहननम् f.inf. to strike a person with a stick or the like on the lower part of the leg when he is erect or walking; to cause to trip or stumble. -**lāgüñ[u]** —लगंञू । आहतिप्राप्तिः f.inf. (of a person erect or walking) to receive a blow from a stick or the like on the lower part of the leg; to trip, stumble.

cōṭh 2 चोठ । चातुर्थिकाहज्वरः f. (sg. dat. **cōṭhi चोठि**), fever recurring every fourth day, a quartan ague.

cūth चूथ । योनिः m. (sg. dat. **cūtas चूतस**), vulva (obsc.).

cuṭha चुठ । पुष्टः adj. (as subst., f. **cuṭh[u] चुठ्ठ**), young and thriving (in bodily powers), strong, vigorous.

cuṭh[a]k[i] चुठकि । अर्धप्रसृतिमात्रग्राह्यम f. a handful; a very small quantity (of grain or the like), only so much as can be taken up in one open hand.

caṭal चटल e.g. or **caṭul[u] चटुलु** (f. **caṭ[u]j[u] चट्ंजू**) । मृषार्थभाषी adj. one who habitually tells false and invented stories, a liar, an untruthful flatterer. Cf. **caṭh.**

citana चितन m. *Pyrus Kumaonensis* (El.).

cōṭun चोटुन । प्रसन्नीभवनम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. **cōṭyōv चोट्योव्**), to be pleased, satisfied (used in the old language, now mostly vill.).

caitany चैतन्य or **cötany,** m. (sg. dat. **caitanĕs चैतन्यस** or **cötanĕs**), consciousness, intelligence, sensation; meton. (Skt. *cetana*) an intelligent being, a being possessed of consciousness, animate, as opposed to **zaḍa,** inanimate matter (Śiv. 1525).

caṭiñ चटिञ । व्यञ्जनविशेषः f. a kind of pickle or sauce, 'chutnee' (the solid ingredients of which are chopped up or reduced to a pulp and retained in the vinegar). —**karüñ[u]** —करंञू । विहतीकरणम् f.inf. to reduce to a state of chutnee, to reduce to a pulp, mash, destroy (lit. and fig.). —**gaṭshüñ[u]** —गच्छंञू । विहतीभवनम् f.inf. to be mashed, reduced to pulp like the ingredients of chutnee (e.g. of a worm or a beetle trodden upon).

caṭūr[u] चटूरु f. in the following: **caṭōrĕ ṭaṭañĕ चटोर्य टटञ** । अनृतसंभाषणानि f. pl. inf. idly, or for one's own or other's amusement, at a time of peace to spread abroad news, esp. false news, of disturbances, riots, and the like.

citra 1 चित्र, see **cīta.**

citra 2 चित्र m. serpent-stick (*Staphylea emodi*) (El.).

cōṭ[u]r[u] चोट्रु । बहुभाषिणी f. a woman who excessively talks nonsense, a gabbler, prater, chatterbox.

cōtür[u] चोतंरु । (चक्रिका)मण्डली f. a group of gossips, an assembly in which a number of people meet together and criticize others.

catāv चताव् । स्तुतिः m. praising one person to another, eulogy, commendation.

catāwun चतावुन् । प्रशंसनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **catôw[u] चतोवु**), to praise one person to another (esp. when the praise is deserved), to eulogize, commend.

cav ,, (YZ. 512), i.q. **cyōv,** see **cyon[u].**

cāv 1 चाव् । उत्कण्ठातिशयः m. eager desire, longing (K.Pr. 247), esp. to complete or carry out some work. Cf. **barun 1** (YZ. 31, Rām. 747, 752).

cāv 2 चाव् । वस्त्राङ्गतिविशेषः m. a kind of loose vest or shirt resembling the *qabā*, but having buttons instead of strings at the neck and navel and between the two; = the Persian *pairahan.*

cāv 3 चाव्, see **cikacāv.**

ciwa चिव । आयकम m. a yellow kind of fragrant sandal-wood. -**ṭyok[u]** -ट्यंकु । आयकतिलकम m. (sg. dat. -**ṭĕkis** -ट्यंकिस), a mark on the forehead made with powder of this wood.

côw[u]-mot[u] चोवु-मंतु, see **cāwun.**

cöw[u]-müṣ[u] 2 चांवु-मंचू । दुग्धा गौः f. (for **1** see **cāwun**), a cow that has been milked (perf. part. of **cāwüñ[u],** q.v.).

cāwun चावुन or **cyāwun च्यावुन** । पायनम conj. 1 (1 p.p. **côw[u] चोवु** or **cyôw[u] च्योवु**), to cause to drink, give to drink (K.Pr. 61; YZ. 268, 411, 506, 527; Śiv. 15, 179, 195, 970, 1006, 1017, etc.; Rām. 127, 1174, 1395, 1522); met. to cause a person to drink (information), to slander one person to another, to inform; to irrigate (a garden) (YZ. 251). (Caus. of **cyon[u],** q.v.; another form of the caus. is **cāwanāwun.** In the printed edition of YZ. this verb is incorr. spelt *chāwun.*) **côw[u]-mot[u] चोवु-मंतु** । पायितः perf. part. (f. **cöw[u]-müṣ[u] 1 चांवु-मंचु**, for **2** see s.v.), caused to drink, one to whom drink has been given and who has drunk, (of cattle) watered; met. caused to drink (information), hence one to whom slander is told, one who is informed against another. **cöwith thawun चांवित् थवुन** । ज्ञातोक्तत्व स्थापनम् m.inf. having made to drink to put; met. to tell tales about one person to another so as to cause them to sink into his mind, to slander one person to another.

cĕwān च्यवान, see **cyon[u].**

cāwanāwun चावनावुन । पायनम conj. 1 (1 p.p. **cāwanôw[u] चावनोवु**), i.q. **cāwun,** q.v. (Śiv. 1069, 1173, 1344, 1857, 1863).

cāwüñ[u] चावंञू or **cyāwüñ[u] च्यावंञू** । गोदोहनम् conj. 1 (past tenses only used in f., 1 p.p. **cöw[u] चांवु**), to

milk a cow (K.Pr. 87, **cāway,** I shall milk for thee; Śiv. 1368, 1837).

cĕwawun^{u} च्यवुन् । पानं कुर्वन् n.ag. (f. **cĕwawün^{ü} च्यवंञू**), one who is drinking, a drinker, esp. one who is accustomed to drink (Śiv. 1759); for the form see Gr.Gr. 105.

cĕwawañ च्यवञ् । पानमूल्यम् f. wages for drinking (Gr.Gr. 129); hence —•, a present customarily given to a young wife by her father-in-law when he pays a visit to her husband's house and she offers him a ceremonial spiced drink.

cawöy^{i} चवांयि । प्रमादी adj. e.g. one who owing to his careless nature speaks a great deal without heed to his words, mixing them up, and thus talking nonsense as if he were a lunatic; a blundering gabbler.

cawôy^{u} चवोयु । असंगतभाषी adj. (f. **cawöy^{ü} चवांयू**), i.q. **cawöy^{i}**, q.v.

cyū च्यूँ in **cyū-phyor^{u} च्यूँ-फ्यर् । अश्रुबिन्दु:** m. (sg. dat. **-phĕris -फ्यरिस्**), a tear-drop, esp. a hypocritical tear-drop forced out from the eyes to exhibit feigned sorrow or trouble.

cāy चाय । पानविशेष: f. tea, i.q **cāh^{i}**, q.v. **cāyĕ-nör^{u} चाय-नॉरु । पानविशेषपात्रभेद:** f. a teapot.

cĕyĕ च्यय, she was drunk, or they (f.) were drunk; see **cyon^{u}.**

cyāh^{i} च्याह्, i.q. **cāh^{i}**, q.v.

cyāhyāh च्याह्याह्, see **cāh^{i}.**

cyākh च्याख्, another spelling of **cākh,** q.v.

cyāl च्याल् for **cāl,** q.v.

cyon^{u} च्यनु । पानम् conj. 1, irreg. [conj. part. **cĕth च्यथ्,** freq. part. **cĕ cĕ च्य च्य** or **cĕth cĕth च्यथ च्यथ्** (Gr.Gr. 105); pres. part. **cĕwān च्यवान्** (ib. 103); 1 p.p. **cyōv च्योव** (YZ. 512, **cav** جو), pl. **cyēy च्येय्**; fem. **cĕyĕ च्यय**; 2 p.p. **cĕyōv च्ययोव**; fut. sing. **cĕma च्यम,** 2 **cĕkh च्यख्,** 3 **céyi च्ययि**; pl. 1 **cĕmaw च्यमव्,** 2 **cĕyiw च्ययिव्,** 3 **cĕn च्यन्**; pres. impvo. sg. 2 **cĕh च्यह्**; cond. past sg. 1 **cĕmahö च्यमह्यॉ,** 2 **cĕhökh च्यह्यॉख्,** 3 **cĕyihē च्ययिहे**; the sg. dat. of inf. is **cĕnas च्यनस्,** and so on (cf. Śiv. 1000, 1220, 1344, 1385). For further forms see Gr.Gr. and Gr.M.], to drink (K.Pr. 102; YZ. 193; Śiv. 90, 579, 753, 1090, etc.; Rām. 557, 624, 806, etc.); to smoke (tobacco) (Gr.M., K.Pr. 241). **-kyut^{u} -क्युतु । पानक्रियार्थक:** adj. (f. **cĕn^{u}-kis^{ü} च्यनु-क्यिंजू**), anything intended to be drunk, a beverage placed ready to be drunk, something intended to be drunk and for no other purpose. For the form see Gr.Gr. 115.

cĕna-bāv च्यन-बाव् । पानार्हवस्तु m. a beverage, something liquid prepared specially for drinking. **-grākh -ग्राख् । पानकृत्** n.ag m. (sg. dat. **-grākas -ग्राकस्,** f **-grākañ -ग्राकञ्**), a drinker, one who drinks; one who habitually drinks, a man who is remarkable as a drinker, a great drinker, a hard drinker. **-hār -हार् । पेयम्** adj. e.g. anything drinkable, potable (Gr.Gr. 129); one who is able to drink a great deal, a mighty toper. **-wôl^{u} -वोलु । पानकृत्** n.ag. (f. **-wājéñ -वाज्यञ्**), i.q. **cĕna-grākh,** ab.

cĕth thawun 2 च्यथ थवुन् m inf. (for **1** see **cĕth 2**), to drink up the entire contents of a drinking vessel and to set the latter down empty.

cyôn^{u} च्योनु । त्वदीय: possessive pron. (f. **cyön^{ü} च्यांजू**), thy. This word is used as the gen. of the personal pron. **tsa^{u}h,** thou, q.v.

cyön^{i}-sond^{u} च्यांनि-सन्दु । त्वदीयस्य संबन्धी adj. (f. **-sünz^{ü} -संञ़ू**), of or belonging to thy masculine person or object, e.g. of or belonging to thy (horse).

cyāñĕ-hond^{u} च्याञ-हन्दु । त्वदीयाया: संबन्धी adj. (f. **-hünz^{ü} -हंञ़ू**), of or belonging to thy feminine person or object, e.g. of or belonging to thy (mare).

cyāñĕr च्याञर or **cañĕr चाञर । त्वदीयत्वम्** m. the condition of being thine; hence, the condition of one who says "I am thine", extreme humility, extreme subserviency.

cyāra च्यार, see **cāra.**

cyôr^{u} च्योरु, see **côr^{u}** and **carun 1** and **2.**

cyūr^{u} च्यूरु, see **cīrun.**

cyārun च्यारुन्, see **cārun.**

cyôw^{u} च्योवु, cyāwun च्यावुन, cyāwün^{ü} च्यावंजू, see **cāwun, cāwün^{ü}.**

cyĕy च्येय्, they (m.) were drunk; see **cyon^{u}.**

cīz चीज़ جز **। वस्तु** m. any inanimate thing, article, commodity (Śiv. 1119, 1126, 1546; Rām. 152, 771, 1464, 1638); a matter, affair (K.Pr. 183); a thing of value, a valuable, precious thing: in the last sense also used with reference to animate objects with emph. **y, chuna kĕh cīz^{u}y,** he is not any thing, he is insignificant (Gr.M.). El. makes this word f. With the suff. of indef. art. we get **cīzāh चीज़ाह्** (Śiv. 1650, Rām. 152, 1464).

For words not found under **cĕ, chĕ, chy,** or **cy,** see under **ca, cha, ch,** or **c** respectively, and vice versa. See article **c.**

d द ɔ. The third consonant of the Kāshmīrī alphabet in the Roman character. It is the eighteenth (or, if we count **ṣ, sh,** and **z,** the twenty-first) consonant when written in the Śāradā or Nāgarī character, and the twelfth consonant when written in the Perso-Arabic character. It is pronounced as in India proper, with a sound much softer and more dental than the English *d*.

The Sanskrit aspirate *dha* **ध** does not exist as a pronounced sound in Kāshmīrī. When a Hindī or Sanskrit word containing this letter also occurs in Kāshmīrī, the **dh ध** is represented by **d द**. Thus, the Sanskrit *dhanaṁ* **धनं**, wealth, is represented in Kāshmīrī by **dana दन**. In the case of words borrowed directly from Sanskrit, the **dh ध** is often, but not always, retained in writing in the Śāradā or Nāgarī character. Thus, the Sanskrit *Dharma-rāja* **धर्मराज**, a name of the god Yama, appears in Kāshmīrī written in these characters both as **धर्मराज़** and **द्मर्राज़**, but the pronunciation is always **darmaraza.**

In the present work, whether a word is spelt in the Nāgarī character with **ध** or with **द**, that letter will always be transliterated **d,** and hence words found in any native book spelt with **ध** should be looked up in the English order, under **d.** Thus **धर्मराज़** will be found, in alphabetical order, under **darma-rāza** in the article **darma.** As a rule, spellings with **ध** will not be indicated in this Dictionary, even in the Nāgarī character. The principal exception to this rule will be found in the case of proper names, in which it is most usual to preserve the **ध** in native writing. Thus, the Sanskrit proper name *Dharma-rāja* **धर्मराज** will be shown in this Dictionary as **darma-rāza द(ध)र्मराज़**.

ḍ ड ɔ़. The fourth consonant in the Kāshmīrī alphabet in the Roman character. It is the thirteenth (or, if we count **ṣ, sh,** and **z,** the sixteenth) consonant when written in the Śāradā or Nāgarī character, and the thirteenth consonant when written in the Perso-Arabic character. It is the cerebral **ḍ** of India proper, and has no corresponding sound or character in Arabic or Persian, or, indeed, in any European language. It has something of the sound of the English *d* in 'drum', but is properly pronounced by turning back the tongue and pressing the under surface of the tip against the palate.

The Sanskrit aspirate *ḍha* **ढ** does not exist as a pronounced sound in Kāshmīrī. When a Hindī or Sanskrit word containing this letter also occurs in Kāshmīrī the **ḍh ढ** is represented by **ḍ ड**. Thus the Hindī *ḍhēr* **ढेर**, a heap, is represented in Kāshmīrī by **ḍēr डेर**.

In most Indo-Aryan vernaculars of the present day, including Hindī and Panjābī, *ṛ* **ड़** ɔ़, when non-initial, is pronounced as a cerebral *ṛ* **ड़** ɔ़. This cerebral *ṛ* **ड़** ɔ़ does not occur in Kāshmīrī, the pronunciation as **ḍ ड** ɔ being generally retained, even when non-initial. Thus the Hindī *baṛa* **बड़ा**, great, is represented in Kāshmīrī by **boḍᵘ बॅडु**. Sometimes, however, an original *ṛ* **ड़** becomes a simple dental **r र** in Kāshmīrī. Thus the Sanskrit *biḍālaḥ* **विडालः**, a cat, becomes **brôrᵘ ब्रोर्**, and the Hindī *ghōṛā* **घोड़ा**, a horse, is represented by **gurᵘ गुर्**. In the dialect of the Sindh Valley, and perhaps also elsewhere in Kashmīr, **r र** and **ḍ ड** are frequently interchanged. Thus, in a collection of Kāshmīrī folk-tales collected in the Sindh Valley by Sir Aurel Stein, the word for 'daughter' is not only the Śrīnagar **kūrᵘ कूर्**, but often, even on the same page, **kūḍᵘ कूड्**, and the word for 'to search' is both **shāḍun** **शाडुन्** and **shārun** **शारुन्**.

Occasionally we find **ḍ ड** optionally interchanging with a dental **d द**, as in **ḍal डल्** or **dal दल्**, a leaf.

dã̄ दाँ, see **dāñĕ.**

ḍã̄ डाँ । गोशब्दनम m. onomat. the lowing of a cow, a moo (K.Pr. 72, written *daṅ*). **—karun —करुन् । अपह्नुवः** m.inf. to moo (K.Pr. 72); met. to hem and haw, in the sense of denying or turning off the truth, e.g. concealing or denying the existence of something entrusted for safe custody, evading the execution of an order.

dai, see **day.**

dāi (W. 165), **ḍāi** (K.Pr. 80), and **ḍāī,** i.q. **ḍāy,** q.v.

da,ī (K.Pr. 54), i.q. **day,** q.v.

dāī (K.Pr. 263), i.q. **dāy 2,** q.v.

di दि in **di di दि दि**, see **dyun**^{u}.

dū دو card. two, used for **z**^{a}**h** (q.v.) in various phrases, such as **dū-pahar**, midday (K.Pr. 176); **dū-zang**, two-legged (ib. 61); **har-dū**, both (ib. 235).

duā دعا m. (cf. W. 18), a prayer, a supplication (to God); an invocation of good, a blessing; an imprecation, curse, malediction = **bad-duā**, see **bad**.

dab 1 दब । निपातः, निपातशब्दः m. a fall from a height, tumble (K.Pr. 43); the sound of a fall, flop, crash, bang (K.Pr. 227); **dastāras dab**, dashing one's turban upon the ground (a token of grief principally among Hindūs, K.Pr. 51); **manàṭ**^{i} **dab**, the fall (of a stone weighing) a *sēr* and a half, hence a punishment (K.Pr. 56); **tōri-dab**, the fall or stroke of an adze (K.Pr. 114, 236); **dŏk**^{a}**r**^{i}**-dab**, the blow of a hammer (Śiv. 1563). —**bōzun** **बोज़ुन् । पर्यन्तफलविचारणम्** m.inf. to hear the flop; to foresee accurately the result of any course of conduct. **-dab -दब् । पटलादौ पादादिना असकृदाहतिः** m. the noise of footsteps, etc., in an upper story, heard in the story below. —**dyun**^{u} —**द्युन् । निपातनम्** m.inf. to throw down from a height, crash to the ground (Rām. 1032); met. to abandon contemptuously any task already begun. —**dāwun** —**दावुन्** m.inf. to hurl down from a height (Śiv. 1879, from heaven to earth). —**gaṭshun** —**गट्शुन् । अलं भवनम्** m.inf. to go flop, to suddenly cease (e.g. of a shower of rain, a storm, a fever, or the like). —**khyon**^{u} —**ख्यु । निपातः** m.inf. to fall from a height when climbing. —**karun** —**करुन । द्वन्द्वयुद्धम्, अलं भवनम्** m.inf. to wrestle (cf. **daba-dab** bel.); to cease suddenly (e.g. a shower of rain, a fever, etc.). —**lagun** —**लगुन् । निपतितावाप्तिः** m.inf. to come in contact with the ground as the result of a fall from a height, to come crash to the ground (K.Pr. 16); to stumble and fall when walking (K.Pr. 43). —**pyon**^{u} —**प्यु । निपातावाप्तिः, प्रयोजनोपलक्षणम्** m.inf. to fall from a height; met. to fall from a high rank to a lowly position; to be knocked down by another; (of an object desired or tried for) to come into sight, success to come into view. —**tārun** —**तारुन । स्यूतौ द्वितीयस्यूतिः** m.inf. to sew in a particular way, to fell, to run and fell. —**thunun** —**थुनुन् । कुण्ठितीकरणम्** m.inf. to constrain, compel, e.g. to do something impossible, to insist on a reply which cannot be given, or to give something which should not be given.

daba behun दब ब्यहुन् । लीनीभवनम् m.inf. to be pressed, squeezed, or jammed down into any receptacle or on to the ground, etc. —**bĕhanāwun** —**ब्यहनावुन् । लीनीकरणम्** m.inf. to press, squeeze, or jam down into any receptacle or on to the ground, etc. —**byūṭh**^{u}**-mot**^{u} —**ब्यूठु-मंतु । लीनीभूतः** perf. part. (f. —**bīṭh**^{u}**-müṣ**^{u} —**बीठु-मंचु**), pressed, squeezed, or jammed down, as ab. **-dab -दब् । मल्लयुद्धक्रीडा** f. (dat. **dabi-dabi दबि-दबि**), wrestling; cf. **dab karun**, ab. (K.Pr. 11; Śiv. 1754, dat.). **-daṉ -दञ् । सद्यः पातः** m. the sudden fall, or being knocked down, of something solid. **-dāṉĕ -दाञ । त्वरया कुट्टनम्** m. smashing and pounding up anything suddenly, suddenly knocking to 'smithereens'. **-lör**^{u} **-लाॅर् । द्रुद्रवाद्यणीवद्भङ्गः** m. a breaking in pieces, like a cucumber falling from a height. **-lör**^{u} **gaṭshun -लाॅर् गट्शुन् । द्रुद्रवाद्यणीवद्भङ्गावाप्तिः** m.inf. to be knocked down and broken, like a cucumber, as ab. (of a man's body or the stem of a tree, etc.). **-lör**^{u} **karun -लाॅर् करुन् । द्रुद्रवाद्यणीवद्भञ्जनम** m.inf. to knock down and break, as ab. **-lūr -लूर् । निपत्य भञ्जनम** m. a knocking down and smashing, esp. of a lofty house levelled to the ground by an earthquake or the like. **-lay -लय । (मोह)गाढनिद्रा** f. the heavy sleep of exhaustion after great exertion, or due to grief, illness, etc. **-layĕ pyōmot**^{u} **-लय प्योमंतु । गाढनिद्रालीनीभूतः** perf. part. (f. **-layĕ pyēmüṣ**^{u} **-लय प्येमंचु**), one who is asleep from exhaustion, as ab. **-layĕ pyon**^{u} **-लय प्यु । गाढनिद्रापातः** m.inf. to fall asleep from exhaustion, etc., as ab. **-sūr -सूर् । भस्मौषधविशेषः** m. a certain medicine made of ashes of cowdung, pounded while still warm and mixed with clarified butter or oil. It is used as a remedy for a cough. **-tron**^{u} **-त्रुन्** or **-tryūn**^{u} **-त्र्यून् । निपातबाधा** m. the serious injury (e.g. a sprain or broken limb) caused by a fall from a height or slipping on a muddy road. **-tron**^{u} **gaṭshun -त्रुन् गट्शुन्** or **-tryūn**^{u} **gaṭshun -त्र्यून् गट्शुन् । अतिनिपातबाधावाप्तिः** m.inf. to suffer such a serious injury. **-tron**^{u} **karun -त्रुन् करुन्** or **-tryūn**^{u} **karun -त्र्यून् करुन् । निपातनेन बाधनम्** m.inf. to cause such a serious injury to another by throwing him down.

dabas-pĕṭh dus^{u} **दबस्-पठ् दुसु । अतित्वरापत्तिखेदः** m. a blow upon a fall; being at one's wits' end in a matter of extreme hurry and importance, e.g. the sudden arrival of a king in a distant province necessitating the immediate collection of supplies by the local Governor when such supplies are not available. **-pĕṭh dus**^{u} **pyon**^{u} **-पठ् दुसु प्यु । कार्यसाधने कार्यान्तरापातः** m.inf. blow upon blow to fall; met. a sudden, difficult, and urgent work to be imposed upon one who is already using all his energies on some other equally important and difficult business.

dab 2 दब् m. *Typha angustifolia*, a kind of bulrush (El.).

ḍab 1 डब् m. N. of a village near Shōd'pūr (Shadipur), in Sāiru'l-mawāzi' Pargana. Near it is a lake called **Dabsar**. See El. s.v. Cf. **dŏb 2.**

ḍab 2 डब् । चन्द्रवेदिका f. a covered wooden balcony outside the upper story of a house; a palace (El.).

ḍaba-ḍolᵘ डब-ड्वलु । प्राकारविशेषः m. a wooden railing dividing out spaces in a room or enclosed area.

ḍab 3 डब् । गुह्यम् f. the vulva.

ḍāb डाँब् । दम्भः m. deception, dissimulation, feigning, hypocrisy; esp. of a criminal undergoing punishment feigning insensibility, pretended fainting, or similar device to get the punishment stopped. **—karun** **करुन् । असत्येनापह्नवः** m.inf. to do feigning; esp. in gambling or the like, to pretend something wrongfully, unfair dissimulation. **—lāgun लागुन् । दम्भाविष्कारः** m.inf. to apply feigning; esp. to pretend to be ill in order to avoid doing any work, to malinger. **—trāwun —त्रावुन् । दम्भविधानम्** m.inf. (of a criminal under punishment) to pretend fainting as ab.

ḍāba-kāgᵘrᵘ डाँब-कागरु । दम्भव्यवहृतिः f. a dissimulation-brazier; hence, the practice of dissimulation; esp. keeping quiet in the hope that something may be neglected, or that some other person may be charged with neglecting its completion.

ḍaba 1 डब । उरोरोगविशेषः m. a certain disease accompanied by boils on the chest

ḍaba 2 डब । समुद्गकः m. a small round covered box or casket.

dāba दाब (—ب) **। प्रभावः** magnificence, pomp; power, vigorous authority. **—karun —करुन् । प्रभावानुभावनम्** m.inf. to exercise vigorous authority. **—thawun —थवुन । प्रभावसंरक्षणम्** m.inf. to assert or establish one's authority immediately on taking office. **—trawun त्रावुन् । प्रभावख्यापनम्** m.inf. to proclaim, or spread abroad a reputation for, one's invincible powers.

ḍābⁱ डाबि । समुद्गकः f. a small covered box (smaller than **ḍaba 2**, q.v.).

ḍēb ड्वेंब्, see **ḍēmb.**

ḍĕbᵘ ड्वेबु, see **ḍyobᵘ.**

ḍībⁱ डीबि । क्षुद्रोखा f. a kind of small cooking-pot with a narrow mouth, used for cooking small quantities of rice.

dŏb 1 द्वब् । खभ्रः m. a hole or pit in the ground (H. xii, 6). **—dyunᵘ —द्युनु । खभ्रनिर्मितिः** m.inf. to dig such a hole, e.g. in order to collect water, to let water issue (H. viii, 7), or as a receptacle for rubbish.

dŏbukᵘ द्वबुकु । खभ्रसंबन्धी, खभ्रप्रभवः adj. (f. **dŏbŭcᵘ द्वबंचु**), of, or belonging to, a pit; produced from or found in a pit (such as mud, fish, or the like).

dŏbas gatshun द्वबस् गट्शुन् । पङ्कनिपातः m.inf. to go into a pit, to fall into mud; met. to sink into a foul or mean employment. **—wasun —वसुन् । पङ्के उत्तरणम्** m.inf. to descend into a pit; met. to take to a mean or blameworthy mode of livelihood.

dŏb 2 द्वब् । संभेदः m. the confluence of two rivers. Cf. **ḍab 1.**

dŏba-gāv द्वब-गाव् । प्रदेशविशेषः m. N. of a village at the confluence of the River Pahōr or Pohur with the Jehlam or Vĕth. The confluence is about four miles below Sōpūr. See RT.Tr. ii, 425.

dŏbᵘ 1 द्वबु । निर्णेजकः m. (f. **dŏbᵘ 1 द्वबू**, a washerwoman; **dŏbⁱ-bāy द्वबि-बाय्**, a washerman's wife, Gr.Gr. 34), a washerman, a man who lives by washing other people's clothes (W. 121; K.Pr. 58, 154, 231; Rām. 781 ff., 1154; L. 464). **—dyunᵘ —द्युनु । निर्णेजकद्वारा क्षालनम्** m.inf. to give a washerman, to send clothes to be washed by a washerman (as distinct from washing one's own clothes).

dŏbⁱ-bāy द्वबि-बाय । निर्णेजकस्त्री f. a washerman's wife. **-bāyĕ dŏbᵘ -बाय द्वबु । क्रीडनविशेषः** m. N. of a game played by girls. They stand in a circle, holding each other's hands, while each in turn runs under the other's arms, a kind of 'kiss in the ring'. **—chalun —छलुन । निर्णेजकक्षालनम्** m.inf. to get clothes washed by a washerman (as distinct from doing one's washing oneself). **-dāthⁿr -दाथ्र् । निर्णेजितवस्त्रप्रसारणस्थानम्** m. a place where washermen spread out clothes to dry. **-dāthur -दाथुर् । निर्णेजकसामग्री** m. the collection of a washerman's implements, lye, etc., used in washing. **-gāṭh -गाठ् । निर्णेजकधावनस्थानम्** m. (sg dat. **-gāṭhas -गाठस्**), a washerman's *ghāṭ*, the place on the bank of a river, etc., where washermen wash clothes. **-künᵘ -कंनु । निर्णेजनशिला** f. a washerman's stone, the stone on which a washerman beats the clothes he is washing. **-tān -तान् । रजकभारबन्धनपटः** m. the sheet in which a washerman ties up for transport his bundle of clothes for the wash. **-wān -वान् । निर्णेजकस्थानम्** m. lit. a washerman's shop; hence, either the place where he plies his trade or the place where he lives (K.Pr. 159). **-wasᵃla -वस्ल । निर्णेजकीयवसनानि** m.pl. the bundle of clothes for the wash, i.e. clothes collected for or given out for washing; the bundle of clean clothes returned from the wash. **-wasth -वस्थ् । निर्णेजकीयवसनानि** m. (sg. dat. **-wastas -वस्तस्**), id.

dŏbi drāv द्वबि द्राव् । निर्णेजकक्षालितः adj. e.g. come from the wash, cleaned and returned by the washerman. **—kaḍun —कडुन् । निर्णेजनम्, क्षालनापाद्यम्**

m.inf. to have had clothes washed by a washerman (lit. to drag clothes from him). —**nērun** —नेरुन् । **निर्णेजकद्वारा क्षालननिष्पत्तिः** m.inf. to come forth from the washerman, (of clothes) to have been washed by him.

dǒbᵘ 2 द्वंबु । **ईषत्पूरितः** adj. (f. **dǒbᵘ 2** द्वंबू) or **dobᵘ** द्वंबु (f. **dübᵘ** द्वंबू), (of a vessel or dish) nearly full, not quite full.

ḍobᵘ ड्वंबु । **शबलवर्णः** adj. (f. **ḍübᵘ** ड्वंबू), variegated, brindled, dappled, spotted, having dark spots or marks on a light ground. Cf. **ḍaba-hôrᵘ**.

dub दुब् or **dubᵘ** दुबु (Gr.Gr. 17) । **पातशब्दः** m. onomat the noise of falling, crash, bang, esp. the noise of anything falling from a height on to a roof or the like.

-dub -दुब् । **आहतिशब्दः** m. a knock, e.g. a knock or tap on a door or on the trap-door of a cellar to indicate a person's presence.

duba-dujⁱ 1 दुब-दुजि or **-dujᵘ 1** -दुजू । **आहतिशब्देन संज्ञापना** f. a knock or tap as ab.

ḍūb ड्वूंब्, see **ḍūmb.**

duba दुब । **वैपरीत्येन पतितः** adj. e.g. fallen upside down (of a jar or other vessel). **-dujⁱ 2** -दुजि or **-dujᵘ 2** -दुजू । **अधरोत्तरम्** adv. upside down. — **phērun** फेरुन् । **अधरोत्तरीभवनम्** m.inf. to be turned upside down (e.g. a vessel or the like). — **phirun** फिरुन । **अधरोत्तरंनिपात्य हरणम्** m.inf. to turn a vessel upside down so as to empty it completely. **pyonᵘ** प्यंनु । **अधरोत्तरंनिपातः** m.inf. to fall upside down (esp. of a vessel full of something).

dubᵘ दुबु m. a sound (Gr.Gr. 17), probably i.q. and merely another spelling of **dub.**

ḍubᵘ डुबु । **विनाशः** m. wasting away, destruction (like something plunged in water and dissolved). Cf. **ḍuba-ḍās.**

dabadab दबदब्, see under **dab 1.**

dabādab दबादब । **अतिशीघ्रम** adv. very quickly, speedily.

daba-daba दब-दब دبدبہ । **शासनास्फूर्तिः** power, majesty; esp. vigorous and powerful rule due to prestige. Cf. **dāba.**

dabi-dabi दबि-दबि, see **daba-dab** under **dab 1.**

ḍab-ḍab wǒḍi-rab ड्बड्ब् व्ड़ि-रब । **उपहासः** f. a kind of practical joke, consisting in promising a person a gift or the like, which he is led to expect to be very large, but which turns out to be very small.

ḍābā-ḍōl ड्वाँबा-ड्वोल् । **व्यवहाराकुलता** m. confusion, bewilderment, distraction in any business.

ḍuba-ḍās ड्बुब-ड्बास् । **सर्वनाशः** m. utter destruction (of a house, field, or the like, destroyed by an earthquake, inundation, war, or the like). Cf. **ḍubᵘ.** —**gashun** —गछुन् । **संहतीभवनम्** m.inf. such utter destruction to occur. —**karun** —करुन् । **सर्वनाशविधानम्** m.inf. to cause such utter destruction, esp. of the destruction caused by an invading or conquering army.

ḍaba-hôrᵘ ड्बब-होरु । **शबलवर्णः** adj. (f. **-hörᵘ** -हौरू), i.q. **ḍobᵘ**, q.v.

ḍābᵘjᵘ ड्वाँबुजू, see **ḍābulᵘ.**

ḍābal ड्वाँबल् । **दम्भशक्तः** adj. e.g. one who shams sickness or weakness in order to escape punishment (Rām. 1785).

ḍābulᵘ ड्वाँबुलु । **दम्भी** adj. (f. **ḍābᵘjᵘ** ड्वाँबुजू), one who fraudulently wounds himself in order to accomplish some design.

dǒbal दुबल्, the English word 'double', in Hindi *dohal* or *dabal*, but in Kāshmīri referred by folk-etymology to **dǒb 1**, a pit, because the coins referred to below are 'pitted' or 'hollowed' by being stamped. Used in the following: **dǒbal paisā** or **pǒsa** दुबल पैंस । **सम्भ्रमपणः** m. the double pice, or the coin representing a quarter of an anna made current by the English.

rupay -रुपय । **सम्भ्रमरूपकम** f. the standard current English rupee.

dǒbil दुबिल । **निर्णेजकवृत्तिः** f. the profession, condition, or livelihood of a washerman (Gr.Gr. 144).

dǒbil ड्वाँबिल । **दम्भशीलता** f. the condition of one who is accustomed to shamming illness or weakness in order to escape some danger or punishment.

dubāla दुबाल, poet. for **dubāra** (Siv. 1326).

dabalad दबलद । **प्राप्राहतिकः** adj. e.g. (as subst., f. **dabaladiṅ** दबलदिञ्), dinted or damaged by a blow from a fall.

dǒbᵘlózᵘ द्वंबुलांजू । **निर्णेजकता** f. the condition or livelihood of a washerman.

ḍaba-māh ड्बब माह । **माषविशेषः** f. (sg. dat. **-möshᵘ** -मांशू), a kind of vetch, dark in colour, fat-shaped, and long.

dabun दबुन् conj. I (1 p.p. **dobᵘ** द्वंबु), i.q. **dabawun**, q.v. **dǎbⁱ dǎbⁱ thawun** द्वंबि द्वंबि थवुन् । **अतिबलात्पूरणम** m.inf. to crush any articles into any receptacle and fill it in forcibly. **dabith thawun** द्वंबिथ् थवुन् । **पूर्णीकरणम्** m.inf. to forcibly stuff any article (such as wool or cotton) into a receptacle so as to fill it completely.

ḍubun ड्बुन् । **निमज्जनम्** conj. 3 (2 p.p. **ḍubyōv** ड्बुय्योव्), to dive; to sink, drown, be drowned; to drown oneself: to be immersed, be submerged, inundated; to be destroyed, ruined; to be immersed in sin, to be a great sinner. **ḍubyō-motᵘ** ड्बुय्यो-मंतु । **निमग्नः** perf. part. (f. **ḍubyē-müšᵘ** ड्बुय्ये-मंशू), sunk, submerged, immersed, under water; drowned in sin, a great sinner.

dabang दबंग् or **dabanga दबंग** । **मदाक्रान्तः** adj. e.g. drunk, insensible from consuming *bhang* or the like (Śiv. 383), drunk and incapable. —**gaṣhun** —**गछुन्** । **मद्मूढीभवनम्** m.inf. to become drunk or insensible from consuming an intoxicating drug (Śiv. 383), esp. of one not accustomed to it.

dabanga sapazun दबंग सपज़ुन् । **मद्मूढीभवनम्** m.inf. to become intoxicated as ab. —**rōzun** —**रोज़ुन्** । **मद्मूढावस्थानम्** m.inf. to remain or continue in a condition of insensibility as above.

dŏbiñ द्वबिञ् । **मृगभेदः** f. a washerman's club, used for beating the clothes he is washing (Gr.Gr. 38). —**diñᵘ** —**दिञ्** । **मृगाहतिक्षालनम्** f.inf. to use this club for washing clothes. —**lagüñᵘ** —**लगञ्** । **अतिखेदापत्तिः** f.inf. the washerman's club to be experienced; met. to become deeply grieved by the frequently repeated recollection of one's own or others' troubles. Cf. **dŏbusᵘ**.

dŏbiñĕ-loṭhᵘ द्वबिञ-लंठु । **लगुडात्मसृगविशेषः** m. a kind of washerman's club, in the shape of a short cudgel. **-ṣünḍᵘ -ञ़ंण्डु** । **मृगाहतिः** f. the blow given by a washerman's club; beating clothes with such a club.

dabār, see **baḍa.**

dabāra दबार m. rating, threatening (usually a subordinate or pupil). **karun करुन्** । **भर्त्सनम्** m.inf. to abuse or threaten a person as ab.

ḍaběr ड्यर । **शबलता** f. variegatedness, dappledness. Cf. **ḍobᵘ.**

ḍabur ड्बुर् । **वेदिविशेषः** m. (sg. dat. **ḍabaras ड्बरस्**), a kind of altar, made up of wooden boards, and kept inside a house or in a little erection close by.

dāb̃ur दाँबुर m. a fireplace (vill.) (El. *dāmbur*).

ḍāb̃ʳuʳ ड्राँब्रु । **ढक्का** f. a kind of large drum, used in proclamations and the like (Śiv. 1724). **wāyüñᵘ** —**वायंञ्** । **वृत्तादिप्रख्यापनम्** f.inf. to play the proclamation drum; met. to widely divulge things that should be kept secret.

ḍěběr ड्यब्यर् । **शैथिल्यम्** m. looseness, slackness, flaccidity, esp. of a box or the like made of wooden boards which is loose or slack in the interior. Cf. **ḍyobᵘ.**

dōbari, a kind of blanket consisting of two breadths sewn together (the two pieces being 1¼ yards broad, with a length of 10 yards) (L. 371); ? spelling. Cf. **ekbari.**

dubāra दुबार دوبارہ । **द्वितीयवारम्** adv. for the second time, twice, again (Śiv. 1644, 1897, Rām. 204, 426). In Śiv. 1326 this word is altered to **dubāla(y),** for the sake of rhyme. **wuchun** —**वुछुन्** m.inf. to see again, look at again, revise (a written composition) (Gr.M.).

duborᵘ दुबर् । **द्विगम्यः** adj. (f. **dubürᵘ दुबर्**), two-doored; hence, (of a road or the like) admitting only two passengers at a time; (of a house) possessing two doors.

dubari-shāh दुबरि-शाह । **पक्षद्वयावलम्बित्वम्** m. resting on two sides; inability to make up one's mind, 'sitting on a fence.' **-shāh rōzun -शाह रोज़ुन्** । **द्वाभ्यामाशाश्रयः** m.inf. one person to build his hope on two alternatives; to depend upon two alternatives, e.g. a house with two doors. **-shāh thawun -शाह थवुन्** । **द्वयोराशादानम्** m.inf. to give two persons (unknown to each other) hope for something suitable for only one person.

dabardañ दबर्दञ् । **सद्यो निपातः** f. (although shown as f., this word is m. in the phrases below), a quick fall, utter destruction. —**karun** —**करुन्** । **शीघ्राहत्या नाशनम्** m.inf. to destroy quickly, e.g. to knock down a house with hatchets and the like. —**gaṣhun** —**गछुन्** । **अतित्वरया नाशापातः** m.inf. sudden destruction to occur; (of a human being) to be struck down when hale and hearty, to be ruined unexpectedly, to die suddenly.

dabrahāray दब्रहारय । **अतिभर्त्सनम्** f. excessive threatening and abuse in order to humiliate another. Cf. **dabāra.**

dubᵃrahāray दुब्रहारय । **असकृदाहतिशब्दः** f. a repeated knocking at a door, cf. **dub-dub** under **dub**; thumping or loud beating of the heart from fear or the like. Cf. **dubarāray.**

doburᵘ-motᵘ द्वुबुर्-मंतु । **भूम्यादौ गूहितः** perf. part. a variant of **dŏbᵒrᵘ-motᵘ,** see **dŏbᵃrun.**

dabārun दबारुन । **भर्त्सनम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **dabôrᵘ दबोर्**), to rate, abuse, threaten (esp. a servant, child, or pupil, etc., who is prone to act improperly). **dabôrᵘ-motᵘ दबोर्-मंतु** । **भर्त्सितः** perf. part. (f. **dabörᵘ-müṣᵘ दबर्-मंचु**), rated, abused, threatened, as ab.

dŏbᵃran द्वंब्रन् । **गूढे निक्षेपः** f. (sg. dat. **dŏbᵃrüñᵘ द्वंब्रंञ्**), secret burying, hiding in the ground.

dŏbᵃrun द्वंब्रुन । **गूढनिक्षेपणम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **dŏbᵒrᵘ द्वंब्रु**), to bury, to hide in the ground; to bury a corpse (Gr.M.).

dŏbᵒrᵘ-motᵘ द्वंब्रु-मंतु (also spelt **doburᵘ-motᵘ द्वुबुर्-मंतु**) । **भूम्यादौ निक्षिप्तः** perf. part. (f. **dŏbᵘrᵘ-müṣᵘ द्वंब्रु-मंचु**), buried, hidden in the ground.

dŏbᵃrith thawun द्वंब्रिथ थवुन । **गूढनिक्षेपणम्** m.inf., i.q. **dŏbᵃrun.** —**ṣhunun** —**छुनुन** । **गूढनिक्षेपणम्** m.inf. hurriedly to bury or hide in the ground, esp. of stolen goods or the like.

dabarāray दबरारय् । **पादाहतिशब्दः, अतिभर्त्सनम्** f. a noise of trampling in a floor above, heard in the

lower rooms of a house (cf. **dab-dab** under **dab 1**); angry rating, abuse.

dubarāray दुबरारय् । अन्तरङ्गगुडगुड्डः f. the noise of the beating of the heart, etc., under the influence of fear or the like. Cf. **dubᵃrahāray.**

dǒbᵃrāwun द्वबरावुन् । भूमौ निक्षेपणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **dǒbᵃrôwᵘ द्वबरोवु**), i.q. **dǒbᵃrun**, q.v. **dǒbᵃrôwᵘ-motᵘ द्वबरोवु-मंतु । गूढं निक्षिप्तः** perf. part. (f. **dǒbᵃröwᵘ-müʂᵘ द्वबरावू-मंचू**), i.q. **dǒbᵒrᵘ-motᵘ**, see **dǒbᵃrun.**

dǒbusᵘ द्वबुसु or **dǒbus द्वबुस् । मृगभेदः** m. the wooden mallet or club used by washermen for beating clothes in the wash (Gr.Gr. 144). Cf. **döbiñ.**

dabsar डबसर m., see **dab 1.**

dubôʂᵘ दुबोचु । द्विकुटुम्बः adj. (f. **duböʂᵘ दुबांचू**), having two relations; hence, anything produced or utilized by two people, or suited for two people, e.g. a house, an occupation, a bed for a married couple, or the like.

duböʂyunᵘ दुबांच्युन् । द्विकुटुम्बकः adj. (f. **duböʂiñᵘ दुबांच्यिवू**), i.q. **dubôʂᵘ**, q.v.

dabāv दबाव् । प्रभावख्यातिः m. pressing down; force, strength, power; authority, influence, prestige.

dabawun दबवुन् । भूमौ निक्षेपणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **dabowᵘ दबंवु**), to press down, knock down; hence, to press down to the ground (Gr.Gr.); to press down into the ground, to conceal in the ground.

dabawana āmotᵘ दबवन आमंतु । मूर्च्छितः perf. part. pass. (f. **—āmüʂᵘ —आमंचू**), crushed, pressed down (Gr.M.); knocked down senseless, senseless from falling down from a height. **—yunᵘ —यिनु । निपात-मूर्च्छितीभवनम्** m. inf. pass. to be crushed, pressed down; to become senseless from a fall, esp. from a height; to be run over (by a vehicle) (Gr.M.).

dabowᵘ-motᵘ दबंवु-मंतु । भूमौ गूहितः perf. part (f. **dabüwᵘ-müʂᵘ दबंवू-मंचू**), buried, or hidden, in the ground. **dabawith thawun दबविथ थवुन् । गूहनम्** m.inf. to conceal in the ground.

dabāwun दबावुन् । भर्त्सनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **dabôwᵘ दबोवु**), to press, squeeze (Gr.M.); to threaten, menace; to repress by threats, reproof, etc. **dabôwᵘ-motᵘ दबोवु-मंतु । भर्त्सितः** perf. part. (f. **daböwᵘ-müʂᵘ दबांवू-मंचू**), threatened, menaced; repressed by threats, etc. **daböwith thawun दबांविथ थवुन् । अधीनीकरणम्** m.inf. to make entirely subservient by means of threats; to press, squeeze, nip (e.g. the finger between pincers) (Gr.M.).

dabuwᵘ-motᵘ दबुवु-मंतु । अधीनीकृतः perf. part., i.q. **dabôwᵘ-motᵘ**, see **dabāwun.**

dǒcᵘ डुचू, see **dǒkᵘ.**

ḍocᵘ ड॒चु adj. hunchbacked, used in the following: **—trāwun —त्रावुन् । उपेक्षापूर्वं प्रतीक्षणम्** m.inf. to show oneself hunchbacked; hence, met. to regard with indifference any work, even if its carrying out is necessary Cf. **dǒcurᵘ.**

ḍocᵘ-ḍocᵘ ड॒चु-ड॒चु, in **ḍocᵘ-ḍocᵘ karun ड॒चु-ड॒चु करुन् । कुब्जवद्गमनम्** m.inf. to progress like a hunchback, to limp along, when one is unable to walk (owing to weakness, illness, old age, lameness, or the like), to get along somehow or other. **docᵘ-docᵘ dyunᵘ ड॒चु-ड॒चु दिनु । कुब्जगतिवद्व्यवहरणम्** m.inf. to give limping; hence, in any work or business, to carry it along somehow or other, even when one is unable to do it properly.

ducᵘ दुचू । द्विक् f. a two (in a pack of playing-cards).

ducě दुच्य । द्विकम् m. a two, anything consisting of two, a pair, a double. **-nyāy -न्याय् । द्वैधविभक्तिः** m. an unfair division, giving an unfair share of a thing (e.g. food or cloth) which should be divided equally, i.q. **duk-nyāy**, see **dukh 2.**

dach दछ् । द्राक्षा f. (sg. dat. regularly **dachi दछि**, but usually written **दछ्**, i.e. **dacha** for **dachě**, cf. art. **ě**; the pl. nom. is **dacha दछ्**, also often pronounced **dachě**), a grape (W. 144, K.Pr. 43, Rām. 698; see El. for an account of the cultivation of this fruit in Kashmīr); the grape-vine (L. 73, 348).

dachě दछ्य or **दछ्**, the customary spelling of **dachi दछि**, the dat., ag., and abl. sg. of **dach दछ्**. It is used in the following compounds: **dachě-barᵃg दछ्-बरग् । द्राक्षापत्रम्** m. a vine-leaf. **-ḍaba -ड॒ब** or **-ḍabⁱ -ड॒बि । द्राक्षामञ्जूषकः** m. a small round wooden box for holding grapes packed in cotton wool for transport. **-ḍakh -ड॒ख्** or **-ḍokhᵘ -ड॒खु । द्राक्षामण्डपः** m. (sg. dat. **-ḍakhas -ड॒खस्** or **-ḍakhis -ड॒खिस**), a grape-support, i.e. the trellis or lattice on which a grape-vine is trained. **-gurun -गुरुन् । द्राक्षागुच्छकः** (sg. dat. **-guranas -गुरनस**), a bunch of grapes. **-kǒḍurᵘ -क्वड॒रु** or **-kuḍurᵘ -कुड॒रु । द्राक्षाबीजम्** m. (sg. dat. **-kǒḍaris -क्वड॒रिस**, ag. and pl. nom. **-kǒḍᵃrⁱ -क्वड॒ᵉरि** or **-kuḍᵃrⁱ -कुड॒ᵉरि**), a grape-seed. **-kalam -कलम् । द्राक्षाशाखाखण्डम्** m. a grape-vine cutting, a short cutting of the grape-vine for planting or grafting. **-kan -कन् । द्राक्षाफलम्** m. a single grape, or two grapes growing together. **-kānᵘjᵘ -कानूजु । द्राक्षालतातान्तडी** f. the tendril of a grape-vine. **-kurᵘ -कुरु । अपक्वद्राक्षा** f. an unripe bunch of grapes; vinegar is made from them (El.). **-loṭᵘ -लोटु । द्राक्षाफलम्** m. the stalk, or pedicle, of a grape. **-pholᵘ -फलु । एकमात्रं द्राक्षाफलम्, द्राक्षासमूहः** m. a single grape; a small collection of grapes, esp. when separated from the bunch. **-püjᵘ -पूजु** f. a large basket of grapes (YZ. 402, *dachhih-paj*). **-põpurᵘ -पाँपुरु । भृङ्गारी** m. (sg. dat. **-põparis -पाँपरिस**, ag. and

pl. nom. **-põp[a]r[i]** -पॉंप्‌रि), N. of a certain moth. **-ras** -रस्‌ । द्राक्षारसः m. grape-juice, used for making wine, as a medicine, or as a drink; for the last-named purpose Hindūs express the juice, strain it, and place it in the sun for four or five days; it is said to make a good drink (El.). **-rāṭh** -राट्‌ or **-rāṭh** -रॉंट्‌ । द्राक्षावल्ली f. (sg. dat. **-rāṭhi** -रॉंठि), a grape-vine, *Vitis vinifera* (cf. **rāṭhas dach,** K.Pr. 155); a vine-yard (El.). **-tabakh** -तबख । द्राक्षाशरावः m. (sg. dat. **-tabakhas** -तबखस्‌), a kind of earthenware case for storing grapes; two large basins are placed face to face and the edges sealed with mud; the interior is filled with the fruit. **-tākh** -ताख । द्राक्षाषण्डम्‌ m. (sg. dat. **-tākas** -ताकस्‌), the posts supporting the trellis on which a vine is trained; hence, the trellis itself. **-wạth[a]r** -वॅथ्‌र्‌ । द्राक्षापत्रम्‌ m. a vine-leaf.

ḍạch[i] ड॑छ्‌ । नौपटलोत्थानदण्डः f. the movable pole used for supporting the sloping mat-roof of a boat or the like when it is desired to raise its lower and outer edge. **ḍạchĕ tulañĕ** ड॑छ्‌ तुलञ । पटलोत्थापनम्‌ f. pl. inf. to raise such a mat-roof.

ḍẽchĕ ड॑ेछ्‌ f.pl. of **ḍyūṭh[u]**, see **ḍẽshun.**

doch[u] द॑ोछ्‌ or **dǫ̈ch[u]** द॑ॅछ्‌ । श्यामवर्णः adj. (f. **düch[ü]** द॑ूछ्‌), dark-coloured, black, esp. w.r. reference to bears and other wild animals; met. dark-natured (of a man), black-hearted (cf. **dachĕr**).

döch[i]-gām द॑ॅछि-गाम । जांगलिको ग्रामविशेषः m. a forest village, a village situated in the wild country at the foot of the hills, esp. N. of a certain village lying seven *kōs* north-east of Śrīnagar.

dachin द॑छिन्‌ or **dachiñ[ü]** 1 द॑छिञ्‌ । दक्षिणा f. (sg. dat. **dachiñ[ü]** द॑छिञ्‌ or **dachiñĕ** द॑छिञ), a fee or present offered to an officiating priest or teacher, i.q. **dakshinā,** q.v.

dachin[i] द॑छिनि adv. on the right (hand) (Gr.Gr. 155); in the south (Śiv. 246). **—kin[i]** —किनि adv. from the right (Gr.Gr. 159). **—pör[i]** —पॉरि adv. from or on the right (Gr.Gr. 160). Cf. **dachyun[u] 1** and **2.**

dachun द॑छुन्‌, i.q. **dachyun[u] 1** and **2,** qq.v.

dachan-kun, adv. on the right-hand side (W. 97).

dachinpôr[u] द॑छिनपोर्‌ m. N. of a pargana of Kashmīr situated on the right bank of the River Lĕd[u]r[ü] (Ledar), the Sanskrit Dakṣiṇapāra (RT.Tr. II, 461); it is famous for its horses (El.).

dạch[i]nyuk[u] द॑छिन्युक्‌, see **dachyun[u] 1.**

dachiñ[ü] 2 द॑छिञ्‌, see **ḍachyun[u] 2.** For **1** see **dachin.**

dạch[i]ñār द॑छिञार्‌ or **ḍạch[i]ñĕr** द॑छिञर्‌ । दाक्षिण्यम्‌ m. the quality of being from or of the south, southerliness (e.g. of a wind or of a light shining); right-handedness, skill, dexterity (cf. **atha-d.**).

dachĕr द॑छ्‌र्‌ । श्यामलता m. blackness, darkness, esp. of the colour of a bear or other wild animal; met. black-heartedness, hard-heartedness. Cf. **doch[u].**

dāchyul[u] दाछिल्‌ । भ्रष्टधान्यकणः m. a grain of rice first soaked and bruised and then parched, the familiar parched rice of India (El. *dáchhul*).

dāchil[i]-süt[ü] दाछिलि-संतू । भ्रष्टधान्यसक्तुकम्‌ m. flour made from this parched rice, 'suttoo.'

dachyun[u] 1 द॑छ्युन्‌ । दक्षिणा दिक्‌ m. the direction of the right hand, the right (Rām. 856); the south (Rām. 516, 1682). Cf. **dakshin** and **dachin[i].**

ḍạch[i]nyuk[u] द॑छिन्युक्‌ adj. (f. **ḍạch[i]nic[ü]** द॑छिनिचू), of or belonging to the south (Gr.Gr. 151).

dachyun[u] 2 द॑छ्युन्‌ । दक्षिणः adj. (f. **dachiñ[ü] 2** द॑छिञ्‌; for **1** see **dachin**), right, not left (K.Pr. 43, 57; H. viii, 7); dexterous, clever, expert (cf. **atha-d.**); of or belonging to the south, southern, coming from the south; (of a tract of country) situated on the right hand of the sun's course. Kāshmīrīs divide land in this way into 'right-hand' and 'left-hand' country. A 'right-hand' village is better for rice-cultivation than a 'left-hand' one (L. 435). (Note, in the Persian character, and in most works by Europeans founded on Kāshmīrī written in that character, this word is usually written *dachun*, or *dachhun*, with its abl. *dachani* for *dachini* or *dachĕni*, owing to the persistent confusion between *ĕ* and *i* and between *cha* and *chè*.) Cf. **dachin[i]** and **dakshin.**

ḍẽchyõv ड॑ेछ्योव्‌, 2 p.p. of **ḍẽshun,** q.v.

ḍüc[ü]-müṣ[ü] ड॑ूचू-मंचू, see **ḍakun.**

ḍõcĕr ड॑ॉच्‌र्‌ । देहार्जवता m. crookedness of body, humpbackedness.

ḍõcur[u] ड॑ॉचुर्‌ । नम्रता m. (sg. dat. **ḍõcaris** ड॑ॉचरिस्‌, ag. **ḍõc[a]r[i]** ड॑ॉच्‌रि), the state or condition of being bowed owing to the body not being straight, crawling on the ground. Cf. **ḍoc[u].** **—ḍõcur[u] dyun[u]** —ड॑ॉचुर्‌ द्युन्‌ । नम्रीभूयापि कार्यनिर्वाहणम्‌ m.inf. doing anything or acting in a humble way (as if crawling on the ground). **—trāwun** —त्रावुन्‌ । नम्रतयानुसृत्यासक्तिः m.inf. to keep humbly following another in the hope of getting something done according to one's wishes. **—tröwith bĕhun** —त्रोवित्‌ ब्यहुन्‌ । नम्रतादर्शनपूर्वकं कार्यपरित्यागः m.inf. to give up some work or to refuse to commence a work (from unwillingness or laziness) by affecting inability to continue.

ḍụcāra ڈُچار, د۔چار । समागमः m. a meeting of two persons, esp. when unexpected.

ḍạcyõv ड॑च्योव्‌, see **ḍakun.**

ḍõcyõv ड॑ॉच्योव्‌, see **ḍõṭun.**

dād 1 दाद् । उपभोग: m. user, use of anything usable, enjoyment of anything enjoyable, experience of anything. **—hyon**[u] **—ह्यनु । समुपभोग:** m.inf. to use, experience, enjoy (e.g. clothes, ornaments, food, or the sight of beautiful things).

dād 2 داد m. statute, law; equity, justice; crying out for justice, complaint (YZ. 302); revenge; a part, portion; life, age. **-bēdād दाद्-बेदाद्** بیداد داد m. crying out for help or justice (Rām. 438). **—dyun**[u] **—दिनु । विमर्शनम्** m.inf. to dispense justice; to do justice (to), to appreciate, to give due praise (to); to weigh, reflect upon (another's words, or the like). **-khāh** خواه داد m. a petitioner for justice, a complainant, prosecutor (H. ii, 5).

dād दाँद्, dānd दान्द् । वृषभ: m. an ox, bull, bullock (K.Pr. 69, 171, 226, 232). This is the word used in Śrīnagar; elsewhere **hakhur** is more common. The voc. is **dādā** (K.Pr. 49); **dād**[u]**y** (K.Pr. *dándai*, 219), the very, or the particular ox. **—trāwàn**[i] **—त्रावनि । वृषभोन्मोचना** m. pl. inf. to let loose bullocks; hence, to take them out from home to the field for ploughing; to let them loose for grazing, esp. in someone else's fields; at the end of a day's work, to unyoke the bullocks from the plough. **—wāyàn**[i] **—वायनि । (भूमिचैचे)हलप्रवहणम्** m. pl. inf to plough (Śiv. 1530). **—wöyith thawàn**[i] **—वॉयिथ् थवनि । परित: कोष्ठादि-भूमिखननम्** m. pl. inf. to leave after ploughing; hence, met. to dig all round under walls of a room in search of treasure; (of rats) to burrow under the walls of a house. **—wöyith trāwàn**[i] **—वॉयिथ् त्रावनि । यावद्भूमिगूढसर्वस्वापहरणम्** m. pl. inf. to let go after ploughing; hence, to utterly beggar a person, even taking away what he had buried in the ground, as if he were not let go till all his land was ploughed up in the search for hidden treasure.

dāda-brāṭh दाँद-ब्राठ् । वृषभ इव मूढ: m. one who is as stupid as an ox. **-bāṭh -बाठ् । वृषवाहक:** m. (sg. dat. **-bāṭhas -बाठस्**; f. **-bāṭhēñ -बाठ्यञ्**), one whose business it is to transport goods on bullocks from place to place, a bullock-carrier. The f. is his wife. **-cŏbur -चुबुर् । वृष इव पुष्टो मूर्ख:** m. (sg. dat. **-cŏbaras -चुबरस्**), a bullock-lout, a strong healthy young fellow as stupid as a bullock. **-cākh -चाख् । अतिमूढ:** m. (sg. dat. **-cākas -चाकस्**), a bullock-lout, a lusty young fool. **-cākur**[u] **-चाकुर् । वृषपालतुल्य:** adj. (f. **-cākür**[ü] **-चाकॅर्**), one who is as foolish as a bullock-driver, a[1] loutish fool. **-hākh -हाख् । शाकविशेष:** m. (sg. dat. **-hākas -हाकस्**), N. of a certain vegetable eaten only by cattle. **-hakhur -हखुर् । वृद्धवत्सतर:** m. a bullock-calf old enough to be used for ploughing. **-hūr**[i] **-हूरि** or **-hūr**[ü] **-हूर्** or (K.Pr. 10) **-hŏwür**[ü] **-हुवर्** । **वृषयुग्मम्** f. a pair or yoke of bullocks employed together on one plough (Gr.Gr. 82, where it is said to be vill.). **-jūr**[i] **-जूरि । वृषयुग्मम्** f. a pair of bullocks, usually a match in appearance and age, fit for ploughing, etc. (Gr.Gr. 82, K.Pr. 187). **-khrāv -ख्राव् । काष्ठपादुकाविशेष:** f. a kind of high patten or wooden soles used by Kāshmīris. **-lyūṭ**[u] **-ल्यूट् । तृणलताविशेष:** m. (sg. dat. **-līṭis -लीटिस्**, abl. **-lēṭi -लेटि**), a kind of broad-leafed grass much liked by bulls for fodder, apparently resembling, or a kind of, clover. Cf. **lyūṭ**[u] and under **batukh, batakh-lyūṭ**[u]. **—pihun —पिहन् । वृषभद्वारामर्दनम्, अतितोदना** m.inf. to thresh grain by trampling it under the feet of oxen on a threshing-floor; to pound bullocks, to hit them on the hind quarters to make them go along when ploughing; met. to compel, by slapping him, an unwilling person to do any work. **-phrāṭh -फ्राठ् । रेखामात्रयष्टि:** m. (sg. dat. **-phrāṭas -फ्राटस्**), a bullock's scratch, a long slight furrow, e.g. for marking a boundary or starting-point, etc. **-pūt**[u] **-पूत् । वत्सतर:** m. an affectionate term used for a young bull not yet put to work; met. a stupid child. **-thān**[i] **-थॅन्** or **-thün**[ü] **-थॅन्** । **असंभवार्थ:** (**उपहासविशेष:**) **'वृषभोन्नवनवनीतम्'** f. 'bull's butter', anything impossible, like our 'pigeon's milk'. Cf. **dād chwā dŏd diwān,** can an ox give milk? (K.Pr. 31). **-wôr**[u] **-वोर् । वृषभनिकेतनम्** m. a bullock-pen, a bullock-yard, a stockyard.

dādi-rost[u] **दाँदि-रस्तु** adj. (f. **-rüsh**[ü] **-रॅश्**), one who does not own an ox (K.Pr. 49). **-sost**[u] **-सस्तु** adj. (f. **-süsh**[ü] **-सॅश्**), one who owns an ox, the owner of an ox (K.Pr. 49).

d[a]**da दद** m. a whisper **—kaḍun —कडुन् । अव्यक्त-नि:श्वासोच्चारणम्** m.inf. to whisper. **—phōrun —फोरुन् । अतिमन्दसमुच्चारणम्** m.inf. to speak slowly and in a whisper.

dada दद । ग्रन्थियुक्त: adj. e.g. knotty, full of knots (of sheets of birch-bark or the like). **-pad -पद् । कल्पित-वाक्यम्** m. verses that are knots (i.e. disfigurements), forged or non-original verses or sentences inserted into the matter of some authoritative book. **-phĕl -फल । कुत्सितापत्यम्** m. a knotty carbuncle; met. a son or daughter who is disobedient and wickedly behaved. **-wāy -वाय् । वातव्याध्यङ्गसंधिनिरोध:** m. knotty rheumatism; rheumatism of the joints, stiffness of the joints from rheumatism.

ḍāḍa डाड । धृष्ट: adj. e.g. bold, daring, fearless; (of things) tightly or firmly fastened up so that the knots or fastenings cannot be opened. Cf. **ḍŏḍ**[i].

dādu (? spelling), a fish-like insect, with hard scaly wings, which injures young rice-plants (L. 157, 331).

dĕd द्वद् । **मातादि:** f. an elderly lady, such as a mother, grandmother, the chief wife in a household. The term is used by the sons or grandsons, etc. The voc. is **dĕdi** (K.Pr. 54, 80). Met. a term of respect added to a female name, as in Lāl Dĕd, the famous Kāshmīrī poetess, whose songs are household words (cf. K.Pr. 20, 47, etc.). The corresponding word for 'father' is **bāba** (K.Pr. 22). **-möj**^{u} **-मांजू । वृद्धप्राया पितामह्यादि:** f. an ancient dame, such as an old grandmother, a term of respect used by her descendants.

ded (? spelling), a kind of fern, which is dried and eaten in winter (L. 73).

dīda ديد m. the eye, sight. **-dor**^{u} **दीद्-द्वर् । कठोराक्ष:** adj. (f. **-dür**^{u} **-द्वर्**), eye-hard, hence disrespectful, bold, impudent.

di di दि दि, see **dyun**^{u}.

ḍīḍ^{i} **डीड्ि । प्रतीहार:** f. (sg. dat. **ḍēdĕ** डेद), the main entrance of a large house or palace, the hall door, front portico (K.Pr. 54, Rām. 564). **-wān -वान्** or **-wôñ**^{u} **-वोञ् । द्वारपाल:** m. (his wife is **-wān-bāy -वान्-बाय्** or **-wön**^{i}**-bāy -वांञि-बाय्**, but a woman who performs the duties of a doorkeeper is **-wāñĕñ -वाञञ्**), a doorkeeper, porter, gatekeeper, watchman (El. *didwain*).

ḍiḍ^{u} **डिड्**, see **ḍyuḍ**^{u}.

dŏd द्वद् । **दुग्धम्** m. milk (YZ. 90; W. 129; K.Pr. 11, 64, 137, 241; Śiv. 435, 1380, etc.; Rām. 427, 557, etc.); curdled or clotted milk (the *dahi* of India) (Śiv. 45, 1006); the milky juice of *Euphorbia* or other similar plant. K.Pr. spells this word *dud*. **—dyun**^{u} **—दिन् । स्तन्यपायित्वम्** m.inf. to give milk, to act as a wet nurse, to follow the profession of a wet nurse; to give milk (K.Pr. 31, can a bull give milk?). **—raṭun —रटुन् । दुग्धनिरोध:** m.inf. to stop the milk; (of a cow) to refuse to allow milk to flow. **—rōzun —रोज़ुन् । दुग्धस्रुतिनिवृत्ति:** m.inf. milk to stop; (of a cow) the flow of milk to be suddenly stopped. **—ti kôluy gaṭshun —ति कोलुय गछुन् । दुग्धस्यापि काष्ण्यभाव:** m.inf. even milk to become black, i.e. anything which is usually easily got to become unobtainable, or any work which is usually easily done to become very difficult. **—ṭalur —टलुन् । स्तन्य(दुग्ध)निवर्तनम्** m.inf. milk to flee; (of a cow or the like) the flow of milk to stop owing to advanced pregnancy; (of a suckling child) to cease from the breast, to be weaned. **—wasun —वासुन्** m.inf. to cause milk to descend, i.e. to cause milk to flow, to cause a woman or animal to give milk (K.Pr. 99). **—wasun —वसुन् । स्तन्यप्रादुर्भाव:** m.inf. milk to descend; milk to commence to flow (of a pregnant woman or cow when approaching the time of delivery); milk to flow involuntarily when a mother sees a loved child.

dŏda-ahākh द्वद्-अहाख् । **सुधाविशेष:** f. (sg. dat. **-ahākas -अहाकस्**), a certain very white whitewash, made up of lime mixed with milk and other materials. **-ala -अल । सूदविशेष:** f.pl. milk-pumpkins, a certain dish of pumpkins cooked with curdled milk. **-ambar**^{i} **-अम्बरि । फलविशेष:** m. a certain kind of apple with a milky taste, and considered the best kind of all. It is also called the Samarkhand apple. It ripens early and will not stand exportation (L. 350, *dud amri*).

dŏda-bab 1 द्वद्-बब् । **धात्रीधव:** m. a foster-mother's husband, a foster-father. **-bab 2 -बब् । दुग्धपूर्णस्तन:** f. a bosom or udder full of milk. **-baba barana yiñĕ -बब बरन यिञ । स्नेहोद्भव:** f. pl. inf. the breasts to fill with milk; met. to feel extreme affection for a person on seeing him (e.g. even when a naughty child is brought up for punishment) or on calling him to mind. **-bahā -बहा । दुग्धवाष्पसंस्कार:** m. steaming over boiling milk (an operation performed for cleaning delicate articles, such as herons' plumes or the like). **-bāna -बान । दधिदुग्धपात्रम्** m. a milk-bowl or milk-jug, i.e. either a vessel suited for this purpose, or a vessel full of milk, fresh or clotted. **-bĕñĕ -ब्यञ । दुग्धभगिनी** f. a milk-sister, the daughter of a foster-mother, a foster-sister. **-brag -ब्रग् । बलाका** m. (f. **-bragiñ -ब्रगिञ्**), a certain kind of heron. **-brakh -ब्रख् । स्तनपानविबाधा** m. (sg. dat. **-brakas -ब्रकस्**), the wasting and illness caused to a suckling child who is suddenly taken away from the breast. **-brakh lagun -ब्रख् लगुन् । स्तनपानाभावकार्श्योद्भव:** m.inf. the ab. wasting to occur. **-brakh pyon**^{u} **-ब्रख् प्यंनु । स्तनपानापगमक्षीणतोद्भव:** m.inf. id. **-brôr**^{u} **-ब्रोर् । दधिदुग्धात्यभिलाषी** m. a milk-cat; one, esp. a child, who is always longing for sweet or curdled milk in preference to other food. **-bŏy -बुय् । दुग्धगन्ध:** f. the smell of milk; a smell like that of milk, a milky smell. **-bôy**^{u} **-बोयु । दुग्धभ्राता** m. a milk-brother, the son of a foster-mother, a foster-brother.

dŏda-chôp^{u} **द्वद्-छोंपु । लघुमन्थान:** m. a kind of small churning-stick. It has a paddle-wheel at one end, and the stick is revolved between the palms of the hands, the milk being contained in a gourd or similar vessel. **-chir -छिर् । रेखामात्रदुग्धम्, आमो ऽन्नसारगर्भ:** f. the small thin stream of milk as it issues from the pap; met. any small quantity of milk; the milky juice making the substance of grain in the first stage of its formation. This juice is supposed to be conveyed

from the moon. Cf. **chir 4.** **-chira** -छिर । स्तनन्धयः m. a milk-lamb, the young of any animal (esp. of a sheep or goat) while still suckling. **-cāhy** -चाह् । दुग्धसंसृष्टकषायरसः f. tea with milk, tea boiled with milk. **-cŏṭ**[i] -चॉटि । दुग्धपात्रिकाभेदः f. a kind of earthen jar for holding milk, large in capacity but with a small mouth, used by the forest buffalo herdsmen.

dŏda-dôd[u] द्द-दोदु । दुग्धरोगः m. inflammation of the breasts due to the sudden cessation of the demand for milk owing to the death of the child. **-dām** -दाम् । दुग्धपीतिः m. milk-supping; drinking milk by mouthfuls, i.e. putting the lips to the breast or to a vessel and filling one's mouth, then swallowing, and then repeating the process. Cf. **dām.** **-dand** -दन्द् । स्तनन्धयसंबन्धिकोमलदन्ताः m.pl. milk-teeth, the first teeth of a suckling child. **-dāra** -दार । दुग्धधारा f. the stream of milk when poured out; a very small amount of milk.

dŏda-gab द्द-गब् । सूक्ष्माङ्कुरः m. a milk-sprout, i.e. the first tender sprout from a seed, or the like. **-gagur** -गगुर् । स्तनन्धयः m. (sg. dat. **-gagaras** -गगरस्), a milk-rat, an affectionate term for a very young suckling infant, male or female. **-gol**[u] -गॉलु । मुखपूरदुग्धपीतिः m. a mouthful of milk. **-gūr**[u] -गूर् । दुग्धविक्रेता गोपालः m. (f. **-gūr**[u] -गूर्), a milk cowherd, a cowherd or other person who sells milk, a milkman. The fem. signifies a woman who follows this profession.

dŏda-hĕḍur द्द-ह्येडुर् । कोमलछत्राकम् m. (sg. dat. **-hĕḍaras** -ह्येडरस्), a milk-mushroom, a small delicate species of mushroom. **-hāl** -हाल् । धान्यविशेषः f. (sg. dat. **-hāli** -हालि), a ball of milk, the name of a kind of rice, described as long in shape, soft, very well flavoured, fragrant, and white. **-hama** -हाम । तृणगुच्छविशेषः f. a bunch of a certain tender grass, tasting like milk, that grows in rice-fields. **-hĕm** -ह्येम् । दुग्धशिम्बा f. milk-bean; a kind of bean. **-har 1** -हर् । स्तनपानकलहः m. a milk-quarrel, strife between two suckling children for one woman's breast (when a woman is suckling two children). Cf. **dŏda-r[a]sh** bel. **-har 2** -हर् । दुग्धमण्डम् m. milk-cream, cream of milk. **-hör**[u] -ह्योर् । अतिदुग्धा गौः f. a cow that is a good milker, although slender in appearance. **-hyol**[u] -ह्योलु । अपक्वशूकमञ्जरी m. a milk-ear, an ear of corn which is not yet ripe.

dŏda-kāl द्द-काल् । ऐकवाजिकमितदुग्धम् m. the amount of milk taken from a cow or buffalo at one milking. **-kōl** -कोल् (cf. كول) m. a milk-cup, a milk-jar (YZ. 130). **-kür**[u] -कोर् । दधिमयः मृद्विशेषः f. a kind of sauce made of curdled milk beaten into a liquid and cooked with clarified butter, oil, and condiments. **-krūḍ 1** -क्रूड् । वल्लीविशेषः m. N. of a certain creeper, described as having a small root, but spreading very widely, with a milky juice, and delicate milk-white flowers. **-krūḍ 2** -क्रूड् । धान्यविशेषः f. N. of a certain kind of rice-plant, the grains of which are soft, with a pleasing scent, and tasting of milk. **-krör**[u] -क्रोर् । कृषिकामयपूपः f. a kind of cake made of inspissated milk, eaten when cold and congealed. **-krür**[u] -क्रूर् । धान्यविशेषः f. N. of a certain kind of rice-plant, the grain of which is described as having a dark husk, as tasting like milk, soft, fragrant, and white (L. 463, *dud krur*). **-krāy** -क्राय् । दुग्धकटाहः f. a milk-cauldron used for boiling milk; such a vessel when full of milk. **-k[a]y** -क्य । दधिपात्रिका f. an earthenware vessel for holding milk till it becomes sour, and in which it is then churned, a churn.

dŏda-lōṭa द्द-लोट । मनोहरबालकः m. a milk-darling; a good-looking well-mannered child. **-lyūṭ**[u] -ल्यूटु । शिशुः m. a milk-chick; met. a suckling child; any child up to eight or nine years of age.

dŏda-möj[u] द्द-मोजू । धात्री f. a milk-mother, a foster-mother (W. 17), wet nurse; a woman (usually a relative) appointed to act as mother to, i.e. as an attendant on, a young unmarried virgin child-wife in her father-in-law's house (YZ. 384, L. 269, Śiv. 1095 (**möjiy** m.c. for **möj**[u]), 1151). **-môl**[u] -मोलु । धात्रीभर्त्रात्मपिता m. a milk-father, the husband of a foster-mother, a foster-father (W. 17). **-mālay** -मालय् । दुग्धकामना f. milk-love, love or desire for milk, curds, or the like. **-mölyun**[u] -मोल्यु । दुग्धपितृगृहम् m. the home of a foster-father, esp. of a girl's foster-father. **-mösm** -मोस्म् । स्तनन्धयशिशुः m. a milk-child, a child in the suckling stage. Cf. **mösm.** **-maṭh-hyuh**[u] -मठ्-ह्युह् । अतिशुभ्रः adj. (f. **-maṭh-hish**[u] -मठ्-ह्यिशु), like a milk-jar; met. very clear, spotless, white

dŏda-nör[u] द्द-नोर् । दुग्धकुम्भिका f. a wide-mouthed vessel for holding milk; such a vessel full of milk.

dŏda-phrasth द्द-फ्रस्थ् m. (sg. dat. **-phrastas** -फ्रस्तस्), the white poplar, *Populus alba*. There is a fine grove of these trees in the Gurais valley. The poplar is said by Kāshmīris to be the minister of the kingly plane-tree (L. 79, 81, *dudh prast*). **-phuṭa** -फुट । दुग्धग्रन्थिः f. a milk-knot, a tumour or morbid swelling in the breast occurring during lactation, through superfluity of milk owing to the removal of the child. **-phyor**[u] -फ्योर् or **-phyūr**[u] -फ्यूर् । दुग्धबिन्दुः m.

a milk-drop; met. a very small amount of milk. **-prāh** -प्राह् । (दधिदुग्धनिमित्तको) भूतावेशविशेषः m. milk-possession, a kind of demoniacal possession or hysterical affection (accompanied by delirium and palsy) which sometimes attacks a pregnant woman, or a lying-in woman, or a newly born child, when milk or curds is brought near her or it from a distance on a dark night in winter or similar time. **-prāṭsa** -प्राट्स । स्तनन्धयमुखकर्णी f.pl. milk-mouth-corners, the corners of the mouth of a suckling child; met. very delicate mouth-corners.

dŏda-rªsh द्वद्-रष् । स्तनपानद्वेषः f. milk-enmity, i.q. **dŏda-har 1** ab. Cf. **dŏdⁱ rªsh** bel.

dŏda-shurᵘ द्वद्-शुष् । स्तनन्धयः शिशुः m. a milk-child, a suckling child (W. 114, Rām. 807, 1249, 1653); met. any young child. **-shurⁱ-bāpār** -शुरि-बापार् । स्तनन्धयवद्वृत्तिः m. conduct of or like that of a young child; esp. obstinate, ignorant, unreflecting conduct on the part of a grown-up person. **-shurⁱgī** -शुरिगी । स्तनन्धयवृत्तिः f., id. **-shuril** -शुरिल् । स्तनन्धयता f., id. **-shurⁱ-pŏthªr** -शुरि-पोथ्र । स्तनन्धयप्रवर्तना m., id. **-sŏñᵘ** -स्वञ्ञु । दुग्धसंबन्धी m. (f. **-sŏñĕñ** -स्वञ्ञञ्), a milk-co-father-in-law; when a foster-father or foster-mother accompanies a foster-daughter on her marriage to her husband's house as her attendant and quasi-father or quasi-mother, he is called a milk-co-father-in-law of the bride's father-in-law. The actual fathers of the bridegroom and bride are each **sŏñᵘ**, or co-father-in-law to the other. **-sāth** -साथ् । दधिमुदायमुहूर्तः m. (sg. dat. **-sātas** -सातस्), the milk-moment; the auspicious moment for the ceremonial offering, by her own blood relations, of a present of curdled milk to a pregnant woman approaching the time of her delivery. Cf. **dŏda-zang** bel. **-syunᵘ** -सिनु । दध्यासेकसंस्कृतमांससूदः m. a kind of broth made of mutton cooked in clotted milk. **-syothᵘ** -स्योथु । दुग्धविक्लत्यात्मसक्तवः m. ground parched grain (*sattū*) cooked with inspissated milk.

dŏda-thaṇi-ṭsūr द्वद्-थञि-च्सूर m. thief of milk and butter, N. of Kṛṣṇa (Krishna), i.q. **dŏda-ṭsūr** bel., q.v. **-ṭŏṭhᵘ** -ट्यॅठ्ठु । दुग्धधारा f. a stream of milk, esp. the thin stream of milk that flows from anything (such as the finger) dipped into milk, and then raised up; hence, a very small quantity of milk.

dŏda-ṭsoḍᵘ द्वद्-च्सॅड्डु । दुग्ध(दधि)पात्रम् m. a large earthenware vessel for milk, fresh or clotted; such a vessel full of milk. **-ṭsaḍawôrᵘ** -च्सडवोर् । दुग्धपात्रम् m. an earthenware vessel into which a cow is milked, the Kashmīr equivalent of a milk-pail (Śiv. 1502). **-ṭsopᵘ** -च्सपु । अल्पमात्रं दधि m. as much clotted milk as can be taken in the hollow of the hand for drinking, a 'sup' of milk. **-ṭsūr** -च्सूर् m. the thief who stole milk, N. of Kṛṣṇa (Krishna) in allusion to his baby exploits in Gōkula.

dŏda-wŏgra द्वद्-व्रय । पायसविशेषः m. a thick kind of rice-milk. **-wŏrᵘ** -वॉर्ह् । दधि(दुग्ध)पात्रिका f. a kind of small globular earthen vessel for holding milk or curds. **-wŭṭᵘ** -वॅट्टू । मृदुमकुष्टकमंजरी f. a cob of unripe Indian corn (*makāī*) in its milky stage. **-woshᵘ** -वॅछु । दुग्धपवत्सः m. a milk-calf, a suckling male calf; met. an ignorant, stupid, child. **-washürᵘ** -वश्शर्ह् । दुग्धपवत्सा f. a suckling female calf; met. a stupid, ignorant girl.

dŏda-zĕl द्वद्-ज्यल् or **-zĕliñ** -ज्यलिञ् । दधिमण्डम् f. the cream of clotted milk. **-zāng** -ज़ंग् । दधिशाकुनिकम् f. milk-gift; the auspicious gift of a full jar of clotted milk sent by her own relations to a pregnant woman approaching the time of her delivery. Cf. **dŏda-sāth** ab. **-zĕv** -ज्यव् । दुग्धजिह्वा f. a milk-tongue, the tongue of a suckling child, which has not tasted any flavour except that of milk; met. a delicate or soft tongue.

dŏdⁱ-rªsh द्वदि-रष् । स्तन्यद्वेषः f., i.q **dŏda-rªsh** and **dŏda-har 1** ab. **-ṭsolᵘ** -च्सॅल्लु । स्तन्यपाननिवृत्तः m. (f. **-ṭsüjᵘ** -च्सुञ्ञु), a child who has given up milk, a weaned child.

dŏdukᵘ द्वदुकु । दुग्ध(दधि)संबन्धी adj. (f. **dŏdücᵘ** द्वदुच्चू), of or belonging to milk, fresh or clotted (*dahī*); derived from or made from milk (e.g. cream, etc.); produced from milk (e.g. a person's virtues or vices derived from his mother's milk).

dŏdas drūrᵘ pĕñᵘ द्वदस् द्रूर्ह् प्यञ्ञु । प्रवृत्तावेव समुच्छेदः f.inf. a torch to fall on milk; any business or thing to be utterly destroyed in its very inception; like an infant whose life depends on its mother's milk, and who loses its mother immediately after birth. **—driyĕ pĕñĕ** —द्रिय प्यञ । आरम्भ एवान्तरायापातः f. pl. inf. curses to fall on milk; an impediment to occur in the very commencement of any auspicious action, like a curse falling on the drinking of milk by a newly born child. **—kaṇḍⁱ ṭaraṇⁱ** —कॅण्डि त्रारनि । निर्मलेऽपि दोषान्वेषणम् m. pl. inf. to collect thorns in milk, to search for faults in some action or business which is blameless, to pick holes without cause, to be over-scrupulous (K.Pr. 61). **—lagun** —लगुन् । धीरसुत्याविर्भावः m.inf. (of a pregnant cow nearing the time of calving) the first signs of a flow of milk to become evident.

ḍŏḍ ड्वड् । सार्धमानः num. adj. e.g. one and a half (K.Pr. 58). W. 105 makes this word **ḍoḍᵘ** ड्वड्डु, with f. **düḍᵘ** ड्वड्डू.

ḍöḍ¹ डाँड़ि । नित्यमेव adv. continually, always; thoroughly, well done (K.Pr. 25, *ḍāḍi*). Cf. **ḍāḍa.**

dod^{u} दंदु, dŏḍ^{u} दंदु adj. (f. **düz^{ü} दंज़ू**), burnt; full of rage. Properly 1 p.p. of **dazun,** q.v. **-wan -वन्,** also spelt **dŏḍ^{u}wan दंदुवन्** or **düd^{u}wan दंदूवन्,** see bel. । **दग्धारण्यम्(व)** subst.m. and adj. e.g. a burnt-down forest; met. (as adj.) like a burnt forest (of a bare, leafless, tree, plant, etc.); met. of a country, of a custom, etc.

dād¹-kāg^{u}r^{u} दंदि-कांगर्रु । पराचेपणम् f. the fire-brazier of a burnt man; met. when one is well off and comfortable to calumniate or reproach another with whom one has no concern. **-waṭ^{u}r^{u} -वंतर्रु । निरर्थपरिवादनम्** f. false calumny without necessity or cause.

düd^{u}wan दंदूवन m. a burnt forest, a forest which has been burnt down by a conflagration. **düd^{u}wanas nyūr^{u} yun^{u} दंदूवनस् न्यूर् युनु । विनष्टस्योज्जीवनम्** m.inf. new growth to come to a burnt forest; met. (of a family, a business, etc.) to take new life (after apparent destruction).

dôd^{u} 1 दोंदु ১,১ । पीडा m. pain, agony, anguish, mental (YZ. 574, K.Pr. 167, Rām. 291, 1422) or physical (K.Pr. 23, 53, 65, 76); the pain of sickness, sickness (Śiv. 1855, **dödis dag,** the pain of sickness); sickness, ailment, disease (El.). The part of the body in which pain is felt is put in the dat. Thus, **dandas dôd^{u},** a pain in the tooth, toothache; **kalas d.,** a headache; **kalējas d.,** liver complaint; **kanas d.,** earache; **zuwas d.,** pain in the body (Gr.M.). On the other hand, **dazanas d.,** there is pain from a burn (K.Pr. 54); **nafsa d.,** difficulty of breath, breathlessness (YZ. 398); **pŏṭ^{a}ra d.,** grief for a (dead) son (YZ. 417), grief of a barren woman longing for a son (K.Pr. 174); **andarim¹ död¹,** internal pains, heart-grief (K.Pr. 13). Cf. **dag 1.** **—āsun —आसुन्** m.inf. to suffer pain, be pained (El.). **—hyuh^{u} —ह्युह्** m. something like pain, a feeling of pain. **—karun —करुन् । पीडोद्भवः** m.inf. to ache, be painful (Gr.M.). **—lagun —लगुन्** or **—sapadun —सपदुन्** m.inf. to suffer pain, be pained (El.).

dādi-sost^{u} दादि-संस्तु adj. (f. **-süsh^{ü} -संछू**), pained, suffering pain (Rām. 242).

död¹-kôṭ^{u} दांदि-कोटु adj. (f. **-köṭ^{ü} -कांटू**), grieved, afflicted (El.). (The spelling of this word is doubtful; El. spells *dādkóṭ.*) The word is probably incorrect for **-kôṭh^{u},** see under **¹dôd^{u} 3.**

dôd^{u} 2 दोंदु । स्नेहः m. love, affection (shown to a beloved child, pupil, friend, or the like). Cf. **dag 2.** **—barun —बरुन् । प्रेमाध्यानम्** m.inf. to seek affectionately for a loved friend, relation, or disciple, on the successful completion of some work, or on a similar occasion.

dôd^{u} 3 दोंदु । ईर्षः m. envy, hatred, jealousy. **—tulun —तुलुन् । ईर्ष्योत्पादनम्** m.inf. to raise envy or jealousy, to arouse envy or jealousy in others by flaunting one's success, wealth, or the like. **—wŏthun —ब्वथुन् । ईर्ष्योद्गमः** m.inf. envy or jealousy to be aroused.

död¹-kôṭh^{u} दांदि-कोठु । रोषस्वभावः adj. (f. **—köṭh^{ü} —कांठू**), angrily disposed towards another. Cf. **död¹-kôṭ^{u}** under **dôd^{u} 1.** **-wōv -वोव् । द्वेषः** f. envy, jealousy, hate. **-wōv tulün^{ü} -वोव तुलनू । द्वेषोत्पादनम्** f.inf. to arouse envy, jealousy, etc. **-wōv wŏthün^{ü} -वोव ब्वथनू । द्वेषोत्पत्तिः** f.inf. envy, jealousy to arise at another's success.

dūd दूद (? spelling) in **dūd-phras,** m. the Himalayan poplar, *Populus ciliata* (El.). The word is probably the same as **dŏda-phrasth** under **dŏd,** q.v.

ḍuḍa डुड । स्वयमागतः m. one who is in the habit of coming as an uninvited guest to a feast, etc. (? the same as the *duda* of El., which he translates 'invitation').

dōda-bung^{u}r^{u} दोद-बुंगर्रु f. a kind of bracelet (El.) (? spelling of this word; El. has *dōdabungir,* and makes it m.).

ḍuḍḍŏ डुड्डो । डकारः m. the name of the letter **ḍa,** used in schools. Cf. **ḍakaḍŏ.**

ḍiḍ¹gī डिडिगी । धृष्टता f. audacity, boldness, daring (in a bad sense, e.g. of a robber or the like). Cf. **ḍyuḍ^{u}.**

ḍuḍagī डुडगी । स्वयमभ्यागामिता f. the habit or practice of attending feasts or dinner-parties uninvited.

dŏdij^{u} दंदिजु । दुग्धयुक्ता, ओषधिविशेषः f. a cow which is in milk; N. of a certain medicinal plant, the leaves of which exude a milky juice when cut; ? the dandelion, cf. **dūdal.**

dudâj¹ दुदंज़ि, dudüj^{u} दुदंजू, see **dudol^{u}.**

dūdal दूदल् m. dandelion, *Taraxacum officinale* (El.). ? i.q. **dŏdij^{u}.**

dudol^{u} दुदंलु । द्विवाराहतिकः adj. (f. **dudâj¹ दुदंज़ि** or **dudüj^{u} दुदंजू**), only twice pounded, of paddy, etc., which has been pounded once to remove the husk, and only once again pounded to make it perfectly clean. Most grain is pounded three times; met. hail (from its resemblance to coarsely pounded grain) (Śiv. 1243).

död¹lad दांदिलद् । मनस्तापयुक्तः adj. e.g. (as subst., f. **död¹ladiñ दांदिलदिञ्**), one who suffers pain, esp. mental pain (YZ. 203) caused by another's action; miserable, grieved, afflicted (El., Gr.M., YZ. 562, 564, 573, Rām. 292); one who is suffering from sickness, sick; painful (of a wound) (YZ. 74). Cf. **dôd^{u} 1.**

dod^{u}-mot^{u} दंदु-मंतु, see **dazun.**

dādanī دادنی f. an advance of money (made to cultivators, labourers, manufacturers, etc.). Cf. L. 418.

duḍanga दुडंग । **द्विवारम्** adv. twice a day (of eating, drinking, or the like).

duḍongᵘ दुडंगु । **द्विवारक:** adj. (f. **dudünj**ᵘ दुडंजू or **duḍânj**ⁱ दुडंञि), occurring twice a day (of eating, drinking, or the like).

dādᵃ**r dāॅdr्** or **dādur**ᵘ दाॅदुर् । **शाकविक्रेता** m. (f. **dādarĕñ** दाॅदर्यञ्), a kitchen-gardener (El.), a vegetable- and fruit-seller. The f. is a woman who herself sits in the market and sells such articles (Gr.Gr. 39).

dādᵃ**r-bāy** दाॅद्र्-वाय् । **शाकविक्रेतृस्त्री** f. the wife of a vegetable- and fruit-seller. **-mŭjĕ** -मुज्य । **मूलिकाविशेष:** f.pl. a small kind of radish, a garden-radish.

dādᵃ**r**ⁱ**-khāh** दाॅद्रि-खाह । **मूलिकादिक्षेत्रम्** m. a kitchen-garden.

dadāra ददार । **द्रव्यनाश:** m. destruction of property, esp. the reduction to beggary of a weak man in his endeavours to please some important visitor, or the violent destruction of property by some superhuman means. **—gaṣhun** —गछुन । **बलाद्द्रव्यनाशापत्ति:** m.inf. destruction of property as ab. to occur. **—karun** —करुन् । **बलाद्द्रव्यनाशनम्** m.inf. to destroy violently as ab.

dadūr (? spelling) m. *Rhamnus virgatus* (El.), apparently a species of buckthorn.

dadᵘ**r**ᵘ ददुरु । **पक्षिविशेष:** (**दारुभेदी**) f. N. of a certain bird, a woodpecker.

dadürᵘ ददूरु । **निष्फल:, पक्वकर्कटी** f. a hollow tree; a hollow in a tree (H. ii, 10); a cucumber which has ripened till it is hard and dry and is no longer edible. (El. gives *dadir*, m. which he translates 'the edible part of a cucumber'; W. 12 has *dadar*, a cucumber.)

dadᵘ**r**ᵘ ददुरु । **दद्रुरोग:** f. N. of a certain cutaneous disease, itch. **—wŏthüñ**ᵘ —व्वथ्यञ् । **दद्रुरोगोद्भव:** f.inf. itch to arise, an attack of itch to come on.

deodar, see **diva-dār**, under **div.**

dīdār دیدار m. sight, seeing, vision; look, appearance (**khŏsh-dīdār**, of beautiful appearance, YZ. 47); interview. **—dyun**ᵘ —दिगु m.inf. to give an interview, to show oneself (YZ. 140, Śiv. 416). **—karun** —करुन् m.inf. to look at, see (with gen. of obj. YZ. 530).

didᵘ**r**ᵘ दिदुरु । **पक्षिविशेष:** f. N. of a certain bird, described as resembling a sparrow, with a sweet voice, and kept as a song-bird, the Indian skylark (L. 146, *dedar*) (Śiv. 181); ? a pheasant (El.).

dŏdurᵘ ड्डुरु । **जीर्ण:** adj. (f. **dŏdür**ᵘ ड्डूरु), decayed, rotten, worm-eaten, worn out (of trees, wood, clothes, utensils, or the like); weak, decrepit (of human beings); (as subst.) rotting, rottenness (El., Gr.Gr. 121, K.Pr. 12). **—aṣun** —अछुन् । **जीर्णतोद्भव:** m.inf. to enter decayedness, worn-outness, etc.; an attack of weakness or decrepitude to occur. **—ṣānun** —त्रानुन् । **विस्रंसानुप्रवेशनम्** m.inf. to cause decrepitude to enter; by constant worrying to make a person prematurely old.

dudara दुदर । **अतिस्थूलदृढ:** adj. e.g. stout and strong (of anything animate or inanimate).

dŏdarā-bŏdⁱ ड्डरा-बाॅदि । **अतिविक्षत:** adj. e.g. rotten, decayed.

dŏdar-hômᵘ ड्डर्-होमु । **ग्रामप्रदेशविशेष:** m. N. of a village about ten miles to the north of Śrīnagar. It is the ancient Dugdhâśrama, and here the valley of the Sindhu (Sind) River debouches into the great Kashmīr plain (RT.Tr. II, 419, 489).

dḍᵃ**rilad** ड्डरिलद् । **दद्रुरोगी** adj. e.g. suffering from the disease of itch.

dŏdarun ड्डरुन् । **जीर्णीभवनम्** conj. 3 (2 p.p. **dŏdaryōv** ड्डर्योव्), to rot, decay; to be worn out (of clothes); to be withered, weak, decrepit (of human beings) (K.Pr. 50, Rām. 1634). **dŏdaryō-mot**ᵘ ड्डर्यो-मंतु । **जीर्णीभूत:** perf. part. (f. **dŏdaryē-müṣ**ᵘ ड्डर्यै-मंषू), rotted, decayed; worn out, weakened, decrepit.

dadarināg ददरिनाग् m. N. of a fountain in the Vihī Pargana, near the village of Khruv (El.). Cf. RT.Tr. II, 459.

dadarāray ददरारय् । **सक्रोपभर्त्सनम्** f. angry, loud, abuse.

dḍᵃ**rāwun** ड्डरावुन् । **क्षीणीकरणम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **dḍ**ᵃ**rôw**ᵘ ड्डरोवु), to make weak, to oppress, harass another to weakness; (of grief, etc.) to reduce a person to weakness. **dḍ**ᵃ**rāwana āmot**ᵘ ड्डरावन आमंतु । **दु:खसंतप्तीभूत:** perf. part. pass. (f. **—āmüṣ**ᵘ —आमंषू), reduced to weakness by grief, etc. **dḍ**ᵃ**rāwana yun**ᵘ ड्डरावन यिनु । **संतापक्षीणीभवनम्** m. inf. pass. to become reduced to weakness by grief, etc. **dḍ**ᵃ**rôw**ᵘ**-mot**ᵘ ड्डरोवु-मंतु । **क्षीणीकृत:** perf. part. (f. **dḍ**ᵃ**röw**ᵘ**-müṣ**ᵘ ड्डरावू-मंषू), reduced to weakness by oppression, grief, etc.

dŏdarāwun ड्डरावुन् । **जीर्णनम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **dŏdarôw**ᵘ ड्डरोवु), to cause to rot (Gr.Gr.); to allow to spoil or get rotten by want of care; (of human beings) to make weak by harassment; (of sorrow) to render a person weak. **dŏdarôw**ᵘ**-mot**ᵘ ड्डरोवु-मंतु । **जीर्णीकृत:** perf. part. (f. **dŏdaröw**ᵘ**-müṣ**ᵘ ड्डरावू-मंषू), allowed to get rotten by want of care; weakened by sorrow, harassment, or the like.

dadarāy ददराय्। धारासंपात: f. a violent and continuous storm of rain.

dŏdaray^{i} ददर्यि in **dŏdaray^{i} gashun ददर्यि गछुन्।** विसीनीभवनम् m.inf. to disappear, esp. of the pustules of smallpox.

dŏd^{a}sa ददस। अतिपिपासा m. extreme thirst. **—hyon^{u} —ह्यंजु, —pyon^{u} —प्यंजु,** or **—wŏthun —ह्वथुन्** अतिपिपासोद्भव: m.inf. great thirst to occur.

dudasta دودستہ adj. e.g. two-handed, having two hands (Ram. 1351).

dadaw-dö ददव्-दो। दकार: m. the name of the letter **da द्,** used in schools. Cf. **ḍuḍḍŏ.**

dod^{u}wan ददुवन्, dŏd^{u}wan ददुवन्, or **düd^{u}wan दद्दुवन्,** see **dod^{u}.**

dadyun^{u} दद्युन् m. N. of an extensive *karēwa* or plateau in Dachünpōr Pargana (El.).

ḍuḍöz^{u} डुडोज़ू। स्वयमभ्यागामिता f. the habit or custom of attending a feast though not invited. Cf. **ḍuḍa.**

daf دف, see **ḍaph.**

dāf, see **ḍāph.**

dafā دفع and دفعہ, see **daphā.**

daf'u'l-waqt, see **daphul-wakth.**

dafn دفن, see **daphan.**

dafar دفر, see **ḍaphar.**

dag 1 दग्। आघात:, द्वेषदाहजनम्, पीडा, मरणजन्यदु:खम् f. (Gr.Gr. 125), a blow (Gr.Gr. 148); esp. a blow caused to something falling from a height (e.g. to a fruit falling from a tree); patting, a series of gentle blows or pats with the hand or the like on any part of the body, shampooing; the smarting pain of a wound (K.Pr. 58); pain generally (K.Pr. 26, Rām. 1350); sorrow caused by the death of a beloved relation or friend; **bata-dag,** rice-pain, the pain of earning one's living (K.Pr. 26); **mĕnga-dag,** a pain in the temporal bone, a headache (K.Pr. 158); **putra-dag,** the pains of childbirth (K.Pr. 126); **sūra-dag,** the pain caused to the bare feet by walking in the hoar-frost (K.Pr. 26); **yüḍ^{ü}-dag,** stomach-pain, hunger (K.Pr. 239); **dödis dag,** the pain of sickness (Šiv. 1855, **dagē** m.c. for **dagi**); **māzas dag,** pain in the flesh (K.Pr. 152). Cf. **dôd^{u} 1. —diñ^{ü} —दिञ्।** आहननम्, बलाद्धूति: f.inf. to thump; pound, triturate; to shampoo; to weave very tightly. **—karüñ^{ü} —करंजू।** पीडोद्भव: f.inf. to make smarting, to smart (of a wound, a rheumatic limb, a burn, or the skin to which an irritating ointment has been applied, etc.). **—pĕñ^{ü} —पंजू।** शोकापत्ति: f.inf. grief to fall, grief at the death of some near relation or other loved person to befall. **—tulüñ^{ü} —तुलंजू।** पीडोत्पादनम् f.inf. to cause smarting to another by a wound, a blow, or the like; to cause mental smarting by opposition, abuse, or the like. **—thunüñ^{ü} —छुनंजू।** दु:खशोकापादनम् f.inf. to give rise to grief, to cause grief to a person, by killing his loved son or the like. **—wŏthüñ^{ü} —ह्वथंजू।** पीडोत्पत्ति: f.inf. smarting to arise, smarting of rheumatism, a wound, or the like, to be felt; mental smarting from opposition or abuse to be felt.

daga diñĕ दग दिञ। आहननम्, बलधारापात: f. pl. inf. to give thumps, to slap; to shampoo; to pour, as a remedy, a stream of water on a fresh bruise or wound. **-makh -मख।** बलात्कार: f. (sg. dat. **-maki -मकि**), the employment of force or violence in order to accomplish anything (after previously trying gentler means). **-makh karüñ^{ü} -मख करंजू।** बलाद्विधापनम् f.inf. to compel an obstinate person to set to work upon anything.

dag 2 दग्। प्रेमातिशय: f. great love shown to a son, friend, or the like, intimate affection; cf. **dôd^{u} 2. —hĕñ^{ü} —ह्यंजू।** हार्दस्वीकृति: f.inf. to take love, to feel intense sympathy with one who is loved.

' dagi-rost^{u} दगि-रंछु। स्नेहहीन: adj. (f. **-rüsh^{ü} -रंछू**), wanting in affection, not liking (anything or course of action), antipathetic; not loving (e.g. a woman to her step-children), unsympathetic; adv. (**प्रीतिवर्जम्**), unkindly, stiffly, unsympathetically, in a critical spirit. **-rashar -रछर्।** हार्दराहित्यम् m. want of kindliness, want of sympathy, want of liking (for). **-wôl^{u} -वोलु।** प्रेमभरित: n.ag. (f. **-wājĕñ -वाज्यञ्**), one who is very fond of any person or thing, loving, sympathetic.

ḍag डग्। निर्बल: m. a man who is weak, powerless; one too weak to accomplish any particular work. **—byuc^{u} —बिचु।** परिशेष: m. remains, savings, the little that is saved when one's fortune is lost.

ḍaga ḍaga डग डग adv. (bringing) by little and little, (bringing) scraps or the leavings of a meal day by day (K.Pr. 54).

dāg दाग् داگ। चिह्नम्, कुलकलङ्क: m. a mark burnt in, a brand, cautery (K.Pr. 60, Ram. 190, 203); a mark, spot, speck; a stain, dirty mark; a stigma, a blemish (Ram. 1106); the blemish (in a family), a ne'er-do-well, the black sheep of a family. **—atsun —अछुन्।** कलङ्कोद्भव: m.inf. a stain to enter, dirty spots to come upon something white and clean (Rām. 652). **—dyun^{u} —दिञ्।** चिह्नदानम् m.inf. to mark, to scar; to wound, to grieve; to give a distinguishing mark to anything; to disgrace a person, to put a person to shame, on account of his bad conduct. **—hyon^{u} —ह्यंजु।** तप्तदाघादिना चिह्नकरणम्, कलङ्कधावनम् m.inf.

to brand (a horse, cattle, etc.); to apply the cautery (in medicine); to wash off a dirty mark or stain on a cloth, etc.; to suffer branding; to suffer intense pain (Rām. 203, 387, 643); to cause intense pain (Rām. 1713, 1718). —**karun** —**करुन्** । **तापनम्** m.inf. to dip heated metal (such as red-hot iron or silver balls or nails) into water, so as to make a tonic draught. Cf. **dāg-dār**, s.v. —**lagun** —**लगुन्** । **(कलङ्क)चिह्नसंयोगः** m.inf. to be burnt; to become spotted with dirt; to be branded; to be defamed, get a bad name; to be damaged. —**rōzun** —**रोज़ुन्** । **कलङ्कचिह्नावशेषः** m.inf. the spot to remain; after washing out a dirty mark, traces of it still to be visible; met. of inward grief, after consolation, traces of the old grief still to rankle. —**thawun** —**थवुन्** । **चिह्नकरणम्, कलङ्काख्यापनम्** m.inf. to stain, sully; to put a distinguishing mark on anything (Rām. 440); to vilify, defame, give a bad name to, to disgrace a person on account of his bad conduct (Rām. 688). —**ṣānun** —**ष़ानुन्** । **चिह्नप्रवेशनम्** m.inf. to cause a stain to enter; to stain, put dirty spots on a clean cloth or the like. **-zad** -**ज़द** داغزد । **निन्द्याकलङ्कितः** adj. e.g. (as subst., f. **dāga-zadiñ** **दाग-ज़दिञ्**, see bel.), one who has a bad reputation, a reputed thief, or the like.

dāga-zadiñ **दाग-ज़दिञ्** । **कलङ्किता** f. of **dāg-zad** ab., a woman with a bad reputation.

ḍāg **डाँग्** । **स्थूलदण्डः** m. a club, mace (Gr.Gr. 10); a blow with a stick or cudgel (Śiv. 130); a walking-stick. Cf. **ḍāguvᵘ**. —**dinⁱ** —**दिनि** । **ताडनम्** m. pl. inf. to give clubs; to give a drubbing, to flog a person as a punishment.

ḍaga **डग** । **कर्दमोद्वहनी** m. (in building) a wooden vessel for carrying mud or mortar, a hod. Cf. **ḍagur.**

dagā دغا m. deceit, imposture, treachery; cheat, fraud, artifice (Gr.M.). **tami-sūty chih dagā karān,** they impose upon him (Gr.M.). Cf. **dagöyi.**

dāga in **dāga-shālwôlᵘ**, N. of a Government official, the chief of the shawl department (El.).

dēg **देग्** دیگ । **वृहत्पिठरः** f. a large metal pot (for culinary or other purposes), a cauldron, kettle (K.Pr. 54, 193, W. 119, Śiv. 1533).

dēga-bata **देग-बत** । **उखाविशेषभक्तम्** m. a large pile of rice cooked in a cauldron, for a wedding feast or the like.

dig **दिग्** । **चञ्चाघातः** f. a blow given by the beak of a bird, a peck, beak-bite (K.Pr. 38, 56). —**diñᵘ** —**दिञ्** । **चञ्चा(द्व) आहननम्** f.inf. to peck, bite with the beak; met. privately to interfere with and impede another who is comfortably placed, to give 'pin-pricks'.

diga-dig **दिग-दिग्** । **अन्योन्यं चञ्चाघातः** f. mutual pecking, as in a cock-fight.

ḍīgⁱ **डींगि**, etc., see **ḍyūgᵘ**.

dǒg **द्वग्** । **कुट्टनम्** m. pounding, beating, esp. the pounding of grain to remove the husk, husking (Gr.Gr. 123). The pounding is usually done in a mortar with a heavy pestle worked like a pedal by the foot (K.Pr. 224). Cf. **ḍǒga-athawār,** bel. —**dyunᵘ** —**द्युनु** । **सम्यगवखण्डनम्** m.inf. to give pounding, to pound; esp. to give a thorough final pounding to grain that has already been husked in a mortar.

dǒga-athawār **द्वग-अथवार्** । **अत्यल्पकुट्टना** f. a light pounding given to grain, in which a light hand-pestle, not the pedal-pestle, is employed. **-bǒchᵘ** **-ब्वछु** । **अत्यल्पकुट्टनसंस्कारः** adj. (f. **-bǒchᵘ** **-ब्वछू**), hungry for pounding; (of grain, etc.) incompletely husked, husked only once and requiring further pounding. **-chih** **-छिह्** । **अत्यल्पकुट्टना** f. (sg. dat. **-chishᵘ** **-छिशू**), an incomplete husking, as ab.; cf. **chih 2.** **-diwath** **-दिवथ्** । **कुरूपा** f. (sg. dat. **-diwati** **-दिवति**), a pestle-goddess (cf. **diwath 2**), a woman, a portrait, or statue, ugly and irregularly featured or formed. —**kaḍun** —**कडुन्** । **कुट्टनसमापत्तिः** m.inf. to draw from pounding, to complete the pounding of grain when it is entirely husked. **-mǒzūr** **-म्वज़ूर** । **कुट्टनभृतिभुक्** m. (f. **-mǒzᵃrěñ** **-म्वज़र्यञ्**), one who lives by hiring himself or herself as a grain-husker. **-mǒzūrⁱ** **-म्वज़ूरि** । **कुट्टनभृतिः** f. wages paid to a professional grain-husker.

dǒgᵘ **द्वगु** । **मुष्टिप्रहारः** m. a blow with the closed fist, a thump (K.Pr. 56, *dug*); the fist (Gr.Gr. 145, El. *daug*). **-dǒgᵘ** **-द्वगु** । **वक्षमुख्या मर्दनम्** m. a kind of shampooing, in which the back and loins are thumped with the fist, believed to relieve weariness and to aid digestion. —**dyunᵘ** —**द्युनु** m.inf. to strike, thump (K.Pr. 59). —**hyonᵘ** —**ह्यनु** m.inf. to receive a thump, to be beaten (K.Pr. 59). —**lāyun** —**लायुन्** । **मुष्टिप्रहारः** m.inf. to strike with the closed fist, to thump.

dǒgi ti bārav dǒgⁱ hata ti bārav **द्वगि ति बारव् द्वगि हत ति बारव्** । **सर्वथा कृतघ्नता** m.pl. grumbling at one stroke, and also grumbling at a hundred strokes; met. grumbling at whatever is given, whether little or much, persistent ingratitude; also (cf. K.Pr. 58) a complaint to the magistrate for one blow, and also a complaint for a hundred blows (i.e. the punishment is the same in each case, equivalent to "one may as well be hanged for a sheep as for a farthing").

ḍǒgᵘ **ड़ुगु** or **ḍogᵘ** **ड़ुगु** । **अङ्गुलिपिटकः** m. a gathering on the back of the finger-tip, a whitlow.

ḍũg डूँग् । जले ऽधोनिमज्जनम् f. a dive (into deep water), esp. of a skilled diver. Cf. **ḍung.** **ḍũga diñĕ डूँग दिञ । निमज्जनाभ्यसनम्** f. pl. inf. to give dives, to dive and as soon as one returns to the surface to dive and dive again.

ḍũgi phirun डूँगि फिरुन् । वक्त्रप्रस्रावणम् m.inf. to dip anything deep into any liquid, as if one were causing it to dive; met. to cause one to dive deep into liquor, to cause him to drink deeply. **—phērun —फेरुन् । अतिप्रस्रवणम्** m.inf. to drink deeply, as ab.

ḍũga डूँग or **ḍũ̃ga डूँग । नौविशेषः** m. a kind of covered boat for passengers with their baggage and servants, and in which the passengers also live (Śiv. 1488, 1683); a ferry-boat (Gr.M.); **ḍũga** is the boatmen's pronunciation. For an account of this boat see L. 381 (*dúnga*); **ḍũgas kĕth,** in a boat (Śiv. 1780). **-rᵃkh -रख् । असन्धिद्रुम्** f. (sg. dat. **-rᵃkhi -रखि**), the mark on the boat. A man is supposed to drop a cooking-vessel overboard, and to make a mark on the side of the boat where it fell over. Then, when the boat arrives at its destination and the pot is sought for, he points out the mark and says, "here is where it fell overboard, let us dive here for it." Hence, any useless mark made by a fool. **-hönzᵘ -हांज़ू । नौविशेषनाविकः** m. (his wife is **-hānzañ -हाज़ञ्**), a boatman of a **ḍũga.**

dugŏbᵘ दुग्वबु । अतिभारः adj. (f. **dugŏbᵘ दुग्वबू**), of double weight, very heavy, stouter than necessary (usually of ornaments, such as bracelets or the like).

dugobᵘ दुगुबु । द्व्यङ्कुरः adj. (f. **dugübᵘ दुगूबू**), with two sprouts (of a sprouting seed).

dagābāz دغابا ز adj. and subst. m. deceitful, treacherous, fraudulent; a cheat, knave, impostor, traitor (Gr.M., El.).

dagābözī دغابآزي f. cheating, imposture, treachery (Rām. 30).

dīgcī ديگچي m. a cooking vessel, large, round, brazen, with narrow mouth (El.).

dugāḍa दुगाड or **dugāla दुगाल । कुद्दालभेदः** m. a kind of double-bladed mattock, one blade above and the other below, on the principle of the spikes of a pickaxe.

dag-dār दग्-दार् । वात्सल्ययुक्तः adj. e.g. (as subst., f. **-dārĕñ -दार्यञ्**), full of affectionate sympathy (as a father for his children, a master for his servant, etc.).

dāg-dār दाग्-दार् داغدار । सचिह्नः, तप्तः adj. e.g. branded, cauterized; scarred; marked, spotted; stained; blemished; (of water or the like) that into which red-hot iron has been dropped (to make a tonic). Cf. **dāg karun,** s.v. **dāg.**

dag-dörī दग्-दोरी । वात्सल्यम् f. affectionate sympathy.

dŏg-dār दग्-दार् । क्षतसम्यगवखण्डनः adj. e.g. thoroughly pounded, thoroughly husked and cleaned (of grain, etc.).

dugāgal दुगागल । द्विचिन्ताकुलत्वम् f. worry or harassment by having to do two things (esp. two incompatible things) at the same time.

dugāgalⁱ gaṣhun दुगागलि गछुन् । द्विकार्यचिन्तने पतनम् m.inf. such worry to occur.

dŏgᵘjᵘ दुग्जू । पिण्डिका f. a small lump of any moist substance, such as soft earth, or a small ball of boiled rice ready to be put into the mouth (dim. of **dŏgulᵘ,** q.v.).

dagal दगल । आहत्या व्रणितः, अनुभूतदुःखः adj. e.g. wounded by a blow, injured or spoilt (as e.g. a fruit) by a blow; suffering grief owing to the death of a loved relation or friend. Cf. **dag.**

dāgal 1 दागल । चिह्नोपेतः adj. e.g. marked, stained, dirtied.

dāgal 2 दागल m. agate (El.).

daḡᵃla दंगल । उष्णवस्त्रम् m. a coat or waistcoat padded with cotton, a quilted coat or vest.

dĕ̆gul दगुल or **dĕgulᵘ दगुलु । पिठरविशेषः** (sg. dat. **dĕgalas दगलस्**), m. a globular wide-mouthed earthen pot for cooking meat (K.Pr. 107, 229). **—gaṣhun —गछुन् । संकटेनोपनिवेशनम्** m.inf. to go to pot, to become like the contents of a pot; met. (of human beings, esp. when struck by some epidemic) to lie crowded together; (of earthen vessels) lying close together so as to be liable to knock against each other.

digal दिगल । चञ्चुघाती adj. e.g. (of a bird) ready to strike with the beak, inclined to peck.

dŏgulᵘ दुगुलु । पिण्डः adj. (f. **dŏgᵘjᵘ दुग्जू**), shaped like the fist, lumpish, lumpy (Gr.Gr. 145); subst.m. a lump of any soft or moist substance, such as mud, or a ball of rice ready to put into the mouth. Cf. **dŏgᵘjᵘ** and **dŏgal-bata.**

ḍũgal डूँगल । निमज्जनशीलः adj. e.g. one skilled in diving, one accustomed to dive, a diver.

dugāla दुगाल । द्विफालकुद्दालः m., i.q. **dugāḍa,** q.v.

dŏgal-bata दुगल्-बत or **dŏgalⁱ bata दुगलि बत । संसृष्टभक्तम्** m. cooked rice with clotted lumps of rice in it. Cf. **dŏgulᵘ.**

dagalad दगलद् । व्रणितः adj. e.g. bruised, esp. of fallen fruit.

dāgalad दागलद् । कलङ्कितः adj. e.g. (as subst., f. **dāgaḷadiñ दागलदिञ्**), spotted, dirtied, spoilt by dirt-marks; defiled, morally fouled, of bad repute.

dagilad दगिलद् । अतिप्रीतियुक्तः adj. e.g. sympathetically affectionate (of a parent, husband, wife, or the like).

dagal-dūs[i] दगल्-दूसि or **dagal-dūsī** दगल्-दूसी (cf. دغـل دوستي) । **पिशुनता** f. deceitful friendship; backbiting in order to sow dissension between friends.

dagal-dūs[u] दगल्-दूसु (cf. دغل دوست) । **कर्णेजपः** m. (f. **dagal-dūs[ü]** दगल्-दूसू), a treacherous friend, one who backbites in order to sow dissension between two friends.

dāgi-lānath दागि-लानथ् داغ لعنة । **प्रसिद्धकुत्सा** f. (sg. dat. **dāgi-lānüs[ü]** दागि-लानंसू), openly displayed disgrace, universally known moral foulness of any person, a thoroughly bad character.

digambar दिगम्बर् m. one who is sky-clothed, naked, a naked ascetic; N. of Śiva (Śiv. 153, 632, 926, 1021, 1169, 1584).

ḍ̤igamīr डौंगमीर् । **मुख्यः, बलात्कारकृत्** m. (his wife is **ḍ̤igamīr-bāy** डौंगमीर्-बाय्, while a woman who performs his duties is **ḍ̤igamīrĕñ** डौंगमीर्यंञ्), the headman of a village, who is responsible for its good order and for its government revenue; a braggart village tyrant, one who bullies his neighbours. **—lāgun** —लागुन् । **आधिपत्यप्रदर्शनम्** m.inf. to act (without authority) as a village headman, to bully or oppress those weaker than oneself, to act as a braggart.

ḍ̤igamīrī डौंगमीरी । **बलात्कारिता** f. the habit of village tyranny, a practice of bullying one's neighbours. **—hāwüñ[u]** —हावंञ्चू । **बलात्कारिताप्रदर्शनम्** f.inf. to display village tyranny, to pretend to be a village headman, and to act as if one had such authority.

ḍ̤igamīrĕñ डौंगमीर्यंञ् । **मुख्यास्त्री** f. a female head of a village, a village headwoman. See **ḍ̤igamīr.**

dagun 1 दगुन् or **dagun[u]** दगुनु (Gr.Gr. 148) । **कुट्टनकम्** m. (sg. dat. **daganas** दगनस्), a hand-pestle for pounding vegetables, medicines, etc.; a mace, a club (Gr.Gr. 148).

dagun 2 दगुन् । **कुट्टनम्, ताडनम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **dog[u]** द्वंगु, f. **düj[ü]** द्वंजू; 2 p.p. **dajyōv** द्यौव्), to pound, triturate (K.Pr. 66, 208); to hit, pound, with the fists (Śiv. 1856, **dagē** m.c. for **dagi**); to cudgel; to shampoo; to beat thin (e.g. gold leaf). In K.Pr. 208 **ḍ̤aga** fut. sg. 1 is spelt *dagah*, as if from a verb **dŏgun,** instead of **dagun.** Cf. **dŏgawun** and **adǫ̈g[u].**

dag[i] dag[i] sŏn banun द्वंगि द्वंगि स्वन् बनुन् । **अतिस्थिरीभवनम्** m.inf. (somebody else) continually beating (someone), and that someone to become gold, i.e. by continual teaching and practice to become thoroughly competent or perfect.

dog[u]-mot[u] द्वंगु-मंतु । **कुट्टितः** perf. part. (f. **düj[ü]-müs[ü]** द्वंजू-मंचू), pounded (of drugs, vegetables, etc., with a wooden hand-pestle); beaten thin (like gold-leaf or the like); struck, thumped, cudgelled.

dagān dagān anun दगान् दगान् अनुन् । **यथाकथंचित्समाप्तिसंसूचीकरणम्** m.inf. pounding and pounding to bring; hence, with great difficulty, by some means or other, to bring any difficult and long-continued task towards completion.

dagith thawun दगिथ् थवुन् । **ताडनम्** m.inf. to beat, drub, thump, smite (with fist or stick, all over the body).

dāgun दागुन् । **अङ्कितीकरणम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **dôg[u]** द्वोगु, f. **dög[ü]** द्वांगू), to mark, to brand, to put a distinguishing mark on anything.

dôg[u]-mot[u] द्वोगु-मंतु । **चिह्नितः** perf. part. (f. **dög[ü]-müs[ü]** द्वांगू-मंचू, not **döj[ü]-müs[ü]**), marked, supplied with a distinguishing mark, ticked off (in a list).

deogun (L. 260, 261), see **diva-gŏn,** s.v. **div.**

dŏgan द्वगन् or **dŏgun[u]** द्वगुनु । **द्विगुणः** adj. (f. **dŏg[u]ñ[u]** द्वंग्ञू), twofold, double, twice as much or as many (Rām. 600, 630, 1032); doubled, folded over (e.g. paper or string, Gr.M.).

dŏgán[i] द्वगनि m.pl. the word used for the numeral 'two' in multiplication, as in **trih dŏgán[i] shĕh** त्रिह् द्वगनि श्ह्, three doubles (are) six, i.e. twice three are six (Gr.Gr. 86).

ḍ̤ögin डांगिन् । **डाकिनी** f. (sg. dat. **ḍ̤ögiñ[ü] 1** डांगिञ्चू), a witch, a vampire, a woman believed to have the power of killing a person by drawing out his heart. Cf. **ḍ̤ögiñ[ü] 2** and **ḍ̤ögyun[u].**

dǫ̈g[a]nāwun द्वंग्नावुन् । **द्विगुणीकरणम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **dǫ̈g[a]nôw[u]** द्वंग्नोवु), to double, make twice as much or as many (Śiv. 1756); to fold double; to twist double or in two strands (of string, etc.) (Śiv. 1217, 1643); to do twice over, repeat (Gr.M.). **dǫ̈g[a]nôw[u]-mot[u]** द्वंग्नोवु-मंतु । **द्विगुणीकृतः** perf. part. (f. **dǫ̈g[a]növ[ü]-müs[ü]** द्वंग्नावू-मंचू), doubled.

dŏganāwun द्वगनावुन् । **अवखण्डनम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **dŏganôw[u]** द्वगनोवु), to husk grain by pounding in a mortar, i.q. **dŏgawun,** q.v., also with caus. sense to get grain husked by another, to cause to be husked. **dŏganôw[u]-mot[u]** द्वगनोवु-मंतु । **संपन्नावखण्डनः** perf. part. (f. **dŏganöv[ü]-müs[ü]** द्वगनावू-मंचू), (of grain) husked; caused to be husked by another.

digiñ दिगिञ् । **धारा** f. a continual flow or stream, esp. of tears (cf. **ásh[i]-digiñ** under **osh[u]**), blood, or other humour from a wound or the like. **—lagüñ[ü]** —लगंञ्चू । **धाराप्रस्रावः** f.inf. a stream to flow, esp. of the thin stream of oil or the like issuing from a crack in the vessel containing it.

ḍ̤ögiñ[ü] 2 डांगिञ्चू f. a female witch or demon (Ram. 1163). i.q. **ḍ̤ögin,** q.v.

dǫ̈g[a]ñār द्वंग्नार् । **द्विगुणीभावः** m. twofoldness, doubledness.

ḍagur डगुर् । भृत्यविशेषः m. (sg. dat. **ḍagaras डगरस्**), a labourer employed in carrying mortar or the like, a hodman. Cf. **ḍaga.**

ḍāgur डाँगुर् or ḍāgorᵘ डाँगॅर् । धान्यविक्रेता m. (sg. dat. **ḍāgaras डाँगरस्**), a grain-merchant. He buys paddy from the cultivators and conveys it in large cargo boats to the city for sale. His wife is **ḍāgarĕñ**, q.v. (Gr.Gr. 149 has **dāgorᵘ दाँगॅर्**, which is a misprint). Cf. **dāñĕ. ḍāgar-bāy डाँगर्-बाय् । धान्यविक्रेतृस्त्री** f. his wife. This is the term used when speaking politely.

ḍagürᵘ डगॅर् । पार्वतीयमार्गभागः f. a steep part in a mountain path.

digar दिगर् دگر । दिवसापराह्णभागः m. eveningtide, the late afternoon, twilight, a part of the fourth division of the day, lasting for an hour before sunset, about 4 p.m. (El. *digar*) ; **bodᵘ digar,** a little before 4 p.m. (K.Pr. 177) ; **lŏkuṭᵘ digar,** a little after 4 p.m. (ib.) ; **aḍ digar,** see **aḍ.**

digaran दिगरन् m. 5 o'clock (El.).

digaras दिगरस् adv. at evening twilight (El.) **—bögⁱ —बॉगि** or **—bögin —बॉगिन् । प्रायोऽपराह्णकाले** adv. about eveningtide, in the late afternoon or thereabouts.

dīgar दीगर् دیگر adj. and adv. other, another, next, following (YZ. 200) ; over again, again ; moreover, further, besides.

dŏgᵃr दुग्र् । कुट्टनकर्मकरी f. a woman who lives by pounding grain for hire. Cf. **dŏgarĕñ 1.**

ḍŏgurᵘ 1 ड्डुगुर् । आधारयन्त्रविशेषः m. (sg. dat. **ḍŏgaris ड्डुगरिस्** ; ag. and pl. nom. **ḍŏgᵃrⁱ ड्डुग्रि**), (in spinning) the spool or winder for receiving the spun thread ; a four-legged machine for winding off silk from a cocoon.

ḍŏgurᵘ 2 ड्डुगुर् । वर्तुलस्थूलाकारः adj. (m. sg. dat. **ḍŏgaris ड्डुगरिस्**, sg. ag. and plur. nom. **ḍŏgᵃrⁱ ड्डुग्रि** ; f. sg. nom. **ḍŏgᵘrᵘ ड्डुगॅर्**), stout, plump, globular-waisted (like a spool of spun thread, e.g. a gourd or a forehead). See **ḍŏgurᵘ 1.**

ḍŏgᵃrĕ mŏnjĕ ड्डुग्र्य मञ्ज्य । स्थूलवर्तुलाः शाकनाडिकाः f.pl. a bunch of thick vegetable stalks.

dogru ? (L. 354), a large kind of water-chestnut, with a thick shell.

ḍugur ड्डुगुर् m. (sg. dat. **ḍugaras ड्डुगरस्**), a Dōgrā, a man of the Dōgrā tribe, which occupies a high position in the Jammū territory (K.Pr. 255).

ḍāgarĕñ डाँगर्यञ् । धान्यविक्रेतृस्त्री f. the wife of a grain merchant. This word is non-honorific, whereas **ḍāgar-bāy** is honorific. See **ḍāgur.**

dŏgarĕñ 1 द्गर्यञ् । कुट्टनकर्मकरी f. a woman who is in the habit of pounding grain. Cf. **dŏgᵃr.**

dŏgarĕñ 2 द्गर्यञ् । पक्षिविशेषः f. N. of a kind of small bird with a long beak.

ḍŏgarĕr ड्डुगर्यर् । वर्तुलत्वम् m. globularity, roundness (e.g. of a gourd, radish, or a forehead).

ḍīgis डींगिस्, see **ḍyūgᵘ.**

dugôshᵘ दुगोशु । दिग्भ्रमः m. multiple sight, a disease of the eyes which apparently multiplies the object observed two or more times (Śiv. 1756.) **—gaṭshun —गछुन् । दिग्भ्रमापत्तिः** m.inf. such a disease to occur.

dugöshⁱlad दुगॉशिलद् । दिग्भ्रान्तियुक्तः adj. e.g. (as subst., f. **dugöshⁱladiñ दुगॉशिलदिञ्**), suffering from multiple vision.

dugṓṭᵘ दुग्वंटु । स्यूतविशेषः m. a kind of bag with two compartments.

ḍāguvᵘ डाँगुवु adj. (f. **ḍāgüvᵘ डाँगॅवू**), made up or composed of a club or walking-stick, as in **ḍāguvᵘ gaz,** a walking-stick yard, an approximate yard measured by a walking-stick (K.Pr. 221).

dŏgᵃv दुग्व् । कुट्टनकर्मशूरा f. a woman who is an industrious and expert husker of rice. Cf. **dŏgᵃr.**

dāgawun दागवुन् । नाम्नाङ्कितीकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **dāgowᵘ दागवु**), to mark down, to note a person's or thing's character in a memorandum or the like for purposes of future identification, to note, brand, stigmatize ; to enter a person's name in a document, account-book, or the like.

dāgawana āmotᵘ दागवन आमंतु । अङ्कितनामधेयः perf. part. pass. (f. **—āmüṣᵘ —आमंवू**), one whose name has become entered as above. **-yunᵘ —यिनु । नामधेयाङ्कितीभवनम्** m. inf. pass. to become entered by name as ab. **dāgowᵘ-motᵘ दागवु-मंतु । नामग्राहमङ्कितः** perf. part. (f. **dāgüvᵘ-müṣᵘ दागवू-मंवू**), entered by name as ab.

dŏgawun द्गवुन् । कुट्टनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **dŏgowᵘ द्गवु**), to pound grain in a mortar with a pedal-pestle so as to remove the husk, to husk grain (Gr.Gr. 123). Cf. **dŏganāwun. dŏgowᵘ-motᵘ द्गवु-मंतु । अवखण्डितः** perf. part. (f. **dŏgüvᵘ-müṣᵘ द्गवू-मंवू**), husked as ab.

dŏgaway द्गवय् । कुट्टनभृतिः f. wages paid for husking grain.

dagöyi दगॉयि f. deceit, fraud ; faithlessness, infidelity (H. viii, 8). Cf. **dagā.**

ḍŏgyunᵘ ड्डुग्युनु । डाकः m. a wizard, a weaver of spells sufficient to cause another's death or to relieve a person possessed by a witch. The fem. of this word is **ḍŏgin** or **ḍŏginᵘ**, qq.v.

dʰh द्ह or dʰuh द्हु । धूमः m. smoke (Rām. 958, 1080). **—dith koḍᵘ-motᵘ —दिथ् कॅडु-मंतु । तिरस्कृता निरस्तः** perf. part. (f. **—küḍᵘ-müṣᵘ —कॅडू-मंवू**), expelled with

abuse. —**dith kaḍun** —दिथ कडुन् । अतितिरस्कृत्य निरासनम् m.inf. to expel with abuse; see the next. —**dyunᵘ** —दिउ । अतितिरस्कारः m.inf. to fill with smoke (all the orifices of the body); met. to abuse grossly (H. v, 11). —**gaṣhun** —गछुन् । अतिधूमोद्भवः m.inf. much smoke to arise, a cloud of smoke to arise; to become smoke, go off in smoke (Rām. 862). —**kaḍun** —कडुन् । धूमशमनम् m.inf. to reduce or allay smoke. —**karun** —करुन् । अतिधूमप्रादुर्भावनम् m.inf. to raise much smoke; to allow a cooking fire to smoke. —**lambukh** —लंबुख् । धूमतरङ्गः m. (sg. dat. —**lambakas** —लंबकस्), a billow of smoke, a large puff of smoke. —**tulun** —तुलुन् । अत्याक्षेपः m.inf. to raise smoke; met. to use threats and abuse in order forcibly to compel a person to do something, to abuse and illtreat with violence. —**ṣhĕway** —क्षवय् । धूमशान्तिः f. abatement of smoke; hence, putting out a fire just lit, as when there is no food to cook or on the occurrence of some sudden sorrow, such as the death of a relation or friend; met. the occurrence of some calamity. —**wŏthun** —व्युथुन् । अत्याक्षेपपाक्षीभवनम् m.inf. smoke to rise; met. to be abused and illtreated violently as under —**tulun** ab.

dʰha golᵘ दह गॅलु । धूमनालिका m. a pipe for carrying away smoke, a chimney-pipe. **-hŏbᵘ** -ह्वॅबु । धूममार्गद्वारम् m. the smoke-mouthful; hence, the small hole in the top of a fireplace made as a passage for the smoke. **-kaṭh** -कठ् or **-kruṭh** -क्रुठ् । धूमकटुता f. (sg. dat. **-kaṭi** -कटि), the acrid taste of smoke, a smoky taste. **-lambukh** -लंबुख् । धूमराशिः m. (sg. dat. **-lambakas** -लंबकस्), i.q. **dʰh-lambukh** ab. **-mŏshᵉkh** -म्यशुख् । धूमगन्धः f. (sg. dat. **-mŏshki** -म्यशुकि), the smell of smoke, esp. of unseen smoke, whether pleasant or unpleasant. **-mŏyĕ** -म्यय f. slight smoke, a light cloud of smoke (Gr.Gr. 164). **-phakh** -फख् । धूमदुर्गन्धः m. (sg. dat. **-phakas** -फकस), an unpleasant smell of smoke. **-ring** -रिंग् । धूमरेखा f. a trace of smoke, a thin line of smoke rising from a small fire, a slight cloud of smoke (Gr.Gr. 162). **-wŏbᵘ** -व्वॅबु । धूममार्गरन्ध्रम् m. a smoke-hole, a small hole in a wall over a fireplace for the issue of smoke. **-wŏmād** -व्वमाद् । धूमदुर्गन्धः f. (sg. dat. **-wŏmözᵘ** -व्वमोज़ु), an unpleasant smell of smoke (e.g. of a room full of smoke or of clothes which have been exposed to smoke).

dʰhⁱ-gagur दृहि-गगुर् । अवलम्बमानधूमकूटम् m. (sg. dat. **-gagaras** -गगरस), a smoke-rat, hence a heavy hanging cloud of smoke, collected owing to there being no exit. **-golᵘ** -गॅलु । धूममार्गः m., i.q. **dʰha-•** ab. —**gömotᵘ** —गोमंतु । धूमसञ्जनीभूतः perf. part. (f. —**gömüṭᵘ** —गोमंचू), smoked, that which has been exposed to smoke, smoky, smoke-begrimed. **-gard** -गर्द । धूमरेणुः f. smoke-dust, soot. —**gaṣhun** —गछुन् । धूमव्याप्तीभवनम् m.inf. to become smoked or smoky, to become smoke-begrimed. **-kondᵘ** -कॅण्डु । धूमबाधा m. smarting of the eyes, etc., from smoke. **-kondᵘ karun** -कॅण्डु करुन् । धूममार्जना m.inf. to scour the bottom of a cooking-pot to remove the smoke-stains. —**korᵘ-motᵘ** —कॉर्-मंतु । धूमसंसर्जितः perf. part. (f. —**kürᵘ-müṭᵘ** —कॉर्-मंचू), smoked, dirtied by smoke, sooty. —**karun** —करुन् । धूमव्याप्तीकरणम् m.inf. to dirty with smoke, to make or allow to become sooty (e.g. by putting anything in a smoky place). **-kaṭh** -कठ् । धूमकटुता f., i.q. **dʰha-•** ab. **-kuṭhᵘ** -कुठु । धूमकोष्ठः m. a smoke-room, (in the case of a large cooking-room) an upper chamber of boards for collecting all the smoke, which is then permitted to issue through one orifice. **-katarᵘ** -कतुर् । धूमकपालः m. a smoke-jar, an earthen vessel placed reversed over a lamp so as to catch and collect lamp-black. **-lambukh** -लम्बुख् । धूमतरङ्गः m., i.q. **dʰh-•**, q.v. **-mād** -माँद् । धूमदुर्गन्धः f. the evil smell of the smoke of burning a dead body or the like. **-mŏshᵉkh** -म्यशुख् । धूमगन्धः f., i.q. **dʰha-•** ab. **-nôrᵘ** -नोर् । धूमनालिका m. a smoke-pipe for conveying heated air from a stove so as to distribute heat. **-phakh** -फख् । धूमदुर्गन्धः m., i.q. **dʰha-•** ab. **-ring** -रिंग् । धूमलेखा f., i.q. **dʰha-•** ab. **-ṣhĕway** -क्षवय् । धूमशान्तिः f., i.q. **dʰh-•** ab. **-wŏbᵘ** -व्वॅबु । धूममार्गः m., i.q. **dʰha-•** ab. **-wŏmād** -व्वमाद् । धूमदुर्गन्धः f., i.q. **dʰha-•** ab.

dʰhi-khotᵘ दृहि-खॅतु । धूमावासः m. a chamber over a fireplace for collecting the smoke and directing it out by one exit. **-kūṭhᵘrᵘ** -कूठ्रु । धूमव्याप्तकोष्ठः f. a room full of smoke, a smoky room. **-ṭŏlᵘ** -चुलु । धूममार्गविशेषः m. a smoke-hearth, (in a fireplace with three openings one behind the other) a brick chimney issuing from behind the hindmost opening.

dah दह ১০ । दश् card. (pl. dat. **dahan** 1 दहन्, ag. **dahau** दहौ), ten (YZ. 93, Śiv. 199, 521, 984, 1692, 1793). Often used indefinitely for a large number; for examples see bel. **-dôrᵘ** -दोर् । बाङ्क्षेण प्रसरन् adj. (f. **-dörᵘ** -दोर्), ten-streamed, flowing in a copious stream; met. (of a work or the like) going forward energetically or prosperously. —**dar dah** —दर् दह ১০ दर ১০ । अतिबहुलः adj. e.g. ten upon ten; hence, very many, very much, copious; ten by ten, ten cubic (yards of water,—such being regarded as pure according to Musalmān law). **-mashṭī** (? ১০ مشطي), f. a kind of paper made in Kashmīr composed of three parts hemp fibre to every 177 parts of

rags (L. 380). —**sīr**ᵘ —सीरू । मुदायसामग्री f. presents of grain, etc., sent to a bride at intervals when living in her husband's house. Cf. **daha-syūr**ᵘ bel. —**sās** —सास् । दश द्रोणाः m.pl. ten thousands, a certain weight equivalent to ten *trakhs* of about 11 English pounds each (L. 243); esp. materials (flesh, spices, etc.) for a great feast, to this amount.

daha-gorᵘ दह-गॅर् । दशगृहव्याप्तः adj. (f. **-gür**ᵘ -गॅरू), of ten houses; hence, a square or other place surrounded by many inhabited houses. **-khôr**ᵘ -खोर् । दशखारीकः adj. (f. **-khör**ᵘ -खॅरू), measuring ten *khārs* of 16 *trakhs* each. See **daha-trok**ᵘ bel. **-moñ**ᵘ -मंञु । दशाढकिकः adj. (f. **-müñ**ᵘ -मंञू), weighing ten *mañ* or *manucatā* of nearly 3 pounds each (L. 243). **-mara** -मर adj. e.g. about ten, ten or thereabouts (Gr.Gr. 84). **-syūr**ᵘ -स्यूर् । दशसेटकमितः adj. (m. sg. dat. **-sīris** -सीरिस्; abl. **-sēri** -सेरि; f. sg. nom. **-sīr**ᵘ -सीरू), weighing ten *sērs*. A *sēr* is two-thirds of a *manucatā*, see ab. (L. 243). Cf. **dah-sīr**ᵘ ab. **-trok**ᵘ -चॅक् । दशद्रोणकः adj. (f. **-trüc**ᵘ -चॅचू), weighing ten *trakhs* of a little over 11 pounds each (L. 243). **-wuhur**ᵘ -वुहुर् adj. (f. **wuhᵘrᵘ** वुहॅरू), aged ten years, ten years of age (Gr.M.). **-wot**ᵘ -वॅत् । दशदिगुद्घाटितमार्गः m. approachable by ten roads, easily approached.

dahan-hondᵘ दहन्-हॅन्दु । दशस्वामिकः adj. (f. **-hünz**ᵘ -हॅंञू), of ten, having ten owners; produced by ten, born of ten; costing ten (of anything), worth ten (Gr.Gr. 148).

dahay दहय् card. only ten (Gr.Gr. 84).

dāh दाह । दाहः m burning, combustion, conflagration; the sensation of burning, internal heat; inflammation; ardour; heart-burning, envy, jealousy; a conflagration, a thing that causes internal pain or arouses jealousy (Rām. 153); destruction by burning, destruction (YZ. 556, K.Pr. 75). —**dyun**ᵘ —दिञु । शवदाहः m.inf. to apply fire to, to light (the funeral pile), cremate (Rām. 443). —**gatshun** —गछुन् । अन्तर्दाहोत्पत्तिः m.inf. envy or jealousy to arise; inward burning, inward rage to arise (Rām. 804). —**karun** —कदन् । अन्तर्दाहोत्पादनम् m.inf. to cause envy or jealousy to be felt by any person.

dēh देह् or **dīh** दीह् m. the body (Śiv. 158, 280, 337, 1016, 1027, 1753, etc.; Rām. 507, 1754, 1783), i.q. **dih 2.**

dih 1 दिह्, see **dyun**ᵘ.

dih 2 दिह् ०ऽ । शरीरम् m. the body; esp. the human body (K.Pr. 243, Śiv. 753, 1777, 1887); the personal form taken by an impersonal deity (Śiv. 712).

diha-dorᵘ दिह-दॅरू । वृढशरीरः adj. (f. **-dür**ᵘ -दॅरू), strong-bodied, able-bodied.

dŏh द्वह । दिनम् m. (this word often becomes **duh** दुह् in compounds or derivatives; YZ. always spells the word **dōh**), daytime, as opposed to night (Śiv. 332); a day, amongst Hindūs from sunrise to sunrise, and amongst Musalmāns from sunset to sunset (YZ. 112, Śiv. 168, 458, 594, 1443, K.Pr. 59). **trĕyimi dŏha,** on the third day, YZ. 104; **tsŏn dŏhan,** for four days, YZ. 158; **tami dŏhay,** on that very day, YZ. 174, but see **dŏhay,** s.v. **boḍᵘ dŏh,** a big day, a great day, a holiday, but not necessarily a day of rejoicing; cf. K.Pr. 28. Besides indicating the period of twenty-four hours, this word is also used to signify the day from sunrise to sunset, and in this sense the comp. **dŏh-rāth** is used to indicate the day of twenty-four hours. Cf. K.Pr. 176, Śiv. 1584. So **rāth-dŏh** (Śiv. 341), adv. night and day. —**āsun** —आसुन् । सम्भाग्यकालसंपत्तिः m.inf. a day to be; esp. a lucky day to come, to be a day of good luck, to be a day on which something referred to turns out satisfactorily. —**barun** —वदन् । दिननिर्वाहणम् m.inf. to fill the day, to spend the day, to pass a day satisfactorily in earning one's livelihood. —**dyun**ᵘ —दिञु । दिवसकर्मवृत्तिः m.inf. to give (a whole) day, voluntarily to occupy oneself the whole day over anything. —**dari lagun** —दरि लगुन् । दिनावसानप्राप्तिः m.inf. the day to become stopped, the day to approach evening, to be about an hour before sunset. —**gatshun** —गछुन् m.inf. a day to go, a day to pass, a day to elapse (K.Pr. 161). —**kaḍun** —कडुन् । दिननिर्वाहः m.inf. to drag out the day, to occupy oneself throughout the day (e.g. a poor man earning his livelihood, or a sick man getting better). —**khārun** —खारुन् । दिनारोहणम् m.inf. to cause the day to mount, i.e. to spend the day in paid labour. —**khasun** —खसुन् । दिनारूढिः m.inf. the day to mount; the day to be spent in paid labour. —**lōsun** —लोसुन् m.inf. the day to grow weary, eventide to fall (K.Pr. 18, **lūsum dŏh,** the day wearied for me, i.e. I found it was evening). Cf. **dŏh¹ lūsyun**ᵘ, etc., bel. —**nibāwun** —निबावुन् m.inf. to pass the day, spend the time. —**prāwan¹** —प्रावॅनि । कालातिवाहः m. pl. inf. to obtain days, (of a sick person or the like) to pass through the critical period of an illness, so as to gain hope of recovery. —**rāwun** —रावुन् । निरर्थकालक्षयः m.inf. a day to be lost or wasted, a day to be spent fruitlessly, one's time to be wasted. —**rāẓwarun** —रावदन् । निरर्थदिनक्षयः m.inf. to lose a day, to waste a day, to spend a day fruitlessly, to waste one's time (K.Pr. 188, W. 139). —**ṭhukun** —ठुकुन् m.inf. to bury the day; met. to complete one's

day's work (K.Pr. 131). —**wŏlangun** —व्लङ्गुन् । **दिनोऽन्नगम्** m.inf. to get through the day; esp. to spend the day fasting from poverty or the like. —**wasun** —वसुन् । **दिनान्तभाव:** m.inf. the day to descend; to be near eventide. —**yin[i]** —यिनि । **भाग्यावसरागम:** m. pl. inf. days to come; esp. good times to come.

dŏha ड्यह sg. abl, as adv., on (such and such) a day (YZ. 104, Śiv. 740, 1549); day by day (Gr.Gr. 158); so **prath dŏha** प्रथ् ड्यह, day by day (Gr.Gr. 157, W. 95). —**aki** —अकि adv. on a certain day, one day, once upon a time (Śiv. 164, Rām. 230, 1286). —**dŏha** —ड्यह । **प्रत्यहम्** adv. day by day, every day. **-dàsh[i]** -द॑श्शि । **साधारणदिवसेषु** adv. on an ordinary day (as distinct from a holiday), u. w. vbs. of doing, eating, or the like. **-dàsh[i]-hond[u]** -द॑श्शि-ह॑न्दु । **सामान्यदिवस:** adj. (f. **-dàsh[i]-hünz[ü]** -द॑श्शि-ह॑ञ्ज़ू), of or belonging to ordinary working days (e.g. vessels, clothes, conduct, etc.). **-kāḍay** -काडय् । **दिनातिवाह:** f. spending a whole day over anything, esp. with the desire of causing delay, lingering over anything. **-nösh[i]** -नॉश्शि । **कालक्षेप:** f. spending a day fruitlessly, wasting time in idleness. —**path dŏha** —पथ् ड्यह । **प्रतिदिनम्** adv. day after day, day by day, every day, daily (Gr.Gr. 158). **-tör[ü]** -तॉर्ऊ । **दिवसविलम्ब:** f. day-delay, delay of only a single day for the accomplishment of anything; procrastination owing to unwillingness to carry out any work.

dŏhā dŏhā ड्यहा ड्यहा adv. daily, every day (II. viii, 3).

dŏh[i] ड्यहि । **चिरेण** adv. after the day is over; hence, late, too late. **dahi dŏh[i]** दहि ड्यहि adv. after ten days (Gr.M.). Cf. **doh[u]**. —**lūsyun[u]** —लूसिनु । **सायंकाल:** m. evening, the time of sunset; cf. **dŏh lōsun** ab. **-lūsiñ** -लूसिञ्, or **-lōsañĕn** -लोसञ्ञन्, or **-lūsiñ-bög[i]** -लूसिञ्-बॉगि, or **-lōsañĕn-bög[i]** -लोसञ्ञन्-बॉगि, or **-lūsiñĕn-bög[i]** -लूसिञ्ञन्-बॉगि, or **-lōsañĕn-bögin** -लोसञ्ञन्-बॉगिन्, or **-lūs[i]ñĕn-bögin** -लूसिञ्ञन्-बॉगिन् । **सायाह्ने** adv. at eventide. Cf. **dŏh lōsun** ab.

dŏhāh ड्यहाह् m. a day (indefinite) (Śiv. 1444). **dŏhāh khanḍā** ड्यहाह् खण्डा m. about a day, but something less (Gr.Gr. 93).

dŏhuk[u] ड्यहुक् or **duhuk[u]** ड्युहुक् । **दैवस:** adj. (f. **dŏhüc[ü]** ड्यहुच्ऊ or **duhüc[u]** ड्युहुच्), of or belonging to a day, esp. to a certain day; born or produced in a single day.

dŏhas ड्यहस् (sg. dat.), adv. by day, in the daytime (YZ. 90, 118, Śiv. 325). **drustis dŏhas** ड्रुस्तिस् ड्यहस् adv. all day long (Gr.M.). **-kyut[u]** -क्युतु । **दिवसपरिचयोचित:** adj. (f. **-kiṭ[ü]** -किट्ऊ), for a day; sufficient for one whole day.

dŏhai, see **dŏhay.**

doh[u] द्यहु । **दशक:** m. a group of ten, a ten (Gr.Gr. 84); with suff. of indef. art., **dohwāh khanḍā** द्यहाह् खण्डा, a group of about ten, but a little less than ten (Gr.Gr. 84).

dàh[i] द॑ह्हि m.pl. groups of ten, the form used for **dah,** ten, in multiplication, as in **z[a]h dàh[i] wuh** ज़ह् द॑ह्हि वुह्, two tens twenty, twice ten is twenty (Gr.Gr. 86, W. 104).

dahi dŏh[i] दहि द्यहि, after ten days; so —**warihĕ zyāda** —वरिह्य ज़्याद्, more than ten years; —**warihĕ pĕṭha** —वरिह्य प्यठ, from a ten year, for the last ten years; —**bajĕ** —बज्य, at the stroke of ten, at ten o'clock (Gr.M.).

dēhābiman देहाबि(भ)मान् (Śiv. 1856) or **dēha-abimān** देह-अबि(भ)मान् (Śiv. 1758), m. pride in one's own body, self-conceit; spiritual delusion.

dahij[ü] दहिज्ऊ, see **dahyul[u].**

dŏhij[ü] द्यहिज्ऊ, see **dŏhyul[u].**

dihökh दिह्हॉख्, see **dyun[u].**

dŏhul[u] ड्यहुल or **duhul[u]** ड्युहुल । **दिनकाल:** m. (sg. dat. **duhalis** ड्युहलिस्, ag. **duh[a]l[i]** ड्युह्लि), daytime, the time from sunrise to sunset (Gr.Gr. 146, 156).

dŏh[a]l[i] ड्यह्लि or **dŏh[a]li** ड्यह्लि । **दिवा** adv. by day, in the daytime (Gr.Gr. 156, K.Pr. 49, 59). **duh[a]l[i]-gāsh** ड्युह्लि-गाश् । **दैवसप्रकाश:** m. daylight, the light of day, esp. the remains of daylight at eventide, twilight. **-gaṭa** -गट । **दिवा ध्वान्त:** f. darkness by daytime (from clouds, a dust-storm, or the like). **-khāv** -खाव् । **व्रतविशेषखण्डनायुक्त:** m. (f. **-khöviñ** -खॉविञ्), one who eats by day on a day in which he should fast; esp. a Musalmān who does not keep the fast of Ramaẓān, during which eating between sunrise and sunset is forbidden (K.Pr. 14). **-laḡ[a]n** -लग्न । **दैवविवाह:** m. a day marriage, a wedding of which the auspicious moment for the ceremony occurs in the daytime. **-sāth** -साथ् । **दैवस: सम्मुहूर्त:** m. (sg. dat. **-sātas** -सातस्), an auspicious moment (e.g. for setting out on a journey, or for entering a house for the first time) which occurs in the daytime, and not in the night-time. **-ṭsūr** -च्रूर् । **दिवा चौर:** m. a thief by daylight, one who steals only in the daytime (most thieves steal by night; see the following). **-ṭsūr[ü]** -च्रूर्ऊ । **दिवैव चौर्यम्** f. thieving which is done by day only, not the usual thieving which is done by night. **-vil** -विल् । **दैवसवेला** f. a time or hour in the daytime.

dŏhaliy ड्यहलिय् । **दिवसे एव** adv. only in the daytime; esp. u. w. vbs. of stealing or the like, see **duh[a]l[i] ṭsūr** ab.

dŏhalyukᵘ दहल्युकु । दिवाकालिकः adj. (f. **dŏhalicᵘ दहलिचू**), of or belonging to the daytime; born or produced in the daytime.

dʰhʲlad द्ह्लद् adj. e.g. smoky; harassed or confused by smoke. **—gagur hyuhᵘ —गगुर् ह्युहु । अतिलज्जितीभूतः** adj. (f. **—hishᵘ —ह्यिशू**), like a rat confused by smoke, put to great shame or calumny or abuse.

dahlēza दह्लेज़ دهلیز **। मलावकरस्थानम्** a place between the outer gate and a house; a privy; a spot where the house-refuse is thrown.

daham दहम् । दशमी (तिथिः), f. (sg. dat. **dahümᵘ दहमू**), the tenth lunar day of either fortnight of the luni-solar month. Cf. **dahomᵘ, dʰhum,** and **dahyumᵘ. —kāh —काह । व्रतविशेषः** f. the tenth and eleventh lunar days, the name of a certain Hindū fast lasting three days. On the first day only one meal is taken, on the second nothing is eaten, and one meal is eaten in the forenoon of the third. **—kāh karüñᵘ —काह करञू । प्रायश्चित्तविधानम्** f.inf. to carry out such a fast; to fast in this way for any three days as a penance for eating impure food or the like.

dahimᵘ दहिमू, see **dahyumᵘ**.

dạhomᵘ दह़मु adj. in the following (cf. **daham, dʰhum,** and **dahyumᵘ**): **dạhomᵘ-hondᵘ दह़मु-हन्दु । दशमीतिथिभवः** adj. (m. sg. dat. **dạhamis-handis दह़मिस्-हन्दिस्**; f. sg. nom. **dạhümᵘ-hünzᵘ दह़मू-हंज़ू**), of or belonging to, or produced on, the tenth day of a lunar fortnight.

dʰhum द्ह्मम् or **dạhum दह़मम्** دهم *dahum*, ord. tenth, hence the tenth lunar day of a fortnight. Used in the following (cf. **daham, dahomᵘ,** and **dahyumᵘ**): **—bāna —बान । व्रतपात्रम्** m. a vessel used for cooking the food prepared by Hindūs for the observance of the Prājāpatya and other religious fasts. The food is eaten by night, after fasting by day. **-bāpār -बापार् । व्रतनिमित्तपात्रादिसंग्रहः** m. the whole collection of such vessels. **-bata -बत । व्रतभक्तम्** m. rice cooked and eaten by night, after such a day's fast. **-hondᵘ -हन्दु । व्रतनिमित्तकः** adj. (f. **-hünzᵘ -हंज़ू**), of or belonging to, or used on the occasion of, such a fast. **-kani -कनि** adv. about the tenth lunar day (Gr.Gr. 159).

dahan 2 दहन् । दुर्गन्धः f. (sg. dat. **dahüñᵘ दहञू**; for 1 see **dah**), the bad smell of milk or the like which has gone bad and sour.

dahān دهان m. the mouth (K.Pr. 40, W. 134, YZ. 6, 145).

dihön दिहान्, see **dyunᵘ**.

dēhāndakār देहान्द(न्ध)कार् (Śiv. 1208, 1425) or **dēhaandakār देह-अन्द(न्ध)कार्** (Śiv. 1685, 1807), darkness of the body, darkness caused by the existence of the body, spiritual delusion, spiritual ignorance.

dahara दहर । वाद्यविशेषः m. a kind of musical instrument, consisting of a number of rings fixed to an iron rod crescent-shaped at one end. The rings are shaken in time to the music (El. *dhehra*). Cf. **dukra.**

dʰhʲrᵘ 1 द्ह्रु । पङ्क्तिः f. a row, line, esp. a number of mendicants arranged in a row. Cf. **dahurᵘ.**

dʰhʲri dʰhʲri द्ह्रि द्ह्रि । पङ्क्त्या: adv. in rows, in lines, u.w. vbs. of coming and the like.

dʰhʲrᵘ 2 द्ह्रु । चिखारीमितिः f. (in measuring grain) the weight of 3 *kharcārs* of about 178 lb. each; (in measuring liquids, such as *ghī*, oil, or milk) the weight of 3 *sērs* of about a quart each (K.Pr. 26 *dahēr*, 87).

dahurᵘ दह्रु m. a large row or line of people (cf. **dʰhʲrᵘ 1**), a column of men, a caravan.

dahari-bôjᵘ दहरि-बोज़ । सार्थवाहः m. (f. **-bājĕñ -बाज्यञ्**), the leader of a troop, esp. the leader of a class assembled for instruction, or of people collected together for amusement, a master of the ceremonies. **-bājĕñ -बाज्यञ् । एकपङ्क्तिका सखी** f. of the ab.; esp. a member of a row of women met together for singing, etc., on the occasion of a festival or the like.

duhöryunᵘ दुह़ार्युनु । दिकाकिञ्चित्करः adj. (f. **duhöriñᵘ दुह़ारिञू**), worth two cowries; hence, of very little value, worthless.

dahshĕth दह्शथ् دهشت **। मनोभीतिः** m. (sg. dat. **dahshĕtas दह्शतस्**), consternation, fear, fright, terror, dismay, dread, awe, alarm.

dŏhaiṭh or **dŏhöṭh दहैठ । द्वाषष्टिः** card. e.g. (pl. dat. **dŏhaiṭhan** or **dŏhöṭhan दहैठन्**), sixty-two.

dŏhaiṭhukᵘ or **dŏhöṭhukᵘ दहैठुकु । द्वाषष्टितमसांवत्सरिकः** adj (f. **dŏhaiṭhücᵘ दहैठ्चू**), of sixty-two, commenced or done in the sixty-second year.

dŏhaiṭhas- (or **dŏhöṭhas-**)**kyutᵘ दहैठस्-क्युतु । द्वाषष्टितमसंवत्सरे** adv. in the (or a person's) sixty-second year.

dŏhaiṭhyumᵘ or **dŏhöṭhyumᵘ दहैठ्युमु । द्वाषष्टितमः** ord. (f. **dŏhaiṭhimᵘ दहैठिमू**), sixty-second. Also spelt **duhaiṭhyumᵘ** or **duhöṭhyumᵘ दुहैठ्युमु.**

dŏhaiṭhyunᵘ or **dŏhöṭhyunᵘ दहैठ्युनु । द्वाषष्टिमूल्यकः** adj. (f. **dŏhaiṭhiñᵘ दहैठिञू**), of the value of, or costing, sixty-two (rupees or the like). Also spelt **duᵒ दुᵒ.**

duhatyumᵘ दुहत्युमु । द्विशततमः ord. (f. **duhatimᵘ दुहतिमू**), two-hundredth. Two hundred is **zᵃh hath** (Gr.Gr. 80).

duhatyun[u] दुहत्युनु । द्विशत्यः adj. (f. **duhatiñ[ü]** दुहतिञ्जू), of the value of, or costing, two hundred (rupees or the like).

dohwāh द्वाह्, see **doh[u]**.

dahaway द्हवय् card. (pl. dat. **dahawān[i]** द्हवंनि or **dahawanī** द्हवनी; ag. **dahaway[i]** द्हवंयि), all ten, the whole ten, emph. form of **dah,** q.v. (Śiv. 521, dat.). Cf. Gr.Gr. 85.

dahay द्हय्, see **dah.**

dŏhay द्हय् । नित्यम् adv. even day by day; daily, every day (Gr.Gr. 158, Śiv. 327, 648, 1906); always, continually, perpetually (Śiv. 645, 1905), over and over again; generally, as a rule (W. 95, Gr.M.); on (that) very day (YZ. 174).

dahyul[u] द्ह्युलु । करुणवाक् m. a cry of distress, a piteous appeal; adj. (f. **dahij[ü]** द्हिजू), piteous, lamentable, full of distress, distressful (Gr.Gr. 146). **—pon[u]** —पंनु । करुणोत्पादकदुःखम् m. piteous grief, grief at the death of a son, husband, or the like, and of such a nature that it excites pity in another.

dahij[ü] dag द्हिजू दग् । स्निग्धदुःखम् f. a piteous blow, the extreme grief caused by the death of a loved son, husband, or the like.

döhyul[u] द्यांह्युलु । अन्तर्दाहकृत् adj. (f. **döhij[ü]** द्यांहिजू), burning the vitals, touching the vulnerable part, touching the quick, heart-burning lit. and met.

dahyum[u] द्हिमु or द्ह्युमु । दशमः ord. (f. **dahim[ü]** द्हिमू), tenth (Rām. 1157). Cf. **daham, dạhom[u],** and **d[a]hum.** **—dŏh** —द्वह । दशमदैवसकर्म m. the funeral ceremonies performed on the tenth day after a person's death.

dàh[i]mi द्हिमि । दशमे दिवसे adv. on the tenth day.

dāj दाज् (= جہیز) । सुदायः m. a bride's dowry, presents given to her and to her husband's relations (Śiv. 1675).

dàj[i] द्जि, i.q. **düj[ü] 2,** q.v.

ḍěj[i] ड्यांजि, **ḍěji 1** ड्यांजि, **ḍěj[ü]** ड्यांजू, see **ḍyol[u]** and **ḍyoj[u].**

ḍijě ड्यिज्य, see **ḍyud[u].**

ḍij[ü] ड्याँजू । गुटिका f. (sg. dat. **ḍějě** ड्यांज्य), a ball, a small globular mass; esp. of wool, cotton, thread, string, or the like. Cf. **āma-•** under **ām 1.** Cf. **ḍyũg[u],** of which it is f. in sense of dim. (Gr.Gr. 36). **—gaṣhüñ[ü]** —गछ्यूञ् । गुटिकासंभवनम् f.inf. to form balls, to become globular (of something which ought to flow in a steady stream). **—karüñ[ü]** —करंजू । गुटिकाविकृतिः f.inf. a globular abscess or glandular swelling in the abdomen to occur.

ḍějě tàl[i] anun ड्यांज्य तंलि अनुन् । व्याजप्रदर्शनम् m.inf. to bring (the thread) under the ball; met. to prevaricate or pervert the words of an opponent in a disputation, to twist unfairly an opponent's language. **ḍějě tàl[i] pan, pana tàl[i] ḍij[ü] anüñ[ü]** ड्यांज्य तंलि पन्, पन तंलि ड्याँजू अनंजू । वाक्छलेनाधरोत्तरसंभाषणम् f.inf. to bring the thread under the ball, and the ball under the thread; met. by the use of such perversion to render an opponent without reply, to see that oneself is in the wrong but not to confess it, to maintain one's cause by arguments known to oneself to be wrong (K.Pr. 162).

dōja द्योज, see **dūj[ü].**

ḍŏjě ड्योज्य, see **ḍolun.**

dŏj[u] द्वंजु or **doj[u]** द्यंजु । निर्बोधः, गूढहृदयः adj. (f. **dŏj[ü]** द्वंजू or **düj[ü] 1** द्यंजू), unintelligent, stupid; one who pretends stupidity in order to avoid obeying another's instructions, e.g. pretending that one does not hear or see, when one really does hear or see. **—bāzanda** —बाज़ंद । छात्वा मौर्ख्यमाविष्कुर्वन् adj. e.g. playing stupid, intentionally pretending to be stupid in another's presence.

dàj[i]-bāpār द्जि-बापार् । गूढहृत्तिः m. pretended stupidity of conduct, conduct of one who pretends to be stupid. **-pöth[a]r** -पोथ्र् । गूढहृदयव्यवहारः m., id.

dŏj[ü] द्वांजू f. a band of twisted twigs or withes.

dājě-kor[u] दाज्य-कंर् । काष्ठशाखात्मकटकः m. an ornamental band or hoop of twisted twigs fastened round baskets, etc. **-kranḍa** -क्रण्ड । दारुकटकपूर्णकरण्डः m. a wicker trunk or covered box so ornamented. **-krond[u]** -क्रंण्डु । दारुकटकाङ्कितलघुकरण्डः m. a smaller and finer-worked kind of the ab. wicker box. **-krünḍ[ü]** -क्रंण्डू । दारुकटकाङ्कितपिटः f. (sg. dat. **-kranjě** -क्रंज्य), a basket similarly ornamented. **-lŏngun[u]** -ल्वंगुनु । दारुकटकाङ्कितताल्यपात्री m. a small kind of tray so ornamented. **-lŏngüñ[ü]** -ल्वंगंजू । दारुकटकाङ्कितताल्यपात्री f. a vessel or tray for holding flowers or the like, smaller than the preceding, similarly ornamented. **-phŏt[u]** -फुंतु । दारुकटकाङ्कितपिटः m. a large kind of basket bound round with these wicker rings. **-phot[u]r[ü]** -फुत्रू । दारुकटकाङ्कितलघुपिटः f. a similar but smaller basket.

ḍŏj[ü] ड्यांजू, see **ड्याजुन्.**

ḍŏj[ü] ड्याँजू । खेयम् f. a water-channel, a ditch, esp. in rice-fields or the like.

ḍājě karun ड्याँज्य करुन् । तृप्तीकरणम् m.inf. to supply with a water-channel; met. make any person satisfied with food and drink. **—karañě** —करंञ । अतिस्रावणम् f. pl. inf. to make water-channels; to throw any liquid on to level ground so that it flows away thence in streams in different directions.

dūjᵘ दूजू । लिपिपट्टिका f. (sg. dat. **dōja दोज** for **dōjĕ दोज्य**, see **j**), the blackboard used as a slate for teaching writing in schools. The ink used is a kind of whiting.

dōja-mūnthᵘrᵘ दोज-मून्थ्रू । पट्टिकालिप्यारम्भः f. the religious ceremony performed when, at an auspicious moment, a child is given its first lesson in writing on one of these boards. **-pütᵘ -पटू । लिपिपट्टिका** f., i.q. **dūjᵘ**.

ḍūjᵘ डूजू, see **ḍōlun**.

düjᵘ 2 द्ऊजू or **dájⁱ द्ऽजि । क्षेत्रभागः, लेपनम्, वस्त्रखण्डिका** f. (for **1** see **dŏjᵘ**), a small square plot of ground, such as a seed-bed; the plastered square piece of floor (Hindī *caukā*) arranged for eating or religious worship; the preparation of such a plastered square; a small square piece of cloth, a handkerchief, a towel; a patch of cloth; a rag, a piece of rag; a bandage (El., who spells the word *daij*, *daj*, *dáj*, and *daíj*). **—diñᵘ —द्ञिजू । लेपनम्** f.inf. to prepare the plastered square as ab. **—lagüñᵘ —लागंजू । छिन्नजीर्णवस्त्रसंस्करणम्, वाक्साहाय्यम्** f.inf. to apply a patch, to patch a torn garment, etc.; to patch a person's words, to explain or give sense to something unintelligible said by another person, by supplying missing words or the like. **—bānüñᵘ —ब्रानंजू । खण्डिकापूर्तिः** f.inf. to cause a patch to enter, to patch a torn garment, etc.

dajĕ-bāgay द्ज्य-बागय् । क्षेत्रेदीर्घखण्डशो विभागः f. to divide a field into long, narrow seed-beds or the like. **-hurᵘ -ह्रू । जीर्णवस्त्रखण्डसमुच्चयः** m. a bundle of rags, used for plastering the ground as ab. **-hurᵘ -ह्रू । जीर्णवस्त्रखण्डसमूहः** f. a bundle of rags, esp. when they are fastened together. **-kĕth düjᵘ -क्थ द्ऊजू । पूर्णा कर्पटखण्डिका** f. a handkerchief tied up so as to contain money or the like, a bundle made by tying up something in a handkerchief. **-lŏṭshᵘ -ल्ट्शू । वस्त्रखण्डसमूहः** m. a bundle of rags tied together, as in a swab or mop-head. **-lŏṭshᵘrᵘ -ल्ट्श्रू । वस्त्र(कर्पट)-खण्डसमुच्चयः** f. id. **-phīṭun -फीँटुन् । क्षुद्रकर्पटखण्डिका** m. (sg. dat. **-phīṭanas -फीँटनस्**), a small towel for drying the hands; any small piece of rag. **-phīṭunᵘ -फीँटुनू । क्षुद्रकर्पटखण्डिका** m. a small piece of cloth, a very small handkerchief. **-rĕl -र्यल्** f. a long strip of rag, a bandage (El. *dajiryel*, m.). **-rĕṭun -रेँटुन् । कर्पटखण्डिका** m. a piece of old torn rag for wiping the hands, etc. **-shikürᵘ -श्यिकंरू । छिन्नजीर्णकर्पटखण्डिका** f. id. **-sörᵘ -सोंरू । कर्पटखण्डैर-पहरणम्** f. rag-collecting; stealing grain from a heap and carrying it away in filled handkerchiefs. **-tᵃr -त्र्** । **कर्पटखण्डिकाखण्डम्** f. a strip of rag, a bandage (El. *dajitur*, m.). **-züṭᵘ -ज़ूटू । जीर्णवस्त्रखण्डिका** f. a worn-out piece of rag for wiping the hands, etc.

düjᵘ 3 and **4 द्ऊजू**, see **dagun** and **dalun**.

ḍija-ḍija ड्यज-ड्यज । हसे चालनम् m. sportively tossing an infant in the air.

dajāl द्जाल् د جال । क्षुद्रहृदयः adj. e.g. a great deceiver; antichrist; hence, mean-hearted, miserly and shameless.

dajĕl द्ज्यल् । संयोजिवस्त्रादिखण्डः adj. e.g. patched (of a garment, cooking-pot, etc.).

dajālᵃgī द्जाल्गी । क्षुद्रता f. meanheartedness, meanness.

dajölil द्जोलिल् । क्षुद्रता f. meanheartedness, meanness.

ḍĕjᵘ-müṣᵘ ड्यजू-मंषू, see **ḍyolᵘ**.

ḍŏjᵘ-müṣᵘ ड्वाजू-मंषू, see **ḍālun**.

ḍūjᵘ-müṣᵘ ड्ऊजू-मंषू, see **ḍōlun**.

düjᵘ-müṣᵘ 1 द्ऊजू-मंषू, see **dagun 2**.

düjᵘ-müṣᵘ 2 द्ऊजू-मंषू, see **dalun**.

ḍüjᵘ-müṣᵘ ड्ऊजू-मंषू, see **ḍalun 1** and **2**.

dujān दुजान् । गर्भिणी adj., only f., pregnant; as subst. a pregnant female (human or other).

dajĕr द्ज्यर् । गूढहृदयत्वम् m. pretended stupidity; pretending not to hear another's incitement; cf. **dŏjᵘ**.

ḍĕjĕr ड्यज्यर् । शिथिलता m. looseness, slackness; looseness of a knot or the like; slackness in work.

dŏjᵃrun द्वाँज्रुन् । सम्यक्स्थापनम्, संस्करणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **dŏjᵒrᵘ द्वाँज्रू**), to put down or set down in the right way, to deposit in a safe manner or place; (of food, etc.) to prepare properly, to cook in a proper manner. **dŏjᵒrᵘ-motᵘ द्वाँज्रू-मंतू । सम्यक्संस्थापितः** perf. part. (f. **dŏjᵘrᵘ-müṣᵘ द्वाँज्रूमंषू**), put by properly, put down or set down in a safe place; (of food, etc.), properly prepared.

dajyōv द्ज्योव्, see **dagun** and **dalun**.

ḍajyōv ड्ज्योव्, see **ḍagun**.

ḍājyōv ड्याज्योव्, see **ḍālun**.

ḍōjyōv ड्वोज्योव्, see **ḍōlun**.

daka दक । निपातः, निवृत्तिः m. a shove, push, knock, jostle, jolt, jog, shock, impact, collision; a push, a thrust (as in pushing a boat along) (K.Pr. 65); being thrust back or to one side, being pushed away, leaving off, desisting from; a blow or stroke of misfortune, affliction; loss (in trade), damage. **-dakh -दख् । संबाधः** f. (sg. dat. **-dakas -दकस्**), shoving and pushing (as in a crowd), jostling. **-ḍula -ड्रुल । अनादरः** m. treating with indignity, rough handling, esp. one who has lost his protector and is helpless. Cf. **ḍula**. **-ḍula dinⁱ -ड्रुल दिनि । निष्कासनम्** m. pl. inf. to give indignities, to expel or drive away with persistent contumely. **-ḍula khĕnⁱ -ड्रुल ख्यनि । अनादरावगमः** m. pl. inf. to suffer indignities, to be roughly handled, to be expelled or driven away

with contumely from one's situation. —**dith ṭshunun** —दिथ् ट्छुनुन् । यथातथ्येन निवर्तनम्, कार्यसमापनम् m.inf. 'having given a thrust, to throw'; to cause a person to desist from any action, whether he has completed it or not, to make him desist anyhow; to cause (a work) to stop, to complete a work, esp. to complete the marriage ceremonies of a girl. —**dyun**ᵘ —दिउ । संघर्षणम्, निवर्तनम्, समापनम् m.inf. to shove, push, jolt, jostle, knock against; to thrust or push away, butt against (Rām. 923, of two rams butting against each other); to inflict a blow or shock (on a person), to bring misfortune on; to thrust to one side; to put (a work) to one side, to complete (a work), esp. the arrangements for a girl's marriage. —**gaṭshun** —गट्छुन् । निराशतापत्तिः m.inf. a thrusting aside to happen, to become hopeless of the accomplishment of any task. —**khyon**ᵘ —ख्यो । निराशीभवनम् m.inf. to receive a shock or blow, to be pushed, shoved, or knocked, to suffer collision; to become hopeless of the accomplishment of any task. —**karun** —करुन् । निवर्तनम् m.inf. to thrust aside, to cause a person to desist from any work, to dismiss from employment. —**lagun** —लगुन् । संघर्षापत्तिः, नैराश्यान्निवर्तनम् m.inf. to get a knock, shock, or jolt, etc.; to suffer loss; to meet with misfortune; to desist from any work, in hopelessness of being able to complete it. —**ta ḍula lagȧn**ⁱ —त डुल लगनि । इतस्ततोऽनादरावाप्तिः m. pl. inf. (of one who has lost his natural protector, and is hence helpless) indignity to be experienced on all sides, to be thrust about from pillar to post. —**yun**ᵘ —यिउ । अपस्मारवद्वस्थानम् m.inf. a shock to come, to be stunned by any sudden calamity. **-zad** -ज़द् । निराशताखिन्नः adj. e.g. (as subst., f. **-zadiñ** -ज़दिञ्) reduced to misery by a blow of misfortune, such as the loss of one's natural protector or of one's means of support.

ḍák¹ ड॰कि । उन्नतभूभागः f. a hilly part of a mountain path. Cf. **ḍakᵘrᵘ**.

ḍěka ड॰क । ललाटम्, भाग्यम्, भर्ता m. (sg. ag. **ḍěkan** ड॰कन् or **ḍěk¹** ड॰कि), the forehead, brow (YZ. 447; Śiv. 467, 1147, 1155, 1189; Rām. 969, 1353, 1430); fate, destiny, fortune (conceived by Hindūs to be written on the forehead) (K.Pr. 183, Rām. 721); a woman's fate, her husband; good luck, success (El.). **-boḍ**ᵘ -बॅड् । भाग्यशाली adj. (f. **-büḍ**ᵘ -बॅड्) one endowed with great luck, one who is well born and prosperous (El.); in fem., esp. of a woman blessed with such a husband (Rām. 734). **-bajěr** -बज्यर । भाग्यवृद्धिमत्त्वम् m. good luck, prosperity. **-děd** -यद् । सञ्जर्तृका f. a woman who is lucky in having a good husband. **-dag** -दग् । वैधव्यम् f. the death of a woman's husband. **-drölid** -द्रॉलिद् । भाग्यदरिद्रः adj. e.g. (as subst., f. **-drölᵘděñ** -द्रॉलिञ्) poor in fate, one whose fate is adverse, even though he deserves prosperity. —**gᵃhun** —गुहुन् । अतिप्रार्थनम् m.inf. to grind the forehead (in the dust), to implore very humbly. **-lôn**ᵘ -लोउ । दिष्टम् m. fate, lot in life (YZ. 326); a woman's fate, her husband (Śiv. 438). **-lônᵘ wuchun** -लोउ वुछुन् । भाग्यपरीक्षणम् m.inf. to see one's fate, to test one's fate, to inquire as to the result of any undertaking, to have one's fortune told. **-munörᵘ** -मुनॉर्ह । भाग्यह्रासः f. waning of good luck, loss (even when undeserved) of good fortune. —**nērun** —नेरुन् । भाग्यफलनम् m.inf. fortune to issue, the fated result of any condition to issue or become manifest. **-pěṭhukᵘ** -प्यठुकु । ललाटोर्ध्वीभवः adj. (f. **-pěṭhücᵘ** -प्यठुचू), of or belonging to on the forehead (as of the down on the forehead, or of an ornament, or of the intellect). **-pěṭhukᵘ ṭika** -प्यठुकु टिक । माननीयः adj. e.g. an ornament of on the forehead; met. one who is highly respected, venerated (Śiv. 407), see **-ṭika** and **ḍěkukᵘ ṭika** bel. **-rönᵘ** -रोंउ । अतिभाग्यवती f. a fate-queen, a woman lucky in having an excellent husband. **-sědath** -स्यदथ् । भाग्यसिद्धिः f. (sg. dat. **-sědüṣᵘ** -स्यदुचू), good fortune, success (Rām. 1598). **-ṭhěl** -ठ्यल् । ललाटौन्नत्यम् f. height, broadness, expansiveness, of the forehead. **-ṭika** -टिक । ललाटिका m. an ornament worn on the forehead, an ornamental patch of gold, silver, tinsel, or the like, or a jewel worn on the forehead. **-ṭᵘnᵘ** -ट्नू । भाग्यवतीमन्या f. a black mark (made with charcoal or the like) on the forehead; a woman who goes proudly, as if boasting of her good fortune, whether she really has good fortune or not. **-ṭüṭhᵘ** -टूँठु । भर्तृभाग्याहंकारवती f. a woman who goes about boasting of the excellence of her husband, esp. such a woman who does so without valid reason. Cf. **ṭüṭhᵘ** and **ḍěkⁱ sᵃs trāwȧnⁱ** below.

ḍěkⁱ ḍěkⁱ karun ड॰कि ड॰कि करुन् । उत्तरोत्तरभाग्योत्कर्षः m.inf. good luck to come upon good luck, a steady increase in good fortune to occur. **ḍěkⁱ ḍěkⁱ karān yun**ᵘ ड॰कि ड॰कि करान् यिउ । प्रार्थनापूर्वकसाष्टाङ्गनमस्कारः m.inf. to come along on one's forehead, to show the greatest humility, to beg and implore with utter self-abasement. **ḍěkⁱ sᵃs trāwȧnⁱ** ड॰कि सस् त्रावनि । भाग्यवत्ताप्रकाशनम् m. pl. inf. to strut about proclaiming one's good fortune, to boast of one's prosperity. Cf. **sᵃs**, and also **ḍěka ṭüṭhᵘ** ab.

ḍ̆ḳᵘ ड्ङ्कु । **ललाटसंबन्धी** adj. (f. **ḍ̆ḳüᶜᵘ ड्ङ्कूच्**), of or belonging to the forehead, either of things external, such as an ornament, or of things internal, such as the forehead-bone or the intellect. —**bata** —**बत**। **भाग्याजीविका** m. rice of luck; a man's support in life which he gets by mere luck, and which he does not deserve as a reward for his industry or virtue. —**ṭika** —**टिक**। **प्रधानभूत:** m. one who shines like a forehead ornament, a person of great honour, one much respected. Cf. **ḍ̆ĕka pĕṭhukᵘ ṭika** ab.

ḍ̆ĕkunᵘ ड्यकुनु। **भर्तृसंबन्धी** adj. (f. **ḍ̆ĕkünᵘ ड्यकूनू**), of or belonging to fate; of or belonging to a woman's husband. —**bata khyonᵘ** —**बत ख्योनु**। **अकिंचित्करत्वम्** m.inf. to eat the rice of one's fate; hence, when a man is deprived of office for some fault or other reason, to sit idle, living on what one has of one's own without pay.

ḍ̆ĕkas ḍūnⁱ phuṭarāwànⁱ ड्यकस् डूनि फुटरावनि। **स्वभाग्यकत्थनम्** m. pl. inf. to break walnuts on the forehead (as if to show how sound it is); to boast openly of one's good fortune, to act boastfully. **ḍ̆ĕkas ḍ̆ĕkas dinⁱ ड्यकस् ड्यकस् दिनि**। **स्वभाग्यविद्वेषनम्** m. pl. inf. to reproach one's fate, curse one's luck, as when one suddenly comes upon an unexpected obstacle, or when something begun well turns out badly.

ḍ̆ḳᵘ ड्ङ्कु । **कुब्ज.** adj. (f. **ḍ̆ĕcᵘ ड्ङ्चू**), humpbacked, crooked-bodied; bent from old age. Cf. **ḍakhᵘrᵘ** and **ḍ̆ĕkurᵘ-ḍ̆ĕkurᵘ**.

duka 1 दुक (cf. دوک) । **कीलकविशेष:** f. one of the row of sticks planted in the ground on which the warp is set previous to putting it in the loom. The *sar* of India.

duka 2 and **3 दुक**, see **दुख् 1** and **2**.

dīkⁱca दीकिच (= دیگچہ) । **स्थाली** m. a metal cooking-pot, a small cauldron, a saucepan.

ḍakaḍ̆ö डकडो। **डकार:** m. the name of the letter ड in the Śāradā alphabet, used in schools. Cf. **ḍuḍḍ̆ö (ड)**.

dukadār दुकदार । **विरलतन्तु:** adj. e.g. (of cloth) become loosely woven, esp. of a spot of looseness of fabric in a cloth which is elsewhere tightly woven, threadbare. Cf. **dukh 1.**

ḍakh 1 ड्यख् or **ḍakha डख** (q.v.) । **आधार:** m. (sg. dat. **ḍakhas डयखस्**), a support, a prop; a support, a help (Śiv. 443); a stop to prevent a ball or the like rolling or falling; **yūpis shup ḍakha,** a winnowing-fan as a dam against a flood (K.Pr. 254). —**āsun** —**आसुन्**। **सहायसंपत्ति:** m.inf. a support to be; help to come, to be helped, encouraged, or propped up in any business. —**dyunᵘ** —**दिनु**। **उत्साहेन कार्यसमापनम्** m.inf. to help, prop up, encourage a person in any business. —**karun** —**करुन्**। **नौपरिचालनम्** m.inf. when a boat is going along, to keep it off the bank with a punting pole.

ḍakha-wörᵘ डख-वॉर्। **लघुनौका** f. a kind of small boat in attendance on a larger boat, for landing or bringing passengers and the like

ḍakh 2 डख् । **कापपक्ष:** m. (sg. dat. **ḍakhas डखस्**), a curling lock of hair hanging behind the ears of Hindū children, a side-lock, curl, ringlet (El., Gr.Gr. 133).

ḍākh 1 डाख्। **संदेशादिप्राप्तिकार्यालय:** m. (sg. dat. **ḍākas डाकस्**), the post (for conveying letters) (Gr.M.); a post-office.

ḍāka-gara डाक-गर m. the post-office (Gr.M.). —**munshī** —**मुन्शी** m. a post-master (Gr.M.). **-pahörᵘ -पहार्**। **दूतकुटी** f. a post-hut, a station at which a relay of post-runners waits and where the runners are relieved; any other similar relay-station. **-wôlᵘ -वोलु**। **संदेशहर:** m. a post-runner, a postman.

ḍākücᵘ kirāy डाकूचू किराय f. the postage of a letter (Gr M.).

ḍākh 2 डाख् । **दग्धा मृत्** m. (sg. dat. **ḍākas डाकस**), burnt clay, ashes, earth or clay which has been burnt by fire or parched by extreme heat. —**gaṭshun** —**गटुन्**। **दग्धप्रायीभवनम्** m.inf. to be burnt, reduced to ashes or to dust by heat, e.g. of a house, a field, or the like.

ḍāka mĕṭᵘ डाक-म्यंचू । **दग्धा मृत्तिका** f. the earth round a cooking-place or the like, which is burnt and scorched by the heat. **-nūn -नून्**। **लवणभेद:** m. a kind of salt found in the hill tracts, mixed up with sand, and in colour like burnt earth. It is acrid in taste.

ḍākh 3 डाख् । **संहार:** m. (sg. dat. **ḍākhas डाखस्**), wiping out or devastation of a house or village, from epidemic disease or the like; utter destruction, wiping out of a country, a people, or the like (Rām. 783). **ḍ̆ökhⁱ gaṭshun ड्यॉखि गटुन्**। **विनष्टीभवनम्** m.inf. to be wiped out as ab.; (of anything collected in a heap) to be dissipated, scattered abroad.

ḍakha डख। **आधार:** m., i.q. **ḍakh 1,** q.v., a support, prop (K.Pr. 254, Śiv. 443). —**rōzun** —**रोजुन्**। **आधारीभवनम्** m.inf. to remain as a support or prop; to assist, become a helper. —**thawun** —**थवुन्**। **आधारस्थापनम्** m.inf. to put a support, prop, etc.

dĕkh 1 द्यख् or **dēkh देख्** (q.v.) د । **संताप:** m. (sg. dat. **dĕkas द्यकस्** or **dĕkhas द्यखस्**), difficulty, trouble, worry, distress, harassment; consumption, pulmonary disease. —**gaṭshun** —**गटुन्**। **तिरस्कृत्वा संतापोद्भव:**

m.inf. to be irritated, annoyed, worried, harassed by abuse, etc. —**karun** —**करुन्** । **संतापनम्** m.inf. to tease, irritate, annoy, trouble, harass, worry, plague.

dĕk^{i} gaṣhun द्यकि गछुन् । **संतापतप्तीभवनम्** m.inf. to be worried, troubled, consumed by grief, as if one were suffering from consumption, esp. by the conduct of a loved son, wife, or the like.

dĕkh 2 द्यख् or **dĕkh-kār द्यख-कार्** । **धिक्कृतिः** m. reproach, contemptuous address, scoffing.

dēkh देख् or **dĕkh द्यख्** ﺩﻳﺦ । **संतापः** m. (sg. dat. **dēkhas देखस्**), difficulty, trouble, worry; esp. the feeling of annoyance caused by another's abuse, etc. —**gaṣhun** —**गछुन्** । **तिरस्कारापत्तिः** m.inf. to be harassed by abuse. —**karun** —**करुन्** । **तिरस्कारः** m.inf. to trouble, worry (Gr.M.); to harass by abuse. **-lay -लाय्** । **तिरस्कारोपालम्भः** f. reproach for abuse, reproach tendered to one who is harassing another by abuse. **-lāyĕ diñĕ -लाय दिञ** । **तिरस्कारोपालम्भकथनम्** f. pl. inf. to tender such reproaches.

dikh दिख्, thou wilt give, see **dyun^{u}**.

dŏkh द्वख् । **दुःखम्** m. (sg. dat. **dŏkhas द्वखस्**), pain, sorrow, trouble (K.Pr. 62 *dokh*, 164 *dukh*; Śiv. 13, 94, 199, etc., nom. pl. Śiv. 41, 105); esp. sorrow caused by the death of a beloved one (YZ. 570, 574); bodily pain (El.); mental grief; difficulty, vexation, annoyance (El.); fatigue, labour, toil; a misfortune, unhappy event (Gr.M.). This word is often opposed to **sŏkh स्वख**, happiness, as in Śiv. 41, 444, 483, 922, 1819. —**barun** —**वरुन्** । **क्लेशभोगः** m.inf. to suffer distress or trouble (Rām. 302); to put oneself to inconvenience; to labour, toil. **-dôd^{u} -दोद्** । **शोकपीडादिकम्** m. pain, trouble, sorrow generally (Rām. 291). —**dyun^{u}** —**दिनु** । **विबाधनम्** m.inf. to give pain (to); to occasion trouble, to bother; to give bodily hurt (to), to hurt; to give mental distress (to), to distress, torment (El.); to give offence, cause vexation (Gr.M.); to be dangerous, offensive (of an animal) (Gr.M.). —**khyon^{u}** —**ख्यनु** । **दुःखापत्तिः** m.inf. to suffer pain or trouble, to be afflicted. —**kāsun** —**कासुन्** m.inf. to put a stop to grief, to relieve grief, console (me = **mĕ**, Śiv. 1434) (Śiv. 978, 1438). —**ṣhunun** —**छुनुन्** । **शोकोत्पादनम्** m.inf. to cause sorrow to another (e.g. by killing a beloved one, by causing pecuniary loss, or by giving bad news).

dŏkha bor^{u}-mot^{u} द्वख वर्-मत् (Śiv. 171), adj. (f. —**bür^{u}-müṣ^{u}** —**वर्-मंछ**) or **dŏkha barith द्वख वरिथ्**, adj. e.g. full of grief; mournful, affecting (of a circumstance or story) (Gr.M.). **-hot^{u} -हॅत्** । **शोकयुक्तः** adj. (f. **-hüṣ^{u} -हॅंछ**), afflicted, grieved (e.g. by the death of a loved one); mournful, sorrowful, grief-causing, compassion-rousing (e.g. an action, a statement, or an occupation). **-māri -मारि** । **दुःखार्द्रचित्ततया** adv. pitifully, compassionately, struck by sorrow. **-sost^{u} -संस्त** adj. (f. **-süṣh^{u} -संछ**), afflicted, sorry; sorry (for an offence) (Gr.M.). —**tulun** —**तुलुन्** । **दुःखपरित्याजनम्** m.inf. to raise from grief; esp. when a woman is suffering from grief owing to the death of some dearly loved one, to take her away from the mournful scene, or to divert her mind from the mournful thoughts, to console. —**tulawañ** —**तुलवञ्** । **दुःखोत्थापनदेयम्** f. payment (or wages) for raising from grief, i.e. the gifts of money and jewellery, etc., given to a woman some time after the death of a husband or other loved person, in order to console her. —**wŏth^{u}-mot^{u}** —**व्वथ्-मत्** । **त्यक्तशोकचिह्नः** perf. part. (f. —**wŏṣh^{u}-müṣ^{u}** —**व्वछ्-मंछ**), gone out of mourning as in next. —**wŏthun** —**व्वथुन्** । **शोकचिह्नपरित्यागः** m.inf. to rise from grief; to put off signs of grief for the death of a loved one after the customary period of mourning, to go out of mourning. **-vyot^{u} -व्यत्** । **दुःखाकुलः** adj. (f. **-vĕṣ^{u} -व्यछ**), pierced by sorrow, pained, afflicted (Gr.M.); distressed, esp. by the death of one beloved.

dŏkh^{i} द्वखि adv. with difficulty, not easily (Gr.M.).

dŏkhas bihun द्वखस् बिहुन् । **शोकपरिशीलनम्** m.inf. to sit for grief; to sit in mourning during the period of impurity after the death of a near relation.

dōkh दोंख् f. (sg. dat. **dōki दोंकि**), a peck of a beak. —**dīn^{u}** —**दिञ्** । **अन्तरायविधानम्** f.inf. (to thrust in one's beak; met. to put an impediment in the way of something approaching a successful conclusion). —**karīn^{u}** —**करिञ्** । **अन्तरायोत्पादनम्** f.inf. to make a peck; met. to prevent the success of any action by false accusations or the like (e.g. by maligning a servant to his master, or a suppliant to the supplicated).

dōka-dōkh दोंक-दोंख् । **चञ्चाचञ्चि** f. (sg. dat. **-dōki -दोंकि**), beak to beak, the mutual pecking of birds fighting; met. the wordy warfare of children or women.

dŏkhī द्वखी adj. e.g. uneasy, pained, afflicted (Śiv. 1438); vexed, troubled (El., Gr.M.).

ḍokh^{u} 1 ड॑ख् । **पृष्ठाधारः** m. a support, prop, esp. a support for the back when seated, a cushion, pillow, bolster (Rām. 432); help, assistance. Cf. **aḍ** and **al 1.** —**dyun^{u}** —**दिनु** । **पृष्ठाधारविधानम्** m.inf. to give support; esp. to rest the back against a support, e.g. a wall, or to place a bolster or the like behind one's back.

ḍokhᵘ 2 ड॑ख़ु, m. a reed mat used as the covering or roof of a boat, etc. (El. *ḍúk*). Cf. **ḍákhⁱdār.**

dukh 1 दुख़् । **तन्तुविरलता** f. (sg. dat. **duki दुकि**, pl. nom. **duka दुक**), local thinness or looseness in the fabric of a piece of cloth otherwise strong and unworn, threadbareness.

duka दुक । **पटविरलता** f.pl. patches of thinness, general looseness or threadbareness in the fabric of a piece of cloth, even when new. **—gatshañĕ —गछ़्अ** । **पटविरलतोद्भवः** f. pl. inf. such looseness to occur, esp. the threadbareness or disorganization of a woollen cloth caused by careless washing.

dukh 2 दुख़् । **अल्पमात्रा** f. (sg. dat. **duki दुकि**), a pair, used —• to signify a few of anything (e.g. rice), a little.

duk-nyāy दुक-न्याय् । **द्वैधविभागः** m. division into two unequal parts, unfair halving; i.q. **ducĕ-nyāy,** see **ducĕ.**

duka nyāy दुक-न्याय् । **दैतवृत्तिः** m. favouritism, e.g. in a company of which the members are all of equal honour, to show favouritism by being more polite, etc., to one's own friends, and less to the friends of others. **-vēri -वेरि** । **युगलजन्मना** adv. two at a time, in twins; u.w. vbs. of bringing forth, etc. **-vīrᵘ -वीछ़्** । **युगलप्रसवः** f. (sg. dat. **-vēri -वेरि**), a twin birth, a birth at which two children are born together.

duki duki दुकि दुकि । **अल्पशोऽल्पशः** adv. by twos and twos; hence, little by little, u.w. vbs. signifying to eat, give, or the like.

ḍákhⁱdār ड॑खिदार् । **सपटलः** adj. e.g. roofed, possessing a reed-mat roof (of a house, boat, or the like). Cf. **ḍokhᵘ 2.**

ḍákhⁱjĕ ड॑खिज्य, see **gᵃs.**

ḍakhijᵘ ड॑खिजू । **उत्तरणदण्डः** f. a pole on which the flap-roof of a boat or tent is raised and supported.

ḍákhⁱjĕl ड॑खिज्यल । **आढ्यः** adj. e.g. a well-to-do householder with a large family and numerous relations.

ḍakhᵃl ड॑ख़्ल دخل । **भूतावेशः** m. entrance, access; entering (upon), taking possession (of), possession, occupation; reach, grasp, comprehension; influence, power, authority; esp. possession by a spirit, demoniacal possession, convulsions of children; a fit of childish terror leading to convulsive attacks. **— karun —करन्** । **आवेशापादनम्** m.inf. to throw (a child) into convulsions, to terrify it. **—kāsun —कासुन्** । **भूतावेशनिवारणम्** m.inf. to exorcise a demon in possession of a child, to repeat charms, etc., over a child in convulsions; **—gatshun —गछ़्उन्** । **भूतावेशोद्भवः** m.inf. demoniacal possession to occur, convulsions to come on in the case of a child, to be terrified (of a child).

ḍakhal ड॑खल् । **कावपक्षवान्** adj. e.g. one who wears the curling lock of hair called **ḍakh,** q.v., curly-headed (Gr.Gr. 133).

dukhāl दुखाल् m. a certain throw of the dice in the game of **caupar** or **nard,** in which two dice each show the number 1, a double one, 'aces' (Śiv. 280).

dēkhalad देखलद् । **संतापहतः** adj. e.g. (as subst., f. **dēkhaladiñ देखलदिञ्**), one who is sorrowful, grieved, unhappy (Gr.M.); annoyed, worried; esp. one who is annoyed by another's abuse.

dŏkhalad दुखलद् । **दुःखितः** adj. e.g. (as subst., f. **dŏkhaladiñ दुखलदिञ्**), one who is suffering from sorrow, trouble, etc., uneasy (El., Gr.Gr. 135); esp. one who is suffering from grief owing to the death of a beloved one.

dakhlar दख़्लर् f. a virgin (El.).

dukhambyulᵘ दुखम्युलु or **dukhamyulᵘ दुखम्युलु** । **द्व्यस्रिः** adj. (f. **dukhambilᵘ दुखम्बिलू** or **dukhamilᵘ दुखमिलू**), two-pronged, forked.

dukhamyulᵘ दुखम्युलु, see **dúkhambyulᵘ.**

dakhin दखिन्, dakhun दखुन् m. the South (El.). Cf. **dachyunᵘ 1** and **dakshin.**

ḍakhanāwun ड॑खनावुन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **ḍakhanôwᵘ ड॑खनोवु**), i.q. **ḍákhᵃrun,** q.v. (H. xi, 16).

ḍákhᵃr ड॑ख़र् f., i.q. **ḍákhᵘrᵘ,** q.v. (Gr.Gr. 127).

dā-khār दा॑-खार्, see **dāñĕ.**

ḍákhᵘrᵘ ड॑ख़्रुछ़् । **कुब्जाचारः** f. the habit of walking about like a hunchback, a doubled-up gait, hobbling along. Cf. **ḍŏkᵘ** and **ḍŏkurᵘ-ḍŏkurᵘ.**

dukhôrᵘ दुखोरु । **द्विखारीमितः** adj. (f. **dukhörᵘ दुखोछ़्**), measuring or containing 2 *khārs* or *kharwārs.* A *khār* or *kharwār* is a dry measure containing 16 *trakhs* of about 4¾ *sērs* (El.). Cf. **dukhāryunᵘ.**

dukhūrᵘ दुखूरु । **विभिन्नपादिकापादुका** adj. (f. **dukhūrᵘ दुखूछ़्**), two shoes, each belonging to a different pair (u.w. reference to words for shoes, etc., which are masculine).

dukhūrᵘ दुखूछ़् । **विभिन्नयुग्मकपादुका** f., i.q. **dukhūrᵘ**, q.v., but u.w reference to words for shoes, etc., which are feminine.

ḍákhᵃran ड॑ख़्रन् । **आधारणम्** f. (sg. dat. **ḍákhᵃrüñᵘ ड॑ख़्रंञू**), employment of a prop., i.e. using a stick, alpenstock, or crutch, when going is difficult.

ḍákhᵃrun ड॑ख़्रुन । **आधारकरणम** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **ḍákhᵒrᵘ ड॑ख़्रुछ़्**), to lean upon (e.g. a stick, crutch, or the like); to depend upon; **lūrᵘ ḍakhᵃrith pakun,** to walk leaning upon a stick (Gr.M.). **ḍákhᵒrᵘ-motᵘ ड॑ख़्रुछ़्-मतु** । **आधारीकृतः** perf. part. (f. **ḍákhᵘrᵘ-musᵘ ड॑ख़्रुछ़्-मसू**), used as a stick, crutch, etc.

dukhropᵘ दुख्रुपु । **द्विरन्ध्रः** adj. (f. **dukhrüpᵘ दुख्रुपू**), bored with holes in two places, or in the same place above and below.

dukhrôvᵘ दुख्रोवु । **द्विपादाधारतन्तः** adj. (f. **dukhrövᵘ दुख्रोवू**), lit. two-pattened; hence, in weaving cloth or the like, having the woof stretched by holding it under wooden pattens worn on the two feet.

ḍakhᵃrāwun डखराउन् । **आधारकरणम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **ḍakhᵃrôwᵘ डखरोवु**), i.q. **ḍakhᵃrun**, q.v. **ḍakhᵃrôwᵘ-motᵘ डखरोवु-मंतु** । **आधारीकृतः** perf. part. (f. **ḍakhᵃröwᵘ-müʂᵘ डखरोवू-मंचू**), i.q. **ḍakhᵒrᵘ-motᵘ**, see **ḍakhᵃrun.**

dukhāryunᵘ दुखार्युनु । **द्विखारिकः** adj. (f. **dukhāriñᵘ दुखारिञू**), i.q. **dukhôrᵘ**, q.v.

dukhāṭh दुखाँट् । **द्विधा भिन्नः** adj. e.g. broken or cut in two (e.g. a fruit, or a grain of rice when being pounded).

dŏkhtar द्वख्तर् دختر f. a daughter (Rām. 811).

ḍakhawun डखवुन् । **आधारीकरणम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **ḍakhowᵘ डखवु**), to lean upon (e.g. on a stick or crutch, or against a wall). **ḍakhowᵘ-motᵘ डखवु-मंतु** । **आधारीकृतः** perf. part. (f. **ḍakhüwᵘ-müʂᵘ डखवू-मंचू**), used as a support as ab.

ḍakhawüñᵘ डखवञू । **आधारिका** f. a crutch, lame man's stick, or the like.

dukâjⁱ दुकाजि, duküjᵘ दुकुजू, see **dukal.**

duköjᵘ दुकोजू । **द्विवारभुक्तिका** f. a second breakfast, luncheon; the hour at which such a second meal is eaten. Cf. **dukôlᵘ, aḍ-kôjᵘ** s.v. **aḍ**, and **kôlᵘ.**

ḍĕkalī डॅकली f. a machine for drawing water (being a lever supported on a long post, having a bucket suspended to one end and a weight of earth or stone at the other), a dip-well (L. 324, 459, *dhenkli*).

dukal दुकल् । **द्वैमत्यम्** f. (sg. dat. **duküjᵘ दुकुजू** or **dukâjⁱ दुकाजि**), doubt, hesitation.

dukâjⁱ gōmotᵘ दुकाजि-गोमंतु । **द्वैमत्ये पतितः** perf. part. (f. **—gömüʂᵘ —गोमंचू**), fallen into hesitation, become doubtful. **—gatshun —गछुन्** । **द्वैमत्यगतिः** m.inf. to go into doubt, to fall into doubt, to begin to hesitate.

dukala दुकल । **स्थूलशिरस्कः** adj. e.g. double-headed, hence large-headed.

dukôlᵘ दुकोलु । **द्विकालिकभोजनम्** m. the act of eating twice in one day (lit. having two breakfasts). Cf. **duköjᵘ** and **kôlᵘ.**

dakalad दकलद् । **निराश्रयबाधायुक्तः** adj. e.g. (as subst., f. **dakaladiñ दकलदिञ्**), pushed about from pillar to post (of one who has lost his home or livelihood and is unable to obtain another from elsewhere). See **daka.**

dukalad दुकलद् । **विभिन्नतन्तुकः** adj. e.g. having the threads thinned or loosened (of good cloth battered and spoiled by the washerman), washed threadbare. See **dukh 1.**

ḍakun डकुन् । **शब्दवत्पानम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **ḍokᵘ डकु**, 2 p.p. **ḍacyōv डच्योव्**), to drink with a gulping noise, to gulp down a drink greedily. **ḍokᵘ-motᵘ डकु-मंतु** । **शब्दवत्पीतः** perf. part. (f. **ḍücᵘ-müʂᵘ डचू-मंचू**), drunk with loud gulps, drunk greedily.

ḍĕkunᵘ ड्याकुनु, see **ḍĕka.**

ḍŏkun ड्वकुन् । **कुब्जीभवनम्, संकुचिती(न्यूनी)भवनम्** conj. 3 (2 p.p. **ḍŏkyōv ड्वक्योव्**), to be bent, humpbacked (from disease, old age, etc.); to come out too little, to come out too short (e.g. of cloth coming out shorter than the measured amount of thread originally given out before weaving, or of a copper vessel weighing less than the amount of copper given out for its manufacture). **ḍŏkyō-motᵘ ड्वक्यो-मंतु** । **भुग्नीभूतः, प्राप्तसंकोचः** perf. part. (f. **ḍakyē-müʂᵘ डक्ये-मंचू**), become bent, humpbacked; come out too little, too short, as ab.

dūkān دوکان m. a shop.

dukônᵘ दुकोनु । **द्विकाणः** adj. (f. **dukönᵘ दुकोञू**), one-eyed with two (eyes), i.e. squinting so badly that one can only see with one eye at a time.

dūkāndār दूकान्दार् دوکاندار m. a shop-keeper (Rām. 1312, El. *dukándár*).

duk-nyāy दुक-न्याय्, duka-nyāy दुक-न्याय्, see **dukh 2.**

dukāñĕl दुकाञ्ल । **पुष्टपूर्णाङ्गः** adj. e.g. stout-limbed, strong and powerful.

dikpāl दिक्पाल् m. a regent or guardian of a quarter of the sky (Rām. 1770).

ḍākur 1 डाकुर् । **उद्गारः** m. (sg. dat. **ḍākaras डाकरस्**), a belch, eructation (K.Pr. 124, *ḍākar*). **—khasun —खसुन्** m.inf. belching to rise, eructation to take place (El.). **—karun —करुन्** । **उद्गारोद्गमः** m.inf. to belch, eructate. **—yunᵘ —यिनु** m.inf. belching to come, eructation to take place.

ḍākur 2 डाकुर् । **मूलिकागन्धः** m. (sg. dat. **ḍākaras डाकरस्**), the smell of chopped or pounded radishes, potatoes, or the like, which arises from a mixed stew of vegetables and meal. **—yunᵘ —यिनु** । **गन्धोत्पत्तिः** m.inf. such a smell to arise, esp. of the smell from stale food after meal-time.

ḍakᵘrᵘ डक्कुर् । **प्रोन्नतमार्गादिभूः** f. rising ground on a road, a hill on a road. Cf. **ḍākⁱ.**

ḍākürᵘ डाकुर् । **पिटविशेषः** f. a kind of basket, round, wide, and shallow, for holding vegetables, flowers, fruit, or the like (El. *ḍákir*).

dŏkur[u] डुकुर । **परिघ:** a kind of hammer for use in metal-work, with a drum-shaped head. (El. *dauker*; L. 460, *dokar*; Śiv. 1563.)

dŏkár[i]-dab डुकरि दब् । **कूटाघात:** m. hitting with a hammer, esp. the welding together of heated metal. **—dan -दन्** । **लघुकूटदण्ड:** m. the wooden handle of such a hammer.

dŏk[u]r[u] डुक्कुर् । **अन्तराय:** f. an impediment, intervention, obstacle, esp. the prevention of the success of any action or business nearing its accomplishment by tale-telling, treacherous betrayal of a secret, or the like. **—gaṣhün[u] —गश्चून** । **क्रियाघातापत्ति:** f.inf. such treacherous impeding to occur. - **karün[u] —करून** । **कार्यविघातनम्** f.inf. to cause such impeding by betraying a secret or the like.

dŏkri-bāz डुकरि-बाज़् । **कार्यविघाती** adj. e.g. (as subst., f. **-bāzaṅ -बाज़ञ्**), a tale-bearing impeder, one who is addicted to impeding in this way.

ḍŏkur[u]-ḍŏkur[u] डुकुर्-डुकुर् । **कुब्जावस्था** m. (sg. dat. **ḍŏkaris-ḍŏkaris डुकरिस्-डुकरिस**), the condition of a bent or humpbacked person (from old age, injury to the spine, or the like). Cf. **ḍŏkh[u]r[ü]** and **ḍŏk[u]**. **—dyun[u] —दिनु** । **काश्चिदपि कार्यविधानम्** m.inf. to do a little work as best one can when one is bent by old age.

dukra डुक्र । **वाद्यविशेष:** m. a certain musical instrument, described as consisting of linked rings fixed to a staff. Cf. **dahara.**

dukör[u] डुकोर् । **कर्तरी** f. scissors (El. *dúkār*; L. 463 *dakúr*). **—wāyün[u] - वायून** । **कर्तर्या कर्तनम्** f.inf. to cut cloth, etc., with scissors.

dukarun[u] डुकरुन् । **अग्न्युत्थापनकीलकम्** m. a poker or stick for stirring a fire.

ḍiksa डिक्स । **प्रणति:** f. a mode of reverently prostrating oneself before a god or highly reverenced human being. The body is thrown straight on the ground, which is touched with the forehead. - **diñĕ —दिञ** । **दण्डवत्प्रणतिकरणम** f. pl. inf. to make such prostrations.

daksh दक्ष or **dakshĕ prazāpath दक्ष प्रज़ापथ्** m. Dakṣa, N. of a famous Hindū āditya or demigod, father of Umā and father-in-law of Śiva (Śiv. 33, 65, 76, 78, 124, 317, 321).

dukösh[i]lad डुकोशिलद् । **द्विदिनोपोषित:** adj. e.g. (as subst., f. **dukösh[i]ladiñ डुकोशिलदिञ्**), one who fasts for two complete days.

dakshin दक्षिन् adj. southern (Śiv. 661); subst.m. the south (Śiv. 1412,[1] 1589, Rām. 632). The south is supposed to be the home of Dakṣa (see **daksh**), hence a double meaning in Śiv. 661. Cf. **dakhin** and **dachyun[u].**

dakshinā दक्षिना f. a fee or present paid to a Hindū officiating priest or to a teacher (Śiv. 707, Rām. 612), i.q. **dachin,** q.v.

dĕkath दकथ् دت । **आयास:** f. (sg. dat. **dĕküṣ[u] दकूषु**), trouble, perplexity, difficulty, distress.

ḍĕkath ड्रकथ । **दोष:** f. (sg. dat. **ḍĕküṣ[u] ड्रकूषु**), a fault, imperfection (of any thing, business, or the like).

dal 1 दल् or **ḍal 2 ड्रल** (q.v.) । **दलम्** m. (sg. abl. **dala 1 दल**), a young and tender leaf or shoot (Śiv. 1805, 1841); the petal of a flower; a company, party, or body (of men united together for a common object). **-bādal -बादल** । **स्पर्धया स्वमतसंमानना** m. obstinately upholding one's own opinion, without advancing proofs, but in emulation or rivalry with the opposing party; party spirit, party enmity, obstinate partizanship. **-nĕnd -न्यन्द** f. the fourth or last weeding of a rice-field (L. 463).

dal 2 दल् । **कुट्टनम्** m. (sg. abl. **dala 2 दल**), pounding (e.g. grain in a mortar), husking (Gr.Gr. 124). **—dyun[u] —दिनु** । **विदारणम्, धोदनम्** m.inf. to pound paddy, etc., to husk grain; met. to discuss (a subject) thoroughly, to criticize minutely. **dala-draka nērun दल-द्रक नेरुन्** । **सुदृढीभवनम्** m.inf. to pass through difficulties or trials, etc., and to come out strong at the end, to pass through cleansing fires. **dala kod[u]-mot[u] 1 दल कुड्-मोतु** । **त्वङ्निष्कर्षकुट्टनेन संस्कृत:** perf. part. (for 2 see **dala 3**) (f. **dala küḍ[u]-müṣ[u] दल कूड्-मूषु**), husked (of grain). **dala kaḍun 1 दल कडुन्** । **त्वङ्निष्कर्षकुट्टनसंस्कार:** m.inf. (for 2 see **dala 3**), to pull off (husk) by pounding, to husk grain in a mortar.

dalas hyon[u] दलस् ह्योनु । **भर्त्सनसंमुखीकरणम्** m.inf. to take for a pounding; hence, met. to bring a person up before one in order to reproach or revile him, to call up for a scolding.

ḍal 1 डल् । **सर:** m. a lake (Śiv. 1805, 1810); N. of a large lake near Śrīnagar (see El. s.v. and RT. Tr. II, 416; Śiv. 1823, 1841). **-ḍuḍa -डुड** । **अनिमन्त्रितभोगी** m. 'a Dal-sponger', a man who is in the habit of following picnic parties on the Dal lake, and joins them as an uninvited guest; cf. **ḍuḍa.** **—darwāza —दरवाज़** m. the Dal gate, the flood-gate of the Dal lake. When the Jihlam (or Vĕth) is low, the gates remain open; but when the river rises to a certain height, they automatically close, thus preventing inundation of the land round the lake (K.Pr. 245). **-khŏg[i] -खोगि** । **सरोविशेषनाविक:** m. a special kind of boatman on the Dal lake, who attends to the cultivation of the famous floating islands thereon. **-khŏh[i] -खोहि** । **सर:संचारादिव्यसनी** m. 'a Dal-picnicker',

one who wastes his money by continually spending his time in boats on the Dal lake. **-masāla -मसाल ।** **मत्स्यविशेषः** m. a certain sweetmeat made of beans flavoured with the shoots and pollen of the **pĕṭᵘ** (see the next). **-nābad -नाबद् ।** **तृणगुच्छविशेषः** m. lake-candy, a kind of sweetmeat made of the pollen of the **pĕṭᵘ** (q.v.) or reed-mace (*Typha* sp.) which grows in lakes (L. 72, *dal nabād*).

ḍal 2 डल् m. a young leaf, a leaflet, i.q. **dal 1**, q.v. (Śiv. 1741).

ḍal 3 डल् f. looseness, laxity; (of the mind, etc.) unsteadiness, depression (K. 1167). Cf. **ḍalun 1.**

dāl दाल् । दाली f. split pea or pulse, used for food; the cooked porridge made from it. The best *dal* is said to come from Khampur (El.). **—galüñᵘ —गलञ्यू ।** **संमतीकरणम्** f.inf. the *dāl* to become soft (in boiling); hence, to have an advantage, to avail; to succeed; to keep in (with), get on (with); to persuade by any means, to persuade by some means or other, to use every effort in persuasion. **—pakünᵘ —पकञ्यू ।** **सामर्थ्यापगमः** f.inf. the *dāl* to start going (through one's body); met. (of a person of cowardly disposition) to lose courage and gradually to become utterly helpless in mind and body on the receipt of bad news, real or imaginary. **—ṭalüñᵘ —टलञ्यू ।** **मानसशक्तित्यागः** f.inf. the *dāl* to run away (through one's body); met. to lose one's presence of mind immediately on hearing of some terrifying news. **—vĕsarañ —व्यसरञ् ।** **मनःसामर्थ्यापगमः** f. the *dāl* becoming ruined (inside one); met. sudden loss of presence of mind on hearing terrifying news.

dāli-baṭa दालि-बट । **कुण्ठो ब्राह्मणः** m. a brāhman for porridge, a stupid lout of a brāhman, only good at eating, and with no learning. **-ḍūs -डूस् ।** **अतिमन्दः** m. a cudgel for porridge; met. a helpless lout, good at nothing but eating. **—dĕv —द्यव् ।** **असत्यागः** m. (f. **—dĕviñ —द्यविञ्**), one who is helpless and effortless.

ḍāl डाल् f. a shield (K. 447); a kind of seat offered to honoured guests (Śiv. 968).

dala 3 दल । **विटः** m. (for 1 and 2 see **dal 1** and **2**), a pimp, a pander; cf. **buḍa**. The f. is **dülᵘ**, q.v. **—bāpār —बापार ।** **विटव्यवहारः** m. the conduct of a pimp or pander; conduct like that of a pimp. **—drāmotᵘ —द्रामतु ।** **उद्यतीभूतः** perf. part. (f. **-drāmüṭᵘ —द्रामचू**), issued from a pimp; met. (of a boy or girl) one who by the practice of impertinence has become rude and headstrong, cheeky. **—koḍᵘ-motᵘ 2 —कडु-मतु ।** **अविनीतोद्गतः** perf. part. (for 1 see **dal 2**; f. **—küḍᵘ-müṭᵘ —कडु-मचू**), extracted from a pimp; met. (of a boy or girl) brought up to be impudent and headstrong. **—kaḍun 2 —कडुन् ।** **उद्यतीकरणम्** m.inf. (for 1 see **dal 2**), to draw out from a pimp; met. to teach to be impudent and headstrong. **-kaṭh -कठ् ।** **विटजातः** m. (sg. dat. **-kaṭas -कटस्**), the son of a pimp. **—nērun —नेरुन् ।** **औद्यत्यावाप्तिः** m.inf. to issue from a pimp; met. (of a boy or girl) by practising impertinent conduct, to acquire an insolent and arrogant behaviour.

dāla दाल । **चर्म** m. a sheepskin, goatskin, or skin of a similar animal, esp. an entire skin. **—baṛᵃg —बर्ग् ।** **चर्मखण्डम्** m. a patch of leather (such as would be used for patching a shoe or the like). **—koḍᵘ-motᵘ —कडु-मतु ।** **कष्टेनोद्धृतः** perf. part. (f. **—küḍᵘ-müṭᵘ —कडु-मचू**), having the skin torn off; met. (of a road, village, place, etc.) thoroughly and energetically searched through and through for something concealed. **—kaḍun —कडुन् ।** **क्लेशेन त्वापनम्** m.inf. to tear off the skin; met. (to tear the skin of a road, etc.) to search anxiously everywhere for something. **-khünḍᵘ -खण्डू ।** **चर्मखण्डिका** f. a piece of sheep- or goatskin, esp. a thick piece. **-ṭakul -टकुल् ।** **चर्मखण्डः** m. a large round piece of sheep- or goat-leather.

ḍāla डाल । **सोपेक्षं गतिः** f. (pl. nom. **ḍāla डाल**, or, Śiv. 660, 1324 m.c., **ḍālay डालय्**), a heedless, lilting gait, the unsteady, heedless, or coquettish gait of a maid in love (Śiv. 660, 1680); (of someone sent or deputed) going along heedlessly, negligently, or in contempt of orders; disdain, indifference, contempt, disregard. **—diñᵘ —द्यिञ् ।** **उपेक्षाविष्कारः** f.inf. (of someone dispatched on some errand or business) to start in a negligent way, to set out displaying contempt or disregard for the orders; to show contempt for, disregard (Śiv. 274, 1324, 1693).

dālā दाला ? gender, *Valeriana Wallichiana* ? (El.).

dĕl द्यल् । **त्वक्** m. husk, rind, peel, bark (K.Pr. 8, 80); skin of the body (K.Pr. 169). (In K.Pr. 8, 169, this word is written *dyal.*) **—tulánⁱ —तुलनि ।** **अतिताडनम्** m. pl. inf. to raise skins; met. to beat a man with a cane so as to raise blisters or weals. **—wālánⁱ —वालनि ।** **त्वक्निर्मोचनम्** m. pl. inf. to strip skins; to skin a man, or to bark a tree; met. to beat a person with a stick so as to give him the pain of being skinned alive.

ḍēl डेल् f. a thong made of straw (El.).

ḍēla डेल m. a clod (El.).

dĕlⁱ द्यलि, see **dyolᵘ**.

ḍĕlⁱ ड्यॅलि, etc. Cf. **ḍyolᵘ**.

dil 1 दिल् دل m. the heart, mind, soul (K.Pr. 56, 133, 194; YZ. 17, 52, 149, 180, 208, 212; Śiv. 55, 487, 492, 706; Rām. 26, 261, 298, etc.); spirit, valour. **dil-o-jāna sūty,** with heart and soul, heartily, cordially (El.), cheerfully. —**ba dil** بدل دل m. interchange of hearts, mutual love, heart to heart (K.Pr. 56). —**dyunᵘ** —**दिनु** m.inf. to give the mind (to), to apply oneself diligently (to) (K.Pr. 46). —**lagun** —**लगुन्** m.inf. the heart to be set (upon = **pĕth**) (K.Pr. 43, YZ. 263), the heart to be given or applied (to).

dilas prayĕwunᵘ दिलस् प्रयवुनु n.ag. (f. —**prayĕwüñᵘ** —**प्रयवॅनू**), pleasing to the heart, cheering (El.). —**tasallī diñᵘ** —**तसल्ली दिनू** دلس تسلي دنِ f.inf. to comfort (El.).

dil 2 दिल m. suffix giving an obscene sense, as in **mājĕ-dil माज्य-दिल्**, one who has incestuous intercourse with his own mother, a term of abuse (Gr.Gr. 107). Cf. **dinal** and **dāwal.**

dil 3 दिल् f. the city of Delhi (Gr.M., K. 700, 706, 899, 1004, 1011).

ḍil डील् m. slackness, dilatoriness. —**karun** —**करुन्** । **विलम्बनम्** m.inf. to delay in some work which requires haste.

dōl दोल् । **अन्तरायः** m. a hindrance, impediment. Cf. **ḍūl¹ 2. -dōl lagun -दोल् लगुन्** । **क्रमशः अन्तरायापत्तिः** m.inf. continual impediments to keep occurring, either in the accomplishment of some necessary work or preventing its commencement. —**dyunᵘ** —**दिनु** । **निरोधनम्** m.inf. to give impediment; when one person is employed on another's work and wishes to complete it, a third person to impede him by arguing or by carrying tales. —**lagun** —**लगुन्** । **अन्तरायापातः** m.inf. an impediment to occur, esp. in the commencement of a necessary work. —**yunᵘ** —**यिनु** । **अन्तरायापातः** m.inf., id.

dōla rōzun दोल रोज़ुन् । **निरोधनम्** m.inf. to impede, hinder. —**yunᵘ** —**यिनु** । **अन्तरायापत्तिः** m.inf. an impediment to occur just at the conclusion of a work. **-yārĕ -यार्य** । **पार्वतीयमार्ग-वृक्षषण्ढः** f.pl. pine-trees as an impediment; (on a mountain road) a block caused by a thicket or group of trees.

ḍōl 1 डोल् । **आकारः** m. shape, form, fashion, appearance; pattern, model, specimen; the form of some representation of another object, likeness; met. form, in the sense of formed character, proper bringing up. Cf. **bĕḍōl.**

ḍōl 2 डोल् । **आनकः** m. a large drum, a kind of kettle-drum (Śiv. 1029, K. 1009).

ḍōl 3 डोल् । **पाश(कुम्भ)भेदः** m. a bucket (of leather or metal) for drawing water, a well-bucket.

dōla दोल । **वक्रकनीनिकः, तिर्यक्** adj. e.g. crooked; squint-eyed, crooked-eyed; adv. crookedly, not straight, not squarely, transversely, u.w. vbs. of placing, position, or the like. **-dukônᵘ -दुकोनु** । **वक्रद्विदृष्टिः** adj. (f. **-dukönüᵘ -दुकॅनू**), doubly squint-eyed, squint-eyed with both eyes, so that one sees double when looking with both eyes. **-dōla -दोल** । **तिर्यक्त्रियक्** adv. (of more than one thing) not evenly together, not straight together, awry, zigzag, u.w. vbs. of placing, position, etc. **-dōla wuchun -दोल वुछुन्** । **तिर्यक् समीक्षणम्** m.inf. to see crookedly; to look upon with enmity, to regard jealously; to look deceitfully, guilefully (YZ. 266); to look flirtingly or archly. **-kônᵘ -कोनु** । **वक्रदर्शी** adj. (f. **-könüᵘ -कॅनू**), squint-eyed. **-kānĕr -कानर्** । **वक्रदृष्टित्वम्** m. squint-eyedness, squinting. **-wüñᵘ -वॅनू** । **तिर्यङ्मार्गः** f. a zigzag path so as to reduce the slope on a mountain-side. **-way -वय्** । **तिर्यक्तिर्यङ्मार्गः** m. id.

dölⁱ दॅलि । **चर्ममयः** adj. e.g. made of skin, esp. of tanned leather.

ḍölⁱ 1 डॅलि । **उपदा** f. a 'daleo', a present of fruit, flowers, sweetmeats, etc. (brought on a tray).

ḍölⁱ 2 डॅलि । **अंशुकखण्डः** f. a piece of cloth let into a garment to prevent its being too tight, a gore, a gusset.

dolᵘ 1 द॑लु । **दलितः** adj. (f. **düjᵘ 4 द॑नू**; for **düjᵘ 1** see **dŏjᵘ, 2** see s.v., **3** see **dagun 2, 5** and for **dolᵘ 3** see **dalun**); crushed, pounded (of grain); used —• after numerals, as in **du-dolᵘ दुद॑लु**, pounded or husked twice over.

dolᵘ 2 द॑लु । **वसनाञ्चलम** m. the skirt, usually the front skirt, of a garment (El. *daul, dul* = *dāman*) (K.Pr. 61, 112, 125, 248, 254, W. 135). —**düjᵘ** —**द॑नू** । **चीनपुरोभागखण्डादिः** f. the various pieces which go to make up the front edge of a bodice. —**dᵃnun** —**दनुन्** m.inf. to shake out the skirt, to shake dust or dirt out of the skirt (K.Pr. 112, where *dul den* is for **dolᵘ dᵃn,** imperat. sg. 2). —**dᵃnith trāwun** —**दनिथ् त्रावुन्** । **औदासीन्येन परित्यागः** m.inf. to shake out one's skirt and abandon; to abandon any task and give up all connexion with it, to wash one's hands of anything.

dalⁱ cīrānⁱ द॑लि चीरॅनि । **दोषारोपाहतिनिराकृतिः** m. pl. inf. to wring out one's skirts; to repudiate or free oneself from the damage resulting from an accusation. **-sörᵘ -सॅरु** । **वस्त्रपुरोभागेनापहरणम्** f. collecting and carrying away in the front skirt of one's garment. —**trôwᵘ** —**त्रोवु** । **पर्युपेक्षणशीलः** adj.f. (f. —**tröwᵘ**

—चावू), one who carelessly scatters abroad money, household goods, etc., wasteful, extravagant, an uneconomical housekeeper. **-trāvĕr -त्राव्यर्** । **पर्युपेक्षित्वम्** m. wastefulness, bad housekeeping. —**ṭoṭᵘ** —**च़ंटु** । **भिन्नचीलप्रान्तः** m. one the skirt of whose coat is torn or cut; a skirt, the lower part of which is torn. —**ṭaṭānⁱ**—**च़ट़नि**। **भोजनार्थमत्याग्रहः** m. pl. inf. to cut or tear the skirts; met. to eagerly press a guest to take food (even when he does not want it), to force hospitality upon a person.

dali dᵃnith trāwun दलि दनिथ त्रावुन् । **विस्मरणम्** m.inf. to shake off from the skirt; met. to put any unpleasant memory out of the mind. —**dᵃnith ṭhunun दनिथ् ठुनुन्** । **समुपेक्ष्य परित्यागः** m.inf., id.

dūl (?), adj. lazy (El.).

dula डुल । **युग्मम्** m. a pair, a couple, esp. of two similar things (Rām. 966).

ḍula डुल । **वर्तुलाश्मा** m. rolling (Śiv. 1015); a rolling stone, a large globular rock or stone, such as rolls down in avalanches, etc. —**gömotᵘ** —**गोमंतु** । **निपतितः** perf. part. (f. —**gömüṭʂᵘ** —**गोमंच़ू**), gone a-rolling; met. (of a man, a fruit, or the like) rolled down or fallen from a height; (of a business, etc.) uprooted and cast down. **-gaṭhun** —**गठुन्** । **निपातीभवनम्** m.inf. to go a-rolling, to roll (El.); met. (of a man, a fruit, or the like) to roll down or fall from a height; (of a business, etc.) to be thrown down, destroyed. —**karun करुन्** । **निपातनम्** m.inf. to set a-rolling, to roll or cast down from a height; (of a business, etc.) to destroy. —**trāwun** —**त्रावुन्** । **निपातार्हता** m.inf. to be in a position to be easily knocked or rolled down; met. (of a thing or business) to be sure ultimately to be cast down and destroyed, to be in a hazardous position; after a long delay to be on the point of happening, to be hovering on the brink. —**ṭhunun** —**ठुनुन्** । **निपातनम्** m.inf. to roll or knock down from a height; met. (of a business nearing completion) to knock down by opposition.

ḍulan dyunᵘ डुलन् दिउ m.inf. to give rollings, to cause to roll, to roll (tr.) (El.).

ḍūlⁱ 1 डूलि । **डयनम्** f. (sg. dat. **ḍōlĕ डोल्य**), a litter, a kind of sedan (esp. for respectable women), a 'dóoley' (K. 1007). Cf. **ḍūlikⁱ** and **ḍūlᵘ 1.**

ḍūlⁱ 2 डूलि f. in the following (cf. **dōl**): **ḍūlⁱ diñᵘ डूलि दिञु**। **अन्तरायविधानम्** f.inf. to impede one work for the benefit of another work by giving false information or spreading false reports or the like. —**karüñᵘ** —**करंञु** । **विमुखीभवनम्** f.inf. to show hostility to any work by delaying its successful completion. —**wanüñᵘ** —**वनंञु** । **असत्संदेशनम्** f.inf. to give false intelligence in order to impede the accomplishment of another's work.

ḍulᵘ 1 डुलु । **कुण्डभेदः** m. a kind of large earthen or metal vessel in which one can bathe (El.), or in which a large quantity of rice or the like can be washed before cooking (K.Pr. 147, 237). The f. of this word, in a dim. sense, is **ḍulijⁱ**, q.v. (Gr.Gr. 36). —**parmūzun** —**पर्मूज़ुन्** । **बलिपात्र परिमार्जनम्** m.inf. to wipe out the pot; esp. on the festival of the Śivarātri (commencing on the 11th of the dark half of the month of Phāgun = Feb.–March) ceremonially to empty into a lake or river the contents of a large cooking pot as an offering to the village tutelary deity (*kṣētrapāla*).

ḍulⁱ barānⁱ डुलि बरंनि । **चैत्रेशबलिविधानम्** m. pl. inf. to fill the pots, to perform the Hindū rite of ceremonially touching a vessel containing fragrant objects, preparatory to offering them to the village tutelary deities Vaṭukanātha and other Bhairavas (see **börav**). The rite is performed by both right- and left-handed Śāktas on the five days and nights commencing with the 11th of the dark half of the month of Phāgun. **-pröpyunᵘ -प्रोपिउ** । **बलिनैवेद्यविशेषः** m. the offerings to the deity of boiled rice, cakes, etc., made on the above ceremony of the Śivarātri, portions of which are given to the spiritual preceptor and to the officiating priest. —**pūzun** —**पूज़ुन्** । **पूजाविशेषः** m.inf. to perform the above worship on the five days and nights commencing with the 11th day of the dark half of Phāgun. Cf. **hērath.**

ḍulᵘ 2 डुलु m. rolling, in the following (cf. **ḍulun**): **ḍulⁱ-brörᵘ डुलि-ब्रोरु**। **भ्रामणात्मछलनम्** f. sending on a fool's errand, as when a meeting is mutually arranged and wrong directions are given by one of the parties to the other. **-brörᵘ gaṭhüñᵘ -ब्रोरु गठंञु** । **छलापातः** f.inf. to be deceived by an imaginary disappearance, as when the master of a house sees thieves coming into it and, because they have hidden in some place near him, imagines that they have gone away. **-brörᵘ karüñᵘ -ब्रोरु करंञु** । **छलविधानम्** f.inf. to send on a fool's errand, e.g. when two persons are dispatched on some work and one misleads the other by sending him off to imaginary secret meetings.

ḍūlᵘ 1 डूलु m. a kind of litter or sedan chair (El., who writes the word *dúl*). Cf. **ḍūlⁱ.**

ḍūlᵘ 2 डूलु (1 p.p. of **ḍōlun**, q.v.), adj. (f. **ḍūjᵘ डूजु**, f.pl. **ḍōjĕ डोज्य**), that which is left unused; hence, deserted, abandoned (as an orphan or the like) (Gr. Gr. 18).

dülᵘ दूलु । **चिटवृत्तिका** f. a procuress, a bawd; f. of **dala 3**, q.v.

dilband دلبند adj. e.g. attractive, charming, lovely; beloved (El.).

dilbar دلبر adj. and subst. m. heart-ravishing, captivating, beloved; heart-ravisher, a lovely person, a beloved one (YZ. 18, *dilbaran*, ag. sg.).

dālcin दाल्चीन m. cinnamon (Gr.M.).

dilcasp دلچسپ adj. e.g. beloved, pleasant, delightful, agreeable, (of a book) interesting (W. 158, Gr.M.)

daldal दल्दल । आध्वानमार्गः m. a frozen road, esp. a muddy road frozen rough and hard.

ḍāl-ḍīl डाल्-डील् । विशिष्टवेषः m. form, appearance, carriage of a person, esp. such a manner of holding oneself as to indicate the possession of high qualities.

dildār دلدار adj. and subst. e.g. possessing or winning the heart, delighting the heart, charming; having heart, encouraged; a lover, mistress, sweetheart (El.).

ḍōl-dār डोल्-दार् । मनोहराकारयुक्तः adj. e.g. possessing form, esp. having a pretty form, pretty, elegant (of vessels, ornaments, clothes, or the like).

dalagī दलगी । विटवृत्तिः f. the profession of a pimp or bawd; mod. of life like that of a pimp or bawd.

ḍulagun^{u} **ड्लगुन् । शरीरपरिवर्तः** m. rolling the body on the ground; lying at ease upon the ground, lolling. Cf. **ḍulung**^{u}. —**dyun**^{u} **-दिन्। शरीरपरिपर्तनम्** m.inf. or **ḍulag**^{a}**n**^{i} **din**^{i} **ड्लग्नि दिनि** m. pl. inf. to roll on the ground (Śiv. 535); to lie face downwards on the ground, to rest, to loll (K.Pr. 54); (of a business, esp. when some opposing influence has disappeared) to revive. —**trâwun —त्रावुन । विलम्बनम्** m.inf. to throw oneself down upon the ground (e.g. in sorrow) (Rām. 1537); to delay work already commenced (from laziness or unwillingness, etc.).

dilgīr دلگیر adj. e.g. heart-stricken, oppressed in mind, afflicted, grieved, low-spirited, melancholy, sad (K.Pr. 106, Rām. 349).

dilhazīn دلحزین adj. e.g. grieved in heart, sorrowful, sad of heart (El.).

ḍulij^{i} **ड्लिज्** or **ḍulij**^{u} **ड्लिजु । कण्डी** f. a kind of bowl, usually of earthenware, used for eating, wide at the top and narrower at the bottom. This word is f. of **ḍul**^{u} **1**, q.v. (Gr.Gr. 36).

ḍūlik^{i} **डूलिक् । प्रवहणम्** f. a kind of litter for one person, borne by two men, used principally by women. Cf. **ḍūl**^{u} **1.**

dilkhāh दिल्ख़ाह دلخواه adj. e.g. beloved, a beloved object. (Rām. 153, 804).

dilkhŏsh دلخوش adj. e.g. contented, glad, pleased, comfortable (El.). —**karun —करुन्** m.inf. to rejoice (tr.), to gladden (El.). —**sapadun —सपदुन्** m.inf. to rejoice (intr.) (El.).

dilkhasta دلخسته adj. e.g. heart-broken, afflicted (Rām. 841).

dilkash دلکش adj. e.g. heart-attracting, alluring, attractive, winning (Rām. 318).

ḍalkāv ड्लक्राव । शृण्वन्नप्यशृण्वन्निव adj. e.g. inattentive, one who, though he hears, sees, and understands, acts as if he does not hear, see, or understand, a fool (Śiv. 1813).

dalīl دلیل f. indication, evidence, argument, proof, demonstration (Gr.M.); a story, narrative (Śiv. 869, 872, with suff. of indef. art. **dalīlā**, II. viii, 6, or **dalīlāh**).

dālom^{u} **दाल्मु** m. leather (II. xi, 14).

ḍulôm^{u} **ड्लोमु । वर्तुलः** adj. (f. **ḍulöm**^{u} **ड्लाम्मू**), round, globular (Gr.M.).

ḍulum^{u} **ड्लुमु । वर्तुलः** adj. (f. **ḍul**^{u}**m**^{u} **ड्लुम्मू**), round, globular.

dulmul^{u} **दुल्मुल् । दोलाच्छदः (शङ्कास्पदम्)** m. on the point of rolling; met. (of an action or business) in a critical position, that of which the success is in doubt.

ḍulamĕr ड्लम्यर् or **ḍulämĕr ड्लाम्यर । वर्तुलता** m. globularity, rotundity, sphericity.

ḍūl^{u}**-mot**^{u} **डूल्-मंतु**, see **ḍōlun.**

ḍalan डालन । शूर्पविशेषः m. a winnowing sieve or basket; the act of winnowing with such a sieve.

ḍālāna डालान (cf. دالان) **। प्रासादविशेषः** m. a hall (Gr.M., Śiv. 968); a covered balcony; a covered bridge or way connecting the upper stories of two houses.

dalun दलुन । विदारणम conj. 1 (1 p.p. **dol**^{u} **3 दंलु**, f. **düj**^{u} **5 दंजू**; for **dol**^{u} **1** and **2** see s.v., for **düj**^{u} **1** see **dŏj**^{u}, for **2** see s.v., **3** see **dagun 2**, for **4** see **dol**^{u} **1**), to skin, decorticate (a tree, post, or the like); to husk (grain), shred (e.g. ginger in a mortar); to plane or smoothe (e.g. a carpenter planing a board). Cf. **adol**^{u}.

dalana amot^{u} **दलन आमंतु । संपन्नकुट्टनः** perf. part. pass. (f. —**amüt**^{u} **-आमंचू**), that which has become decorticated; become husked. **-yun**^{u} **—यिनु । कुट्टनसमापत्तिः** m. inf. pass. to become decorticated; to become husked.

dol^{u}**-mot**^{u} **दंलु-मंतु । विदारितः** perf. part. (f. **düj**^{u}**-müt**^{u} **दंजू-मंचू**), decorticated; husked.

ḍalun 1 ड्लुन । चञ्चलीभवनम conj. 2 (pres. part. **ḍalān ड्लान्**, Śiv. 765, or **ḍalan ड्लन्**, Śiv. 910, 986, m.c.; 1 p.p. **ḍol**^{u} **ड्लु**, 2 p.p. **ḍajyōv ड्ज्योव्**), to be displaced, moved from one place to another (Śiv. 1569, 1800); to be spread abroad, diffused (of scent, K. 924; of sweat bursting forth, see **guma**); to pass off, pass over, pass beyond, pass by or away (Gr.Gr. xxxii; governs abl. of thing passed over, Śiv. 1539, K. 1095); to walk about (El.); to slip, stumble (Gr.Gr. 5, Śiv. 1743); to be moved, agitated, distraught (Śiv. 741, 765, 910, 986; Rām. 682, 1052, 1057, 1198; K. 1156, 1157).

ḍol^{u}-mot^{u} 1 ड॒ल्-म॑तु । चञ्चलीभूतः perf. part. (f. **ḍüj^{u}-müs^{u} ड॒ज्-म॑चू**), removed from one place to another; passed over, changed; in a changed condition (Śiv. 1282).

ḍalun 2 ड॒लुन् । विकृतिः conj. 2 (1 p.p. **ḍol^{u} ड॒ल्**, 2 p.p. **ḍajyōv ड॒ज्योव्**), to go wrong, be spoiled (lit. and met.).

ḍol^{u}-mot^{u} 2 ड॒ल्-म॑तु । प्राप्तविकारः perf. part. (fem. **ḍüj^{u}-müs^{u} ड॒ज्-म॑चू**), spoiled, etc. (YZ. 204).

ḍālun 1 डालुन । परिवर्तनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **ḍôl^{u} ड॒ोल्**, 2 p.p. **ḍājyōv ड॒ाज्योव्**), to move (a thing) from one place to another, remove (a thing) (Śiv. 1055, 1249); to cause to pass over, to cause to pass by or away (Gr.Gr. 175); (with **atha**, q.v. for special significations) to pass the hand over anything, to smoothe (K.Pr. 93, *ḍolamut* for **ḍôl^{u}-mot^{u}**), to pat, touch affectionately (Śiv. 423, K. 682, 1148).

ḍölith thawun 1 ड॒ालिथ् थवुन् । परिवर्त्य निधानम् m.inf. (for **2** see **ḍālun 3**), to remove a thing and put it somewhere else, esp. with intent to deceive.

ḍālun 2 ड॒ालुन । विकृतीकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **ḍôl^{u} ड॒ोल्**, 2 p.p. **ḍājyōv ड॒ाज्योव्**), to mar, spoil.

ḍālun 3 ड॒ालुन । उत्क्षेपणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **ḍôl^{u} ड॒ोल्**, 2 p.p. **ḍājyōv ड॒ाज्योव्**), to sift, winnow. Cf. **adôl^{u}**.

ḍöl^{i} ḍöl^{i} thawun ड॒ाल्ि ड॒ाल्ि थवुन् । संशोध्य स्थापनम् m.inf. to winnow gradually and put by (of a large quantity of grain), to winnow bit by bit.

ḍölith thawun 2 ड॒ालिथ् थवुन् । संशोधनम् m.inf. (for **1** see **ḍālun 1**), to winnow.

ḍālun 4 ड॒ालुन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **ḍôl^{u} ड॒ोल्**, 2 p.p. **ḍājyōv ड॒ाज्योव्**), to throw, fling, cast, hurl (Śiv. 1644); to apply, put into use, wield (e.g. a pen, Śiv. 1912).

ḍělun ड॒ेलुन । शिथिलीभवनम्, रुगाक्रान्तीभवनम्, विकृतीभवनम्, प्रकृतिविपर्ययः conj. 3 (2 p.p. **ḍělyōv ड॒ेल्योव्**), to be or become slack, loose (e.g. a knot or the like); to be slack, ill, weary; to lose one's powers from old age, etc.; (of rice) to be spoilt by excessive boiling, to be boiled to a mash.

ḍělyō-mot^{u} ड॒ेल्यो-म॑तु । शिथिलीभूतः, रुगाक्रान्तः, विकृतिं प्राप्तः perf. part. (f. **ḍélyē-müs^{u} ड॒ेल्ये-म॑चू**), loosened, etc., as ab.

ḍōl^{a}na ड॒ोलन । कण्ठभूषाविशेषः m. a small metal amulet or ornament in the shape of a drum, worn on the neck; the small metal case in which charms are worn by Musalmāns (El.). **-raz -रज़्** । भूषणविशेषमाला f. a necklace made of a number of such amulets.

ḍŏlun ड॒ुलुन् । भोग्यतानवाप्तिः conj. 2 (1 p.p. **ḍŏl^{u} ड॒ुल्**), to be unused owing to its having no owner, to lie unused, to be left unenjoyed; to be unappreciated owing to its commonness or the ease with which it can be obtained; i.q. **ḍōlun**.

ḍŏlyō-mut^{u} ड॒ुल्यो-म॑तु । परिचयमनवाप्तः perf. part. (f. **ḍŏlyē-müs^{u} ड॒ुल्ये-म॑चू**), left unused, unenjoyed, unappreciated.

ḍōlun ड॒ोलुन् । अतिसौलभ्येन अपरिचितीभवनम् conj. 2 (pres. part. **ḍōlān ड॒ोलान्** or m.c. **ḍōlan ड॒ोलन्**, Śiv. as bel.; 1 p.p. **ḍūl^{u} ड॒ूल्**, pl. **ḍūl^{i} ड॒ूलि**; f. **ḍūj^{u} ड॒ूज्**, pl. **ḍōjĕ ड॒ोज्ये**; 2 p.p. **ḍōjyōv ड॒ोज्योव्**), to be very easily obtained and hence unappreciated and unused, to be of no value, to be a drug in the market (YZ. 548, Śiv. 1287, 1289); to be unused owing to having no owner. i.q. **ḍŏlun**.

ḍūl^{u}-mot^{u} ड॒ूल्-म॑तु । अपरिच[illegible]वाप्त
ḍūj^{u}-müs^{u} ड॒ूज्-म॑चू), unused, unp[illegible]

ḍulun ड॒ुलुन् । भ्रमणम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. [illegible]yōv [illegible]jects, El. gives a perf. part. **ḍul^{u}-mot^{u}**, for which lexicons find no other authority), to roll (e.g. of a rav). globular rock, a tree-trunk, or the like) (El.). anded

ḍulun^{u} ड॒ुलुन् m. (sg. dat. **ḍulanis ड॒ुलनिस्**), t w act of rolling. **dulân^{i} din^{i} ड॒ुल्ान् ड॒िन्ि**, m. pl. inf. to give rollings, to roll oneself about (H. xii, 23).

dulonḍ^{u} ड॒ुलंड॒ु । द्विवक्रः adj. (f. **dulünḍ^{u} ड॒ुलंड॒ू**), having both the shanks crooked, bandy-legged, bow-legged.

dulong^{u} 1 ड॒ुलंगु । दीर्घजङ्घः, द्विजङ्घावक्रः, द्विस्कन्धः adj. (f. **dulünj^{u} ड॒ुलंज़ू**), (of a human being) having the shanks of double length, long-shanked; having both shanks crooked, bandy-legged, bow-legged; (of a tree) having two trunks, having a forked trunk.

dulong^{u} 2 ड॒ुलंगु । पक्षिविशेषः m. a kind of bird like a crane, with long legs.

ḍulung^{u} ड॒ुलुंगु । देहपरिवर्तः m. rolling oneself on the ground, lying at ease upon the ground, lolling. Cf. **ḍulagun^{u}**.

dulanjĕl ड॒ुलंज्यल् । द्विशाखिकः adj. e.g. having two branches, forked (e.g. a tree, a creeper, an ornament, a string, etc.).

dulanjĕr ड॒ुलंज्यर् । जङ्घावक्रता m. the condition of having two crooked shanks, bandiness, bowleggedness.

ḍulanāwun ड॒ुलनावुन् or (Śiv. 324) **ḍulawun ड॒ुलवुन्** । गोलवद्भ्रामणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **ḍulanôw^{u} ड॒ुलनोव्** or **ḍulow^{u} ड॒ुलव्**), to roll a thing from one place to another, esp. something too heavy to lift; to roll (a heavy stone or the like) away from a place (e.g. the stone rolled away from the Holy Sepulchre); to roll something down from a height, to hurl down (Śiv. 324).

ḍulanôw^{u}-mot^{u} ड॒ुलनोव्-म॑तु or **ḍulow^{u}-mot^{u} ड॒ुलव्-म॑तु** । संचालितः perf. part. (f. **ḍulanöw^{u}-müs^{u} ड॒ुलनाव्-म॑चू** or **ḍulüw^{u}-müs^{u} ड॒ुलव्-म॑चू**), rolled along or away.

daliñ द॒लिञ् । त्वक्कुण्डना f. husking (of grain, etc.), decortication. Cf. **dalyun^{u}**.

ḍaliñ डलिञ् । प्रवणता f. a passing over (Gr.Gr. 120); a slope, a sloping road, i.e. one which does not rise abruptly.

ḍālüñᵘ डालंञू । संचालनी f. a sieve; a winnowing basket, a winnowing scoop.

dalpha-duhun दल्फ-दुहुन् । क्रन्दनम् m. the noise made by a number of children quarrelling among themselves.

dalūr दलूर । नीचकर्मा m. one who acts like a pimp (**dala**); an evil, mean fellow, one whose character is marked by covetousness, bad conduct, bad temper, and treachery.

dĕlᵃr वल्र् । वृक्षादित्वक् f. a piece of thick bark of a tree, rind, cork.

dĕlur वलुर् । वृक्षत्वक् m. (sg. dat. **dĕlaras वलरस्**), i.q. **dĕlᵃr**, but larger.

dilēr دلیر adj. e.g. intrepid, bold, daring, venturesome, brave, courageous, valiant (Gr.M.).

dilīrī دلیری f. intrepidity, boldness, daring, courage, bravery (El. *dilerī*) (Gr.M.).

dulorᵘ दुलर् । **द्वियष्टिकः** adj. (f. **dulürᵘ दुलंर्**), possessing two strands (of a necklace, rope, thread, or the like).

dil-ārām دل ارام adj. e.g. heart-easing, a sweetheart (Rām. 1064).

ḍalᵃrāwun ड्लरावुन conj. 1 (1 p.p. **ḍalᵃrôwᵘ ड्लरोवु**), to mislead, delude (El.).

ḍĕlis ड्यलिस्, cf. **ḍyolᵘ**.

dilāsa = دلاسا m. 'mind-soothing'; soothing, comfort, consolation, encouragement (Gr.M., K. 1004). **—dyunᵘ —दिनु** (Rām. 491) or **—karun —करन्** (Rām. 781), m inf. to soothe, comfort, console.

dil-sōz دلسوز adj. e.g. heart-burning, heart-inflaming, touching, pathetic (Rām. 1083).

dulata दुलत । विघ्नः m. a kick with the two hind legs of a horse; met. an interruption, impediment, suddenly occurring to anyone engaged in some occupation. **—bihun —बिहुन् । व्याहतीभवनम्** m.inf. such a kick to be settled on one; hence, to be suddenly much obstructed, suffer great and sudden obstruction. **—dyunᵘ —दिनु । अत्याहननम्** m.inf. to suddenly obstruct as ab. **—yunᵘ —यिनु । व्याहतीभवनम्** m.inf. an obstruction as ab. to occur.

dalēṭh दलेठ । दूतः m. (sg. dat. **dalēṭas दलेटस**), the messenger of a court, a sheriff's officer, policeman sent to arrest.

dōlath दोलथ् دولت f. (sg. dat. **dōlüṭhᵘ दोलंठू**), good fortune, prosperity, riches, wealth (K.Pr. 52, 157, 246, 254; Śiv. 430, 579; Rām. 142, 330).

dōlüṭhᵘ-band दोलंठू-बन्द (= دولت مند) । **आढ्यः** adj. e.g. very wealthy. **-wôlᵘ -वोलु । धनसंपन्नः** adj. (f. **-wājĕñ -वाज्यञ्**), id.

dil-tang دلتنگ adj. e.g. distressed, mournful, sad (Rām. 481).

dalav दलव् । पट्टिकागूहनम् m. the act of joining together the ceiling of flat boards over a room. **—tārun —तारुन् । आच्छादनास्तरणम्** m.inf. to fix the ceiling-boards, etc. **—dyunᵘ —दिनु । पट्टिकास्तरणम्** m.inf., id.

dāluvᵘ दालुवु । चर्ममयः adj. (f. **dālüvᵘ दालंवू**), made of leather, leathern.

ḍalwunᵘ डलवुनु । ईषच्चपलः adj. (f. **ḍalwüñᵘ डलवंञू**), that which is easily movable from one place to another, unstable, unsteady.

ḍalawunᵘ 1 डलवुनु । चपलीभवन् adj. (f. **ḍalawüñᵘ डलवंञू**), that which moves or can be moved from one place to another, insecure, loosened from its position.

ḍalawunᵘ 2 डलवुनु । संभवद्विकारः adj. (f. **ḍalawüñᵘ डलवंञू**), that which is being spoilt or marred, undergoing a process of deterioration.

ḍōlawunᵘ डोलवुनु । अतिसुलभः n.ag. (f. **ḍōlawüñᵘ डोलवंञू**), that which is plentiful and easily obtained (esp. of food). The idea of being so common as not to be appreciated is usually present in this word. Cf. **ḍōlun**.

ḍulawun डुलवुन्, see **ḍulanāwun** (Śiv. 324). **ḍulowᵘ-motᵘ डुलवु-मंतु**, see **ḍulanāwun**.

ḍulawunᵘ डुलवुनु । संचलत्स्वभावः n.ag. (f. **ḍulawüñᵘ डुलवंञू**), that which is easily rolled, rollable.

dilāwar or **dilāwār** دلاور adj. e.g. bold, brave, intrepid (Rām. 501, 908, 1351, 1457, in all **dilāwār**).

dalwāzun दल्वाँजुन् । परपरिवादः conj. 3, to pull a person's character to pieces behind his back, to talk scandal about, to backbite. Cf. **dal 2.**

dalwāzuvᵘ दल्वाँजुवु m. backbiting, talking scandal; **biyⁱ-sondᵘ dalwāzuvᵘ karun**, to talk scandal about another (K.Pr. 165).

ḍulay डुलय् f. the act of rolling. Cf. **gaṇḍa-ḍulay** under **gaṇḍ**.

dālyēdir (? spelling), adj. e.g. unfortunate (El.). Cf. **drölid.**

dalyunᵘ दल्यिनु । विदारणम् m. (sg. dat. **dalinis दल्यिनिस्**), husking (of grain, etc.), shredding; splitting, cleaving (timber, etc.); decortication. Cf. **daliñ.**

dĕlyunᵘ वल्यिनु । ग्रामविशेषः m. N. of a village to the west of Śrīnagar, near Vārāhamūla (Baramula).

ḍölyunᵘ डाॅलियुनु । चूर्णादिमलम् m. winnowings, siftings, the refuse which is separated from grain by winnowing.

dam 1 दम् دم । **क्षणमात्रकालः, प्राणनिरोधः, अतिघर्मबाधा, योगक्षेमनिर्वाहः, निमज्जनम्** m. (sg. abl. **dama 1 दम**; pl. dat. **daman 1 दमन्**, spelt *damn.* in K.Pr. 46; for **daman 2** see s.v.; for **3, 4** see **damun 1, 2**; with suff. of indef. art. **damāh दमाह्** q.v., s.v.), breath, vital air, life, the breath of life (K.Pr. 67, Rām. 15, 17); breath or blast (of a furnace or oven); stewing or simmering over a slow fire, braising; a moment, an instant (YZ. I, 216, Śiv. 1330, Rām. 898, 1103); suppression of the breath (as a Hindū religious exercise) (Śiv. 1017, with pun on **dam 3**); a sensation of oppressive heat in a hot closed room, or in the hot season from want of air or ventilation; a full supply of the necessaries of life, the life of a well-to-do person (K.Pr. 47); plunging, diving down to the bottom of the water when bathing (Śiv. 1811, 1841, 1871). Cf. **damī.** —**anun** —**अनुन् । श्वासनिरोधबाधा, परिपाकः** m.inf. distress caused by an obstruction of the breath to arise; (in cooking) to simmer or be stewed in a tightly covered vessel (so that the *dam* or steam cannot escape) over a slow fire, to be braised. **-dilāsa -दिलास** دلاسا دم m. consolation (Rām. 1726). —**din**[i] —**दिन् । प्राणनिरोधः** m. pl. inf. to give suppressions of breath, to practise the suppression of the breath (as a religious exercise). —**dyun**[u] —**दियुन् । प्रतीक्षण-पूर्वकविश्रमणम्, निमज्जनम्** m.inf. to give breath; to give time; to console (K. 65, 859); to rest, take a temporary relaxation (of a person engaged in any heavy work overtaxing his strength); to dive (Śiv. 1811, 1841, 1871); to boast (K.Pr. 153, W. 122). —**gaṣhun** —**गछुन् । क्रोधेनावाग्भावः, वायुनिरोधाद्दमबाधानुभवः** m.inf. the breath to go; breathless from wrath to occur, to lose one's breath from rage, to be struck dumb with anger; breathlessness to occur from oppressive heat and want of ventilation. —**hĕth bihun** —**ह्यठ बिछुन् । निश्चेष्टतयोपवेशनम्** m.inf. to take breath and sit; when a number of persons are at work on a thing, one of them to sit doing nothing, to take a rest, sit out. —**hyon**[u] —**ह्युन् । कूटस्थतया स्थितिः** m.inf. to take breath; (in company) to sit apart and silently, to be morose in company. **-jādā -जादा** adj. e.g. breathless (El.). —**kaḍun** —**कडुन् । श्रमविश्रामः** m.inf. to draw breath, to take a temporary relaxation in the course of a heavy work. —**kharun** —**खारुन्** m.inf. to cause breath to rise, to breathe out, exhale (Śiv. 1017); to expel breath preparatory to uttering a sound (Śiv. 1845). Cf. **dam wālun** bel. —**khyon**[u] —**ख्युन् । निश्चेष्टतरीभवनम्** m.inf. to eat one's breath; (in wordy warfare) to remain silent, to be beaten in abuse and left without reply; (in cooking) to be dressed over a slow fire (as a stew, etc.), to be braised. —**karun** —**करुन् । प्रतीक्षणम्** m.inf. to make a breath, to await, wait a short time, pause in any work. **-phaćĕr -फच्चर् । श्वासरूध्मोपद्रुतिः** m. bursting of the breath; to suffer from some private sorrow or vexation which cannot be divulged. —**phāṭ**[i] **gaṣhun** —**फाटि गछुन् । अन्तः खिन्नीभवनम्** m.inf. the breath to burst; to suffer from some private vexation which one is unable to divulge (as if he were not able to breathe it out or to cry out). —**phāṭ**[i] **karun** —**फाटि करुन । अप्रकाश्यान्तःखेदापादनम्** m.inf. to cause a person to suffer from such a private vexation. —**pakun** —**पकुन् । योगक्षेमनिर्वाहः** m.inf. the life to go along; there to be a full supply of all the comforts and necessaries of life. **-pŏkta -पुक्त** (= پخت دم) **। पुटपाकः** m. a stew or soup cooked in a pot the mouth of which is hermetically closed with paste, etc. —**rōzun** —**रोज़ुन् । जीवननिर्वाहः** m.inf. life to be carried on somehow, when there is not a full supply of necessaries. —**sambālun** —**संबालुन्** m.inf. to arrange one's breath, to become steadied in mind, be calmed (Śiv. 1256, Rām. 1353, 1358). —**wālun** —**वालुन्** m.inf. to cause breath to descend, to breathe in, inhale (Śiv. 1017). Cf. **dam khārun** ab. —**yun**[u] —**यिन्** । **परिपक्वीभवनम्** m.inf. simmering to come; to become fully braised or simmered.

dama anun दम अनुन् । श्वासनिरोधेन पाकः m.inf. to simmer or braise food in a covered vessel over a slow fire. —**dama** —**दम** adv. at every breath, at every moment, continually (Śiv. 156, 315, 1017, 1404). **-kuṭh**[u] **-कुठ् । घर्मकोष्ठम्** m. a room which is hot for want of ventilation. **-kūṭh**[u]**r**[u] **-कूठ्रू । उष्णाल्पकोष्ठिका** f. a small room or closet which is always hot or warm owing to want of ventilation. **-katür**[u] **-कतर्रू । क्रीडाविशेषः** f. a diving game; potsherds or bits of metal are thrown into water, for which the competitors (usually children) dive.

daman-manz दमन्-मज़ adv. in moments; at every moment, in an instant (Śiv. 829).

damiy दमिय adv. in a moment, in the twinkling of an eye (Śiv. 325, 326). Cf. **damī.**

dam 2 دم m. (sg. abl. **dama 2 दम**), deceit, fraud, trickery; coaxing, wheedling. **-bôb**[u] **-बोबु । दम्भशिक्षकः** m. a cheat who teaches others to cheat.

dam 3 दम् m. (sg. abl. **dama 3 दम**), restraint (as in Śiv. 1017, **sŏra-dama,** by restraining sound, i.e. by remaining silent, with pun on **dam 1**); self-restraint, in this sense often compounded with **shĕm शम्,** tranquillity, **shĕm-dam,** tranquillity and self-restraint (Śiv. 269, 931, 1033, 1404, 1754, 1811).

dām 1 دام m. any quadruped that is not rapacious, hence cattle.

döm[i] raz दॉमि रज़ । **पशुबन्धनरज्जुः** f. a rope for tying a cow, etc., a cattle-halter.

dām 2 दाम । **मुखयोगेन पानम्** m. (with suff. of indef. art. **dāmāh** दामाह, Śiv. 1006, or **dāmā** दामा, Śiv. 1434), drinking by suction (e.g. from the breast) (K. 109, 110); supping (as contrasted with putting liquid into the mouth with a spoon, or drinking from a cup) (Śiv. 1109, Rām. 1035, 1522); (with **cyonᵘ**, to drink) (to drink) a sup, (to take) a sip (Śiv. 1006, 1434, 1786); **damā** or **dāmāh**, see ab., a single sip. Cf. **añĕma** and **dŏd.** **—dyunᵘ —दिनु । युगपत्पानम्** m.inf. to drink gradually by suction, to suck, sup (as when one is not very thirsty) (K.Pr. 12); to suck (the breast) (Śiv. 1387, 1461). **—gandun —गण्डुन् । युगपत्पानम्** m.inf. to suck or sup down in large quantities at each gulp (as in extreme thirst). **—lagun —लगुन् । निःशेषीभवनम्** m.inf. to be used up (like water drunk by a thirsty person), to be all expended (as grain or money previously amassed).

dāma cyonᵘ दाम च्यॉनु । **मुखयोगपानम्** m.inf. to drink by suction, to suck up, sup. **—dāma —दाम** adv. (drinking) by sips (Śiv. 1380).

dām 3 دام m. a snare, trap, gin (YZ. 17, where it is possibly confounded with the Hindī *dām*, a fetter).

dām 4 दा(धा)म् m. a dwelling-place, house, abode, in **param-dām** परम-दाम्, the supreme abode, heaven (Śiv. 1659).

dama 4 दम । **शिरस्त्रप्रान्तांशः** m. (for **1**, **2**, and **3** see **dam 1, 2,** and **3**), the edge, thick flap, or border of the padded cap worn in cold weather.

dama 5 دمہ m. a pair of bellows, cf. **daman**; asthma (W. 3).

damī دمی or **damāh** دماہ adv. (at) a moment (lit. one moment), cf. **damiy**, s.v. **dam 1.** **damī . . . damī** دمی . . . دمی adv. at one moment . . . at another moment, at one time . . . at another time (K.Pr. 47).

ḍēm ڈیم m. an island (El.). Cf. **ḍēmb.**

dim दिम, give thou to me; **dima** दिम, I shall give; see **dyunᵘ.** YZ. 437 has **dīma**, m.c.

dômᵘ दोमु । **कस्तविशेषः** m. a brick of tea as imported from Central Asia.

dūm, ? spelling, m. a cowherd, shepherd, cotton-carder (El.). ? cf. **ḍūmb.**

ḍūm डूम, i.q. **ḍūmb**, q.v.[1]

duma दुम, see **dumba.**

damb दम्ब । **दम्भः** m. hypocrisy (Rām. 978).

ḍamb डम्ब । **गर्भस्थानम्** m. the womb, uterus (of women or lower animals); the inner part or inside (of a dish or vessel); the core or centre of a post, pillar, or the like; core, centre generally; a certain aquatic vegetable (K.Pr. 149, also **ḍumb**). **—lagun —लगुन् । गर्भस्थितिः** m. to conceive, become with child, become pregnant.

ḍāmb डाम्ब, see **ḍāb.**

dambī दम्बी । **दम्भवृत्तिः** e.g. a hypocrite.

ḍĕmb ड्यम्ब् । **नौमध्यभागः** m. the middle part of the inside (of a boat), the hold. **ḍĕmb-ḍĕmb** ड्यम्ब्-ड्यम्ब् । **मध्यशैथिल्यम्** m. looseness of the contents of a hold recognized by their shaking together and sinking. Cf. **ḍĕm-ḍĕm.**

ḍēmb डेम्ब् । **द्वीपचिचम** m. an island; esp. an artificial lake-island built up when the water is low so as to stand above flood-level [these are cultivated and are very fertile (L. 345); sheep also graze on them (L. 363)]; a ferry, a ford (El.). Cf. **ḍēm.**

ḍēmba-gŏgᵉjⁱ डेम्ब-ग्वग्ज़ि or **-gŏgᵘjᵘ** -ग्वगंजु । **जलाधारचिचोत्पालुकम्** f. a kind of turnip grown on these islands, described as heavy, not well flavoured, and when eaten tending to produce phlegm or mucus. **-hākh** -हाख । **द्वीपचिचशाकम** m. (sg. dat. **-hākas** -हाकस्), the green leaves of the above turnip used as a kind of spinach, said to be pungent and not otherwise well flavoured. The seeds of the plant are like mustard-seeds, and yield oil (K.Pr. 153). **-hönzᵘ** -हांजु । **द्वीपचिचाजीवी** m. (f. **-hānzĕñ** -हाञ्यञ्, but his wife is **-hönzᵘ-bāy** -हांजु-बाय), a cultivator of such an island. His wife usually assists him, and takes the products to market in a little skiff (W. 115, L. 381); the **-hānzĕñ** works on her own account. **-nāv** -नाव् f. the tiny dug-out or skiff in which vegetables from such islands are brought to market (L. 381). **-rād** -राद । **जलाधारचिचम** m. a floating-island, such as exist on the Dal lake and elsewhere in Kashmir. Root crops and the like are grown upon them. **-ṭakh** -टख m. peat (L. 62)

dimb दिम्ब् m. a kind of vegetable found only in the Dal and in the Anchār lake. This vegetable is said to be found only in Kashmir (El.).

ḍŏmbᵘ डुम्बु or **ḍombᵘ** डम्बु । **आठर(आमाशय)मांसम्, आठरं वस्तु, अपत्यम्** m. the stomach; the contents of the stomach; met. the womb (K.Pr. 47); offspring, a person's son or daughter. **—chalun —छलुन् । अन्तराशयाभिप्रायवाचनम् (अभिप्रायपरीक्षा)** m.inf. to wash out the stomach; met. to find out another's intentions without his knowledge under pretext of merely conversing with him, to worm out another's intentions. **-ṭaph** -टफ् । **पक्वाशयः** m. (sg. dat. **-ṭapas**

-ऱपस), stomach and bowels, the abdomen; met. one's own begotten child (K.Pr. 61) (**ṡaph,** q.v., is fem., and possibly this word should also be f. In that case the sg. dat. would be **ṡapi** ऱपि).

ḍàmbⁱ-dôdᵘ ड्यम्बि-दोदु । **संतानक्लेशः** m. offspring-pain, the sorrow of a childless married couple. **-dag** -दग । **संतानबाधा** f. an offspring-blow, the sorrow or pain felt by a parent when a child is suffering, or when a child is misconducted; the pain felt by a childless married couple. **-kalapushᵘ** -कलपुशु । **आमाशयः** m. the entire stomach of a sheep, etc., as sold by butchers, a sheep's paunch. Cf. **ḍamiñĕ-kalapushᵘ** under **ḍamiñᵘ**. **-kānul** -कानुल or **ḍàmⁱ-kānul** ड्यमि-कानुल । **पटलाधारस्तम्भः** m. (sg. dat. **-kānalas** -कानलस), a beam, a rafter, supporting the boards of a roof. **-lŏṡhᵘ** -लूशु । **आमाशयपिण्डः** m. a lump of entrails with their contents. **-phĕl** -प्यल । **कुत्सितापत्यम्** m. a cancer in the stomach; met. a bad son, a son who grieves his parents by his evil ways.

ḍambi phŏlun ड्यम्बि फूलुन । **विशिष्टापत्यसंभवः** m.inf. to blossom from the belly; met. to have a son or daughter possessing all kinds of good qualities, hence —**phŏlᵘ-motᵘ** —फूलु-मतु । **विशिष्टापत्यशाली** perf. part. (f. —**phŏjᵘ-müṡᵘ** —फूजु-मंचू), blessed with such a son or daughter. —**phaṭun** —फटुन् । **स्वोदरादपत्योत्पत्तिः** m.inf. to burst from the belly; met. to bear offspring from one's own womb, to bear a child, hence —**phoṭᵘ-motᵘ** —फटु-मतु । **स्वोदरादुत्पन्नः** perf. part. (f. —**phüṭᵘ-müṡᵘ** —फूटु-मंचू), a child who is born from one's own womb.

ḍambyukᵘ ड्यम्युकु । **औरसः** adj. (f. **ḍambicᵘ** ड्यम्बिचु), of or belonging to one's own belly, a son or daughter born from one's own womb, i.e. not an adopted son or born of a co-wife. Cf. **ḍambyunᵘ**.

ḍumb, see **ḍamb.**

ḍūmb डूम्ब or (K Pr. 116) **ḍūm** डूम । **चण्डालभेदः** m. (a **ḍūmb** woman and a **ḍūmb's** wife are both called **ḍumbiñ** डुम्बिञ्), a man of a certain low caste, in India called a Dōm; an informer, policeman, night watchman of a village (El.). Dūmbs are plucky fellows, and carry letters at night through the jungle and over desolate hill and plain (K.Pr. 61). **-ḍagur** -डगुर । **चण्डालादिसमूहः** m. Dōm and menial, Dōms and their kin, a jingle from **ḍūmb**; a collection of low-caste people, thieves, etc. Cf. **ḍagur.**

ḍūmba dĕgulᵘ डूम्ब दगुलु । **बृहत्पिठरम्** m. a large kind of earthenware pot, in which a great number of articles are tightly squeezed together for cooking. Cf. **ḍūmba-lĕjⁱ** and **-lyolᵘ** bel. **-kāgᵘrᵘ** -कांगुरु । **बृहती अङ्गारधानिका** f. a large, heavy kind of brazier or *'kāngrī'*. **-küṭᵘ** -कूटु । **चण्डालकन्या** f. (sg. dat. **-kacĕ** -कच्य), a Dōm's daughter. **-kaṭh** -कठ् । **चण्डालपुत्रः** m. (sg. dat. **-kaṭas** -कटस्), a Dōm's son. **-lĕjⁱ** -ल्यजि or **-lĕjᵘ** -ल्यजु । **संकरपिठरम्** f. i.q. **ḍumba dĕgulᵘ**, as ab. but of medium size. **-lyolᵘ** -ल्यलु । **बृहत्पिठरम्** m. (sg. dat. **lĕlis** ल्यलिस्), i.q. **ḍūmba dĕgulᵘ** ab.

dumba दुम्ब دنب or (El.) **duma** दुम । **पशुपुच्छः** m. the tail of an animal.

ḍūmbagī डूम्बगी । **चण्डालता** f. conduct of a Dōm; conduct like that of a Dōm, mean and disreputable conduct.

ḍāmbᵘjᵘ डाम्ब्जु, see **ḍābulᵘ.**

dumbijᵘ दुंबिजु, i.q. **dumijᵘ**, q.v.

ḍāmbal डांबल्, etc., see **ḍābal,** etc.

ḍūmbil डूम्बिल् । **चण्डालता** f. conduct of a Dōm; conduct like that of a Dōm, mean and disreputable conduct.

ḍūmbiñ डूम्बिञ् । **चण्डाली** f. see **ḍūmb.**

dāmbur दांबुर्, see **dābur.**

ḍimburᵘ ड्यिम्बुर् । **कुक्षिः** m the belly, the cavity of the abdomen. —**naṭun** —नटुन् । **हृत्कम्पनम्** m.inf. the belly to tremble; to tremble at heart from fear or panic in face of some calamity.

dimbashöjᵘ दिम्बशोजु (? spelling) m. a hyena. It is said to be very rare in the valley (El.).

ḍambyunᵘ ड्यम्युनु । **औरसपुत्रः** adj. (f. **ḍambiñᵘ** ड्यम्बिञु), i.q. **ḍambyukᵘ**, q.v. under **ḍŏmbᵘ.**

ḍūmbözᵘ डूम्बोजु । **चण्डालवृत्तिः** f. the profession or duties of a Dōm, such being a village watchman, a policeman, an informer, letter-carrier, etc.

dāmād دامـاد m. a son-in-law, a daughter's husband or betrothed (among Musalmāns) (L. 267).

ḍàmⁱda ड्यमिद (? = دمیدہ) । **फाणितविशेषः** m. a kind of sweetmeat, ginger-candy. **-khündᵘ** -खंडु । **फाणितखण्डः** f. (sg. dat. **-khanjĕ** -खंज्य), a lump of ginger-candy.

dam-dam दम्-दम । **अतिशीतलम** m. the cold experienced at the time of snowfall, great cold. **-khāna** -खान । **अतिशीतलस्थानम्** m. a very cold place, e.g. a very high mountain site.

ḍam-ḍam ड्यम-ड्यम । **डमरुवाद्यम्** m. a long kind of drum beaten at both ends (W. 3). Cf. **ḍum-ḍum. ḍam-ḍam wāyun** ड्यम-ड्यम वायुन । **डमरुशब्दनम्** m.inf. to beat such a drum; hence, to proclaim by beat of drum. **ḍam-ḍam wāyĕnwôlᵘ** ड्यम-ड्यम वायन्वोलु n.ag. (f. **ḍam-ḍam wāyĕnwājeñ** ड्यम-ड्यम वायन्वाज्यञ्), a drummer.

ḍĕm-ḍĕm ड्यम-ड्यम । **अदार्ढ्यद्योतकध्वनिः** m. the sound made by a cracked or loose-jointed metal vessel, wooden board, or the like, when tapped by the finger. Cf. **ḍĕmb-ḍĕmb,** under **ḍĕmb. ḍĕm-ḍĕm karun** ड्यम-ड्यम कर्न । **भग्नतादिज्ञापनम्** m.inf. to test for

a crack in the ab. manner. **ḍĕm-ḍĕm gaṣhun** ड्यम-ड्यम गछुन् । भग्नताद्युपलक्षणीभवनम् m.inf. the sound of a crack or the like to issue when such a test is made.

dum-dām दुम-दाम् । संभारसंघर्षः m. noise, bustle, tumult, uproar; celebrity, display, parade, pomp, ado.

ḍum-ḍum डुम-डुम् । पटहादिवाद्यम् m. a kettledrum or similar instrument (K.Pr. 61, 70); the noise made by such. Cf. **ḍam-ḍam.** **ḍum-ḍum wāyĕn-wôl**[u] डुम-डुम् वायन्वोल् n.ag. a drummer, a town-crier (El.).

damadār दमदार् । प्रान्तविशेषयुक्तः adj. e.g. possessing a padded edge or flap (of a cap or the like, for use in cold weather). Cf. **dama 4.**

dama-dür[u] दम-दूर् । द्वारायभागः f. the cross-bar across a window or doorway, on which one can lean the arms when sitting close to it, a window-sill.

dāmōdar दामोदर् m. having a rope round the waist, N. of Kṛṣṇa (Kṛishṇa) (Śiv. 1334).

dum-dawāl दुम-दवाल् । संभारः m. goods, etc., collected to do honour to an expected guest, ornaments collected to present to the bride, bridegroom, or their friends in preparation for a wedding, or similar collections.

dĕmāg दमाग् دماغ । शिरोनाडी, गर्वः m. the brain; the air passages within the head; airs, conceit, pride, haughtiness, arrogance. **—hāwun** —हावुन । अभिमानख्यापनम् m.inf. to show great conceit, to put on airs (esp. in order to avoid doing something one is asked to do) (Rām. 1605). **—khārun** —खारुन । अभिमानोन्नावनम् m.inf. to cause conceit to rise, to cause another to show conceit, to turn another's head. **—khasun** —खसुन् । अभिमानोन्नवः m.inf. pride to rise, airs to be put on, the head to be turned (esp. when one is asked to do something). **raṭun —रटुन् ।** अभिमानरक्षणम् m.inf. to hold conceit; to abstain from asking for help for fear of being insulted by a refusal. **—wālun** —वालुन । अभिमानापाकरणम् m.inf. to cause conceit to descend, to bring another's pride low, to humble one to the dust. **—wasun** —वसुन् । अभिमानापगमः m.inf. pride to be brought low, to be humbled to the dust.

dĕmög[i] दमाग्गि دماغي । अभिमानी adj. e.g. of or belonging to the brain; vain, conceited; proud, haughty, arrogant. **—gaṣhun** —गछुन् । उन्मादावाप्तिः, मृत्युमुखतायोतकसंनिपातसंभवः m.inf. lit. to become brainy, hence to become mad, delirious; to become unconscious, to collapse (e.g. when at the point of death).

dĕmāgdār दमाग्दार् دماغدار । साभिमानः adj. (f. **-dārĕñ** -दार्यन्), vain, conceited; proud, haughty, arrogant.

damāh दमाह् دما = **dam 1** with the suff. of the indef. art. a moment; as adv. (wait, etc.) for a moment (YZ. 1, Śiv. 450). Cf. **damī**, which is the Persian form of the word.

dimahö दिमहा, **dimahōs** दिमहोस्, **dimahöv** दिमहाव्, **dimahöy** दिमहाय्, see **dyun**[u].

dumŏhmil दुम्हमिल् । दोलायमानः adj. e.g. (of any work or business) trembling in the balance of success or failure.

dumij[u] दुमिज् or **dumbij**[u] दुंबिज् (H. xi, 9) (= دُمچی) । पशुपुच्छः, पुच्छबन्धनी f. the tail of an animal; a crupper (El. *dúmij*).

dam[a]**k**[i] दम्कि । धूमपानपात्रिका f. the water-vessel for the hubble-bubble or *huqqa*.

ḍȧm[i]**-kānul** डंमि-कानुल् । पटलाधारदण्डः m., i q. **ḍȧmb**[i]**-kānul,** see **ḍȯmb**[u].

damöl[i] दमाल् । भूमौ पादाहतयः f. stamping the feet on the ground, a stamp (K.Pr. 202); a religious exercise, ecstatic and frenzied dancing at the shrine of a saint (L. 289, 459).

damāli-phakīr दमालि-फकीर् । हठभिक्षुः m. a bullying mendicant *faqir*, one who, when his wishes are not granted, stamps violently on the ground (K.Pr 10).

dam[a]**la-hamal** दमल-हमल् । अत्याग्रहः f. insistence, vehement desire, exhibited by stamping the feet on the ground. Cf. **damöl**[i]. **dam**[a]**la-hamal karüñ**[u] दमल-हमल् करंञ् । अत्याग्रहविधानम् f.inf. to show or practise vehement insistence. **dam**[a]**la-hamal lāgüñ**[u] दमल-हमल् लागंञ् । अत्याग्रहविधानम् f.inf., id.

damām दमाम (= دمامہ) । पटहः m. a large kind of drum with parchment at each end (not like a kettle-drum) (K. 1009).

damöm[i] दमाम् । पटहवादने नियुक्तः m. a drummer, one whose business it is to make proclamation by beat of drum.

daman 2 दमन् । आमगन्धः f. (for **1** see **dam 1**; for **3, 4,** see **damun 1, 2**; sg. dat. **damüñ**[u] **दमंञ्**), a bad smell, esp. the bad smell of stale curd or other food turned sour and gone bad

dāman दामन् دامن । वसनाधस्तनप्रान्तम् m. a skirt, tail, hem, border (Rām. 1305), i.q. **dāmāna.** **—raṭun** —रटुन् m.inf. to seize a person's skirt; met. to implore (Śiv. 179). Cf. **dāmāna raṭun.** **—waṭun** —वटुन् m.inf. to twist up the skirt, to fold up or lift up one's skirt (so as to save it from mud or from being torn by brambles, etc.) (Śiv. 1568).

dāmāna दामान دامان । वस्त्रप्रान्तभागः m. a skirt, a hem, i.q. **dāman,** q.v. **—chalun** —छलुन् । असत्यारोपः m.inf. to make a false accusation. **-palav** -पल्व् ।

छिन्नो वसनप्रान्त: m. the torn edge or skirt of a garment. **—raṭun** —रटुन् । **दीनतया याचनम्** n. inf. to seize by the skirt; met. to implore, beseech (Śiv. 1732). Cf. **dāman raṭun.**

dāmānas mīṭh¹ din¹ दामानस् मीठि दिनि m. pl. inf. to give kisses to the skirt, to kiss the hem of (a person's) garment, to show great humility (Śiv. 1150).

dāmán¹ दामंनि دامنی । **शिरोभूषणविशेष:** f. a woman's veil or mantle; a certain ornament worn on the forehead.

damun 1 दमुन् । वायुनाग्निसंदीपनम् conj. 1 (pres. part. **damān दमान्**, or, Śiv. 1854, **daman 3 दमन्**; 1 p.p. **dom^u दंमु**), to blow up a fire (with bellows or the mouth); as vb. impers. in past tenses (past **domun दंमुन्**), to roar (of wind or a blast of air on fire) (Gr.Gr. xxxviii); to roar (as a wild beast) (Śiv. 1854). **dom^u-mot^u दंमु-मंतु । वायुना संदीपित:** perf. part. (f. **düm^ü-müt^ü दंमू-मंचू**), blown up (with bellows or by the mouth, of fire).

damun 2 दमुन् m. (sg. dat. **damanas दमनस्**), a pair of bellows (K.Pr. 46). For **daman 1** see **dam 1**, for **2** see s.v., for **3** see **damun 1**, for **4** see bel.

daman-basta दमन्-बस्त । धमनचर्म f. the leather bag, alternately inflated with and emptied of air, used as the body of a bellows (K.Pr. 46). **-nôr^u -नोर् । वायुनलिका** m. the metal nozzle or pipe of a pair of bellows.

dāmandār दामन्दार् دامندار । **अध:प्रान्ते चित्रोपेत:** adj. e.g. skirted, having an embroidered skirt or border (of a garment).

dāmāndörī दामान्दारी داماندآری । **प्रार्थना** f. the act of seizing the skirt, making an entreaty; esp. asking in marriage, proposals for marriage made by the relations of the bridegroom to those of the bride or vice versa.

ḍamiñ^ü डमिञ् । **आमाशयमांसखण्ड:** f. a piece of the stomach of a sheep or the like, as sold by butchers, sheep's paunch (K.Pr. 55); the stomach (El.). **ḍamiñĕ-kalapush^u डमिञ-कलपुशु । आमाशयमांसम्** m. the entire stomach of a sheep, etc., a whole sheep's paunch, as sold by butchers. Cf. **ḍámb¹-kalapush^u** under **ḍǒmb^u. ḍamiñĕ-māwas डमिञ-मावस् । अमावस्या(तिथि)विशेष:** m. a certain festival held on the day of the new moon of the month of Phāgun (February–March), on the night of which pieces of sheep's paunch are offered by Hindūs to Bhairavas or Böravs.

damañĕlad दमञलद् । विकृतास्वादयुक्त: adj. e.g. foul-smelling, corrupt-smelling (of sour milk or the like gone bad).

dŏmph दोम्फ्, see **dŏph.**

dum^ur^ü दुम्रु । द्रम्म: f. a certain nominal coin, the sixteenth part of an *ānā*, the *damṛi* of India.

damar-dam दमर्-दम् । ढं रत्नाक्षरम् m. the name given in schools to the syllable *ddham* ढं, the final syllable of *ēkaṁ siddhaṁ*, the first words put down before writing the alphabet.

dūmravarn धूम्रवर्ण m. smoke-coloured, N. of the elephant-god Gaṇēśa (Gán¹sh or Ganēsh) (Śiv. 14).

dumôs^u दुमोसु । द्विमासकालिक: adj. (f. **dumös^ü दुमॉसू**), lasting for two months, two months old (u.w. reference to things without life).

dumösyun^u दुमॉस्युनु । द्विमासकालिक: adj. (f. **dumösiñ^ü दुमॉसिञ्**), two months old (u.w. ref. to things with or without life).

dimath दिमथ् دمت, I will give thee (YZ. 25). See **dyun^u.**

dumaṭh दुमट् । **महामठविशेष:, मठविशेष:** m. (sg. dat. **dumaṭhas दुमठस्**), a large kind of memorial building with an echo inside, a dome, a vault (El. *ḍumuṭ*); a boundary pillar (usually of brick, whitewashed). "These *dumaṭhs* are very big conical stones, and, according to the Paṇḍits, as old as the Pāṇḍavas. They are supposed to be the petrified bodies of wicked men, whom some good people in olden times cursed because they were troubled by them, and so they became stones" (K.Pr. 61).

dumtūlī दुमतूली f. maiden-hair fern (*Adiantum capillus Veneris*) (El.).

dimav दिमव्, we shall give, see **dyun^u.**

dimay दिमय्, I shall give to thee (**dima + y**), see **dyun^u.**

dan 1 दन् । खड्ग: m. the hilt or handle of a sword; a handle (El.) (of a hammer, see **dŏkur^u**); the handle of a drawer (Gr.M.).

dan 2 दन् । धनूराशि: m. (properly) a bow (the weapon), but for this the usual word is **danŏrdand**, q.v.; this word usually indicates Sagittarius, the sign of the zodiac (Rām. 1259, 1261, 1275, K. 132). **-laga^n -लगन् । धनुर्लग्नम्** m. a certain astronomical period, the first six *gharis* or periods of twenty minutes commencing with the rising of Sagittarius. **-rāsh -राश् । धनूराशि:** f. the sign Sagittarius.

dan 3 दन् m. prosperity, good luck, used in the following: **dan-bāgĕ दन्-बाग । भाग्यप्रशंसा** m. praising for benefits received, thanks; good luck, good fortune (Śiv. 494, 821).

dan 4 दन् m. a tooth, used for **dand**, q.v., in the following: **-dag -दग्** f. toothache. **-dawāh -दवाह् । दन्तौषधम्** m. medicine for a tooth, a cure for

toothache. **-ṭakar** -टकर् । **सशब्ददन्तास्फालना** m.pl. chattering of the teeth (from ague, cold, or the like). Cf. **dand-ṭakar** and **ḍanṭakar**. **-ṭakar aṭsân**[i] -टकर् अट्सनि । **दन्तचपच्चवाधावाप्तिः** m. pl. inf. an attack of chattering of the teeth to come on. **—ṭuwân**[i] —टुवनि । **विलम्ब्य विलम्ब्य भाषणम्** m. pl. inf. to close the teeth; met. to speak slowly and deliberately in order to avoid dealing with the relevant matter of a conversation. Cf. **dand ṭuwân**[i].

dân[i]**-t**[a]**j** द्नि-त्ज or **dân**[i]**-tuj**[i] द्नि-तुज् । **दन्ततूलिका** a toothpick. Cf. **dând**[i]**-t**[a]**j** under **dand**.

dan 5 दन् m. the stalk of an apple or pear (El.). Cf. **dan 1.** **-kāḍ** -काड् । **नलादिमलम्** m. a mixture of refuse husks, stalks, etc., of vegetables, etc.

dan 6, see **dana 1.**

dān 1 दान् । चुल्ली m. an earthen fire-place, esp. one with orifices for cooking, a cooking-stove, oven (Gr.Gr. 10, El., K.Pr. 25, 85, 101, 134, 164, 171, 255, W. 144, K. 161). **—karun** —कर्न् m.inf. to make a cooking-stove, to build a temporary mud fire-place; hence, to stop on the road (on a journey) for cooking food (K.Pr. 87).

dāna-büṭh[ü] दान-बंठ् । **उद्दानमध्यभागः** f. the fire-place of a cooking-stove; i.e. the middle portion of the flat top of a cooking-stove, on which vessels are placed on removal from the open fire. **-ḍākh** -डाख् । **चुल्लीदग्धमृत्तिका** m. (sg. dat. **-ḍākas** -डाकस्), the plastered earth on the top of a stove, burnt red by the heat. **-dĕv** -दव् । **उद्दानराक्षसः** m. a cooking-stove demon; a kind of demon, ever gorging himself with food, and having the form of a cooking-stove. **-gâj**[i] -गज् or **-güj**[ü] -गंज् । **उद्दानाजर्मम्** f. the stokehole near the bottom of a cooking-stove, through which it is fed with fuel. **-gol**[u] 1 -गोल् । **उद्दानाजलम्** m. (for **dānagol**[u] 2 see s.v.), the opening of such a stokehole. **-gor**[u] -गोर् । **उद्दानशिल्पी** m. (f. **-gür**[ü] -गंड्), a man who is skilled in making cooking-stoves, one whose profession is to build such. **-mīr** -मीर् m. a fire-place prince, a big fire-place, a large cooking-stove (K.Pr. 48). **-môr**[u] -मोर् । **चुल्लिमुखम्** m. the openings on the top of a stove on which vessels are put for the purpose of cooking. **-zang** -ज़ंग् । **उद्दानशाकुनिकम्** f. offerings made for good luck when a cooking-stove is lit for the first time.

dān 2 दान् । दानम् m. a gift, a present; esp. a gift in charity or for pious purposes (Śiv. 1148, Rām. 73, 390, etc.). **—dyun**[u] —दिन् m.inf. to give charity (K.Pr. 47, Śiv. 428). **—karun** —कर्न् m.inf. to give charity (Gr.M.).

dāna-rost[u] दान-रंस्तु adj. (f. **-rüsh**[ü] -रंश्), wanting in charitable gifts, one who does not give in charity (Śiv. 1738).

dān 3 (? spelling), the Indian chestnut, *Æsculus indica* (L. 70). It is lopped to provide cattle fodder for the winter. On p. 75 L. calls this *hunak dun*, and states that as a medicine it has cathartic properties. Cf. **ḍūn**[u] and **hānakh-ḍūn**[u].

dān 4 (? **dön**[ü]) in **dān chŏch**, f. the blackberry, *Rubus fruticosus* (L. 73, *dhân chânch*). Cf. **chŏch** and **dön**[ü].

dán, see **dön**[ü].

dáṅ, see **ḍā**.

dana 1 दन । धनम् m. wealth, riches, property (Śiv. 365, 861, 893, 952, 1067, etc.; Rām. 1123); money, treasure, cash; fortune (El. *danna*; K.Pr. 48; K.Pr. 260 and W. 149 have **dan**, so also Śiv. 1059). **-boḍ**[u] -बंडु । **धनाढ्यः** adj. (f. **-büḍ**[ü] -बंडू), great in wealth, very wealthy, a leader of society, a millionaire. **-bôg**[u] -बोगु । **धनभागः** m. a share of wealth, esp. a share of movable property under division. **-bög**[a]**ran** -बोग्रन् । **धनविभाजनम्** f. (sg. dat. **-bög**[a]**rün**[ü] -बोग्रंञ), division of joint wealth amongst a number of claimants, esp. when the amount of shares is mutually agreed upon, sharing out. **—bög**[a]**run** —बोग्रन् । **धनविभाजनम्** m.inf. to share out joint property, to divide property into shares mutually agreed upon. **-bāgay** -बागय् । **धनविभागः** f. division of property, esp. of joint family property. **-bajĕr** -बज्यर् । **धनाढ्यत्वम्** m. greatness of wealth, wealthiness. **-böj**[i]**baṭh** -बोजिबठ् । **धनसाधारण्यम्** f. (sg. dat. **-böj**[i]**baṭi** -बोजिबटि), partnership in business. **-böj**[a]**ran** -बोज्रन् । **धनविभाजनम्** f. (sg. dat. **-böj**[a]**rün**[ü] -बोज्रंञ), division of joint property, dividing into shares. **—böj**[a]**run** —बोज्रन् । **धनविभाजनम्** m.inf. to divide joint property into shares. **-dôlath** -दोलथ् (**dana** m., **dôlath** f.), wealth and riches (Śiv. 579). **-ḍanḍ** -डण्ड् । **धनदण्डः** m. a punishment in money, pecuniary punishment, a fine. **-dyār** -यार् । **धनद्रव्यम्** m.pl. wealth and possessions, property. **-kāḍay** -काडय् । **निरर्थधनव्ययः** f. wasteful expenditure, extravagance, throwing one's wealth to the dogs. **-mad** -मद् । **धनमदः** m. arrogance of wealth, purse-pride. **-mŏṇḍ**[ü] -मंण्डू । **धनसंचयः** f. a lump of wealth, a collected store of money, esp. a hidden store. **-mâstī** -मस्ती । **धनगर्वः** f. purse-pride, arrogance from the possession of great wealth. **-masth** -मस्थ । **धनमत्तः** adj. e.g. (as subst., m. sg. dat. **-mastas** -मस्तस्), arrogant from the possession of great wealth, purse-proud. **-pana** -पन । **धनवस्त्रादिसामग्री** m. one's whole property, including money, goods, and clothes, means of life

(Śiv. 1039). **-pana lagun** -पन लगुन । **धनद्रव्येणासक्तिः** m.inf. to become dependent on another for one's means of life. **-röch**^{i} **1** -रॉछि । **धनरक्षकः** m. a treasure-guard, one who is appointed to take care of treasure. **-röch**^{i} **2** -रॉछि । **धनरक्षा** f. the guardianship of treasure. **-rôch**^{u} -रोछु । **धनपालकः** m. (f. **-röch**^{u} -रॉछू), a treasure-guard. **-rost**^{u} -रस्तु । **धनहीनः** adj. (f. **-rüsh**^{u} -रंछू), without wealth, penniless, poor. **-rashar** -रछर् । **धनहीनता** m. the condition of being penniless, destitution. **-shĕr** -शर् । **धनाभीप्सा** m. such intense desire for money that the wisher becomes thin and meagre, money-greed, avarice. **-sör**^{u} -सॉरु । **क्रमेण धनसंग्रहणम्** f. gradually removing money from a store, bit by bit, either by the owner or (generally) in peculation. **-sost**^{u} -सस्तु adj. (f. **-süs**^{u} -संछू), possessing wealth, wealthy, rich (Rām. 1259). **-sôv**^{u} -सोवु । **धनपूर्णः** adj. (f. **-söv**^{u} -सॉवू), rich in wealth, one who has earned and saved much money, wealthy. **-sāvĕr** -साव्यर् । **धनाढ्यता** m. wealthiness. **-wôl**^{u} -वोलु । **धनी** n.ag. (f. **-wājĕñ** -वाज्यञ), one who is wealthy, rich (El.). **-wöshrawan** -वैश्रवन् । **कुबेरः** m. N. of Kubēra, the god of wealth and Guardian of the North. He was son of Viśravas and step-brother of Rāvaṇa (Rām. 637). **-vĕtsar** -व्यछर । **धनपूर्णत्वम्** m. the condition of being completely supplied with wealth, wealthiness. **-vyot**^{u} -व्यतु । **धनपूर्णः** adj. (f. **-vĕts**^{u} -व्यंछू), one who is completely supplied with wealth. **-zōr** -ज़ोर । **धनबलम्** m. power of wealth, strength consisting in wealth; strength of body due to the possession of plenty of the necessaries of life.

dân^{i}**-pân**^{i} द्यनि-पनि । **यावत्सर्वस्वेन** adv. including all one's possessions, n.w. vbs. signifying loss (of property), becoming subject to another, and so on.

dana 2 दन । **(दण्ड)काष्ठमयक्रीडनकम्** m. a kind of club used in a certain game, in which one club is thrown on the ground and struck with another so as to propel it beyond a boundary-line. **-kin**^{i} **phirun** -किनि फिरुन् । **वैपरीत्येन विधानम्** m.inf. to retort, advance arguments on the other side.

danan gindun दनन् गिन्दुन् । लगुडक्रीडा m.inf. to play the ab. game.

dāna दान داٰن । **फलम्, अश्वभोजनविशेषः, विस्फोटः** m. grain, corn (K. 1088); a grain, seed (Śiv. 468, of a pomegranate; Rām. 1029, 1126); chick-pea, 'gram' (used for feeding horses) (K.Pr. 71); food generally (K Pr. 100); a speck, a tiny quantity of anything (Rām. 709); a bead; a drop; a pimple, pustule; —◦ seed of such and such a plant. According to El. s.v. the word also means 'steel'. **—dāna —दान । फलशः** adv. grain by grain, drop by drop (Rām. 168, 286, 698, 1119). **—dyun**^{u} **—दियु । अश्वाय भोजनदानम्** m.inf. to give 'gram' to a horse, to feed a horse. **—dyut**^{u}**-mot**^{u} **—दितु-मंतु । कर्मबीजात्मनोप्तः फलोपभोगः** m. fed, given 'gram' (of a horse); met. reaping the fruits of former actions done in this or a previous birth, these actions being represented as seeds from which spring the results. **-lĕd**^{u}**r**^{u} **-ल्यंद्रु । लताविशेषमूलम्** f. the root of a certain medicinal plant, *Berberis* sp., which root is good for horses (L. 76, spelt *dand-ludar*).

dānā داٰنا adj. e.g. and subst. m. wise, learned, clever (W. 22); a wise man, a sage (K.Pr. 47). In Matt. xi, 25, the pl dat. is written **dānahan** دانہن.

dānai (L. 464), i.q. **dānay**, q.v.

dani दनि adj. e.g. wealthy, rich (Śiv. 703, with emph. *y*, **daniy**).

danī, see **dannī**.

dāni 1 दानि, see **dôn**^{u}.

dāni 2, see **dāñĕ**.

dain, see **dön**^{ü}.

dĕn द्यन् or **din 1 दिन् । दिवसः** m. a day, the period between sunrise and sunset, daytime (K.Pr. 48, *dīn*; 187, *dēn*; Śiv. 1002, 1032; Rām. 225, 419); a day of twenty-four hours, a day and night; a day, the day of such and such an event, a date; (in pl.) days, the time of such and such a state of affairs (Śiv. 110); adv. by day, in the daytime (Śiv. 1555). **—barun —बरुन् । दिननिर्वाहः** m.inf. to get through the day, esp. under circumstances of difficulty, such as want of food, sickness, or the like, to tide over the day somehow or other (Śiv. 1065). **-dĕn kaḍun -द्यन् कडुन् । दिवसोल्लङ्घनम्** m.inf. to pass several days in ineffectually endeavouring to carry through some business; to waste one's time over an impossible task. **—guzarāwun —गुज़रावुन्** m.inf. to pass the day, spend the day (Śiv. 1624). **-rāth -राथ्** (Śiv. 107, 1554; Rām. 1673) or **rāth-dĕn राथ्-द्यन्** (Śiv. 160, 215, 524, 541, 735, 986), adv. day and night, night and day, continually.

dĕna द्यन or **dina दिन** adv. on (such and such) a day (Śiv. 1042, 1413; with **ō** added m.c. **dĕnō द्यनो** (Śiv. 1420). **dĕna dĕna द्यन द्यन** or **dina dina दिन दिन** adv. daily, every day (Śiv. 1412). **dĕna-parimān द्यन-परिमान् । दिनमानम्** m. the extent of a day, the varying length of a day between sunrise and sunset.

den, see **d**◦**nun**.

dēn 1 देन् دین । **देयम्(ऋणादि)** m. a debt, a loan.

dēn 2 देन् । समयः m. time of day, time.

dēnu दे(धे)नु f. a cow, used in the compound **kāma-dēnu कामदे(धे)नु**, in Sanskrit 'kāmadhēnu', the mythical cow from which all desires are milked, the cow of plenty (Śiv. 1439).

din 1 दिन्, i.q. **dĕn**, q.v.

din 2 दिन्, they will give (Gr.Gr. 202), see **dyunᵘ**.

dīn 1 दीन् adj. e.g. miserable, wretched (Rām. 1249), i.q. **dyūnᵘ**, q.v.; subst. m. distress, misery, wretchedness (Śiv. 1635).

dīna-dayāl दीन-दयाल् m. he who shows pity to the wretched, a friend of the poor; a title of the Deity (Śiv. 1436, 1697).

dīn 2 दीन् دین। धर्मसंप्रदायः m. faith, religion (K.Pr. 27); esp. the religion of Islām. **tulun – तुलुन्। संघर्षोत्थापनम्** m.inf. to raise (the cry of) 'religion', to start a religious riot or battle; to create or excite an uproar by an unpopular act, word, gesture, or the like.

dīna-bôjᵘ दीन-बोज़ु। समसंप्रदायकः m. (f. **-bājĕn -बाज्यन्**), a sharer in religion, a co-religionist. **—tulun —तुलुन्। विरुद्धसंप्रदायप्राप्तिः** m.inf. to change one's religion, become a convert to a religion different from that in which one was born.

dina दिन (Śiv 107), sg. abl. of **dyunᵘ**, q.v. Cf. also **dĕn.**

dinⁱ दिनि m.pl. of **dyunᵘ**, q.v.

dīnⁱ दीनि pl. nom. of **dyūnᵘ**, q.v.

dini दिनि (Śiv. 1911), sg. abl. of **dyunᵘ**, q.v., in order to give, inf. of purpose.

dinī दिनी impers. fut. part. it is to be given, one should give (Gr.Gr. 111). See **dyunᵘ**.

dinō दिनो (Śiv. 1430), m.c. for **dina**, sg. abl. of **dyunᵘ**, q.v.

dīnᵘ दीनु, dīñᵘ दीञु, see **dyūnᵘ**.

dŏn दॅन्, dŏnⁱ दॅनि, see **zᵃh**.

dōna 1 दोन। पार्वतीयः प्राग्भारः m. a projecting rocky mountain crag.

dōna 2 दोन। लगुडविशेषः m. the stick by which the string of a cotton-carding bow is struck by the carder Cf. **dūnᵘ 2** and **dūñᵘ 2.**

dônᵘ दोनु। मन्थानः m. (sg. dat. **dŏnis दॅनिस्**, abl. **dāni दानि**), a churning-stick, a dasher (Gr.Gr. 12; Śiv. 1435, 1838).

dönᵘ दॅनु। दाडिमम् m. a pomegranate (the fruit), *Punica granatum* (L. 73, 348, 350, *dān*; K.Pr. 146, *dain*; Śiv. 468). According to El. s.v. there are three varieties of this fruit grown in Kashmīr: **bŏkᵘ dönᵘ, mŏdur d.,** and **jigari d.** The pomegranate ripens in September, and is of inferior quality. The word is declined in Gr.Gr. 54. **-barᵃg -बर्ग्। दाडिमपत्रम्** m. the leaf of a pomegranate-tree. **-dĕl -वल्। दाडिमत्वक्** m. the soft outer skin of a pomegranate. **-hüṭᵘ -हॅटु। दाडिमकाष्ठम्** f. the wood of the pomegranate-tree, esp. the split wood. **-kujⁱ -कुजि** or **-kujᵘ -कुजु। दाडिमलता** f. a small pomegranate-tree. **-kulᵘ -कुलु। दाडिमवृक्षः** m. a pomegranate-tree (El.), esp. when large and full-grown. **-künḍᵘ -कण्डु। दाडिमत्वक्** f. the hard outer shell of a pomegranate. **-mūrᵘ -मूरु। दाडिमशाखा** f. the young non-fruit-bearing shoot or branch of a pomegranate-tree. **-mŏrba -मर्ब। दाडिमरसपाकः** m. pomegranate conserve. **-pholᵘ -फलु। दाडिमाभ्यन्तरफलम्** m. a single pomegranate seed. **-pōsh -पोश्। दाडिमपुष्पम्** m. a pomegranate flower (YZ. 527, Rām. 644). **-ras -रस्। दाडिमरसः** m. pomegranate juice. **-shīra -शीर। दाडिमरसः** m. a drink made of pomegranate juice and used as a cooling medicine. **-thürᵘ -थॅरु। दाडिमलता** f. a pomegranate bush, a bushy young pomegranate-tree.

ḍūna डून। पत्रपात्रम् m. a leaf platter for serving food or the like.

dūnᵘ 1 डूनु। पादोनः m. a quarter less than one, three-quarters (W. 105); a quarter less than any specified number (W. 105), as in **dūnᵘ hath डूनु हथ्**, a quarter less than a hundred, seventy-five; **dūnᵘ trĕh डूनु त्रेह्**, a quarter less than three, two and three-quarters (El.); **dūnᵘ zᵃh डूनु ज़ह्**, one and three-quarters. **dūnᵘ-sôdᵘ डूनु-सोदु। विचारणम्** m. three-quarters and one and a quarter; met. considering the total cost of any proposed work, calculating the pros and cons of any proposed course of action, as if one were to say "is it a quarter less than one (twenty-five per cent loss) or a quarter more than one (twenty-five per cent profit)?" **dūnᵘ-sôdᵘ bōzun डूनु-सोदु बोज़ुन्। पूर्वापरविवेचनम्** m.inf. to calculate the pros and cons of any proposed course of action.

dūnᵘ 2 डूनु। पिचुविवरणाग्निष्पी m (sg. dat. **dūnis डूनिस्**, abl. **dōni डोनि**), a cotton-carder, a man whose profession it is to card cotton, wool, or the like. Cf. **dōna 2.**

dūnⁱ-wān डूनि-वान्। पिचुविवृत्यापणः m. a cotton-carder's place of business.

ḍūnᵘ डूनु। अक्षोटफलम् m. (sg abl. **ḍōni डोनि**), a walnut (the fruit), *Juglans regia* (El., L. 73, 79, 80, 348, 352, K.Pr. 229, qq.v. for full details regarding the tree and fruit; K.Pr. 236; Śiv. 1023, 1571; with suff. of indef. art. **ḍōnāh डोनाह्**, Śiv. 1015, 1774). **phŏka-dūnᵘ फुक-डूनु** m. a puff-walnut, hence a bubble (Śiv. 1774, 1775). **-dach -दछ** f. walnut grape, a particular kind of grape (W. 114; El. *dun-dach*).

dūnⁱ-dĕl डूनि-वल्। अक्षोटत्वक् m. the thin skin of the kernel of a walnut. **-gūjⁱ -गूजि** or **-gūjᵘ -गूजु।**

अक्षोटफलगुलिका f. one of the four quarters of a walnut kernel (cf. **-gūl**[u] bel.). **-gŏl -ग्वल्** or **-gŏlur -ग्वलुर्** । **अक्षोटत्वक** f. the outer rind of a walnut, outside the shell. **-gūl**[u] **-गूल्** । **अक्षोटफलसारः** m. an entire walnut kernel (consisting of all the four parts, cf. **-gūj**[i] ab.). **-gŏlur -ग्वलुर्** । **अक्षोटफलावरणम्** m. see **-gŏl** ab. **-hüṭ**[u] **-ह्यूट्** । **अक्षोटवृक्षदारु** f. the wood of the walnut-tree, walnut wood, valued for making furniture, etc. **-kul**[u] **-कुल्** । **अक्षोटवृक्षः** m. a walnut-tree (K.Pr. 60, written *ḍōn*[o]). **-kündṛ**[u] **-कंण्ड्र्** । **अक्षोटगुलिकावरणम्** f. (sg. dat. **-kanjĕ -कंज्य**), a half walnut shell; a whole walnut shell. **-lündṛ**[u] **-लंण्ड्र्** । **अक्षोटवृक्षशाखा** f. (sg. dat. **-lanjĕ -लंज्य**), a small branch of a walnut-tree, usually full of fruit, and hence used metaphorically as an expression for extreme fruitfulness. **-lang -लङ्** । **अक्षोटवृक्षस्कन्धः** m. the trunk or main branch of a walnut-tree. **-murra -मुर्र** । **अक्षोटपुष्पाणि** f. the walnut catkin, used as a vegetable for cooking (L. 347). **-pīr -पीर्** । **अक्षोटफलधारिका (पाचिका)** f. a walnut shell. **-tīl -तील्** । **अक्षोटसारतैलम्** m walnut oil (L. 353). **-zyun**[u] **-ज़्यून्** । **अक्षोटवृक्षकाष्ठम्** m. walnut wood used for burning, firewood of walnut.

dand 1 दन्द् ১ । **दन्तः** m. a tooth (of man or beast) (K.Pr. 48, 255; YZ. 75, 213; Śiv. 52, 126; Rām. 631, 929); the tusk of an elephant (Śiv. 13). **—bĕhân**[i] **—ब्यहनि । परास्तीभवनम्** m. pl. inf. the teeth to sit (against each other), i.e. to be silent; hence, (of one hitherto impudent and free of speech, but now silent) to be conquered or tyrannized over and to remain subdued and silent, passively to suffer tyranny. **—bĕhanāwân**[i] **—ब्यहनावनि । परास्तीकरणम्** m. pl. inf. to reduce to dumbness, to conquer, to subdue (one who has heretofore been impudent and free of speech). **—hāwân**[i] **—हावनि । जीर्णताप्रदर्शनम** m. pl. inf. to show the teeth; to show one's old age; met. (of clothes, vessels, etc.) to show signs of being worn out. **—lōsân**[i] **—लोसनि** m. pl. inf. or **danda-māla lōsañĕ दन्द्-माल लोसञ** f. pl inf. । **दन्तश्रमः** the teeth to become weary, to thank a person with excessive paeans of gratitude. **-ṭakar -टकर्, dantakar दन्-टकर्** (see **dan 4**), or **ḍanṭakar डंटकर्** । **दन्तचापल्यबाधा** m pl. chattering of the teeth (from cold, ague, or the like). **—ṭuwân**[i] **—टुवनि** or **dan ṭuwân**[i] **दन् टुवनि । सार्गलभाषणम्** m. pl. inf. to close the teeth; met. to speak slowly and deliberately, in order to avoid dealing with the relevant matter of a conversation. Cf. **dan ṭuwân**[i] under **dan 4.** **—wahârân**[i] **—वहारनि । दोषेऽप्युपहासः** m. pl. inf. to spread out the teeth, to laugh even when some improper action is pointed out.

danda-bürü दन्द्-बर्रू । दन्तरन्ध्रम् f. a gap between two teeth. **-baran -बरन् । दन्तरन्ध्रम्** f. (sg. dat. **-barüñ**[u] **-बर्ञ्यू**), a gap between two teeth, esp. when wide. **-dag -दग्** or **dandag दन्दग् । दन्तपीडा** f. pain in the tooth, toothache. **-gūj**[i] **-गूज्, -gūj**[ü] **-गूज्यू, dând**[i]**-gūj**[i] **दंन्दि-गूज्, or dând**[i]**-gūj**[u] **दंन्दि गूज्यू । औषधचूर्णविशेषः** f. a certain powdered dainty distributed to the relations on the third and fourth days after the birth of a child, composed of sesame, etc, fried in *ghī*, and flavoured with various medicaments. **-gūr**[u] **-गूर्** । **दन्ताधाराश्रयः** f. a gum, the flesh of the gums. **-hol**[u] **-ह्वल्** । **वक्रदन्तः** adj. (f. **-hüj**[ü] **-ह्यूज्**), crooked-toothed. **-khŏkhur**[u] **-ख्वख्व** । **दन्तरन्ध्रयुक्तः** adj. (f **-khŏkür**[ü] **-ख्वर्ख्व्**), gap-toothed, one who has lost teeth, and shows it. **-khilāl -खिलाल्** । **भूषात्मदन्ततूलिका** m. an ornamented toothpick of gold, silver, or the like. **-khambyul**[u] **-खम्ब्युल्** । **दन्तमध्यरन्ध्रम्** m. a space, interval, or gap between the teeth, from the loss of a tooth or other cause. **-khamij**[ü] **-खमिज्यू** । **दन्तरन्ध्रम्** f., id. **-khamyul**[u] **-खम्युल्** । **दन्तमध्यरन्ध्रम्** m., id. **-khārĕ -खार्य** । **दन्तमूलाधारस्थानानि** f.pl. the sockets of the teeth, the gums. **-khraph -ख्रफ्** । **दन्तसुषिरम्** f. (sg. dat. **-khrapi -ख्रपि**), a wide gap between teeth. **-khrapal -ख्रपल्** । **दन्तरन्ध्रयुक्तः** adj. e.g. one who has wide gaps between his teeth, owing to loss of teeth, or naturally. **-khörish -ख्वरिश्** । **दन्तरोगविशेषः** f. a disease of the teeth, accompanied by irritation of the gums. **-khŏsor**[u] **-ख्वसर्** । **दन्तमलखण्डः** m. a broken-off piece of the tartar of the teeth. **-khāv -खाव** । **दन्तरोगविशेषः, दन्तकीटः** m. a disease of the teeth, in which the teeth fall out; a worm supposed to injure the teeth. **-khāv pyon**[u] **-खाव् प्यून्** । **दन्तरोगोत्पत्तिः** m.inf. an attack of such worms to occur, caries of the teeth to come on. **-khay -खय्** । **दन्तमलम्, दन्तरोगः** f. tartar of the teeth; a disease of the teeth due to not keeping them clean; foul teeth. **-khöyin -ख्वयिन्** । **दन्तरोगः** m. a disease of the teeth, toothache arising from accumulation of tartar. **-khöz**[u] **-ख्वज़्** । **दन्तरोगः** f., id. **-mal -मल्** । **दन्तमलम्** m. dirt of the teeth, esp. accumulated tartar. **-malwāy -मल्-वाय्। दन्तविकारः** m.tooth-tartar rheumatism, a disease of the teeth said to affect the phlegmatic humour. **-māl -माल्** । **दन्तपङ्क्तिः** f. a row of teeth, all the teeth of the upper or of the lower jaw. **-māla lōsañe -माल लोसञ । अत्याशंसनम्** f. pl. inf., i.q. **dandlōsân**[i] ab. **-phāl**[i] **-फलि** । **क्षुद्रमृदुदन्ताः** m.pl. tooth-pearls, teeth (i.e. a set of teeth) small and elegant in shape. **-pīr**[u] **-पीर्** । **दंष्ट्रा** f. a big tooth, one of the

grinders. **-tujⁱ** -तुज्ि f. a toothpick (K.Pr. 132), see **dȧndⁱ-tᵃj** bel. **-wŏgunᵘ** -ब्वगुनु । ह्रस्वदन्तः adj. (f. **-wŏgünᵘ** -ब्वगंचू), shallow-toothed, one who possesses short thick-set teeth. **-wôlᵘ** -वोलु । दन्तवेधिनी m. a spike with a bent point, used as an instrument for extracting teeth; met. a tool for extracting anything by its roots from its position inside anything else. **-woṭᵘ** -वंटु । दन्तपङ्क्तिः m. a tooth-bunch, a row of teeth from back to front. **-wāv** -वाव् । तक्षणीविशेषः m. an instrument for sharpening the teeth of a saw or the like. **-wōvᵘ** -वोवू । दन्तरोगः f. general pain of all the teeth, dental neuralgia. **-zôlᵘ** -ज़ोलु । दन्तमध्यभागः m. a tooth-joint, the interstice between two teeth near the gum. **—zĕv gatshünᵘ** —ज़्यव् गट्शून्यु । अवाग्भवनम् f.inf. the tongue to go from the tooth, to become suddenly silent, to be silenced, to be left without an answer.

dȧndⁱ āmotᵘ दंद्दि आमंतु । अत्यायत्तीकृतः perf. part. (f. **—āmütsᵘ** —आमंचू), come between the teeth; thoroughly or easily chewed; met. (of one previously esteemed unconquerable) utterly subdued, entirely come under another's power. **-gūjⁱ** -गूज़ि or **-gūjᵘ** -गूज़ू । चूर्णविशेषः f., i.q. **danda-gūjⁱ** ab. **—koḍᵘ-motᵘ** —कंडु-मंतु । दुरायासेन साधितः perf. part. (f. **—küḍᵘ-mütsᵘ** —कंडू-मंचू), pulled out by the teeth; met. accomplished with great difficulty and exertion. **—kaḍun** —कडुन् । दुःखेन साधनम् m.inf. to pull out by the teeth; met. to accomplish satisfactorily, but with great exertions, some action or business. **—lagun** —लगुन् or **dandan lagun** दन्दन् लगुन् । असंमतीभवनम् m.inf. to be applied to the teeth, to knock against the teeth; (of some task) to grate in the teeth, to be unpleasant, to be disliked, to run counter to one's wishes. **-tᵃj** -त्ज् or **-tujⁱ**-तुज्ि; or **dȧnⁱ-tᵃj** दंनि-त्ज्, **dȧnⁱ-tujⁱ** दंनि-तुज्ि, q.v., s.v. **dan 4**. दन्ततूलिका f. a toothpick, see **danda-tujⁱ** ab. **—yunᵘ** —यिनु । दन्तैः सुचर्वितीभवनम् m.inf. to come between the teeth, to be well chewed; (of some hard and tough morsel) to become easily chewed by infirm teeth; met. (of one previously esteemed unconquerable or to be a tough customer) to become utterly subdued, to come entirely under another's power.

dandan khasun दन्दन् खसुन् । परिवादपात्रीभवनम् m.f. to mount on to (people's) teeth; on the completion of any public action (good or bad) to become the subject of public censure, to be gossiped about unfavourably. **—laguh** —लगुन् । अरोचकीभवनम् m.inf., i.q. **dȧndⁱ lagun** ab.

dandas dôdᵘ दन्दस् दोदु m. toothache (Gr.M.).

dand 2, in **dand-lidar**, see **dāna lĕdᵘrᵘ**, s.v. **dāna**.

dandṛ दण्ड् or **ḍandṛ** डण्ड् । दण्डः m. (sg. abl. **danḍa 1** दण्ड or **ḍanḍa 1** डण्ड), punishment, chastisement, imprisonment, fine (K.Pr. 106, *ḍandṛ*), corporal punishment, etc.; divine punishment for sin (Śiv. 1912). **—dyunᵘ** —दिनु m.inf. to punish, to fine (Gr.M.); to pay a fine (Gr.M.). **—hyonᵘ** —ह्यनु । दण्डदापनम् m.inf. to take a fine, to fine a person. **—karun** —कदन् । दण्डदानम् m.inf. to punish (Śiv. 1481, to mutilate). **—pyonᵘ** —प्यनु m.inf. a fine to fall, a fine or punishment to be incurred; **tsĕ pĕyiy dandṛ**, you will be punished (Gr.M.).

danḍa 1 (**ḍanḍa**) **barun** दण्ड (डण्ड) वदन् । दण्डसमर्पणम्, दण्डपूरणम् m.inf. to give compensation for harm, damage, loss, or the like occurring to anything borrowed or taken in deposit. **—baray** —वरय् । दण्डसमर्पणा, दण्डपूरणम् f. the payment of such compensation. **—dyunᵘ** —दिनु । दण्डदानम्, निष्कृतिकरणम् m.inf. to give compensation for loss of or damage as ab. (H. v, 11). **—hyonᵘ** —ह्यनु । दण्डग्रहणम्, दण्डदापनम् m.inf. to take in compensation as ab. (H. v, 11). **—khārun** —खादन् । दण्डारोपणम् m.inf. to make a claim for compensation as ab. **—khasun** —खसुन् । दण्डारोपः m inf. to have a claim for such compensation made against one.

dānd दान्द्, see **dād.**

danḍa 2 दण्ड or **ḍanḍa 2** डण्ड । नौदण्डः m. a pole, a post, staff, rod; the pole supporting the hinged mat roof of a boat; a pestle (El.).

danḍa 3 दण्ड or **ḍanḍa 3** डण्ड । मल्लाभ्यासः f.pl. a certain gymnastic exercise (the hands and feet are placed on the ground, and the body swung backwards and forwards from the wrists and ankles). **—karañĕ** —करञ । मल्लाभ्यासविधानम् f.inf. to perform this exercise.

dandū, m. madder, *Rubia cordifolia* (El.).

danöḍⁱ दनोडि । धनाढ्यः adj. e.g. opulent, rich, wealthy.

dondᵘ 1 दंन्दु । दन्तुरः adj. (f. **dünzᵘ 2** दंज़ू, for 1 see s.v.), having ugly projecting teeth; tusked (Gr.Gr. 137); met. toothed, notched.

dondᵘ 2 दंन्दु (=دندا) । पर्वताग्रभूः m. the skirt of a hill, the slope at the middle of a hill.

dondᵘ 3 दंन्दु । प्रान्तभागः m. a joining groove or mortice in carpentry. **—kaḍun** —कडुन् । पट्टिकादौ धारा-संपादनम् m.inf. to cut such a groove or mortice.

ḍǒnḍᵘ डुण्डु । मुखाग्रभागः m. the front of the face, the profile.

ḍonḍᵘ डण्डु । चक्रिकावासप्रावृतिः m. the railing of a balcony.

dünḍᵘ 1 दंडू । अवस्था, परिस्थितिता f. (sg. dat. **danjĕ** दंज्य; the abl. is properly **danji** दंज्ि, but usually written **danjĕ** दंज्य), condition, state (K.Pr. 62);

nature, temperament, constitution, habit of body; temper, humour, disposition (*mizāj*); natural behaviour, habit, conduct according to one's own nature, inborn habits, disposition. Cf. **ḍanja** and **ḍündᵘ 1.** —**āsüñᵘ** —**आसंजू** । **स्वभाववृत्तिः** f.inf. one's nature to exist, acting according to one's nature to occur, nature to assert herself.

danjĕ-kun wuchun दंज्य-कुन् वुछुन । **अवस्थाप्रतीक्षणम्** m.inf. to look towards the condition, to calculate resources, to see if one has sufficient means for any proposed course of action. —**rūdᵘ-motᵘ** —**रूदु-मंतु** । **स्वास्थ्यावस्थितः** perf. part. (f. —**rūzᵘ-müṭsᵘ** —**रूज़ु-मंचु**), restored to good health or good condition (after sickness or the like). —**rōzun** —**रोज़ुन्** । **स्वास्थ्यावस्थानम्** m.inf. to be restored to good health or sound condition (after sickness or the like); to continue in good health (YZ. 72).

ündᵘ 2 दुंडू । **तुलादण्डः** f. the beam of a pair of scales, esp. of a small light pair. Cf. **ḍündᵘ 2.**

ḍündᵘ 1 डंण्डू । **शीलः** f. (sg. dat. **ḍanjĕ डंज्य**), a habit, practice, disposition (esp. a bad habit). Cf. **dündᵘ 1.** —**āsüñᵘ** —**आसंजू** । **परिशीलना** f.inf. a (bad) habit to exist; met. bad luck to occur resulting in misery and want.

ḍündᵘ 2 डंण्डू । **कोटिः** f. (sg. dat. **ḍanjĕ डंज्य**), the beam of a pair of scales. Cf. **dündᵘ 2.**

dŏndŏb दुन्दुब(भ) m. the name of a Rākṣasa or demon, in Sanskrit Dundubhi (Rām. 472, 477).

dun-dach, see **ḍūnᵘ.**

dandag दन्दग् । **दन्तपीडा** f. a toothache, i.q. **danda-dag** under **dand.**

ḍanḍakh-wan दण्डख्-वन् m. the name of a celebrated forest in the Deccan, the Daṇḍaka-vana of Sanskrit literature (Śiv. 556; Rām. 208, 272, 284, 321, 369, 1144, 1777).

dandān दन्दान् । **दन्तुरः** adj. (as subst., f. **dandöñᵘ दन्दांजू**), toothed, fanged, tusked; one who is disfigured by ugly projecting front teeth or incisors (Gr.Gr. 137, K.Pr. 49).

danu-ḍanḍ दनु-दण्ड्, i.q. **danŏrḍanḍ,** q.v.

ḍaṇḍᵘrᵘ दंन्दरू । **कोटिः** f. the outer edge of a dish or the like (K.Pr. 227, the edge of a mat). According to El. not used for the edge of cutting instruments, but in Śiv. 1631, the edge of a sword. —**kadüñᵘ** —**कडंजू** । **वाह्यकोटिनिष्पादनम्** f.inf. to draw out an edge; (in carpentry) to plane down the edge of a plank; (in hammering out a metal dish or the like) to form the bent or turned-down edge or lip.

ḍaṇḍᵃri-phuṭᵘ दंन्दरि-फुटु । **भग्नकोटिकः** adj. (f. **-phuṭᵘ -फुटू**), broken-edged, of a dish or the like.

ḍaṇḍūra डंण्डूर or **ḍŏṇḍūra डुण्डूर** । **आज्ञाडिण्डिमः** f. a kind of drum used in proclaiming orders; proclamation by beat of drum (Rām. 716; K. 404, **ḍaṇḍūr**; El. *ḍaṇḍora*). —**diñᵘ** —**दिंजू** । **आज्ञाडिण्डिमवादनम्** f.inf. to give notice, or proclaim, by beat of drum.

ḍaṇḍūrᵘ डंन्दूरू । **निरर्थभाषी** adj. (f. **ḍaṇḍūrᵘ डंन्दूरू**), a prater, a scandalmonger.

dāndᵃr दान्द्र्, dāndurᵘ दान्दुरू, etc., see **dādᵃr.**

dānadār दानदार् دانەدار । **अन्तःफलकः** adj. e.g. granulated; of a granulated appearance; containing grain; bearing fruit in the form of seeds enclosed in a capsule or husk (e.g. a pomegranate).

dēndār देन्दार् دیندار । **ऋणी** m. a debtor; esp. with ref. to a creditor, the man who owes him money, so-and-so's debtor.

dīndār दीन्दार् دیندار । **धृष्टप्रकृतिः** adj. (f. **dīndāréñ दीन्दार्यंज्**), religious, devout, pious (Gr.M.); (in Kāshmīrī) a fanatic, hence ready to take up arms even without cause, bellicose, pugnacious. The fem. is a woman of this description; for such a man's wife, see the next. **-bāy -वाय्** । **धृष्टस्वभावस्त्री** f. the wife of such a man.

dīndörī दीन्दॅारी دیندآري । **धृष्टस्वभावता** f. constancy in religion; (in Kāshmīrī) readiness to take up arms, pugnacity, see **ḍīndār.**

ḍŏṇḍūra डुण्डूर । **घोषणा** f. proclamation by beat of drum, i.q. **ḍaṇḍūra.**

dandāsa, m. the bark of the walnut-tree (El.; L. 352 has *dandarsa*).

dun-dawāl दुन्-दवाल् । **बज्रलसंग्रहः** m., i.q. **dang-dawāl,** q.v.

ḍaṇḍawath दण्डवथ् m. (sg. dat. **ḍaṇḍawatas दण्डवतस्**), prostration of the body, obeisance (K. 133).

ḍang डंग् । **पशुपादरज्जुः** m. (sg. abl. **ḍanga 1 डंग**), the shackle or rope by which the forefeet of horses or cattle are tied together to prevent them straying, a hobble-rope. —**dyunᵘ** —**दिंजु** । **पादबन्धनम्** m.inf. to tie the forefeet of an animal together as ab. —**hyonᵘ** —**ह्यंनु** । **पादबन्धनम्** m.inf., id., also used for tying the feet of a man together, to prevent him running away.

ḍāngⁱ-ḍuljĕ डंगि-डुलिज्य । **निःशृङ्खलपरिचयः** f.pl. the use or consumption of another's property at one's own will and without constraint or prohibition.

-sᵃh -सह । **अधीरः** m. a hobbled tiger; met. a coward, one who is timid and easily frightened. K.Pr. 49 translates this 'a tiger in the stable', i.e. a tyrant in his house.

ḍāng डांग्, see **ḍāg.**

ḍanga 2 डंग । **पशुपादबन्धनम्** m. the act of tying the feet of a horse or other animal to prevent it straying.

—**karun** —**करुन्** । **कार्यनिरोध:** m.inf. to tie a person's feet, to impede him in any business, lit. or met. **-raz -रज़्** । **पादबन्धनरज्जु:** f. a rope for tying the feet of cattle; occasionally, a rope by which a man's feet are bound to prevent his running away.

ḍanga 3 डंग in **ḍanga-ḍanga डंग-डंग** । **अनर्थकव्यवहार:** m. an occupation or business (like a drum, hollow within but outwardly noisy) of no consequence, but about which a great fuss is made.

ḍingⁱ डींग्, see **ḍyūgᵘ**.

ḍongᵘ डोंगु । **प्रोक्षमञ्चविशेष:** m. an elevated stage erected in a field on which the crop-watcher sits.

ḍung डुंग् । **ड्डुडनम** f. diving, plunging below the surface into deep water. Cf. **ḍūg**. —**diñᵘ** —**दिञु** । **ड्डुडनम** f.inf. to dive, plunge into water.

ḍūng डूंग्, etc., see **ḍūg**, etc.

ḍūnga डूंग, **ḍūnga डूंग**, see **ḍūga**.

dang-dawāl दङ्ग-द्वाल्, **dung-dawāl दुंग्-द्वाल्**, or **dun-dawāl दुन् द्वाल्** (= دنگ و دوال) । **बहुलसामग्री** m. magnificence, grandeur, pomp; (in Kāshmīrī) a great collection of persons or things, e.g. of people at a festival, of ornaments and other presents for a bride and bridegroom, of troops come together for a battle, etc. Cf. **dangala**.

ḍangij डंगिज । **कोष्ठविशेष:** f. the upper loft of a cow-house, inhabited by people in winter for the sake of warmth. The children esp. sit in it, and in it the guest is made to sleep, for it is the warmest room in the house (L. 249).

dangala दंगल (= دنگل) । **जनसमूह:** m. a tumultuous assembly, a crowd, a company or body of men, esp. a company of police, soldiers, or the like, acting as one body.

dānagolᵘ 2 दानगंलु । **प्रदेशविशेष:** m (for 1 see **dān 1**), N. of a place about 60 miles north of Śrīnagar, the entrance to the Śāradā-kṣētra, or tract made holy by the shrine of the goddess Śāradā. (Cf. RT.Tr. II, 279 ff.)

ḍungal डुंगल् । **ड्डुडक:** adj. e.g. a diver; one who dives much, a good diver.

ḍingamīr डींगमीर्, etc., see **ḍigamīr**, etc.

ḍangur डंगुर् । **वृषभ:** m. (sg. dat. **ḍangaras डंगरस्**), a bullock; a quadruped (El.); met. a stupid man; a term of abuse (El.).

ḍāngur डांगुर्, see **ḍāgur**.

ḍingir डिंगिर् । **ईषन्निद्रा** f. a short sleep, a doze.

dinagrākh दिनग्राख् n.ag. (sg. dat. **dinagrākas दिनग्राकस्**; f. **dinagrākañ दिनग्राकञ्**), a giver (Gr.Gr. 106, 107).

ḍānguvᵘ डांगुवु, see **ḍāguvᵘ**.

dānih, see **dāñĕ**.

dānahan دانهن, see **dānā**.

dinahār दिनहार् adj. e.g. fit to be given, worthy to be given (Gr.Gr. 130).

ḍanja डंज । **स्वस्थ:** adj. e.g. sound, well, healthy (esp. when disease is prevalent); in good condition (of things). Cf. **dünḍᵘ 1**. —**rōzun** —**रोज़ुन्** । **स्वस्थतया स्थिति:** m.inf. to remain or continue in a good, firm condition. —**thawun** —**थवुन** । **स्वस्थतया स्थापनम** m.inf. to put in good health, or in a firm, good condition.

danjĕ दंज्य, see **dünḍᵘ 1**.

ḍĕnjⁱ ड्यंजि, **ḍĕnjᵘ ड्यंजु**, see **ḍyongᵘ**.

ḍinjᵘ डींजु, see **ḍijᵘ**.

ḍönjᵘ डोंजु, see **ḍōjᵘ**.

ḍĕnjĕr ड्यंज्यर । **असम्यक्स्थिति:** m. the condition of not being securely based, instability (esp. of some heavy globular object).

dönjˢrun दोंज्रुन्, etc., see **dōjˢrun**.

dinukᵘ दिनुकु (Śiv 1651, 1714), sg gen. of **dyunᵘ**, q.v., of giving. Also sg. gen. of **din 1**, see **dĕn**.

dēnukh·दे(धे)नुख m. (sg. dat. **dēnukas देनुकस**), N. of a demon slain by Kṛṣṇa (Krishna) (K. 225).

dōnkh दोंख्, etc., see **dōkh**.

ḍēnkalī डेंकली, see **ḍĕkalī**.

dinakĕn दिनक्यन् (Śiv. 1219), m. plur. dat. of **dinukᵘ**, the genitive of **dyunᵘ**, q.v.

dinal दिनल् । **व्यभिचारिणी** f. an unchaste woman, a prostitute (Gr.Gr. 107, K.Pr. 57).

dunāla दुनाल । **अतिस्थूलो रज्जुविशेष:** m. a thick coarse kind of rope made up of twisted withes or of twisted strands of thread.

dūnil दूनिल् । **पिचुविवरिता** f. the profession of a cotton- or wool-carder.

dunölⁱ दुनोलि । **द्विनालिकापिप्रक्षेपयन्त्रम** f. a double-barrelled gun.

dunamath दुनमथ् । **द्विनवति:** card. (pl. dat **dunamatan दुनमतन्**), ninety-two.

dunamatyumᵘ दुनमत्युमु । **द्विनवतितम:** ord (f. **dunamatimᵘ दुनमतिमू**), ninety-second.

dunamatyunᵘ दुनमत्युनु । **द्विनवतिमूल्यक:** adj. (f. **dunamatiñᵘ दुनमतिञू**), of the value of ninety-two (rupees, etc.), worth ninety-two, costing ninety-two.

dannī, ? **danī**, m. *Portulacea oleracea* ? (El., who spells the word *dhannī*).

dˢnan द्नन् । **रजोऽपहरणम्** f. (sg. dat. **dˢnüñᵘ द्नञ्यू**), shaking violently, the act of shaking out dust, etc., from a garment, cloth, papers, or the like. —**diñᵘ** —**दिञु** । **संचालना** f.inf. to shake down grain in a basket or other receptacle so as to fill it. —**gashüñᵘ**

—गड्डम् । कम्पोद्भवः f.inf. sudden shaking or shivering of the body to occur, e.g. when suddenly coming in sight of something ill-omened, or suddenly coming within range of some foul smell.

dªnun ड्नुन् । रजोऽपहरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **dºnᵘ ड्नु**), to shake anything violently; esp. to shake out dust (K.Pr. 112, impve. sg. 2 written *den*); to disperse (El.).

dºnᵘ-motᵘ ड्नु-मंतु । अपहृतरजस्कः perf. part. (f. **dᵘñᵘ-müṭᵘ ड्नू-मंचू**), that from which dust or the like has been shaken out.

dªnith trôwᵘ-motᵘ ड्निथ् त्रोवु-मंतु । उपेक्षितः perf. part. (f. **—tröᵛᵘ-müṭᵘ —त्रोवू-मंचू**), shaken out, e.g. of a basket or other receptacle from which the contents have been thrown out; (of the hatred or anger exhibited by another) regarded with indifference.

dªnith trāwun ड्निथ् त्रावुन् । उपेक्षणम् m.inf. (of a full basket or other receptacle) to shake out (the contents); to regard with indifference as ab.

dōnun ड्रोनुन् । पिच्चादेः विवरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **dūnᵘ ड्रून्**, f.pl. **dōñĕ ड्रोञ**), to card or clean cotton, wool, etc. **dūnᵘ-motᵘ ड्रून्-मंतु । विवृतः** perf. part. (f. **dūñᵘ-müṭᵘ ड्रून्-मंचू**), carded.

dunnö ड्रुन्नो । द्विसंख्याङ्कः m. the name of the figure 2, used in schools.

dūnun ड्रूनुन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **dūnᵘ ड्रून्**), to sweep (El.).

dūnawôlᵘ ड्रूनवोलु n.ag. (f. **dūnawājĕñ ड्रूनवाज्यञ्**), a sweeper (El.).

dīnānāth दीनानाथ् m. (sg. dat. **dīnānāthas दीनानाथस्**), Lord of the wretched, Him to whom the wretched fly for help, a N. of Śiva (Śiv. 1555). Cf. **dīn 1.**

danŏntar द(ध)नुन्तर्, see **danwantar.**

danŏrdanḍ द्नुर्दण्ड् or (Gr.M.) **danu-danḍ द्नु-दण्ड् । धनुः** m. a bow (the weapon). K. (371, 429, 430, 561, 562) always spells *danudand*.

dinas द्रिनस् sg. dat. of **din 1** and also (Gr.Gr. 112, Śiv. 1262, 1387) of **dyunᵘ** (inf.), the act of giving, to give, qq.v.

dīnis दीनिस् sg. dat. of **dyūnᵘ**, q.v.

danush द(ध)नुष्, a bow (K. 375), i.q. **danŏrdanḍ**, q.v.

danĕshṭh द(ध)न्यष्ठ । धनिष्ठा f. (sg. dat. **danĕshṭhi द(ध)न्यष्ठि**), the name of the twenty-third of the twenty-seven lunar mansions or asterisms; in Sanskrit Dhaniṣṭhā. **danĕshṭh-kumār धन्यष्ठ-कुमार्** m. N. of a demigod. In Rām. 572 he is associated with Viśvakarmā, the architect of the gods, and in 593 identified with him.

danāsīr द्नासीर् । दुष्करकार्यव्यापारः f. any long and difficult business, esp. when it is of no value or useless.

dönta द्रोन्त, see **dōth.**

danth द्न्थ् m. a tooth, used for **dand**, q.v., in the following: **danta-kath द्नत-कथ् । द्नतकथा** f. gossip, verbal report, common talk, legend, as distinguished from anything based on written authority.

ḍēnṭh ड्रेंठ्, see **ḍēṭh.**

dönth द्रोंथ्, see **dōth.**

dönth द्रांथ्, see **dōth.**

ḍūnṭhum, see **ḍēsh.**

ḍönṭakh ड्रांटख, see **ḍōṭakh.**

ḍanṭakar ड्नटकर् । शीतबाधया दन्तामर्दः m. chattering of the teeth (from cold, ague, or the like). Cf. **ḍanḍṭakar**, s.v. **dand**, and **dan-ṭakar**, s.v. **dan 4.** **—atsān¹ —अत्सन्¹ । दन्तामर्दोत्पत्तिः** m. pl. inf. an attack of such chattering to come on.

ḍēnṭun ड्रेंटुन्, see **ḍēṭun.**

dönṭun द्रांटुन्, etc., see **dōṭun.**

ḍönṭun ड्रांटुन्, see **ḍōṭun.**

ḍīnṭiñ ड्रींटिञ्, see **ḍīṭiñ.**

döntuvᵘ द्रांटुवु, see **dōṭuvᵘ.**

dūntsh ड्रून्छ्, dūntshᵘ ड्रून्छु, dūntshªr ड्रून्छ्र्, etc., see **dūtsh, dūtshᵘ, dūtshªr**, etc.

döntshyukᵘ द्रांछ्युकु, see **dōtshyukᵘ.**

dānav दानव् m. a certain kind of demon, the Dānava of Sanskrit literature (Śiv. 704).

dunôvᵘ ड्नोवु । द्विनामा adj. (f. **dunövᵘ ड्नोंवू**), two-named, known by two different names, possessing an alias.

danªwād द्नवाद् m. thanks (Gr.M.). **—karun —करन्** m.inf. to thank (Gr.M.).

dinawôlᵘ द्रिनवोलु n.ag. a giver, one who is generous (El., Gr.Gr. 107, K.Pr. 57). See **dyunᵘ.**

dªnawun ड्नवुन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **dªnowᵘ ड्नवु**), i.q. **dªnun**, q.v. (Gr.Gr. xl).

dŏnawàn¹ ड्नवञ्¹, dŏnawanī ड्नवनी, see **dŏnaway.**

danwantar or **danŏntar द(ध)नुन्तर्** m. N. of the physician of the gods, the Dhanvantari of Sanskrit literature (Śiv. 855).

dōnawañ द्रोनवञ् । विवरणभृतिः f. wages paid for carding wool, cotton, etc.

dŏnaway ड्नवय् । उभावेव card. e.g. (pl. dat. **dŏnawàn¹ ड्नवञ्¹** or **dŏnawanī ड्नवनी**; ag. and abl. **dŏnawày¹ ड्नवय्¹**, see Gr.Gr. 85), an emphatic form of **zªh ज़ह्**, two, meaning 'even the two', 'even both', 'both' (Rām. 239, 269, 724, 1115, 1503, etc.). Cf. **dŏshĕway.**

dŏnawàn¹-hondᵘ ड्नवञ्¹-ह्न्दु । द्वयोरेव संबन्धी adj. (f. **-hünzᵘ -ह्नज़ु**), of or belonging to both and only to them.

dānye, dānyi, see **dāñĕ.**

dānay दानय्। पशुभागधेयः f. a tax paid by possessors of sheep, a sheep-tax (L. 464).

daniy दनिय् (Śiv. 703), see **dani.**

dinay दिनय् neg. conj. part. not having given (Gr.Gr. 111); also **din** with suff. of acc.-dat. sg. of 2nd person, they will make thee, or for thee (Gr.Gr. 184). See **dyun**^{u}.

dun^{i}yā दुनियाव्, duniyāh दुनियाह् (Rām. 1074, 1103), **dunyā दुन्या** دنیا m. (sg. dat. **dun^{i}yāhas दुनियाहस्** or **dunyāhas** دنیاهس), the world (El.); the present world, the present life or state of existence (K.Pr. 62); the world, as opposed to a religious life (K.Pr. 27); the people of the world, people; worldly enjoyments or blessings, worldly goods, the good things of this life, wealth, riches (K.Pr. 62). **dunyāhas yun**^{u} **दुन्याहस् यिनु** m.inf. to come into the world, be born (K.Pr. 242).

dun^{i}yādār दुनियादार् دنیادار or (Śiv. 1799) **duniyāh-dār दुनियाह-दार्** । **धनाढ्यः, बन्धुपालकः** adj. e.g. (as subst., f. **dun^{i}yādārĕñ दुनियादार्यञ्**), worldly, a person of the world; one possessed of the good things of this world, a rich man, a mammonist; (in Kāshmīrī) one who supports his relations by showing hospitality or giving material help on the occasion of festivals or the like (Śiv. 1799). **-bāy -बाय्** । **धनाढ्यसंबन्धिनी स्त्री** f. the wife of such a rich man.

dun^{i}yādārī दुनियादारी دنیادآری । **बन्धुसाह्यकर्तृत्वम्** f. worldliness, attention to the concerns of the world; worldly affairs, economy; mammon, worldly goods or possessions, riches; wife and children, family; a show of politeness; (in Kāshmīrī) the virtue of helping one's poor relations by showing hospitality or giving material help on the occasion of festivals, etc. (Śiv. 1509).

ḍōnyuv^{u} **डोन्युव्** । **अक्षोटदारुमयः** adj. (f. **ḍōniv**^{u} **डोनिव्**), made of walnut wood (e.g. a box or the like).

dünz^{u} **1 दंज़्** । **अणुकणसमूहः, भूषावलम्बिसूक्ष्मतन्तुसमूहः** f. (for 2 see **dond**^{u}), the minute grains or rice-dust distributed through husked rice; the fine wires hanging down from an ear-ornament or the like, on which minute beads are threaded. **—hĕñ**^{u} **—ह्यञ्** । **सूक्ष्मकणपरिमार्जनम्** f.inf. to clean (by winnowing) such minute grains from husked rice. **-kala -कल** । **अतिसूक्ष्मतण्डुलाग्रम्** m. the small minute ends or tips of the rice-grains, broken off in the process of husking. **-mŏkta -मक्त** । **अणुमुक्तासमूहः** m. minute seed-pearls threaded on the ab. wires.

dāñĕ 1 दाञ । **धान्यम्** m. (in the Roman character this word appears under various forms, such as *dānih*, *dāni*, *dānye*, *dānyi*, L. 330 has even *dhān*. For **dāñĕ 2** see **dōñ**^{u}. When the first member of a *tatpuruṣa*, or appositional, comp., this word takes the form **dā दाँ**, see Gr.Gr. 74. In the word **ḍāgor**^{u} **डाँगर्**, a paddy-seller, the initial **d** has become cerebralized. Cf. Gr.Gr. 149, where the dental **d** is an error), the rice-plant, paddy; rice in the husk, paddy (K.Pr. 10, 15, 69, 75, 165; W. 141; Śiv. 841, 1315). For full particulars regarding this crop in Kashmīr, see L. 330 ff. and El. s.v. *dāngi*.

dā-ambar दाँ-अम्बर । **धान्यराशिः** m. a pile of threshed rice in the husk. **-bēr -बेर** or **-bēra -बेर** । **धान्यक्षेत्रसीमा** f. one of a series of low banks dividing up a rice-field so as to facilitate irrigation. See **-ḍūr**^{u} bel. **-bīra -बीर** । **धान्यग्रहणसंघर्षः** f. a paddy-crowd; in time of scarcity a crowd collected to receive rice at any place where it is obtainable. **-bôr**^{u} **-बोर्** । **धान्यभारः** m. a load of unhusked rice, a bag full of winnowed paddy. **-bŏstūr**^{u} **-बुस्तूर्** । **धान्यभारः, धान्यभरितस्यूतः** m. a leathern bag full of paddy, or the paddy therein contained. **-chakh -छख्** । **धान्यप्रक्षिप्तिः** f. (sg. dat. **-chaki -छकि**), scattering of paddy, esp. the line of fallen paddy on the track along which paddy is being transported. **-dal -दल** । **धान्यप्रथमकुट्टना** m. the first husking of paddy (paddy is husked by pounding in a mortar: this is done two or three times, and between each husking it is winnowed). **-dalyun**^{u} **-दल्यन्** । **धान्यकुट्टना, प्रथमकुट्टितावस्थधान्यम्** m. the first husking of paddy as ab.; the paddy after being thus husked for the first time. **-ḍūr**^{u} **-डूर्** । **धान्यक्षेत्रभागः** m. a section of a paddy-field as divided by low banks for purposes of irrigation. See **-bēr** ab. **-gĕḍ**^{u} **-ग्यंड्** । **वज्रमुष्टिकतृणसंयुक्तधान्यभारः** f. a sheaf of reaped paddy, usually consisting of six times as much of the straw as can be grasped in the hand at one time. Cf. **-khor**^{u} and **-lôw**^{u} bel. **-gŏṇ**^{u} **-ग्यंन्** । **लघु धान्यकूटम्** m. a pile or heap of sheaves of paddy, esp. a small one. Cf. **-gŏñ**^{i} bel. **-guna -गुन** । **धान्यपूर्णा गोणी** f. a grain-sack or bag, for use with pack-animals. **-gŏñ**^{i} **-ग्यंञि** । **धान्यकूटम** f. a high pile or stack of sheaves of paddy, put together to allow them to become thoroughly dry. Cf. **-gŏṇ**^{u} ab. **-gur**^{u} **-गुर्** । **अश्वोढधान्यम्** m. a paddy-horse, a pack-horse loaded with paddy. **-gāsa -गास** । **धान्यतृणम्** m. paddy-straw. **-hönz**^{u} **-हांज़्** । **धान्यविक्रेता नाविकः** m. (f. **-hānzañ -हाज़ञ्**), a boatman (or boatwoman) whose profession it is to collect paddy from the villages on the river-banks for sale in the city. **-hāyukh -हायुख्** । **धान्यपूर्णा तुला** m. (sg. dat. **-hāyĕkas -हायकस्**), the grain-pan of the large scales in which

paddy is weighed. **-hyol**ᵘ **-ह्योलु** । **धान्यगुच्छः(शूकः)** m. an ear of the paddy-plant (Gr.M.). **-kādur**ᵘ **-काँदुरु** । **धान्यकन्दुः** m. a large receptacle made of matting for storing threshed unhusked paddy. **-khāh** **-खाह्** । **धान्यक्षेत्रसमूहः** m. paddy land, a group of paddy-fields. **-khal** **-खल्** । **धान्यखलः** m. a paddy-threshingfloor, a place where paddy is collected prior to threshing. **-khar** **-खर्** । **खरोढधान्यभारः** m. an ass's load of grain. **-khār** **-खार्** । **धान्यखारी** f. (sg. dat. **-khörᵘ** **-खारू**), a certain weight of threshed paddy, a *khār* or *kharwār* (about 152 lb.) of paddy (Gr.Gr. 74): the area over which one *khār* of paddy seed-grain is sown is exactly equivalent to four British acres (L. 243; cf. **-path** bel.). **-khorᵘ** **-खरू** । **धान्यमुष्टिकद्वादशी** m. a certain load or measure of paddy in the ear with the straw, consisting of twelve handfuls or as much as can be grasped twelve times with the hand, two sheaves. Cf. **-gĕḍᵘ** ab. **-khītⁱ** **-खीति** । **धान्यक्षेत्रम्** f. a paddy-field. **-khĕwar** **-ख्यवर** । **अल्पशो धान्यसंग्रहः** m. the collection of a store of paddy little by little: e.g. when the paddy has been threshed by the cultivator, and has been collected previous to the Government assessment for purposes of taxation, it is supposed not to be touched till Government permission is given; in such a case the cultivator, for his immediate needs, privately carries off from the pile, little by little, a store for his personal consumption before receiving this permission. **-kala** **-कल** । **धान्यशिरोऽग्रः** m. paddy-head, i.e. the bearded tip of an ear of paddy, containing very small grains. **-kanz** **-कञ्ज्** । **धान्योलूखलम्** m. a mortar in which paddy is husked; a mortar full of paddy; as much paddy as will fill a mortar. **-kĕsᵘrᵘ** **-क्यसरू** । **धान्यकिञ्जल्कः** f. the beard of the paddy-ear. **-kuṭhᵘ** **-कुठू** । **धान्यसद्म** f. a paddy-granary (usually built with wooden boards). **-kaṭᵃra** **-कतर** । **अल्पधान्यसमूहः** m. a small amount of threshed paddy, usually as much as can be held in the palm of the hand. **-lāv** **-लाव्** । **धान्यलवणम्** f paddy-reaping, the paddy harvest. **-lôwᵘ** **-लोवु** । **धान्यलूनमुष्टिः** m (in reaping paddy) the amount of straw held in the hand and reaped with one cut of the sickle. Cf. **-gĕḍᵘ** ab. **-lāy** **-लाय्** । **धान्यलाजाः** f. parched paddy, paddy roasted so that each grain bursts. **-müṭᵘ** **-मटू** । **धान्यालिञ्जरः** f. a large, high, earthen jar used for holding paddy, esp. when filled with it. **-maṭh** **-मठ्** । **धान्यमणिकः** m. (sg. dat. **-maṭas** **-मटस्**), a kind of large earthen jar for holding paddy. **-mŏṭhᵘ** **-म्वटू** f. (sg. dat. **-mŏchĕ** **-म्वछ**), a handful of paddy (K. 178). **-nörᵘ** **-नारू** । **क्षेत्रभागविशेषः** f. a long, narrow strip of a field grown with paddy. **-phĕkh** **-फ्यख्** । **अल्पधान्यम्** f. (sg. dat. **-phĕkas** **-फ्यकस्**), 'a dust of paddy,' a very small quantity of paddy, e.g. the amount collected or distributed at one time by or to one person. **-pholᵘ** **-फोलु** । **धान्यसमूहः, एकं तत्फलम्** m. a small quantity of threshed paddy (Gr.Gr. 164); a single grain of paddy (K. 178, in this sense usually only plural, Gr.Gr. 164). **-phulay** **-फुलय्** । **धान्यमञ्जरीप्रादुर्भावः** f. blossoming of paddy, the flowering of the rice plant (taking place in July, August, or early September). **-phulayi-kani** **-फुलयि-कनि** । **प्रायेण धान्यमञ्जरीप्रादुर्भावकाले** adv. at about the time of rice-blossoming (indefinitely). **-phulayi-kyutᵘ** **-फुलयि-कितु** । **धान्यमञ्जरीप्रादुर्भावकाले** adv. at the time of rice-blossoming (definitely). **-phŏṭᵘ** **-फुटु** । **धान्यकण्डोलः** m. a moderately large kind of basket used for holding paddy; such a basket full of paddy; so much paddy as will fill such a basket (Gr.Gr. 74). Cf. **-phŏṭᵘrᵘ** bel. **-phuṭᵃjⁱ** **-फुटंजि** or **-phuṭᵘjᵘ** **-फुटंजू** । **धान्यराशिः** f. a pile of threshed paddy. **-phŏṭᵘrᵘ** **-फुटरू** । **लघुधान्यकण्डोलः** f. a small kind of basket for carrying paddy; such a basket filled with paddy; so much paddy as will fill such a basket. (These baskets are plastered over with mud.) Cf. **-phŏṭᵘ** ab. **-pājⁱ** **-पंजि** or **-püjᵘ** **-पंजू** । **धान्यपूर्णपिटः** a large kind of basket for holding paddy; such a basket full of paddy; so much paddy as will fill such a basket. **-polᵘ** **-पंलु** । **धान्यकण्डोलः** m. a large kind of wide open basket, woven of withies and boughs, for holding paddy; such a basket full of paddy; so much paddy as will fill such a basket. **-püṭᵘ** **-पंटू** । **धान्यत्वक्** f. empty paddy husks still on the plant, i.e. husks in which the grain has not formed for want of moisture and which are gaping at the top, as if longing for a drink. **-path** **-पथ्** । **द्रौणिकधान्यक्षेत्रम्** m. a certain measure of land, a field of such an area that it will require one *trakh* (about 9½ lb.) of paddy seed for sowing. It is equal in area to one British rood (L. 243). Cf. **-khār** ab. **-paṭhᵃr** **-पथर्** । **प्रक्षिप्तधान्यकप्रदेशः** m. ground on which paddy thrown, usually accidentally or carelessly, has taken root and grown up. **-pathurᵘ** **-पथुरु** । **प्रसारितधान्यखलम्** m. a paddy-floor, a level open space on which paddy is spread out to dry. **-pyuṭhᵘ** **-पिटु** । **धान्यभारः** m. a sack of leather or gunny full of paddy, adapted for carrying on a man's back and shoulders. It holds about a *khār* or 152 lb. **-roṭᵘ** **-रटु** । **धान्यपरिमाणम्** m (in bartering vegetables, etc., for paddy or the like) the weight of anything in paddy. **-raṭh**

-रट्ट । धान्यपरिमितिः f. (sg. dat. -raṭi -रटि), id. -shupᵘ -शुपु । धान्यसूर्पः m. a winnowing basket for paddy; so much paddy as can be held at one time by such a basket. -sörᵘ -सोंरु । धान्यसंग्रहः f. piling of unthreshed grain (always with reference to paddy conveyed from one place to another, e.g. from a field to be stacked up elsewhere). -thal -थल । रोपणधान्यलताः f. paddy seedlings ready for transplanting. -thāl barun -थाल् बरुन् । कांस्यपात्रे धान्यपूरणशाकुनिकम् m.inf. to fill the paddy dish, to take the paddy omen. (On the eve of the New Year and similar festivals a metal tray is loaded with paddy, accompanied by flowers, cooked rice, silver, walnuts, cakes, etc., and omens taken from it.) -taph -तफ । धान्यलता f. a paddy plant, a rice plant as it springs from a single seed. -waguvᵘ -वगुवु । प्रसारितधान्यकटः m. a paddy-mat, a mat on which threshed paddy is spread out for drying. -wāph -वाफ । धान्यवापकालः m. (sg. dat. -wāpas -वापस्), paddy-sowing, the time at which paddy is sown (late April to early June). -wörᵘ -वोंरु । धान्यनौका f. a paddy-barge, a small kind of open barge used for conveying paddy by river to the city. -vĕv -व्यव । धान्योप्तिः f. paddy-sowing, the act of sowing paddy. -zamīn -ज़मीन् । शालेयम् (क्षेत्रम्) f. (sg. dat. -zamīni -ज़मीनि), paddy-land, land in which paddy is sown or to which it is transplanted, land suited for growing paddy, rice land. -zyurᵘ -ज़िय् । उद्भवद्धान्यमञ्जरी m. paddy-pollen, the young paddy in blossom.

diñĕ दिञ f.pl. of **dyunᵘ**, q.v.

diñᵘ दिञु f.sg. of **dyunᵘ**, q.v.

dīñᵘ दीञु, see **dyūnᵘ**.

dönᵘ दोंनु । गुञ्जाषड्भागम् f. (sg. dat. **dāñĕ 2 दाञ**), the name of the amount of a certain weight, equivalent to the weight of six seeds of the *Abrus precatorius*, each weighing about eight barley-corns. Cf. **dāñukᵘ**; met. a very small amount, hence **dönᵘ dönᵘ दोंनु दोंनु** every particle, every single piece (Śiv. 1524, m.c. **dönᵘ dönī**), and **dāñĕ dāñĕ दाञ दाञ** adv. in every particle, to the last grain, entirely (Śiv. 1301, 1308, 1313).

dᵘñᵘ दुंनु, etc., see **dᵃnun.**

dūñᵘ 1 दूनु । यज्ञाग्निकुण्डम् f. the smoke-fire over which a Hindū ascetic sits for lengthened periods inhaling the smoke by way of a religious exercise (Śiv. 305). **—dazüñᵘ —दज़ुनु । निरन्तरखेदापत्तिः** f.inf. such a smoke-fire to burn; met. continual worry or sorrow to be experienced, owing to the continual presence or neighbourhood of some irritating cause.

dūñᵘ 2 दूनु । पिञ्जविवरणयन्त्रम् f. (sg. dat. **dōñĕ दोञ**), a bow (El. *dūnvi*); esp. the bow used by a cotton-carder. He twangs its string against the uncleaned cotton or wool, thus cleaning it (Gr.Gr. 121); met. in **Rām-baḍᵃrüñᵘ dūñᵘ राम्-बंदरुनु दूनु** f. the bow of Rām Baḍ'r (= Rāmacandra), a rainbow (cf. L. 463). Cf. **dūnᵘ 2.** **—diñᵘ —दिञु । विवृत्य प्रक्षेपणम्** f.inf. to card (cotton, etc.); met. to toss aside in all directions a mass of articles, esp. in the hope of finding and getting hold of some particular thing hidden amongst them.

dōñĕ-phamb दोञ-फम्ब । यन्त्रविवृतपिञ्जुः m. cotton which has been carded.

dūñᵘ 3 दूनु f. noise, outcry heard in the distance. **—tulüñᵘ —तुलुनु । रोषकोलाहलः** f.inf. to raise an angry noise or angry tumult heard in the distance, as when made by children out of sight of their parents, or raised by the masters and mistresses of a house against the conduct of a servant not present. **—wŏthüñᵘ —व्यथनु । कोलाहलोत्थितिः** f.inf. such a noise or outcry to occur.

dünᵘ दुंनु । मांसखण्डः f. a piece of goat's flesh, esp. a long strip cut off from the upper part of the leg.

dūñ-dö दूञ्-दों । धकारः m. the name of the Śāradā and Nāgarī letter **ध**, used in schools.

dañ-dab दञ्-दब् । खण्डशो भवनम्, सद्यो मरणम् m. being dashed to pieces, of someone or something falling from a height or the like (used esp. in abuse); met. sudden death, however caused.

dañ-daka दञ्-दक or **-dakh -दख् । भङ्गनिपातः** m. (sg. dat. **-dakas -दकस्**), i.q. **dañ-dab**, q.v.

ḍañ-ḍañ ड्ञ्-ड्ञ् m. in **ḍañ-ḍañ karun ड्ञ्-ड्ञ् करुन् । अन्तःशून्यताख्यापनम्** m.inf. to make the sound of '**ḍañ-ḍañ**', to show the hollowness of anything (lit. or met.) by ringing it.

dāñukᵘ दाञुकु । षड्गुञ्जामितपरिमाणम् m. a certain metal weight used in weighing. The weight which it indicates is one **dönᵘ**, q.v.

dūñᵘ-müṣᵘ दूनु-मुंषु, see **dönun.**

dīñĕr दीञर् । दीनता m. misery, wretchedness.

dönᵏrun दोंरुन् । चिन्तनम् (विमर्शः) conj. 1 (1 p.p. **dönᵒrᵘ दोंर्रु**), to consider about, reflect on, think over (Śiv. 1050) Also **dönᵏrāwun** (e.g. Śiv 1667). **dönᵒrᵘ-motᵘ दोंर्रु-मंतु । चिन्तितः (विमृष्टः)** perf. part. (f. **dönᵘrᵘ-müṣᵘ दोंर्रु-मंषु**), reflected upon, considered.

dönᵏrāwun दोंरावुन् । ध्यानविषयीकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **dönᵏrôwᵘ दोंरोवु**), to consider about, reflect on, think over (Śiv. 1667); i.q. **dönᵏrun**, q.v. **dönᵏrôwᵘ-motᵘ दोंरोवु-मंतु । ध्यानविषयीकृतः** perf. part. (f. **dönᵏröwᵘ-müṣᵘ दोंरोवु-मंषु**), reflected upon, considered.

dōñōv दोञोव् 2 p.p. of **dōnun**, q.v.

dāñĕwal दाञवल् । **धान्याकम्** f. coriander seed (El.), *Coriandrum sativum*.

dāñĕwali bar^{a}g दाञवलि बरग् । **धान्याकशाकम्** m. greens or spinach (*sāg*) of the leaves of the coriander plant. **-gūj^{u} -गूजु** । **धान्याकचूर्णम्** f. powdered and sifted coriander seed. **-kul^{u} -कुलु** । **धान्याकलता** m. the coriander shrub. **-path -पथ्** । **धान्याकरसलेपः** m. a certain medical application, a plaster or lotion of powdered coriander seed mixed with water and applied to the affected portion of the body by means of a rag.

d^{a}pa द्प or **d^{a}ph द्फ़्** (sometimes written **d^{u}ph दूफ़्**) । **धूपः, वनस्पतिभेदः** m. (sg. dat. **d^{a}pas द्पस्**), the name of a certain plant found in the forests. Its root is collected by shepherds and burnt in the temples as incense (L. 363, *dhup*); the root used as incense (Śiv. 108, **d^{a}ph**). Cf. **dupa** and **dūph**.

d^{a}pa-gand^{u}r^{u} द्प-गंडुरू । **ओषधिविशेषमूलम्** f. the root of this plant, burnt as incense. **-zuv^{u}r^{u} -ज़ुव्रू** । **धूपपात्रम्** f. a vessel or censer for burning incense.

dop^{u} द्पु । **आज्ञा** m. (really 1 p.p. of **dāpun**, q.v.), a thing said (K.Pr. 139); an order, command.

dar-köm^{u} द्रि-कांमू । **प्रेरणया करणम्** f. a work done by command, and not voluntarily. **—karun —करन्** । **चोदनया विधानम्** m.inf. to carry out a work under another's orders, and not of one's own motion.

dupa दुप । **धूपः, वनौषधिविशेषः** m. incense, frankincense, a fragrant-burning gum (Siv. 1856); a certain wild plant, i.q. **d^{a}pa**, q.v. **-dag -दग्** or **-dŏg -दुग्** । **अतिकुट्टनम्** m. the pounding of the *dupa-* or *d^{a}pa-*plant; met. the thorough pounding of any substance (cf. Śiv. 1856). **-gand^{u}r^{u} -गंडुरू** । **वनस्पतिमूलविशेषः** f. the root of the *dupa-* or *d'pa-*plant. **-löṭ^{u} -लाटू** । **धूपशाखा** f. a long stick of incense for burning, a candle of incense-gum. **-zuv^{u}r^{u} -ज़ुव्रू** । **धूपाधारिका** f. a censer.

dupoch^{u} दुपॅछु । **द्विपक्षकालिकः** adj. (f. **dupüch^{u} 1 दुपॅछू**; for 2 see **dupokh^{u}**), of or belonging to two lunar fortnights; born, produced, or made two lunar fortnights ago.

dupaćĕl दुपच्चल् । **द्विपटकः** m. a kind of cloth or mantle in which there are two breadths. Cf. **dup^{a}ṭa**.

dapa-daph द्प-द्फ़्, dapā-daph द्पा-द्फ़्, or daphā-daph द्फ़ा-द्फ़् । **द्वन्द्वयुद्धम्** f. (sg. dat. **-dapi -द्पि**), a quarrel commencing with mutual abuse and winding up with a hand-to-hand fight.

d^{a}ph द्फ़्, see **d^{a}pa.**

daph द्फ़्, see **dapun 1.**

ḍaph ड्फ़् (= دف) । **वाद्यविशेषः** m. (sg. dat. **ḍaphas ड्फ़स्**), a tambourine.

ḍāph ड्राफ़् । **संवेशनम्** m. (sg. dat. **ḍāpas ड्रापस्**), lying down, resting (El. has *dāf* m. rest, and *ḍāp* f. sleep). **—ḍulagun —ड्रुलगुन्** । **संवेशनम्** m.inf. to be sleepless, to toss and tumble in one's bed. **—dyun^{u} —द्यिनु** m.inf. to rest, give rest (to) (El. *dāf*). **—trāwun —त्रावुन्** । **संवेशनम्** m.inf. to take to one's bed (from disease, sorrow, weakness, or the like); to sleep (El. *ḍāp trāwuñ^{u}* f.).

daphā 1 द्फ़ा دفع m. pushing, thrusting, repulse, repelling (El.); used in special senses in the following: **—gaṣhun —गछुन्** । **अदृश्यीभवनम्** m.inf. to become destroyed at a distance, to be thrust away to a distance and there to perish. **—karun —करन्** । **अपनयनम्** m.inf. to thrust away or carry away to a distance and there to destroy, to make away with. **—sapadun —सपदुन्** or **—sapazun —सपज़ुन्** । **नष्टीभवनम्** m.inf., i.q. **—gaṣhun** ab.

daphā 2 द्फ़ा دفعه f. one time, one turn or bout.

dīph 1 दीफ़् । **दीपः** m. (sg. dat. **dīpas दीपस्**), a light, a lamp (Śiv. 314), esp. the small lamp consisting of a cotton wick burning in a saucer of oil, or the jewelled lamp used in worship (Śiv. 513, 738, 835, 1093, 1175, 1205, 1346, 1523, 1692, 1706); used met. in idioms such as **kŏla-dīph क्रल-दीफ़्** m. the lamp, or glory, of a family (Śiv. 1536).

dīpa-dān दीप-दान । **दीपबलिः** m. an illumination, esp. the illumination of the Diwālī festival (see **-mālā** bel.) or the illumination on the eighth lunar day of the bright half of the month of Phāgun (Phālguna) on the occasion of making offerings to deceased ancestors. **-mālā -माला** । **दीपमालाख्योत्सवः** f. a celebrated festival, the Diwālī of India, held on the new moon of the month of Kārtikh (Kārttika) in honour of Kārttikēya, the Indian war-god. In the daytime Hindūs bathe and put on their best attire. At night they worship Lakṣmī, and their houses and the streets are illuminated (Śiv. 1093, 1150). **-shrād -श्राद्** । **दीपसांमुख्ये श्राद्धम्** m. a ceremony (at which lamps are lighted) performed in the months of Māg or Phāgun of the year after a death, in honour of the deceased; gen. a festival observed by all Hindūs on the eighth day of the bright half of Phāgun, = **-dān** ab.

dīph 2 दीफ़् m. (sg. dat **dīpas· दीपस्**), an island; used —• as in **Sangal-dīph**, the island of Sangal, Ceylon (K.Pr. 186).

dŏph 1 द्फ़् । **क्षुपः** m. (sg. dat. **dŏpas द्पस्**), a shrub, a small bush (Gr.M.).

dŏph 2 द्फ़् । **निपातशब्दः** m. (sg. dat. **dŏpas द्पस्**), the sound caused by falling from a height (e.g. on to

a 'roof), crash, flop, bang. —**karith** —करिथ् । **सन्निपातशब्दम्** adv. with such a sound, crash, u.w. vbs. of falling, etc.

dõph दोँफ । **निगूढासिविशेषः** f. (sg. dat. **dõpi दोँपि**), a sword-stick, a walking-stick with a sword hidden inside it.

dūph दूफ् m. (sg. dat. **dūpas दूपस्**), incense. Cf. **dªpa, dupa,** and **dªph. dūpa-dīph दूप-दीफ्** m. incense and lamps (used in worship) (Śiv. 1175, 1523, 1692, K. 1046).

daphā-daph दफा-दफ् । **विप्रलापः** f., i.q. **dapa-daph,** q.v.

duphala 1 दुफल । **द्विफालः** adj. e.g. two-bladed, two-edged (e.g. a mattock or a knife).

duphala 2 दुफल । **द्विधाभिन्नः** adj. e.g. split lengthways into two pieces (of a log, a post, firewood, or the like).

duphol^{u} दुफ़ोल् । **द्विफलोत्पन्नशालिधान्यादि** adj. (f. **duphüj^{u} दुफ़ोज़ू**), (of a field) bearing two crops (spring and autumn); (of a tree, etc.) bearing two different kinds of fruit on different branches.

daphul-wakth دفع لوقت m. putting off, postponement. **daphul-wakth kaḍun दफ़ुल्-वक्थ् कडुन्** । **क्रियासमयनिर्वाहणम्** m.inf. to draw out postponement; somehow or other to complete an urgent work in the proper time in spite of the absence of the necessary means. —**nērun** —**नेरुन्** । **क्रियानिर्वाहसमाप्तिसंभवः** m.inf. postponement to issue; a work to be completed as ab.

daphan दफ्न् دفن । **शववसनम्** m. burial, interment; (in Kāshmīrī) a shroud.

ḍaphar ड्फर् (= دفر) । **मांसमयसूदविशेषः** m. a stink; (in Kāshmīrī) a certain dish made by cooking together the flesh on a sheep's or goat's head together with the animal's paunch. **-kal^{i}yŏ -कलियॅ** (= دفر قلیه) । **सूदविशेषः** m. an abominable stinking mess, tasteless victuals, a dish in which much broth, vegetables, etc., are mixed to make it go further, wishwash; (in Kāshmīrī) a mess made up of the paunch and head-flesh of a sheep or goat, as ab. **-lĕj^{u} -लॅज़ू** । **व्यञ्जनविशेषोखा** f. a cooking-pot filled with the above mess, or of a kind suitable for its preparation.

ḍiph^{u}r^{u} डीफ़्र् or **ḍiph^{u}r^{u} डीफ़्र्** । **गुह्यसभा** f. a private assembly of a few (four or five) men met together for consultation, a private committee, privy council.

ḍiph^{a}rĕ karañĕ डीफ़र्यॅ करञ् । **सभाविधानम्** f. pl. inf. to form such small privy councils, to form small private committees out of a number of people assembled together.

dupahar दुपहर् । **मध्याह्नः** m. lit. two watches (a day being divided into four watches of about three hours each); hence, midday (Gr.Gr. 157; Gr.M.).

dupaharan दुपहरन् । **मध्याह्ने** adv. at midday (Gr.Gr. 157). **-bög^{i} -बॉगि** or **-bögin -बॉगिन्** । **प्रायो मध्याह्ने** adv. at about midday, at midday or thereabouts. —**tāmath** —**तामथ** adv. till midday (Gr.M.).

dupaharas दुपहरस । **मध्याह्ने** adv. at midday (Gr.M.). **-bög^{i} -बॉगि** or **-bögin -बॉगिन्** । **प्रायो मध्याह्नकाले** adv. at about midday, at midday or thereabouts.

dupŏhor^{u} दुपुहोर् । **द्व्यस्रिः** adj. (f. **dupŏh^{a}r दुपुहर्**), two-cornered, two-pointed, two-peaked, forked.

dō-phyōr दो-फ्योर । **विसर्जनीयः** two-dotted; (in Sanskrit grammar) the sign : or *visarjaniya*.

dupokh^{u} दुपोख् । **द्विपक्षः, द्विपक्षयुक्तः** adj. (f. **dupüch^{u} 2 दुपॅछ्**; for 1 see **dupoch^{u}**), having two sides or wings; (of a bird) two-winged; (of a wheeled vehicle) two-wheeled; of or belonging to both parties (e.g. a feast to which a man invites both his own and his wife's relations).

dupol^{u} दुपोल् । **द्विपलमितः** adj. (f. **dupüj^{u} दुपॅज़ू**), weighing 2 *pals* of about one-tenth of a pound each, weighing (approximately) 3 ounces; composed of materials weighing 3 ounces (e.g. a turban, in the making of which 3 ounces of thread were used up); hence, of such an article, very fine, very delicate and light.

dupalyun^{u} दुपल्युन् or **दुपल्युन्** । **द्विपलमितः** adj. (f. **dupalĩñ^{u} दुपलिञ्**), i.q. **dupol^{u},** q.v.

dapun 1 दपुन् । **कथनम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **dop^{u} दपु**; the impve. sg. 2 is **daph दफ्**, e.g. Śiv. 633), to say, to speak (K.Pr. 30; YZ. 20, 28, 91, 161, 250, 463; Śiv. 10, 74, 78, 80, 82, 88, etc.), to order, command; to send a message, to instruct by message; to say to oneself, consider, think (Śiv. 530, 785); to explain (El.); (on the occasion of a son's marriage or similar festival) to invite friends and relations formally by word of mouth (Śiv. 74, 79, 81, 82) (cf. **dapun 2, dapan-bata,** and **dapawañ**).

dapani nērun दपनि नेरुन् । **निमन्त्रणाय निर्गमनम्** m.inf. to go forth in order to invite; on the occasion of giving a marriage feast or the like, to go out to pay visits of invitation to one's relations, to set out to invite personally —**yun^{u}** —**यिनु** । **निमन्त्रणायागमनम्** m.inf. to arrive at a house in order to invite its inhabitants to a marriage or the like (Śiv. 79, 81).

dap^{i} dap^{i} sōdāh दपि दपि सोदाह् । **परस्परसंमतिपूर्वकं कार्यविधानम्** f. (of two parties) agreement after mutual consultation as to a course of conduct; esp. a mutual agreement to fight or the like.

dop^{u}-mot^{u} दपु-मतु । **आज्ञापितम्** perf. part. (f. **düp^{u}-müt^{u} दॅपू-मॅतू**), said; ordered, commanded; invited, etc.

dapun 2 दपुन् m. (sg. dat. **dapanas दपनस्**, pl. nom. **dapán[1] दपंनि**, L. 268), an invitation to a wedding issued to the relations and friends of the bride and bridegroom (Śiv. 82 ; L. 268 *dapáni*). This word is really the same as **dapun 1,** the inf. used as a verbal noun. Cf. **dapun 1, dapan-bata,** and **dapawañ.**

dapan-bata दपन्-बत । निमन्त्रणायाभ्यागतार्थं भोजनम् m. (on the occasion of a marriage, when an ambassador arrives at the house of a relation of the bride or bridegroom formally to invite him to the festival) the formal dinner given to such an ambassador. Cf. **dapun 1** and **2** and **dapawañ.**

dupar दुपर । कूटविशेषः m. a heavy iron-headed hammer ; an iron mallet, a sledgehammer.

dupūr[u] दुपूर । द्विपुरकः adj. (f. **dupūr[ü] दुपूर्**), having two layers or strata ; having two sections, one above the other (e.g. an ear-pendant) ; two-storied (of a house).

dup[a]ṭa दुपट or **dupaṭa दुपट । सूक्ष्मप्रावरणपटः** m. 'having two breadths', a kind of light muslin wrapper or cotton shawl (El.), usually with embroidered edges, worn by men, loosely thrown over the shoulders (Śiv. 1725, K. 976, both with suff. of indef. art. **dupaṭāh दुपटाह**), and used by women as a head-covering and veil. Cf. **dupacël.**

dīp[a]th दीपथ् f. (sg. dat. **dīp[ü]ṭh[ü] दीपंचू**), brightness, light, splendour (Śiv. 1657).

dīptimān दीप्तिमान् adj. e.g. bright, splendid, brilliant (Śiv. 1122, **dīptimāna,** m.c.).

dupŏtr[u] दुपुंत्रु । द्विपुत्रः adj. (f. **dupŏtür[ü] दुपुतंर्**), possessing two sons.

dupotr[u] दुपंत्रु । द्विपत्रात्मा adj. (f. **dupatür[ü] दुपतंर्**), possessing two leaves, two-leaved (e.g. a seed-sprout just showing two leaves).

dapawun[u] दपवुन् । कथनेन चोदयन् n.ag. (f. **dapawün[ü] दपवंन्**), one who speaks ; one who commands ; one who instructs by message ; one who personally invites to a wedding or the like (see **dapun 1** and **2**).

dapawañ दपवञ् । निमन्त्रणायागतेभ्यः सुदायद्रव्यम् f. (on the occasion of a marriage or other festival, when the ambassadors arrive at a house formally to invite the members of the family to the festival) the money-present given by the invited to the inviters. Cf. **dapun 1** and **2** and **dapan-bata.**

dre, drii, incorr. for **driy,** q.v.

dar 1 دَر prep. in, into, with (Ram. 72, 900 ; W. 99 ; YZ. 10, 27) ; on, upon, above (**phōj dar phōj,** troop upon troop, Rām. 570) ; of, concerning, about ; by, for, because of ; near, hard by, at ; to, as far as, according to ; before, in presence of ; against. For compounds commencing with this word, see s.vv.

dar 2 दर دَر । द्वारम् m. (sg. dat. **daras 1 दरस्**, abl. **dara 1 दर**), a door, doorway, entrance to a house, room, etc. (Rām. 574) ; a door (of escape) (K.Pr. 227) ; a square in a draught or chess board (Siv. 1544, **khāla-dar,** the square of skin, the position inside the skin, hence the womb, being born, human life). **-ḍokh[u] -ड॑ख । आश्रयः** m. 'door and prop' ; refuge and care, support, assistance, subsistence, received from a master, friend, or the like.

dar 3 दर् । परिमाणम् m. (sg. dat. **daras 2 दरस्**, abl. **dara 2 दर**), value, estimation, esteem ; price, rate, tariff, market or current rate ; the calculation of the weight of a load, etc. ; a large, fixed pair of scales for weighing heavy loads. **-danḍa -दण्ड । वृहत्तुलादण्डः** m. the beam of such a pair of scales ; a general term for such a beam together with all its appurtenances. **—dyun[u] —दिन्नु । तोलनम्** m.inf. to weigh. **—karun —करन् । परिमाणसमताविधानम्** m.inf. to calculate the weight of anything by weighing an aliquot part thereof by measure and multiplying by the number of parts. **—lagun —लगुन् । तोलनारम्भः** m.inf. the weighing to commence (e.g. of a crop of paddy or of a stack of firewood). **—lāgun —लागुन् । तोलनारम्भणम्** m.inf. to commence the weighing as ab.

dara-dar 2 दर-दर्, see s.v. ; for **1** see **dara 4.**

-tuluk[u] -तुलुक् । तुलामानोन्नवः adj. (f. **-talüc[ü] -तलंच्**), 'of under the scales' ; (of anything being weighed) coming first into existence at the time of weighment.

daruk[u] दरुक् । परिमाणभवः adj. (f. **darüc[ü] दरंच्**), of or belonging to weight, of or belonging to the weight or weights used to balance an article being weighed.

daras khot[u]-mot[u] दरस खंतु-मंतु । तुलायामारूढः perf. part. (f. **—khüṭ[ü]-müṭ[ü] —खंच्-मंच्**), mounted on the scales, in the condition of being weighed ; met. subject to general discussion and criticism. **—pĕṭh khārun —पठ् खारुन् । तुलारोपणम्** m.inf. to cause to mount upon the scales, to subject to weighment ; met. to subject another to discussion and criticism. **-pĕṭh khasun -पठ् खसुन् । तुलारोहणम्** m.inf. to mount on the scales, to be in the condition of being weighed ; met. to become the subject of general discussion and criticism.

dar 4 दर् m. N. of a certain sept of Brāhmaṇs in Kashmīr (Gr.Gr. 34).

dara-bāy दर-बाय f. the wife of such a Brāhman (Gr.Gr. 34). **-koṭ[u] -कोटु** m. the son of such a Brāhman, in a laudatory sense, a real son of a Dar, a good Dar (Gr.Gr. 132) ; **-pūt[u] -पूतु** m. the son of such a Brāhman (Gr.Gr. 131).

dar 5 दर्, in **dara-dar,** see **dara 4** and **dara-dar 2** and **3.**

dar 6 (K.Pr. 167), see **dor^{u}.**

dar 7 दर् (**धर्**) m. one who carries or bears up, used —°, as in **mālā-dar,** one who bears a garland (Śiv. 1171, 1174); **musala-dar,** one who carries a pestle (as a club) (Śiv. 1160); **gangā-dar,** he who carries the Ganges (on his head), Śiva (Śiv. 37).

dar 8 दर् m. a cavern, cave (Rām. 1584, but here the word may also be **dara 3,** q.v.).

ḍar डर् । **भयम्** m. fear, apprehension, alarm, dread, awe (K. 375, 464, 468, 577).

dār 1 دار adj. e.g. (as subst., f. **dārĕñ दार्यम्** داريں), having, possessing, holding, keeping; used —°, as in **alāka-dār,** the owner of an estate; **āsana-dār,** possessing a seat, hence worthy of housing or receiving a deity (Śiv. 57); **āyĕ-dār,** possessing accessibility, easy to grasp; **baca-dār,** possessing a child, pregnant; **bāḍav-dār,** possessing largeness, too large; **bāganayĕ-dār,** divisible; **bagāra-dār,** greasy, rich. In Śiv. 1789 there is a pun with **dār,** impve. 2 sg. of **dārun.**

dār 2 दार् دار । **दारु** m. (sg. abl. **dāra 1 दार**), a beam or log of wood, a piece of timber (K.Pr. 248, Śiv. 337, 1776); a lump of wood, a worthless piece of wood (K.Pr. 50). El. writes this *dār*, i.e. *dor^{u}*.

dāra-banna दार-बन्न । **दारुकूटम्** f. a large pile or stack of logs or beams. **-khŏn -खुन्** । **दारुसमूहः** f. a small pile of a few beams and planks collected together for building a house or the like. **-kŏl -कुल्** । **दारुप्रवाहिणीकुल्या** f. a small canal or water channel for conveying logs from the forest. **-kön^{u} -कांऊ** । **दारुसमूहः** f. a collection of logs, etc., esp. when brought together for building a house. **-lür^{u} -लूर्** । **काष्ठमयगृहम्** f. a house built of timber, a log house. **-pon^{u} -पंनु** । **काष्ठकीलकम्** m. a wooden wedge for splitting logs. **-wan -वन्** । **असंख्यदारुसमूहः** m. a dense forest of timber-trees; met. a huge collection of logs.

dār 3 दार् । **दृढता** m. (sg. abl. **dāra 2 दार**), strength, stoutness, durability, esp. of clothes, vessels, or similar articles liable to wear out.

dāra-dor^{u} दार-दर् । **अतिदृढः** adj. (f. **-dür^{u} -दूर्**), very strong, very durable (as ab.).

dār 4 दार् or (K. 325, 507) **dārā दारा** । **धारा** f. a line of descending fluid, a thin stream (Śiv. 501, 1028, 1173, 1361, 1366, 1577); **ash^{i} pak^{i} dārē,** tears flowed in a stream (YZ. 132, m.c. for *dāri*); so, **osh^{u} dāri pok^{u}** (YZ. 417).

dāri-dāri दारि-दारि (often **-dārĕ -दार्य** m.c.) (Śiv. 964, 1233, 1910) or **dör^{i}-dör^{i} दारि-दारि** (Śiv. 1894) adv. in streams. **dāri dāri wasun दारि दारि वसुन्** । **अतिवृष्टिप्रस्रुतिः** m.inf. 'to descend in streams', a house to be flooded in a rain-storm owing to leaks in the roof.

dār 5 दार् or **dāra 3 दार** । **धारा** f. the sharp edge or point of any tool, weapon, or cutting instrument (El. *dára*).

dāra phērañĕ दार फेरञ । **कोटिपरिवर्तः** f. pl. inf. the edges or point of a tool or weapon to be turned. **—pĕñĕ —प्यञ** । **कोटिखण्डना** f. pl. inf. 'edges to fall', the edges or point of any tool or weapon to be depressed, to be blunted or turned.

dār 6 दार् f. a door (Rām. 22). **nav-dār नव-दार,** the nine doors or apertures of the body, viz. the mouth, the two ears, the two eyes, the two nostrils, and the organs of excretion and generation (Rām. 23).

dāra-pūz दार-पूज् । **द्वारदेवतापूजा** f. worship of the door-god; a part of the Hindū wedding ceremony, in which the bridegroom, before entering the bride's house for the purpose of marriage, worships the god who guards the door. Cf. **dör^{u} 3.**

ḍār 1 डार । **समस्थलक्षेत्रम्** m. a level field suitable for growing corn crops, a cornfield. El. writes this *dār* (i.e. *dor^{u}* with dental *d*).

ḍār 2 डार । **जातिविशेषः** m. a surname, commonly used by Musalmān cultivators, as in Gaphār Dār غفار ڈار, **Lás^{i} Dār लॅस डार,** both proper names.

d^{a}ra दर । **श्वापसारणवाक्यम्** m. onomat. the cry used in chasing away a dog, 'shoo!' (K.Pr. 35, 111, *durah*). **-d^{a}ra -दर** । **श्वनिरासायासकृच्छ्रोच्चारणम्** m. the word used in referring to the above cry oft-times repeated, 'shoo-shooing.' **-d^{a}ra karun -दर करुन** । **श्वसकृन्निराकरणम्** m.inf. to 'shoo' repeatedly; met. to drive away another (esp. an objectionable person) discourteously whenever he approaches one. **- karun —करुन** । **निराकरणम्** m.inf. to 'shoo', drive away a dog; met. to drive a person away discourteously.

dara 3 दर । **आधारः** m. (sg. dat. **daras 3 दरस**), a support, prop, that which holds anything immovable, cf. **ach^{i}-dara,** s.v. **ach^{i}.** **—log^{u}-mot^{u} - लगु-मतु** । **स्तब्धीभूतः** perf. part. (f. **—lüj^{u}-müt^{u} —लूज-मूत्**) (of some living being) become motionless (Rām. 1584, see bel.). **—lagun - लगुन्** । **स्तब्धीभवनम्** m.inf. to become motionless, be stopped, suddenly delayed or impeded (of some person or thing usually or preferably in motion) (Śiv. 332, 1641; of the coming of daylight being delayed, Rām. 1584, cf. **dar 8**); to become fixed, permanent (Rām. 1391, of the darkness of an eclipse); met. to become released from transmigration, become absorbed in the Supreme Deity (Śiv. 166, and also of

the moonlight being stopped by the brighter light of the sun). Cf. **dari lagun**, s.v. **dor**^{u} **1.**

dara 4 दर । आकर्षः f. pulling out, straining (leather, cloth, rope, or the like previously contracted, in order to lengthen it); pulling or wringing out clothes in the process of washing (Śiv. 1022). **-dar 1 -दर्** f. pulling, hauling (at anything) (K.Pr. 11). Cf. also **dara-dar 2** and **3**, s.vv. **-drasa -द्रस । आकर्षः** m. to pull from both ends a rope, etc., as ab., till there is danger of its breaking. Cf. **drasa.** **—dyun**^{u} **—दिनु । आकर्षणम्** m.inf. to pull out as ab.

dara 5 दर دره **। सेकनालिका** m. (sg. dat. **daras 4 दरस्**), a valley between two hills, down which a stream runs; (in Kashmīr) a small water-channel conducted round a rice field or the like for purposes of irrigation, the flow of which usually falls from high ground; the current or flow of water in a river (Śiv. 1638, **wŏgani dara,** with a shallow current). **-gand -गंड् कुल्याप्रवाहनिरोधः** m. a block in such a channel so as to divert the flow of water. **—gandun —गंडुन् । कुल्याप्रवाहनिरोधनम्** m.inf. to block such a channel so as to divert the flow of water. **-taluk**^{u} **-तलुक् । नालिकातो नवोद्भूतः** adj. (f. **-talüc**^{u} **-तलूच्**), of or belonging to below the source of the ab. water-channel, i.e. (water) drawn directly from where the water is falling into the channel from high ground. **—sĕz^{a}run —स्यज़्रुन् । नालिकाप्रवाहणम्** m.inf. at the proper time to cause water to flow along one of these channels.

dara 6 दर्, in **dara-dar,** see **dara 4** and **dara-dar 2** and **3.**

dara 7 दर् m. doubt, incertitude (Rām. 1606).

dara 8 دره m. translated 'beard' in YZ. 145. Cf. **dör**^{u} **2.** Possibly incorr. for **ḍĕka,** forehead.

dara 9 दर् fut. sg. 1 of **darun 1** and **2,** qq.v.

dāra 4 दार । चौरसंघातः m. a body of thieves collected together for purposes of robbery, a troop of banditti, 'dacoits,' gang-robbers. **—dyun**^{u} **-दिनु । समुच्चित्य चौर्यविधानम्** m.inf. (of thieves) to rob in a body, to commit 'dacoity', to commit gang-robbery. **—pyon**^{u} **—प्यंनु । चौरसंघातापातः** m.inf. an attack by banditti or 'dacoits' to occur.

dāra 5 दार in **dāra-pār दार-पार् । पारावारशास्तिः** m. rule over far and near, rule over a wide extent of country. Cf. **dōr 1.**

dārā दारा f. (sg. dat. **dārāyĕ दाराय**), i.q. **dār 4** (K. 325, 507).

dārū दारू دارو m. medicine, drug, remedy, cure. With suff. of indef. art. **nōshĕ-dārōh** = نوش دارو, an antidote (Rām. 901).

ḍēr डेर् । राशिः m. (sg. abl. **ḍēra 1 डेर**), a collection, accumulation; a heap, mound, pile, stack (K.Pr. 118, Śiv. 1185); a store, granary, magazine (El., Siv. 1862); **- -∘** plenty of, as in **dyāra-ḍēr,** plenty of money (K.Pr. 137). **—gaṭshān**^{i} **—गट्शन् । राशीभवनम्** m. pl. inf. heaps to occur; (of things left unswept away owing to laziness) to lie scattered about in heaps. **—khārān**^{i} **—खारन् । राशीकरणम्** m. pl. inf. to raise heaps, to leave things in untidy heaps. **—khasān**^{i} **—खसन् । राशीभवनम्** m. pl. inf. heaps to be raised; to become piled in heaps (of dust, etc.) (Śiv. 1238). **—sārun —सारुन्** m.inf. to collect a heap, to pile up a heap (K.Pr. 48).

ḍēra 2 डेर । निवासस्थानम् m. a tent, temporary dwelling, abiding place, temporary lodging in another's house when away from home. **—ḍēra phērun —डेर फेरुन् । कालक्षेपविधानम्** m.inf. to wander from lodging to lodging, esp. when one has no house of one's own; to spend time fruitlessly. **—dith bĕhun —दिथ् ब्यूंजुन् । आसन्न्यानुलगनम्** m.inf. to take a temporary lodging and remain there uninterruptedly during one's stay (e.g. when a spy or detective wishes to observe another's actions). **—dyun**^{u} **—दिनु । निवासदार्ढ्योत्पादनम्, रक्षणार्थोपवेशनम्** m.inf. to pitch one's tent, determine upon the place of one's temporary lodging; to settle down temporarily in a place for the purpose of protecting or spying on someone. **—hyon**^{u} **—ह्यंनु । परिव्रज्यादिपूर्वकनिवासकरणम्** m.inf. to wander about living temporarily in various places, esp. in forests. **—trāwun —त्रावुन् । अनुलगनम्** m.inf. to settle down near someone else for some purpose.

dēri देरि, see **dyūr**^{u}.

diār, incorr. for **dyār,** q.v.

dīār, m. (El.), i.q. **diva-dār,** q.v., s.v. **div.**

dīr दीर् । धैर्यवान् m. steady, constant, firm, resolute, brave, courageous, self-possessed.

dīra-vīr दीर-वीर् । अतिधैर्यवीर्यः m. a hero.

dīr^{i} **दीरि,** see **dyūr**^{u}.

dīrī दीरी । धीरता f. firmness, fortitude, courage.

dōr 1 दोर् دور **। उच्चाधिकाराग्निः** m. circuit, revolution; circuit of rule, jurisdiction, power, authority, dominion, sway (Rām. 997); a high or responsible office, such as that of treasurer or head of a city. **—karān**^{i} **—करन् । उच्चपदोपभोगः** m. pl. inf. to occupy such high positions in due course, or otherwise.

dōra-dōr 1 दोर-दोर् f. might, power, sway (Śiv. 738). **dōra-dōr karüñ**^{u} **दोर-दोर् करंयू । वृद्धिमत्पदाप्तिः** f.inf. to gradually reach a high position or station.

dōrĕ-phyur^{u} दोर्य-फ्यिर् m. reversal of one's circuit, going back on one's course, losing one's way (Śiv. 1834). **dōr-ĕ zamāna दोर्य ज़मान** دور زمان m. the revolution of ages (Śiv. 726).

dōr 2 दोर्। द्रुतगतिः f. running, a run; (of a horse or the like) galloping, a gallop (Gr.Gr. 127). **—anüñ^{u} —अनञ्यू।** अतिद्रुतागमनम् f.inf. to bring the act of running; hence, to come running, to come quickly. **—niñ^{u} —निञ्यू।** अतिशीघ्रधावनम् f.inf. to run fast, gallop. **—trāwüñ^{u} —त्रावञ्यू।** अतिधावनम् f.inf., id. **—shunüñ^{u} —क्शुनञ्यू।** शीघ्रतया पर्यापणम् f.inf. to get over at a run; (of a road) to pass over very quickly; (of a book, etc.) to get through very quickly, to read quickly, to gallop through.

dōra-dōr 2 दोर-दोर। अतिधावनम् f. running hither and thither, haste, hurry, bustle; much or frequent running or galloping; contest in running, a race.

dōri yun^{u} दोरि यिन् m.inf. to come running, to run up (to a person) (K. 223).

dōr 3 दोर्। (व्यूति)वितानयन्त्रम् f. a weaver's loom.

dōri khôr^{u}-mot^{u} दोरि खोर्-मत् । व्यूतियन्त्रे आरोपितः perf. part. (f. **—khör^{u}-müs^{u} —खार्-मंचू**), that which has been put on a loom (of the warp for weaving). **—khārun —खारुन्।** व्यूतियन्त्रे आरोपणम् m.inf. to set the warp on a loom. **—khasun —खसुन्।** व्यूतियन्त्रारोहणम् m.inf. to mount the loom, i.e. (of the warp) to be set on the loom. **—khot^{u}-mot^{u} —खत्-मत्।** व्यूतियन्त्रारूढः perf. part. (f. **—khüs^{u}-müs^{u} —खंचू-मंचू**), mounted on the loom, i.e. (of the warp) ready on the loom for weaving. **—phyur^{u} —फ्यिर्।** व्यूतियन्त्रसंचालना m. the act of working the loom up and down and (the shuttle) backwards and forwards, weaving. **—woth^{u} —वथ्।** व्यूतियन्त्रादवरूढः 1 p.p. (f. **—wüsh^{u} —वंछ्**), descended from the loom, i.e. (of cloth) quite new and fresh from the loom.

dōr 4 दोर् m. *Spiræa Lindleyana* (El.).

dōr 5 दोर् m. a field, a little garden (El.). Cf. **ḍōr, dūr 5,** and **ḍūr^{u}.**

ḍōr डोर्। अनूपम् m. land covered with very shallow water, a watery country, a slightly flooded country (from rain or overflow). Cf. **dōr 5, dūr 5,** and **ḍūr^{u}.**

dör 1 दार् or **dair 1 दैर्।** धैर्यम् m. firmness, constancy, calmness, gravity, fortitude (Śiv. 338, 1022, K. 414). Also written **dör^{u} 1 दार्** (e.g. Śiv. 52, 128, 728) and **döry दार्य** or **dairy दैर्य** (e.g. Śiv. 1109, 1271, 1373, 1563).

dör 2 or **dair 2** دير m. a convent, a monastery; (in Kāshmīrī) the world (for Persian *dair-ĕ tang*) (YZ. 238).

dōra 1 दोर دورہ। आवृत्तिः(संचारः) m. a round, revolution, circuit; a round, tour, course, circuit; the circulation of disease, periodic attacks of ague or the like. **-bôj^{u} -बोज्।** समशीलसखा m. a circuit-sharer, i.e. a friend whose tastes, habits, and occupations are the same as one's own. **-bata -बत।** बहुभोजननिष्पादनम् m. the preparation of many various kinds of food for a large number of guests invited on festival occasions and the like.

dōra 2 दोर। दीर्घपटः m. a long piece of cloth as it issues from the loom. See **dōr 3.**

ḍōra डोर। डोरकम् m. (sg. dat. **ḍōras डोरस**, abl. **ḍōra डोर**, but ag. **ḍūr^{i} डूरि**), a thick string, a cord, a rope, halter (not so thick as a cable). Cf. **ḍūr^{u}.** **—dyun^{u} —दिन्।** प्रतीक्षयावकाशदानम् m.inf. to give rope, to give breathing time, to allow a person a short space in which to recover himself (in a fight or the like). **-pan -पन्।** डोरकतन्तुः m. a short piece of rope or of the strand of a rope.

dör^{i} दारि, see **dār 4.**

dörī 1 दारी or **dairī दैरी** f. patience (in misfortune). **—thawüñ^{u} —थवञ्यू** f.inf. to exercise patience (Gr.M.).

dörī 2 द(ध)ारी e.g. an adjectival suffix meaning 'bearing', 'upholding', etc., as in **diha-dörī,** carrying a body, in bodily form (Śiv. 1887); **Gōvardana-dörī,** he who upheld Mount Gōvardhana, i.e. Kṛṣṇa (Krishna) (Śiv. 733); **jaṭa-dörī,** he who wears his hair in matted locks, i.e. Śiva (Śiv. 1895); **mukuṭa-dörī,** she who wears a diadem, i.e. Pārvatī (Śiv. 1501).

dor^{u} 1 दर्। दृढः adj. (f. **dür^{u} 1 दर्**, for 2 see s.v.), firm, hard, strong, compact, durable, solid (K.Pr. 88, Śiv. 337, 1777); robust (K.Pr. 243, *duruye* for *doru-y*); earnest (El.); manly (El.); strong (of arguments) (Gr.M.); strong, firm, steady, obstinate (in purpose or resolution) (Gr.M.); strong, permanent, immortal (Gr.M., K.Pr. 243); fine (of weather, L. 460). El., L., and K.Pr. spell this *dar* and *durr*; K.Pr. 167 spells **dür^{u}** *dar*, cf. **bukur^{u}.** **drot^{u} —द्रुट्।** दृढस्थूलः adj. (f. **dür^{u}-drüt^{u} दर्-द्रुट्**), hard and stout, stiff and strong, hard and thick. **—gashun —गश्शुन्।** दृढीभवनम्, अविगलनम् m.inf. to become tight or jammed (of a knot or the like); to become stiff, solid, tough (of food which even cooking does not make tender). **—karun —कारुन्।** धैर्यविधानम् m.inf. to make firm; hence, to exercise patience or perseverance, to take courage, to be firm; to be composed, calm.

dari lagun दरि लगुन्। स्तब्धीभवनम् m.inf. to be suddenly stopped, suddenly caused to halt (of something in motion). Cf. **dara lagun,** s.v. **dara 3.**

dàr[i]-wôl[u] द्रि-वोलु । दृढायहः adj. (f. **-wājĕñ** -वाज्यञ्), one who is hard, hard-fisted, one who meanly insists on getting all he can.

dor[u] 2 द्र्‌ । पङ्क्तिः, पक्षः m. a single row of a number of people arranged in rows; any particular tribe or caste to which a person belongs, cf. **bāca-bath.**

dor[u] 3 द्र्‌ । वृष्टिनिरोधः m. cessation of rain, stoppage of a shower; a temporary cessation in the middle of a shower. **—karun** —करन् । वृष्टिस्तम्भः m.inf. such a temporary cessation of rain to occur.

dor[u] 4 द्र्‌, see **darun 1.**

dör[ü] 2 द्राङ् । श्मश्रु f. (for 1 see **dör**), the beard (of men) (K.Pr. 9, 156, 168, written *dár*; Rām. 582, K. 662, 664). **—dazüñ[ü]** —द्रज़ूञ् । अङ्गः खेदानुभवः f.inf. the beard to burn; met. to experience great annoyance from something happening in one's presence.

dāri-bud[u] द्रारि-बुडु । श्मश्रुवृद्धः adj. (only m.), old bearded, a grey-beard, of ripe age (used specially in blessings or the like, e.g. a mother saying 'May I see you a grey-beard'). **-chaj** -छज् । घनविशालश्मश्रु m. a fine flowing beard ('shaped like a winnowing sieve'). **-chyot[u]** -छ्योतु m. a grey-beard, a venerable old man, a respected elder (Rām. 1600). **-kh[a]s** -ख्स । दीर्घ श्मश्रु m. a long beard. **-kôs[u]** -कोसु । मुण्डितश्मश्रुः adj. (only m.), one whose beard has been shaved off. **-lab** -लब् । श्मश्रुकपार्श्वम् f. one side of a beard, e.g. the right side, or the upper half. **-lôw[u]** -लोवु । घनदीर्घश्मश्रु m. a long thick beard. **-phĕs[ü]** -फ्यूञ् । श्मश्रुपक्षः f. a small piece of a beard. **-wāl** -वाल् । श्मश्रुबालः m. the hair of the beard. **-wôl[u]** -वोलु । श्मश्रुविशिष्टः m. bearded, possessing a beard. **-zyūṭh[u]** -ज़्यूठु । दीर्घश्मश्रुः adj. (only m.), long-bearded (Gr.Gr. 75).

dör[ü] 3 द्राङ् । पक्षद्वारम् f. (for 1 see **dör**), a private or back doorway (Śiv. 340, 949, 958, 1360, 1367); a postern-gate, wicket, sally-port; a window, a casement (H. v. 4, K. 921; El. *dār*); a window-shutter (K.Pr. 135, Śiv. 965, 1450). According to El. glass or mica is used in small windows in the houses of the rich. **—bar sŏṛun** —बर् सॅरुन् । द्वारसमाधानम् m.inf. to see to casement and door, to lock up the house for the night. **—diñ[ü]** —दिञ् । पक्षद्वारपिधानम् f.inf. to shut or lock a casement. Cf. **dār 6.**

dārĕ bar trŏp[a]rān[i] द्रार्य बर् त्रुप्रॅनि । द्वारपिधानम् m. pl. inf. to cover casements and doors, to shut tightly all the doors and windows of a house, so as to stop even the circulation of air, for purposes of secrecy. **dārĕ trŏp[a]rañĕ** द्रार्य त्रुपरञ । द्वारपिधानम् f. pl. inf. to cover the casements, to close them so tightly as to stop even the circulation of air (Śiv. 1703).

dāri dara dyun[u] द्रारि दर दिञु । प्रार्थितार्थं खेदनम् m.inf. to give pulling at the side-door, to cause a person to pull frequently at the side-door; hence, in negotiations for a marriage or the like, the petitioned party to harass the petitioner by delaying to give a definite reply one way or the other. **dāri dara lagun** द्रारि दर लगुन् । प्रार्थनालाघवापत्तिः m.inf. pulling at the side-door to be experienced; hence, lack of dignity to be experienced by persistent petitions for something even after refusal. **dāri drasa lagun** द्रारि द्रस लगुन् । लज्जितीभवनम् m.inf. dragging at the side-door to be experienced, to be put to shame by accusations against or gossip about the members of one's family. Cf. **drasa.** **dāri-kin[i]** द्रारि-किनि adv. (to go out, look, etc.) by or through the window (Gr.M., K.Pr. 254, Rām. 331). **dāri-poṭ[u]** द्रारि-पटु । पक्षद्वारकवाटः m. the door of a side-doorway; the window-flap of a casement, the board which closes a window; a window which is closed by a board (El.).

dör[ü] 4 द्राङ् । पाञ्चालिका f. a child's doll. Cf. **achĕ-dör[ü]** under **àch[i].**

dāri-dajĕ द्रारि-द्ज्य । पाञ्चालिकाः f.pl. doll-rags; hence, dolls. **-dajĕ pöth[a]r** -द्ज्य पोथ्र् । पाञ्चालिकाव्यवहारः m. doll-like conduct, used with reference to the relations of a bride and bridegroom who act foolishly as if (like dolls) they were motionless, and without sense of dignity or shame.

dur दुर् در m. a pearl (Rām. 570). **dur-fishān** در فشان adj. e.g. pearl-scattering (YZ. 6, of the mouth scattering words like pearls). Cf. **dūr 2.**

dūr 1 दूर adj. e.g. distant, remote, far, i.q. **dūr[u]**, q.v. **-pahān** -पहान् adj. e.g. somewhat distant, moderately distant (Gr.Gr. 94). **—gashun** —गछुन् m.inf. to go far away, to go to a distance (Śiv. 279); to become at a distance, to find oneself far away (Śiv. 328). **—pĕṭh** —पद् । बहुकालान्तरे adv. after a long time.

dūr 2 दूर् (=در) । कर्णभूषणविशेषः m. a pearl (El.); an earring or ear pendant, esp. one with a single pearl set in it and worn on the lobe of the ear (H. vii, 11). So **kana-dūr,** ear-pearl (YZ. 448). Cf. **dur.**

dūra-hor[u] दूर-हुरु । कर्णभूषायुग्मम् m. a pair of such pendants, one for each ear (Gr.Gr. 81). **-hàr[i] kan** -हरि कन् । एककर्णोपयोगिकर्णभूषणविशेषः m. a single one of such a pair of ear pendants. **-hàr[i] rĕkh** -हरि र्यख् । दूरः कर्णभूषणभेदः f. (sg. dat. **-hàr[i] rĕkhi** -हरि र्यखि), a small broken or chipped ear pendant. **-kan** -कन् । एकमात्रः कर्णभूषणविशेषः m. a single ear pendant. **-kanüj[ü]** -कानुञ् । कर्णभूषणविशेषतन्तुः f. the bent or hooked wire which passes through the lobe of the ear

and supports such a pendant. **-phol**ᵘ -फ़ोल । फलाकार-कर्णभूषणम् m. a handsome ear pendant, set with precious stones and crystal, and suspended by a golden wire (Rām. 1040). **-ṭākh** -टाख् । कर्णभूषणविशेष-चतुष्कम् m. (sg. dat. **-ṭāki** -टाकि), a double set of ear pendants, two for each ear.

dūr 3, m. repulse (El.).

dūr 4 (? **ḍūr**), the border round the bottom of a *phĕran*, or long dress like a nightgown worn by Kāshmīrīs (El.). Cf. **ḍūr**ᵘ.

dūr 5, an irrigated field, vegetable land (L. 460). Cf. **dōr 5**, **ḍōr**, and **ḍūr**ᵘ.

dūr डूर् । प्रदेशविशेषः m. N. of a village about 14 miles south of Śrīnagar, once an important town, but now reduced.

dūrukᵘ डूरुक् । ग्रामविशेषभवः adj. (f. **dūrüc**ᵘ डूरुच्), of or belonging to the village of Dūr.

dura दुर دُر । तोदम् m. a scourge made of twisted thongs, with which offenders are punished. —**din**ⁱ —दिन् । तोदताडनम् m. pl. inf. to scourge as above. **-raz** -रज़् । तोदरज्जुविशेषः f. a kind of whip, consisting of a rope made up of twigs and twisted bark, used by gardeners to keep birds off fruit-trees, etc. Its crack is very loud, i.q. **kura**, q.v. —**ta kura wazánⁱ** —त कुर वज़नि । परितस्तोदाहतिः m. pl. inf. to play the tunes of the whip and the scourge, to crack the whip all round, as in clearing a space at a palace gate or the like. **-ṭās** -टास् । तोदशब्दः m. the crack of the **dura-raz** or **kura**, see ab. —**wazánⁱ** —वज़नि । तोदाघातवृत्तिः m. pl. inf. to make the whip sound, to give a criminal a flogging. —**wazanāwánⁱ** —वज़नावनि । वाङ्मात्रेण तोदैराहतिः m. pl. inf. to ply the whip all round one, esp. of one acting with cruelty.

duru, m. a valley (El.) (cf. **dara 5**).

dūrᵘ डूर् or **dūr** दूर دور । सुदूरः adj. (f. **dūr**ᵘ **1** डूरु; for **2** see s.v.), distant, remote, far, at a distance, a long way off (of place or time, cf. **dūr 1**) (K.Pr. 25, 81, 203, 207, 239; YZ. 36; Śiv. has **dūr**ᵘ, 1063, 1834, and **dūr**, 106, 443, 636, etc.); (of a road) long; **bŏz**ᵘ**-nishĕ dūr**ᵘ, beyond the intellect, incomprehensible (Gr.M.); so **hōshĕ dūr** (YZ. 219). —**dūr**ᵘ **hyon**ᵘ —दूर् ह्यन् । संबन्धविभेदनम् m.inf. to break off mutual visiting, to break off intimacy. —**hyon**ᵘ —ह्यन् । संबन्धपरित्यागः m.inf. to put at a distance, cease to have connexion or intercourse (with) (of a business or a person), —**karun** —करन् । निराकरणम् m.inf. to put far away, keep at a distance; to put away or aside (K.Pr. 56); to expel (El.). —**rōzun** —रोज़ुन् । औदासीन्यवृत्तिः m.inf. to remain apart (from any person, business, or the like) (Śiv. 106, 878).

dūrⁱ-gāth दूरि-गाथ् । सुदूरत्वदोषः m. (sg. dat. **-gātas** -गातस्), the fault of being distant (e.g. of a village which has the disadvantage of being too far away).

dūri दूरि adv. at a distance (El. *dūrĕ*, K.Pr. 62, 156, II. vii, 18). **dūri dūri** दूरि दूरि । दूरे दूरे adv. (for **dūrⁱ dūrⁱ** see **dōrun**), at a great distance. **-pĕṭh** -पठ् adv. at a distance (El.).

durĕn gabᵃn दूर्यन् गबन or **—gübᵘn** —गंबून् । सुदूरव्यापारसाधनेन adv. by distant goings, (a work, etc., accomplished) by means of long journeys.

dūryukᵘ दूर्युकु । दूरभवः adj. (f. **dūricᵘ** दूरिचु), begotten or made at a distance, born or existing a long way off or a long time ago; —**safar** دوریک سفر m. a journey of distance, a long journey (Gr.M.).

ḍūrᵘ डूर् । आरामः m. (pl. dat. **ḍūrĕn** डूर्यन्, Gr.Gr. 56), a garden-bed, a flower-bed, a parterre (Śiv. 1028; K.Pr. 47, dat. *daurih*, translated 'field'). Cf. **dōr 5**, **ḍōr**, and **dūr 5**.

dūrᵘ 2 डूर् । गृहमध्यवीथिः f. (for **1** see **dūrᵘ**; sg. dat. **dūrĕ** डूर्य, not **dōre** दोर्य), a narrow lane between houses, an alley (Gr.Gr. 20, 62, K.Pr. 114, Rām. 1720); a street without shops (El.).

dōri-golᵘ दोरि-गंलु । वीथिमुखम् m. the narrow, contracted throat or entrance of such a lane; met. a very narrow lane itself. **-phēra** -फेर । वीथीभ्रमिः m. wandering about through lanes, losing one's way in a city's lanes.

ḍūrᵘ डूर् । डोरकम् f. (sg. dat. **ḍūrĕ** डूर्य Gr.M.), a string, twine; braid, esp. silken braid, a ribbon; the string of a pair of drawers, a breeches' string (Gr.Gr. 20); a bale of cotton (Gr.M.). Cf. **ḍōra**.

ḍūrⁱ-dolᵘ डूरि-दंलु । कौशेयडोरोपलक्षिताधस्तनप्रान्त-वसनम् m. a coat of which the edge of the skirt is ornamented with braid or cord. **-dār** -दार् । डोरक-युक्तः adj. e.g. braided (of a garment having its edges ornamented with silk braid). **-kār** -कार् m. silk embroidery on *alwand* or plain *pashmīna* cloth (L. 377). See **alwand**.

dūrᵘ 2 डूर् । आकृष्टिः f. (for **1** see **dorᵘ 1**), pulling, dragging, usually —•, as in **kana-dūrᵘ**, pulling by the ear. Cf. **dara 4**.

drab ड्रब् m. the Toon tree, *Cedrela toona* (El.).

drŏb ड्रूब् । ओषधिविशेषः f. (so reported, but m. in the following phrase), a certain plant growing amidst *dūb*-grass (*Panicum dactylon*) and described as having thin circular leaves, prob. i.q. *drab* of L. 72, *Polygonum* sp., which is eaten boiled with milk.

drŏbas wasun ड्रूबस् वसुन् । अपथ्यसेवनम् m.inf. to eat unwholesome diet when an invalid; to eat

forbidden food (of one who is performing a fast); to lead a dissolute life.

drub द्रुब् । **निमज्जनशब्द:** m. the sound caused by anything falling from a height into water, splash, plop.

druba-gāḍa द्रुब-गाड । **मात्स्यसूदविशेष:** f.pl. 'splash-fish', a certain kind of fish-soup, the broth made by boiling gobbets of the flesh of fish in a great deal of water. The lumps of fish thrown for boiling into this water make a splash. —**wāyun —वायुन्** । **नौसंचालनविशेष:** m.inf. to propel a boat in a certain fashion, rowing in a wind, the oars being thrown up in the air and coming splash into the water.

darb दर्ब् । **दर्भ:** f. a certain kind of grass, *Poa cynosuroides*, used by Hindūs in religious ceremonies, the *kuśa* or *darbha* of Sanskrit (Rām. 320, 398, 552, 1291, 1298).

darbi-ḍēṭôn^{u} दर्बि-डेंटोन् or **-ḍēṭun -डेंटुन्** । **दर्भमेखला** m. a girdle made of this grass, and worn by certain Hindū ascetics (Brahmacoris). **-gĕḍ^{u} -ग्यंड्** । **दर्भयन्धि:** f. a wisp of this grass; cf. **-gyoḍ^{u}** bel. **-gāsa -गास** । **कुश:** m., i.q. **darb.** **-gyoḍ^{u} -ग्यंड्** । **दर्भभार:** m. a load or bundle of wisps of this grass; cf. **-gĕḍ^{u}** ab. **-hur^{u} -ह्रूर्** or **-hür^{u} -ह्रूर्** । **दर्भखण्डबन्ध:** f. a wisp or small bundle (as much as can be held in the hand) of this grass in a dried and woody condition as imported from outside Kashmīr. **-kāḍ -काँड्** । **दर्भलता** m. a stem of ripened *darb* grass in seed, dried and hard. **-kŏñ^{u} -कांञ्** । **दर्भसमुच्चय:** f. a pile or heap of this grass, esp. of small quantities (Rām. 1289). **-lŏṭsh^{u}r^{u} -ल्वट्छ्रू** । **दर्भबन्ध:** f. a tied-up bundle of this grass, of such a size that it can be grasped by the two hands. **-lôv^{u} -लोव्** । **दर्भमुष्टिबन्ध:** m. a tied-up bundle or wisp of this grass, of such a size that it can be grasped by one hand. **-māwas -मावस्** । **कुशसंग्रहामावस्या** f. the festival of the new moon of the month of Bād^{u}rapŏth (August–September) on which Hindūs collect this grass. **-raz -रज्** । **दर्भमयी रज्जु:** f. a girdle of this grass, put on a bride at the marriage ceremony (Sanskrit *paryayadāna*), and on a Hindū boy at the ceremony of his initiation (Sanskrit *upanayana*). **-t^{u}j^{u} -तज्** । **दर्भतूलिका** f. a small dried stick of imported *darb*-grass; cf. **-hur^{u}** ab. **-tul^{u} -तुल्** । **दर्भाल्पसमूह:** m. a small bundle of this grass. **-zaṇḍ -ज़ंड्** । **दर्भसमूह:** f., id.

dŏrbŏḍ^{u} द्रुंबुड् adj. (f. **dŏrbŏz^{u} द्रुंबुज्**), evil-minded, wicked (K. 1051).

darbadar दर्बदर् دربدر adv. from door to door; subst. m. a beggar, a vagrant. —**gaṣhun —गछुन्** । **विगुणीभवनम्** m.inf. to become a vagrant, to become debased; to become harassed in searching for something hidden or the like. —**karun —करन्** । **विगुणीकरणम्** m.inf. to debase, make wicked (e.g. a master or a father debauching a pupil or son); to hide anything so as to harass a person by making it necessary for him to search for it.

darbadarī दर्बदरी دربدري । **निरर्थता** f. beggary, vagrancy; (in Kāshmīrī) worthlessness of character.

dūrbīn دوربين f. a telescope (Gr.M.).

darbār دربار m. a house, a dwelling; a hall of audience, court (Śiv. 952, 1036); holding of a court, a levee, durbar (K.Pr. 29, 51); a royal audience (Śiv. 10, 1508, 1579); the executive Government; a post of honour, a high position (Śiv. 10). **-gara -गर** m. a master's house, the house of a servant's master (K.Pr. 50). —**karun —करन्** m.inf. to make a house, to reside, hence met. to apply oneself steadily to any work (Śiv. 1798); to hold a court or levee (Śiv. 1798, with pun on the double meaning). —**murkhas karun** (= دربار مرخّص کرن), to dismiss a court, to dismiss the courtiers from a levee (H. viii, 11).

darbôr^{u} (= درباري), m. one who attends a court, a courtier; one entitled to a seat at a levee or durbar; vill., a better-class villager who does not work himself and wears white clothes (L. 253).

dur^{i}bata दुरिबत । **सुदायविशेष:** m. a present of clothes, jewels, etc., given by her father's people to the mother of a son or daughter on the occasion of the worship of the Mother goddess which takes place on the day before the child's wedding, initiation, or similar solemn occasion. **-dāy -दाय्** । **सुदायविशेषहारिणी** f. the servant woman who brings and offers this present. —**khārun —खारन्** । **सुदायविशेषोपढौकनम्** m.inf. to offer this present. **-mahönyuv^{u} -महोंनिव्** । **सुदायविशेषहारक:** m. the male servant who carries this present from the house of the mother's father. **-prās -प्रास्** । **सुदायविशेषांशप्रतिदानद्रव्यम्** m. the fourth part of the above present, which, according to custom, is returned to the giver. **-wājĕñe -वाज्यञ** । **सुदायविशेषेण सह संगमय्य याग्य: स्त्रिय:** f.pl. the women relations who escort this gift from the house of the mother's father.

ḍarö^{u}c^{u} डरोच्, see **ḍarôk^{u}.**

drūchĕ द्रूच्य, see **drūṭh^{u}.**

drōch drōch karüñ^{u} द्रोछ् द्रोछ् करञ् or **drōj^{i} drōj^{i} karüñ^{u} द्रोजि द्रोजि करञ्** । **कलहपूर्वकतोदनम** f.inf. to continually and angrily scold a child, a servant, a wife, or other member of a family.

drāchĕr द्राँछर् or **drēchĕr द्रेंछर्** । **कर्कशत्वम्** m. hardness, harshness, dryness, esp. of something once soft, such as a fruit, a gourd, a vegetable, or the like. Cf. **drōṭh^{u}** (Gr.Gr. 30, 140).

drucyōv द्रुच्योव्, see **drukun.**

draḍ द्रड् ?, **drüḍᵘ द्रंडू** ?, f. ?, hardness, strength; cf. **droṭᵘ.** **drüḍᵘ-rostᵘ द्रंडू-रंस्तु** adj. (f. **-rüṣhᵘ -रंछू**), wanting in strength, weak, tender, delicate (K. 1107).

dard درد f. pain, ache, trouble, grief, affliction; pity, sympathy, compassion; love, affection (K.Pr. 50; Śiv. 974; H. ix, 8). **—āsüñᵘ दर्द् आसंञू । प्रीतिसंभवः** f.inf. love or affection to come into being or to arise.

darda sān दर्द् सान् । अतिप्रीतियुक्तम् adv. very affectionately, very lovingly (u.w. vbs. of giving or the like).

dārādᵢ दारद्दि । दरद्देशोद्भवः: adj. e.g. born or produced in the Darad country. This is properly the territory round the upper Kishĕngangā, but the name is extended to include the country reaching from Citrāl to Yasīn, across the Indus regions of Gilgit, Chilās, and Bunjī, to the Kishĕngangā Valley in the immediate north of Kashmīr. Cf. RT.Tr. I, 47*n*, and II, 435.

dardar दर्दर । शीघ्रता m. quick progression, running fast so that one's feet make a noise on the ground. **—karān —करान् । अतित्वरितम्** adv. fast and with noise, u.w. vbs. meaning 'to go' or the like.

dara-dar 2 दर-दर् । आग्रहः f. (for 1 see **dara 4**), obstinacy in bargaining, driving a hard bargain, eager discussion as to market price, long and obstinate chaffering (K. 952). **—karünᵘ —करंञू । आग्रहविधानम्** f.inf. to indulge in lengthy bargaining, to do lengthy chaffering.

dara-dar 3 दर-दर् । ईषत्स्थैर्यम् f. (of one dangerously sick) slight improvement, a slight turn for the better, turning the corner. **—gaṣhünᵘ —गछंञू । स्थैर्यसंभवः** f.inf. (of one dangerously sick) slight signs of improvement to occur, a turn for the better to take place, the crisis to pass over; met. (of some business on the brink of ruin) slight signs of improvement to occur. **—sōpanünᵘ —सोंपनंञू । स्थैर्यसमापत्तिः** f.inf., id.

daridr दरिद्र । दारिद्र्यम् m. poverty, beggary, destitution.

daridᵃr दरिद्र् or daridrī दरिद्री । दरिद्रः: adj. e.g. poor, needy, poverty-stricken.

dūradarshī दूरदर्शी adj. e.g. far-sighted, far-seeing, foreseeing (Gr.M.).

drag द्रग् । पर्वतनितम्बः: f. the ridge, side, or swell of a mountain, where people rest on their way up. **—dǒyüñᵘ —द्रयंञू । कल्हः** f.inf. to milk the breast of a mountain; met. to fight a wordy battle, to engage in a war of words.

drāg द्राग् । दुर्भिक्षम् m. a famine, dearth, high price or scarcity of provisions (K.Pr. 9, 60, 128, 147, 204; YZ. 396). **—tulun —तुलुन् । दुर्भिक्षोत्पादनम्** m.inf. to raise a famine, to cause a famine, or to cause provisions to become dear by misgovernment or the like. **—wǒthun —व्यथुन् । दुर्भिक्षोत्पत्तिः** m.inf. a famine, or high price of provisions to arise.

drāga-dāñĕ द्राग-दाञ । दुर्भिक्षधान्यम् m. famine-rice, rice high-priced on account of scarcity; met. anything universally necessary which, owing to its scarcity, has become high-priced. **-drikh -द्रिख् । दुर्भिक्षहता** f. (sg. dat. **-driki -द्रिकि**), a famine-leech; a woman wasted away by hunger owing to dearness of provisions. **-dĕv -यव । दुर्भिक्षकारणम्** m. (f. **-dĕviñ -यविञ्**), a famine-demon, one who by misgovernment or other means causes provisions to be high-priced. **-hotᵘ -हंतु । दुर्भिक्षहतः**: adj. (f. **-hüṣhᵘ -हंछू**), famine-stricken (of a human being or of a country or city). **-kuṣurᵘ -कुषुर । अनुभूतदुर्भिक्षः**: adj. (f. **-kuṣürᵘ -कुषंर्**), a famine-puppy (i.e. one born in a famine season); one who likes or desires a famine or high prices; one who, even in times of plenty, is mean and niggardly in his food expenditure, owing to his having once suffered from famine. **-kuṣarĕñ -कुषर्यञ् । समनुभूतदुर्भिक्षा** f. a woman who, having once experienced famine, or who, owing to her association with one who has, is niggardly in the distribution of food even in times of plenty. **-warihy -वरिह्य् । दुर्भिक्षवत्सरः** m. a famine-year, esp. a year which is remembered as one in which a famine has occurred (YZ. 406). **-waharukᵘ -वहरुकु । दुर्भिक्षवर्षोद्भवः**: adj. (f. **-waharücᵘ -वहरंचू**), of or belonging to a famine-year; born, produced, or commenced in a famine-year. **-wārᵢhyukᵘ -वरिह्युकु । दुर्भिक्षवत्सरोद्भवः**: adj. (f. **-wārᵢhicᵘ -वरिहिचू**), born, produced, or commenced in a famine-year, esp. in some particularly remembered famine-year. **-vyotᵘ -व्यतु । दुर्भिक्षव्याप्तः**: adj. (f. **-vĕṣᵘ -व्यचू**), suffering from famine or high prices, (a place) where prices rule high. **-zad -ज़द् । दुर्भिक्षबाधितः**: adj. e.g. (as subst., f. **-zadiñ -ज़दिञ्**), famine-stricken.

drāguk द्रागुक् । दुर्भिक्षभवः: adj. (f. **drāgüc द्रागंच्**), born, produced, or commenced in a time of famine.

drāgas-kyut द्रागस्-कियु । दुर्भिक्षसमये adv. in or during a time of famine, u.w. vbs. of becoming, being born, commencing, etc.

drǒgᵘ द्रुंगु । दुर्मूल्यः: adj. (f. **drǒjᵘ द्रुंजू**), dear, high-priced (K.Pr. 204); expensive, precious, valuable (Śiv. 1284); (of a quality, action, or conduct) rare.

drǒgi bāzara द्रुगि बाज़र । दुर्मूल्येन adv. from a dear market, at a high price, for a great price. **—bāzaruk —बाज़रुक् । दुर्मूल्येन क्रीतः**: adj. (f.

—**bāzarüc**^{u} **बाज़रंचू**), bought for a great price. —**mŏla** —**म्वल** । **अतिमूल्येन** adv. at a high price, for a great price. —**mŏluk**^{u} —**म्वलुक्** । **दुर्मूल्यक:** adj. (f. —**mŏlüc**^{u} —**म्वलंचू**), high-priced, costing much, very dear.

darōg, durōg (El.) دروغ m. a lie, falsehood.

darōga दरोग (= داروغه), a superintendent, inspector, manager, intendant, overseer (El.).

dŏr^{a}g द्रग् । **फाणितविशेष:** f. a kind of candied sugar, usually —°.

dargāh درگاه f. a portal, door; a royal court, palace (**ba-dargāh-i padar,** in the palace of the father, Rām. 1511); a mosque; a shrine or tomb (of some reputed saint) which is the object of worship or pilgrimage.

drāgalad द्रागलद् । **दुर्भिक्षखिन्न:** adj. e.g. (as subst., f. **drāgaladiñ द्रागलदिञ्**), famine-stricken (Gr.Gr. 135).

dŏrgam द्रगम, durgam दुर्गम adj. e.g. impassable, difficult of access or approach, inaccessible (or nearly so), impenetrable, impervious (Gr.M.); difficult of attainment.

drŏgun द्रुगुन् (also spelt **drugun द्रुगुन्**) । **दुर्मूल्यीभवनम्** conj. 3 (2 p.p. **drŏgyōv द्रुग्योव्**), to become dear, to be raised greatly in price, esp. of something usually cheap. **drŏgyō-mot**^{u} **द्रुग्यो-मंतु** । **दुर्मूल्यीभूत:** perf. part. (f. **drŏgyē-müt**^{ü} **द्रुग्ये-मंचू**), become dear, as ab.

dŏrgand द्रुगन्द् । **दुर्गन्ध:** e.g. a bad smell, stink, esp. of rotten fruit or food.

dragur द्रगुर । **चेत्रांशविशेष:** m. (sg. dat. **dragaras द्रगरस्**), a plot (in or near a rice-field) which, owing to its having long lain fallow, is unfit for sowing or the like.

drŏg^{a}rāwun द्रुग्रावुन् । **दुर्मूल्यीकरणम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **drŏg^{a}rôw**^{u} **द्रुग्रोवु**), to raise the price of anything, to cause something usually cheap to become high-priced (e.g. by misgovernment, or by cornering the market). **drŏg^{a}rôw**^{u}**-mot**^{u} **द्रुग्रोवु-मंतु** । **दुर्मूल्यीकृत:** perf. part. (f. **drŏg^{a}röw**^{ü}**-müt**^{ü} **द्रुग्रांवू-मंचू** or **drŏj^{a}röw**^{ü}**-müt**^{ü} **द्रुज्रांवू-मंचू**), raised in price, as ab.

dīrgashĕnkā दीर्गशंका, dīshēkā दीशेंका, or **dīshēkhā दीशेंखा** । **मलोत्सर्ग:** f. evacuation of the faeces, easing oneself.

dirga-s^{a}tár^{i} **दिर्ग-सतंरि** । **चिरक्रिय:** m. one who is habitually slow, dilatory; lazy at work.

dŏrgath द्रुगथ । **दारिद्र्यम्** f. (sg. dat. **dŏrgüt**^{ü} **द्रुगंचू**), poorness, poverty (lit. and fig.); destitution (Śiv. 1246, 1895); defeat (El.).

drih द्रिह् । **भ्रुकुटि:** f. (sg. dat. **drihi द्रिहि**), contraction of the brows, a frown —**ladüñ**^{u} —**लद्ंचू** । **भ्रुकुटिविधानम्** f.inf. to frown.

darhā (K.Pr. 49) (? **ḍarhā**), fear.

darah (K.Pr. 11), see **dara-dar 1** under **dara 4.**

dārōh दारोह्, see **dārū.**

drihalad द्रिहलद् । **भ्रुकुटियुक्त:** adj. e.g. (as subst., f. **drihaladiñ द्रिहलदिञ्**), a frowner, one who frowns, frowning.

drŏh^{a}ma द्रुहम । **तृणलताभेद:** m. a certain kind of grass (*Sorghum halepense*). It is regarded as poisonous till it comes into flower, but its poisonous properties then depart and it is one of the best cattle fodders (L. 71, *durháma*), i q. **drŏhāma.**

drŏhāma द्रुहाम । **तृणलताभेद:** f., i.q. **drŏh^{a}ma.**

darham दर्हम درهم adj. e.g. intricate, confused, entangled, distorted, embroiled; afflicted. —**barham** درهم برهم adj. e.g., id. (Gr.M.; Rām. 229, afflicted, upset). —**gashun** —**गश्न** । **स्तब्धीभवनम्** m.inf. to become confused or paralysed with astonishment at some unexpected obstacle. —**karun** —**करन** । **कुण्ठिती(स्तब्धी)करणम्** m.inf. to confuse, paralyse with astonishment, as ab.

drŏj^{i} **द्रॅंज्** in **drŏj**^{i} **drŏj**^{i} **karüñ**^{u} **द्रॅंज् द्रॅंज् करंचू** । **कलहपूर्वा वागादितोदना** f.inf., i.q. **drŏch drŏch karüñ**^{u}, q.v.

drŏj^{u} **द्रॅंजु** । **डोम्ब:** m. a Ḍōm, a man of unclean, vile caste, esp. one employed as a spy or messenger.

drŏj^{i}**-bāpār द्रॅंज्-बापार** । **डोम्ववृत्ति:** m. conduct like that of a vile Ḍōm. **-bāy -बाय्** । **डोम्वस्त्री** f. a Ḍōm's wife.

drŏj^{i}**gī द्रॅंज्गी** । **डोम्वव्यापार:** f. the profession or conduct of a vile Ḍōm or spy; vile conduct generally.

drājĕr द्राज्यर् । **डोम्वत्वम्** m., i.q. **drŏj**^{i}**gī.**

drŏjĕr द्रुज्यर् । **दुर्मूल्यम्** m. dearness, scarcity, famine (of something usually cheap and easy to get) (Gr.Gr. 140).

drŏj^{a}röw^{ü}**-müt**^{ü} **द्रुज्रांवू-मंचू**, see **drŏg^{a}rāwun.**

dar-jŏsh दर्-जोश् در جوش adv. with great excitement, eagerly, fervently, ardently, angrily, indignantly (Rām. 329, 818).

ḍarôk^{u} **डरोकु** । **भिअत्** adj. (f. **ḍaröc**^{ü} **डरांचू**), fearful, apprehensive, timid; a coward, dastard.

dr^{a}kh द्रख् or **drikh द्रिख्** । **रक्तपा:** f. (sg. dat. **dr^{a}ki द्रकि** or **driki द्रिकि**), a leech (El. *darak* and *drik*; K.Pr. 15, with suff. of indef. art. *drakah*, for **dr^{a}khāh**; L. 157, 461).

dr^{a}ka-(or **drika-**)**gor**^{u} **द्रक-**(or **द्रिक-**)**गंद्** । **रक्तपाविक्रेता** m. a leech-seller (El.). **-gür**^{ü} **-गंद्** । **रक्तपाविक्रेत्री** f. a female leech-seller. **-gár**^{i}**-bāy -गंरि-बाय्** । **रक्तपाविक्रेतृस्त्री** f. a male leech-seller's wife. —**lāgañĕ** —**लागञ** । **रक्तपासंयोजनम्** f. pl. inf. to apply leeches. —**pĕñĕ** —**पञ** । **व्ययतया खेदोक्तय:** f. pl.

inf. leeches to fall or be applied; met. to be distraught from grief (as if leeches were sucking away one's life-blood). **-sop**ᵘ **-सपु । रक्तपाघातचिह्नम्** m. the mark of a leech-bite. **-wôl**ᵘ **-वोलु** m. (f. **-wājěñ -वाज्यञ्**), a leech-applier (El.).

drākh द्राख्, see **nērun.**

drēkh (El. *drekh*), m. (sg. dat. **drēkas**), *Pistachia integerrima* (El.). ? i.q. **drēka-türᵘ**, q.v.

drŏkh 1 द्रुख् m. (sg. dat. **drŏkas द्रुकस्**), in the following: **drŏka-drŏkh द्रुक-द्रुख् । क्रीडनम्** f. mutual romping, skipping and dancing, gambols (for gender see Gr.Gr. 75).

drŏkh 2 द्रुख् । वमिः f. (sg. dat. **drŏki द्रुकि**), vomiting, sickness, squeamishness (El.). **—anüñᵘ —अनञ् । वमनम्** f.inf. to bring on or cause vomiting. **—yiñᵘ —यिञ् । वमिसंभवः** f.inf. an attack of vomiting to come on.

drŏka diñě द्रुक दिञ । भर्त्सनप्रलापः f. pl. inf. to give vomits; met to utter foul abuse (of one who feels himself superior in rank to the abused). **—mārañě —मारञ । गर्वाविष्कारः** f. pl. inf. to bring vomits into action; met. to boast of oneself, in order by so doing to put another to shame.

darkh दर्ख् or **darakh दरख्** m. (sg. dat. **darkas दर्कस्** or **darakas दरकस्**), disputing (El.).

daraka-darakh दरक-दरख् । स्पर्धया विलम्बनम् f. delay caused by disputing or emulous zeal, people getting in each other's way, hurly-burly. Cf. **daranga.** For gender see Gr.Gr. 75.

darka karun दर्क करुन् । व्यायहविलम्बनम् m inf. to cause delay in this way by disputing or mutual emulous zeal. **—raṭun —रटुन् । सायहाधिक्यः** m.inf. (in a quarrel or dispute) to delay it by excess of obstinacy.

durukha दुरुख دورخه adj. in **durukha-māth** دورخه ماتھ (in chess) checkmate by both rooks (Rām. 1316).

drŭkhᵘrᵘ द्रुख्रु or **drŭkhᵘrᵘ द्रुँख्रु । कुरूपा** f. a withered old woman, a hobbling old hag.

drikākañ द्रिकाकञ् । याता f. a husband's younger brother's wife; a term of address used between wives of two or more brothers.

drikākañě-bŏdᵘ द्रिकाकञ-बुदु । याचाचरणम् m. behaviour like that of the wives of two brothers to each other, mutual quarrelling or dislike between two women. **-tônᵘ -तोनु । यातृभावः** m. the mutual relationship between a younger brother's wife and an elder brother's wife.

drakun द्रकुन् । धावनम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. **drakyōv द्रक्योव्**), to run, esp. to run in order to get over a long distance quickly, to go along at a steady trot.

drŏkun द्रुकुन् or drukun द्रुकुन् । क्रीडनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **drǫ̆kᵘ द्रुकु** or **drukᵘ द्रुकु**; 2 p.p. **drŏcyōv द्रुच्योव्** or **drucyōv द्रुच्योव्**), to play, sport, gambol. **drŏkⁱ drŏkⁱ yunᵘ द्रुकि द्रुकि यिनु । अत्यायासक्रीडनम्** m.inf. to come playing playing; hence, (of children) to play till one is weary.

drŏkañě द्रुकञ । उत्प्लुतिः f.pl. gambolling (of children, etc.).

darkār दर्कार् د‌رکار adj. e.g. necessary, required, wanted (Śiv. 1079, 1792); required to be done, necessary to be done, proper (course of conduct) (Śiv. 1792).

drēka-türᵘ द्रेँक-तर्‌ । औषधिविशेषः f. a certain medicinal plant growing on the shores of lakes, whose juice is used for eye-diseases. Cf. **drēkh.**

drāl द्राल् । मध्यस्थः. विटः m. a broker, an agent (K.Pr. 60); a marriage-broker, a go-between who arranges marriages (L. 268); a go-between, pander. (The fem. **drölᵘ**, q.v., means 'a bawd', while **drāla-bāy** means 'a broker's wife'.)

drāla-bāy द्राल-बाय् । मध्यस्थस्त्री f. a broker's wife.

-har -हर् । मध्यस्थकलहः (अवास्तवकलहः) f. brokers' quarrelling; sham quarrelling, like that which brokers practise with the sellers in order to deceive their buyer-clients, or vice versa.

drölⁱ द्रालि । माध्यस्थ्यमूल्यम् f. commission paid to a broker, brokerage. **—khēñᵘ ख्यञ् । माध्यस्थ्यभृतिभोगः** f.inf. to earn or receive brokerage.

drölᵘ द्रालु । विटी f. a bawd, a female pimp.

drūlᵘ द्रूलु m. the skin of men or animals (El. *drál*). See **drūrᵘ.**

dārĕl दार्यल् । लम्बितश्मश्रुः adj. (only m.) long-bearded (Gr.Gr. 133, 134). Cf. **dörⁱyāl.**

dŏrlab द्रुर्लब् adj. e.g. difficult to get (K. 61); rare, scarce (Gr.M.); difficult to get to, hence difficult to do, almost impossible (of a task) (Śiv. 743, 1003, 1758, K. 202).

drölid द्रालिद् । दरिद्रः adj e.g. poor, needy, poverty-stricken, unfortunate (K. 1090, 1154). **-küṭᵘ -कटु । दरिद्रपुत्री** f. the daughter of a poor man; a poverty-stricken girl or (sometimes) woman. **-kaṭh -कट् । दरिद्रपुत्रः** m. (sg. dat. **-kaṭas -कटस्**), a poor man's son; a poverty-stricken boy; a son of misfortune, one miserably poor (K.Pr. 189).

drölidᵃgī द्रालिदगी । दरिद्रव्यापारः f. conduct like that of one who is poverty-stricken, whether really so or not.

drölidut द्रालिदुत् । दरिद्रत्वम् m. (sg. dat. **drölⁱdatas द्रालिदतस्**), poverty.

drölⁱdözᵘ द्रालिदोजु । दरिद्रता f. poverty (K. 1090, 1094, 1158).

drālagī द्रालगी । मध्यवर्तिता f. the conduct of a go-between or broker; conduct like that of a broker.

drāl^a z द्राल्ज़ । **मध्यस्थवृत्तिः** f. the profession of go-between or a broker, broker.

drām द्राम, see **nērun.**

darm दर्म् or **dar^a m दर्म्** । **धर्मः** virtue, morality, customary observance of prescribed conduct, duty, good works, piety, religion (K.Pr. 105, 187 ; Śiv. 51, 170, 516, 1028, etc.) ; personified in **darmay,** O Piety! (Śiv. 51) ; charity, almsgiving (El., K.Pr. 48) ; virtue, nature, character, essential quality, peculiarity (Śiv. 1673, 1898). **—arth kām mōksh —अर्थ् काम् मोक्ष** m.pl. religious merit, wealth, pleasure, and final emancipation (the four objects of existence) (Śiv. 1798). **-bĕñĕ -ब्यञ** or **darma-bĕñĕ दर्म-ब्यञ** । **धर्मभगिनी** f. a sister in respect of religion ; (when referring to a grown-up unmarried woman) a woman who, owing to mutual religious sympathy or after taking religion as a witness to the assertion, is looked upon as a sister, and treated accordingly. **—Dās —दास्** N. of a celebrated Kāshmīrī ascetic. He built several small houses, the biggest of which was sufficient for only two persons. Hence the phrase **Dhar^a m Dāsün^u kuṭhür^u**, a Dhar^a m Dās's chamber, hence any small room. He died in 1877. (See K.Pr. 50.) **—gārun —गारुन्** । **धर्मसमाचरणम** m.inf. to remember morality affectionately, zealously to follow moral duties. **-karm -कर्म्** । **धर्मक्रिया** m. (sg. dat. **darmas-karmas दर्मस्-कर्मस्**), morality and the performance of religious actions, the sum-total of all one's moral duties and observances (Śiv. 681) ; cf. **darma-karm** bel. **-möj^u -मांज़** । **धर्ममाता** f. a mother in respect of religion ; a woman who, owing to community of religious belief or after calling religion as a witness to the assertion, is looked upon as a mother, and treated as such.

darma-aina or **-önа दर्म-ऐन** । **दानार्थादर्शः** m. 'a piety-mirror' ; a kind of small mirror intended to be used for giving in charity. **-bod^u -बंदु** । **धर्मेण महान्** adj. (f. **-büḍ^u -बंडु**), great in piety, respected owing to good moral character ; very virtuous. **-bāg -बाग** । **धर्मार्थोद्यानम** m. a piety-garden ; a public garden founded as an act of virtue by a private person. **-bajĕr -बज्यर्** । **धर्मवृद्धिः** m. greatness in piety, respect paid to a man owing to his good moral character ; greatness of virtue, virtuousness. **-bĕñĕ -ब्यञ** । **धर्मभगिनी** f. a sister in religion, i.q. **darm-bĕñĕ** ab. **-bôy^u -बोयु** । **धर्मभ्राता** m. a brother in religion, a male friend who, owing to mutual religious sympathy or after taking religion as a witness to the assertion, is looked upon as a brother, and treated as such. **-dād -दाँद्** । **उत्सर्जितवृषः** m. a piety-bull, a Brahminy Bull, a bull set at liberty by Hindūs as an act of piety, and allowed to roam at will ; met. a stout lumpish fool of a fellow who follows his own courses. **—ḍol^u-mot^u —ड्वलु-मंतु** । **धर्मात्पतितः** perf. part. (f. **—ḍüj^ü-müṣ^ü —ड्वजू-मंचू**), one who has abandoned customary rules and piety, a reprobate. **—ḍalun —ड्वलुन्** । **धर्मात्पतनम** m.inf. to abandon customary rules and piety, to become a reprobate. **-dān -दान्** m. pious gifts, charity (Śiv. 1148, 1738). **—gaṣhun —गछुन्** । **धर्माच्चलनम** m.inf. to go from piety, to abandon pious practices, to become a reprobate. **-hān -हान्** । **धर्मापवादः** f. loss of piety ; a reputation for conduct wanting in piety. **-hān khasün^u -हान् खसंजू** । **धर्मकुत्सारोपः** f.inf. an accusation of a repute of want of piety to be incurred. **-hān yiñ^ü -हान् यिञ्** । **धर्मकुत्सासमापत्तिः** f.inf. a repute for want of piety to be incurred. **-hīñĕr -हीञ्र्** । **धर्महीनता** m. want of piety. **-hyūn^u -ह्यून्** । **धर्महीनः** adj. (f. **-hīñ^ü -हीञ्**), wanting in piety. **-kin^i -किनि** adv. according to the rules for pious observance, devoutly. **-kangañ -कङ्गञ** । **दानार्थकङ्कतिका** f. 'a piety-comb', a kind of small-sized woman's comb intended to be used for giving in charity (it has teeth on both sides). **-kanguv^u -कङ्गुव्** । **दानार्थकङ्कतिका** m. 'a piety-comb', a man's comb intended for a similar purpose (it has teeth on only one side). **-karm -कर्म्** m. (sg. dat. **darma-karmas दर्म-कर्मस्**), a work of piety, a religious action ; cf. **darm-karm** ab. **-phal -फल** । **धर्मफलम** m. the fruit of piety, the divine reward for good works in this or the other world. **-phál^i baṭañ -फलि बटञ्** । **भिक्षुब्राह्मणी** f. a piety-fruit Brāhman woman, a Brāhman beggar-woman who in asking for alms reminds each person applied to of the reward earned by pious actions such as giving in charity. **—pyon^u —प्यंन्** । **धर्मात्निपातः** m.inf. to fall from piety, to give up pious practices. **-röch^i -रोछि** । **धर्मस्य रक्षा, धर्मरक्षा** f. protection of piety, the upholding of pious practices ; protection from harm owing to one's personal piety. **-rost^u -रंस्तु** । **धर्महीनः** adj. (f. **-rüṣh^ü -रंछू**), without piety, a reprobate. **-raṣhar -रछर्** । **धर्मराहित्यम** m. absence of piety. **-rāza द(ध)र्म-राज़** m. a king of justice ; hence, a just judge, one who decides justly (Śiv. 1754) ; N. of Yama, the Lord of the Lower World, who judges the soul after death (Śiv. 810, 1148, 1911 ; K. 493, 538, 848). **-sabā -सबा** f. an assembly for pious purposes, a holy assembly (Śiv. 65, 969, 1070). **-shös^a t^a r -शास्तर्** । **धर्मशास्त्रम** m. a code of moral laws. **-shös^a t^a r^i -शास्तरि** । **धर्मशास्त्राध्यापकः** m. one

who teaches a code of moral laws. **-ṣostᵘ -संस्तु** । **धर्मनिष्ठः** adj. (f. **-süṭshᵘ -संछू**), possessing piety, pious. **-saṭshar -सछर्** । **धर्मनिष्ठत्वम्** m. piety, a pious disposition, pious conduct. **-wākh -वाख्** m. a word of piety, true words, a truthful statement (K. 722). **-zān -ज़ान्** । **धर्मज्ञानम्** f. (sg. dat. **-zoñᵘ -ज़ांजू**), knowledge of moral law or duty.

darmücᵘ दर्मीचू, see **darmukᵘ** bel. **—kath —कथ्** । **यथातत्त्वसंभाषणम्** f. a word of piety; a truthful statement; good advice or a just decision given by an arbitrator or the like.

darmukᵘ दर्मुकु । **धर्मोद्भवः, दानहेतुकः** adj. (f. **darmücᵘ दर्मीचू**), of or belonging to piety (Śiv. 448, 520, 598, etc.); sprung from good works or piety (e.g. good luck, the reward of virtue); that which is given as a gift for pious purposes.

darmas दर्मस sg. dat. for virtue, for piety (Śiv. 750, in sense of acc.); used almost as a precative interjection equivalent to the English 'for goodness sake', 'for heaven's sake' (Śiv. 1554, 1630, 1673, 1737). **—āmotᵘ —आमंतु** । **प्रतिग्रहप्राप्तः** perf. part. (f. **—amüṭᵘ —आमंचू**), 'come for piety,' hence received as a present, esp. a present given as a pious action. **—dyunᵘ —दिनु** । **दानोत्सर्गः** m.inf. to give for piety, to give or endow for pious purposes. **—dyutᵘ-motᵘ —दितु-मंतु** । **दानेनोत्सृष्टः** perf. part. (f. **—diṭᵘ-müṭᵘ —दिचू-मंचू**), given for pious purposes, given as an endowment. **—yunᵘ —यिनु** । **दानतः प्राप्तिः** m.inf. to be given as a present, esp. for pious purposes.

darmī दर्मी । **धर्मनिष्ठः** adj. e.g. faithful to duty, virtuous, pious, just.

daram दरम् in the following: **daram-bôyᵘ दरम-बोयु** । **आङ्गलिकमनुष्यः** m. a forester, one who inhabits the wild hill-country of Kashmīr, and occupies himself with cattle-tending or similar occupations.

durma दुर्म । **और्णवृहतिकाभेदः** m. a kind of thick woollen blanket, used as a bed-covering in cold weather.

dramb द्रम्ब । **चक्राकारो गोमयकरीषः** f. a circular cake of moist cow-dung spread out in the sun to dry for fuel, a cake of cow-dung fuel.

dramba-chal द्रम्ब-छल् । **करीषचक्रखण्डम्** m. a piece of a cake of cow-dung fuel. **-nār -नार्** । **करीषविशेषाग्निः** m. a fire of cow-dung fuel, esp. such a fire as used by goldsmiths for melting the precious metals. **—thipañĕ —थिपञ** । **चकार्यकरणम्** f. pl. inf. to pat cow-dung fuel, to prepare the moist cakes of cow-dung fuel for drying; met. (of a person once prosperous, but reduced to poverty) to take to a lowly occupation for a livelihood. **—wahāraṇĕ —वहारञ** । **शोषार्थं गोमयप्रसारणम्** f. pl. inf. to spread out moist cakes of cow-dung to dry; met. to throw filth about in improper places.

darmāda दर्माद د٠ر٠م٠د adv. in the belly, but used met. in the following: **—gaṭshun —गछुन** । **सविलम्बीभवनम्** m.inf. to be delayed (in the accomplishment of any work). **—karun —करुन** । **विलम्बितीकरणम्** m.inf. to delay as ab. **—lagun —लगुन** m.inf. to be in doubt, incertitude (Rām. 1670).

dāra-madāra दार-मदार (= د٠ا٠ر و م٠د٠ا٠ر) । **सान्त्वना** m. adjustment of a dispute; (in Kāshmīrī) causing a person to like something which he has hitherto disliked, reconciling, winning over, propitiating, satisfying.

dramun द्रमुन । **दूर्वातृणम्** m. (sg. dat. **dramanas द्रमनस्**; pl. nom. **draman द्रमन्**), a kind of grass, bent grass, *Panicum dactylon* or *Cynodon dactylon*, the *dūb*-grass of India, used as a fodder; (El.) the short grass of the field, green grass. **—zyonᵘ —ज्यनु** । **मरणतोऽतिकालव्यत्ययः** m. *dūb*-grass to spring up (on a person's grave or at the place where his body was cremated); hence, a long time to have passed since a person's death.

draman bŏḍᵘ द्रमन् बुंदु । **दूर्वासमूहः** m. a handful of *dūb*-grass, as much as can be grasped in the hand and plucked from the ground. **-bēra -बेर** । **दूर्वाव्याप्तसीमा** f. a boundary-mound between fields or surrounding a field, on which *dūb*-grass grows plentifully. **-boṭhᵘ -बंदु** । **दूर्वाकूलम्** m. the bank of a river, lake, road, or the like on which *dūb*-grass grows freely. **-kānüjᵘ -कानंजु** । **दूर्वानालम्** f. the stalk of *dūb*-grass, a decoction of which is used as a medicine in fevers, etc. **-könᵘ -कांजु** । **दूर्वालतासमूहः** f. a small quantity of *dub*-grass. **-mŏnḍᵘ -मुंदु** । **दूर्वामूलम्** f. (sg. dat. **-mŏnjĕ -मुंज्य**), the tangled clump of roots of the *dūb*-grass. **-tulᵘ -तुलु** । **दूर्वासमूहः** m. a small quantity of *dūb*-grass, whether torn up from the ground or not. **-ṭakul -टकुल** । **दूर्वाव्याप्तस्थण्डिलभागः** m. (sg. dat. **-ṭakalas -टकलस्**), a piece of open ground on which *dūb*-grass grows freely. **-zanḍ -ज़ंड** । **दूर्वासमूहः** m. a pile of rooted-up *dūb*-grass.

drāmun द्रामुन । **उद्गारास्वादनम्** m. (sg. dat. **drāmanas द्रामनस्**), chewing the cud (of ruminants). **—karuṇ —करुन** । **धनादिजीर्णनम्** m.inf. to chew the cud; met. to misappropriate property entrusted to one.

darmārth दर्मार्थ । **दाननिमित्तकः** adj. e.g. any article, land, or the like, given for or devoted to pious or charitable purposes; a pension (El.).

drāmotᵘ द्रामंतु, drāmüṭᵘ द्रामंचू, drāmay द्रामय, see **nērun.**

dran द्रन । **जलाबिलपङ्किलस्थानम्** f. (sg. dat. **drüñᵘ द्रंञु**), low marshy ground near lakes, covered with thickly grown grass and water-weeds, and engulfing like a quicksand any one who steps upon it.

drin, m. a marmot, *Arctomys hemachalanus* (El. and L. 117).

drina द्रिन । **तृणलताविशेषः** f. a kind of grass or creeper, described as long, thin, and soft, but nevertheless tough. **-hyuhᵘ -ह्युहु** । **दुश्छेद्यः** adj. (f. **-hishᵘ -ह्यिशु**), like *drina*, hence of some edible vegetable tough even after being cooked, too tough to chew.

dāran दारन् adj. e.g. bearing, upholding, possessing, retaining, used —• as in **mōha-dāran** (m.c. **mōha-dāranō**), he who possesses or is continually subject to illusion (Śiv. 1125).

dāranā दारना । **समाधिः** f. concentration of the mind on any subject; intense abstract meditation (esp. when practised with suppression of breath) (Śiv. 62, 132, etc.); firmness, steadfastness. **dāranāyĕ-dār दारनाय-दार** m. one who possesses steadfastness; N. of the Supreme Being, He Who is firm and sure (Śiv. 1789, with pun on **dāranāyĕ dār,** hold thou fast with abstract meditation).

darun 1 दरुन । **व्रतकरणम** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **dorᵘ 4 द्रुव्**; for **1, 2, 3** see s.vv.; for an example of **dorᵘ 4** see Śiv. 1905), to maintain or keep a fast, to fast (Śiv. 740, 1749); usually with a cognate accusative such as **vrath** (Śiv. 758, 1168, 1351, 1408, 1583, 1905); **dyān darun,** to meditate, concentrate one's mind upon God (Śiv. 161, 520), but more usually **dyān dārun,** see **darun,** but cf. **dyān darun** under **darun 2.** In Śiv. 1749 **daronu-y** is fut. pass. part.

darun 2 दरुन । **स्थिरीभवनम्, धृष्टीभवनम्, वृष्टिनिरोधः, स्तृतिगोचरीभवनम** conj. 3 (2 p.p. **daryōv दर्योव्**), to become steady (of something in motion), to become firm, to stand steady (K.Pr. 80, Śiv. 171, 244, 346, 907, 936, 1066, 1251, 1351, 1584); to become firm, strong; to become well and strong after an illness; (of a child) to be impudent, audacious, naughty; (of rain) to cease falling (K.Pr. 116, Śiv. 1236, 1286); to be known off by heart or by rote; **dyān darun,** abstract meditation to be maintained without distraction (Śiv. 1752, pres. part. **daran**), but cf. **dyān darun** under **darun 1.**

darana-kaṭh दरन-कठ् । **अनादृतप्रायबालकः** m. (sg. dat. **-kaṭas -कटस**; f. **-küṭᵘ 1 -कूटु**, sg. dat. **-kacĕ -कच्य**), a neglected child, not looked after because the parents have too many children or are too poor. **-küṭᵘ 2 -कूटु** । **ओषधिलताविशेषः** f. (sg. dat. **-kacĕ -कच्य**), a certain medicinal plant with small but long leaves, usually found in the neighbourhood of lakes or ponds.

darith dyunᵘ दरिथ् द्युनु । **प्रक्षेपणम** m.inf. to throw away some despised article.

daryō-motᵘ दर्यो-मंतु । **दृढीभूतः** perf. part. (f. **daryē-müṭᵘ दर्यै-मंचू**), become steady, firm, strong; entirely recovered from illness and again become hale and hearty; (of a child) become impudent, audacious, naughty, etc., as under **darun.**

ḍarun डरुन् । **भययुक्तीभवनम** conj. 3 (2 p.p. **ḍaryōv डर्योव्**), to fear, to be or become afraid (Śiv. 1067, K. 180). **ḍaryō-motᵘ डर्यो-मंतु** । **भीतः** perf. part. (f. **ḍaryē-müṭᵘ डर्यै-मंचू**), one who has become afraid, fearful, a coward; timid, apprehensive.

dārun दारुन् । **धारणम्, उद्वारः, पात्रादेः समीपकरणम्, वरणम** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **dôrᵘ दोरु्**), to bear, to carry, uphold (Śiv. 1392); to put, to place (Śiv. 433, 1361); to owe (money), to have on loan; to reach out (a wallet, the hand, or the like); to receive something (El., K.Pr. 15); to extend or stretch out (a limb) for any purpose (K.Pr. 261); to offer (e.g. one's neck to the sword, YZ. 51, or the head to be bound, Śiv. 1395); to accept, agree to, assent to, acquiesce in; to perform, to carry out, a fast or other religious obligation (cf. **darun 1**). **ös dārun,** m.inf. to open the mouth to receive anything (K.Pr. 145, 171); to swallow up (K.Pr. 76). **dyān dārun,** m.inf. to perform religious meditation, to meditate (Śiv. 1, 62, 132, 156, 198 **dörith-kĕth = dörith,** 228, etc.); often with **dāranāyĕ** (see **dāranā**), to meditate with abstract meditation, to meditate profoundly, e.g. in Śiv. 1789, with pun on **dāranāyĕ-dār,** He who is steadfast, God. **dyāna dārun,** m.inf. to hold (someone) in meditation, to meditate (upon someone) (Śiv. 252, 1195). **halam dārun,** m.inf. to hold out the skirt to receive something (K.Pr. 50, 153). **kan dārun,** m.inf. to apply the ear, listen, pay heed (Śiv. 163, 584, 596, 812, 966, 1439, 1517, 1580, 1614). **rūph dārun,** m.inf. to assume a certain form, take the form (of) (Śiv. 94, 100, 739, 861, 975, 977, 1134); so **avatār dārun,** to assume an incarnation, become incarnate (Śiv. 581, 1238, 1739); **libāsāh dārun,** assume an outward appearance (of) (Śiv. 833); **kāyā dārüñᵘ** f.inf. to take a body, assume bodily form (Śiv. 1458); **warn dārun,** to take (a certain) colour, assume (a certain appearance) (Śiv. 840). **samsār dārun,** m.inf. to adopt the world, to give up asceticism and assume the life of a householder (Śiv. 1224). **vairāgyĕ dārun,** m.inf. to adopt asceticism, become

an ascetic (Siv. 1753). **vrath dārun,** m.inf. to keep a fast, to fast (Siv. 526, K. 1168). **zīṭh^{i} atha dārān^{i},** m. pl. inf. to stretch out the arms (in greediness or yearning) (H. vii, 25). —**pārun** —पारुन् । **व्रतपारणा** m.inf. to perform or accomplish a fast.

dör^{i} dör^{i} dyun^{u} दॅरि दॅरि दिनु । अतिसंभ्रमेण विधानम् m.inf. to perform or complete anything in great haste and confusion, not arranging things in proper order, to do anything hastily and untidily.

dôr^{u}-mot^{u} दोर्-मंतु । धृत: perf. part. (f. **dör^{u}-müṣ^{u} दॅर्-मंचू**), borne, carried, upheld; placed, put; (money) borrowed or owed; (of a vessel or hand) reached out to receive something; accepted, agreed to; (of a fast or the like) accepted, undertaken.

dāran din^{i} दारन् दिनि । सायंप्रातराहुतिदानम् m. pl. inf. (among Hindūs) to perform the morning and evening oblations.

dörith dyun^{u} दॅरिथ् दिनु । निपातनम् m.inf. to dash down, knock down (Śiv. 324, K. 83, 351, 736), esp. with the intention of breaking. —**gaṣhun** —गछुन् । **नीचाधीनता** m.inf. voluntarily to abase oneself. —**rōzun** —रोज़ुन् । **अध:स्थिति:** m.inf. to lie before a smiter or executioner so as to allow him to strike the more easily, to be a craven, 'to kiss the rod,' 'turn the other cheek.'

dārun^{u} दारुन । अरघट्टभ्रामणसंग्राहकीलकम् m. the handle of the upper millstone of a hand grinding-mill.

dōrun दोरुन्, conj. 3 (2 p.p. **dōryōv दोर्यॉव्**), to run (El., Gr.M., K. 134, 1162). **dūr^{i} dūr^{i} दूरि दूरि । धावित्वा धावित्वा (शीघ्रम्)** freq. part. (for **dūri dūri,** see **dūr^{u}**), running running, hence as adv. very quickly, u.w. vbs. of going, etc.

dūrun दूरुन् । दूरीभवनम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. **dūryōv दूर्यॉव्**), to be distant, to become distant (of place or time). **duryō-mot^{u} दूर्यो-मंतु । दूरं प्राप्त:** perf. part. (f. **duryē-müṣ^{u} दूर्ये-मंचू**), become distant, having reached a distant land; (that which has) happened a long time ago.

drānchĕ द्रांछ्, see **drōṭh^{u}.**

drönch द्रोंछ्, see **drōch.**

drūnchĕ द्रूंछ्, see **drūṭh^{u}.**

drānchĕr द्रांछ्र्, drēnchĕr द्रेंछ्र्, see **drāchĕr.**

dūrandēsh دوراندیش adj. e.g. far-sighted, far-seeing, keen, discerning; provident, foreseeing, sagacious (Gr.M.).

drang 1 द्रङ्ग । निर्झर: m. a waterfall, cascade.

drang 2 द्रङ्ग । शुल्कस्थानम् f. a place where there is a toll-office, the locality of a custom-house, a frontier station. Cf. RT.Tr. II, 399.

dranga-bal द्रङ्ग-बल् । शुल्कगृहम् m. a frontier toll-house, custom-house, passport office. —**pĕñĕ** —**पञ्ञ । भयापाताद्याकुलतापत्ति:** f.pl.inf. perturbation or distress of mind to occur when caused by hearing or seeing something causing fear, to be terrified. **-rôch^{u} -रोछ् । शुल्कस्थानपाल:** m. a custom-house officer, an examiner of passports.

daranga दरङ्ग (= دررنگ) । **आयहपूर्वको विलम्ब:** m. hesitation, tardiness; delay caused by obstinacy or excessive eagerness; cf. **darkh.** —**lagun** —**लगुन् । विलम्बितीभवनम्** m.inf. such delay to occur (e.g. by eagerness and overcrowding of the recipients in the distribution of charity). —**lāgun** —**लागुन । आयहाद्विलम्बनम्** m.inf. to cause such delay.

darangī दरङ्गी دررنگی । **विलम्ब:** f. lateness, tardiness; delay caused by excessive eagerness, esp. when the necessaries for the work delayed run short. —**gaṣhün^{u}** - **गछ्नू । विलम्बसंभव:** f.inf. delay to occur in some work commenced, but for which materials are found to be insufficient, whether such delay is accompanied by excessive zeal or by neglect.

durâng^{i} दुरॅंग (= دورنگ) । **द्विप्रकार:** adj. e.g. of two colours; of two kinds, of two forms.

durong^{u} दुरॅंगु (= دورنگ) । **द्विवर्ण:** adj. (f. **durânj^{i} दुरॅंज्** or **durünj^{u} दुरॅंजू**), of two colours, two-coloured.

drangala द्रङ्गल । मनुष्यसमुदाय; m. a gang or body of people collected for a sudden robbery or the like.

darengrī (El.) f. the astringent leaves of *Rhus cotinus* or allied species, used in dyeing.

drônj^{u} द्रोंजु, see **drōj^{u}.**

drönj^{i}gī द्रोंज्गी, see **drōj^{i}gī.**

drānjĕr द्रांज्र्, see **drājĕr.**

drēnka-tür^{u} द्रेंक-तर्, see **drēka-tür^{u}.**

drēnṭh द्रेंठ, etc., see **drēṭh,** etc.

drônṭh^{u} द्रोंठु, see **drōṭh^{u}.**

drūnṭh^{u} द्रूंठु, see **drūṭh^{u}.**

daranāwun दरनावुन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **daranôw^{u} दरनोवु**), caus. of **darun 1,** to cause a person to keep a fast, to teach to keep a fast according to proper rules (Śiv. 1749)

dāranāwun दारनावुन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **dāranôw^{u} दारनोवु**), caus. of **dārun,** to cause to bear, carry, etc. **dyān dāranāwun यान् दारनावुन्** m.inf. to cause (a person) to meditate (Śiv. 451), see **dyān dārun** under **dārun.**

ḍaranāwun डरनावुन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **ḍaranôw^{u} डरनोवु**), to frighten (El.). Caus. of **ḍarun,** q.v.

dōranāwun दोरनावुन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **dōranôw^{u} दोरनोवु**), to cause to run. Caus. of **dōrun** (Gr.Gr. 174, Śiv. 1479).

dārĕñ दार्यञ دارِن, see **dār 1.**

dārñe dārñĕ दार्ञे दार्ञ । शनैः शनैः adv. slowly, quietly, gently, gradually.

draupadī, drōpadī द्रौपदी f. N. of the wife of the five Pāṇḍavas, the heroes of the Sanskrit epic the Mahābhārata. Sg. dat. **draupadiyĕ द्रौपदिय** (Śiv. 996, 1329; K. 1017, 1067).

darpēsh दरपेश درپیش adv. in front (of), before (Rām. 235); under consideration, under trial. **—karun —करुन्** m.inf. to place or lay before, to introduce, bring forward, adduce; **—yun[u] —यिनु** m.inf. to come in front, be before; to be in hand, be pending; to happen, occur (Rām. 235).

drūr[u] 1 द्रूर् or **dryūr[u] 1 द्र्यूर्** । **चर्म** m. (sg. dat. **drīris द्रीरिस**, abl. **drēri द्रेरि**), the skin of men or animals, hide. (El. has *drūl*, for *drūl[u]*.) **—wālun —वालुन् । चर्मोद्धारणम्** m.inf. to skin, to flay; met. to skin a person alive with abuse, to put to shame by foul abuse. **-wasun —वसुन् । चर्मोद्धारः** m.inf. to be skinned, to be flayed; met. to be skinned alive by abuse, to be put to shame by foul abuse.

drūr[u] 2 द्रूर् or **dryūr[u] द्र्यूर्** (cf. **dyūr[u]**) । **चर्मरसपिच्छः** m. (sg. dat. **drīris द्रीरिस**, abl. **drēri द्रेरि**), glue (made by boiling down skin, etc.); the gum, resin, or resinous pitch that exudes from the bark of certain trees after incision.

drīr[i] püṭ[u] द्रीरि-पंटू । द्रुमपिच्छपटिका f. a pitch plaster, a glue plaster, used for uniting broken limbs, healing open sores, splicing wood, etc.

drūr[ü] द्रूर्ऊ । दीपकः f. a large elevated light, a torch, beacon.

darĕr दर्यर । दृढता m. firmness, strength.

dūrĕr दूर्यर । दूरत्वम् m. farness, distance (of space, time, relationship, etc.); separation (from a beloved) (Śiv. 157, K. 407, 179); **cyôn[u] dūrĕr,** separation from thee (YZ. 47, 142, Śiv. 271).

dar[a]run दर्रुन । स्थिरीकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **dar[o]r[u] दर्रु**), to make steady; to make firm; to make steady by practice, train by practice. Causal of **darun 2,** q.v. in all its senses.

dras, ? gend, N. of a certain fish taken in August and September. It is doubtful if it is a separate species, being more probably a name given to any fry that comes to the net (L. 158).

drās 1 द्रास्, see **nērun.**

drās 2 द्रास् । प्रदेशभेदः f. Drās, N. of a town and district in Bāltistān, west of Śrīnagar. See D. 222 ff.

drasa द्रस । आकर्षणम् m. pulling at a rope, a cloth, or a like, to detach it from something to which the other end is fixed. Cf. **dara 4.** **—dyun[u] —दिनु । आकृष्टिविधानम्** m.inf. to pull, as ab.

drāsi द्रासि, in **drāsi drāsi din[i] द्रासि द्रासि दिनि । अतिप्रलपनम्** m. pl. inf. to pour forth a torrent of reproaches or abuse.

drǒṣ[u] द्रुस् or dros[u] द्रुस् । आविलप्रायः, संसृष्टमलिनशाकादिः adj. (f. **drŏs[u] द्रुसू** or **drüs[ü] द्रुसू**) (of cooked vegetables or the like), dirty, turbid, mixed up with stalks, leaves, etc., and hence unpalatable, not cleared; as subst. m., cooked vegetables of this description. Cf. **drǒsh[u].**

drus[u] द्रुस् । पूर्णः adj. (f. **drus[ü] द्रुसू**), entire, full, complete in all its parts. Cf. **drust[u].**

daras 5 दरस् m. (for **1–4** see **dar, dara**), looking at, esp. looking respectfully at anything, respectful visiting. **-diwayĕ gaṣhun -दिवय गछुन् । तीर्थयात्रा** m.inf. to go on a pilgrimage to a holy place with a troop of pilgrims, to join a pilgrimage, to visit a place of pilgrimage on one of the great days when there is a concourse of people there, to go to a *mēlā*. Cf. **diway. —hyon[u] —ह्यनु । आदरविधानम्** m.inf. to show respect to anyone.

dīris दीरिस्, see **dyūr[u].**

durasa दुरस । द्विरसः adj. e.g. possessing two flavours (e.g. sweet and sour at the same time).

duros[u] दुरसु । द्विरसास्वादः adj. (f. **durüs[u] दुरसू**), possessing two flavours (e.g. sweet and sour at the same time).

drǒsh[u] द्रुशु or drosh[u] द्रुशु । असमीक्ष्यकारी, निर्बुद्धिः adj. (f. **drŏsh[u] द्रुशू** or **drüsh[u] द्रुशू**), the reverse of an epicure, one who will eat cooked vegetables not cleared of their stalks, etc., or who pays no heed to flavour and will eat unpalatable food, a fellow who will eat anything or do anything without reflecting. Cf. **drǒṣ[u].**

darish[ü] दरिशू, see **daryush[u].**

darshun दर्शुन् । दर्शनम् m. (sg. dat. **darshĕnas दर्शनस**), a look, seeing (Śiv. 806, 903, 907); a meeting, an interview (El., Śiv. 167, 190, 238); a visit of respect, or of adoration (to a king or god), homage (Śiv. 101, 433, 1038); a visit paid to the shrine of a deity, a visit of worship to a temple. **ba-darshĕn ब-दर्शन्** adv. in sight, visible (Rām. 1664). **—dyun[u] —दिनु** m.inf. to grant an interview, to show oneself, to appear (to someone) (YZ. 44, Śiv. 283, 346, 485, 487, 690, 898, etc.). **—hāwun —हावुन्** m.inf. to show oneself (Śiv. 511, 715, 740, 1243, 1527). **—karun —करुन्** m.inf. to pay a visit of adoration or respect (Śiv. 508, 927).

darshĕn-gāh दर्शन्-गाह् m. a place where one interviews a superior, a palace (El., YZ. 172).

darshĕnī दर्शनी । दर्शनयोग्यः adj. e.g. worthy of being looked at, beautiful.

drashṭ द्रश्ट (K. 932; El. m.), **drĕshṭī द्रृष्टी** f. (Śiv. 1019), or **drĕshṭi द्रृष्टि** f. (Śiv. 1431, K. 230), seeing, viewing, beholding (also with the mental eye) (Śiv. 1061, 1076, 1277, 1492, 1889, K. 932); the sight, the faculty of seeing (Śiv. 1019, 1023); the mind's eye, wisdom, intelligence.

dēha-drashṭ (Śiv. 1545) or **-drĕshṭi** (Śiv. 1016, 1431, 1796), looking upon the body as one's Self, confounding the Self with the body, religious ignorance. **sama-drĕshṭi,** f. regarding all things impartially (Śiv. 1853). **drĕshṭi-tala द्रृष्टि-तल** adv. visibly, before one's eyes (Śiv. 1621, 1623).

drĕshṭānth द्रृष्टान्थ् m. (sg. dat. **drĕshtāntas द्रृष्टान्तस्**), an example, allegory, instance, exemplification. **—hāwun —हावुन्** m.inf. to show clearly, make evident (Rām. 133, 1707).

dara-sĕph दर-स्यफ । शुक्लमृत्तिका f. (sg. dat. **-sĕpi -स्यपि**), a kind of chalk, found mostly in the hills of Kashmir.

dārāsār दारासार । धारासंपात: m. a heavy and long-continued fall of rain.

drust^{u} द्रुस्तु (? = ﺩﺭﺳﺖ) **। संपूर्ण:** adj. (f. **drust^{ü} द्रुस्तू**), entire, full, complete in all its parts (Śiv. 1428); certain, correct (Gr.M.). **—karun —कर्‍हन्** m.inf. to make correct, rectify (Gr.M.).

drustĕ wati द्रुस्त्य वति adv. all the way, during the whole journey (Gr.M.). **—rös^{ü} —रात्यू** adv. all night (Gr.M.).

drustis dŏhas द्रुस्तिस् द्रहस् adv. all day (Gr.M.). **—rātas —रातस्** adv. all night (Gr.M.).

drasṭānṭ, adj. e.g. manifest, visible, evident (El.), i.q. **drĕshṭānth,** q.v.

drāsay द्रासय्, see **nērun.**

drot^{u} द्रुट्टु । दृढ: adj. (f. nom. **drüṭ^{u} द्रुट्टू**, dat. **dracĕ द्रुच्य**), strong, tough, not easily broken. Cf. **dor^{u} 1** and **draḍ.**

drôt^{u} द्रोतु । लवित्रम् m. a kind of sickle (K.Pr. 61, 146; Śiv. 1532). Cf. **drös^{ü}.** **—asun —असुन् । लूत्रारम्भ:** m.inf. the sickle to enter, reaping to commence. **—dyun^{u} —दियु । नि:शेषतश्छेदनम्** m.inf. to apply the sickle; met. to cut off any family or business, to destroy, wipe off the face of the earth. **—lagun —लगुन् । नि:शेषेण छिन्नीभवनम्** m.inf. to be utterly cut off as ab. **—ṣānun —ष्यानुन् । लूत्रारभणम्** m.inf. to cause the sickle to enter, to commence reaping.

drötⁱ-dan द्रोति-दन् । दात्रस्य: m. the handle of a sickle. **—lāgânⁱ —लागनि । तप्तदात्रतोदना** m. pl. inf. to apply sickles, to brand a person with a red-hot sickle (formerly a common punishment); met. to make a person squirm under abuse. **-nāṭa -नाट । अनुचिततया मेदनम्** f. (carving) flesh with a sickle; met. (in carving meat) to hack and hew, neglecting the joints; similarly, to cut fruit, etc., wrongly, or to cut cloth, etc., wrongly.

duroṭ^{u} दुरट्टु । द्वि:प्रमाण: adj. (f. **durüṭ^{ü} दुरट्टू**), twice as heavy, weighing twice as much (as something else).

drath द्रथ् । पराग्रह: f. (sg. dat. **drüṭ^{ü} द्रट्टू**), urging or obstinacy shown by another to one who is performing any action he does not like; (pl.) the diseases and other accidents of childhood (Rām. 1586). **—nakha wālün^{ü} —नख वालंयू । अरुचिपूर्वको निर्वाह:** f.inf. to pay such urging, i.e. when doing anything against one's will, to carry it through somehow or other at as little expenditure of trouble, etc., as possible.

drēṭh द्रेंठ् m. (sg. dat. **drēṭhas द्रेंठस्**), the faculty of eyesight (El.). **—āmot^{u} —आमंतु । दृष्टिगोचरीभूत:** perf. part. (f. **—āmüṭ^{ü} —आमंट्यू**), become visible (of something very minute, which one is by some means enabled to see, or of something visible to most people, but which owing to weak sight is generally invisible to some person, and which he is now able to see). **—wasun —वसुन् । प्रत्यक्षादर्शनम्** m.inf. (of something visible), to become suddenly invisible (owing to failure of sight, illusion, or the like). **—yun^{u} —यिनु । दृग्गोचरीभवनम्** m.inf. to become visible, as in **—āmot^{u}** ab.; to be seen (Śiv. 104, 180, K. 159, 193, 411, 434, 436–9). This is used as the pass. of **dēshun,** to see, q.v. (Gr.Gr. 169). **—yiwawun^{u} —यिववुनु । दृश्यमान:** n.ag. (f. **—yiwawün^{ü} —यिववंयू**), that which becomes visible; visible, that which can be seen by everyone.

drôṭh^{u} द्रोंठ्टु or **drūṭh^{u} द्रूंठ्टु । कठोर:** adj. (f. sg. nom. **drôṭh^{ü} द्रोंठ्टू**, dat. **drāchĕ द्राच्य**), become hard, hardened (of something, such as a fruit, a sprouting branch, or the like, formerly soft); (of personality) hard, rough, audacious.

drūṭh^{u} द्रूंठ्टु । कठोर: adj. (f. sg. nom. **drūṭh^{ü} द्रूंठ्टू**, dat. **drūchĕ द्रूंच्य**), i.q **drôṭh^{u},** q.v.

darthī दर्थी (El.) or **dar^{a}thī दर्‍थी** (K.) f. the earth (K. 55, 747).

dāruth दारुथ । ऋणम् m. (sg. dat. **dāratas दारतस्**, pl. nom. **dārath दारथ्**), a debt, money, etc., taken on loan. **dārath-watur^{u} दारथ्-वतुर् । ऋणचेटिका** m. a bond acknowledging a debt, an IOU. **dāratuk^{u} दारतुकु** or **dāratyuk^{u} दारत्युकु । औद्धारिकम्** adj. (f. **dāratüc^{ü} दारतंच्यू** or **dāratic^{ü} दारतिच्यू**), of or belonging to a debt, that which is taken on loan; that which has to be paid to clear off a debt.

drēṭhamān द्रेंठमान् । प्रत्यक्ष: adj. e.g. visible, that which can be seen by anyone.

drēṭhun द्रेंठुन् । कठिनीभवनम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. **drāṭhyōv द्राँठ्योव्** or **drēṭhyōv द्रेंठ्योव्**), to become hard. **drāṭhyō-mot[u] द्राँठ्यो-मंतु** or **drēṭhyō-mot[u] द्रेंठ्यो-मंतु । कर्कशीभूतः** perf. part. (f. **drāṭhyē-müt[ü] द्राँठ्यो-मंचू** or **drē॰ द्रें॰**), become hard (of something formerly soft, e.g. a fruit, or a young sapling).

draṭha-pōtsukh द्रठ-पाँचुख् or **drēṭha-pōtsukh द्रठ-पाँचुख् । धनिष्ठादिपञ्चकम्** m. (sg. dat. **-pōtsakas -पाँचकस्**) (in Hindū ritual), the period of five lunar asterisms, commencing with the second half of Dhaniṣṭhā, and the whole of Śatabhiṣaj, Pūrvabhādrapāda, Uttarabhādrapāda, and Rēvatī, during which it is forbidden to collect earth, wood, or grass.

drēṭhawun[u] द्रेंठवुन् । दृश्यमानः m. (f. **drēṭhawüñ[ü] द्रेंठवंच्यू**), that which can be seen by anyone, openly visible, in sight.

draṭhāyĕkh द्रठायख् or **drēṭhāyĕkh द्रेठायख् । वेतालविशेषः** m. (sg. dat. **draṭhāyĕkas द्रठायकस्**), a certain kind of demon said to have his dwelling in cemeteries, to have the power of moving about invisibly, but able to show himself in some terrible human form, and on dark nights to haunt cross-roads and wild places (K.Pr. 55).

dirtana दिर्तन (? درتنه) **। लघुसूक्ष्मवसनानि** m. a set of garments of very fine muslin; a single garment of very fine muslin.

drĕtarāshṭr धृतराष्ट्र m. N. of a celebrated king, father of Duryōdhana (see Duryōdan). He was blind (K. 539, 543, 1035).

dāratyuk[u] दारत्युक् । औद्वारिकः adj. (f. **dāratic[u] दारतिच्यू**), i.q. **dāratuk[u]**, see **dāruth.**

drōts[u] द्रात्सू । दात्रिका f. a kind of small sickle for cutting grass or the like. Cf. **drôt[u].**

drāts-dan द्रात्स-दन् । लवित्रमुष्टिः m. the handle of such a sickle. **-ṭŏkh dyun[u] -टुख् दिनु । तोदनवाक्यम्** m.inf. to interrupt another speaker by the sudden use of abusive language.

dŏrātsār द्रात्सार् । दुष्टाचरणः m. one who conducts himself badly, evil-conducted, wicked.

dŏrātsŏr[i] द्रात्सारि । दुष्टाचारः m. (as subst., f. **dŏrātsārĕñ द्रात्सार्यञ्**), i.q. **dŏrātsār,** q.v.

drāv द्राव्, see **nērun.**

drawī, m. the toon-tree, *Cedrela toona* (El.).

drŏv[u] द्रुव् । परिमलः m. smeared over with, fouled all over with, used —॰, after some word signifying dirt, mud, or the like.

druv ध्रुव् m. N. of a famous Hindū saint who became the polar star, and who is hence often referred to as a symbol for unmovability. **druva-rāz ध्रुव-राज्** m., id. (Śiv. 858).

dārav दारव् । महास्तम्भः m. a beam, rafter, esp. the main beam of a roof or ceiling on which the rafters rest.

dāruv[u] दारुव् । दारुमयः adj. (f. **dārüv[ü] दारंच्यू**), made of wood, wooden.

ḍarawol (El.) (prob. incorrect for **dyārawôl[u],** see **dyār**), adj. rich.

ḍarawun[u] डरवुन् । भीतिमात् n.ag. (f. **ḍarawüñ[ü] डरवंच्यू**), fearful, timid by nature, a coward.

dārawun[u] दारवुन् । बिभ्रत् n.ag. (f. **dārawüñ[ü] दारवंच्यू**), one who bears or carries (Śiv. 1258); one who puts or places (Śiv. 1082); (with **awatār**) one who takes an incarnation (Śiv. 851, 862); (with **dyān**) one who meditates (Śiv. 1534); one who bears or is distinguished by (any particular quality, ornament, beauty, or the like) (Śiv. 514, 1260, 1537); one who owes money to any particular person, so-and-so's debtor. Cf. **dārun.**

dōrawun दोरवुन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **dōrov[u] दोरंव्**), to cause to run (K. 597).

dōrawun[u] दोरवुन् n.ag. (f. **dōrawüñ[ü] दोरवंच्यू**), a runner.

dīravīr दीरवीर्, see **dīr.**

dīravīrī दीरवीरी f. bravery, heroism (Gr.M.).

darwēsh درویش m. a dervish, a religious mendicant, esp. a recluse who gives himself up to religious meditation (L. 234).

dravy द्रव्य m. a thing, substance, object; in pl. goods and chattels, property, wealth, goods, money (K. 644).

drōvuy द्रोवुय्, see **nērun.**

darwāza दर्वाज़ دروازه **। द्वारम्** m. a door, a doorway (Śiv. 247), esp. the main door for entrance or exit into a house or room; a gate, lock of a canal, or the like, as in **ḍal-darwāza,** the flood-gates of the Dal Lake (K.Pr. 245). **—dyun[u] —दिनु । द्वारपिधानम्** m.inf. to shut a door. **-hākh -हाख् । द्वारभुजकाष्ठम्** f. (sg. dat. **-hāki -हाकि**), the side posts of a door. **-hang -हङ् । द्वारनासा** m. the cross beam at the top of a doorway, the lintel. **-poṭ[u] -पंटु । अररम्** m. the leaf of a door, a door (as distinct from a doorway). **—thāwun —थावुन्** m.inf. to open a door, unlock a door (H. viii, 11). **-ṭang -टंग् । द्वारकीलरन्ध्रम्** m. the hole into which the wooden spike corresponding to the bolt of a door shoots. Cf. **ṭang. —trapun —चपुन्** m.inf. to close a door, lock it against someone (H. viii, 11).

drāy द्राय्, drāyā द्राया, drāyĕ द्राय, see **nērun.**

driy द्रिय् । शपथः f. a vow, oath (Śiv. 119, 647, 974); especially a mutual oath, a solemn obligation, or a solemn asseveration made by one person to another

(K.Pr. 70). —**āsüñᵘ** —**आसंजू** f.inf. an oath to be, an oath to exist, an oath to bind a person, to swear (El.). —**hāwüñᵘ** —**हावंजू । शपथकरणम्** f.inf. to make a solemn asseveration in order to convince another, to call God, one's guru, or the like to witness (K. 812); El. also gives —**karüñᵘ** —**करंजू** and —**khĕñᵘ** —**खंजू** with the same meaning.

driyĕ-dĕgul द्रिय-दगुल । शपथपात्रम् m. (sg. dat. **dĕgalas दगलस्**), a vow-basin, i.e. that by which an oath is taken, e.g. when a father swears by his son's head. Cf. K.Pr. 70.

driyᵘ द्रियु, see **dryuyᵘ**.

daryā दर्या (Rām. 1078), دریا, **dar'yā दर्‌या**, or **dar'yāv दर्‌याव्** (Rām. 739 et passim) (sg. dat. **daryāwas दर्यावस्** or **dar'yāwas दर्‌यावस्**), a river (El.; Gr.M.; K.Pr. 50, 63, 76, 95, 121, 250; Śiv. 253, 737).

dāryau दार्यौ, pl. ag. and abl. of **dörᵘ 3**, q.v. (Śiv. 340, 958).

döry दार्य or **dairy दैर्य्**, see **dör 1.**

duruye, see **dorᵘ**.

duryōdan दुर्योधन् N. of one of the principal combatants in the war of the Mahābhārata, often used as a symbol of a cruel wicked man (Śiv. 996, 1329, 1372; K. 534, 539, 540, 693, 1068).

drāyĕkh द्रायख्, see **nērun.**

dör'yāl दार्‌याल । संजातश्मश्रुः adj. (only m.) bearded, one on whom a beard has grown or is growing, one who has passed boyhood (Gr.Gr. 134). Cf. **dārĕl.**

drāyēm द्रायेम, see **nērun.**

dryūrᵘ द्रयूर्, see **drūrᵘ.**

drāyĕs द्रायस्, see **nērun.**

daryushᵘ दर्‌यिशु । वृद्धहठः adj. (f. **darishᵘ दर्‌यिशु**), meanly obstinate, one who drives a hard bargain, close-fisted.

daryāwas दर्यावस्, dar'yāwas दर्‌यावस्, see **daryā.**

dryuyᵘ द्रियु । देवरः m. a woman's husband's younger brother, a brother-in-law younger than one's husband (Gr.Gr. 133).

darz दर्ज़ د, ز **। सूक्ष्मरन्ध्रम्** m. a fissure, cleft, crack, flaw; a seam, suture (of a garment, etc.); a joint in plastering, the line or crack along the edge of plaster laid on a wall or the like.

darz 1 दर्ज़ । भकुंसः m. male actor or dancer who dresses in woman's clothes, and sings and acts in that character. **darza-pöthᵘr दर्ज़-पोठ्र । भकुंसवृत्तिः** f. the conduct or business of such an actor.

darz 2 दर्ज़ । कृमिविशेषः f. N. of a darkish grub which injures the roots of maize and cotton and is one of the worst vegetable pests of Kashmīr (L. 157).

dürzᵘ दर्ज़ू f. the actions or conduct of a male actor who dresses as a female. See **darz 1.** Used in the following: —**khārüñᵘ** —**खारंजू । भकुंसरूपापादनम्** f.inf. to paint one's face and otherwise get oneself up like such an actor.

darāz 1 دراز adj. e.g. long, tall, extended, stretched out.

darāz 2 दराज़् m. drawers (of a chest, etc.), a chest of drawers (the English word).

dŏrzun दर्ज़ुन् । दुर्जनः m. (sg. dat. **dŏrzanas दर्ज़नस्**), a man who is wicked, vile, malicious, a mischief-maker.

dŏrzan-gī दर्ज़न्-गी । दौर्जन्यम् f. the conduct of a **dŏrzun** (q.v.), wickedness, malice, mischief-making.

dŏrzanözᵘ दर्ज़नोज़ू । दौर्जन्यम् f. the nature of a **dŏrzun** (q.v.), wickedness, maliciousness, a mischief-making nature.

das 1 दस् । विलम्बः m. (in commencing some urgent work) delay, hindrance, obstruction, checking; voluntary self-hindrance, laziness (K.Pr. 177). Cf. **dŏshᵘ 1.** —**bihun** —**विज़न्, doshᵘ bihun दुशु विज़न् । विलम्बसंभवः** m.inf. delay (through want of preparation, neglect, indolence, or the like), checking, hindrance to occur in the commencement of anything which one wishes to accomplish. —**lagun** —**लगुन्, doshᵘ lagun दुशु लगुन् । विलम्बसंभवः** m.inf., id. —**tulun** —**तुलुन् । विलम्बपरिहरणम्** m.inf. to avoid or get over such delay, to remove the cause of it, etc. —**wŏthun** —**व्यथुन्, doshᵘ wŏthun दुशु व्यथुन् । विलम्बसद्भावे आरम्भोद्योगः** m.inf. to set about commencing a work which has been delayed.

das 2 دس (contr. of دست), a hand, used in the following compounds and phrases: **das-basta दस्-बस्त** (= دست بسته), adj. e.g. having the hands bound; hence, with hands folded in supplication (Śiv. 188, 354). —**dyunᵘ** —**दिवु । हस्तक्षेपविधानम्** m.inf. to put the hand to anything, to attempt to do something the commencement of which is impossible. Cf. **das 1.** **-gāh -गाह्** (= دست گاه), m. power, strength, ability; independence (Rām. 1146). —**karun** —**करन् । हस्तक्षेपावमर्शः** m.inf. to put the hand to, or interfere with, anything with which one has no concern, to stick the finger into another's pie or to put the hand into another's pocket; to wish to do this.

dās 1 दास् । दासः m. (f. **dösī दासी**, q.v.), a servant, slave (K. 728); (in religion) a servant (of God), a humble worshipper, a devotee (Śiv. 232, 599, etc.); often a part of a proper name as in **Bawönī Dās,** 'a servant of the goddess Bhavānī,' N. of a man; similarly, Daram Dās (K.Pr. 50).

dāsa-bāv दास-बाव् । दासव्यापारः m. the condition of a servant, servitude, service (K. 1067); the attitude

of a devout man to God (Śiv. 620, 1076, 1100). **-pônᵘ -पोनु । दासवृत्तिः** m. employment as a servant; esp. taking to servitude or acting like a servant (by a one not previously a servant).

dās 2 दास् । शिलादारु m. the lower timber of a doorway (Śiv. 1076, 1100; in the latter, with pun on **dās 1**); the sill of a window (H. v, 4).

dāsa-ḍūrᵘ दास-डूरु । शिलाणाडी f. the long groove cut on one side of this timber. **-kijⁱ -किज् or -kijᵘ -किजु । शिलाणिरोधनकीलकम्** f. the peg or wedge for fixing this timber in its place. **-kala -कल । शिलादार्वग्रम्** m. the front of this timber. **-kūṭᵘ -कूटु । शिलोपयोगिदारु** m. a piece of wood suitable to be used as the lower timber of a doorway. **-ṭukra -टुक्र । शिलादारुखण्डः** m. a broken piece of such a timber.

ḍās डास् । नाशः m. destruction, desolation (e.g. from an earthquake or flood) (Gr.Gr. 148; Śiv. 737, 852; Rām. 41, 176, 228, etc.; K. 225, 789, 799, 884). **—karun —करुन् । विनष्टीकरणम्** m.inf. to destroy or reduce to desolation (K. 325), esp. of the sudden dissipation of a collection of articles stored up.

ḍāsa-nāv डास-नाव् । सर्वनाशः f. utter desolation, utter destruction, esp. of stored articles (compared to a ship going down with all its cargo). **-pathᵘrᵘ -पथ्रु । इतस्ततः प्रक्षेपेण निर्नाशनम्** f. destruction or devastation caused by scattering (e.g. when a heap of grain is scattered abroad and lost).

ḍēs, see **ḍūs.**

dĕsⁱ द्यसि sg. ag. and pl. nom. of **dyosᵘ**, q.v.

dis दिस्, give to him, see **dyunᵘ.**

dŏs दुस् । वप्रः f. a wall of stone, earth, or brick (K.Pr. 7, 87, *dus*; Śiv. 1562). For the method of building an earthen *dos*, see L. 249. **—dinᵘ —दिनु । वप्रनिर्मितिः** f.inf. to set up a wall round an open space, garden, or the like.

dŏsa-hoṭᵘ दुस-हुटु । वप्रभागः m. a length of mud wall made at one time in a mould. Cf. **-yĕndᵃr** bel. **-ṣôkᵘ -ष़ोकु । वप्रचतुष्किका** m. an encircling wall, a wall surrounding a garden or the like on all four sides; usually not of great height; the support of a wall, a buttress. **-ṣŏpᵘ -ष़ुपु । लघुवप्रः** m. a small, slight wall round a garden or the like. **-yĕndᵃr -यन्द्र् । वप्रयन्त्रम्** m. a kind of mould used for making a mud wall. It is composed of two long planks facing each other at a distance fixed by a cross-piece at each end, thus forming a long trough. Into this the mud is forcibly pressed and pounded. Cf. L. 249. **-yĕndra-pŭṭᵘ -यन्द्र-पुटु । वप्रयन्त्रपट्टिका** f. one of the planks forming this trough-mould.

ḍŏsa डुस, ḍusa डुस । अनृजुदेहः, अवसः adj. e.g. one whose body is bent or awry from disease or the like; met. a lazy fellow who goes about with his shoulders up to his ears, a loafer, a lounger.

dösī दासी । दासी f. a female servant, a maidservant; a female devotee (Śiv. 1459). Cf. **dās.**

ḍūs डूस् । स्थूलदण्डः m. (pl. dat. **ḍūsan डूसन्**, Gr.Gr. 51), a stout club, a cudgel, such as that carried by door-keepers. This is the word used in Śrīnagar (El., K.Pr. 206, *dēs*, 253, *dus*). Cf. **ḍāg.** Met. a clumsy fool, one who does nothing but sit and eat. **—dinⁱ —दिनि । असकृत् दण्डाहतिः** m. pl. inf. to give clubs; hence, (of a body of soldiers or the like) to attack and cudgel a crowd.

ḍūsa-dab डूस-दब् । स्थूलदण्डाघातः m. a blow from a club.

ḍusa डुस, i.q. **ḍŏsa**, q.v.

dusᵘ दुसु, see **dabas-pĕṭh dusᵘ**, s.v. **dab 1.**

dāsdārz दासदार्ज़् । दानसंयोगः f. the mutual giving and accepting of gifts.

dash दश् f. a rag, tatter; a fringe; a votive rag hung up on the wall of a shrine (L. 270, *dush*). In Gr.M. 1588 the word is wrongly used to mean 'seam'.

dashĕ दश् । दशाः f.pl. the fringes of a cloth or garment, made by leaving the ends unwoven, or by undoing the weaving of the unhemmed ends (K.Pr. 156). **-dupᵃṭa -दुपट । दशायुक्तसूक्ष्मपटः** m. a sheet worn over the shoulders, fringed at both ends. **-ḍēṭun -डेँटुन्** or **-ḍēṭônᵘ -डेँटोनु । चिकबन्धन-पटविशेषः** m. a fringed waistband, chiefly used by women, but also by men. **—thawañĕ —थवञ । दशाबन्धनम्** f. pl. inf. to place fringes; to tie votive rags, fringes of silken thread, etc., at a sacred place in token of a petition made for the accomplishment of some boon. These are untied when the boon is granted.

dāsh दाश् । दार्ढ्यम् m. strength, lastingness, durability, the property of not being easily worn out (of clothes, etc.). **dāsh na dāsh दाश् न दाश् । सर्वस्वम्** m. a person's entire property (used with reference to loss, robbery, or conversely, collecting, amassing).

dashā दशा । दशा f. (in astrology) the influence of a predominant planet, the position of the planets as to affect a person's good or evil fortune (Śiv. 1477, Rām. 420). Cf. **düshᵘ 3.**

dĕsh दश्, or **dish दिश् । दिशा** f. a point of the compass, quarter, cardinal point, of which usually ten are counted, the four main points, the four intermediate points, the zenith, and the nadir (Śiv. 521, Rām. 1770).

dīsh दीश् or देश् । देश: m. (sg. dat. **dīshĕs दीशस्**, but pl. dat. **dēshĕn देशन्**, ag. **dēshau देशौ**), a province, country, kingdom (Siv. 244, 661, 673, 1881; K. 639, 648, 692); a city (Gr.M.; cf. **shĕhar**); a native country (El., who makes the word f.); the people of a country, the general population, everyone (K.Pr. 57).

dīshĕ drāmotᵘ दीश द्रामंतु । देशे निन्दित: perf. part. (f. **—drāmüsᵘ —द्रामंचू**), one who has left the country (for his country's good), one who is everywhere of bad repute on account of well-known evil conduct. **—koḍᵘ-motᵘ —कंडु-मंतु । देशे निन्दित:** perf. part. (f. **küḍᵘ-müsᵘ कंडू-मंचू**), expelled from the country; hence, one who is of thoroughly bad repute wherever he goes. **—kaḍun —कडुन् । देशान्निष्कासनम्** m.inf. to expel from the country, banish (as a punishment) (Gr.M.); to give a person a bad character that pursues him everywhere. **—nērun —नेरुन । स्वदेशपरित्याग:** m.inf. to leave the country, to abandon one's country under pressure of calamity, famine, or the like; to acquire an evil reputation all over the country on account of bad conduct. **-shūbay -शूबय् । देशे सुख्याति:** f. a good reputation known over the whole country. **-sāway -सावय् । देशसौख्यम्** f. universal prosperity of a country. **-vĕhᵃwath -व्हवथ् । लोकगर्हाभीति:** f. (sg. dat. **-vĕhᵃwüsᵘ -व्हवंचू**), respect for the country, regard for popular opinion as an incentive to good conduct.

dŏshᵘ 1 (for 2 see **dŏshun**) **दंशु or doshᵘ 1 दशु । विलम्ब:** m. delay, hindrance, in the commencing of some urgent work; indolence, laziness. Cf. **das 1. —bihun —बिहुन् । विलम्बसम्भव:** m.inf., i.q. **das bihun. —lagun —लगुन् । विलम्बसंभव:** m.inf., i.q. **das lagun. —wŏthun —व्हुथुन् । विलम्बापगम:** m.inf., i.q. **das wŏthun,** for all of which see **das 1.**

doshᵘ 2 दंशु । सालस्यकारी adj. (f. **düshᵘ 1 दंशू**), one who works lazily, a 'slacker'.

dush (L. 270), see **dash.**

dūsh दूश । दोष: m. (sg. dat. **dūshĕs दूशस**, but pl. dat. **dōshĕn दोशन्**), a fault, vice, crime (Siv. 1724, 1814); deficiency, imperfection; an error, mistake (Gr.M.). **—dyunᵘ —दिनु । दोषारोपणम्** m.inf. to find fault with, make objections (against = **pĕth**) (Gr.M.). **—khārun —खारुन् । दोषारोपणम्** m.inf. to find fault with, to bring a charge, make an accusation against a person. **—ladun —लडुन् । दोषारोपणम्** m.inf. to make an accusation against a person, to find fault with anything.

dūshĕ-hotᵘ दूश-हंतु । दोषकलङ्कित: adj. (f. **-hüsᵘ -हंचू**), faulty. **-rostᵘ -रंतु । दोषहीन:** adj. (f. **-rüshᵘ -रंछू**), faultless. **-sostᵘ -संतु । दोषसंयुक्त:** adj. (f. **-süshᵘ -संछू**), faulty, either by nature or by becoming imperfect. **-vyotᵘ -व्यंतु । दोषपूर्ण:** adj. (f. **-vĕsᵘ -व्यंचू**), full of faults.

düshᵘ 2 दंशू । लेश: f. (for 1 see **doshᵘ 2**), a small scrap of vegetable or the like.

düshᵘ 3 दंशू । यहदशा f., i.q. **dashā,** q.v. **sankaṭā-düshᵘ संकटा-दंशू** f. (sg. dat. **-dashĕ -दश**), N. of a certain ill-omened conjunction (Yōginī) of the stars, in Sanskrit *Saṁkaṭā-daśā* (Śiv. 482).

dashĕ-buz दश-भुज्, the Ten-armed, N. of Śiva (Śiv. 521, 1255, 1688).

dāshdār दाशदार् । दार्ढ्ययुक्त: adj. e.g. strong, durable (of clothes, etc.).

dashĕdār दशदार् । दशोपेत: adj. e.g. fringed (of garments, etc.).

dŏshⁱ-dŏshĕway दंशि-दशवय् । उभावेव card. e.g., i.q. **dŏshĕway,** q.v. and declined similarly, see Gr.Gr. 85.

dashĕhār 1 दशहार । योगविशेष: m. 'the destroyer of the ten (kinds of sin)', N. of a certain rare astronomical conjunction occurring on the (1) tenth lunar day of the (2) light half of the month of (3) Zēṭh (Sanskrit Jyaiṣṭha) when, on that day, (4) the moon is in the asterism *Hasta*, (5) the weekday is Wednesday, (6) the *karaṇa*, or second half of the lunar day, is Gara, (7) there is *vyatīpāta* (i.e. when the sum of the longitudes of the sun and the moon amounts to not less than 213° 20′ and not more than 226° 40′), (8) there is the Ānanda *yōga* (this seems to be a name for the first *ghaṭikā*, or twenty-four minutes, also for the twenty-ninth and fifty-seventh *ghaṭikās* on a Wednesday), (9) the moon is in Kanyā (Virgo), (10) and the sun in Vṛṣabha (Taurus). Bathing at the confluence of the Ganges and the Jumna, and similar sacred spots, with appropriate offerings, is believed by Hindūs to be very efficacious on this occasion (K.Pr. 44, where it is confounded with **dashĕhār 2**; Śiv. 1793, with pun on **dashĕhār 3**). This conjunction last occurred in Samvat 1944, equivalent to June 1, 1887.

dashĕhār 2 दशहार् । विजयादशम्युत्सव: m. 'the destroyer of the ten (kinds of sin)', N. of a festival held in honour of Rāma's conquest of Rāvaṇa on the tenth lunar day of the light half of the month of Öshid (Sanskrit Āśvina = September–October), the Indian Dasahrā (K.Pr. 44, where it is confounded with **dashĕhār 1**).

dashĕhār 3 दशहार m. in Śiv. 1793, a fanciful compound (equivalent to the Sanskrit *daśēndriyaviṣayahṛti*) and meaning the employment of the ten (senses). It is made up to pun with **dashĕhār 1,** q.v.

dīshēkā दीशेंका or **dīshēkhā दीशेंखा** or **dīrga-shĕnkā दीर्गशंका** । **मलोत्सर्गाय गमनम्** m. going out to stool, going to the closet; voiding excrement, stooling.

dīshēkh दीशेंख । **मलोत्सर्ग:** m. (sg. dat. **dīshēkas दीशेंकस्**), i.q. **dīshēkā.**

dashĕl दशल । **दशोपेत:** adj. e.g. possessing a fringe or fringes, fringed (of a garment or the like).

dushāla दुशाल । **द्विपटको राङ्कवपट:** m. a kind of shawl, in which there are two breadths, and worn loosely over the shoulders, a wrapper. In Kashmīr they are usually made of the fine wool of the Central Asian goat (Śiv. 793, 1326).

dūshĕlad दूशलद् adj. e.g. full of faults, faulty, sinful (Śiv. 1738).

dōshĕmba دوشنبه m. Monday (W. 107).

dashĕmōddār दशमोद्दार m. redemption by the tenth (Sanskrit *daśamōddhāra*), N. of a certain mystic exercise practised by Yōgīs (Śiv. 1655). There are, according to their teaching, ten essential elements (Sanskrit, *dhātu*) of the body, viz. in order of production, skin (*tvak*), blood (*asṛk*), flesh (*māṁsa*), fat (*mēdaḥ*), bone (*asthi*), marrow (*majjā*), semen (*śukra*), vital breath (*prāṇa*), soul (*jīva*), and energy (*śakti*). In this system there are also ten (not the usual nine; cf. **dwār**) doors or openings of the human body, viz. two nostrils, two eye-orifices, two ear-orifices, two mouth-orifices (the windpipe and gullet), and two orifices of excretion. The tenth and most excellent of the bodily elements, i.e. energy, operates through the orifice of rapture, i.e. the urethra (*ānandadrāra* or *śukradrāra*), here compared to immortality-giving ambrosia (*amṛtātmaśukradrāra*). *Uddhāra* means 'redemption', and the whole compound therefore means redemption brought about by operating the supreme and most excellent of the bodily powers.

dushman دشمن m. an enemy, rival (K.Pr. 47, 60, 142; YZ. 24; Rām. 37, 385, etc.); the enemy (in a campaign) (Gr.M.).

dushmanī دشمنی f. enmity, hostility, resistance, discord (El.); enmity, spite (Gr.M.). **—karüñ^u —कर्‍यूं** f.inf. to oppose, hate, resist (El.).

dushmanuth दुशमनुथ m. (sg. dat. **dushmanatas दुशमनतस्**), i.q. **dushmanī**, q.v. (Rām. 1437).

d^ashĕn दशन् । **दोष:** f. (sg. dat. **d^ashĕñ^u दश्यूं**), a fault, flaw. **—diñ^u —दिंयूं** । **दोषयुक्ततापादनम्** f.inf. to make faulty, to charge with faults, to blame; malign. **—gashüñ^u —गश्यूं** । **दोषापत्ति:** f.inf. to become faulty, a charge of faultiness to be brought against anything, to be maligned.

ḍēshun डेशुन् or **डेशुन्** । **अवलोकनम्** conj. 1 [1 p.p. **ḍyūṭh^u ड्यूठु** (K.Pr. 47), pl. **ḍīṭh^i डीठि**; f. **ḍīṭh^ü डीठू** (K.Pr. 47), pl. **ḍēchĕ डेच्य**; 2 p.p. **ḍēchyōv डेच्योव्** (cf. Śiv. 1108); conj. part. **ḍīshith डीशिथ्** (K.Pr. 34, 146, 154; YZ. 15, 167, 203, 247, 465; Śiv. 498, 600, etc.)], to see, look, look at, behold, view, observe, perceive (YZ. 21); **cyāni ḍēshĕna,** by thy seeing, i.e. by seeing thee (Śiv. 1044), (K.Pr. 188 has *dánthum* for **ḍyūṭhum**). The pass. of this verb is **drēṭh yun^u द्रेंठ् यिनु**, to be seen (Gr.Gr. 169), see **drēṭh.** For its causal, **hāwun ह्यावुन्**, to show, is used (Gr.Gr. 176); cf., however, **ḍēshĕnāwun.**

ḍyūṭh^u-mot^u ड्यूठु-मंतु । **दृष्टचर:** perf. part. (pl. **ḍīṭh^i-mát^i डीठि-मंति**; f. **ḍīṭh^ü-müṭ^ü डीठू-मंचू**, pl. **ḍēchĕ-maṭa डेच्य-मट**), seen, perceived, observed, etc.

dŏshun द्शुन् । **अवनम्** conj. 2 (1 p.p. **dŏsh^u 2 द्शु**, for 1 see s.v.), to trickle, drop, leak, ooze; to trickle (of a slight shower of rain) (K.Pr. 220). **dŏsh^u-mot^u द्शु-मंतु** । **च्युत:** perf. part. (f. **dŏsh^ü-müṭ^ü द्शू-मंचू**), (that which has) trickled, oozed, etc.

ḍēshĕnāwun डेशनावुन् । **अवलोकने प्रेरणम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **ḍēshĕnôw^u डेशनोवु**), to cause, to see, show. Cf. **ḍēshun.**

dashĕr दश्र् । **आलस्यम्** m. slowness, slackness in work, laziness.

d^ashĕran दश्रन् । **दोषारोपणम्** f. (sg. dat. **d^ashĕrüñ^ü द्श्रंयू**), blaming, finding fault, picking holes in anything's quality.

d^ashĕrun द्श्रुन् । **दुष्टीकरणम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **d^ashĕr^u द्श्रुच्**), to blame, find fault with, malign. Cf. **d^ashĕrāwun. d^ashĕr^u-mot^u द्श्रुच्-मंतु** । **सदोषतामापादित:** perf. part. (f. **d^ashĕr^ü-müṭ^ü द्श्रुच्-मंचू**), blamed, found fault with, maligned.

dashĕrath दश्रथ् m. (sg. dat. **dashĕrathas दश्रथस**), Daśaratha, N. of a famous king, the father of Rāmacandra (Rām. 40, 67, 70, 102, etc.).

dushĕrth दुशर्थ् دوشرط । **शङ्कास्पदम्** adj. e.g. having two conditions, doubtful, trembling in the balance (of success or the reverse).

dushĕrtas-pĕṭh दुशर्तस्-पठ । **सिञ्चसिद्विसंशयितम्** adv. in doubt, hesitatingly.

d^ashĕrāwun द्श्रावुन् । **सदोषीकरणम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **d^ashĕrôw^u द्श्रोवु**), to blame, charge with an offence, cf. **d^ashĕrun** (YZ. 466, *dōshĕhrôwin* [*sic*], they were charged by him; Śiv. 1881, *mata d^ashĕrārtam*, do not give me a bad name). **d^ashĕrôw^u-mot^u द्श्रोवु-मंतु** । **सदोषीकृत:** perf. part. (f. **d^ashĕröw^ü-müṭ^ü द्श्रोवू-मंचू**), blamed.

dashĕ-rāwun दश-रावुन् । **दशग्रीव:** m. (sg. dat. **-rāwanas -रावनस्**), Rāvaṇa, N. of a celebrated

demon with ten heads, conquered by Rāma-candra (Rām. 583, 841, 1033, 1149), esp. the image of Rāvaṇa borne at the festival of the Rāma-līlā or *daśaharā*. Cf. **dashĕhār 2.**

dᵃshĕṭh दशठ्। दोषोत्पादक: e.g. one who, or that which, being faulty, causes faults in others who consort with or approach him or it; (of a disease or bad quality) contagious, infectious.

dushṭh दुष्ट adj. e.g. corrupted, depraved; corrupt, vicious, bad, evil; a miscreant, vile wretch (Rām. 808, voc. **dushṭa**).

dushīth दुशीथ or **dŏyĕshīth द्वयशीथ।** द्व्यशीति: card. (pl. dat. **dushītan दुशीतन्**), eighty-two.

dushītyumᵘ दुशीत्युमु or **dŏyĕshītyumᵘ द्वयशीत्युमु।** द्व्यशीतितम: ord. (f. **dushītimᵘ दुशीतिमू**), eighty-second.

dushītyunᵘ दुशीत्युनु। द्व्यशीतिक: adj. (f. **dushītiñᵘ दुशीतिञू**), worth, or costing, eighty-two (rupees, etc.).

dŏshĕwai द्वशवै (K. 471, 643), i.q. **dŏsheway,** q.v.

ḍēshĕwunᵘ 1 डेशवुनु। अवलोकयन् n.ag. (f. **ḍēshĕwüñᵘ डेशवंञू**), one who sees, perceives, observes, etc. (YZ. 68).

ḍēshĕwunᵘ 2 डेशवुनु। समक्षम् adv. visibly, before one's very eyes; immediately on seeing (YZ. 32, 178, 260, 412; Śiv. 654; Rām. 655).

dŏshĕwanⁱ द्वशवनि, dŏshĕwanī द्वशवनी, see **dŏshĕway.**

dŏshĕwunᵘ द्वशवुनु। स्रवन् n.ag. (f. **dŏshĕwüñᵘ द्वशवंञू**), that which oozes or trickles; that from which anything oozes or trickles, leaking.

dŏshĕway द्वशवय् or (K. 702, 857) **dŏshĕwᵘy द्वशवूय्।** उभावेव card. e.g. (pl. dat. **dŏshĕwanⁱ द्वशवनि, dŏshĕwaniy द्वशवनिय** or **dŏshĕwanī द्वशवनी**, ag. and abl. **dŏshĕwayⁱ द्वशवयि**, see Gr.Gr. 85), an emphatic form of **zᵃh ज़ह्**, two, meaning 'even the two', 'even both' (Rām. 1409, K. 36, 103, 6317). Cf. **dŏnaway** (L. *dushcai*, 458).

ḍiska डिस्क। प्रमीला f. drowsiness, sleepiness, nodding of the head in sleepiness. **-ḍiska -डिस्क।** तन्द्रीतन्द्रि f. mutual nodding of the head in sleepiness (of two persons sitting near each other, whose heads knock against each other in drowsiness). **—lagüñᵘ —लगंञू।** निपातोन्नव: f.inf. drowsiness or weary sleepiness to come on, esp. (to a person travelling and weary with a long journey or going by night) stumbling along half asleep to take place.

daskhath दस्खथ् دسخط m. (sg. dat. **daskhatas दस्-खतस्**), a signature (Gr.M.). Cf. **das 2. —karun —कर्न** m.inf. to sign, subscribe (Gr.M.); **myönis möl'-sandi daskhata khath,** a letter signed by my father (H. xii, 21); **ath korun möl'-sondᵘ daskhath,** on it she wrote the father's signature (H. xii, 22).

dŏsil द्वसिल्। पलगण्ड: m. a wall-builder, a mason, builder, plasterer (Gr.Gr. 142). **-bāy -बाय्।** लेपकस्त्री f. his wife. **-koṭᵘ -कॅटु।** लेपकपुत्र: m. his son. **-zang -ज़ंग्।** लेपकदेयविशेष: f. a present of money, rice, salt, etc., given (as a good omen) to a mason on the occasion of laying the foundation or of other important stages in the building of a house.

dasᵃlad दस्लद्। आप्तविलम्ब: adj. e.g. (as subst. f. **dasᵃ-ladiñ दस्लदिञ्**), one (or that) concerning whom (or which) preparations have been delayed, e.g. a bride-groom at a wedding, or a Hindū boy at the initiation ceremony, in which delay has occurred owing to faulty preparation or indolence.

dŏsilway द्वसिल्वय्। लेपकभृति: f. a mason's wages, the wages of a plasterer (Gr.Gr. 143).

dŏsˡlözᵘ द्वसिल्लॉज़ू। लेपकवृत्ति: f. the condition, profession, or trade of a mason (Gr.Gr. 142, 143).

dasun दसुन्। आहननम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **dosᵘ दॅसु**; 2 p.p. **dasōv दसोव्** or **dasyōv दस्योव्**, Gr.Gr. 208, 225), to slap with the open hand, thump with the fist, etc.

dàsⁱ dàsⁱ दॅसि दॅसि freq. part., beating frequently; hence **dàsⁱ dàsⁱ sŏn दॅसि दॅसि स्वन्।** अतिशोधितदृढ: adj. e.g. having beaten gold frequently; met. made firm and strong by beating (as gōld is heated and beaten to purify it); fine gold, valuable as pure gold (K.Pr. 259).

dosᵘ-motᵘ दॅसु-मंतु। आहत: perf. part. (fem. **düsᵘ-müṭsᵘ दॅसू-मंचू**), slapped, thumped.

dasith thawun दसिथ् थवुन्। अतिताडनम् m.inf. to slap, thump, esp. one who is weaker than oneself, to bully. **—trāwun —त्रावुन्।** अतिताडनम् m.inf. to slap or thump severely.

dusun डुसुन्। कुब्जीभवनम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. **dusyōv डुस्योव्**. This verb is also spelt **ḍŏsun डुसुन्**, e.g. in Gr.Gr. xxxii), to be bent (of the body), to be hunch-backed; to be unable to rise from one's seat (e.g. from chill, or owing to having eaten too much). **ḍusyō-motᵘ डुस्यो-मंतु।** भुग्नीभूत: perf. part. (f. **ḍusyē-müṭsᵘ डुस्येमंचू**), bent, bowed, become unable to rise from one's seat.

ḍāsᵃr डासर् or **ḍāsurᵘ डासुरु।** विनाशनशील: m. (f. **ḍāsarĕñ डासर्यञ्**), one who is destructive, who makes a habit of destroying things or of scattering things collected, a destroyer (Gr.Gr. 148).

ḍŏsurᵘ डुसुर्। देहभुग्नता (sg. dat. **ḍŏsaris डुसरिस्**, ag. **ḍŏsᵃrⁱ डुसरि**), a bowed or bent condition of the body owing to old age, disease, or the like. **—asun**

—अचुन् । **भुग्नतापत्तिः** m.inf. such a condition to enter; the body to begin to be bowed as one of the first symptoms of old age or disease.

dusīr[i] दुसोरि । **खनित्रविशेषः** f. a kind of pickaxe, a mattock with two blades, each pointed at the end.

dusīr[u] 1 दुसीर् । **द्विसेटिका** f. a weight (of iron, etc.) of two seers, for weighing that amount in a pair of scales.

dusīr[u] 2 दुसीर्, see **dusyūr[u]**.

ḍāsarĕñ डासर्यञ् । **विनाशिनी** f. of **ḍās[a]r**, q.v., a careless housekeeper who habitually destroys household articles by using them improperly.

dasarāy दसराय् or **dasarāray दसरारय** । **भूषादिबाहुल्यम्** f. a great collection of ornaments (such as those given to a bride, or worn by a daughter-in-law).

dĕsis यसिस्, sg. dat. of **dyos[u]**.

dasta 1 دسته m. (for **2, 3,** see **dasth 1, 2**), a handful; a hank or skein of silk, etc.; a quire of 24 sheets of paper (L. 380); a handful, or posy, of flowers (YZ. 69, Śiv. 76, 187, 192, Rām. 573, K. 1, etc.).

dās[i]tī द्सिती । **शीघ्रम्** adv. quickly, without delay, at once (Śiv. 1874).

dūstī دوستی f. friendship (K.Pr. 60).

dōstdōrī دوستداری f. friendship (El.).

dasth 1 द्स्थ् دست m. (sg. dat. **dastas द्स्तस**, abl. **dasta 2 द्स्त**; for **1** see s.v.), the hand (YZ. 76, Rām. 63). **zabar-dasth** زبردست adj. e.g. having the upper hand, vigorous, powerful, strong (Rām. 925); high-handed, overbearing, tyrannical.

dasth 2 द्स्थ । **विरेकः** m. (sg. dat. **dastas द्स्तस**), purging or loose stool, diarrhœa. Also occurring in the form **dasta 3 द्स्त** and then always m.pl.

dasta-ḍōr द्स्त-डोर् । **विरेकातिशयः** m.pl. violent purging, repeated diarrhœa. **-dĕv -यव्** । **विरेकविकृतियुक्तः** m. (f. **-dĕviñ -यविञ्**), a diarrhœa demon; hence, one (esp. a child) who has been attacked by diarrhœa. —**gaṣhān[i]** —**गष्हनि** । **विरेकविकारः** m. pl. inf. an attack of diarrhœa to come on. **-kay -कय्** (= قي دست) । **विषूचिका** m.pl. severe bilious purging and vomiting; cholera. **-kay gaṣhān[i] -कय् गष्हनि** । **विषूचिविकृत्युद्भवः** m. pl. inf. an attack of cholera, etc., to occur. **-nôr[u] -नोर्** । **मलनाडिकाविकृतिः** m. disease of the rectum caused by excessive diarrhœa. **-nāwa gaṣhañĕ -नाव गष्हञ** । **मलातीसारातिशयः** f. pl. inf. an attack of excessive watery diarrhœa to occur. **-pakān[i] -पकनि** । **मलातीसारः** m.pl., id. **-rōz -रोज़** । **मलातीसारविकारः** f. a diseased state of the body due to frequent diarrhœa. —**ṣalān[i]** —**ष्लनि** । **विरेकातिशयः** m. pl. inf. sudden violent diarrhœa to occur. —**ṣaṭān[i]** —**ष्टनि** । **विरेकबाधोत्पत्तिः** m. pl. inf. the pain or gripes due to excessive diarrhœa to occur. —**vĕsarān[i] -व्सरनि** । **भयाद्मलातीसारसंभवः** m. pl. inf. to void a loose stool owing to fear.

dāsuth दासुथ् । **दासत्वम्** m. (sg. dat. **dāsatas दासतस्**; pl. nom. **dāsath दासथ**), servitude, slavery, the condition of a servant.

dōsth دوست m. a male friend, a friend (K.Pr. 60; Rām. 843, 1650). —**sapadun** —**सपदुन्** m.inf. to befriend (El.). —**thawun** —**थवुन्** m.inf. to count as a friend, to favour.

das[a]tāk[i] द्स्तकि دستکی (but with change of meaning) । **कण्डोलविशेषः** f. a kind of wide, shallow basket, used for holding fruit, flowers, or the like.

dastalad द्स्तलद । **मलातीसारचीणः** adj. e.g. (as subst., f. **dastaladiñ द्स्तलदिञ्**), worn out or become thin owing to diarrhœa.

dastār द्स्तार् دستار । **शिरोवेष्टनम्** m. the sash or fine muslin cloth wrapped round to form a turban; a turban, a puggaree (El. only a man's) (K.Pr. 51, 56, 86, 126; Rām. 1431, 1458). **syod[u] dastār,** a straight turban, is an expression indicating prosperity (K.Pr. 137). —**badalun** —**वद्लुन्** । **शिरोवेष्टनविनिमयः** m.inf. to exchange turbans (a solemn covenant of friendship). **-lāṭh -लाठ्** । **शिरोवेष्टनैकपरिवर्तभागः** m. (sg. dat. **-lāṭas -लाटस्**), the length of cloth in a single twist of a turban. **-phīṭun -फीँटुन्** । **लघुशिरोवेष्टनम्** m. a kind of small longish turban. **-pṓṣh[u] -प्वोष्** । **शिरोवेष्टनप्रान्तः** m. the fringe or embroidery at each end of a turban-cloth. **-shikur[u] -शिखुर्** । **छिन्नभिन्नशिरोवेष्टनम्** m. a turban made up of old, torn cloth, a ragged old puggaree. **-zang -ज़ङ्** । **शिरोवेष्टनशाकुनिकम्** f. a present made for the sake of good luck to the teacher of a bridegroom or similar person on the occasion of the ceremonial wrapping the turban round the latter's head; a similar present made on other similar occasions. **-zūṭ[u] -ज़ूट्** । **जीर्णशिरोवेष्टनम्** f. a turban-rag, an old worn-out turban.

dastūr دستور m. a model, exemplar, rule, canon, formula (Rām. 682); a rule, custom, practice (Gr.M.); a custom, habit (Gr.M.).

dastūr[i] द्स्तूरि دستوری f. 'dustoorie', an allowance of money in a price, a commission.

dusatath दुसतथ् । **द्वासप्ततिः** card. (pl. dat. **dusatatan दुसततन्**), seventy-two.

dusatatyum[u] दुसतत्युम् । **द्वासप्ततितमः** ord. (f. **dusatatim[u] दुसततिम्**), seventy-second.

dusatatyun[u] दुसतत्युन् । **द्वासप्ततिकः** adj. (f. **dusatatiñ[u] दुसततिञ्**), worth, or costing, seventy-two (rupees or the like).

dusyūr[u] दुस्यूर् । **द्विसेटकमित:** adj. [sg. dat. **dusīris दुसीरिस्**, abl. **dusēri दुसेरि**; f. sg. nom. **dusīr[u] 2** (for **1** see s.v.) **दुसीर्**], weighing two seers, of the weight of two seers, each equal to about two English pounds.

data दत, etc., see **dath.**

dāta 1 दात । **दाता, यजमान:** m. [sg. voc. **dātā दाता** (Rām. 946)], a giver (Śiv. 1730); esp. one who is a generous giver, one who gives liberally in charity (Śiv. 859, K. 842); one who is liberal, generous (Śiv. 1776); the client of a sacrificing priest, the person for whom he sacrifices and who gives the sacrifice. In the voc. it is equivalent to our polite 'sir' (Rām. 946). **-bāy -बाय्** । **यजमानपत्नी** f. the wife of the client of a sacrificing priest. **-dihī -दिही** । **दानशौण्डता** f. extreme liberality, lavish generosity, esp. in giving charitable gifts on the occasion of a festival, at sacred spots, or the like. **-gara -गर्** । **यजमानगृहम्** m. the house of a sacrificing priest's client. The compound is chiefly used in counting; e.g. such and such a priest has so many houses, i.e. so many clients.

dāta 2 दात f. [voc. sg. **dātā दाता** (Rām. 732)], 'a female supporter,' a nurse, a mother.

dātā 1 दाता, i.q. **dāta 1**, q.v. (Śiv. 667); also voc. of **dāta 1** (Rām. 946) and **2** (Rām. 732).

dit, for **dith दिथ्**, see **dyun[u].**

dita दित, please give, **dit[i] दिति**, see **dyun[u].**

dŏta दुत in the following: **dŏta dŏta gaṣhun दुत दुत गछुन्** । **तन्तुशश्छिन्नीभवनम्** m.inf. to be torn or cut into threads (of papers, cloth, etc., eaten by worms, etc.). **dŏta dŏta karun दुत दुत करन्** । **भिन्नश: करणम्** m.inf. to reduce to threads, as ab.

dot[u] दुत् । **असंबद्धगणक:** m. (of an accountant or the like) one who cannot count correctly, one who makes mistakes in the simplest rules of arithmetic, a bad arithmetician.

dāt[i]-likha दाति-लिख । **असंबद्धगणना** m. incorrect calculation, wrong arithmetic.

dūt[i] दूति f. a loin-cloth, a *dhōtī*, with suff. of indef. art. **dōtyāh** (K. 973).

dutöc[u] दुतोच्, see **dutôk[u].**

dātagī दातगी । **दातृता** f. generosity in giving, liberality (Gr.M.).

dath दथ् । **(मृदादे:) ढोष्टम्** f. (sg. dat. **dati दति**, Gr.Gr. 70), a lump of earth or mud, a clod (K.Pr. 187, Śiv. 1531); dirty earth, mud, etc. (Śiv. 535). **mĕṭsi-datī म्यट्सि-दती** voc. f., O thou who art like a clod of earth (Rām. 1603). **—gaṣhūñ[u] —गछून्** । **अत्यभीष्णा** f.inf. a lump of clay to happen (upon the heart), a weight of care, anxiety, or longing (e.g. for the return of some loved one far from home) to lie upon the heart.

data kaḍaṇĕ दत कडन । **अत्याक्रोशनम** f. pl. inf. to extract (i.e. pick up) clods (as missiles); met. to vituperate, to scold or abuse with virulence. **-watur[u] -वतुर्** । **अत्याक्रोशनम** m. clod-flinging; met. virulent abuse, vituperation. **-watur[u] gaṣhun -वतुर् गछुन्** । **बलान्निर्नष्टीभवनम्** m.inf. to be violently overwhelmed or dissipated (as if under a rain of clods). **-watur[u] karun -वतुर् करन्** । **बलान्निर्नाशनम्** m.inf. to violently overwhelm or dissipate as ab. **-watur[u] sapazun -वतुर् सपज़ुन्** । **बलान्निर्नष्टीभवनम्** m.inf., i.q. **data-watur[u] gaṣhun,** ab.

dāth दाथ् । **ताम्रादिधातु:, भू-आदिधातु:, शुक्रम** m. (sg. dat. **dātas दातस्**), a primary element of the earth; a metal (Śiv. 1556), mineral, ore; an element of words, a grammatical or verbal root or stem; one of the seven humours of the body, semen. **—pakun —पकुन्** । **वीर्यातीसार:** m.inf. spermatorrhœa to occur. **—ṣalun —ष़लुन्** । **वीर्यपात:** m.inf. an involuntary emission of semen to occur.

datha दथ । **संबद्धपत्रजातम** m. a large mass of *bhūrja*-bark paper (whether written on or not) with the sheets stuck together in a mass.

ḍĕṭha ड़ाठ a prefix converting an interrogative word into an intensive affirmative (Gr.Gr. 256), as in the following: **—kana —कन** । **चिरेण** adv. a long time ago (Gr.Gr. 257). **—kān[i] —कान्** adv. for a long time (Gr.Gr. 257). **—kani —कनि** । **चिरेण** adv. a long time ago. **—kar —कर्** । **बहुकालात्** adv., id. (Gr.Gr. 257). **—kōr —कोर्** । **बाढ़म्** adv., very much, exceedingly, esp. u.w. vbs. signifying good bodily health, freedom from sickness, etc. **—kati —कति** । **चिरकालात्** adv., i.q. **—kar** ab. **—kot[u] —कुत्** । **बहुश:** adv. very much, exceedingly, in great quantity. **—kūt[u] —कूत्** । **अतिबहुल:** adj. (pl. **—kūt[i] —कूति**; f. **—kūṭs[u] —कूचु**, pl. **—kūṭsa —कूच**), very much (in quantity), (pl.) in great numbers (Gr.Gr. 257). Equivalent to Hindī *bahut kuch.* **—kyāh —क्याह्** । **बहुलं (सर्वमेव)** inan. e.g. everything (= Hindī *sab kuch*); a great deal (Gr.Gr. 257).

ḍĕṭh ड़ेठ् m. sight (El.). Cf. **drĕṭh.**

dith दिथ्, see **dyun[u].**

ḍōṭh ड़ोठ् । **करक:** m. (sg. dat. **ḍōṭhas ड़ोठस्**, abl. **ḍōṭha ड़ोठ**, but ag. **ḍūṭh[i] ड़ूठि**), hail (L. 460, *dont*).

ḍōṭha-chol[u] ड़ोठ-छ़ोल् । **तीव्रा करकावृष्टि:** m. a violent hail-storm, covering a small tract and lasting only a short time, but very destructive to crops, etc. **-chol[u] hyuh[u] -छ़ोल् हिहु** । **अतितीक्ष्ण:** adj. (f. **—hish[u] —हिशु**),

very hot-tempered, one who flies into a violent storm of abuse (like a sudden hail-storm). **-nāv -नाव् । करकातिवृष्टिः** f. a 'hail-boat'; hail lying on the ground after a hail-storm. **-pholᵘ -फलु । करकाबिन्दुः** m. a single hailstone. **-pathᵘrᵘ -पथ्रु । समुच्छ्रिता करकावृष्टिः** f. a great mass or pile of fallen hail, hail that has collected in heaps. **-rāṭh -राठ् । तीव्रवेगवती करकावृष्टिः** f. (sg. dat. **-rāṭhi -राठि**), a 'hail-swarm', a violent hail-storm.

ḍūṭhⁱ gaṣhun डूठि गछुन् । करकसाद्भवनम् m.inf. (fruit or crops) to be destroyed by hail; met. the fruit of any action or labour to be lost on the eve of accomplishment. **—karun —करुन् । करकसात्संपादनम्** m.inf. to destroy the fruit of any action or labour on the eve of its being accomplished (as ripe crops are destroyed by hail).

dōth दोँथ् m. (sg. dat. **dōtas दोँतस्**), in **dōta-dōth दोँत-दोँथ् । संघर्षः** f. tooth to tooth; wordy warfare (wherein the combatants grind their teeth at each other). Cf. **dōth**.

döth or **daith दैथ् । दैत्यः(कठोरप्रकृतिः)** m. (sg. dat. **dötas** or **daitas दैतस्**), a fabled kind of demon, the *daitya* of Sanskrit; met. a cruel, hard-hearted man, who is rough and forbidding in appearance and nature. Cf. **daity.**

dōth दोँथ् । हस्तिदन्तः m. (sg. dat. **dōtas दोँतस्**), ivory (El. *dánt*). Cf. **dōth.**

dōta-khūnḍᵘ दोँत-खण्डु । हस्तिदन्तखण्डः f. a piece of ivory.

dūth दूथ । दूतः m (sg. dat. **dūtas दूतस्**; pl. dat. **dūtan दूतन**), a messenger; a messenger of God, or of a god, an angel (Gr.M.).

ḍūṭhⁱ डूठि, see **ḍōṭh.**

dūṭhum or **dūnṭhum** (K.Pr. 188) for **ḍyūṭhum ड्यूठुम**, see **ḍēshun.**

ḍiṭhᵘ-müṣᵘ डीठु-मंषु, see **ḍyūṭhᵘ-motᵘ**, under **ḍēsh-un.**

dāthur दाथुर । शिल्पिसामग्री m. (sg. dat. **dātharas दाथरस्**), a general name for all the tools and appliances needed or used by a workman or artisan. Cf. **dōbⁱ-dāthur** under **dṓbᵘ 1. —wahārun —वहारुन् । सामग्रीप्रसारणम्** m.inf. to spread out one's tools preparatory to commencing a work.

dạthᵘrᵘ द्यथ्रु । भेदनशीला f. a woman who is in the habit of splitting or marring (either inanimate objects or friendships, etc.), a mischief-maker (lit. and fig.). **dạthᵃri-nāsh द्यथ्रि-नाश् । कार्यवृत्त्याघाती** m. a man who habitually spoils other people's businesses, or corrupts other people's habits or natures.

ḍuṭhay डुठय् । अतिप्रार्थना f. persistent petitioning, begging till the request is granted. **—trāwüñᵘ —त्रावुञु । आसक्ततया प्रार्थनानुसरणम्** f.inf. to beg persistently as ab. **—trövith bĕhun —त्रोविथ् ब्यहुन् । पश्चाद्गमनम्** m.inf. to besiege a person with such persistent petitioning.

dôtöjih, see **dŏyĕtöjī.**

dôtöjihyumᵘ, see **dŏyĕtöjihyumᵘ.**

duṭaka दुटक । द्विखण्डित: adj. e.g. cut in two parts, (of a log or the like) split in two. Cf. **duṭakh.**

duṭokᵘ दुटकु । द्विखण्डः adj. (f. **duṭücᵘ दुटचू**), i.q. **duṭaka,** q.v.

dutôkᵘ दुतोकु । द्विद्वारकः adj. (f. **dutöcᵘ दुतोचू**), possessing two door frames (cf. **tākh**); (a house, etc.) provided with two doors for each story.

ḍōṭakh डोँटख् । कठोरप्रकृतिः adj. e.g. rude, harsh-natured, a misanthrope.

duṭakh दुटख or **ḍuṭakh डुटख् । खण्डनम्** m.pl. (pl. dat. **du(ḍu)ṭakan दु(डु)टकन्**), cutting (something tall) half-way up, so as to divide it into two parts. **duṭakh karànⁱ दुटख् करनि** or **ḍuṭakh karànⁱ डुटख् करनि । द्विधा खण्डनम्** m. pl. inf. to make two parts; esp. (of something lofty) to break in two so as to knock down the upper part (e.g. a broken column). Cf. **duṭaka.**

dūtil दूतिल् । दौत्यम् f. the profession or business of a messenger.

ḍūṭᵘ-motᵘ डूटु-मतु, see **ḍōṭun.**

ḍēṭônᵘ डेटोनु or **ḍēṭun डेटुन् । कटिबन्धः** m. (sg. dat. **ḍēṭanas डेटनस्**), a girdle, waist-band, cummerbund (El. *denton*). Cf. **darb** and **dash. ḍēṭan-lāṭh डेटन्-लाठ् । लघुी कटिबन्धनी** m. a light, small, waist-band (chiefly worn by women).

dōtun दोँतुन् । दन्तधावनकाष्ठम् m. (sg. dat. **dōtanas दोँतनस्**), a piece of wood used as a toothbrush, a teeth-cleaner. **dōtan-mūrᵘ दोँतन् मूरु । दन्तधावनयोग्या शाखा** f. a twig suitable to be used as a tooth-cleaner.

ḍōṭun डोँटुन् । द्वेषः conj. 1 (1 p.p. **ḍūṭᵘ डूटु**, 2 p.p. **ḍōcyōv डोँच्योव्**), to hate, show hatred to (esp. of some powerful monarch hating some subject); to envy (El. *dántún*). **ḍūṭᵘ-motᵘ डूटु-मतु । विद्वेषितः** (f. **ḍūṭᵘ-müṣᵘ डूटु-मंषु**), one who has been made the object of hatred.

ḍīṭiñ डीटिञ् । लघुी कटिबन्धनी f. a small girdle or cummerbund. Cf. **ḍēṭônᵘ.**

duṭopᵘ दुटपु । द्विपक्षः adj. (f. **duṭüpᵘ दुटपू**), of or belonging to both sides or parties, e.g. **duṭopᵘ sāl,** an invitation (to a wedding) from both sides (i.e. both from the bridegroom's people and from the bride's people).

dutôpᵘ दुतोपु । **द्व्यातपः** adj. (f. **dutöpᵘ दुतांपू**), twice put in the sun, twice spread out in the sun to dry (of damp grain or the like).

daturᵘ दतुर् । **धत्तूरः** m. (sg. dat. **dataris दतरिस्**, ag. and pl. nom. **datᵃrⁱ दत्रि**), the white thorn-apple, *Datura alba* (El. *Datura stramonium* and *D. fastuosa*; L. 76) (used as a poison); a single leaf, flower, or fruit of this shrub. —**lagun लगुन्** । **धत्तूरमदोत्पत्तिः, अत्यद्भुत्पत्तिः** m.inf. datura to take effect, intoxication to be induced by eating datura; met. to be felt like datura, (of food proffered) to be regarded with extreme disgust or aversion (as if thought to be poison).

datᵃrⁱ-barᵃg दत्रि-बरग् । **धत्तूरपर्णम्** m. datura-leaf. **-byôlᵘ -ब्योलु** । **धत्तूरबीजम् (फलम्)** m. datura-seed. **-kāḍ -काँड्** । **धत्तूरप्रकाण्डः** m. the stem or trunk of the datura-shrub. **-kulᵘ -कुलु** । **धत्तूरलता** m. the datura-shrub. **-kondᵘ -कंडु** । **धत्तूरकण्टकः** m. the thorns surrounding the seed capsule of the datura. **-kāṭh -काठ** । **धत्तूरशुष्कलता** m. (sg. dat. **-kāṭhas -काठस**), a piece of dry datura-wood. **-pan -पन्** । **धत्तूरपलाशसमूहः** m. a collection of datura leaves. **-pōsh -पोश्** । **धत्तूरपुष्पम्** m. the datura-flower. **-wạthᵃr -वंथर्** । **धत्तूरपत्रम्** m. a datura-leaf.

dạtᵘrᵘ दंत्रु । **सूक्ष्मपिपीलिकाभेदः** f. a kind of small virulent ant.

dạtᵃrĕ pĕñĕ दंत्रय पञ्य । **सूक्ष्मपिपीलिकाभेदव्यथापातः** f. pl. inf. ants to fall, the irritation caused by these ants to be experienced.

dutāra दुतार । **द्विगुणतन्तुकः** adj. e.g. (of cloth, etc.) woven with doubled thread.

dutröcᵘ 1 दुचांचू । **द्विद्रोणी** (for 2 see **dutrôkᵘ**), a stone or other article weighing two *trakh* (of 9½ lb. each), used as a weight in a pair of scales.

dôtrᵃh, see **dŏyĕtrᵃh.**

dôtrᵃhyumᵘ, see **dŏyĕtrᵃhyumᵘ.**

dutrokᵘ दुचंकु । **द्विद्रोणिकः** adj. (f. **dutrücᵘ दुचंचू**), weighing, or of the weight of, two *trakh* (of 9½ lb. each).

dutrôkᵘ दुचोकु । **द्विद्रोणमितः** adj. (f. **dutröcᵘ 2 दुचांचू**, for 1 see s.v.), i.q. **dutrokᵘ**, q.v.

dutrikh दुचिख । **संयोगान्तरेफचिह्नम्** f. (sg. dat. **dutriki दुचिखि**), N. of the sign ˓ used for the letter *ra* when subscript to and following another consonant in the Śāradā character.

dātru-shĕkth दातु-शकथ् । **दानसामर्थ्यम्** f. (sg. dat. **-shĕkᵘtᵘ -शकुतु**), power or ability to grant all that a petitioner asks for.

dutôshᵘ दुतोशु । **द्विवेष्टनः** adj. (f. **dutöshᵘ दुतांशू**), in two layers, folded in two.

duṭāsal दुटासल् । **द्विशब्दजनकः** adj. e.g. giving a bang (*tās*) or explosive sound twice from a single cause (e.g. both barrels of a gun going off together from pulling the trigger only once).

datta-dŏgulᵘ दत्त-दगुलु । **अकस्माद्गाढनिद्रापातः** m. (sg. dat. **-dŏgalis -दगलिस्**, ag. and pl. nom. **-dŏgᵃlⁱ -दग्लि**), a sudden fall into deep sleep owing to exhaustion, weariness, or the like.

dātuth दातुथ् । **दातृत्वम्** m. (sg. dat. **dātatas दाततस्**), a habit of or natural disposition for giving gifts, generosity, a charitable disposition.

dōtuvᵘ दोंतुवु । **हस्तिदन्तमयः** adj. (f. **dōtüvᵘ दोंतंवू**), made of ivory.

daity or **döty दैत्य** m. a demon, an evil spirit hostile to the gods, a Titan (Śiv. 116, 677, 709, 856, 1392; Rām. 38, 550, 738; K. 736). See **döth.**

dutay दुतय् (= دوتہی) । **संयोजितयुग्मवसनम्** f. a garment made of two breadths of cloth. Cf. **chiṭh.**

dōtyāh दोत्याह्, see **dūtⁱ.**

diṣa दिष, **diṭᵘ दिटु**, etc., see **dyunᵘ.**

dŏṭh दठ् । **अञ्जलिः** f. (sg. dat. **dŏṭhi दठि**), a certain position of the hands, with the fingers extended, and the open palms placed side by side and slightly hollowed (as if by a beggar to receive food, and hence used as an indication of supplication); the hand similarly hollowed for drinking (YZ. 163). —**gandüñᵘ —गण्डंञु** । **अतिविनीतवत्प्रार्थनम्** f.inf. to put the hands in this position; hence, to make a humble supplication.

dŏṭhi dŏṭhi öhī karüñᵘ दठि दठि आंही करंञु । **अञ्जलिबन्धपूर्वाशंसनम्** f.inf. (of a suppliant) to bless a donor in token of gratitude, with the hands placed in this position.

dūṭh दूँठ् or **dūṭhᵘ दूँठु** f. (pl. nom. **dōṭha दोँठ**), separating out, pulling out (e.g. wool, etc.), sorting out. Cf. **atha-dūṭh,** and Gr.Gr. 127. —**diñᵘ —दिञु** । **अन्वेषणम्** f.inf. to search for anything hidden in a mass of other articles, to hunt for anything lost amongst rubbish, to "look for a needle in a bundle of straw".

dōṭha kaḍañĕ दोँठ कडञ । **अंशांशतो भिन्नीकरणम्** f. pl. inf. to separate anything out into its component parts, to open out; to explain a book section by section.

dūṭhᵘ 1 दूँठु । **वनमक्षिका** m. a kind of wild honey-bee. **dōṭhⁱ-sondᵘ दोँठि-संदु** or **dūṭhⁱ-sondᵘ दूँठि-संदु** । **वनमक्षिकासंबन्धी** adj. (f. **-sünzᵘ -संज़ु**), of or belonging to such a bee (e.g. its honey, or its hive).

dūṭhᵘ 2 दूँठु । **प्रदेशविशेषः** m. N. of a pargana about 10 miles to the west of Śrīnagar (RT.Tr. ii, 476)

dŏshyuk^{u} दॉश्युक् or **dŭshyuk^{u}** दूँश्युक् । **प्रदेशविशेषभवः** adj. (f. **dŏshic^{ü}** दॉश्चिष् or **dŭshic^{ü}** दूँश्चिष्), of, belonging to, produced in, or existing in this pargana.

dūsh^{a}r दूँछ्र् । **पृथक्पृथक्कृतिः** f. the act of separating out, sorting out, opening out wool, etc. Cf. **dūsh** and **ad-dūshari**, s.v. **ad.**

dūsh^{a}ran दूँछ्रन् । **पृथक्पृथक्कृतिः** f. (sg. dat. **dūsh^{a}rüñ^{ü}** दूँछ्रञ्), separating out, sorting out, sifting out; opening out matted cotton-wool or the like.

dūsh^{a}run दूँछ्रुन् । **पृथक्पृथक्करणम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **dūsh^{o}r^{u}** दूँछ्र), to separate out, sort out a collected mass, so as to collect what is rubbish and throw it away; to open out matted cotton-wool or the like. The verbal noun is **dūsh** (Gr.Gr. 127). **dūsh^{o}r^{u}-mot^{u}** दूँछ्र-मंतु । **पृथक्पृथक्कृतः** perf. part. (f. **dūsh^{u}r^{ü}-müs^{ü}** दूँछ्र-मंचू), sorted out, as ab.; opened out, as ab.

dūsh^{a}rāwun दूँछ्रावुन् । **पृथक्पृथक्करणम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **dūsh^{a}rôw^{u}** दूँछ्रोवु), i.q. **dūsh^{a}run**, q.v. **dūsh^{a}-rôw^{u}-mot^{u}** दूँछ्रोवु-मंतु । **पृथक्पृथक्कृतः** perf. part. (f. **dūsh^{a}röw^{ü}-müs^{ü}** दूँछ्रावू-मंचू), i.q. **dūsh^{o}r^{u}-mot^{u}**, see **dūsh^{a}run.**

dusôr^{u} दुस्रोर् । **द्विमुखचुल्ली** m. a fire-place or kitchen range with two openings in the top to receive the cooking vessels.

disōv दिस्रोव्, etc., see **dyun^{u}.**

dusyot^{u} दुस्यंतु । **द्विचेतनम्** m. (sg. dat. **dusĕtis** दुस्यतिस्), having a twofold impression in the mind, mistaking one thing for another (e.g. a rope for a snake, and so on); (in religion) the error of seeing two when there is only one, dualism, as opposed to monism (Śiv. 1756, also with the meaning of losing one's way). —**gashun** —गछुन । **भ्रान्त्युत्पत्तिः** m.inf. to mistake one thing, action, or course of conduct for another, to be deceived. —**karun** —कर्दन् । **भ्रमोत्पादनम्** m.inf. to cause another to make such a mistake, to deceive, cheat. —**mēlun** —मेलुन् । **भ्रमोत्पत्तिः** m.inf. such a mistake or such a confusion of ideas to occur (e.g. a rope for a snake, a mirage for water, a false track for a path, an enemy for a friend, and so on).

ḍwā ड्वाँ । **गोशब्दानुकरणम्** m. onomat. the cry of a cow, 'moo!'; the imitation of this cry by a human being. —**karun** —कर्दन् । **गोध्वन्यनुकरणेनापह्नवः** m.inf. to utter 'moo!', to moo (as when one utters it when defeated in a gambling match or quarrel, or when one denies the possession of property entrusted to one), to utter a grunt of dissatisfaction or denial.

dav 1 द्व । **सहायाशा** m. the hope or expectation of help from any person in endeavouring to obtain anything.

dav 2 द्व, ه । **धावनम्** f. running (Gr.Gr. 128); the swift current of a stream (Śiv. 506); **āb-dav,** a water current, a water drain (H. iv, 4). —**tulün^{ü}** —तुलञ्न् to raise running, to set off or set out at a run, to run off, hasten away (Śiv. 699).

dava-dav द्व-द्व (= وه,ا ه) । **शीघ्रगतागतम्** f. running to and fro or in every direction, bustling about; being active or energetic in any business. **-dav gashün^{ü}** -द्व गछञ्न् । **अतिशीघ्रतासंभवः** f.inf. such running to and fro to occur.

davi-davi द्वि-द्वि । **अतिशीघ्रम** adv. running to and fro; hence, quickly, eagerly, not only u.w. vbs. of motion, but also met., as in the case of eating.

dav 3 द्व, a stake, a wager. —**gashun** —गछुन् । **पणारोहः** m.inf. a wager to be laid, a bet to be made. —**khārun** —खार्दन् । **पणारोपणम** m.inf. to raise a stake; hence, to wager, make a bet, lay a stake. —**khasun** —खसुन् । **पणारोहः** m.inf. a stake to ascend, a wager to be laid, a bet to be made. —**karun** —कर्दन् । **आक्रमणम** m.inf. to challenge one to a wager, to offer a bet. —**ladun** —लदुन् । **पणारोपणम** m.inf. to lay a bet, (in a dispute) to offer a bet.

dāv 1 दाव् । **तन्तुः** m. a piece of thread, so much as is put on a needle at one time. Cf. **dôw^{u}.**

dāv 2 दाव्, ا ه । **आक्षेपः** m. a time, turn; opportunity, chance (K.Pr. 41); a stroke or cast in a game; a charge or counter-charge in a dispute, a retort; an attack or counter-attack in gaming or in a dispute (Rām. 1349). —**yun^{u}** —यिनु । **अभियोगावसरः** m.inf. an opportunity to come (K.Pr. 41); (in gaming or a quarrel, of one previously conquered) fortune to turn, an opportunity for a counter-move or counter-charge to occur.

dāwa-har दाव-हर् । **आक्षेपाक्षेपि** f. mutual retort, a quarrel consisting in accusations and counter-accusations, or in attacks and counter-attacks.

dāwas bihun दावस् बिछुन् । **आक्षेपसंमुखीभवनम** m.inf. to sit under an attack, esp. in gaming or in a quarrel to be subject to a violent attack resulting in loss. —**log^{u}-mot^{u}** —लगु-मंतु । **अभियुक्तीभूतः** perf. pass. (f. —**lüj^{u}-müs^{ü}** —लजू-मंचू), one who is subject to an attack, esp. a person who, owing to his being alone and friendless, is being forcibly dragged into some lŏsing business. —**lagun** —लगुन् । **अभियुक्तीभवनम** m.inf. to be attacked as ab.

dawā ا ه, i.q. **dawāh,** q.v.

dāwa दाव । **सूक्ष्मनाड्यः** f.pl. a general name for the finer 'strings' (i.e. muscles, veins, arteries, etc.) of the body. Cf. **dāv 1.** —**galañĕ** —गलञ्न । **अतिक्षीणतासंभवः** f. pl. inf. the 'strings' to melt away, to

become weak and lean from disease, sorrow, or the like.

dāwā دعوٰی, i.q. **dāwāh,** q.v.

daiv देव्, see **döv.**

dĕv वव् دیو । **राक्षस:** m. (sg. abl. **dĕwa 1** वव ; f. **dĕviñ** वविञ्), a devil, demon, spirit, ghost, hobgoblin (K.Pr. 55, Rām. 445, 641, etc.) ; like our 'devil' the word is often used humorously, or even half-affectionately, esp. with reference to children, as in **bōma-dĕv,** a passion-devil, a naughty child who is a spoil-sport ; **dasta-dĕv,** a poor devil of a child that is a victim of diarrhœa ; **banga-dĕv,** a bang-sot ; **b^{a}sari-dĕv,** a scald-devil, a pot too hot to hold. **-draṭhāyĕkh** -द्रठायख । **रक्षोभूतपिशाचादि:** m. a general word for demons of all kinds (K.Pr. 55). Cf. **draṭhāyĕkh.** **—pyon^{u}** —प्यनु । **रक्ष:संपात:** m.inf. the devil to fall, a sudden calamity to happen.

dĕwa gindun वव गिन्दुन । **रक्ष:क्रीडनम्** m. the sport of a devil, i.e. a sudden death or similar unexpected calamity. **-bu̯ṭh** -ब्वुठ् । **रक्षोवृत्ति:** f. a fat, ugly, foolish woman, who practises devilry, i.e. worries and interferes with other people. See **bu̯ṭh.**

dēv देव, i.q. **dīv,** q.v.

dĕwa 2 वव । **स्वित्** adv. a particle of interrogation, inquiry, or doubt, often translatable by 'do you think?' 'perhaps', 'pray', 'indeed?' (W. 25 ; Śiv. 75, 287, 974, 1699 ; Rām. 50, 79, 368, 1169 ; K. 157, 163, 357, 503, 623, 841).

dēvi देवि, i.q. **dĕv,** q.v. (Rām. 109, 805, both •—).

dēvī देवी, see **dīvī.**

div दिव् m. a god, a deity, esp. a *mātṛkā*, or divine mother, cf. **diwath 2.** The word is used in the following compounds :—

diva bög^{i} दिव बोगि । **देवनिमित्तक:** adj. e.g. or adv. for the sake of a god, (devoted) for a god, (sacred) to a god, and so forth. **-dŏh** -दुह । **दैवमह:** m. a god's day, a day sacred to a god or to gods (as distinct from a day sacred to ancestors, or devoted to memorial ceremonies or the like). **-dār** -दार् or **dēwa-dār** देव-दार् । **देवदारु, काष्ठविशेष:** m. the Himalayan cedar, the deodar (*Cedrus deodara*, El.) ; the wood of this tree. See El. s.vv. *deodár*, *dhár*, and *divadár*. Divadār is the word in use in Śrīnagar. The wood is used as a substitute for sandal-wood in Hindū religious ceremonies (Śiv. 1080, 1613). **-dôr^{u}** -दोर् । **देवदारुमय:** adj. (f. **-dör^{u}** -दार्), made of deodar wood. **-dör^{i}** -दारि । **देवदारुमय:** adj. e.g., id. **-dār-mŏkun** -दार्-मोंकुन । **देवदारुखण्ड:** m. a small ball of deodar wood, used for rubbing on a rough stone, the resulting powder being employed instead of sandal-wood as a material for the forehead marks worn by Hindus. Cf. **mŏkun.** **-gŏn** -ग्वन् or **-gōn** -गोन् । **मातृकार्चनम्** m. the Hindū worship of the divine mothers (the sixty-four Yōginīs), usually on the day before any important ceremony, such as the initiation of a boy (*upanayana*) or a wedding. Cf. L. (*deogun*) 260, 261, and El. s.v. **-gōn dyun^{u}** -गोन् दिनु । **मातृकार्चनयागविधानम** m.inf. to perform this worship. **-gŏn** (or **-gōn**) **mahārāza** -ग्वन् (-गोन्) **महाराज्ञ । मातृकार्चनदीक्षितो वर:** m. the hero of this worship, i.e. the boy whose initiation or marriage is to follow. **-gŏn** (or **-gōn**) **mahārĕñ** ग्वन् (-गोन्) **महार्यम् । मातृकार्चनदीक्षिता कन्या** the heroine of such a worship, i.e. the girl who is to be married a few days afterwards. Her formal initiation into Brahmanism dates from this *dira-gŏn* (L. 261). **-gŏn ras** -ग्वनरस् । **मातृकाबल्यर्थमूदरस:** m. the soup or gravy of the sheep's flesh offered to the divine mothers at the *dira-gŏn* ceremony. **-gōn thöj^{i}** -गोन् थोज् । **मातृकार्चनार्थस्थाली** f. the vessel in which the meat offered at the *dira-gŏn* ceremony is cooked. **-gōn-wôl^{u}** -गोन्-वोलु । **मातृकार्चने यष्टा** m. (f. **-wājĕñ** -वाज्यम), the person at whose expense the *dira-gŏn* ceremony is performed. **-gŏn zang** -ग्वन् ज़ंग् । **मातृकार्चन-शाकुनिकम्** f. the ceremony of securing good omens at the commencement of the *dira-gŏn* ceremony. **-gōnas bihun** -गोनस् बिहुन । **मातृकार्चनारम्भ:** m.inf. to set to work at, i.e. to begin, the performance of the *dira-gŏn* ceremony. **-kāv** -काव् । **दात्यूह:** m. a certain bird, described as a large crow, dark-coloured all over, even on the neck ; perhaps *Cuculus melanoleucus*. **-pĕṭ^{a}r** -प्यटर् । **देवपितृतर्पणम** m. a libation to the gods (*pitṛs*) and deceased ancestors made by Hindūs at the morning bath.

dīv दीव् or **dēv** देव् دیو । **देव:, सौम्यप्रकृति:** m. (**dīv,** Śiv. 69, 71, 1718, 1724, etc., K. 255, 604 ; **dēv,** Śiv. 120, 123, 124, 128, 131, etc , K. 416, 451, etc.), a god of the Hindū pantheon ; met. a person of upright and noble character ; a title added to the name of a god or a great man or hero, as in **arzuna-dēv,** the revered hero Arjuna (Śiv. 1178, 1734) ; **ātma-dēv,** the self-god, the deity who is the great Self of all things, Śiva (Śiv. 1761, 1772) ; **ādi-dēv,** the primeval god, Śiva (Śiv. 1160, 1788).

dēva-dēv देव-देव् m. a god of gods, a chief god, such as Brahmā (Śiv. 627). **-lūkh** -लूख् m. the world of the gods, heaven (Śiv. 36, 1913, K. 591, 1049). **-sar** -सर्, see **div^{a}sar.** **-sthalī** -स्थली f. a god's place, a place frequented by gods, a place hallowed by the presence of many gods (Śiv. 1170).

diwai, see **diway.**

dīvī दीवी or **dēvī देवी** । **दिव्यस्त्री** f. a goddess of the Hindū pantheon (Rām. 1444, K. 84); esp. Dēvī, the *śakti* or wife of Śiva (Śiv. 63, 81, 82, etc.; Rām. 50, 55, etc.; K. 268, 269, 654, 655). **-bal -बल्** । **देवीक्षेत्रम्** m. a place sacred to Dēvī and hallowed by her special presence, such as Jwālāmukhī, etc. **-diwatā -दिवता** । **देवतच्छत्रिसमुदायः** m. a general term for all the gods and goddesses of the Hindū pantheon.

dôwᵘ दोउ । **वेष्टिततन्तुविशेषः** m. a kind of fine cord or twisted thread used for fastening along the ends of a garment (partly for the sake of ornament and partly for strength), binding-cord. Cf. **dāv 1.**

döv¹-dār दॉवि-दार् । **वेष्टितसूचचित्रस्यूतियुक्तः** adj. e.g. (a garment) embroidered with binding-cord. **-höshī -हॉशी** । **चित्रस्यूतिमयडोरकविशेषः** f. a braid embroidered with binding-cord for use as ab. **-kömᵘ -कॉमू** । **वेष्टितसूचचित्रस्यूतिः** f. embroidery with this binding-cord. **-kurta -कुर्त** । **डोरकसमुदायः** m. sufficient of this binding-cord for one garment. **-kūṭᵘ -कूटू** । **डोरकैकशाखा** f. one branch or sprig of this embroidery. **-nāl -नाल्** । **गलिकाविशेषः** m. embroidery on the collar of a garment.

döv or **daiv दैव्** m. divine power, destiny, fate, fortune (Śiv. 1475). **—phērun —फेरुन्** । **भाग्यविपर्ययः** m.inf. fate to turn, a sudden change from prosperity to the reverse to take place. **—wunun —वुनुन्** । **भाग्यविपर्ययः** m.inf. fate to be bad, hard luck to occur, as when one is on the eve of success to be met by failure.

döwa or **daiwa wunun दैव वुनुन्** । **दैववञ्चना** m.inf. to have bad luck by fate, i.q. **döv wunun**, ab.

ḍuv डुव् or **ḍuvᵘ डुवु** । **विनाशः** m. sweeping away; hence, utter destruction, total disappearance (Gr.Gr. 124). **—dyunᵘ —दिउ** । **सर्वतोऽपहरणम्** m.inf. to carry entirely away another's property, to loot out and out. **—karun —करुन्** । **विनाशनम्, अपहरणम्** m.inf. utterly to destroy (e.g. the supplies, etc., of an enemy's army which has been defeated); to carry entirely away as booty, to loot out and out. **—lagun —लगुन्** । **विनष्टीभवनम्** m.inf. sweeping away to occur; (of any collected property) to be destroyed utterly.

ḍuwan-phash डुवन्-फश् । **रेखादिसंमार्जनम्** m. sweeping, clearing away dust, etc.

duwa दुव । **द्वित्वविशिष्टः** adj. e.g. of two, composed, etc., of two; marked with the number 2; subst. m. the two or deuce (at cards, dice, etc.).

luvāčĕ दुवाच्च, see **duwôṭᵘ**.

luwāchⁱ दुवंछि or **duwüchᵘ दुवंछू** । **द्विकालिकी**, see **duwokhᵘ**.

duw

davīda द्वीद । **अतिशीघ्रम्** adv. running, very quickly, at once, u.w. vbs. of motion.

dāwādār दावादार् । **स्वत्वाभिमानी** m. (f. **dāwādārĕñ दावादार्यञ्**), a claimant; the plaintiff in a lawsuit (K.Pr. 54).

dēwa-dār देव-दार् (Śiv. 1080, 1613), i.q. **diva-dār**, q.v. s.v. **div.**

dīvīdār दीवीदार् । **शक्तिक्षेत्रम्** m. a place sacred to Dēvī or other great Hindū goddess, and hallowed by her special presence. Cf. **dīvī.**

dwādashī द्वादशी f. the twelfth lunar day of either fortnight of the Hindū luni-solar month (cf. L. 265, *shrāwun drādashī*).

dwādashānth द्वादशान्थ् m. (sg. dat. **dwādashāntas द्वादशान्तस्**), 'the twelfth end.' **dwādashānta-mandal द्वादशान्त-मण्डल्** m. in Yōga philosophy, the circuit called the **dwādashānth,** a name given to the **brahmarandr,** q.v. s.v. **brahm** (Śiv. 1656).

dēwādēv देवादेव् । **दिनवेधः** f. (in calculating dates for Hindū religious ceremonies) when a lunar day ends during a solar day, to continue the ceremonies of that lunar day during the rest of that solar day into the next lunar day.

dāwugᵘ दावुगु । **अवग्राहः** m. a drought, a total failure of rain when it is required. Cf. **drāg.**

dāwāgīr दावागीर् । **अभियोगी** e.g. one who holds a claim, a persistent claimant, one who will carry his claim even into a future life.

döwāgath or **daiwāgath दैवागथ्** । **दैश्वरेच्छा** f. (sg. dat. **döwāgüsᵘ दैवागंचू**), the course of destiny, the will of God, destiny.

dawāh दवाह or **dawā दवा** । **औषधम्** m. medicine, physic (K.Pr. 116, Rām. 897, 1320). For gender see W. 18. **khŏrākh dawāhukᵘ,** a dose of medicine (Gr.M.). **—khyonᵘ —ख्योनु** m.inf. to take medicine. **—karun —करुन्** m.inf. to do medicine, to attend (a patient) (Gr.M.).

dāwāh दावाह or **dāwā दावा** । **अभियोगः** m. a pretension, claim, demand; a complaint founded on a claim (W. 142, K.Pr. 170); a plaint in an action at law; charge, accusation; an objection, contention, assertion (Rām. 987; El. *dáwá*). **—āsun —आसुन्** । **स्वत्वाभिमानसंपत्तिः** m.inf. a claim for property to occur. **—karun —करुन्** m.inf. to make a claim; to raise an objection (Gr.M.). **—thawun —थवुन्** m.inf. to make a claim, put in a claim (Gr.M.).

duwohurᵘ दुवंहुर् । **द्विवार्षिकः** adj. (f. **duwarishᵘ दुवरिशू**), of or belonging to two years; two years old; lasting for two years; occurring every two years (Gr.Gr. 75).

dēvakī देवकी f. N. of the mother of Krṣṇa (Krishna) (Śiv. 706, 1384; K. 22, 23, 26, 42, 43, 377, 404, etc.). **-nandan -नन्दन्** m. Dēvakī's son, N. of Krṣṇa (Śiv. 1435, 1436).

dēwakh देवख् m. (sg. dat. **dēwakas देवकस्**), Dēvaka, N. of the father of Dēvakī, the mother of Krṣṇa (Krishna) (K. 445, 464).

luwakh दुवख् । द्विकालम् adv. at two times, twice (a day, etc.).

luwokh^{u} दुवंखु । द्विकालिकः adj. (f. **duwàch^{i} दुवंछि** or **duwüch^{u} दुवंछू**), of or belonging to two times, occurring twice (a day, etc.).

lāwal दावल । व्यभिचारिणी f. an unchaste woman (Gr.Gr. 107), a woman unchaste in practice and by inclination; when —• this word is masc. (Gr.Gr. 107), cf. **bĕñĕ-dāwal, mājĕ-dāwal.**

lēwöl^{i} देवॅलि । वाङ्क्लेन धनव्ययशीलः m. a bankrupt, an insolvent (Gr.M.); a spendthrift, one who recklessly spends all his money. **-dās -दास् । नित्यं धनव्ययशीलः** m. 'Mr. Bankrupt', one who is beggared by reckless extravagance.

lēwôl^{u} देवोलु (= دیوالی) **। निष्किञ्चनत्वम्** m. bankruptcy, insolvency. **—kaḍun —कडुन् । अकिञ्चनत्वापत्तिः** m.inf. to become bankrupt (Gr.M.).

lawun दवुन् । धावनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **dow^{u} दोवु**. This verb is impersonal in the tenses formed from the past participles. Thus **dowun दोवुन्**, it was run by him, he ran), to run, go quickly, hasten (Śiv. 880, 1494).

dawān दवान् । अतिशीघ्रम pres. part. e.g. running, hence, as adv. very quickly, u.w. vbs. of going, eating, reading, etc.

dawön^{i} दवॅनि । अतिशीघ्रम् adverbial part. while running; hence, adv. very quickly, u.w any verb.

davyō-mot^{u} द्व्यो-मंतु । क्षतधावनः 2 perf. part. (f. **davyē-müṣ^{u} द्व्ये-मंचू**), running, going at a great speed.

lāwun दावुन् । दापनम् conj. 1 [poet. pres. part. **dāwan दावन्** (Śiv. 1094, 1756), 1 p.p. **dôw^{u} दोवु**], to cause to give (Śiv. 130, 605, 646, 691, 1817); to cause to be given, to give through another person (Śiv. 26, 519, 736, 1182, 1787, 1879). Causal of **dyun^{u}** (q.v.) in all its meanings (Gr.Gr. 172). El. spells this word *dyâcun*. Cf. **dāwanāwun. gŏta dāwun,** to cause (so and so) to dive (Śiv. 1397); **ṭakh dāwun,** to cause lopping to be done, to be lopped (W. 149, K.Pr. 260); **pānas shĕpa dāwañĕ,** to cause oneself to become invisible (Śiv. 1756); **wŏṭh dāwüñ^{u},** to cause (so and so) to leap (Śiv. 1815).

dôw^{u}-mot^{u} दोवु-मंतु । दापितः perf. part. (f. **döw^{u}-müṣ^{u} दोवू-मंचू**), caused to be given, given through another person.

dēwān, dīwān दीवान دیوان m. a royal court; a tribunal (of justice or revenue); a council of state, senate, divan; a court or hall of audience; a finance minister, head of revenue or financial department (cf. L. 401); a secretary; a steward; the collected writings of an author. **dīwān-khāna दीवान्-खान** دیوان خانہ m. a tribunal, office; a hall of audience, hall, court (Śiv. 968); a palace (El., K.Pr. 161).

dēwāna, dēwānā, dīwāna, dīwānā दीवान, दीवाना دیوانہ adj. e.g. mad, insane, lunatic (YZ. 164, 193, 564; K.Pr. 66; Rām. 638, 907, 1050, 1467, 1529); in an ecstasy, frenzied; inspired; mad (of a dog) (K.Pr. 146).

diwān दिवान्, diwön^{i} दिवॅनि, see **dyun^{u}.**

ḍuwun डुवुन । संमार्जनम्, अपहरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **ḍuw^{u} डुवु**), to sweep (dust) away, to sweep (a floor) clean (Rām. 582); met. to sweep clean, carry off the total of someone else's possession, to rob and clean out.

ḍuw^{u}-mot^{u} डुवु-मंतु । संमार्जितः perf. part. (f. **ḍuw^{u}-müṣ^{u} डुवू-मंचू**), swept clean (of a floor); swept clean, utterly robbed of everything; carried off, plundered (of property).

ḍuwith shunun डुविथ् शुनुन् m inf. to sweep something away (Gr.M.).

ḍuwan-wôl^{u} डुवन्-वोलु n.ag. (f. **ḍuwan-wājĕñ डुवन्-वाज्यञ्**), one who sweeps, a sweeper; esp. a man of the Wātul caste, who earns his living as a Mihtar or sweeper (K.Pr. 231).

dēwānagī or **dīwānagī दीवानगी** دیوانگی f. madness, insanity (W. 137, K.Pr. 77, Rām. 266).

dawanāwun दवनावुन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **dawanôw^{u} दवनोवु**), to cause to run, make to run (El.).

dāwanawun दावनावुन् or (Gr.Gr. 172) **diwanāwun दिवनावुन् । दापनम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **dāwanôw^{u} दावनोवु**), i.q. **dāwun,** q.v. **gōsa diwanāwun,** to provoke anger (Gr.M.); **dēv shĕpa diwanŏwin,** he caused the gods to (run away and) hide themselves (Śiv. 123), cf. **pānas shĕpa dāwañĕ** under **dāwun.**

dāwanāwüñ^{u} दावनावञ् । व्यभिचारणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. f. **dāwanöw^{u} दावनोवु**), to cause (a woman) to be unchaste with some third person, to prostitute a woman. Caus. of **dāwüñ^{u},** q.v.

dŏwanzāh द्वंज़ाह् or **duwanzāh दुवज़ाह् । द्वापञ्चाशत** card. e.g. fifty-two (Gr.Gr. 84).

duwanzāhan-hond^{u} दुवज़ाहन्-हंदु । द्वापञ्चाशता क्रीतः adj. (f. **-hünz^{u} -हंज़ू**), of or belonging to

fifty-two; bought for, costing, or priced at fifty-two (rupees, etc.).

dŏwanzöhyum[u] द्वञ्ज़ाह्युम् or **duwanzöhyum[u]** दुवञ्ज़ाह्युम् । द्वापञ्चाशत्तमः ord. (f. **dŏwanzöhim[ü]** द्वञ्ज़ाहिमू), fifty-second.

dāwün[ü] दावंनू । व्यभिचारः conj. 1 (1 p.p. f. **döw[ü]** दांवू), to be unchaste (of a woman).

dĕviñ वविञ् । राक्षसी f. a she-devil, a she-demon; met. a woman who is a she-devil, ugly, gross in form and feature, without discrimination, and habitually injuring others. The word is f. of **dĕv** in all its meanings.

ḍuviñ[ü] डुविञ् । संमार्जनी f. a sweeping brush, a broom (Gr.Gr. 120).

duwôp[u] दुवोपु । द्विवापः adj. (f. **duwöp[ü]** दुवांपू), (of a field, etc.) twice sown, i.e. either with two different crops in the same year, or sown a second time with the same seed owing to the first sowing having failed.

dwāpar द्वापर् m. the third of the four *yŏg* (Skt. *yuga*) or ages of the world. **-yŏg** -युग् (K. 12) or **dwāpara-yŏg** द्वापर-युग् (K. 606) m., id.

dwār द्वार् m. a door, gate, passage, entrance (Śiv. 688, 829, 955, 972, 1033, 1099, 1473, 1911, esp. 1074 82; K. 71, 73, 79, 1123, 1161, etc.); an opening or aperture in the human body (of which there are nine, viz. the mouth, the two ears, the two eyes, the two nostrils, and the organs of excretion and generation; but according to others there are ten, made up by counting the windpipe and gullet separately; cf. **dashĕmöddār**) (Śiv. 340, 520, 1078, 1469).

dwāra-kön[ü] द्वार-कांनू । लम्बपट्टिकादिदारुसमूहः f. the wood collected for building the framework of a house; the entire wooden framework of a house below the atties, including door-posts, etc. See **kön[ü]** 4. **-pūz** -पूज़् or **-pūzā** -पूज़ा f. the worship of the inferior deities at the entrance to a temple; met. the propitiation of the underlings hanging round the entrance to a royal court or the like by one who desires to obtain an audience; (on the occasion of marriages, etc.) the ceremony of worshipping the god of the threshold (Śiv. 1073, 1074, 1097).

dwör[ü] द्वांर् । लघु(पत्र)द्वारम् f. a small side door, a shutter. Cf. **dör[ü]** 3.

dēwāra देवार دیوار । प्राकारः m. a wall (YZ. 394, 409; K.Pr. 227; Rām. 22, 574, 799) (El. makes the word f. as in Hindōstānī, but cf. W. 18).

diwur[u] दिवुर् । चैत्यम् (देवमन्दिरम्) m. (sg. dat. **diwaris** दिवरिस्), a lofty stone-built shrine or temple for receiving the image of a god, a *linga*, or the like.

diwár[i]-kün[ü] दिवरि-कंनू । शिलाविशेषः f. a squared, polished, block of stone, such as would be used in building such a shrine.

duwôr[u] दुवोर् । द्वियष्टियुक्तः adj. (f. **duwör[ü]** दुवांर्), wrapped or lapped round with two strings or with a string consisting of two strands (of an ornament, a girded rope, or the like)..

dwārakā द्वारका f. N. of the capital of Kṛṣṇa (Krishna) (on the western point of the modern Gujarāt, and supposed to have become submerged by the sea) (Śiv. 865, 949, 1330, 1469; K. 589, 592, 593, 632, etc.). **-nāth** -नाथ् m. Lord of Dwārakā, N. of Kṛṣṇa (Śiv. 1409).

duwarish[ü] दुवरिशू, see **duwohur[u]**.

duwörishun[u] दुवारिशुन् । द्वैवार्षिकः adj. (f. **duwörishiñ[ü]** दुवारिशिञ्), of the age of two years, two years old.

dwēsh द्वेश्, द्वेष् m. hatred, dislike, repugnance, enmity (Śiv. 1048, 1312, 1558, 1755).

dwēshĕ-rost[u] द्वेश-रंस्तु adj. (f. **-rüsh[ü]** -रंछू), free from hatred, incapable of hate, amicable, loving (Śiv. 587).

div[a]sar दिवसर् or **dēvasar** देवसर् (Śiv. 1170), m. N. of a pargana in the Marāz division of Kashmīr, the ancient Dēvasarasa (RT.Tr. II, 470).

dēwatā देवता or **dīwatā** दीवता m. (pl. ag. **dēwatav** देवतव्, K. 606), i.q. **diwatā**, q.v. (Śiv. 64, 76, 127, 130, 188, 201, 211, etc.; K. 14, 17, 18, 53, 56, 85, etc.), the image of a deity, an idol.

diwatā दिवता । दैवतम्, देवस्वभावः m. a god, a deity (there are three times ten millions of them, Śiv. 635); met. a god-man, a man of godlike nature, one of handsome appearance and virtuous character.

duwot[u] दुवतु । द्विमार्गः m. a place where two roads join a main road, a place where a road forks.

duwôṭ[u] दुवोटु । द्विसंदानः adj. (f. **duwöṭ[ü]** दुवांटू, sg. dat. **duwācĕ** दुवाच्च), having two joints, joined in two places.

dawāth द्वाथ् دوات । मषीपात्रम् f. (sg. dat. **dawöṭh[ü]** दवांथू), an inkholder, an inkstand, an inkhorn, a portable case with receptacles for ink, writing-reeds, etc.

diwath 1 दिवथ् । बुद्ध्यनुभवः f. (sg. dat. **diwüṭh[ü]** दिवंथू), sagacity, comprehension, quickness of apprehension, power of inference, acumen; ability to understand the condition even of something invisible. **—āsün[ü]** —आसंनू । बुद्ध्यनुभवसंभवः f.inf. such power of inference to exist. **—niñ[ü]** —निञ् । बुद्धिह्रासनम् f.inf. (of one formerly possessed of great acumen) such power of inference to be lost (by a change of circumstances, etc.). **—tulün[ü]** —तुलंनू । बुद्ध्यनुभवविबाधनम्

(अवमानना), f.inf. 'to lift sagacity', to abuse or revile one who is honoured on account of his sagacity. —**wŏthüñ**ᵘ —ह्रथ्यू । सद्बुद्ध्यनुभवापगमः f.inf. sagacity to rise (and go away); (of one previously endowed with great sagacity) power of inference to depart (owing to some change of circumstances). —**yiñ**ᵘ —थिञ् । सद्बुद्ध्यनुभवसमायोगः f.inf. sagacity to come; (of one who has previously not grasped a thing even when before his very eyes) understanding suddenly to come.

diwüsᵘ-band दिवसू-बन्ध् । परोक्षवृत्ताभिज्ञायी adj. e.g. one who is habitually able to infer conditions of actions, etc., even when they are not seen by him; sagacious. **-wôlᵘ** -वोलु । स्वबुद्ध्यानुभवज्ञत् adj. (f. **-wājĕñ** -वाज्यम्), id.

diwath 2 दिवथ् । देवताविशेषः, मातृकार्चने ऽर्चिता स्त्री f. (sg. dat. **diwạti** दिवति or **diwüsᵘ** दिवसू), one of the *mātṛkās* or divine mothers or personified energies of the principal Hindū deities, usually reckoned as seven in number, viz. Brāhmī (or Brahmāṇī), Mahēśvarī, Kaumārī, Vaiṣṇavī, Vārāhī, Indrāṇī (or Aindrī or Māhēndrī), and Cāmuṇḍā, but sometimes as eight, nine, or sixteen (cf. **div**) (Śiv. 1453). The word is also applied to one of the seven married women who personate the *mātṛkās* on the occasion of their worship, and are adored in their behalf. **-thöjᵘ** -थोजू । मातृकार्चनभक्तादिस्थाली f. the dish containing food, etc., offered to the *mātṛkās* on the occasion of their worship.

diwạta gūlᵘ दिवत-गूलु । मातृकार्चने पूज्यो भक्तगोलकः m. a ball of rice, etc., used in the worship of the *mātṛkās* on the evening of the fifteenth day of the waxing moon and on similar occasions. Hindū women take these with songs to the river bank, where they worship them, and then allow them to float away. **-khir** -खिर् । मातृकाबलिविशेषः m. an offering of rice-milk, etc., made to the *mātṛkās*. **-mūnᵘ** -मूनु । मातृकार्चननिमित्ता चित्रितभित्तिः m. the plastered wall of the *mātṛkās*, a plastered representation of the *kalpavṛkṣa*, or celestial wishing-tree, on the north-east wall of the place on the river bank used for the worship of the *mātṛkas*. **-wörᵘ** -वोरु or **diwaṣa-wörᵘ** दिवष-वोरु । मातृकार्चनकुम्भिका f. an earthenware pitcher filled with fruit, water, and simples, placed in the north-east corner of the place on the river bank used for the worship of the *mātṛkās*; the ceremonial placing of this pitcher in this position by women with songs on the evening fixed for the worship.

diwᵃṣa-tabücᵘ दिवष-तबचु । मातृकाबलिपात्रम् f. the dish of offerings of food made to the married women who personate the *mātṛkās* as ab. and who eat the offerings.

diwaṣa-wörᵘ दिवष-वोरु । मातृकार्चनकुम्भिका f., see ab.

dāwawunᵘ दावयुनु । दापकः n.ag. (f. **dāwawüñᵘ** दावयूञ्), one who causes to give; one who causes to be given, one who gives by the hand of another (Śiv. 855, 867).

diwawunᵘ दिवयुनु n.ag. (f. **diwawüñᵘ** दिवयूञ्), one who gives, a giver, etc., n.ag. of **dyunᵘ**, q.v., in all its meanings (Gr.Gr. 105; Śiv. 209, 851, 858, 861, etc.; f. 1511).

diwawañ दिवयञ् f. the wages of giving (Gr.Gr. 129).

diway दिवय् । तीर्थयात्रायोगः f. (sg. dat. **diwạyĕ** दिवयि), the special conjuncture of the planets on which it is right to visit a holy place (cf. **daras 5**); hence, the *mēlā* or fair brought about by the concourse of people on these occasions (K.Pr. 55, 159; Rām. 1420, 1452); the fun of the fair, a *tamāsha* (K.Pr. 126). In K.Pr. the word is spelt *diwai*. —**karüñ**ᵘ —करूञ् । तीर्थयात्रापारणा f.inf. to make a pilgrimage to a religious *mēlā*, as ab. —**lagüñ**ᵘ —लगूञ् । तीर्थे यात्रिकसमागमः f.inf. a religious *mēlā* as above to begin, the pilgrims to commence to assemble.

diwạyĕ-rang दिवयि-रंग् । तीर्थयात्रावत्समागमः m. that which resembles a religious *mēlā*, a temporary, non-religious assembly or fair.

duvĕzᵉr दुवेज़र । द्वैतेन समीक्षणम् f. distinguishing between two; hence, distinguishing in the honour to be shown respectively to a number of honourable persons, deciding as to the relative precedence of such persons.

day दय् । ईश्वरः(दैवम्) m. [sg. abl. **dayĕ** दयि, often written **dayi** दयि; voc. **dayĕ** दय (Śiv. 513, 1288, etc.)]. The Supreme Deity conceived as a person, the personal Deity, God, Providence, Fate, the Arbiter of destiny (often written *dai* or *daī* in the Roman character) (K.Pr. 54, 201; Śiv. 159, 282, 915; Rām. 1709, 1729; K. 35, 112, 528). **bodᵘ day**, the great god, a N. given to Viṣṇu in Śiv. 1383, 1487 (voc. **badi dayĕ**).

dayĕ-bata दय-बत । दम्पत्योर्वैवाहिकं भोजनम् n. the first ceremonial eating together of a bride and bridegroom (Śiv. 1202, 1223). **-dana** -दन । दैवधनम् m. wealth devoted to God, church property, money devoted, or intended to be devoted, to God (Śiv. 952); God's wealth, heavenly riches, i.e. true wealth, complete union with the Deity, extreme and real holiness (Śiv. 1067, 1216, 1240, 1347, 1554, 1754).

-dayĕ karun -दय करुन् । मनःशान्त्या स्थितिः m.inf. to say "O God, O God", to console oneself when at the end of one's resources by repeatedly calling God to mind. **-gara -गर । देवस्थानम्** m. God's house, paradise, heaven (Rām. 583); a mountain or forest hermitage. **-gath -गथ् । ईश्वरगतिः, दैवयोगसंपत्** f. (sg. dat. **-güṭᵘ -गंचू**), God's going, the way of God, God's actions (Śiv. 1652, 1787; Rām. 30, 122, 1296; K. 45, 78, 210, 313, 608, 1105); a piece of good luck (Śiv. 693). **—gaṭshun —गटुन् । अत्यनुग्रहोन्मुखीभवनम्** m.inf. 'to become of Providence', to be providence to anyone, to show a person extreme favour, granting more even than he hoped for. **-gazab -गज़ब् । ईश्वरकोपः** m. 'the wrath of Providence', harsh fate, being reduced to utter poverty by some sudden calamity. **-kahᵉr -कहर् । ईश्वरकोपः** m. 'fury of Providence', being overwhelmed by some sudden calamity. **-krapā -क्रपा । ईश्वरानुग्रहः** f. the favour of Providence; complete success even when one has not had the necessary means for securing it. **-lônᵘ -लोनु । विधिः** m. fate, Providence (Śiv. 1546, 1628, Rām. 1604, K. 34). **-muṭᵘ -मुटु । भाग्यपूरणा** m. profit from Providence, the cup of prosperity being filled to overflowing. **-röchⁱ -रॉछि । ईश्वरपालना** f. protection by Providence, the being in God's keeping. **-wōṭsh -वॉट्छ । दैववञ्चना** m. (sg. dat. **-wōṭsas -वॉट्सस्**), 'deceiving by Providence,' sudden and unexpected failure when apparently on the brink of success. **—wōṭsun —वॉटुन् । ईश्वरवञ्चना** m.inf. cheating by Providence to occur, unsuccess as ab. to take place.

dāyⁱ gaṭshun दॅयि गटुन् । प्रसादोन्मुखीभवनम् m.inf., i.q. **dayĕ gaṭshun** ab. **—wūṭᵘ-motᵘ —वूटु-मंतु । दैववञ्चितः** perf. part. (**—wūṭᵘ-müṭᵘ —वूटु-मंचू**), become cheated by Providence, finding oneself unexpectedly unsuccessful when on the brink of success.

dāy 1 दाय् । मन्त्रशिक्षा m. advice, counsel. **—dyunᵘ —दिनु । शिक्षणम्** m.inf. to give advice, to advise. **—hyonᵘ —ह्यंनु । मन्त्रशिक्षायहणम्** m.inf. to take advice, receive counsel. **—wanun —वनुन् । शिक्षासंभाषणम्** m.inf. to address advice (to a person), to advise.

dāy 2 दाय् । दासी f. (often spelt *dāi* in the Roman character), a maidservant; esp. a maidservant in attendance on a woman, a lady's maid; a nurse (Gr.M., YZ. 20, Śiv. 437, 1237, Rām. 1038). **zanāna-dāy,** f. a maidservant (Gr.M.).

dāyĕ-bāpār दाय-बापार् । दासीव्यवहारः m. conduct like that of a maidservant, fondness for serving (esp. on the part of a woman who is not a servant). **-küṭᵘ -कूटु । दासीकन्या** f. a female servant's daughter. **-kaṭh -कठ् । दासीपुत्रः** m. (sg. dat. **-kaṭas -कटस्**), her son. **-kāthᵉr -काथ्र् । दासीपुत्रः** m. a female servant's son (an affectionate term used in the presence of her mistress). **-wôlᵘ -वोलु । दासीवान्** adj. (f. **-wājĕñ -वाज्यच्**), possessing maidservants, a rich man (or woman) whose household is well supplied with them.

ḍāy डाय् । सार्धद्वयम् card. (f. **ḍāy डाय्** or **ḍāyĕ डाय**), two and a half (often written **ḍai** or **ḍāī** in the roman character) (K.Pr. 80, W. 105, 106). **-gaz -गज़्** pl.m. two yards and a half (Śiv. 1235, 1284).

ḍāyĕ gürᵘ डाय गंछ् f. two and a half **gürᵘs** (or space of twenty-four minutes each and thus roughly equivalent to one English hour) (K.Pr. 102); so **ḍāyĕnᵘy garĕn डायनूय् गर्यन्**, for only two and a half **gürᵘs**, for but an hour (K.Pr. 105). See **gürᵘ 1.** **—khôrᵘ —खोर् । सार्धद्विखारीमितः** adj. (f. **—khörᵘ —खोर्छ**), weighing two and a half *kharwārs* of about 152 lb. each; also, in fem. subst. f., a weight for weighing that amount. **—monᵘ —मंनु । सार्धद्विमनमितः (पादोनचतुःसेटकमितः)** adj. (f. **—müñᵘ —मंचू**), weighing two a half *manwatās* or *mans* (cf. **man 2**) of 3 lb. each, i.e. weighing 3¾ *sērs* or 7½ lb. **—pôwᵘ 1 —पोवु । सार्धद्वितस्तिमितः** adj. (f. **—pövᵘ —पांवू**), measuring two and a half spans (of twelve finger-breadths each); a span is about 96 barley-corns, cf. **ongul.** **—pôwᵘ 2 —पोवु । सार्धद्विपावमितः** adj. (f. **—pövᵘ —पांवू**), weighing two and a half *pāvs* (of 20 *tōlās* each, a *pāv* being a quarter of a *sēr*); as subst. m. or f., a weight used for weighing that amount. **—syūrᵘ —स्यूर् । सार्धद्विसेटकमितः** adj. (f. **—sīrᵘ —सीर्छ**), weighing two and a half *sērs* of about two pounds each; as subst. in f., a weight for weighing that amount.

ḍöyⁱ bāgay डॉयि बागय् । सार्धद्वयो विभाजनम् f. division into two and a half portions, i.e. three shares, two of two-fifths each, and the remaining share of one-fifth.

ḍāyĕ-y pōsh tula डायय पोश् तुल । अतिकोमलाङ्गः adj. e.g. weighing but two and a half flowers; hence, met. very delicate-limbed, tender in limb.

dayā दया । दया f. sympathy, mercy, compassion, pity, (to, for = **pĕṭh**) (Śiv. 17, 105, 189, 452, etc.; K. 137, 764, 983, 1103); humanity (Gr.M.); favour, kindness (El. *daiyá*); mercy personified, the goddess of mercy (Śiv. 1495); hence often used as a name of the goddess Durgā or Pārvatī, the wife of Śiva (Śiv. 36, 103, 1129, 1139, 1155, 1223). **—karünᵘ —करंनु** f.inf. to show mercy, to show kindness (on = **pĕṭh**) (Gr.M.; Śiv. 36, 466, 628, 645, 760, 987, 1129, 1296, 1534, 1851). **—karith —करिथ्** conj. part. having shown mercy, used as an interj. = 'please' (Gr.M.).

dayāyĕ दयाय or **dayāyi दयायि** sg. dat. ag. and abl. used as interj., in (your) mercy, please, have the kindness to. —**kin**[i] —**किनि** or —**sūty** —**सूत्य** (Śiv. 192, 1319, 1483), id. **-pĕṭh āmot**[u] **-पठ् आमंतु । अनुग्रहीभूतः** perf. part. (f. —**āmüṣ**[u] - **आमंचू**), one (e.g. a god, a master, or a spiritual preceptor) who has become kindly disposed (to any person). **-pĕṭh yun**[u] **-पठ् यिनु । सानुग्रहीभवनम्** m.inf. 'to come upon kindness', to become kindly disposed (towards any person) (Śiv. 1236).

diyi दियि, see **dyun**[u].

dŏy द्वय । द्वितीया (तिथिः) f. the second lunar day of a lunar fortnight (Rām. 1767).

dŏyĕ-hond[u] **द्वय-हंदु । द्वितीयाभवः** adj. (f. **-hünz**[u] **-हंज़ू**), of or belonging to this second day, e.g. the moon of this day (Śiv. 513); (of a work, business, etc.) commenced or occurring on this day.

dŏyĕ द्वय, dŏyi द्वयि, see **z**[a]**h.**

duy दुय f., i.q. **duyı** (Rām. 1361, dualism).

duyī दुयी । द्वैतम्, विरोधः f duality; the considering anything which is essentially one to be two; dualism, the assertion of two principles, or the existence of the human soul as separate from the Supreme Being, opp. to monism (Śiv. 336, 513, 554, etc.; Rām. 10, 178, 179, 1499); hostility, mutual opposition. —**bōzüñ**[u] —**बोज़ंञ् । द्वैतबुद्धिः** f.inf. to consider as distinct two persons who should be looked upon as equal, to treat two such persons with different degrees of favour, to show partiality to one of two persons with equal claims. —**karüñ**[u] —**करंञ् । द्वैतोत्पादनम्** f.inf. to make a distinction between two things which are exactly the same (e.g. the two eyes in the same head), or between two similar things, beings, actions, etc. —**karith diñ**[u] —**करिथ् दिञ् । विरोधापादनम्** f.inf. to breed disunion between two people who mutually love each other.

ḍyob[u] **ड्यंब । शिथिलः** adj. (f. **ḍĕb**[u] **ड्यंबू**), loose, slack, not compact, soft through and through, pliant (esp of anything made of wood or metal).

ḍyuḍ[u] **ड्युड् । धृष्टः** adj. (f. **ḍiḍ**[u] **ड्युड्**, dat. **ḍiḍĕ ड्युड्य**), impudent, audacious, insolent, rude; one who disregards authority, one who sticks at nothing in robbing or the like, one who threatens with the object of robbery, one who bluffs for that purpose. —**lāgun** —**लागुन् । बलात्कारप्रदर्शनम्** m.inf. to threaten or bluff with the intention of robbing some person. —**matun** —**मतुन् । लुण्ठकबलात्कारः** m.inf. general plundering by[i] violence to occur (when authority is lax and despised). —**pyon**[u] —**प्यंन् । लुण्ठनावाप्तिः** m.inf. plundering to fall, to be plundered of one's property, to be robbed (of a person).

ḍyũg[u] **ड्युंग् । गुलिका** m. (sg. dat. **ḍĩgis ड्यिंगिस्**, ag. **ḍĩg**[i] **ड्यिंगि**, abl. **ḍēgi ड्येंगि**), a large-sized ball, esp. of cotton, thread, etc. (Gr.Gr. 30, 36; Śiv. 589; K.Pr. 136, *ḍyoṅg*). Cf. **ḍij**[u]. —**waṭun** —**वटुन् । गुल्मीभवनम्** m.inf. (of cotton, thread, or the like), to be made into a ball; a ball to form in the body, a lump, boil, glandular swelling, or the like, to occur.

ḍĩg[i]**-phamb ड्यिंगि-फम्ब । गुटिकोन्नवस्तूनः** m. cleaned cotton (in balls), as distinct from uncleaned cotton.

dayū-gath दयू-गथ् । दैवगतिः f. (sg. dat. **-güṣ**[u] **-गंचू**), i.q. **dayĕ-gath**, q.v. under **day.**

diyihē दियिहे, diy[i]**hīv दियिहीव**, see **dyun**[u].

ḍyoj[u] **ड्यंज्** or **ḍyojy**[u] **ड्यंज्यु । कर्णभूषणविशेषः** m. (sg. dat. **ḍĕjis ड्यजिस्**), a pair of ear pendants worn suspended from the lobe of each ear; esp. the kind worn by a married Brāhman woman so long as her husband is alive (L. 262).

ḍĕji-hor[u] **ड्यजि-हंर् । ताटङ्कयुग्मम्** m., id. (El. *dejihor* and *dijahor*) (Gr.Gr. 81, L. 262). **-hār**[i]**-kan -हंरि-कन् । ताटङ्कभूषणैकतरकर्णैकभागः** m. a single one of such a pair. **-hār**[i]**-shitiñ -हंरि-शितिञ् । क्षुद्रताटङ्कम्** f. a small ear-pendant of little value.

dāyĕkh 1 दायख । धीसचिवः, मन्त्रणाशिक्षकः m. (sg. dat. **dāyĕkas दायकस**), a wise counsellor, adviser, prompter (Śiv. 667); the person who teaches the necessary procedure in any festival, marriage, etc.

dāyĕkh 2 दायख m. (sg. dat. as in 1). —•, one who is accustomed to give, a provider, as in **mokshĕ-dāyĕkh,** he who gives salvation; **phala-dāyĕkh,** he who gives the fruit (of virtuous actions, etc.).

dayākar दयाकर् adj. e.g. one who shows mercy, compassionate (Śiv. 234, voc. **dayākarō**).

dyal, see **dĕl.**

dyol[u] **द्यंल । कच्छोन्नवतृणविशेषः** m. (sg. dat. **dĕlis द्यलिस्**), a soft kind of grass growing in marshy land. There are said to be two varieties, one of which is twisted into string for use as thongs for wooden sandals (*khrār*), while the other is used for making twine for tying up parcels in shops. —•, the word is used to indicate rough rope made of other materials, as in **bangi-d.,** rough rope of hemp bark; **brana-d.,** ditto of elm-bark. Cf. **banga** and **bran** (Gr.Gr. 25).

dĕl[i] **gĕḍ**[u] **द्यलि ग्यंड् । कच्छतृणमुष्टिः** f. (sg. dat. **-gĕjĕ -ग्यज्य**), a bundle of this grass, as much as can be held in one hand. —**gĕḍür**[u] —**ग्यडर्** । **कच्छोत्यतृणभेदमुष्टिः** f., id. —**gyoḍ**[u] —**ग्यंड्** । **कच्छतृणभेदबहुमुष्टिः** m. a larger bundle of this grass. **-pulahor**[u] **-पुलहंर् । कच्छतृणमयपादुका** m. a pair of sandals made of this grass, worn by Kāshmīrīs in the mountains. **-pushĕth -पुशद् । कच्छतृणमयडोरकविशेषः**

(sg. dat. **-pushᵉṭi** -पुश्टि), a thong made of this grass, for tying on a wooden sandal (*khrâr*); cf. **pushëṭh.** **-bür^{ü}** -ब्रू । **कच्छतृणमुष्टि:** f. a small handful of this grass. **-wājěñ** -वाज्यम् । **कच्छतृणविक्रेची** f. a woman who gathers and sells this grass.

ḍyol^{u} ड्यल । **शिथिल:** adj. (f. **ḍěj^{ü}** ड्यू or **ḍěj^{i}** ड्यि), loose, slack, flabby; loose, unsteady (of something requiring support, cf. **aḍa-ḍ**, s.v. **aḍ**); (of a knot) loose, easily untied; (of a tied-up parcel or the like) loose, untied. **ḍyol^{u}-mot^{u}** ड्यल-मत् । **शिथिलीभूत:** adj. (f. **ḍěj^{ü}-müṭ^{ü}** ड्यू-मूट्), become loose, slack, flabby, etc., as ab. Cf. **ḍělun.**

dyôl^{u} द्योल । **महाकुद्दाल:** m. a kind of large mattock, esp. used in the cultivation of rough, stony, mountain land.

dayāl द्याल् (Śiv. 1217) or **dayālu** द्यालु (Śiv. 159), adj. e.g. merciful, compassionate. (Voc. **dayālā**, Śiv. 1697; **dayālō**, Śiv. 466, 915.)

ḍöyim^{ü} ड्यिम्, see **ḍöyyum^{u}.**

dŏyum^{u} द्युम् । **द्वितीय:** ord. (f. **dŏyim^{ü}** द्यिम्), second (K.Pr. f. sg. nom. *duyim*, 70; YZ. 13; Śiv. 703, 886, 997, 1189; Rām. 180, 324; K. 669, 684); other, another (Rām. 384, 683); (with nouns of time) next, as in **döyimi rĕta pata,** after next month (Gr.M.).

ḍöyum^{u} ड्युम्, incorr. for **ḍöyyum^{u}**, q.v.

dyān द्यान । **ध्यानम्, मूर्तिचित्रम्** m. [with a suff. of indef. art. **dyānāh** द्यानाह् (Śiv. 1165, 1726)], meditation, contemplation (esp. profound religious contemplation) (Śiv. 24, 107, 165, etc.; K. 11, 202, 379, etc.); attention, regard, advertency; consideration, reflection (Gr.M.); mental representation of the personal attributes of the divinity to whom worship may happen to be addressed (Rām. 1769, 1775); the object of meditation (Śiv. 1418); (in Kashmīr) a pictured representation of a god or venerated human being (such as a spiritual preceptor, parent, etc.), used as an object of contemplation. **dyānaki dyānō,** O thou that art the object meditated upon in religious meditation (Śiv. 1118). **-dāranā** -दारना f. meditation and concentration of the mind (joined with suppression of breath), (very common in Śiv., e.g. 279, 1484). **—darun 1** —दरुन् m.inf. to meditate, concentrate the mind upon God (Śiv. 161, 520). **—darun 2** —दरुन् m.inf. meditation to be maintained without distraction (Śiv. 1752). **—dārun** —दारुन् । **स्मरणावलम्ब:** m.inf. to apply the mind to contemplation; to concentrate the mind on the attributes of a deity the object of worship, to perform religious meditation (Śiv. 1, 62, 132, 156, 198, 228, etc.); to pay attention or regard (to), to observe, notice. **dyāna-dāranāyĕ dyān dārān,** contemplating (the deity) with meditation and concentration (Śiv. 307). **—dāranāwun** —दारनावुन् m.inf. to cause a person to meditate (Śiv. 451). **—karun** —करुन् । **सम्यक्स्मरणम्** m.inf. to contemplate, meditate (on), give thought or attention (to), to think over; esp. to meditate profoundly on past experiences. **—rōzun** —रोज़ुन् । **कृत्यपरित्याग:** m.inf. meditation to remain; the mind to be concentrated on some object, in spite of distractions, and even when busied on other work. **—thawun** —थवुन् । **स्मरणासक्ति:** m.inf. to keep meditation, to concentrate the attention on some object in spite of distractions and even when busied on other work.

dyāna-pūzā द्यान-पूज़ा f. worship carried out by means of contemplation (Śiv. 1178). **-sŏran** -स्वरन् m. calling to mind in meditation (Śiv. 155, 983, K. 112). **-warukh** -वरुख् । **मूर्तिचित्रपत्रम्** m. (sg. dat. **-warakas** -वरकस्), a paper on which is painted a pictorial representation of a god or venerated person, and which is used as an object of contemplation. **-yōg** -योग् m. profound meditation (Śiv. 1028).

dyôn^{u} द्योन । **प्राकाराधारभाग:** m. the solid foundation of a wall or the like (El., Gr.Gr. 12).

dyun^{u} दिन् or **ḍyun** ड्युन् conj. 1 irreg. Inf. and fut. p.p. (Gr.Gr. 112, 192) m. sg. nom. **dyun^{u}** दिन् or **ḍyun** ड्युन् (Rām. 150, 179; Śiv. 1464, 1737, 1798; fut. pass. part. Śiv. 707); acc. **dinas** दिनस् (Śiv. 1387) or **dinis** दिनिस्; abl. **dina** दिन (Śiv. 107, 1430) or **dini** दिनि (Śiv. 1910); gen. **dinuk^{u}** दिनुक् (Śiv. 1219, 1651, 1714); pl. nom. **din^{i}** दिनि (Śiv. 535); f. sg. nom. **diñ^{ü}** दिञ् (Rām. 359, 613); pl. nom. **diñĕ** दिञ; pres. part. **diwān** दिवान् (Gr.Gr. 103; YZ. 41, 247; Śiv. 428, 439, etc.); impers. fut. part. **dinī** दिनी (Gr.Gr. 111); conj. part. **dith** दिथ् (Gr.Gr. 104; K.Pr. 26; Śiv. 451, 792, etc.); neg. conj. part. **dinay** दिनय् (Gr.Gr. 111); freq. part. **di di** दि दि (Gr.Gr. 105), or **dī dī dī dī** (Śiv. 322), or **dith dith** दिथ् दिथ् (Gr.Gr. 105); adverbial part. **diwön^{i}** दिवॅनि (Gr.Gr. 196); n.ag. 1 **diwawun^{u}** दिवुन् (Gr.Gr. 105, K. 992); 2 **dinawôl^{u}** दिनवोल् (Gr.Gr. 107).

Fut. (Gr.Gr. 202) sg. 1 **dima** दिम (YZ. 437; Śiv. 976, 1136, etc.); **dimay** दिमय्, to thee (Śiv. 440, 1382, etc.); 2 **dikh** दिख् (Śiv. 667); **diham** दिहम्, to me (Śiv. 1634); **dihas** दिहस्, to him (Śiv. 703); 3 **diyi** दियि (Śiv. 122, 228, 452, etc.); **diyiy** दियिय्, to thee (Śiv. 690, 1708); pl. 1 **dimav** दिमव् (Śiv. 1444); 2 **diyiv** दियिव (Rām. 514, 794); 3 **din** दिन् (Śiv. 698, 1860).

Cond. past. (Gr.Gr. 253) sg. 1 **dimahö दिमह्ा** (Śiv. 912); **dimahöy दिमह्ाय्**, to thee (Śiv. 593, 1595, 1681); 2 **dihökh दिह्ाख्**; 3 **diyihē दियिहे**; pl. 1 **dimahöv दिमह्ाव्**; **dimahōs दिमह्ोस्**, to him (Śiv. 1285); 2 **diyⁱhīv दियिहीव्**; 3 **dihön दिह्ान्**.

Impve. pres. (Gr.Gr. 247) sg. 2 **dih दिह्** (Śiv. 916, 938, etc.); **dim दिम्**, to me (Śiv. 485, 737, etc.); **dis दिस्**, to him (K.Pr. 12, Śiv. 1160); 3 **diyin दियिन्**; **diyⁱnay दियिनय्** may he give to thee (K.Pr. 168); pl. 2 **diyiv दियिव्** (K. 901); **diyūs दियूस्**, to him (K. 1056); 3 **diyin दियिन्**; pol. (Gr.Gr. 250) sg. 2 **dita दित** (Śiv. 14, 103, 898, etc.); **ditam दितम्**, to me (Śiv. 283, 450, 936); **ditas दितस्**, to him (Śiv. 1856); 3 **diyⁱtan दियितन्**; pl. 2 **diyⁱtav दियितव**; 3 **diyⁱtan दियितन्**; fut. **dizi दिज़ि** (Gr.Gr. 250, K. 375); **dizén दिज़्यन्**, it (Rām. 117); past. **dizihē दिज़िहे** (Gr.Gr. 251).

1 p.p. (Gr.Gr. 211) m.sg. **dyutᵘ दितु** or **युतु** (YZ. 206; Śiv. 641, 844, etc.); **dyututh दितुथ**, by thee (Śiv. 641, 704, 735); **dyutᵘthas दितुथस**, by thee to him (Śiv. 708); **dyutun दितुन्**, by him (Śiv. 492, 532, etc.); **dyutᵘnakh दितुनख्**, by him to them (Śiv. 1249); **dyutukh दितुख्**, by them (Śiv. 1102); pl. **ditⁱ दिति** (Rām. 1090); **ditⁱthas दितिथस्**, by thee to her (Śiv. 706); **ditin दितिन्**, by him (Śiv. 730); **ditⁱnakh दितिनख्**, by him to them (Śiv. 959); f.sg. **dišᵘ दिशू** (K.Pr. 246, Śiv. 973, 1610); **dišᵘth दिशूथ्**, by thee (Śiv. 709); **dišᵘn दिशून्**, by him or her (Śiv. 828, 873, 1715); pl. **diša दिश** (Śiv. 968); **dišath दिशथ**, by thee (Śiv. 660).

2 p.p. (Gr.Gr. 228) m.sg. **dišōv दिशोव्**; **dišōnas दिशोनस्**, by him to him (Rām. 1408); pl. **dišöy दिशाय्**; f. sg. and pl. **dišöyĕ दिशायॅ** (K. 1077).

3 p.p. (Gr.Gr. 237, 238) m.sg. **dišāv दिशाव्**; **dišām दिशाम्**, by me (K. 520); **dišānas दिशानस्**, by him to him (Rām. 1444); pl. **dišöyēy दिशायेय्**; f. sg. and pl. **dišöyĕ दिशायॅ**.

1 perf. part. **dyutᵘ-motᵘ दितु-मंतु** (Śiv. 1206).

The causal is **dāwun दावुन्** or **diwanāwun दिवनावुन्** (Gr.Gr. 172), or **dāwanāwun दावनावुन्**, qq.v.

To give, grant (*passim*); to impart, yield, produce, emit; to give (a blow, etc.) (Śiv. 873); to lay (eggs); to create (Śiv. 1306); to cause, occasion (as pain, etc.) (Gr.M. 1680); to allow, let, permit (after the abl. of an inf., e.g. **pakana dyunᵘ**, to allow to go); to appoint (to an office, etc.) (Rām. 869); to inflict (a punishment) (Gr.M. 673); to put, place (Gr.M. 215; Śiv. 492, 792, 968); to put on, wear (a crown, a helmet, etc.) (Rām. 979, 1001); to apply, put (to) (K.Pr. 12, Śiv. 1111); to give forth, raise (a cry, etc.) (Gr.M. 231, Śiv. 828); to do, make, perform (an action) (Śiv 660, 709, 1161); to close (a door) (K.Pr. 26, Rām. 16, 22, 31); to aim (a gun, etc.); to fire (a bullet, arrow, etc.) (Rām. 109, 320, 499, 1406, 1408, 1410, 1455); to have sexual intercourse with a woman (K.Pr. 246).

This verb is very commonly used with a substantive to form a nominal compound verb. Such so-called compounds are often hardly compounds at all, each member retaining its own meaning, as in **bāg dyunᵘ**, to give a share, to divide; **bal dyunᵘ**, to give an offering, make a sacrificial offering. At other times the compound acquires a special meaning, as in **ach^i dinᵘ**, to apply the eye, hence, to cast the evil eye; **ongul dyunᵘ**, to apply the finger, hence, to tickle the throat so as to promote vomiting. Such compounds will be found under the various substantives which form the first member.

The verb **dyunᵘ** is often added to the conjunctive participle of another verb, without materially altering the latter's sense, as in **barun** or **barith dyunᵘ**, to fill.

dinī दिनी । **देयम** impers. fut. part. e.g. that which is to be given, the amount due to another.

dina-wôlᵘ दिन-वोलु । **दायशील**: n.ag. (f. **-wājĕñ -वाज्यञ्**), a giver, one who gives; hence, a charitable, or generous person; m. an unchaste man, an habitual adulterer or fornicator. Cf. **dinal** and Gr.Gr. 107.

dyutᵘ-motᵘ युतु-मंतु perf. part. (f. **dišᵘ-müšᵘ दिशू-मंशू**), given, etc., as ab. (YZ. 211).

dyūnᵘ युनु or **दीनु** । **दीन**: adj. (f. **dīñᵘ दीञ्**), depressed, afflicted, wretched, miserable.

dᵃyun दयुन् । **अनुशोचनम** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **dᵒyᵘ द्युं**; 2 p.p. **dᵃyyōv द्य्योव**), to regret, deplore, be sad (L. 463, *dayun*) (K. 502, 641, 664).

diyin दियिन्, see **dyunᵘ**.

dŏyun द्युन् । **दोहनम** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **dŏyᵘ द्युं**), to milk (a cow, etc.); to express liquid by a process similar to milking.

dŏyᵘ-motᵘ द्युं-मंतु । **दुग्ध**: perf. part. (f. **dŏyᵘ-müšᵘ द्युं-मंशु**), milked (of milk, or of the udder, or, in the f., of a cow, etc.); milked or squeezed out (of any other liquid expressed by a process similar to milking).

dŏyĕn-nörᵘ द्युन्-नारु । **दोहनपात्रिका** f. a kind of earthen pitcher used as a milk-pail. **-šodᵘ -शंडु** । **दोहनकुम्भिका** m., id., but globular in shape, with a wide mouth. **-wörᵘ -वारु** । **दोहनपात्रिका** f. a small kind of pitcher used as a milk-pail.

ḍyongᵘ ड्योंगु । **असम्यक्स्थितः** adj. (f. **ḍĕnjᵘ** ड्यंजू or **ḍĕnjⁱ** ड्यंजि), having an insecure base, tottering, unsteady (of something resting on uneven ground, etc.).

ḍyūṅgᵘ ड्यूंगु, i.q. **ḍyūgᵘ**, q.v.

dyönⁱshŏr द्यांश्वर् । **वेत्रविशेषः** m. N. of a sacred place in the Khuy'hōm (the ancient Khōyāśrama) Pargana of Kashmīr, some 30 miles north-west of Śrīnagar in the hills bordering on the Wŏlur lake. Cf. RT.Tr. II, 488. Here is a cave sacred to Pārvatī containing a *Śiva-liṅga* and a stone image of a cow with streaming udders.

dyānath, diyānath دیانت f. conscience, honesty, probity, piety, virtue (Rām. 1240).

dyönᵉran द्यांरन् । **स्मृतिः** f. (sg. dat. **dyönᵉrünᵘ** द्यांरंजू), remembrance, recollection.

dyönᵉrun द्यांरुन् । **संस्मरणम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **dyönᵉrᵘ** द्यांर्), to remember, recollect accurately. **dyönᵉrᵘ-motᵘ** द्यांर्-मंतु । **संस्मृतः** perf. part. (f. **dyönᵘrᵘ-müṭᵘ** द्यांर्-मुटु), remembered, recollected, called to mind.

dyönᵉrāwun द्यांरावुन् । **स्मारणम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **dyönᵉrôwᵘ** द्यांरोवु), to cause to recollect, to bring to mind. **dyönᵉrôwᵘ-motᵘ** द्यांरोवु-मंतु । **स्मारितः** perf. part. (f. **dyönᵉröwᵘ-müṭᵘ** द्यांरोवु-मुटु), caused to be recollected, brought to a person's memory by someone else; (of a person) caused to remember.

dāyĕpônᵘ दायपोनु । **दासीवृत्तिः** m. conduct like that of a maidservant (of a woman who is not a servant, but acting as one); nursehood (Gr.Gr. 144).

dyār द्यार । **धनानि** m. (when used alone this word is generally plural) money, coined money, cash (K.Pr. 8, 33, 153, 188; YZ. 120, 245; K. 478); monetary wealth (Śiv. 59, 365, 952, 1079, 1092, 1819; Rām. 1240; K. 123, 945, etc.). [This word is a corruption of the Sanskrit *dīnāra*, which itself is the same as the Latin *denarius*. The word therefore in the plural means literally *denarii*; hence, coined money. Cf. RT.Tr. II, 308 ff.] **-dana** -दन । **धनसमूहः** m. wealth consisting in money, wealth, possessions. **-vyār** -व्यार् m.pl. (a rhyming jingle of **dyār**) money and the like, money, etc., the various things which together constitute wealth (Gr.Gr. 95).

dyāra-bôgᵘ द्यार-बोगु । **धनभागः** m. a share of wealth after it has been divided out. **-bāgay** -बागय् । **धनविभागः** f. division of wealth, sharing out a common fund or store. **-böjⁱbaṭh** -बांजिबट् । **धनसंबन्धः** f. (sg. dat. **-böjⁱbaṭi** -बांजिबटि), joint wealth, a common fund or store of money. **-böjᵃran** -बांजरन् । **धनविभाजनम्** f. (sg. dat. **-böjᵃrünᵘ** -बांजरंजू), division into shares of a common fund. **-bŏkᵘ** -बुकु । **धनमुष्टिः** m. a handful of money, as much as can be received in the hollowed palm with the fingers extended. **-chalin-wônᵘ** -छलिन्-वोनु । **निष्कक्षालनरसः** m. water in which copper money has been washed, used as an emetic in cases of poisoning or the like. **-dādi** -दादि । **धनदुःखप्रीत्या** adv. with the pain caused by the love of money, see the following. **-dôdᵘ** -दोदु । **धनदुःखप्रीतिः** m. 'the pain of wealth', the pain inevitably associated with the love of money, the pain endured in the process of gaining or losing money or in working hard to gain it, *auri sacra fames*. **-daham** -दहम । **तिथिविशेषः** f. 'the money-tenth'; N. of the tenth lunar day of the dark half of the month of Phāgun (in Sanskrit *Phālguna* = February–March) on which a father-in-law expends money lavishly in the purchase of presents to be sent to the bride, his daughter-in-law, in honour of the Śivarātri festival commencing on the following day. **-daṇḍ** -दण्ड् । **धनदण्डः** m. compensation paid in money for any loss or damage caused by the payer; a money fine. **-duṇḍ** -दुण्ड् । **बकुलधनव्ययः** m. free expenditure of money for any purpose. **—ḍēr** —डेर् m. a heap of money, plenty of money (K.Pr. 137). **-har** -हर् । **धननिमित्तकयुद्धम्, धनेनायोधनम्** (**बकुलधनव्ययः**) f. a quarrel about money, a struggle for the possession of any specific sum of money; reckless expenditure of money for any specific object (as if bullets of silver and gold were being fired in a battle). **-kāḍay** -काडय् । **बकुलधनव्ययः** f. extravagant wasteful expenditure, expending much money to gain a little. **-kŏla** -कुल । **धनप्रवाहः** m. a flow of money (either as income or expenditure), money flowing like that in the stream of a canal. **-karawônᵘ** -करवोनु । **धनात्मा द्राक्षितरसः** m. money-juice; **karawônᵘ** is water boiled with or without herbs and given as a drink to allay the thirst of fever; here money is represented as being drunk in this way to allay thirst; hence, spending money on necessaries of life when they are very dear, like our 'eating solid gold'. **-kaṭᵃra** -कटर । **धनसंचयः** m. a small stock of stored money, esp. when secret, a 'nest-egg'. **-kŏṭshᵘ** -कुट्शु । **धनस्यूतविशेषः** f. a kind of money-purse carried under the armpit; met. so much money as would go into such a purse, a purseful. **-mad** -मद् । **धनगर्वः** m. arrogance due to the possession of riches. **-mŏṭh** -मठ । **धनमुष्टिः** f. (sg. dat. **-mŏṭhi** -मठि), a fistful of money. **-shĕr** -शर् । **धनसंतापः** (**खेदः**) m. intense unsatisfied longing for money. **-sōr** -सोर् । **धनाढ्यकृपणः** m. (f. **-sūriñ** -सूरिञ्), one who is secretly rich, but putting on the outward seeming of poverty, a miser. **-sösyunᵘ** -सांसियु । **धनसाहस्री** m. 'a cash thousander'; a **sösyunᵘ**

is a monetary term meaning the value of a thousand cowries, a hundred of which are considered to be equivalent to the pice (*paisā*) of British India. A 'cash thousander' is therefore ten pice in coined money, not in cowries. Cf. RT.Tr. ii, 312. **-sôv^{u}** -सोव् । **अतिधनपूर्ण:** adj. (f. **-söv^{ü}** -सांव्), abounding in money, full of money, rich (of a person, a house, a treasury, a business, etc.). **-wôl^{u}** -वोल् । **बहुधनाढ्य:** m. (f. **-wājĕñ** -वाज्यञ्), a rich man, a millionaire, Dives (Gr.Gr. 136, K.Pr. 62, W. 118). **-wan** -वन् । **धनराशि:** m. a great quantity of money. Cf. **ban** and **wan.** **-wôñ^{u}** -वोञ् । **धनद्रव:** (**अतिधनव्यय:**) m. money-water = **dyāra-karawôñ^{u}**, ab.

dyarav-bāgī द्यारव्-बागि । **धनविनिमित्तकम्** adv. in exchange for money.

dyôr^{u} द्योर् m. (f. **dyör^{ü}** द्यांर्), a rich man (or woman) (Gr.Gr. 12).

ḍyūra ड्यूर m. in **—hyon^{u} —**ह्यंन् । **चमत्करणपूर्वमुपेक्षणम्** m.inf. to surprise by refusing to interfere in or to have connexion with a quarrel, a conversation, or some business being carried on in one's presence, even when grounds for such interference, etc., exist.

dyūr^{u} द्यूर् । **स्निग्धरसविशेष:** m. (sg. dat. **dīris** दीरिस्, ag. **dīr^{i}** दीरि, abl. **dēri** देरि), glue. Cf. **drūr^{u}.**

dīr^{i}-püṭ^{u} दीरि-पंटू । **औषधविशेषलिप्तपटखण्ड:** f. a kind of plaster applied to wounds for causing them to close up, made of a rag smeared with medicaments resembling glue. **-wāṭh** -वाठ । **मेदोविशेषेण संदापनम्** m. (sg. dat. **-wāṭas** -वाटस्), the patching up of a wound with such a plaster.

dīyār दीयार्, i.q. **diva-dār**, see **div.**

döyira दांयिर ڈائرہ । **अङ्गुलीकटक:** m. circuit, compass; a ring, a circle; a kind of light stoneless finger-ring, worn chiefly by women (El.).

dyārun द्यारुन् m. a quasi-infinitive formed from **dyār,** and used in the following phrase: **dyāranas dah sās** द्यारनस् दह् सास् । **अत्यल्पधनसंचय:** m. ten thousand for talking of money, (but the ten thousand are only cowries, and are equal merely to a hundred pice or one rupee and nine anas. Hence the phrase is something like our "great cry and little wool"). Cf. **dyāra-sösyun^{u},** s.v. **dyār.**

dyārath द्यारथ् in the following: **dyārath-nŏsh** द्यारथ्-न्यश् । **देवरस्नुषा** f. the daughter-in-law of a husband's younger brother, i.e. the wife of a husband's nephew. Cf. **dyārath^{a}r. dyārath-zāmatur^{u}** द्यारथ्-ज़ामतुर् । **देवरजामाता** m. the son-in-law of a husband's younger brother, i.e. the husband of a husband's niece.

dyārath^{a}r द्यारथर् । **देवरपुत्र:** m. the son of a husband's brother (Gr.Gr. 133). **-nŏsh** -न्यश् । **देवरपुत्रस्नुषा** f. i.q. **dyārath-nŏsh,** q.v., s.v. **dyārath.**

dyār^{a}z द्यारज़् or **dyāraza** द्यारज़ । **देवरकन्या** f. the daughter of a husband's brother (Gr.Gr. 133).

dyos^{u} द्यंसु । **अभिनय:** m. the sound caused by snapping the middle finger and thumb in time to music and as a kind of accompaniment.

dŏyĕshīth द्वयशीथ् card. e.g. eighty-two.

dŏyĕshītan-hond^{u} द्वयशीतन्-ह्यंन्दु adj. (f. **-hünz^{u}** -ह्यंन्ज़ू), costing eighty-two (rupees, etc.); belonging to eighty-two (persons, etc.).

dŏyĕshītuk^{u} द्वयशीतुक् adj. (f. **dŏyĕshītüc^{u}** द्वयशीतंच्), born, produced, begun, etc., in the eighty-second year.

dŏyĕshītyum^{u} द्वयशीत्युम् ord. (f. **dŏyĕshītim^{ü}** द्वयशीतिम्), eighty-second.

dyot^{u} द्यंतु for **dyut^{u},** in the compound **hyot^{u}-dyot^{u},** taking and giving, see **hyon^{u}.**

dyut^{u} दितु or द्युतु, see **dyun^{u}.**

ḍyūṭh^{u} ड्यूठ्, see **ḍēshun.**

dayuth दयुथ् । **गृहाधिदेव:** (sg. dat. **dayĕtas** दयतस्, pl. nom. **dayĕth** दयथ), a house-god, one of the tutelary deities of a house.

dayĕth-gāḍa दयथ्-गाड । **मीनबलिदानविशेष:** f.pl. an offering of cooked rice and fish made in the dark half of the month of Pōh (Sanskrit *Pauṣa* = December–January), on a Tuesday or Saturday, to the tutelary gods of a house. Cf. **gāḍa-bata,** s.v. **gāḍ.** **—rāza —**राज़ । **वास्तुपुरुष:** m. the chief of the tutelary gods of a house, the archetype or ideal pattern of a house personified as a deity.

dŏyĕth द्वयथ् । **द्वैतम्** m. (sg. dat. **dŏyĕtas** द्वयतस्), duality, twoness; (in religion or philosophy) dualism as opposed to monism, (according to a monist) considering that which is really one to be two.

ḍyūṭh^{u}-mot^{u} ड्यूठ्-मंतु, see **ḍēshun.**

dŏyĕtöjī द्वयतांजी or **dŏyĕtöjih** द्वयतांजिह । **द्वाचत्वारिंशत्** card. e.g. forty-two (El. *dŏtājih*, i.e. **dôtöjih**).

dŏyĕtöjihan-hond^{u} द्वयतांजिहन्-ह्यंन्दु । **द्वाचत्वारिंशत्-मूल्यक:** adj. (f. **-hünz^{u}** -ह्यंन्ज़ू), costing forty-two (rupees, etc.); belonging to forty-two (persons, etc.).

dŏyĕtöjihyuk^{u} द्वयतांजिह्युक् । **द्वाचत्वारिंशद्वार्षिक:** adj. (f. **dŏyĕtöjihic^{u}** द्वयतांजिहिचू), born, produced, begun, etc., in the forty-second year.

dŏyĕtöjihyum^{u} द्वयतांजिह्युम् or **dŏyĕtöj^{i}hyum^{u}** द्वयतांजिह्युम् । **द्वाचत्वारिंशत्तम:** ord. (f. **dŏyĕtöjihim^{u}** द्वयतांजिहिम्), forty-second (El. *dŏtājihyum*, i.e. **dôtöjihyum^{u}**) (Gr.Gr. 78).

dāyĕtôn^{u} दायतोन् । **दासीत्वम्** m. the condition or nature of a servant-maid, readiness to work, or the habit of working, as a servant-maid.

diy¹tan दिय्¹तन्, see **dyun**ᵘ.

dŏyĕtrᵃh द्वयच्ह् । **द्वात्रिंशत्** card. e.g. thirty-two (El. *dótrăh*, i.e. **dôtrᵃh**) (Rām. 1525).

dŏyĕtrᵃhan-hondᵘ द्वयच्हन्-ह्न्दु । **द्वात्रिंशन्मूल्यकः** adj. (f. **-hünzᵘ -ह्नज़्**), costing thirty-two (rupees, etc.); belonging to thirty-two (persons, etc.).

dŏyĕtrᵃhukᵘ द्वयच्ह्कु । **द्वात्रिंशत्तमवार्षिकः** adj. (f. **dŏyĕtrᵃhücᵘ द्वयच्ह्चू**), born, produced, begun, etc., in the thirty-second year.

dŏyĕtrᵃhyumᵘ द्वयच्ह्युम् । **द्वात्रिंशत्तमः** ord. (f. **dŏyĕtrᵃ-himᵘ द्वयच्ह्िम्**), thirty-second (El. *dótrăhyum*, i.e. **dôtrᵃhyumᵘ**).

diy¹tav दिय्¹तव्, diyiv दियिव्, see **dyun**ᵘ.

dyāwun द्यावुन्, i.q. **dāwun**, q.v. (El.).

dyuwun द्युवुन् conj. 1, i q. **dyun**ᵘ, q.v., noted only in Rām. 275, **dyuv tāj,** put thou the crown (on thy head).

dayāwān दयावान् । **दयाशीलः** adj. e.g. pitiful, merciful by nature, tender-hearted, mild, gentle, kind, humane (Śiv. 158, 238, 427, etc.; Rām. 1388); N. of God, the All-Merciful (Śiv. 364, 466, etc.).

dᵃyĕwunᵘ दयवुन् । **वैमनस्ययुक्तः** n.ag. (f. **dᵃyĕwüñᵘ दयवञ्**), one who regrets or deplores, a habitual repiner; sorrowful (El. *daiyiwun*).

dᵃyĕwüñᵘ dŏy दयवञ् द्वय् । **तिथिविशेषः** f. the regretful second, N. of the second lunar day of the light half of the month of Tsithᵃr (Sanskrit *Caitra* = March–April), which often follows the day of an eclipse of the sun or moon.

ḍöyyumᵘ ड़ॉयिम् or **ड़ॉय्युम्** । **सार्धद्वितीयसंख्याकः** ord. (f. **ḍöyimᵘ ड़ॉयिम्**), the ord. of **ḍāy**, q.v., two-and-a-halfth. **ḍöyyumᵘ-kan ड़ॉयिम्-कन्** । **कर्णप्रान्तोर्ध्वभागः** m. the upper part of the cartilage of the ear, which is bored by Brāhman women to receive the thread of an ear-pendant.

daza 1 दज़ f.pl. of **dodᵘ**, see **dodᵘ** and **dazun.**

daza 2 दज़ m. burning; ostentatious pride or self-conceit, such as is calculated to arouse jealousy; rage, indignation against some person or thing.

daza-buza दज़-बुज़ । **अत्यहंकारः** m. 'burning-parching', pride of wealth or beauty, extreme self-conceit, extreme vanity. **-buza āsun -बुज़ आसुन्** । **अतिमदोद्भवः** such pride or self-conceit to exist continually (in a person). **-buza gaṭhun -बुज़ गठुन्** । **द्वेषरोषोद्भवः** m.inf. jealous hatred to arise owing to another flaunting his or her wealth, beauty, high rank, or the like. **-buza hyonᵘ -बुज़ ह्यनु** । **द्वेषरोषप्रादुर्भावः** m.inf. jealous hatred to spring up at the sight of another's qualities, wealth, honours, beauty, or the like.

daza-daza दज़-दज़ । **द्वेषः** m. burning, a feeling of burning; burning pain (K.Pr. 16); hatred caused by the prosperity of another, envious hatred. **-daza āsun -दज़ आसुन्** । **सदा द्वेषसंभवः** m.inf. envy or jealousy to exist continually (in a person's heart). **-daza gaṭhun -दज़ गठुन्** । **रोषद्वेषसमापत्तिः** m.inf. jealous hatred owing to another's prosperity to arise (in a person's heart). **-daza hyonᵘ -दज़ ह्यनु** । **द्वेषोद्भवः** m.inf. rage owing to opposition to arise. **-daza karun -दज़ करुन्** । **द्वेषोद्भवः** m.inf. jealous anger to arise at the spectacle of another's prosperity. **-nār pyonᵘ -नार् प्यनु** । **अतिखेदोद्भवः** m.inf. 'burning-fire to fall'; the rage or indignation caused by an enemies' success, or by opposition to oneself, to occur. **—ta buza hyonᵘ —त बुज़ ह्यनु** । **अतिमदाविर्भावः, अतिज्वरसंतापोद्भवः** m.inf. burning and parching to take (a person), intoxication of pride of place or of pride of wealth, etc., to become manifest; violent fever to occur.

dizi दिज़्, see **dyun**ᵘ.

dŏz दुज़् । **ध्वजम्** m. a flag, banner, ensign (K. 797).

dūz दूज़् دوز m. one who sews, used —°, as in **jālakh-dūz,** q.v.

dizah दिज़ह् interj. an exclamation used to drive away a dog (El.).

dizihē दिज़िह्े, see **dyun**ᵘ.

dōzakh دوزخ m. (sg. dat. **dōzakhas** دوزخس or **dōzakas दोज़कस्**), Hell (Gr.M., H. 19, 20).

duzôlᵘ दुज़ोलु । **शाखायुग्ममूलसंबन्धः** m. the place where two branches of a tree (Rām. 603), or the roots of two fingers, meet and from which they start.

dazun दज़ुन् । **दाहः, द्वेषोद्भवः** conj. 2 [1 p.p. **dodᵘ द्दु** (often written **dṓdᵘ द्दु**), f. **düzᵘ द्दू** (K.Pr. 80, 178); 2 p.p. **dazōv दज़ोव्**, pl. **dazöy दज़ॉय्**, f. **dazöyĕ दज़ॉय** (Gr.Gr. 227)], to burn, to be burnt (K.Pr. 8, 9, 61, 150, 210; YZ. 10, 397; Śiv. 1650, 1818); (of a woman) to be burnt as a *satī* (Śiv. 117); (of a flower, a garden, etc.) to be burnt, parched, by drought (Śiv. 948); met. to be touched, moved, or inflamed (with pity, etc.) (YZ. 557); to feel pain, sorrow, anguish (K.Pr. 2); to be enraged; to be jealous, be consumed with envy or jealousy (K.Pr. 161). The caus. of this verb is **zālun** (Gr.Gr. 176).

dodᵘ-motᵘ द्दु-मंतु । **दग्धः, अतिक्रोधाविष्टः** perf. part. (f. **düzᵘ-müṭhᵘ द्दू-मंठु**), burnt (Rām. 759); (of a flower, a garden, etc.) burnt, parched, withered by heat (Śiv. 345, 1611, 1686); filled with anger and hatred; burnt, filled with agony (YZ. 298, 514, Rām. 1393).

dazan-ākh दज़न्-आख् । **दाहक्षिण:** m. (sg. dat. **-ākhas -आखस्**), a mark or scar left on the skin after a burn has healed, a brand. **-dāg -दाग्** । **दाहचिह्नम्** m. a mark of burning (on cloth, wood, etc.). **-dawāh -दवाह्** । **दाहौषधि:** m. (sg. dat. **-dawāhas -दवाहस्**), a healing ointment for application to a burn. **-mŏsh^{ŏ}kh -मुश्ख** । **दाहगन्ध:** m. (sg. dat. **-mŏshkas -मुश्कस्**), the smell of burning.

dazana yun^{u} दज़न यिनु m.inf. pass., i.q. **dazun** (Gr.Gr. 169).

dazanas dôd^{u} दज़नस् दोदु m. (there is) pain from a burn (K.Pr. 54, W. 124).

dazith pyōmot^{u} दज़िथ् प्योमंतु । **प्राप्तमहावृद्धि:** perf. part. (f. **—pyēmüt^{ü} —प्येमंचू**), risen to extreme prosperity, esp. when the rise is undeserved. **—pyon^{u} —प्यंनु** । **अतिवृद्धाप्नि:** m.inf. to become extremely prosperous, esp. when this is undeserved.

duzong^{u} दुज़ंगु । **द्विजङ्घ:** adj. (f. **duzünj^{ü} दुज़ंजू**), two-legged (esp. of human beings, but also of birds, etc.), biped.

dazan^{a}lad दज़नलद् adj. e.g. of a burning nature; esp. used with reference to a certain kind of rice-soil, chiefly found in low-lying ground near swamps, but also sometimes in the uplands. It is hot and feverish, and special precautions must be taken to run off irrigation water when the rice plant shows signs of a too rapid growth (L. 320).

duzōr दुज़ोर् । **द्विबलम्** m. having two sources of strength, having twofold resources.

duzuv^{u} दुज़ुवु । **वृद्धदेह:** adj. (**duzuv^{ü} दुज़ुवू**), having two lives or two bodies; met. very able-bodied, very powerful or strong (of a man, a horse, etc.).

dazawun^{u} दज़वुनु n.ag. (f. **dazawün^{ü} दज़वंमू**), on fire, burning (K.Pr. 54); alight (of a candle, lamp, etc.) (Rām. 721).

duzyov^{u} दुज़्यंवु । **द्विजिह्व:** adj. (f. **duzĕv^{ü} दुज़्यंवू**), two-tongued, double-tongued; false, insincere of speech; self-contradictory, one who intentionally makes contradictory statements

F ف

The sound represented by this letter does not occur in Kāshmīrī, although the character is often met with in borrowed Persian words, written in the Perso-Arabic character. Except by Persian scholars, the character is usually pronounced **ph,** or, when initial, sometimes as **p.** When Persian words occurring in Kāshmīrī are written in the Śāradā or Roman character the letter ف is represented by **ph फ्.** Hence, for all words commencing with **f** ف, see under **ph फ्.**

G ग् گ

g ग् گ्. The sixth (or, if we count the aspirate **ch** as a separate letter, the seventh) consonant of the Kāshmīrī alphabet, the third consonant when written in the Śāradā or Nāgarī character, and the twenty-ninth consonant when written in the Perso-Arabic character. It has the sound of the letter **g** in the English 'game'.

The Sanskrit aspirate sonant **gha घ** does not exist as a pronounced sound in Kāshmīrī. When a Hindī or Sanskrit word containing this letter also occurs in Kāshmīrī, the **gh घ्** is represented by **g ग्.** Thus, the Hindī **ghōṛā घोड़ा,** a horse, is represented in Kāshmīrī by **gur**[u] **गुर्.** Some writers retain this **gh घ्** in writing. Thus, they write **घर** for **gara गर,** a house, on the analogy of the Hindī **घर;** but this custom is both useless and misleading. In the present work such words will always be spelt with **g ग्,** and hence words found in any native book spelt with **घ्** should be looked up in the English order under **g ग्.**

The character **ग** is named **gagar-gö,** and **घ gös**[i]**-ga.**

The letter غ sometimes occurring in words borrowed from Arabic or Persian is also represented in Kāshmīrī by **g,** like which it is pronounced. Thus غالب is pronounced **gölib.**

gāo गाव्, see **gāv.**

gī गी گي a sec. suff. forming abs. nouns, as in **dātagī,** generosity, from **dāta,** generous; **zindagī,** life, from **zinda,** living. It is derived from an older **-ak-ī.**

gu, see **guh**[u].

gab 1 गब् । **अङ्कुरः** m. the sprout of a plant (vegetable, tree, etc); the womb, see bel.

gaba phaṭun गब फटुन् m.inf. to burst forth from the womb, to be born (W. 141, K.Pr. 255).

gab 2 गब् in **gaba-kôn**[u] **गब-कोनु** । **दण्डविशेषः** m. the first and the last of the row of sticks set up in the ground on which the warp is arranged, prior to putting it in a loom for weaving.

gaba गब । **आस्तरणपट्टभेदः** m. a kind of wadded woollen quilt. **-chiṭ**[ü] **-छिटू** or **-chiṭh -छिठ** । **आस्तरणपट्टसंबन्धिचित्रपटः** f. (sg. dat. **-chiṭi -छिटि**), cotton cloth stamped with a coloured pattern, and suitable for making such a quilt; the act of stamping such cloth. **-ḍūr**[ü] **-डूरू** । **आस्तरणपट्टप्रान्तरज्जुविशेषः** f. (sg. dat. **-ḍūrĕ -डूर्य**), the binding round the four edges of such a quilt, usually made of variegated cord. **-kāṭsan -काट्सन** । **वेष्टनविशेषः** f. a kind of turban made up of woollen patchwork of various colours. **-tol**[u] **-तंलु** । **आस्तरणपट्टाधोवर्तिपटः** m. the cotton under-cloth of a padded woollen quilt.

gaib, göb गैब्, गांब् غيب or **gaibī, göbī** غيبي (YZ. 38), adj. e.g. invisible, unseen; concealed (K.Pr. 28); the Invisible, Fate. **gaibüc**[ü] **balāy,** heaven's misfortune, evil fate (K.Pr. 4). **—gaṭshun —गट्शुन्** m.inf. to disappear (H. iii, 6). **—sōpanun —सोंपनुन्** m.inf., id. (Rām. 1193, 1589).

gŏb[u] **1 ग्वु** । **गुरु** adj. (f. **gŏb**[ü] **ग्वू**), heavy, weighty (Gr.Gr. 138, Siv. 1027, 1868); (of motion) ponderous, slow; **gŏb**[u] (or **gŏb**[u] **gŏb**[u]) **chuh pakān,** he is progressing slowly (Gr.Gr. 76).

gabi-bāri ग्वि-बारि । **गर्भिणी** adv. heavily with child (of women or female animals), used with verbs of rising, standing, or the like. Possibly really connected with **gab 1** and not with **gŏb**[u]. **-khŏra -ख़ुर** or **-khōra ख़ोर** । **गर्भिणी** f. 'heavy-footed' (cf. **khŏr 1** and **khōr 2**), hence, a woman heavy with

child, one who is at least five months gone in pregnancy.

gǫ̈bᵘ 2 ग्वंबु । **विनीतः** m. a man who is trained, educated, well-behaved, polite.

gübᵘ गंबू । **अविका** f. a female sheep, a ewe (El. *gaub* and *gŏb*, K.Pr. *gub*, *gabi*, or *gabih*), (K.Pr. 5, 36, 119, 192, 218; W. 18; L. 463, *gab*; Rām. 94).

gabi-buthᵘ गबि-बुथु । **भीषणमुखः** m. 'ewe-faced', one whose face shows that he is easily frightened, timid-faced. **gabi-buthi rāmahūnᵘ**, a wolf with a sheep's face (K.Pr. 63, W. 21). **-dŏd -द्वद्** m. ewe's milk (YZ. 90). **-gūdᵘ -गूदु** । **अतिपामरः** m. one who is vile and impotent, a mean worthless fellow. Cf. **gūdᵘ**. **-mâz -माज़** । **अविमांसम** m. ewe's flesh, ewe-mutton (considered to be flavourless). **-rôchᵘ -रोछु** । **अविरक्षकः** m. a ewe-guardian, a shepherd. **-röchᵘ-bāy -राछि-बाय्** । **अविरक्षकस्त्री** f. a shepherd's wife.

gabgab غبغب m. a dewlap; the wattle (of a cock); a double chin (El.).

gabīn गबीन् । **गर्भपुटः** m. the womb.

gŏbun ग्वबुन् । **गुरुभवनम्, अलसीभवनम** conj. 3 (2 p.p. **gŏbyōv ग्वब्योव्**), to be heavy, to be too heavy (K.Pr. 49, Rām. 415); to become heavy, to begin to be felt heavy (of load on a journey) (K.Pr. 76); the body to become heavy, to be unable to support oneself (through illness, etc.); to become tired; to become lazy at any work. **gŏbyō-motᵘ ग्वब्यो-मंतु** । **भारीभूतः** perf. part. (f. **gŏbyē-müṭᵘ ग्वब्ये-मंचू**), become heavy (of a load, or a work); wearied, become lazy, etc.

gabiñ गबिञ् । **व्यभिचारिणी** f. a woman suffering from prolapsus uteri; esp. one in this condition owing to habitual profligacy.

gŏbĕr 1 ग्वब्यर् । **गुरुत्वम्** m. heaviness, weightiness (Rām. 603, 1153); deafness. El. spells this word *gŏbar*, *gŏber*, and *gŏbur*. Cf. Gr.Gr. 138.

gŏbĕr 2 ग्वब्यर् । **विनयः** m. well-educatedness, politeness.

gǫ̈bur ग्वंबुर् or (H. viii, 1, 3) **gobur गंबुर्** । **पुत्रः** m. (sg. dat. **gǫ̈bᵃras ग्वंबरस्** or **gabaras गबरस्**), a youth, a boy, esp. one who is healthy and sturdy; a young son (esp. used in this sense as a term of endearment) (Rām. 1283); a son generally, a male child (El.; K.Pr. 12 voc., 22, 63, 76, 142, 174 abl., 163, 253; W. 135; YZ. 414, 429; H. viii, 1, 3; Rām. 28, 74, etc.). **ōra-gŏbur**, a stepson (K.Pr. 236, spelt *ŭurah-gabar*).

gǫ̈bᵃra-gūlᵘ ग्वंबर-गूलु । **स्निग्धपुत्रः** m. 'a son-kernel', a son who is especially loved, e.g. on account of his handsomeness or his good behaviour (esp. when an only son). **-tandal -तन्दल्** । **बहुपुत्रता** f. (sg. dat. **-tandali -तन्दलि**), a row of sons, the existence of a large family of sons.

gubār गुबार् غبار । **अनिच्छा, पीडा** m. dust, clouds of dust; vexation, soreness, ill-feeling, affliction, grief; hence (in Kāshmīrī) the suffering from a violent internal pain (such as headache, etc); unwillingness to do some work ordered by another.

gǫ̈bᵃrun ग्वंबरुन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **gǫ̈bᵒrᵘ ग्वंबर्**), i.q. **gǫ̈bᵃrāwun**, q.v. (Gr.Gr. 175).

gǫ̈bᵃrāwun ग्वंबरावुन् । **गुरूकरणम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **gǫ̈bᵃrôwᵘ ग्वंबरोवु**), to make heavy, cause to be heavy; to load another heavily, to impose a heavy load on another; to distress a person by bringing serious charges against him, putting him in debt, or the like. Caus. of **gŏbun** (Gr.Gr. 173).

gaibath, göbath غيبت m. slander, backbiting (El., K.Pr. 174).

gācĕ गाच्च । **पटविशेषः** m. linen cloth, cloth made of hempen-flax.

gōcĕ 1 गोच्च, in **-büdᵘrᵘ -बंदुरु** । **हस्तमुद्राभेदः** f. an insulting gesture made by shaking in a person's face the closed fist with the top of the thumb projecting between the second and third fingers. Cf. **gūṭh.**

gōcĕ 2 गोच्च in **-köṭhᵘ -कांठू** । **(गवेधु)मकुष्टकाष्ठम्** f. the cob of Indian corn after the seeds have been extracted, the core of the Indian corn cob. It is dried and used as fuel (L. 337).

gūc (? spelling), m. *Viburnum cotunifolium*, *V. fœtens* (El. *gûch*).

gᵃch गच् । **उच्चिच्छाकविशेषः** m. (sg. dat. **gᵃchas गच्चस्**), a kind of edible mushroom, morel (L. 462 *guchi*). Cf. **kana-gᵃch.**

gach गच्च گچ । **सुधा** m. (sg. dat. **gachas गच्चस्**), plaster, lime plaster, whitewash (Gr.M.); gypsum (L. 63).

gachi-kuṭhᵘ गच्चि-कुठु । **सुधालिप्तकोष्ठम्** m. a room of which the walls are plastered (Rām. 1627, 1783).

gāch गाँच्च । **वसा** m. (sg. dat. ?), marrow. **—kaḍun —कडुन्** । **अतिताडनम** m.inf. to extract marrow; met. to thrash a person unmercifully, so that he has not even strength to arise.

gōcam-shāh गोचं शाह । **सोपहासकबलुकम्** m. 'King Gōcam'; putting some mark on a person as a joke, e.g. putting a piece of cloth sticking on the top of his turban and so on, in order to make him an object of ridicule.

gacĕr गच्चर् । **आविलत्वम्** m. darkness (Gr.Gr. 140); hence, met. foulness, dirtiness caused by contact with something else; e.g. muddiness (of water), dimness (of a mirror), opacity (of the atmosphere), and so on. Cf. **goṭᵘ.**

gaḍ 1 गड् । **दुर्ग:** m. a fort, citadel, castle (K.Pr. 17); esp. a small masonry fortress built in the hills by some local rājā.

gaḍ 2 गड् । **समग्र:** adj. e.g. whole, entire; esp. of something bought or sold as one whole.

gāḍ गाड् । **मीन:** f. a fish (K.Pr. 14, 38, 63, 140, 150, 168, 258; H. i, 8, 9). Regarding the fish of Kashmīr, see El. s.v. *gāḍ*. **—āpᵃrüñᵘ —आपरंजू** । **निरुत्तरीकरणम् (प्रतिहननम्)**, f.inf. to feed fish into a person's mouth; met. to confound a person in argument; to defeat a person in a scolding match, to render him speechless by giving him abuse so foul that he is at a loss to invent anything fouler in reply. **—raṭüñᵘ —रटंजू** f.inf. to fish (El.). - **raṭanwôlᵘ —रटन्वोलु** n.ag. m. (f. **raṭanwājĕñ रटन्वाज्यञ्**), a fisherman (El.).

gāḍa-bāha गाड-बाह । **मत्स्यधूमीषधम्** m. fish-steam, a diet of fish combined with the application of the steam and juice of cooked fish, employed as a remedy in cases of impotence and the like. **-bata -बत** । **बलिदानविशेष:** m. N. of an offering of cooked fish and rice, usually made in the month of Pōh (Skt. *Pauṣa* = December–January) to the *Vāstupuruṣa*, or personified archetype of a house worshipped as a deity; cf. **dāyĕth-gāḍa**, s.v. **dāyuth**. **-dĕgulᵘ -दगुलु** । **मत्स्योखाभेद:** m. an earthenware vessel used for cooking a spiced stew of fish previously fried in oil. Cf. **-tövᵘ**, bel. **-günᵘ -गंजू** । **मत्स्यखण्ड:** f. a piece or slice of fish, cooked or uncooked, sliced fish as a dish (K.Pr. 205, *-gani*). **-gañĕ khārañĕ -गञ खारञ** । **अतिताडनम्** f. pl. inf. to raise bits of fish; met. to cudgel or whip the naked body so as to raise weals (considered to resemble fishes in shape). **-hönzᵘ -हांज़ू** । **मत्स्यवधाजीवी** m. (f. **-hānzañ -हाज़ञ्**), a fish boatman, a man who lives by netting fish, a fisherman. The f. is a woman who lives by selling fish so caught (Gr.M.). **-kāh -काह** । **तिथिविशेष:** f. (sg. dat. **-köshᵘ -कोंशू**), the eleventh lunar day of the dark half of the month of Phāgun (Skt. *Phālguna* = February–March), on which offerings of fish are made to the **böravs** (*bhairavas*) in preparation for the Śivarātri festival culminating on the ensuing thirteenth lunar day of the dark half of the same month (cf. **bŏrav**). **-khŏḍ -खुड** । **मत्स्यगर्त:** m. a hollow flooded in the rainy season and filled with fish. When the water dries off the fish remain behind and are caught. **-khôrᵘ -खोर्** । **काण्डोलविशेष:** m. the outer basket-work of a **kăgᵘrᵘ**, or portable brazier, of which the inner earthenware receptacle for burning fuel has been broken, and which is commonly used as a fish-basket; see **khôrᵘ 1.** **-khāv -खाव्** । **पक्षिविशेष:** m. fish-eater, a kind of fish-eating bird, described as small, of a dark colour, and possessing a long beak. **-kala -कल** । **मत्स्यशिर:** m. the head of a fish; a person with a head shaped like that of a fish. **-kan -कन्** । **मीनकर्णास्थि** m. the ear-bone of a fish, i.e. the flat bones at the side of the head of a large fish, supposed to cover the ears. These are used in the manufacture of little boxes or the like. **-kondᵘ -कंडु** । **मत्स्यास्थि** m. a fish-bone. **-kándⁱ-dôvᵘ -कंडि-दोवु** । **चिचाख्यरज्जुविशेष:** m. a kind of embroidery resembling the backbone of a fish, herring-boning. **-kᵃnañĕ -कनञ** । **गृहे गृहे निन्दाख्यापनम्, वाग्युद्धविधानम्** f. pl. inf. to sell fish; met. to go about from house to house uttering scandalous tales against a person; to engage in a verbal quarrel, to use Billingsgate. **-krāy -क्राय्** । **मत्स्यपाककटाह:** f. large iron pan for frying fish. **-lĕjⁱ -ल्यंजि** or **-lĕjᵘ -ल्यंजू** । **मत्स्योखा** f. an earthen pot for cooking fish; such a pot full of cooked fish. **-lüṭᵘ -लंटू** । **मत्स्यपुच्छभाग:** f. the tail end of a fish. **-pakhᵃsh -पख्श्** । **मत्स्यपक्ष:** m. the fin of a fish. **-parmāna -पर्माण** । **मत्स्यमानप्रस्थ:** m. a stone or iron weight for weighing fish (usually heavier than similar weights used for other purposes). **-shĕhalun -शहलुन्** । **मत्स्यदुर्गन्ध:** m. the smell of unwashed fish; genl. a fishy smell. **-shikār -शिकार्** m. fishing (W. 114). **-ṭhyupᵘ -ठिपु** । **मत्स्याधानी** m. a kind of deep basket made of withies, built like a cage, in which fish are kept. **-ṭĕpun -त्यपुन्** । **मत्स्यान्तरङ्गसमूह:** m. (sg. dat. **-ṭĕpanas -त्यपनस्**), fish-guts. **-tövᵘ -तांवु** । **मत्स्यजीविम्** f. a pan in which pieces of fish are fried before making them into a stew. Cf. **-dĕgulᵘ** ab. **-wŏrᵘ -वार्** । **लघुनौका** f. a fishing-boat; genl. a small boat used as tender to a larger one.

gāḍ गाँड्, see **gānd.**

gadā گدا m. a suppliant (El. *gada*) (YZ. 322, sg. dat. **gadāyĕs**); a mendicant, a beggar (Śiv. 1238).

gaḍa गड । **कमण्डलुपात्रम्** m. an earthen waterpot, pitcher, jar, pot (Gr.M.).

gaḍⁱ गंडि । **राजद्वारम्** f. a royal palace, esp. that portion of it in which the king transacts business, the royal court.

gĕḍᵘ ग्यंडू । **वल्लशाकादिमुष्टि:** f. (sg. dat. **gĕjĕ ग्यज्य**), a bunch or handful of potherbs, greens, etc. (H. xi, 10; K.Pr. 49, *gĕḍ*; 80, 232, *gyaḍ*). Cf. **gĕḍurᵘ** and **dā-gĕḍᵘ**, s.v. **dāñĕ.** El. spells this *gyiḍ*. Cf. **gaddi** and **gyoḍᵘ.** **—gaḍhünᵘ —गढ्नू** । **संकटेन बद्धीभवनम्** f.inf. (of a crowd of men or number of animals) to be crowded together, e.g. by being all shut up in a small room or by fastening all together by a single rope.

—**karüñ**[u] —**करंञ्** । **संकटेन बन्धनम्** f.inf. to crowd men or animals together as ab.

gīd गीद् or **gīd**[u] **गीदू** । **बालादिविष्ठा** f. (sg. dat. **gīdĕ गीदि**, Gr.Gr. 62), the excrement of a newly born child or other newly born animal (usually loose). —**kaḍüñ**[u] —**कडंञ्** । **अतिताडनम्** f.inf. to beat a person severely (quasi to such a degree that he involuntarily befouls himself).

gŏḍ ग्वड् । आरम्भः, मूलभागः, अङ्घ्रामूलम् m. the beginning, commencement, of anything (K.Pr. 15, Śiv. 46, 774); the part of the stem or trunk of a tree immediately above the root (K.Pr. 118, Rām. 606); the ankle (as the beginning of the shin-bone), the malleolus, external malleolus (El.); the leg (the part being put for the whole (El.)). El. makes this word f. —**barun** —**बरुन्** or **gŏḍa barun ग्वड बरुन् । मूले पूरणम्** m.inf. to fill up the root or from the root, i.e. to fill in earth, etc., round the roots of an old and decaying tree in order to revive it; met. to strengthen the foundation or base of any work or action, esp. of one which is in a bad way.

gŏḍa ग्वड । प्रथमम् adv. at first, firstly (K.Pr. 70, *gudah*; Śiv. 8, 33, 1160, 1367, 1792; Rām. 474, 1174; H. iv, 2; v, 9; viii, 3; xi, 5; xii, 5). **-ôch**[u] **-ओछ् । रज्जुविशेषः** m. the ankle-string used for fastening the grass-sandals commonly used in Kashmīr. Cf. **ôch**[u]. —**ör**[u] **gaṭshüñ**[u] —**ओर् गट्शुंञ् । निरुद्दीभवनम्** f.inf. to be fettered on the ankles; met. to be prevented from seizing the opportunity of undertaking some wished for and profitable work, owing to being previously inextricably involved in something unwished for and unprofitable, to suffer estoppel. **-barun -बरुन् । मूलेन पूरणम्** m.inf., i.q. **gŏḍ barun** ab. **-hol**[u] **-हॅल् । वक्रगुल्फकः** adj. (f. **-hüj**[u] **-हॅज्**), crooked-ankled. **-kor**[u] **-कर् । हंसकाख्यभूषणम्** m. an ankle-bracelet, an anklet. —**rab karüñ**[u] —**रब् करंञ् । विश्वासघातविधानम्** f.inf. to put mud on the ankle; to break faith by refusing to perform a promise made (to someone on condition of his performing some difficult work). **-shut**[u] **-शुत्** or **-shutun -शुतुन् । आदितः** adv. from the first, from the beginning. **-sūt**[i] **-सूति** or **-süty -सूत्य् । आदितः** adv., id.

gŏḍuk[u] **ग्वडुक् । मूलभवः** adj. (f. **gŏḍüc**[u] **ग्वडॅच्**), of or belonging to the beginning, etc., first (El.); (of a branch or the like) springing from the root (of a tree, etc.).

gõḍ गोंड् । गण्डकः m. a rhinoceros.

gõḍa-nyoṭh[u] **गोंड-न्यॅठ् । गण्डकास्थिमयमङ्गुष्ठभूषणम्** m. a thumb-ring made of rhinoceros-horn and worn by women. **-pŏt**[a]**r -पॉतर् । खड्गास्थिभवं पात्रम्** m. a cup made of rhinoceros-horn, often used in making offerings at a Hindū *śrāddha*. **-wŏj**[u] **-वॉज् । गण्डकास्थिमयोर्मिका** f. a finger-ring made of rhinoceros-horn and worn by both men and women.

gōda गोद । कुत्सितगुदम् m. an anus foul owing to bad conduct or disease, a term of abuse. Cf. **gūd**[u].

gŏḍ[i] **गॉडि । गन्त्री** f. a cart, wagon, carriage, coach. —**khasün**[u] —**खसुंञ्** f.inf. to mount a carriage, to get into a carriage. —**khasith gaṭshun** —**खसिथ् गट्शुन्**, to go in a carriage, to travel in a carriage, to drive (Gr.M.).

god[u] **गंदु । रन्ध्रम्** m. a hole (in cloth, or the like) (Gr.Gr. 9). **zamīnas god**[u], a hole in the ground (Gr.M.). **-karun** —**करुन्** m.inf. to pierce (El. *gaud*).

goḍ[u] **1 गंडु । अभिषेकः** m. aspersion, ceremonial sprinkling with water or other liquid (as in the consecration of a king, asperging on an idol or *linga*, etc.); a swarm (Gr.M.); **machi-goḍ**[u], a swarm of flies (Gr.M.). —**dyun**[u] —**दिन्** m.inf. to asperge (Śiv. 1160, 1741).

goḍ[u] **2 गंडु** (? spelling) in **goḍ**[u]**-prān गंडु-प्रान्** m. a leek (El. *gauḍa-prán*). It is not eaten by Hindūs of the Valley.

gôḍ[u] **गोडु । मत्स्यः** m. (f. **göḍ**[u] **गॉडू**), a male fish, esp. one of a small kind (Śiv. 1815); —° used as a kind of surname appended to the name of a fish-seller. The f. means a female fish of any size (Rām. 723). Cf. **āra-göḍ**[u], s.v. **āra**, and **gāḍ**.

gūḍ गूड or **gūḍ**[u] **गूडु** (Gr.Gr. 20) **। गूढः, मूढतरः** adj. (f. **gūḍ गूड** or **gūḍ**[u] **गूडु**, Gr.Gr. 20), hidden, invisible; (of a story, poem, etc.) difficult to understand, difficult, mysterious; (of a road or the like) difficult to be traversed or travelled over, almost impassable, difficult of access or issue; (of a person) a dolt, an idiot, one who no matter how one teaches him cannot learn what is taught.

gūd[u] **गूदु । गुदम्** m. obsc. the anus, cf. **gōda**; vulva (El.). Cf. Gr.Gr. 19.

guḍ[u] **गुडू** f., i.q. **gur**[u] **1**. This is the form in use towards Islāmābād (El.).

gaddi (? spelling), a certain measure for rice-straw (L. 243). 50 *gaddis* = one *trakh* of about 11 lb. ? the same as **gĕḍ**[u].

gadādar गदाद(ध)र m. N. of Kṛṣṇa (Krishna), the club-bearer, Gadādhara (Śiv. 938).

gad[a]**gad गद्गद्** adj. e.g. inarticulate, speaking thickly or convulsively, faltering. **gad**[a]**gada wönī गद्गद वॉनी । गद्गदा वाक्** f. a sobbing statement, a sorrowful statement full of sobs.

gadāj[i] **गदाजि** or **gadüj**[u] **गदॅज्**, see **gadul**[u].

gadajyār गद्ज्यार् । बाहुल्यम् m. (of cattle, houses, children, wealth), abundance, a great quantity (whether existing or coming in).

gadulᵘ गदुलु । बहुलः adj. (f. **gadüjᵘ गद्ंजू** or **gadȧjⁱ गद्ंजि**), abundant, multitudinous (of prosperity, offspring, cattle, wealth, etc.) (Gr.Gr. 145). **—prasun —प्रसुन् । निरन्तरप्रसवः** m.inf. to produce offspring in large quantities, to be excessively fertile (of women, or female cattle).

gūdil गूदिल् । व्यभिचारिणी f. an unchaste woman (one who by her unchastity has diseased private parts). Cf. **gōda** and **gūdᵘ**.

gȧdⁱlad गंदिलद । रन्ध्रयुतः adj. e.g. (of a garment, cloth, or the like), having a hole, holed. Cf. **godᵘ**.

gudômᵘ गुदोमु । दाम m. a cow's tethering rope (one end fastened round the neck and the other to a peg in the ground) (K.Pr. 219).

gaḍun गडुन्, i.q. **garun**, q.v.

gŏḍañ ग्वडञ । प्रथमम् adv. at first, first, in (or at) the beginning; for the first time (Śiv. 124, 131, 722; Rām. 384, 670; H. iii, 1; x, 12; xi, 2, 3, 10); especially (El. *gŏḍain*); according to El. this word is also a subst. f. meaning beginning, commencement.

gŏḍañiy ग्वडञिय । प्रथममेव adv. at the very first, first of all (H. viii, 10; x, 3, 10; xii, 4, 6).

gŏḍañukᵘ ग्वडञुकु । प्रथमः adj. (f. **gŏḍañicᵘ ग्वडञिचु** H. xii, 10), first (in time or in order) (K.Pr. 70), used as ord. of **akh** (Gr.Gr. 76, Śiv. 61, H. viii, 5, 13); elder, El. **gŏḍañukᵘ bôyᵘ**, an elder brother; **gŏḍañiki törīkha**, on the first (of the month) (Gr.M.).

gŏḍañĕth ग्वडञथ् । प्रथमम् adv. at first, first, firstly.

gaḍᵃra गंदर । प्रियबालकः m. a beloved (esp. an only) son. **-han -हन । प्रियबालकः** m dim. a little beloved son, as a term of affection, a darling little boy.

gaḍ°rᵘ गंड्रु । गलगण्डयुतः adj. (f. **gaḍᵘrᵘ गंड्रू**), one who suffers from goitre.

gaḍorᵘ गडरु m., see **ala-g°**, s.v. **al**.

gaḍurᵘ गडुरु । गलगण्डः m. goitre, bronchocele. For an account of goitre in the Valley see El. s.v. *gaḍur* (L. 460, *gaḍaru*). **gadᵃrⁱ-lav गड्रि-लव् । बद्धशुष्कमहातृणसमूहः** m. a kind of hay-rick. Grass growing in swamps, etc., is collected and dried. It is then twisted into rough ropes, and stored in large masses in the forks of trees for use in the winter.

gādurᵃ गाडुरु । गदारिः m. (f. **gādᵘrᵘ गाड्रू**), (in old times) a man or woman of the Vaidya caste, whose profession was that of a physician; N. of a village on the bank of the Sind (Sindhu) River, formerly inhabited by them.

gĕḍurᵘ ग्यडुरु । बद्धभारः m. a moderately sized bunch of greens, potherbs, etc. Cf. **gĕḍᵘ**.

gĕḍürᵘ ग्यड्रू । भारिका f. a small bunch of greens, potherbs, etc., usually —°. Cf. **gĕḍurᵘ**.

gidurᵘ गिदुरु । कपोलाधःशोथयुतः adj. (f. **gidᵘrᵘ गिद्रू**), one the lower parts of whose cheeks are large and (naturally) swollen-looking. Cf. **gaḍ°rᵘ**.

guḍörᵘ गुड़ोरू f. in **guḍārĕ gĕwanĕ गुडार्य ग्यवन । असंमानना** f. pl. inf. to refuse to carry out an order by making pretended excuses.

gīdar-dākh गीद्र्-दाख् m. (sg. dat. **-dākas -दाकस्**), *Segeretia oppositifolia* (El.). Cf. **kanakh**.

gudarun गुद्रुन् (cf. گذر) or (Rām. 1496) **guzarun गुज़्रुन । आपातः** conj. 3 (2 p.p. **gudaryōv गुद्र्योव्**), to happen, befall (esp. of some trouble, grief, or calamity), (H. v, 9, where **gudariv** is poet. for **gudaryōv**, viii, 5).

güḍᵘwa गंडूव । कमण्डलुः m. a small round metal pot, shaped like a bowl (El.), a *lōṭā*. **-golᵘ -गंलु । कमण्डलुशिरः** m. the top or mouth of a *lōṭā*, the part above the neck. **-ṭsokᵘ -च्वकु । कमण्डल्वाधारावयवः** m. the bowl of a *lōṭā*.

gā̃day गाँडय् । रहःसंमतिः m. private agreement, esp. (but not necessarily) with evil intent against some one, secret conspiracy. Cf. **garb**.

gadöyi गदोइ گدائي f. begging, mendicity (Śiv. 1475, **gadāyĕ**, sg. dat.; but H. x, 2 **gadöyiyĕ-hondᵘ**, sg. gen.). **—karünᵘ —कर्ंजू । भिक्षा** f.inf. to beg, beg for.

gadāyĕs गदायस्, see **gadā**.

göfil غافل, see **göphil**.

gaflath غفلت, see **gaphlath**.

gāfiz, m. the flowers of the *Delphinium saniculæfolium* (El. *ghāfiz*).

gag गग् । **चुल्लीमुखम्** m. the opening in the top platform of a native cooking range, over which vessels are set for cooking (K.Pr. 125). Cf. **güjᵘ**.

gĕg or **gyĕg ग्यग्** । **गलनाडीमुखम्** m. the top part of the throat, the fauces.

gugⁱ गुगि । आच्छादनविशेषः f. a kind of blanket worn on journeys in wet weather. One edge is gathered up and fastened in a bunch. This is put over the head, and the remainder falls over the rest of the body, thus protecting the clothes beneath from the rain.

gūgu गूगु m. onomat. (Śiv. 503).

gŏgᵃjⁱ ग्वग्ंजि or **gŏgᵘjᵘ ग्वगंजू । सर्षपमूलकम्** f. the turnip plant; a moderately sized turnip, *Brassica rapa* (L. 346). This word means an ordinary turnip, while the masc. **gŏgulᵘ** means a large turnip (Gr.Gr. 35). According to El. (s.v. *gogij*), in winter time both Hindūs and

Musalmāns consume large numbers of turnips. The turnips of Haripūr are said to be the best in the valley. Cf. **gŏgul**. El. has also *gugchi*.

gŏg^{a}ji-ācār स्वगज़ि-आँचार । **सर्षपमूलाक्षमूद्**: m. turnip pickle. **-āra** -आर । **सर्षपशाकमूलमाला** m. a 'turnip necklace', slices of skinned and dried turnips strung on a string, and stored for winter use. **-bod^{u}** -बंदु । **सर्षपशाकमुष्टि**: m. a bunch of turnip-tops (Gr.Gr. 145). **-dār** -डार् । **सर्षपशाकक्षेत्रम्** m. a turnip field. **-hākh** -हाख् । **सर्षपशाकम्** m. (sg. dat. **-hākas** -हाकस्), turnip-tops (W. 114). **-hüṭ^{u}** -हुटू । **सर्षपमूलकशुष्कखण्ड**: f. (sg. dat. **-hacĕ** -हच्), a dried slice of turnip, stored for use in winter. **-khünḍ^{u}** -खुंडू । **सर्षपशाकमूलखण्ड**: f. (sg. dat. **-khanjĕ** -खंज्य), a slice of turnip. **-khav** -खव् । **सर्षपशाकखनि**: f. a pit in which turnip-tops are stored so as to keep them moist for winter use. **-mul^{i}vĕñ** -मुलिव्यञ् । **सर्षपशाकविशेष**: f. dried full-grown turnip-tops, stored in autumn for winter use. **-mus^{u}** -मुसु । **अतिलघुसर्षपमूलकम्** m. a kind of very small turnip-root. **-path^{u}r^{u}** -पथ्रू । **सर्षपशाकयुतप्रदेश**: f. N. of a tableland in the Nāgām (Skt. *Nāgrāma*) Pargana, in which turnips are almost everywhere grown. **-paṭ^{u}r^{u}** -पटर्रू । **सर्षपशाकपत्रसमूह**: f. a turnip-leaf (Gr.Gr. 74); a bundle of turnip-leaves. **-sinwāh** -सिन्वाह । **अल्पसर्षपशाकादि** m. the small amount of turnips and turnip-tops used in making a sauce for a single meal. Cf. **syun^{u}**. **-ṣakul** -षकुल् । **सर्षपमूलकखण्ड**: m. (sg. dat. **-ṣakalas** -षकलस्), a globular-shaped lump of turnip, cut into shape by a knife. **-ṣöryun^{u}** -षार्युनु । **सर्षपशाकसंकर**: m. the refuse leaves, stalks, etc., thrown away when preparing turnips for cooking or for storing dry. **-wōkh** -वॉख् । **सर्षपशाकबन्धभेद**: f. (sg. dat. **-wōki** -वॉकि), a string of dried turnip-tops, with portions of the roots attached, stored up for winter use. Cf. **wōkh**. **-wör^{u}** -वर्रू । **सर्षपशाकवाटिका** f. a small plot of ground close to a house in which turnips are cultivated, a turnip-garden (common in villages).

gāgal गॉगल् or **grāgal** ग्रॉगल् (Rām. 184) । **मद**:, **परैर्बुद्धिचालनम्, अन्तराय**: f. insolent pride, arrogance, self-conceit; diversion or distraction of the attention from some work in which one is engaged, owing to something interfering with it, interruption (Gr.Gr. 128, K.Pr. 187, Śiv. 80, 244); the state of being not right (El.). **—karüñ^{u}** —कर्रुञ् f.inf. to interrupt (Gr.M.); to disturb, distract, make distraught (Rām. 184).

g(gr)āgali gashun गॉ(ग्रॉ)गलि गशुन् । **कार्यान्तरासक्तत्वम्** m.inf. in the course of one piece of work, to forget about it and to become busily engaged in another work, to have one's attention diverted from anything. **—karun** —कर्रुन् । **बुद्धिपरिवर्तनम्** m.inf. to distract a person's attention by directing it to something else (e.g. to turn the attention of a crying child).

gŏgul स्वगुल् or **gŏgul^{u}** स्वगुलु । **वर्तुलसर्षपशाकमूलम्** m. (sg. dat. **gŏgalas** स्वगलस्), a large turnip (cf. **gŏg^{u}j^{u}** and Gr.Gr. 35). *Brassica rapa* (K.Pr. 11, 171); met. a globe or ball of wood, a globe, a sphere (El.). Cf. **gunglū**.

gŏgal-d^{a}ph स्वगल-दफ् m. (sg. dat. **-d^{a}pas** -दपस्), 'turnip-incense,' the roots of *Jurinea macrocephala*, used as incense (L. 77). **—karan^{i}** —कर्नि । **पीडनम्** m. pl. inf. to make globes; hence (of a heavy load) to squeeze, by overburdening the shoulders, esp. when the load is unfairly excessive. **-mŏnḍ^{u}** -म्यंड्रू । **शाकपुष्टमूलकम्** f (sg. dat **-mŏnjĕ** -म्यंज्य), the part of a turnip-root above ground, when it is large and globular.

gāgalilad गॉगलिलद or **grāgalilad** ग्रॉगलिलद । **मदयुक्त:, प्रत्यूहदूषित:, अन्तराययुक्त**: adj. e.g. insolently proud, arrogant; interrupted, distracted (of one busily engaged); suffering from indigestion.

gāgalun गॉगलुन or **grāgalun** ग्रॉगलुन । **बुद्धिचञ्चलता आसक्तीभवनम्** conj. 3 (p.p. **gāgalyōv** गॉगल्योव or **grāgalyōv** ग्रॉगल्योव्), to have one's attention diverted from any work, to be interrupted; to take up some pleasant business in the midst of some other work which one forgets.

gāgalāwun गॉगलावुन or **grāgalāwun** ग्रॉगलावुन् । **बुद्धिचाञ्चल्यविधानम्** conj. 1 (p.p. **gāgalôw^{u}** गॉगलोवु), to distract or divert a person's attention, to interrupt him when busily engaged in some work.

guga-manzul^{u} गुग-मञ्जुलु । **दोलाभेद**: m. a child's swinging cot, a swing

gagan गगन् । **आकाशम्** m. the atmosphere, sky, firmament (Śiv 1654, 1827, 1869).

gāgar गागर् m. a leech-applier, a leechman (El.).

gagur गगुर् or **gagor^{u}** गगर्रू । **आखु:, पक्षिविशेष**: m. [sg. dat. **gagaras** गगरस (Gr.Gr. 58); f. **gag^{u}r^{u}** गग्रू (Gr.Gr. 35), see bel.], a male rat (Gr.Gr. 35, K.Pr. 46, 63, 64, 196, 199); a certain rat-shaped bird, the White Nun or Smew, *Mergellus albellus* (L. 131). For rats in Kashmīr see L. 112.

gagar-dand गगर्-दन्द । **मूषिकदन्त**: m. a rat's tooth; met. a human tooth which is very thin and sharp. **—kond^{u}** -कंदु । **ओषधिविशेष**: m. a certain mountain plant with yellow flowers and thorny leaves, believed to keep away rats, *Astragalus* sp. (L. 76). Its root is used as a remedy for toothache,

and also for making toothbrushes. **-kuṭhᵘ** -कुठु । **मूषिककोष्ठम्** m. a rat's room, a small dark room infested by rats in which in former days children used to be shut up as a punishment. **-mĕngañ** -म्यंगञ् । **मूषिकविष्ठा** f. rat's dung. **-sörᵘ** -सॉरु । **मूषिकवत्संचयः** f. rat collection, i.e. making up a store by stealing little by little at a time. **-ṭukh** -टुख् । **मूषिकक्षतच्छिद्रः** m. (sg. dat. **-ṭukas** -टुकस्), a hole gnawed by a rat in a cloth or the like. **-ṭinḍa** -टिंड । **मूषिकबन्धनी** m. a rat-trap. **-tāph** -ताफ् । **विरलातपः** m. (sg. dat. **-tāpas** -तापस्), partial sunshine here and there, shining on the ground through orifices in the clouds. **-ṭshal** -ट्शल् । **मूषिकबन्धनी** m. a kind of rat-trap. **-ṭshāy** -ट्शाय् । **अनुष्णातपः** f. 'rat's shade', i.e. the sunshine without warmth of a winter morning or evening. **-ṭshyotᵘ** -ट्श्यंटु । **मूषिकोच्छिष्टः** adj. (f. **-ṭshĕṭᵘ** -ट्शंटू), rat's leavings, the remains of food or of a fruit which has been partially eaten by rats. The word is an adjective agreeing in gender with the food referred to. **-wāl** -वाल् । **मूषिकवसतिः** f. (sg. dat. **-wöjᵘ** -वांजू, Gr.Gr. 69), a rat's nest, a rat hole (K.Pr. 3, *wājᵘ* for **wöjᵘ**). **-yurmī** -युर्मी f. *Rhododendron campanulatum* (El.).

gagᵘrᵘ गग्रु । **मूषिका**, f. a female rat; a mouse (K.Pr. 64). —**phaṭünᵘ** —फटॅनू । **भेदोद्भवः** f.inf. 'a mouse to split', met. disunion to arise between associates or partners in any work.

gāgᵘrᵘ गाग्रु । **गर्गरीपात्रम्** f. a water-jar, pitcher, guglet.

gĕgürᵘ ग्यगरु । **अन्तरीयमुखरन्ध्रम्** f. the upper open part of a pair of drawers or *pāy-jāmas*, which is fastened round the waist with a running string.

gagᵃri-bal गग्रि-बल् । **तीर्थविशेषः** m. N. of a sacred place on the east of the town of Śrīnagar, and in the middle of a lake lying at the north foot of the Gōpādri or Takht-ĕ Sulaimān.

gagar-gö गगर-गां । **गकारः** m. the name for the letter *ga* **ग**, used in schools.

gagarāray गगरारय् । **मेघनिर्घोषः** f. loud thundering, esp. when unseasonable; met. the human 'thundering' of abuse.

gugarāray गुगरारय् । **गर्जनशब्दः** f. the 'thundering' of the human voice in abuse, loud roaring in abuse.

gagarāy गगराय् । **मेघनिर्घोषः** f. thunder, the rumbling noise of thunder (L.456, K.Pr.245, 253, Śiv.1868); any loud sound like thunder, a thunderous roar (Śiv.1232).

gugūsⁱ-tulᵘ गुगूस्-तुलु or (Gr.M.) **gugūstulᵘ गुगूस्तुलु** । **दोला** m. a swing (in which people swing themselves for enjoyment); a swing perch (in a parrot's cage) (Gr.M.). —**träwun** —त्रावुन्, m.inf. to swing oneself in a swing (Gr.M.).

gᵃh गह् or **gah गह्** । **घर्षणम्** m. the act of grinding, rubbing down to powder, trituration (Gr.Gr. 124). Cf. **gᵃhun.**

gāh 1 गाह् । **प्रकाशः**: m. brightness, brilliancy, lustre, light (Śiv. 1068, H. xii, 2), cf. **gāsh.**

gāh 2 گاہ m. a place (used —•); time, turn, as in **shōra-gāh,** a time or opportunity for outery, a proclamation (H. vi, 13). **gāh bĕgāh** گاہ بیگاہ, adv. in season and out of season (H. vi, 13).

gŏh گھ । **विष्ठा** m. dung, ordure, fæces (K.Pr. 59, 71). Cf. **guhᵘ.** —**khyonᵘ** —ख्योनु । **अवाच्यवचनम्** m.inf. to eat ordure; met. to utter filthy lying words.

guhᵘ गुहु । **गोमयम्** m. cow-dung; buffalo-dung (K.Pr. 251); manure (El. *guh*, q.v. for description of the various methods of applying manure) (L. 459, *gu*). Cf. **gŏh.**

guhⁱ-ambār गुह्-अम्बार् । **गोमयराशिः** m. a pile of cow-dung, a dunghill. **-bonᵘ** -बंनु । **गोमयकूटम्** m. a medium-sized dung-heap (Śiv. 126). **-gān** -गान् । **गोमयकोष्ठम्** m. a room in which cow-dung is stored (esp. by cowkeepers who own many cattle). **-khürᵘ** -ख्रॅरु । **मलिनाचारा** f. a woman engaged in collecting or clearing away cow-dung; hence, met. any woman dirty in person and clothing. **-kyomᵘ** -क्यमु । **गोमयकृमिः** m. a certain worm bred in cow-dung. **-lôdᵘ** -लोदु । **गोमयकूटम्** m. a large pile or stack of cow-dung, collected in winter with the object of drying it in the summer. **-lōla** -लोल । **अतिमूढः** m. a fool (in conversation, etc.). —**liwun** —लिवुन् । **गोमयलेपनम्** m. inf. to plaster with cow-dung. **-lyobᵘ** -ल्योबु । **गोमयभागः** m. the amount of cow-dung evacuated by the animal at one time. **-nôrᵘ** -नोरु । **अन्त्रविशेषः** m. the rectum. **-ryünzᵘ** -र्यूंज़ु । **कीटविशेषः** m. (sg. dat. **-rīnzis** -रींज़िस्), the scarabæus beetle. It makes balls of cow-dung and mud and rolls them along. According to popular tradition it has quarrelled with the sea and makes these balls in order to fill it up (Śiv. 1647, 1648, Rām. 436).

gahgīr गह्गीर् گھگیر । **पश्चाद्गमः** m. one who sticks or follows close behind another in order to accomplish some object.

gahgīrī गह्गीरी گھگیري । **अनुषङ्गः**: f. sticking or following close behind another in order to obtain some object.

gahajyār गहज्यार् । **वृक्षादिव्याप्ततया निष्प्रकाशत्वम्** m. shade, dim illumination (of ground or other place overshadowed by trees, creepers, or the like).

gahulᵘ गहुलु or **guhulᵘ 1 गुहुलु** । **निकुञ्जः**: m. a natural forest-bower, a dark place in a forest shadowed over and hidden by trees, creepers, etc. (Śiv. 1752).

guhali-gupan गुहलि-गुपन्, m.pl. cattle of the forest, cattle led out into the forest to graze, as opposed to stalled cattle (K.Pr. 71).

guhul[u] 2 गुहुल । **आविलः** m. dirty, muddy, etc. (of water or the like) (Gr.M.). Cf. **gŏḷ[u]**.

gōham गोहम्, see **gashun 2.**

gah[a]na गहन or **gahana गहन** । **स्वर्णमयादिभूषणसमूहः** m. an ornament, trinket, jewels, women's ornaments (Śiv. 1227, 1228, 1232, 1233, 1235); El. spells this word *gehna*. **-pāth -पाथ्** । **भूषणपाचादिकम** f. (sg. dat. **-pöṭh[u] -पांचू**), a general term for the paraphernalia (including jewellery and dishes) given to a bride as part of her dowry.

g[a]hun गहुन् । **घर्षणम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **g[o]h[u] गंहु**, f. **g[u]h[u] गंहू** or **g[u]sh[u] गंशू**; 2 p.p. **g[a]hyōv गह्योव्**, **g[a]shyōv गश्योव्** or **g[a]shōv गशोव्**. According to Gr.Gr. 210 and 225, only **g[u]sh[u]** and **gashyōv** are the correct forms, but the others also occur), to grind, pulverize, triturate; to polish, wear smooth by trituration. **g[o]h[u]-mot[u] गंहु-मंतु** । **घर्षितः** perf. part. (f. **g[u]h[u]-müṭh[u] गंहू-मंचू** or **g[u]sh[u]-müṭh[u] गंशू-मंचू**), ground, triturated; polished, worn smooth.

gŏhun ग्वहुन् । **प्रदीप्तीभवनम** conj. 3 (2 p.p. **gŏhyōv ग्वह्योव्**), to shine, be bright (of a fire, a jewel, etc.). Its caus. is **gŏhanāwun** (Gr.Gr. 174).

gŏhanāwun ग्वहनावुन् । **प्रदीप्तीकरणम** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **gŏhanôw[u] ग्वहनोवु**), to make to be bright; to make a fire burn up; to make a jewel brilliant. Caus. of **gŏhun** (Gr.Gr. 174).

gōhar गोहर् گوہر m. nature, essence, substance; origin, root, stock; any hidden virtue; intellect; wisdom; a pearl, a jewel, a gem, precious stone (Śiv. 428, 430).

gah[a]rot[u] गहरंतु । **परपिण्डाजीवी बालकः** m. (f. **gah[a]-rüṭh[u] गहरंचू**), a child (e.g. an orphan) dependent on some one who is not a parent; in f. also (**दुर्गतप्राया कन्या**), one of a number of daughters of a needy family, who is hence unwelcome and treated with unkindness, and has to depend for her food on others' charity.

gaharot[u] गहरंतु । **अत्याहारः** m. excessive eating, gorging oneself with food (so that one can neither move nor speak).

ghás (K.Pr. 105), incorr. for **gös[i]**, see **gāsa.**

gŏhistān ग्वहिस्तान् گہستان m. the anus, cf. **gŏh.**

gáj[i] गंजि, see **güj[u].**

gĕjĕ ग्वज्य, see **gĕḍ[u].**

gējĕ गेज्य, gīj[u] गीजू, see **gēlun 1.**

gūj[i] गूजि or **gūj[u] गूजू** । **फलसारः, गुप्त आशयः** f. the kernel of a fruit (e.g. of a walnut, a cocoa-nut, or water-chestnut) (Gr.M., K.Pr. 66, 100, Śiv. 1807); the kernel or inner meaning of anything, intelligible only to the initiated. Cf. **gūl[u] 2** and Gr.Gr. 36.

gōjĕ-pĕndul[u] गोज्य-प्वंदुल or **-panzul[u] -पञ्जुल** । **समुच्चितफलसारः** m. a complete, unbroken kernel of a walnut (i.e. all the four sections unseparated from each other). **-til -तील** । **फलसारतैलम** m. oil derived from kernels (e.g. walnut-oil). **-bhar -भर्** । **कण्डोलभेदः** f. a large kind of basket in which walnut kernels and the like are carried about for sale.

güj[u] गंजू or **gáj[i] गंजि** । **चुल्लीमुखम** f. the opening of a native cooking-range through which fuel is fed (K.Pr. 26, 48, 54, 61, 119, 256). Cf. **dān 1, gag,** and **gol[u] 1.**

gajĕ-ṭhor[u] गज्य-ठंर । **चुल्लीमुखपिधानवस्तु** m. the cover or door (usually of earthenware) of this opening.

gáj[i]gāh गंजिगाह or **güj[u]gāh गंजूगाह** । **चामरम** m. the bushy tail of the yak (*Bos grunniens*) employed as a 'chowry' or long brush for whisking off insects, flies, etc., one of the emblems of royalty, and, as such, used in worshipping the image of a god; a string composed of several tassels (made of the hair of this tail) suspended as an ornament from an elephant's neck, or fastened to a horse's ears and extending on both sides to the saddle. —**karun -करुन** m.inf. to wave such a fly-whisk over a king, the image of a god, etc. (Śiv. 213, 1147, 1895).

göj[u]-müṭh[u] गांजु-मंचू, see **gālun.**

güj[u]-müṭh[u] गंजू-मंचू, see **galun.**

gijun गिजुन् । **प्रबलीभवनम** conj. 3 (2 p.p. **gijyōv गिज्योव्**), to be strong, violent, tyrannical. **gijyō-mot[u] गिज्यो-मंतु** । **प्रबलीभूतः** perf. part. (f. **gijyē-müṭh[u] गिज्ये-मंचू**), one who has become habitually violent or tyrannical by frequently acting so.

gujor[u] गुजर्, gujur गुजुर, or **gujur[u] गुजुर्** । **आबालः** m. (f. **gujarön[u] गुजरांनू**, q.v. s.v., and **gujár[i]-bāy गुजरि-बाय**, see bel.), a man of a certain pastoral tribe which roams over the hills of Kashmīr and the neighbouring countries, the Gujurs of Swāt, and the Gūjars of Western India (Gr.Gr. 39).

gujár[i]-bāy गुजरि-बाय । **आबालस्त्री** f. the wife of a Gujor[u]. **-künḍ[u] -कंडू** । **आबालखातम** f. a Gujor[u] camp. **-koṭ[u] -कंटु** । **आबालबालकः** m. a Gujor[u] lad. **-küṭ[u] -कूटू** । **आबालबालिका** f. a Gujor[u] lass.

gujarön[u] गुजरांनू । **आबालस्त्री** f. a Gujor[u] woman (Gr.Gr. 39). See **gujor[u].**

gajyōv गज्योव्, see **galun.**

gājyōv गाज्योव्, see **gālun.**

gakhur[u] गखुर् । **हठवृत्तिः, छलवृत्तिः** adj. (f. **gakhür[u] गखूर्**), one who is mean or dishonest in giving, or persistently grasping in receiving.

gaḳhᵘ̈rᵘ गख़्ख़। **घर्षणा** f. the act of grinding, triturating (grain, etc.).

gakharband गखर्बंद् । **निःशब्दकोलाहलः** m. inarticulate noise or shouting (as that of a number of children assembled together).

gakharĕr गखर्यर् । **हठित्वम्** m. meanness in giving; persistent graspingness in receiving.

gōkul गोकुल् m. N. of a certain country in India, on the bank of the Yamunā (Jamnā), near Vṛindāvana (Brindāban), and the scene of the youthful exploits of Kṛsṇa (Krishna) (Śiv. 1385, 1391).

gōkulānand गोकुलानन्द् m. 'the joy of Gōkul' (q.v.), N. of Kṛsṇa (Krishna) (Śiv. 1320).

gukônᵘ गुकोनु । **महामाररोगः** m. a deadly epidemic affecting first the lower animals and subsequently human beings, plague.

gukoshᵘ गुकॅशु । **गोधूमतुषः** m. wheat bran, the husk of ground wheat when sifted apart (K.Pr. 130, translated 'straw').

gŏkotᵘ ग्वकॅतु । **अङ्गसंकोचनम्** m. drawing in of the arms, legs, etc., under the influence of cold, fear, etc., crouching, cringing, shrinking.

gal 1 गल् । **अत्युच्चकण्ठस्वरः** m. a shout, scream, shriek. **gal-wān 1 गल्-वान्** । **परभर्त्सनशीलः** adj. e.g. (as subst., f. **gal-wōñᵘ गल्-वांञु**; for **galwān 2, galwōñᵘ 2**, see s.v.), one who habitually bullies and shouts at others; one who, on receiving merely a slight touch or push from another, screams out as if he were badly hurt, so as to charge him with hurting him severely. **-wānᵃgī -वानगी** । **भर्त्सनपूर्वकापहारशीलता** f. the habit of habitually bullying and shouting abuse at others (esp. with the intention of blackmailing, exciting undeserved compassion, or the like). **-wönil -वॉनिल्** । **भर्त्सनपूर्वपरवञ्चनशीलत्वम्** f., id.

gala-bodᵘ गल-बंडु । **अत्युच्चस्वरः** adj. (f. **-büḍᵘ -बंडू**), one who has naturally a loud voice.

gal 2 गल् । **कपोलाधोभागः** m. the lower part of the cheek, the jowl. Cf. **golᵘ 2** and Gr.Gr. 51. **—hĕñ -ह्यञ्** । **गण्डग्रहणम्** f. jowl-pinching (e.g. the playful pinching of a child or woman's cheek).

gala-dodᵘ 1 गल-दॅदु । **दग्धगलान्तभागः** adj (f. **-düzᵘ -दॅज़ू**), one the corners of whose lips are burnt (by hot food, pungent spices, etc.). **-dodᵘ 2 -दॅदु** । **दग्धप्रान्तापूपः** m. a kind of thick cake or loaf whose ends or edges are burnt in the oven. **-gĕv -ग्यव्** । **घृतमाक्तम्** m. ghī on the cheek (or corners of the lips) (but not in the mouth); hence, assumed prosperity, something fine outside, but worthless or empty within. **-horᵘ -ह्यॅद्** । **कपोलयुग्मम्** m. the pair of cheeks on one person's face. **-mŏṇḍᵘ -म्वंडु** । **स्थूलो गण्डाधोभागः** m. a lump of a jowl, a gross fat jowl. **-tachañĕ -तछञ** । **असहनेन क्रन्दनम्** f.pl. scratchings of the cheek; hence, weeping and crying out in jealousy of another's success, etc. **-vyoṭhᵘ -व्यॅठु** । **स्थूलकपोलः** adj. (f. **-vĕṭhᵘ̈ -व्यॅठू**), fat-jowled. **-wŏzulᵘ -ब्वज़ुलु** । **लोहितकपोलः** adj. (f. **-wŏzüjᵘ̈ -ब्वज़ॅजू** or **-wŏzàjⁱ -ब्वज़ॅज़ि**), (of a person) red-jowled, red-cheeked; (of an inanimate object) fair without and ugly or worthless within.

gal 3 गल् । **गलः** f. the throat, windpipe, neck. **-gati -गति** । **कण्ठपरितः** adv. round the neck or throat (e.g. of wrapping a blanket or the like). **-khaph -खफ्** । **कण्ठपीडनम्** f. (sg. dat. **-khapi -खपि**), throttling, choking. **-tan -तन्** । **वेष्टनरोधरज्जुः** f. the chin-strap for holding on a cap; the part of a horse's headstall near the bridle. **-wüṭᵘ̈ -वंटू** । **वस्त्रकण्ठप्राग्भागः** f. (sg. dat. **-wacĕ -वच्च**), the neck of a coat or other garment.

gāl गाल् । **अश्लीलवाक्यम्, लज्जा** f. (sg. dat. **gāli गालि**, Gr.Gr. 69), an abusive or contumelious expression, abuse, foul or insulting language (Rām. 339); a feeling of shame caused by another's actions, mortification, humiliation (Gr.Gr. 10, H. ix, 4). Cf. **gözᵘ̈**. **—gaṣhüñᵘ̈ —गक्ष्यु** । **लज्जोत्पत्तिः** f.inf. a feeling of humiliation or mortification to occur (as when a gift offered, or an order given, by a person of some consequence is refused or disregarded).

gala غلہ m. grain, corn (El.).

gálo, see **gālav.**

gĕl ग्यल् । **दण्डाघातप्रक्षेपः** f. (sg. dat. **gĕli ग्यलि**), hitting anything by throwing a stick at it (as when knocking down a fruit from a tree, or the like).

gĕla-küṭᵘ̈ ग्यल-कंटू । **सर्पविशेषः** f. a kind of very venomous snake of a grey colour and about a span and a half long. It is said to attack its victim by straightening itself, and flinging itself upon him from a distance. Cf. the *pohur* of L. 155.

gēl गेल् । **स्तम्बविशेषः** f. (sg. dat. **gēli गेलि**, Gr.Gr. 69), a thick solid beam of even size, suitable for cutting into building-planks.

gil 1 گل m. earth, mud, clay. **-kār** گل‌کار m. working at earth, building (K.Pr. 137); a mason (Rām. 574).

gili-ṭūrᵘ गिलि-टूर् । **सम्यग्विकसितम्** m. lit. 'a bud from the earth'; hence, a flower or plant which has budded and bloomed perfectly under most unfavourable conditions; N. of a certain flower (Rām. 1091).

gil 2 गिल् । **पक्षिविशेषः** f. a kind of bird, described as small and singing very sweetly after flying high up in the air; ? a lark (the *jall* of L. 146) (Gr.Gr. 13, Śiv. 1810, Rām. 422). In K.Pr. 121 the voc. is **giliyĕ**, and is translated 'O waterfowl'.

gïl 3 गिल् in **gil-māl गिल्-माल् । आवृत्य बन्धनम्** m. surrounding (an enemy, thief, or the like) and binding him. Cf. **gērun.**

gŏl 1 غل m. noise, din, clamour, confusion of voices, outcry, tumult.

gŏla-gôsh^{u} ग्वल-गोशु । कलकल: m. the noise of a number of people speaking together.

gŏl 2 ग्वल् । फलत्वक् f. (sg. dat. **gŏli ग्वलि** Gr.Gr. 69), the skin or rind of a walnut-shell or other nut (Śiv. 1023, 1571). Cf. **gŏlur,** and **ḍūn^{u}-gŏl** or **-gŏlur,** s.v. **ḍūn^{u}.**

gōla 1 गोल گولہ **। गोल:** m. a ball, globe, cannon-ball. Cf. **gūl^{i} 1** and **gūl^{u} 1.**

gōla 2 गोल । गोलकार्भक: m. a widow's bastard, the son of a widow woman who takes service as a concubine. Cf. **gūl^{i} 2. -bacĕ -बच्च । गोलकसमानाचार:** m. a widow's bastard; met. an ill-conducted youth who behaves as such a bastard.

gōlī, see **gūl^{u}** and **gor^{ü} 2.**

gŏl^{u} ग्वलु m. (in **muha-gŏl^{u} मुह-ग्वलु,** Śiv. 1056), muddiness (of water) (the soul is compared to water which has been muddied by **muh** or illusion). Cf. **guhul^{u} 2.**

gol^{u} 1 गॅलु । रन्ध्रादिमुखम् m. the mouth of a jar, opening of a bag, entrance to a cave (Rām. 462, 464), or the like. Cf. **dān 1** and **güj^{ü}**; also **basma-gol^{u}** s.v. **basm** (Śiv. 1572), and **dōri-gol^{u},** s.v. **dūr^{ü} 2.**

gal^{i}-ör^{ü} गलि-ओर् or **gal^{i}-yör^{ü} गलि-यॉर् । कण्ठरज्जु:** f. the rope or string tied round the neck of a jar, and by which it is suspended and carried.

gali phirun गलि फिरुन् । मुखत: परिवर्तनम् m.inf. to empty a jar by inverting it and pouring out the contents. **—phirith hyon^{u} —फिरिथ् ह्यॅनु । समग्रतया स्वीकरणम्** m.inf. to empty out the contents of a jar as ab., and take the whole contents (leaving nothing for anyone else).

gol^{u} 2 गॅलु । मुक्तास्यान्तर्भाग: m. the inside part of the corners of the mouth; the lower part of the cheek, the jowl (K.Pr. 74, 156). In **dŏda-gol^{u}** (s.v. **dŏd**) this word means 'mouthful'. Cf. **gal 2. --hyon^{u} - ह्यॅनु । अपह्नव:** m.inf. to deny something previously said by the speaker, to dissimulate.

gal^{i} khasán^{i} गलि खसॅनि । कपोलाधोभागप्रसरणम् m. pl. inf. the corners of the mouth to rise, hence (of the cheeks) to be puffed out (by wind) (K.Pr. 207), or to be swollen (by disease).

gali gali गलि गलि adv. in mouthfuls (of giving to drink or the like) (Śiv. 1575). **—myūth^{u} —म्यूठ्‌ । चुम्बनम्** m. a kiss on the inner part of the cheek (obsc.). **—tsop^{u} —त्सॅपु । कपोलदंश:** m. a bite on the inner part of the cheek. **—zĕv —ज़्यव् । निरुत्तरीभाव:** f. the tongue in the cheek; met. the condition of being unable to reply when a lie is discovered, being rendered mute, dumbfounded, speechless.

göl^{u} गोलू (= غال) **। निर्जनप्रायप्रदेश:** m. a cave; esp., in Kashmīr, a solitary piece of level ground surrounded by desert mountains, such as robbers could hide in, a robber's lair. **göl^{i}-höj^{u} गॉलि-होजू । बन्धनालय:** f. a jail, prison (in which robbers find an unwished for 'lair').

gul 1 گل m. a rose (YZ. 212); a flower (K.Pr. 47, 56, 164; Rām. 22, 204, 438, etc.). **gul-andām** گل اندام adj. e.g. having a body like a rose or a flower, delicate, slender, graceful (Rām. 185, 394, 1223). **gul-ĕ-anār** گل انار (Rām. 646, 1018), i.q. **gulnār,** q.v. s.v. **gul-dasta** گل دسته m. a handful of roses, a posy, a bouquet, a bunch of flowers. **-hāt^{i} -हाति । अतिलघुन्नम्** f. N. of a kind of rice (requiring to be cooked in sixteen parts of water to one of rice, and especially suitable as an easily digested food for invalids). **-kand -कन्द्** گل قند **पुष्पविशेषविकृतद्रव्यम्** m. conserve of roses, candied roses. **-ĕ-kōsam गुले-कोसम्** m. safflower (Rām 1006). **-marg -मर्ग्** m. N. of a well-known flowery valley about 3,000 feet above the valley of Kashmīr, much frequented by Europeans in the heat of summer. Cf. El. s.v. **-shan** گلشن m. a rose (or flower) garden (YZ. 232, Rām. 319, 369). **-ĕ-sōsan** گل سوسن m. the white iris, commonly planted on graves (L. 248) **-ĕ-tölīm** گل تعلیم m. the pattern of a Kashmīr shawl intended for the manufacturer, that he may see the design of the shawl. Cf. **gaṇḍan-wôl^{u},** s.v. **gaṇḍun 2,** and **tölīm. -zār** گلزار m. a rose (or flower) garden (YZ. 46, Rām. 22, 188); a bed of roses (Rām. 1664).

gul 2 गुल् m. a species of bracelet, massive and open (El.).

gula 1 गुल । आलोडनम् m. the act of churning or beating up by hand of two liquids together (e.g. curdled milk and water).

gula 2 गुल । ओषधिविशेष: f. N. of a certain plant, the leaves of which grow along the ground, and the juice of which is used as a cooling drink in fevers, consumption, etc.; according to L. 76, it is an internal styptic. El. has *gul, Cichorium intybus,* and *gúl, Plantago major.* Cf. **baḍa-gula,** s.v. **baḍa. -byôl^{u} -ब्योलु । बीजविशेष:** m. the seed of this plant, used as a medicine for dysentery. **-hākh -हाख् । ओषधिभेद-पत्रम्** m. (sg. dat. **-hākas -हाकस्**), the leaf of this plant, which is boiled like a vegetable to extract the juice used as ab. **-ras -रस् । ओषधिविशेषरस:** m. the

juice, as ab. **-wath[a]r -वथ्र्** । **ओषधिविशेषपत्रम्** m., i.q. **-hākh** ab.

gūl[i] 1 गूलि । **गुलिका** f. a small ball, a bullet (K.Pr. 86); a pill. Cf. **gōla 1.** **—layün[ü] —लायंञ्** f.inf. to hit with a bullet (obj. in dat., Gr.M.). **—trāwün[ü] —त्रावंञ्** f.inf. to fire, or discharge, a bullet (Gr.M.).

gūl[i] 2 गूलि । **दासी** f. a widow woman who takes service as a concubine. Cf. **gōla 2.**

gōli-kaṭh गोलि-कट् । **दासीपुत्र:** m. (sg. dat. **-kaṭas -कटस्**), a son begotten on a widowed maidservant.

gul[u] गुलु । **प्रकोष्ठ:** m. the forearm, the arm between the elbow and the wrist (K.Pr. 10, Rām. 1305, 1418, 1538); the wrist (El.). **—°** it often means one of a pair (of armlets or the like). Cf. **bāh[i] 1** and **bāwoṭ[u].**

gul[i] ālawān[i] गुलि आलवंनि m. pl. inf. to wave the forearms; esp. to pass the hands over the head and face in order to pacify, or to show affection (K.Pr. 13). **—gaṇḍān[i] —गंडनि** m. pl. inf. to bind the forearms, to stand in a reverent attitude with the arms folded in front (H. v, 9); to stand with the hands folded together in reverence (Śiv. 718, 721, 791, 1155, 1296, 1394, 1457, 1504; Rām. 494, 505, 852). **-ṭoṭ[u] -ट्वट्** । **छिन्नप्रकोष्ठ:** adj. (f. **-ṭüṭ[ü] -ट्वटू**), one whose forearm is cut, i.e. who has had his hand cut off at the wrist, either as a punishment for theft or as the result of disease (cf. Rām. 1305).

guli-myūṭh[u] गुलि-म्यूठ् । **मुद्रायविशेष:** m. a kiss on the forearm; hence, a bracelet or other ornament fastened on the forearm of a child on the occasion of some festival, or on that of a bride at a wedding, by the relations or connexions by marriage. Cf. L. 258, 271, and Rām. 1093. **-ṭop[u] -ट्वप्** । **प्रकोष्ठादनम्** m. a bite on the forearm (cf. Rām. 1538). **-walun-hyuh[u] -वलुन्-ह्युह्** । **आयत्तीकृत:** adj. (f. **-walün[ü]-hish[ü] -वलंञ्-ह्यिशू**), one, e.g. an official, who has fallen under the influence of a plausible servant or friend. **-walun-lāyĕkh -वलुन्-लायख्** । **आयत्तीकृत:** adj. (f. **-walün[ü]-lāyĕkh -वलंञ्-लायख्**), id.

gūl[u] 1 गूलु (Rām. 839), i.q. **gōla 1,** q.v.

gūl[u] 2 गूलु । **फलसार:** m. (pl. dat. **gōlĕn गोल्यन्** Gr.Gr. 56), the kernel of a fruit; esp. the kernel of the water-chestnut (*Trapa bispinosa*) (Gr.Gr. 36, 56). El. *goli* and *gúlyi*, both fem. Cf. **gôr[u]** and **gör[ü]**, also **gūj[i]**. El. has also *gúl, Plantago major.* Cf. **gula 2.**

gūl[i]-kuṭsor[u] गूलि-कुट्सर् । **मूलाटसारनिष्कासक:** m. (f. **kuṭsarĕñ कुट्सर्यञ्**), a water-chestnut sheller, a man who makes a living by shelling water-chestnuts and selling the kernels. The f. is either his wife or a woman who earns her living in this way.

gal[a]ba غلبه m. overcoming, victory, conquest. **—karun —कर्णन्** m.inf. to conquer (El.). **—karanwôl[u] —करन्वोलु** n.ag.m. (f. **-wājĕñ -वाज्यञ्**), a conqueror (El.).

gŏlāb ग्वलाब् گلاب । **पौण्ड्रर्यपुष्पम्** m. rose-water (El., W. 134); a rose (K.Pr. 40; YZ. 257; Śiv. 55, 187, 188, 190–2, 555; Rām. 197, 397, 644, 650). There are two great varieties of the rose in Kashmīr—**lāl gŏlāb,** or red rose, and **āra-wal** (see **āra 2**), the yellow rose. **-tūr[ü] -तूर्** । **मध्यमशीतम्** f. 'rose-cold', the season when roses bloom in the winter, during which a moderately cool wind blows. **-zyur[u] -ज़िर्** । **पौण्ड्रर्यकेसरसमूह:** m. a collection of rose petals (used as a medicine).

gölib غالب adj. e.g. victorious; **dushmanas-pĕṭh gölib sapanun,** to overcome the enemy (Gr.M.).

gŏlöbī ग्वलांबी گلابي adj. e.g. of the colour of a rose, rose-coloured, rosy, pink. **—ṭang —टंग्** m. N. of a kind of pear, see **ṭang.**

gulubān गुलुबान् m. one who takes care of a herd of horses during the pasturage season (El.). Cf. **galwān 2.**

galadār गलदार् غلدار । **अन्नविक्रेता** m. (f. **galadārĕñ गलदार्यञ्**), a grain-merchant. The f. is either his wife or a female grain-merchant.

galadörī गलदोरी غلدآري । **अन्नविक्रयवृत्ति:** f. the profession of a grain-merchant, grain-selling.

gilāf غلاف, see **gilāph.**

gulagula गुलगुल । **पक्वान्नविशेष:** m. a kind of sweet cake (wheat-flower, sugar, curdled milk, with anise and cardamom seeds, made into balls or dumplings and fried in clarified butter). **-gor[u] -गर्** । **पक्वान्नविक्रेता** m. a man who makes and sells these cakes. **-krotsh[u] -क्रुट्स्** । **पक्वान्नदर्वि:** m. the ladle he uses.

golih (K.Pr. 158), said to be incorrect for **gari,** in the house. According to others it should be **göli** or **gāli,** and is a meaningless word.

gil[a]hàr[i] गिल्हरि or **gilahàr[i] गिलहरि** f. a squirrel (Gr.M.).

gŏl[a]kh ग्वल्ख् or **gŏl[ü]kh[ü] ग्वल्खू** । **गुलिका** f. (sg. dat. **gŏl[a]ki ग्वल्कि**), a small stick-shaped piece of collyrium for application to the eyes as a medicine.

gŏlakh-lūr[ü] ग्वल्ख्-लूर् । **अतितर्जना** f. a collyrium-club, i.e. a club instead of a stick of collyrium, a blow in the eye; met. foul abuse. Cf. **gŏl[a]kh.**

gŏlāla ग्वलाल of. گلاله । **कर्णिकारपुष्पम्** m. the red poppy, *Papaver rhœas.* The plant is used medicinally as a cardiac tonic, and its young leaves are much esteemed as a vegetable (L. 72, 76, 462; K.Pr. 102; Rām. 203, 279, etc.). It is said to be specially common in barley-fields. El. also gives *gul-lāla,* and moreover gives *gulālā* as meaning tulip.

gŏlēla ग्वेल (= غلیل) । **मृदुगोल:** m. a pellet-bow; (in Kashmīr) the earthen pellet fired from such a bow; a bolus, a soft kind of pill made up with medicaments and molasses. Cf. **gōna.**

gŏlām, gulām ग्वलाम् غلام m. a slave, bondsman; a servant (El.; YZ. 157; H. vi, 14; viii, *passim*).

galamudrī गलमुद्री f. N. of a method of prayer to Śiva, called in Sanskrit *galamudrā*. It is uttered from the throat, like the bleating of a goat, and is said to have been originally used for the prayer uttered by Dakṣa in goat's language, when his head had been burnt and a goat's head was given to him instead (Śiv. 357).

gōl-mōl गोल्-मोल । अनिश्चितप्राय: m. confusion, jumble, mess; an indefinite or indeterminate action or course of conduct.

glān ग्लान् । अरुचि: f. (sg. dat. **glönᵘ ग्लांऊ**), disgust (caused by seeing or experiencing something foul, stinking, or the like).

galun गलुन् conj. 2 (1 p.p. **golᵘ गॅलु**, f. **güjᵘ गॅजू**; 2 p.p. **gajyōv गज्योव्**), to melt, dissolve (intr.) (Gr.Gr. viii, K.Pr. 95, W. 136, Śiv. 583, 1538, 1540); to be destroyed (YZ. 280; Śiv. 165, 767, 930, 1127; Rām. 2, 377; H. xii, 10, 24, 25); to be entirely expended, melted away; to waste away, disappear (El., K.Pr. 75); to waste away (from disease, sorrow, unrequited love, or the like) (YZ. 33, 266; Rām. 779, 1662); to pass away, expire (of time) (Śiv. 1521); to waste away, become distraught, collapse (from sorrow or the like) (Rām. 1190).

gàlⁱ gàlⁱ gaṭshun गॅलि गॅलि गछुन् । अतिलज्जितीभवनम् m.inf. to go melting melting; to be much ashamed (because one cannot suitably return a favour, or because one is treated rudely in the presence of one's superiors); to be in a state of terror owing to apprehended calamity.

golᵘ-motᵘ गॅलु-मॅतु । विगष्ट: perf. part (f. **güjᵘ-müṭᵘ गॅजू-मॅचू**), melted or dissolved; destroyed; entirely expended.

galith gaṭshun गलिथ् गछुन् । द्रीभवनम् m.inf. to be melted (of metals, snow, etc.); to be destroyed; to be humble or humiliated by abuse or fear.

gālun गालुन् । द्रवीकरणम्, विनाशनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **gôlᵘ गोलु**, f. **göjᵘ गॉजू**; 2 p.p. **gājyōv गाज्योव्**), to cause to melt (as metals by fire; in H. vii, 19, of wood melting before a saw); to destroy (Śiv. 13, 125, 170, 269; Rām. 77, 617; H. ii, 11); to cause to melt away, entirely to expend anything; to cause to waste away (e.g. a disease or hard study making a person thin, or a lover's absence causing one to pine) (YZ. 34, 264, 307, 312, 332; Rām. 1197, 1594); to cause to disappear (Śiv. 105, 452). **jigar gālun** (Rām. 192) or **pān g.** (Rām. 1281, 1458, 1545), to cause one's own liver or heart to melt, to serve a person with heart and soul, to devote oneself to a person, to strive earnestly for any particular object.

gôlᵘ-motᵘ गोलु-मॅतु । गालित:, विनाशित: perf. part. (f. **göjᵘ-müṭᵘ गॉजू-मॅचू**), melted; destroyed (Śiv. 888); entirely expended.

gēlun 1 गेलुन् । or **gērun गेरुन् 2** (Gr.Gr. 21. For **1** see s.v.) । **उपहासपूर्वकनिन्दनम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **gyūlᵘ ग्यूलु**; fem. **gījᵘ गीजू**, pl. **gējĕ गेज्य**; 2 p.p. **gējyōv गेज्योव्**), to ridicule (Śiv. 478, 1844, Rām. 1211); to blame a person by making him ridiculous (Gr.Gr. xx, YZ. 24, 27, Rām. 1667), to slander (K.Pr. 255); conj. 3 (2 p.p. **gēlyōv गेल्योव**), to joke, jest (El.) (Śiv. 1390).

gēlun 2 गेलुन् । conj. 3 (2 p.p. **gēlyōv गेल्योव्**), to be distant, far away (from anyone), to be separated (from anyone) by a great distance (Gr.Gr. xx).

gilan गिलन । भ्रामणम् f. (sg. dat. **gilünᵘ गिलॅनू**), the act of whirling about or turning about (the arms or other limbs, or something held in the hand, such as a sling) (Rām. 480); cf. **gilanāwun 1** and **gilawun 1**; a movement of the limbs, an active movement (Skt. *cēṣṭā*, wrongly translated 'an attempt' in Gr.Gr. 121). —**gaṭshünᵘ —गछुनू । रोषोत्पत्ति:** f.inf. whirling to occur; met. inward anger (whether with cause or causeless) to arise, esp. when engaged in some work.

gilañĕ mārañĕ गिलञ मारञ । अङ्गभ्रामणम् f.pl. inf. to turn or shake one's head or limbs about before people in the desire to show off one's jewellery (e.g. shaking the head to make the ear-pendants swing and so become conspicuous), to flaunt or flourish one's ornaments.

gölin गॉलिन् in the following. **-wāḍulᵘ -वाँडुलु । अन्नादिमार्जनजलपात्रम्** m. a vessel into which water for washing grain is received after use. **-wônᵘ -वोनु । अन्नादिमार्जनोच्छिष्टजलम्** m. the dirty water in which grain has been washed.

gulnār गुलनार् گلنار or **gul-ĕ anār** گل انار m. the flower of the pomegranate (Rām. 646, 1018); hence, as adj. e.g. very red, crimson (Śiv. 13).

gilanāwun 1 गिलनावुन् । भ्रामणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **gilanôwᵘ गिलनोवु**), to whirl something in the air, to fling something into the air so as to cause it to revolve. Cf. **gilawun 1.**

gilanāwun 2 गिलनावुन् । अपहरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **gilanôwᵘ गिलनोवु**), to steal, carry away someone's property secretly or deceitfully. Cf. **gilawun 2.**

gilāph गिलाफ़ غلاف m. (sg. dat. **gilāphas गिलाफस्**), a covering, cover, envelope, wrapper (El., K.Pr. 132).

galur^{u} गलुर् । गलशोथः m. a certain disease, a swelling of the jowl or lower part of the cheek.

gōlar (? spelling), m. a curlew, *Numenius arquata* (L. 124).

gŏlur ग्वलुर् । फलकोशः m. (sg. dat. **gŏlaras ग्वलरस्**), the shell or skin of a walnut or the like; a nut (El.). Cf. **gŏl 2**, and **ḍūn^{u}-gŏl** or **-gŏlur**, s.v. **ḍūn^{u}**.

gilās 1 गिलास् । पानपात्रविशेषः m. (cor. from the English), a glass, a tumbler (in Kashmīr usually made of metal). Cf. El. s.v. *glás*.

gilās 2 गिलास् । फलभेदः m. a cherry, *Cerasus vulgaris* (El.); the sweet cherry, *Prunus cerasus* (L. 348). According to L. the word *gilās* is a corruption of 'cerasus'. **—kul^{u} —कुल्** m. a cherry-tree (El.).

galatī गलती غلطي f. a mistake, a blunder (Gr.M.); inaccuracy. **—kaḍüñ^{u} —कड़ुञ्** f.inf. to draw out inaccuracy, to look out for blunders, to criticize (a book or the like) (Gr.M.).

galut^{u} गलुत् or **galuth गलुथ् । विनाशः** m. (sg. dat. **galatas गलतस्**), destruction, esp. of something inanimate; the state of being or becoming expended, consumed, exhausted.

galath गलथ् غلط, ? f. a mistake, error; untruth, falsehood (Rām. 1517).

galuth गलुथ्, see **galut^{u}**.

gilaṭh गिलट् । स्वर्णरसाद्यारोहणम् m. (sg. dat. **gilaṭas गिलटस्**), plating, gilding, silvering.

galtān गलतान غلطان **। दैनन्दिनाय निधिः** a wrapper, a thing that is rolled round (another thing); (in Kashmīr) the receptacle in which the day's receipts of a shopkeeper are deposited, the till.

gālav गालव् । नौकोष्ठम् m. the hold or place in a boat in which luggage is stowed; according to El. (s.v. *gálo*) it is the space in the centre of the boat occupied by the passengers. **-püṭ^{u} -पुट्** । **नौकोष्ठपिधानम्** f. the hatch or board which covers the top of this 'hold'.

galwán 2 गल्वान् । अश्वापहारकः m. (f. **galwön̄^{u} 2 गल्वान्** ; for **galwān 1, galwön̄^{u} 1**, see under **gal 1**), a professional tender of strings of ponies on the mountain pastures (he has made such a name for himself that the words thief and *galwān* are synonymous, L. 365); a horse thief, esp. a mountaineer who steals horses from distant villages. The f. is a *galwān's* wife. Cf. **gulubān.**

galawun^{u} गलवुन् n.ag. (f. **galawün̄^{u} गलवञ्**), that which melts or decreases (K.Pr. 254, of snow).

gālawun^{u} गालवुन् n.ag. (f. **gālawün̄^{u} गालवञ्**), one who causes to melt, etc.; a destroyer (Śiv. 158, 813, 853, 860, 862, 1321, 1381, 1417).

gilawun 1 गिलवुन् । ऊर्ध्वभ्रामणम् conj. (1 p.p. **gilov^{u} गिलवु**), to whirl something (e.g. a sling) in the air; to flourish, shake out, flaunt (K.Pr. 154); to flourish, brandish (K.Pr. 34). Cf. **gilanāwun 1.**

gilawun 2 गिलवुन् । अपहरणम् conj. 2 (1 p.p. **gilov^{u} गिलवु**), to steal by some act of deceit, to swindle. Cf. **gilanāwun 2.**

gulawun गुलवुन् । मुखलाडनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **gulov^{u} गुलवु**), to roll something in the mouth, to mumble it without swallowing it.

gam गम غم m. grief, mourning, woe (Rām. 1101, 1655), sorrow, sadness (K.Pr. 217; YZ. 181, 249; Śiv. 475, 842, 926; Rām. 453); solicitude, care, concern, anxiety (Śiv. 1017, 1754, 1770, Rām. 323); fear (Śiv. 424, 1848; Rām. 553, 898, 979); **kēh gam chuna,** there is no sorrow; hence, it is of no consequence, no matter. **--barun —बरुन्** m.inf. to grieve, to suffer sorrow (El.). **—khyon^{u} —ख्युन्** m.inf., id. (El.; K.Pr. 93; YZ. 104, where *kainh* is evidently incorr. for *khěh*; Rām. 875, 1138). **--kāsun —कासुन्** m.inf. to remove grief (El., Śiv. 1455).

gama-rost^{u} गम-रस्तु adj. (f. **-rüsh^{u} -रश्शु**), free from grief; fearless (Śiv. 586).

gām गाम । ग्रामः m. a village, a hamlet [Gr.Gr. 160; K.Pr. 6, 9, 64, 109, 136, 231, 251, 253; Śiv. 1107, 1682 (in both cases opp. to **shĕhar,** a city); Rām. 1037, 1717]. **-guṭh -गुठ् । ग्रामादिकम्** m. (sg. dat. **-guṭhas -गुठस्**), a village and the like, villages, etc. (as when a person says, "I am going to the villages, etc.," i.e. to the countryside). Cf. **guṭh. -kun -कुन् । ग्रामं प्रति** adv. towards, in the direction of, a village, u.w. vbs. of going, etc. (Gr.Gr. 160).

gāma-baṭa गाम-बट । ग्रामीणपण्डितः m. a village pandit, a brāhman inhabitant of a village (whether learned or unlearned). **-baṭañ -बटञ् । ग्रामीणभट्टस्त्री** f. the wife of a village brāhman. **-chān -छान् । ग्रामतक्षा** m. a village carpenter (usually not an expert workman). **-drŏsh^{u} -द्रुश्शु । वज्रनिस्वभोजी** m. one accustomed to eat coarse, insipid, dirty food (like a poor villager). **-dēwöl^{i} -देवॉलि । ग्राम्यो वज्रव्ययशीलः** m. a village bankrupt, a village spendthrift (who wastes his food, etc., because they are cheaply got); anyone who is extravagant in this way. **—gāma —गाम** adv. in every village, in each village (Rām. 214, 1766). **-gaṇḍ -गण्ड् । समेत्य हठकरणम्** m. a village knot, the banding together of villagers to enforce or carry out some object; hence, any such agreement made by a number of persons gathered together (e.g. a strike). **-grūst^{u} -ग्रूस्तु । ग्राम्यकार्षिकः** m. (sg. dat. **-grīstis -ग्रीस्तिस्**), a village cultivator;

esp. cont., some silly fat fellow who has been driven to take to village cultivation by his fellow-citizens who will have none of him. **-labār** -लबार् । ग्राम्यो मूर्खपुष्टः m. a village rascal, a sturdy fool of a villager unacquainted with city ways, a Tony Lumpkin. **-lawand** -लवन्द् । ग्राम्यः पुष्टमूर्खः m., id. **-layĕ** -लय । ग्रामप्राये adv. occurring in villages, peculiarly in villages, especially in villages **-pacĕ** -पच्च । ग्रामीणप्रायः adv. village-like, as in villages.

göm[i]-gām गोमि-गाम । समग्रग्रामः m. a whole village (including houses, fields, crops, inhabitants, cattle, etc.) (K.Pr. 12).

gömī गोमी । ग्रामीणः adj. e.g. of, belonging to, or produced in, a village.

guma गुम । स्वेदः m. sweat, perspiration (Gr.Gr. 136, Rām. 1041, 1042). —**ḍalun** —डलुन् । लज्जया स्वेदोद्गमः m.inf. sweat to burst out owing to modesty or awe. **-hot[u]** -हुतु । स्वेदाप्लुतः adj. (f. **-hüt[u]** -हुंचू), covered with sweat, sweaty, all in a muck of sweat (Gr.Gr. 136). **-shrān** -श्रान् । स्वेदप्रवाहः m. a sweat-bath, the bursting forth of sweat, so that one is as it were bathed in it. —**yun[u]** —यिनु m.inf. sweat to come, **guma ām,** I am sweating (K.Pr. 12).

gambīr गंबीर् (गम्भीर्), adj. e.g. deep; deep in sound, deep-sounding; profound, sagacious, grave, serious; solemn, secret, mysterious (Śiv. 1753); dense, impenetrable (Śiv. 1062, of a forest).

gambur गंबुर् m. a secret (El.), prob. incorr. for **gambīr.**

gumbāra गुंबार । अग्निक्रीडनगोलकः m. a kind of firework, a bomb fired into the air, and there exploded.

gumbaz गुंबज़ گنبذ । कोष्ठोर्ध्वभागविशेषः m. an arch, vault; a dome, cupola. **-shĕbd** -शब्द् । प्रतिध्वानम् m. the sound of a dome; hence, an echo.

gāmud[u] गामुदु । बहुफलक्षेत्रम् m. a fruitful field, esp. the rich land near a village site (L. 461 *gámdu*).

gamgīn गमगीन् غمگين adj. e.g. sorrowful, grieved, sad, dejected (Gr.M., W. 145, Rām. 24).

gamkhār गमखार् غمخوار adj. e.g. afflicted, sorrowing, sad (Rām. 361); commiserating, pitying, condoling, a comforter (Rām. 773).

gammār गम्मार् । उद्धतः m. an insolent fellow, esp. one who is an ignorant fool.

gumān गुमान् گمان m. doubt, surmise, conjecture, opinion (Gr.M., Rām. 231, 463). —**karun** —करुन् m.inf. to believe, fancy, conjecture (Gr.M., YZ. 199).

gumon[u] गुमंनु or **gumun[u]** गुमुनु । धूसरः adj. (f. **gumüñ[u]** गुमंचू), slightly dirtied, discoloured, blackened, smutted (Gr.Gr. 130).

gamand गमण्ड । विनोदः(प्रस्तावः), m. diversion, pastime, amusement, esp. when accompanied by singing, acting, or the like.

gamnākh गमनाख् غمناک adj. e.g., i.q. **gamgīn,** q.v. (Rām. 441).

gumanun गुमनुन् conj. 3 (2 p.p. **gumanyōv** गुमन्योव्), to be discoloured, dirtied, (of something white) to become or be grey (Gr.Gr. xix).

gumañār गुमञार् । धूसरत्वम् m. slight dirtiness, smuttiness (of something darkened in colour by dirt) (Gr.Gr. 140).

gumröyī गुमरोयी = گمراى f. a missing or losing of one's way; erring, going astray (H. vii, 12).

gumāshta گماشته m. an agent, superintendent, manager of a business (El., Gr.M.).

gōmot[u] गोमंतु, see **gaṡhun 2.**

gumaṭ[i] गुमंटि । कर्पटविशेषः f. a kind of cloth, dimity.

gĕmaṭun ग्यमटुन् । म्लानीभवनम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. **gĕmaṭyōv** ग्यमट्योव्), to be withered, flaccid (of a flower withered by heat, etc.); to be withered, weak, thin (of the body from disease, etc.); to be melancholy, sorrowful. **gĕmaṭyō-mot[u]** ग्यमट्यो-मंतु । म्लानीभूतः perf. part. (f. **gĕmaṭyē-müṡ[u]** ग्यमट्ये-मंचु), withered, etc., as ab.

gan 1 गन् । खूलकाष्ठखण्डः m. a log (of wood); a bee-hive (El.). **mācha-gan,** m. a bee's nest, a group of honeycombs, a hive (cf. Gr.M.).

gana-khür[u] गन-खंरु । अनिष्पत्तिलज्जा f. shame caused by the non-success of any act or conduct, humiliation. **-kŏṡ[u]** -कांचु । पक्षिविशेषः f. N. of a kind of small bird, described as crow-coloured and having a long tail. It is said to be perpetually fighting with other birds. **-mandav** -मंडव् । महाकाष्ठमयगृहम्, महानसः m. a kind of house built only of large logs, and found only in wild forest localities; a cooking-place cut off from one side of a room by a small wall or the like, nowadays found only in distant forest villages, but formerly in use throughout Kashmīr.

gan 2 गन् (घन्), adj. compact, solid; used —• in the sense of full of, densely filled with, as in **ānanda-gan** (Śiv. 102, 363, 867, 982, 1000, 1045, 1058, 1220, 1293, 1338, 1368, 1603, 1617), of bliss compact, full of bliss, an epithet of the Deity, or of a holy man (Śiv. 1759); **ṡĕth-gan,** full of intelligence, pure thought (also an epithet of the Deity) (Śiv. 1426).

gan 3 गन् (गण्), m. a flock, troop; esp. (pl.) certain troops of demigods considered as Śiva's attendants and under the special superintendence of the god Gaṇēśa (Śiv. 2). See **ganēsh.**

gān 1 गान् । वेश्यापतिः m. the keeper of a brothel (Gr.Gr. 37, K.Pr. 4); a prostitute's bully, one who

lives with a harlot as her husband; frequently used as a mere term of abuse (H. v, 10; ix, 2; K.Pr. 54, 107). The f. is **gön^{u}** 1 (Gr.Gr. 37), q.v. For particulars regarding these men and their occupation see El. s.v.

gāna-bud^{u} गान-बुडू । वेश्यासंचारिका वृद्धा f. the old woman of a *gān*, an old woman who acts as a procuress, a bawd. **-buk°r^{u} -बुकर् । विटवन्निर्लज्जत्वम्** m. a *gān's* face, shamelessness like that of a *gān*, shameless double-facedness. **-buth^{u} -बुथु । निर्लज्जत्वम्** m. a *gān's* face, shamelessness in asking, whether entitled to ask or not, and persisting in spite of insulting refusal. **-buthör^{u} -बुथांर् । अतिनिर्लज्जता** f. a *gān's* ugly-facedness; shameless adherence to a course of conduct in spite of prohibition, of disgrace, or of punishment, etc. **-har -हर् । वेश्यायुद्धम्** f. a *gān's* quarrel, a fight among prostitutes; a quarrel between any kind of low people; the friendship and hatred of prostitutes (quarrelling amongst themselves when a customer turns up, and good friends when there is none); similar friendship and hatred between other people. **-küṭ^{u} -कूट् । वेश्यासुता** f. a harlot's daughter; a woman who conducts herself as such. **-kaṭh -कठ् । वेश्यात्मजः** m. (sg. dat. **-kaṭas -कटस्**), a harlot's son; a shameless fellow who conducts himself as such (Gr.Gr. 132). **-samadüj^{u} -समदूज् । अतिनिर्लज्जतायां लज्जितमन्यता** f. a *gān's* pretence at modesty; when occasion arises the passing of oneself off as a modest person, although one is really shameless. **-wān -वान् । वेश्यापणः** m. the harlots' market, a place where they ply their trade. **-way -वय् । वेश्याशुल्कः** f. a harlot's fee, the price of a harlot. **-yārüz^{u} -यारूज् । मैत्र्याभासः** f. harlot's love; false love kept up only so long as it is profitable.

gān 2 गान् । गोगृहम् m. the underground floor of the house (El., L. 461) usually inhabited by cattle, a cow-house, a cattle-stable. Cf. **guh^{i}-gān** s.v. **guh^{u}.**

gāna-pōr गान-पोर् । अधस्तनपुरम m. the ground-floor of a three- or four-storied house (which floor is used as a cattle-stable).

ganai, see **ganay.**

gani, see **güñ^{ü} 1.**

gān^{i}, see **göñ^{ü} 1.**

gaun (L. 74), see **gwöñ^{ü}.**

gēn गेन् । निन्दा m. blame, censure; verses (Gr.Gr. 21, obs. in this sense). **—gaṇḍán^{i} —गण्डनि । निन्दानिबन्धः** m. pl. inf. 'to tie blames', to compose scurrilous verses, etc., against anyone, to lampoon.

geṅ, see **gĕñ^{i}.**

gŏn ग्वन् । गुणः m. a quality (K Pr. 36, *guan*; Śiv. 1060), esp. a good quality (Rām. 39, 1067); the virtue, or property of a medicine, or the like (Gr.M.), or of a special astrological conjuncture (Rām. 1260, 1281); a virtue, such as learning, deftness, mercy, nobility of temperament (Śiv. 886, 966, 1195, Rām. 604); (according to Hindū philosophy) one of the three *guṇas* or constituents of existing things, viz. goodness, passion, and darkness (Śiv. 193, 447, 797, 977, etc.). Cf. **gōn. —gĕwun —ग्यवुन्**, m.inf. to sing the virtues (of so and so), to praise widely, to speak well (of) (Gr.M.).

gŏna-māth ग्वन-माँथ् । गायकः m. sg. dat. **-mātas -माँतस्**), 'one endowed with good qualities'; hence, a skilled professional singer. **-wān -वान् । गुणवान्** adj. e.g. possessing good qualities, excellent (Śiv. 1077, 1081); virtuous, worthy; accomplished, skilful (Śiv. 1142); effective, possessing virtue (of a medicine, or the like).

gŏnau-rost^{u} ग्वनौ-रंस्तु adj. (f. **-rüsh^{u} -रंछू**), devoid of good qualities (Śiv. 751).

gōn गोन् m. a bowstring (El.). This is really another form of **gŏn.** Cf. **gōn-bal.**

gōna गोन m. a pellet bow (El.). Cf. **gŏlēla.**

gŏnī ग्वनी । सुगुणयुक्तः m. endowed with good qualities, possessing virtue (Śiv. 1060); (of an inanimate thing, such as a medicine) possessing virtue, effective.

gṑṇ^{u} ग्वंनु m. a stack, rick (L. 463, Śiv. 1212, Rām. 12); a pile (Gr.Gr. 26).

gon^{u} 1 गंनु (f. **güñ^{ü} 2 गंञू**, for 1 see s.v.), adjectival suff. added to numerals, and signifying 'fold', as in **hata-gon^{u},** a hundredfold. Cf. **gun^{u}.**

gon^{u} 2 गंनु । घनः adj. (f. **güñ^{ü} 3 गंञू**), compact, solid, dense (Śiv. 194); coarse, gross; stout, strong.

guna 1 गुन । गोणी f. a pack-saddle, a pair of large saddle-bags used for conveying grain, etc., on an animal's back. They are generally made of goat's hair (El.) (YZ. 421, 427, abl. *goñih*). **guni-tol^{u} गुनि-तंलु । गोणीकभागः** m. one side or sack of such a pack-saddle.

guna 2 गुन । रागविशेषः m. a colouring material made up of red chalk and other materials, used to polish gold ornaments, a kind of jeweller's rouge.

gun^{u} गुनु (f. **guñ^{ü} गुञू**), suff. added to a numeral meaning 'fold', 'times', as in **dŏgun^{u},** twofold, double; **aiṭha-gun^{u},** eightfold. Cf. **gon^{u} 1.**

guan, see **gŏn.**

gōn-bal गोन्-बल् । गुणबलम् m. strength in any particular good quality, such as learning, dexterity, or the like. Cf. **gŏn** and **gōn.**

gŏnca ग्वंच غنچه m. a bud (K.Pr. 256), a rosebud. **-dahān** غنچه دهان one who has a mouth like a rosebud (YZ. 16, 145). **—gashun —गशुन् । मूढीभवनम्**

m.inf. to be collected together (like a rosebud), to be closely packed; (in Kāshmīrī) to become bewildered, perplexed, confused, nonplussed (in a dispute or the like).

gand 1 गंद् m. sugar-candy (El. possibly a misprint for **kand,** i.e. *qand* قند).

gand 2 (? spelling), a dam (L. 459). Cf. **gŏnd.**

gānd गांद् । दौर्गन्ध्यम् f. (sg. dat. **gönz**ᵘ **गांज़ू**), a bad smell, a stink (from decaying food, etc.). Cf. **ganda.** **—anüñ**ᵘ **—अनंजू । दौर्गन्ध्यापादनम्** f.inf. to cause anything to give forth a bad smell; met. to cause a thing to stink, to give it a bad name by not using it or using it improperly. **—tulüñ**ᵘ **—तुलंजू । अतिनिन्द्यतापादनम्** f.inf. to raise a stink; met. to bring a person into disrepute by publishing his vicious conduct. **—wŏthüñ**ᵘ **—व्वथंजू । दुर्गन्धीभवनम्** f.inf. a stink to rise; (of something previously good) to become stinking; met. (of a person of good repute) to become unworthy by doing something reprehensible. **—yiñ**ᵘ **—यिंजू । दुर्गन्धीभवनम्** f.inf. a stink to come; (of food) to become corrupt; (of person of good repute) to acquire an evil reputation.

gānda-ṭhūl गांद्-ठूल । परिणताण्डम् m. an egg that is set, one in which the chicken is formed and about to be hatched out.

gaṇḍ गंड् । ग्रन्थिः, पर्व m. tieing; a knot, knot on a cord (Gr.Gr. 123, 145); any similar knot (e.g. in wood); the principal bead on a rosary (Śiv. 1314); the joint of a finger or toe; a knot tied closely and therefore difficult to be undone; difficulty, complication in any business; a bandage (El.). **gaṇḍacĕ jāyĕ,** at the place of a stop, at a stop (in reading a book according to punctuation) (Gr.M.). **—dith thawun —दिथ् थवुन् । बद्ध्वा(रचित्वा) स्थापनम्** m.inf. to lock up safely, put by in a secure place. **—dyun**ᵘ **—दिंजु । ग्रन्थनम्** m.inf. to make a knot, to tie, to tie (up), tie (on). **—gashun —गछुन । निरोधः, गलनाडीबन्धः** m.inf. a knot to happen; to be brought to one's bearings (e.g. a child who has been free to be put under the discipline of a school); to be finally fixed for certain (e.g. a wedding which has been several times postponed); to be choked in swallowing, a piece of food to stick in the throat. **—hyon**ᵘ **—ह्यंजु । ग्रन्थनम्** m.inf. to tie, knot, tie up; to tie up a broken or dislocated bone, to put in splints.

gaṇḍa गंड । समग्रतया adv. in a knot; hence, all together, all at once, in totality; (put up, fastened up, etc.) with a knot, securely (Śiv. 1311). **-ḍulay -डुलय् । निपत्य नाशः** f. rolling in a knot; hence, suddenly to fall down and die (esp. when walking). **-dyol**ᵘ **-द्यंजु । बन्धनतृणविशेषः** m. knotting-grass, a soft kind of grass which shopkeepers use for tying up parcels. It is also used for tying up a cut finger or the like. Cf. **dyol**ᵘ. **—gaṇḍ —गंड् । परस्परसंबन्धः** f. mutual connexion, mutual union; the ties of this world, worldly ties (Śiv. 1217). **—gur**ᵘ **—गुड् । रक्षिताश्वः** m. a horse kept in a stable and not left to roam at grass. **-nôr**ᵘ **-नोड् । जलोत्तारणनालिका** m. a wooden pipe or conduit for conveying water, as on a bridge, over a valley or depression from one hill to another, an aqueduct. **-nēthᵃr -नेथर् । वाग्दत्तविवाहः** m. a knotted marriage, marriage which is tied up, i.e. which has been formally agreed to by both parties but not yet consummated. **-pan -पन् । केशकलापबन्धनरज्जुः** m. 'a knot-thread', a silken string lapped with silver wire, used by a woman for tying the hair that falls in plaits down her back. It ekes out the hair and extends down to the loins. **-prān -प्रान् । पलाण्डुमूलकम्** m. a knot-onion, the globular root of the onion plant, an onion. **-wör**ᵘ **-वॉड् । बद्धवाटिका** f. 'a knotted garden', i.e. a private, walled-in garden, to which the public is denied access. **-wāṭh -वाठ् । परस्परसंबन्धनम्** m. (sg. dat. **-wāṭas -वाटस्**), a knotted union, the joining of two things firmly together (by sealing-wax, glue, sewing, or the like).

ganda गन्द् گندہ । दुर्गन्धः adj. e.g. stinking, fetid; filthy, dirty (e.g. a road, Gr.M.); rotten, putrid; foul, obscene, indecent (of speech); harsh, sour, vile (of temper). Cf. **gānd.** **—gashun —गछुन । पराजितीभवनम्** m.inf. to become stinking; to be beaten and rendered ashamed and without answer in a mutual war of abusive words. **—khash-khāsh —खश्-खाश् گندہ خش خاش । पामरः** m. a stinking poppy-seed, a stinking thing of no account; hence met., a low mean fellow, an utter fool, one respected by no one, one of the lowest and vilest caste. **—karun —करुन् । लज्जितीकरणम्** m.inf. to make stinking; met. to conquer a person in a mutual war of abusive words, rendering him humiliated and with no answer. **-kus**ᵘ **-कुसु । व्यभिचारिणी** f. 'a stinking unchaste woman', a low prostitute, a vile woman who admits the vilest to her embraces. **-lyun**ᵘ **-लिंजु । लताभेदः** m. N. of a certain wild creeping plant, which burns even without drying; it is used as a medicine for colic in horses and tumours; *Daphne oleoides* (L. 76, 459). **-sŏy -स्वय् । ओषधिविशेषः** m. a kind of nettle, used as a remedy for indigestion and for worms in children. Cf. **sŏy.**

gŏnḍ ग्वण्ड् । ग्रामः f. a small village or hamlet, esp. one newly settled; the land enclosed in the old Mughul

embankments (L. 211, *gund*). —**kaḍüñᵘ** —कडञू । **पौन:पुण्येन भोग:** f.inf. to beg successfully several times in a place in which one has once before begged successfully. —**nērüñᵘ** —नेरञू । **पौन:पुण्येनाप्ति:** f.inf. when one has the expectation of getting a thing only once from any place, to find oneself able to get it several times from that place.

gönḍ गोंड्, gāṇḍay गाण्डय्, see **gŏḍ, gāḍay.**

gŏṇdᵘ ग्वन्दु । वृत्तम्, ग्रथितसभेद: m. a posy, a nosegay (YZ. 89) (usually —° after the name of the flower, e.g. **pōshĕ-gŏṇdᵘ,** a nosegay of flowers, H. v. 4); a plume of heron's feathers bound up with pearls, precious stones, and gold and silver wire. It is worn on a turban on state occasions (YZ. 89, 390, L. 118).

gŏndⁱ-tīrᵘ ग्वन्दि-तीरू । बकपक्षविशेष: f. (sg. dat. **-tīrĕ -तीर्य**), heron's plumes, used as ab. Cf. **braga-tīrᵘ** under **brag.**

gonḍᵘ 1 गोंडु m. the jaw.

gánḍⁱ pĕnⁱ गंडि प्यंनि । हनुविकृति: m. pl. inf. the jaws to fall; loosening of the jaw-bones of children due to dysentery.

gonḍᵘ 2 गोंडु । स्थूलकाष्ठम्, प्रसिद्धपुरुष: m. a great log of wood, esp. one not trimmed; met. a great man, a man of high rank and power, i.q. **grŏṇḍᵘ.** Cf. **gar-gunḍa** s.v. **gara.**

gonḍᵘ 3 गोंडु m. the Turkestan pack-saddle, which consists of two straw-filled pommels joined in front (H. xi, 9).

gūnḍ (? spelling), m. a crown, a diadem (El.). Probably incorr. for **gŏṇdᵘ,** q.v.

gunḍa गुंड m., i.q. **gonḍᵘ 2,** q.v. Cf. **gar-gunḍa** s.v. **gara,** and K.Pr. 65.

gaṇḍᵃjⁱ गंड्ज़ि or **gaṇḍᵘjᵘ गंड्ज़ू,** see **gaṇḍulᵘ.**

gandukh गन्दुख़ گندک । **गन्धाश्म** m. (sg. dat. **gandakas गन्दकस**), sulphur; ? light yellow (L. 459, *gandak*).

gandakh-kān गन्दख़-कान् । गन्धाश्मधातुखनि: f. a sulphur-mine. **-wôñᵘ -वोञु । गन्धाश्मजलम्** m. sulphur-water, water smelling of sulphur, such as that which issues from a sulphur-mine.

gandal गंदल् m. *Melissa nepeta* (El.). Cf. **ban-raihān.**

gaṇḍulᵘ गंड्लु । अनुद्घाटितं वस्तु adj. (f. **gaṇḍᵘjᵘ गंड्ज़ू,** or **gaṇḍᵃjⁱ गंड्ज़ि**), knotted, not untied; hence, whole, complete, not divided; wholesale (a term used in selling things) (Gr.Gr. 145).

gōndal गोंडल् m. the earthenware vessel of a *kāngṛi* or portable brazier (El.).

gandam-gūndū गन्दम्-गून्दू (? cf. گندم گون) m. gipsywort, *Lycopus Europæus* (El.).

gaṇḍun 1 गंड्रुन् m. knotting, binding, the act of binding; betrothal, the ceremony of betrothal (El); things tied on the body, clothing, dress (K.Pr. 161, 260, W. 149); esp. fine clothes, handsome apparel (Śiv. 60). Properly the inf. of **gaṇḍun 2** in special senses.

gaṇḍan-böth गंडन्-बोथ् । निरुत्तरप्रश्न: m. (sg. dat. **-bötas -बोतस्**), asking an unanswerable question, setting an impossible task. **-gorᵘ -गोर् । पुस्तकसंदर्भक:** m. a bookbinder (Gr.Gr. 149). His wife is **gaṇḍan-gárⁱ-bāy.**

gaṇḍun 2 गंड्रुन् । बन्धनम्, उपभोग: conj. 1 (1 p.p. **gonḍᵘ गोंड्रु,** f.pl. **ganjĕ गंज्य**; 2 p.p. **ganjyōv गंज्योव्** Gr.Gr. 209, 225) to knot, tie, to tie up; to bind (a prisoner), to fetter (YZ. 134, 481; Śiv. 1395, 1705; Rām. 705, 818); to fix, fasten (Śiv. 1109, with a nail); to fasten together (YZ. 420); to bind (a book); to build, construct (Rām. 311, 794, 795, 797, a causeway; 48, a path; 799, a wall); to fasten (a necklace, or the like) (H. v. 12, Śiv. 812, 1204); to fasten (on to the body), to put on or wear (clothes) (K.Pr. 51, 126; Śiv, 535; Rām. 1591), (a crown) (Rām. 1738), (or a weapon) (Rām. 38); to make fast (a boat to anything) (Gr.M.); to yoke (El., Śiv. 1859); to entangle (El.); to stop (a chariot or the like) (Śiv. 1154). **dāwāh gaṇḍun,** m.inf. to put forward a claim, to present a plaint in a court of justice or before a king (H.v,11); **gulⁱ gaṇḍánⁱ,** m. pl. inf., see **gulᵘ**; **holᵘ gaṇḍun** (K.Pr. 83, Rām. 1462), **kamar** (Rām. 127) or **kambar** (Rām. 882) **gaṇḍun,** m.inf. to tighten the waistband, to gird up the loins; **küñᵘ gaṇḍith koli thunun,** m.inf. to tie a stone to something and fling it into a river, esp. of abandoning children in this way (Rām. 352, 1037, 1587); **lār gaṇḍüñᵘ,** f.inf. to put to flight and pursue, to chase (K.Pr. 3); **man gaṇḍun,** m.inf. to fix the mind (on something) (Rām. 90, 1134, 1681); **nār gaṇḍun,** m.inf. (Rām. 378, 507, 715, 725, 739, 1484, 1610), or **rĕh gaṇḍüñᵘ,** f.inf. (Rām. 391, 725, 1784), to set fire to, to set on fire; **zātukh gaṇḍun,** m.inf. to draw up a horoscope (Rām. 86, 1275).

gaṇḍan-wôlᵘ गंड्रन्-वोलु n.ag. (f. **-wājĕñ -वाज्यञ्**) one who ties, binds, etc.; esp. the man who frames the **tölīm,** or paper of instructions according to which shawl-weavers work out a given pattern (El.). Cf. **gul-ĕ tölim,** s.v. **gul 1,** and **tölīm.**

gāṇḍun गांड्रुन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **gônḍᵘ गोंड्रु**; 2 p.p. **gāṇjyōv गाञ्ज्योव्**), a verb found only in El., i.q. **gaṇḍun 2,** q.v.

gindun 1 गिन्दुन् । क्रीडनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **gyundᵘ गिंदु,** f. **ginzᵘ गिंज़ु**; 2 p.p. **ginzōv गिंज़ोव्**), to play, sport (Śiv. 956, 1435, 1461; Rām. 94, 357); to play (ball or the like); to gambol (as children) (K.Pr. 156, Rām. 357); to play, game, gamble; to play

(a game, etc.), amuse oneself with anything. **nardas gindun,** to play chess, draughts, backgammon, etc., to gamble (Gr.M.); **rās gindun,** to play the *rās*-dance, to join in the *rās*-dance (Śiv. 974, 1442); **zāras gindun,** to gamble (K.Pr. 137).

gindan-bôjᵘ **गिन्दन्-बोज़ु । क्रीडासखा** m. (f. **-bājĕñ -बाज्यञ्**), a game-companion, a partner in a game, (in children's games) one who is on the same side in a game. **-chīz -चीज़्** m. a thing for playing with, a toy (Gr.M.). **-gor**ᵘ **-गंर् । गायकः** m. (f. **-gürᵘ -गंर्**), an amusement-maker, a professional singer. The f. is a female singer. **-wôl**ᵘ **-वोलु । क्रीडनशीलः** n.ag. (f. **-wājĕñ -वाज्यञ्**), one who is skilled in playing games, in singing, in dancing, or the like.

gindun 2 गिन्दुन् । अपहरणम conj. 1 (1 p.p. **gyund**ᵘ **गिन्दु**, and so on, as in **gindun 1**), to carry off, esp. to carry off someone's property by swindling him; to eat up a large quantity of food.

gŏndun 1 ग्वन्दुन् । अभिप्रायाविष्कारः conj. 1 (1 p.p. **gŏnd**ᵘ **ग्वन्दु**; 2 p.p. **gŏnzōv ग्वन्ज़ोव्**), to display or express one's thoughts or feelings. This verb is impers. in tenses derived from the p.p. Cf. **grāv.**

gŏndun 2 ग्वन्दुन् or **gundun गुन्दुन् । उपालम्भनम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **gŏnd**ᵘ **ग्वन्दु** or **gund**ᵘ **गुन्दु**; 2 p.p. **gŏ(u)nzōv ग्व(गु)न्ज़ोव्**), to complain of, to make a complaint about (anything, *acc.*) (Śiv. 1435); to ridicule. This verb is impers. in the tenses formed from the p.p. Cf. **grāv.**

gandanhār गंडन्हार । (बन्धन)धारणोचितः adj. e.g. worthy of being tied (Gr.Gr. 129), hence (of clothes, ornaments, or the like) fit to be worn.

gandᵃr गन्दर् । युवतिः f. a fine-looking damsel, a good-looking fine healthy young girl. Cf. **gandur.**

gandur गन्दुर् । युवा m. (sg. dat. **gandaras गन्दरस्**) a kind of demigod, a Gandharva, a celestial minstrel (Śiv. 434), cf. **gandarv;** met. a youth, a fine young stripling, esp. one who is good-looking, brave, and strong. Cf. **gandᵃr.**

gandᵘrᵘ **गंडुर् । कण्ठमध्यभागः** m. the larynx, Adam's apple. **gandᵘr**ⁱ**-wadal गंडुरि-वदल् । निपाताघातः** f. 'distress in the larynx', serious injury from a fall (so that the middle of the body is, as it were, all dislocated).

gandᵘrᵘ **गंडुर् । मुखाद्यौषधम्** f. a lump (root) of green ginger or similar plant.

gŏndurᵘ **ग्वन्दुर् । वृन्तम्** m. a posy, bouquet; a handful of anything except grain and grass (El.).

gŏndürᵘ **ग्वन्दूर् । रूपादिशालिनी** f. 'a female posy', a very beautiful woman (YZ. 548). Cf. **gŏndur**ᵘ.

gandarv गन्द(ग्ध)र्व् m. a certain kind of Hindū demigod, a Gandharva, a celestial chorister (Śiv. 733, 1523); cf. **gandur. gandarva-kanyā गन्द(ग्ध)र्व-कन्या** f. (sg. dat. **-kanyāyĕ -कन्याय**), a daughter of the Gandharvas, a Gandharva virgin (Śiv. 1453). **-lūkh -लूख्** m.pl. the Gandharva people, Gandharvas (Śiv. 800, 1116); the worlds of the Gandharvas, the heaven inhabited by them.

gindawunᵘ **गिन्दवुनु** n.ag. (f. **gindawünᵘ गिन्दवंनू**), one who sports, sportive, fond of play (Śiv. 1383).

gunafsh (? spelling), m. an amethyst (El.).

gang गंग् । गङ्गा f. the Ganges (Rām. 605), including any holy stream locally considered as equivalent to the Ganges. Thus the River Sind (Sindhu) of Kashmīr is so identified (RT.Tr. 335); met. an excavation, a hole, a pit (see bel.); a rat-hole (K.Pr. 63). **—khanüñ**ᵘ **—खनंनू । छिद्रान्वेषणम्** f.inf. 'to dig the Ganges'; to pick holes in a person, to calumniate him to his superiors; to commence preparations for compassing a person's ruin, to dig a met. pitfall (Rām. 343, in which Rāvaṇa is described as digging a pitfall and falling into it himself). **—nērüñ**ᵘ **—नेरंनू । असकृन्नयनसंभवः** f.inf. 'the Ganges to come forth'; to be in lucrative employment, from which one is likely repeatedly to obtain money.

ganga-āra गंग-आर । गङ्गासुतिनदी m. the Ganges hill stream, the head-waters of the Ganges (Śiv. 1075, 1884) or of the River Sind, which flow from the Uttaramānasa Lake. See **ganga-bal,** bel. **-aiṭham** or **-öṭham -ऐठम् । गङ्गाष्टमी** f. the eighth day of the light half of the month of Bād[u]rapĕth (Skt. Bhādrapada = August–September), on which Kāshmīrī Hindūs visit Uttaramānasa on pilgrimage. See the next (L. 263, 266). **-bal -बल् । गङ्गाक्षेत्रम्** m. any place of pilgrimage on the Ganges, esp. the famous lake on Mount Haramŏkh (Skt. Haramukuṭa) known as Uttaramānasa, Uttaragaṅgā, or (in Kāshmīrī) Ganga-bal. This is looked upon as the source of the Kashmīr Ganges or Sind River, and on the Ganga-aiṭham (see ab.) it is visited by thousands of Hindū pilgrims who deposit in the sacred waters the bones of those who died during the year (see El. s.v.; RT.Tr. II, 407; K.Pr. 178, 202; Śiv. 1634; Rām. 250). **-jaṭa -जट** m. matted locks (full) of the Ganges, i.e. the matted locks of the god Śiva (Śiv. 1258, 1893). According to legend the Ganges in its descent from heaven first alighted on Śiva's head, and continued for a long period entangled in his hair. Cf. **jaṭa-gangā** (Śiv. 188), the Ganges of (Śiva's) matted locks. **-jaṭan -जटन् । तीर्थविशेषः** m., i.q. **-jaṭa** (Śiv. 359); N. of a sacred place in the west of Bīru Pargana in

Kashmīr, visited by pilgrims on the Ganga-aiṭham (see ab.) (Śiv. 1173, or m.c. **jaṭönē**, 359, 366). El. s.v. puts it in the Dūnś Pargana. **-mĕṭṭ** **-म्ट्ट्** । **गङ्गामृत्** f. sacred earth from the banks of the Gang (or Sind) River, kept in Hindū houses for ceremonial purposes. **-wôñ** **-वोञ्** । **गङ्गाजलम्** m. the water of the Ganges, Ganges water (Gr.Gr. 73, Śiv. 1309). **-vĕs** **-व्यस्** । **गङ्गासखी** f. the Gangā-friend, an unmarried girl relation who is placed near a bride in the marriage ceremony to ward off ill-luck. **-zal** **-ज़ल्** । **गङ्गाजलम्** m., i.q. **ganga-wôñ** ab. (Śiv. 1096).

gangā गंगा f. the River Ganges (Gr.Gr. 176, 199; Gr.M.; Śiv. 213, etc.; Rām. 111, 112, 1754); (K.Pr. 65, **gara-manz gangā,** Ganges in the house, i.e. good fortune comes to him who stays at home); i.q. **ganga-bal** (K.Pr. 202), q.v. under **gang.** **-dar** **-द्(ध)र्** or **-dār** **-दा(धा)र्** m. he who bears the Ganges on his head, N. of Śiva. Cf. **ganga-jaṭa,** s.v. **gang** (**-dar,** Śiv. 37, 155, 233, 859, 988, 1096, 1177, 1780; **-dār,** Śiv. 71, 209, 413, 1075, 1577, 1840, 1893). **-sägar 1** **-सागर्** m. N. of the confluence of the Ganges with the sea, the mouth of the Ganges, a famous place of pilgrimage; **-sāgar 2** **-सागर्** f. a kind of pot carried by ascetics (Śiv. 1096, 1150). **-mātā** **-माता** f. Mother Ganges, N. of the Ganges (Śiv. 205).

gunga गुंग । **निद्राहत:(ह्र)** adj. e.g. drowsy, sleepy; (of a sick man) comatose.

gānagī गानगी । **वेश्यापतिसमानशीलता** f. conduct of or like that of souteneur (see **gān 1**); vile and shameless conduct.

gang^{u}j^{u} गंग्ज् । **गर्गरी** f. a kind of metal water-pot, with a lid and spout, after the fashion of a teapot.

gangājalī गंगाजली । **दिव्यविशेष:** f. an oath, in token of the truth of a statement, taken by touching Ganges water. **-tyok^{u}** **-त्योक्** । **शपथचिह्नम्** m. a mark placed on the forehead of one who takes such an oath.

gāngal गांगल्, etc., see **gāgal,** etc.

gŏngul ग्वंगुल् । **प्राभृतभेद:** m. a kind of handsel or present given to cowherds and similar servants on monthly wages when they are first engaged. **—karun** **—करुन्** । **कृषिकर्मारम्भ:** m.inf. to make a commencement of cultivation; this is a formal ceremony performed by husbandmen on an auspicious day and at an auspicious hour (K.Pr. 247).

gunglū गुंग्लू m. a turnip (El.). Cf. **gŏgul.**

gangañ गंगञ् m. the large brush with which the warp is arranged (El. *gangain*).

gŏngañĕ ग्वंगञ । **दैन्यप्रार्थना** f.pl. a humble request (for help in any work or the like).

gangēr गंगेर् m. *Segeretia Brandrethiana* (El.). Cf. **bāndī-bajan.**

gŏnāh or **gunāh** گناہ m. a fault, offence, a sinful act (Gr.M., K.Pr. 12); crime, iniquity, sin (Rām. 495); vice (El.). **-gār** **-गार्** گناہگار or **gunahgār** گنہگار m. a sinner (K.Pr. 136). **—karun** **—करुन्** m.inf. to sin (K.Pr. 171, H. viii, 11).

gan^{a}hār गन्हार् । **धान्यविशेष:** m. a kind of rice, used both for eating and also by Brāhmaṇas for making parched grain for use in religious ceremonies. The burnt stalks of this rice make pearl ashes, used by washermen for cleaning clothes, hence the word is used to mean also 'pearl ashes' (El.); *Amaranthus anardana* and *gangeticus* (El.). See L. 78, 330, 338. **-kāḍ** **-काँड्** । **धान्यभेदनालम्** m. its stalk, the ashes of which are used as ab.

ganj گنج m. a store, hoard, treasure (K.Pr. 257, Śiv. 430); a magazine, granary, storehouse; an emporium, market, place of merchandise.

ganjĕ गंज्य, see **gandun 2.**

gonj^{u} गोंज् or **gunja गुंज** । **महाबिडाल:** m. a large tame cat, well-grown and fat.

ganjyōv गंज्योव्, see **gandun 2.**

gānikh गानिख् । **फलभेद:** f. (sg. dat. **ganiki गानिखि**), a kind of wild fruit, small, red, and in shape globular, growing on a thorny shrub.

gönikh गोंनिख् । **गानसहाय:** m. (sg. dat. **gönikas गोंनिकस्**), an accompanist, a musician who plays for dancing women, prostitutes, etc.

gönil गोंनिल् । **विटव्यवहार:** f. the profession or conduct of a souteneur. See **gān 1.**

ganīmath गनीमथ् غنیمت । **पुनर्दुर्लभ:** adj. e.g. and subst.m. (Rām. 1177), considered as plunder, spoil, booty (K.Pr. 67); a boon, blessing, a godsend; looked upon as a piece of good luck (Rām. 663); something looked upon as valuable which one would not easily get in circumstances other than the present (Śiv. 1444, 1714; Rām. 13, 14); hence, easy to be got (at the present time) (Rām. 331, 691, 836, 1460, 1531); a good opportunity (for doing something) (Rām. 1177).

ganun गनुन् conj. 3 (2 p.p. **ganyōv गन्योव्**), to become thick (of liquids) (Śiv. 1006, 1202); to be strong (El., ? YZ. 91); to be steadfast, confirmed (e.g. of love, a desire, or a habit) (Śiv. 662, 795, 1757); to be firmly fixed, steadfast (e.g. God in the worshipper's heart) (Śiv. 1437, 1649).

gōnun गोनुन् । **गुणीकरणम्, अभ्यसनम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **gūn^{u} गून्**, f. **gūñ^{u} गून्**; 2 p.p. **gōñōv गोञोव्**) (in arithmetic) to multiply; (in rope-making, etc.) to

twist several strands together; to study over and over again, practise, repeat several times something one is learning.

ganapath गणपथ m. (sg. dat. **ganapatas गणपतस्**), N. of the Hindū god Gaṇēśa; see **ganēsh.** **-yāra -यार** m. N. of a holy bathing-place sacred to Gaṇēśa (Śiv. 11).

gunas गुनस् । **गोनसः** f. (sg dat. **gunasi गुनसि**), a poisonous, round-headed, short, thick serpent found in the mountains of Kashmīr. It is said to be black on the back and yellowish on the belly. It is a foot and a half long, and, according to some natives, ash-coloured. Its bite is often fatal (El., q.v. s.vv. *ganas* and *gunas* for further particulars; see also L. 155, K.Pr. 79, 212, W. 122, Rām. 1469).

gunasa-bacĕ गुनस-बच्च । **अल्पगोनसः** m. a young gunasa; met. a man who habitually gives sorrow to others. **-pūtu -पूतु** । **गोनसपोतकः** m., id.

gunosu गुनसु or **gunusu गुनुसु** । **कटकः** m. a kind of metal bracelet or armlet. According to El., s.v. *gunus*, it is a small band adorned with beads, etc., and is worn by Musalmān women.

gunâsi-dāv गुनसि-दाव् । **सूक्ष्मकटकम्** f. such an armlet worn thin by use. **-horu -हॅर्** । **कटकयुग्मम्** m. a pair of armlets. **-jūri -जूरि** । **कटकयुग्मम्** f., id.

ganēsh गणेश् (Śiv. 1278) or **gân'sh गंनिश्** (Śiv. 1160), m. N. of a certain Hindū god, Gaṇēśa. He was the son of Śiva and Pārvatī and was the god of wisdom and of obstacles. In the latter capacity he is invoked, at the commencement of all undertakings and at the opening of all literary compositions, for the removal of obstacles to a successful conclusion. He is the leader of the *gaṇas* or demigods who attend on Śiva (see **gan 3**).

gân'shĕ-bal गंनिशॅ-बल् m. N. of a bathing-place sacred to Gaṇēśa (Śiv. 1160). **-ṭuj -टुज** । **गणेशप्रतिमाशिला** f. a small stone worshipped as a representation of the Hindū god Gaṇēśa, usually of a red colour.

gant, gantbror (W. 114), see **gōṭh 2.**

gānt (El.), see **gūṭh.**

ganṭā गंटा m. a bell, a gong (Śiv. 1729, 1847), an hour (marked by striking a gong) (Gr.M.). **—baja-wunuy —बजवुनुय्** adv. as the clock strikes (Gr.M.).

gönṭa गोंट, gönṭh गोंठ्, see **gōṭh 1, 2,** and **3.**

ganĕth गन्थ् or **ganith गनिथ्** । **गणितम्** m. (sg. dat. **ganĕtas गन्थतस्**), mathematics, astronomy (a Hindū word), astrology. **-watru -वतुर्** । **गणितपत्रम्** m. an almanac, esp. one adapted for astronomical or astrological use.

günṭh गूंठ्, etc., see **gūṭh,** etc.

gantal गन्तल् । **संयोगादिककारस्वरूपम्** f. the form **क** which the letter *ka* **क** takes in the Śāradā character when it is the first member of a compound consonant, as in *kta* **क्त**.

gan-bŏdāh गन-बुदाह । **गणेशचतुर्दशी** f. (sg. dat. **-bŏdösh -बुदॉशु**), the fourteenth day of the light half of the month of Wāhĕkh (Skt. *Vaiśākha* = April-May), on which Hindūs celebrate the festival of the god Gaṇēśa.

gēnṭsh गेंछ्, see **gēṭsh.**

gōnṭsh गोंछ्, etc., see **gōṭsh,** etc.

ganay गनय् । **पुञ्जिष्ठः** m. a meat-seller, a butcher (El. *ganai*).

günzu गंज़ू । **चर्ममार्जकः** m. (sg. dat. **günzus गंज़ूस्** or **ganzas गन्ज़स्** Gr.Gr. 54), a tanner, a currier (K.Pr. 65 *ganz*). **-phakh -फख** । **अधमचर्ममार्जकः** m. (sg. dat. **-phakas -फकस्**), 'a currier-stink,' a currier who is poor, wretched, and evil-smelling owing to his occupation; met. any vile person.

gunaz गुनज़् f. a scorpion (El.).

gönzulad गांज़ूलद । **दौर्गन्ध्ययुक्तः** adj. e.g. evil-smelling, stinking (by nature or occupation).

gạnzarun गंज़रुन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **gạnzorū गंज़रॉव्**), to calculate, number, count (El.; Gr.Gr. xviii; Gr.M.; K.Pr. 50, 155; YZ. 310; Śiv. 479, 886, 1653; Rām. 551, 738); to count as, consider as, look upon as (such and such) (Rām. 499, 1438, 1447); to consider (a subject), to think about (Śiv. 1310; Rām. 137, 1241, 1351, 1431, 1674); to consider, reflect (Rām. 768, 957, 1116, 1249, 1285, 1663).

gạnzarāwun गंज़रावुन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **gạnzarôwu गंज़रोवु**), i.q. **gạnzarun,** q.v., to count (Gr.Gr. xviii, Śiv. 74, 353, 532, etc., Rām. 355); to cause to count (El.); to consider as, look upon as (such and such) (Rām. 173, 383, 1638).

ginzōv गिंज़ोव्, see **gindun 1** and **2.**

gŏnzōv ग्वंज़ोव्, see **gŏndun 1** and **2.**

gunzōv गुंज़ोव्, see **gondun 2.**

gĕñi ग्यॅञि or **gĕñu ग्यॅञू** । **वलिः** f. a wrinkle, a crease in the skin or in cloth, etc. El. spells this word *gen.*

gŏñu ग्वञू । **राशिभेदः** f. a stack, a high pile of straw or the like; a granary (El.).

gŏñĕ-bāha ग्वञ-बाह । **कूटपाकः** m. heating, sweating, fermenting (of such a stack). **gŏñĕ karañĕ ग्वञ करञ** । **अतिसंचयनम्** f. pl. inf. to make stacks; to acquire a great deal of anything (e.g. knowledge, virtue, money, or goods).

gönu 1 गांनू । **गणिका** f. a harlot, a prostitute (K.Pr. 65, *gáni*) (f. of **gān 1,** q.v., Gr.Gr. 37). See El. s.v. *gányi*

for particulars of women of this kind in Kashmīr. **gönĕ-war** गांव-वर् । **गणिकाविलासाः** m pl. a harlot's coquetry.

gönᵘ 2 गांऊ । **फलभेदः** f. a small wild fruit, of a dark-red colour and sour taste, growing on a thorny shrub; probably the *gaun*, *Elæagnus parvifolia* of L. 74. Cf. **gīwān.**

günᵘ 1 गंऊ । **खण्डः** f. (for **2** see **gonᵘ** गंवु), a piece or fragment, esp. of flesh or fish (H. viii, 13; x, 7; in each case pieces of a python); often —°, as in **gāḍa-günᵘ**, lumps of fish (see **gāḍ** and K.Pr. 205, *-gani*), **manz-günᵘ**, the middle slice of a fish (K.Pr. 136, *-gani*).

gañi-bāgay गञि-बागय । **खण्डशो विभाजनम्** f. dividing out by bits (e.g. a tree cut up and divided amongst people).

günᵘ 2 and **3** गंघू, see **gonᵘ 1** and **2.**

goñih, see **guna 1.**

gĕñĕl ग्यञल् or **gĕñĕlad** ग्यञलद् । **वलिनः** adj. e.g. wrinkled (of the skin), creased (of cloth, etc.) (see Gr.Gr. 134, 135).

gañĕr गञर् । **घनत्वम्** m. thickness (Śiv. 1068); thickness, crowdedness (e.g. of a grove of trees or threads woven into cloth); thickness (of curdled milk, etc.). Abs. noun of **gonᵘ 2** in all its meanings.

gañürᵘ गञ्ंरू । **स्थूलकाष्ठखण्डः** f. a large piece of the felled trunk of a tree which has been split off for cutting into firewood, etc. Cf. **gan 1** and **günᵘ 1.**

gaṇ̃ᵉran गंऋरन् । **घनता** f. (sg. dat. **gaṇ̃ᵉrünᵘ** गंऋरंवू), solidity.

gaṇ̃ᵉrun गंऋरुन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **gaṇ̃ᵉrᵘ** गंऋरु), i.q. **gaṇ̃ᵉrāwun,** q.v.

gaṇ̃ᵉrāwun गंऋरावुन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **gaṇ̃ᵉrôwᵘ** गंऋरोवु), to make thick, to make solid; to make firm, to make steadfast, to confirm (Śiv. 740, 1389).

gipa गिप । **निस्तेजाः** adj. e.g. destitute of fire or energy, impotent, spiritless.

gōpī गोपी or **gūpī** गूपी f. a cowherdess, a herdmaiden; esp. the herdmaidens who attended on the youthful Kṛṣṇa (Krishna) in Vṛndāvana (Śiv. 705, 992, etc.). **-nàth** -नाथ् m. (sg. dat. **-nāthas** -नाथस्), the lord of herdmaidens, N. of Kṛṣṇa (Śiv. 858, 1382, 1423, 1443).

gup-dān गुप्-दान् । **गुप्तदानम्** m. giving charity or conferring benefits privately, "letting not the left hand know what the right hand doeth."

gaph गफ् m. (sg. dat. **gapas** गपस्), a jest (El.).

gŏph ग्वफ् । **गुहा** f. (sg. dat. **gŏphi** गुफि), a cave, a cavern (K.Pr. 249, Śiv. 933, 1817, 1894, Rām. 517), a pit, a hole (El., who makes it m.; Gr.M., also m.).

gŏphi-golᵘ ग्वफि-गंलु । **गुहामुखम्** m. the opening, or mouth, of a cave.

gōph गोफ् m. (sg. dat. **gōpas** गोपस्), a cowherd; esp. one of the cowherds of Vṛndāvana, amongst whom Kṛṣṇa (Krishna) spent his youth. Their chief was named Nanda (Śiv. 1461), who was Kṛṣṇa's foster-father.

gŏphā ग्वफा f., i.q. **gŏph,** q.v. (Śiv. 1478).

göphil गांफिल् or **göfil** غافل adj. e.g. unmindful, neglectful, negligent, heedless (K.Pr. 46, **göphilō,** voc.).

gaphlath गफ्लथ् or **gaflath** غفلت f. (sg. dat. **gaphlüthᵘ** गफ्लंथू), neglect, indifference (Gr.M.). **—karünᵘ** —कर्नु f.inf. to treat with indifference, be neglectful (Gr.M., Rām. 1639).

gupakār गुपकार् m. N. of a village at the east foot of the Takht-ĕ Sulaimān or Gōpādri Hill near Śrīnagar (RT.Tr. II, 290, 454, Śiv. 953).

gōpāl गोपाल् m. a cowherd; esp. the famous cowherd, i.e. Kṛṣṇa (Krishna) (Śiv. 705, 733, 1320, 1380, 1436).

gŏpölⁱ ग्वपोलि f. a dancing girl (H. v, 10).

gupun 1 गुपुन् । **गोपशुः** m. (sg. dat. **gupanas** गुपनस्), an animal of the cattle class (bulls, cows, calves, generally) (K.Pr. 219, Śiv. 1464); a quadruped (El.); met. a man who leads the life of and has the morals of cattle; pl. cattle (Gr.Gr. 152, K.Pr. 71, 227).

gupan-ḍangij गुपन्-डंगिज् । **गोष्ठपीठम्** f. a platform built on one side of a cowhouse, on which, for the sake of its warmth, people live in the winter. Cf. **ḍangij** for particulars. **-gān** -गान् । **गोगृहम्** m. a cowhouse. **-gūrᵘ** -गूर् । **गोगोपः** m. a cowherd, a milkman, a dairyman. These men in the spring-time collect large herds of cattle, belonging to others, and drive them away to the mountains to graze. They take their wives and families with them (El. *gŏpan-gúr*; K.Pr. 172). **-khĕjⁱ** -ख्यजि or **-khĕjᵘ** -ख्यजु । **गोसमूहः** f. a moderately sized herd of cattle. **-khyolᵘ** -ख्यलु । **गोजातिसमूहः** m. a large herd of cattle, such as is driven out to the mountains for grazing (Gr.Gr. 152). **-nĕnd** -न्यन्द् f. a method of weeding wet rice-fields by causing cattle to splash up and down the wet fields of mud (L. 327, 463). **-rôchᵘ** -रोछु or (El.) **-rachan-wôlᵘ** -रछन्-वोलु । **गोरक्षकः** m. a cattle herd, a man who drives out cattle for grazing and watches them. **-wôlᵘ** -वोलु । **गोधनी** n.ag. (f. **-wājĕñ** -वाज्यञ्), one who possesses herds; one rich in cattle (Gr.Gr. 136).

gupun 2 गुपुन् । **गुप्तीकरणम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **gupᵘ**; impve. sg. 2, **guph** गुफ्), to hide, conceal; conj. part. **gupith** गुपिथ् used as adv. secretly (Rām. 21, 519).

gupüñ[u] गुपंञू । मूढप्राया f. a woman as stupid as cattle, a stupid woman (f. of **gupun,** cattle).

gŏp[a]th ग्वप्थ् adj. e.g. concealed. Usually —•, as in **ākāra-gŏp[a]th,** q.v. s.v. **ākār.**

gráe, see **grāy.**

gráo, see **grāv.**

g[a]r गर् । उद्योगोद्बोधः m. a sudden display of energy (in one not previously energetic) (K.Pr. 68, *gĕr*). —**nīrith yun[u]** —नीरिथ् यिनु । उद्योगाविष्कारः m.inf. suddenly to display energy in the middle of some work.

gar 1 گر m. a maker, workman, used as a suff., e.g. **zar-gar,** a worker in gold, a goldsmith; i.q. **gor[u] 3,** q.v.

gar 2 गर्, a form often assumed by **gara,** q.v., in comps.

gar 3 گر conj. if, i.q. **agar,** q.v.

gār 1 गार् । खेदः m. pain, affliction, distress (obs.) (YZ. 59).

gār 2 गार् । विषम् m. N. of a certain poisonous plant. —**bāpun** —ञापुन् । अतिमिताहारः m.inf. to gnaw *gār*; met. to be reduced to the extremest straits for food, to have scarcely anything to eat; to fast (as a religious act), to starve oneself (Rām. 1573). —**raṭun** —रटुन् m.inf., id. (Rām. 1577).

gār 3 غار । गुहा f. a cave, cavern, pit, hollow, den, grotto (Siv. 410, Rām. 461–3, 467).

gara गर । गृहम् m. (this word often assumes the form **gar** गर् in comps., see bel.), a house, a dwelling (K.Pr. 26, 65–8, 119, 153, 255; YZ. 249, 467; W. 11; Siv. 34, 82, 83, etc.; Rām. 115, 136, etc.); a home (Rām. 1370); a room (in a house); a den, nest, hole, burrow (of any animal); a case, holder, receptacle (Gr.M.); the frame of a picture (Gr.M.); a socket, a groove; a compartment, cell, square (of a chessboard, etc.); column (in a register, etc.). —**aṣun** —अषुन् । गृहप्रवेशः m.inf. to enter a (new) house (done at an auspicious moment, with religious ceremonies). —**aṣan bôg[u]** —अषन् बोगु । गृहप्रवेशसुदायः m. a present given to the bridegroom's parents, etc., by the parents of the bride when the latter first enter the former's house, or by the former when they first enter the latter's house, i.q. **gar-aṣawañ,** bel. **-bār** -बार् । कुटुम्बः m. house and door, house and home; family, household (Rām. 813, 829). **-bār karun** -बार् कदन् । कुटुम्बपोषणम् m.inf. to keep house and home, to support a family, be a householder **-drāv** -द्राव् । गृहान्निर्गतः adj. (f. **-drāyĕ** -द्राय), gone forth from the house, esp. of one who is absent from home against his will. —**karun** —कदन् । दाम्पत्यव्यवहारः m.inf. to build a house; met. to make a family, to act as a wife to a husband or as a husband to a wife. **-pata** -पत adv. in every house, in each house (K.Pr. 29). **-pĕṭh** -पट्, i.q. **gar-pĕṭh,** bel. —**ṣānun** —ञानुन् । गृहप्रवेशनम् m.inf. to cause to enter a house, to invite one's relations or connexions by marriage to a festival in one's house. **-wôl[u]** -वोलु । गृहस्वामी n.ag. (f. **-wāljĕñ** -वाल्यञ्), a housekeeper, householder, master (or mistress) of a house; one who owns a house or houses. Cf. **gar-wôl[u]** bel, which means the master of a house (Gr.Gr. 136). **-wara** -वर m. a house and its appurtenances, a house (El.). —**yun[u]** —यिनु m.inf. to go home, to return home (K.Pr. 153; H. v, *passim*).

gar-aṣawañ गर्-अषवञ् । गृहप्रवेशसुदायः f., i.q. **gara-aṣan bôg[u],** ab. **-bugiñ** -बुगिञ् । गृहस्वामिनी f. the mistress of a house, the real owner-mistress of a house, as opposed to anyone else living in the house who is apparently the owner. **-bugiy** -बुगिय् । गृहाधिपतिः m. the master of a house, the real owner of a house, as opposed to anyone living in it who is apparently, but not really, the owner. **-bāra** -बार m., i.q. **gara-bār** (ab.) (Rām. 469). **-divatā** -दिवता or **-dayot[u]** -दयोतु । गृहाधिदेवता m. the tutelary deity of a house, to whom Hindūs make sacrificial offerings in the month of Pōh (Skt. *Pauṣa* = December–January). **-god[u]** -गंदु । गृहात्मरन्ध्रम् m. a house-hole; met. the hole through which one's money goes, the expenses of carrying on a house. **-gunḍa** -गुण्ड । गृहे बलिष्ठः m. a great man in a house, a house bully, one who hectors and bullies in his own house, but is meek and a coward out of doors; a lazy master of a house (K.Pr. 65). Cf. **gŏṇḍ[u] 2. -gŏñ[u]** -गांञू । गृहगणिका f. a house-prostitute, a private prostitute who plies her trade in her own house and does not publicly solicit. **-grākh** -ग्राख् । गृहपालकः n.ag. (f. **-grākañ** -ग्राकञ्), the head of a house, the person who is responsible for the carrying on of a household. **-gar karun 1** गर् कदन् । भिक्षाटनम् m.inf. (for **2** see s.v. **gar-gara**), to do house-house, to go from house to house (for begging, to pass the time, etc.). **-gar kuṣur[u]** -गर् कुषुर । भटनशीलः m. (f. —**kuṣür[u]** —कुषर्, see the next), a house-to-house puppy, a fellow who habitually goes from house to house, esp. a greedy fellow, who does this in the hope of filling his belly. **-gar kuṣür[u]** -गर् कुषर् । कुलटा f. a house-to-house bitch, a woman who habitually goes begging from house to house; an unchaste woman who goes from house to house. **-kul[i]** -कुलि । गृहभवः adj. e.g. home-made, suitable only to be sold or bought at home, as contrasted with things sold and bought in the market.

-nāway -नावय् । गृहमार्जनम् f. the cleaning of the house; (in a Hindū family) the cleaning and whitewashing of the reception-rooms of a house some eight or ten days before a festival such as a marriage or investiture with the sacred thread. An auspicious moment is selected for its commencement. (Cf. El. s.v. **garanáwai.**) **-pĕṭh -पठ्** or **gara-pĕṭh गर-पठ । आमातृगृहागमनम्** adv. on the house, in the house, (with verbs of motion) to the house; as subst.m. the 'to-the-house', bringing a daughter's husband to live in her parents' home, instead of his taking her to his own parents' home, cf. **and-pĕṭh** s.v. **and,** of which this is the converse. **-shānth -शान्थ् । गृहशान्तिः** f. (s.g. dat. **-shönṭᵘ -शांचू**), 'peace in the house,' a Hindū ceremony of making offerings to the tutelary deity of the house, for securing peace and prosperity therein. **-sipāh -सिपाह** or **-sipôyᵘ -सिपोयु** m. a house-soldier, one who is a great hero and bully in his own house but meek and cowardly outside. **-shŏḍᵘ -छाडू, -shōḍᵘ -छाँडू,** or **-shŏnḍᵘ -छांण्डू । गृहे अन्वेषणम्** f. house-search, searching a house, esp. another's house, for lost and stolen property. **-shāḍay -छाडय् । गृहे अन्वेषणम्** f. searching for lost property, etc., only in the house (and not outside). **-ṣūr -चूर । गृहवर्तिचौरः** m. a house thief, a thief (e.g. a servant or a member of the family) who steals in the house in which he is employed or lives. **-wôlᵘ -वोलु । गृहेश्वरः** n.ag. (f. **-wājĕñ -वाज्यञ्** Gr.Gr. 38, 39), a householder, the head or master (mistress) of a house (Gr.Gr. 135, K.Pr. 204); the title by which such a person's wife refers to her husband, or (in f.) the title by which such a person refers to his wife. Cf. **gara-wôlᵘ** ab., which means the possessor of a house. **-wār -वार् । गृहहितता** m. liking for or suitability for household work, a taste for housekeeping. **-vīrᵘ -वीरू । गृहगोधिका** f. a house-lizard. To hear its voice is a good omen. **-vēṭh -वेठ । गृहोपकरणम्** f. household utensils, in the shape of pots, pans, pestles, mortars, and the like. **-warzukh -वर्ज़ुख । गृहसाधकः** m. (sg. dat. **-warzakas -वर्ज़कस्**; f. **-warzücᵘ -वर्ज़ीचू**), one who keeps a house in good order, clean, tidy, and with economy; a good house-master or housewife.

gărⁱ bĕñᵘ गरि ब्यंचू । गृहवासिनी f. a woman who is apart in (her own) house, i.e. who stays at home and has not to go out to earn her living; a lady-like woman, a thorough lady; a woman who stays at home because she is too poor to go out and buy things. **-börⁱ -बारि । समग्रगृहभाण्डेन सह** adv. with all one's family and household goods, u.w. vbs. of going, etc.

gari 1 गरि adv. (for **2** see **gürᵘ 1**) in the house, at home (Gr.M.; K.Pr. 66, 67, 71, 120, 123, 163; W. 144; Śiv. 35, 56, 411, etc.); from the house (K.Pr. 68, in 57 spelt *gare*; Śiv. 576, 1622, 1836; **garē,** m.c. 1723).

garukᵘ गरुकु । गृह्यः adj. (f. **garücᵘ गरुंचू**), of or belonging to a house, domestic (Gr.Gr. 151); produced in a house, esp. when the speaker is referring to his own house, or to the house of a person whom he is addressing or who is within sight; **garukᵘ ṭhikāna,** m. a person's address (Gr.M.); m.pl. **garākⁱ,** the people of a house, the family (Gr.M.).

garā گرا m. translated 'passer' or 'sparrow' in YZ. 409. ? Cf. **görᵘ 1.** The word, however, is probably **garāh;** see **gürᵘ 1.**

gāra गार । अत्युत्कण्ठा f. continued longing, unsatisfied even by obtaining the desired object, but still wishing for more and more. **—gashüñᵘ —गछ्युं । अतिकाङ्क्षा-संभवः** f.inf. such unsatisfied longing to occur.

gārē गारे, see **gürᵘ 1.**

gair, gör غیر adj. e.g. other, different, strange, foreign; •— other than, contrary to (W. 110). **-hözir** غیر حاضر adj. e.g. not present, absent (W. 110). **-jins** غیر جنس adj. e.g. of or belonging to a different race, kind, or species. In Rām. 1096 spelt **gairĕ-jins. -mumkin** غیر ممکن adj. e.g. impossible, impracticable, not feasible (W. 110). **-wöjib** غیر واجب adj. e.g. contrary to reason or law, improper, unreasonable, unjust, wrong (W. 110). **-zān -ज़ान्** adj. e.g. ignorant (H. vii, 27; xi, 5).

gaur غور i.q. **gōr,** q.v.

gaurī गौरी f. N. of the god Śiva's wife, Pārvatī (Śiv. 643, 655, etc.). **-shĕnkar -शंकर्** m. Gaurī and Śaṅkara, i.e. Pārvatī and Śiva, looked upon conjointly as one deity (Śiv. 197, 644).

gĕr, see **gᵃr.**

gēr गेर् (Rām. 919), i.q. **gīr,** q.v.

gēra गेर । पर्यन्तः m. circumference, circuit, compass (Śiv. 1185); boundary, environs; a sphere, a circle (El.). **—trāwun —त्रावुन् । परित आवृतिः** m.inf. to encompass, surround, walk round.

gēri गेरि, etc., see **gyürᵘ.**

gīr गीर or **gēr गेर्** (Rām. 919), m. circumference, circuit, ring. Cf. **gēra. —anun —अनुन् । आवरणम्, संकटविधानम्** m.inf. to surround, hem in, encompass, blockade (e.g. a thief whom a number of people are pursuing, or a besieged city); met. to distress, vex, worry, harass. **-bacĕ -बच्च । भ्रामणम्** m. causing (a person) to go round in a circle. **-karun -करुन् । आवृत्य संकटविधानम्** m.inf. to vex, harass, or worry a person by surrounding him (Śiv. 1675). **—raṭánⁱ —रटनि** or **gēr raṭánⁱ** m. pl. inf. (of two persons grasping each other in fighting) to go round and

round each other in circles, to struggle violently, wrestle round and round (Rām. 919). —**yun**[u] —यिजु । विभ्रान्तीभवनम्, वड्डीभवनम् m.inf. to become bewildered or confused by sickness, fear, worry, or the like; to be seized, arrested.

gira گرہ m. a certain measure of length, the length of the forefinger (El.), 2¼ inches. or one-sixteenth of a **gaz** or yard (L. 243).

gīr[ü] **गीड्** । **गैरिकम्** f. (sg. dat. **gīrĕ गीर्ये**, Gr.Gr. 62), red chalk, red ochre (Śiv. 1019). Cf. **gyūr**[u].

gīri-rang गीरि-रंग् । **गैरिकरागः** m. the colour of red ochre. **-ranga -रंग** or **-rāng**[i] **-रंगि** । **गैरिकरागवत्** adj. e.g. of the colour of red ochre; coloured or painted with red ochre (Śiv. 1047).

gŏr ग्वर् or **gōr 1 गोर्** । **गुरुः** m. a teacher, schoolmaster; a religious preceptor, a spiritual guide, a *guru* [Śiv. 15, 82, 707, etc. (always **gŏr**); Rām. (**gŏr**) 9, 43, 44, 48, 86, 180, etc., (**gōr**) 954, 1255]; a family priest, a Brāhman (El., Gr.Gr. 51). (The word **gōr** is generally used only in the second and third of the ab. senses, while **gŏr** is used in all three senses.) The abl. of comparison of this word must be made by adding the postposition to the abl. of the gen. Thus, **gŏra-sandi khŏta**, not **gŏra khŏta** (Gr.Gr. 49). **-bĕñĕ -ब्यञ** । **गुरुपुत्री** f. the daughter of one's teacher or spiritual guide (always treated as one's own sister); a spiritual sister, a woman who is a fellow-disciple or who is a follower of the same spiritual guide; a female fellow-student. **-bāv -बाव्** । **गुर्वादरः** m. respect, reverence, paid or due to a teacher or to a spiritual guide; similar respect paid or due to any venerable person. **-bôy**[u] **-बोयु** । **गुरुपुत्रः** m. the son of one's teacher or spiritual guide; a spiritual brother, one who is a fellow-disciple, or who is a follower of the same spiritual guide; a fellow-student. **-dār -दार्** । **गुरुगृहम्** m. the house of a person's teacher or of his spiritual guide; a monastery in which such a spiritual guide resides. **-möj**[ü] **-मांज्** । **गुरुपत्नी** f. the wife of a teacher; the wife of a spiritual guide; a spiritual mother (looked upon as equal to one's own mother). **-mŏkh -म्वख्** । **मन्त्रोपदेशः** m. (sg. dat. **-mŏkhas -म्वखस्**), the mouth of the spiritual teacher; hence, what proceeds from his mouth, the instruction, esp. the acceptance of initiatory *mantra* or prayer taught by him. **-mŏkh**[i] **-म्वखि** । **वर्णविपिविशेषः** m. the *Gurmukhī* alphabet, used in the Panjāb, and said to have been invented by the Sikkh Guru Aṅgad. **-mŭth**[a]**r -मूँथर्** । **गुरूपदिष्टमन्त्रः** m. the *mantra* or initiatory prayer taught to a disciple by his spiritual guide.

gŏra-shĕbd ग्वर-शब्द् m., i.q. **gŏr-mŭth**[a]**r**, ab. (Rām. 43).

gōra-bāy गोर-बाय् । **पुरोहितस्त्री** f. the wife of a family priest. **-bôy**[u] **-बोयु** । **पुरोहितः** m. a polite term for one's family priest. **-koṭ**[u] **-कोटु** । **पुरोहितकुमारः** m. the son of a person's family priest. **-wār -वार्** f. the day named after the *guru* of the gods, Thursday (El.), i.q. **braswār** (Rām. 1259).

gōr 2 गोर् غور । **गुप्तेर्ष्या** m. deep thought, reflection, meditation (Gr.M.); (in Kāshmīrī) a private grudge, hidden malice. —**karun** —**कढन्** m.inf. to consider carefully, pay attention (to = **pĕṭh**) (Gr.M.). —**rōzun** —**रोज़ुन्** । **ईर्ष्याविशेषः** m.inf. a private grudge to be left (as the consequence of the object of the dislike having interfered with a person's work, etc.). —**thawun** —**थवुन्** । **ईर्ष्याविशेषणम्** m.inf. to cause a private grudge to be left, as ab.

gōr 3 गोर् । **गुडः** m. molasses, treacle, *gur* (K.Pr. 105, 190).

gōr 4 गोर or **gōr**[ü] **गोड्** گور । **मृतस्थानम्** f. a grave, a tomb.

gŏr, see **gair.**

gōrō गोरो m. the planet Jupiter, i.q. **brahaspath.**

gor[u] **1 गंड्** । **महाश्मा** m. a large rock; esp. a rock placed on the edge of the precipice side of a mountain path to guard wayfarers from falling over.

gor[u] **2 गंड्** (= گر) । **घट्टकः** m. (f. **gür**[ü] **2 गंड्**, for 1 see s.v.), a doer, maker; hence, esp. an artisan, a maker of things for sale, used as a sec. suff.; e.g. **aina-gor**[u], a maker of mirrors; **lāyĕ-gor**[u], a seller of parched grain; **gaṇḍan-gor**[u], a bookbinder; **kangañĕ-gor**[u], a comb-maker, a comb-seller; **maṇḍan-gor**[u], a man who kneads cloth in water to soften it (Gr.Gr. 149). The f. **gür**[ü] indicates a female maker of the thing referred to, while a maker's wife is **-gàr**[i]**-bāy.**

gor[u] **3 गंड्** । **अत्यर्थदृढः** adj. (f. **gür**[ü] **3 गंड्**), hard, solid, tough (e.g. wood that cannot be cut); dense, solid, of thick solid material (e.g. a metal vessel that will not ring when struck).

gor[u] **4 गंड्** (f. **gür**[ü] **4 गंड्**), see **garun.**

gōr[ü] **गोड्**, see **gōr 4.**

gôr[u] **1 गोड्** । **शृङ्गाटकफलम्** m. (for 2 see **gārun**; the f. **gör**[ü] **2 गांड्**, q.v., is used for the kernel), the *singhāṛā*, or water-chestnut, the fruit of the esculent water-lily, *Trapa bispinosa*. The kernel is eaten and the shells are used for fuel. It grows wild in the lakes of Kashmīr and is an important food crop (L. 354; El. *gāṛī*; qq.v. for full particulars, also K.Pr. 92, 120, Śiv. 1807). Cf. **gūl**[u].

gāri-got[u] **गारि-गंतु** । **अतिकृशः** adj. (f. **-güt**[ü] **-गंटु**), '*singhāṛā*-lean,' a person who is lean by nature and

whom no diet will fatten. **-phalhār -फल्हार्‌** । **शृङ्गाटसारभक्ष्यम्** m. a gruel or porridge made of cooked flour of the water-chestnut, eaten by Kāshmīrī Hindūs on fast-days. This is the name given to it by Hindūs; other people call it **gāri-wugra,** q.v. bel. (El. s.v. *gāṛi*). **-pūr[u] -पूर्‌** । **शृङ्गाटपिष्टकः** m. a water-chestnut cake, made of water-chestnut flour cooked in clarified butter, and eaten by Hindūs on fast-days. **-raz -रज़्** । **शृङ्गाटमासरविशेषः** f. water-chestnut rope, the water-chestnut worked up with butter, etc., into a rope-like form for making into cakes; the kernels are boiled whole in water and then pounded into a paste. Cf. **ötⁱ-raz,** under **ôṭ[u].** **-wugra -वुग्र** । **शृङ्गाटसारभक्ष्यविशेषः** m., see **-phalhār** ab.

gör[i] गॉरि । **शृङ्गाटफलानि** m.pl. water-chestnuts (of a crop of them or the like). **-gūjⁱ -गूजि** or **-gūj[ü] -गूज़्** । **शृङ्गाटफलसारः** f. the kernel of the water-chestnut, extracted by roasting the nut and then breaking it. **-gōjĕ gaṭshañĕ -गोज्य गट्शञ** । **नेत्रविनाशः** f. pl. inf. to become water-chestnut kernels; met. the eyes to become swollen and almost blind through weeping, disease, or the like. **gör[i]-gōjĕ** is used as a curse, "may your eyes become thus" (K.Pr. 66). **-gām -गाम** m. a village inhabited by people who gather water-chestnuts (see the next) (K.Pr. 120). **-hönz[ü] -हांज़्** । **शृङ्गाटविक्रेता** m. (f. **-hānzañ -हाञ्ज़्**), a boatman who collects water-chestnuts for sale (K.Pr. 121). The f. is his wife. **-kond[u] -कॉन्दु** । **शृङ्गाटफलकण्टकम्** m. the complete spine or horn on a water-chestnut. **-künḍ[ü] -कॉन्दू** । **शृङ्गाटकण्टकम्** f. (sg. dat. **-kanjĕ -कञ्ज्य**), the incomplete, broken horn on an empty or 'blind' water-chestnut. **-kôv[u] -कोवु** । **पक्षिविशेषः, जाराचविशेषः** m. a water-chestnut crow, a kind of bird something like a young crow, with a long beak, which dives for water-chestnuts and eats them; a long pole, with a crescent-shaped hoe at one end, used for scraping up the water-chestnuts from the mud at the bottom of a lake (cf. L. 355, **cokdan** and **kama-khuru,** s.v. **kam 4**). **-nambal -नम्बल्** । **शृङ्गाटकक्षेत्रम्** f. (sg. dat. **-nambali -नम्बलि**), a water-chestnut field, the shallow part of a lake in which water-chestnuts grow. **-pŏṭsh[u] -प्वॉट्सु** । **शृङ्गाटकातिथिः** m. a water-chestnut guest, a guest invited to a dinner when water-chestnuts are in their prime, i.e. at the beginning of autumn. **-ṭsôk[u] -त्सोकु** । **शृङ्गाटोद्भेदकः** m. a tool for splitting open water-chestnuts.

gör[ü] 1 गॉर्‌ m. a species of starling (El.). ? = **gör[i]-kôv[u],** s.v. **gôr[u].**

gör[ü] 2 गॉर्‌ । **शृङ्गाटकसारः** f. the dried kernel of the water-chestnut (El.). See **gör[i]-gūj[i]** under **gôr[u].** El. also gives *gólt* for this word, and *gólt-kutsur*, as meaning a seller of the kernels. Cf. **gūl[u].** **-gaṭshün[ü] -गट्शून्** । **पराभूतीभवनम्** f.inf. to become such a kernel (which is extracted by roasting and splitting); met. to be publicly disgraced or discomfited (e.g. by having one's failings proclaimed or being defeated in an abuse-combat). **-karün[ü] -कर्‌न्** । **लज्जितीकरणम्** f.inf. publicly to discomfit as above.

gūr गूर्‌ m. in **gūruk[u] mundī गूरुकु मुन्दी** m. *Sphæranthus mollis* (El.). Cf. **mundī.**

gura गुर, for **guroṭ[u],** q.v., in the following:—**gura-dāñĕ गुर-दाञ** । **आरक्तधान्यविशेषः** m. a kind of paddy with the husk of a light-tawny colour, and large white rice-grains. **-kanōra -कनोर** । **धान्यभेदः** m. another kind of paddy, 'the light-tawny slave.' It has the tip of the husk light-tawny coloured and its grain white. **-kütsh[ü] -कॉट्सु** । **लताविशेषः** f. a kind of shrub growing in the wilds. It is used for making the *kāngrī* or Kāshmīrī portable brazier. Cf. **kön[ü] 2. -kātsur[u] -कात्सुर्‌** । **ईषत्कापिलः** adj. (f. **-kātsür[ü] -कात्सूर्‌**), (of a man or a beast) of a light-tawny complexion or colour. **-mushikh -मुशिख्** or **-mush[ĕ]kh -मुश्ख्** । **धान्यविशेषः** f. (sg. dat. **-mushki -मुश्कि**), 'light-tawny musk,' a kind of paddy with light-tawny husk and sweet-scented pale-yellow grain. **-ṭ̄öj[ü] -टॉंज़्** । **धान्यविशेषः** f. 'the light-tawny pear', another similar paddy, but with a large white grain.

gur[u] गुर्‌ । **अश्वः** m. (f. **gur[ü] 1 गुर्‌**, q.v.), a horse (K.Pr. 71–4; W. 9, 154; L. 461; Rām. 921, 1322 ff.; II. iii, 8; x, 3, 5); the knight (in chess).

gur[i]-bachēra गुरि-बछेर । **घोटकपोतकः** m. a colt, a young horse not yet fit for riding. **-jūr[i] -जूरि** । **अश्वयुग्मम्** f. a pair of horses, esp. two horses well matched in strength (Gr.Gr. 82). **-khĕj[i] -ख्यॅजि** । **अश्वपङ्क्तिः** f. a small troop of horses. Cf. **-khyol[u]** bel. **-khap[ü]ṭ[ü] -ख्पटू** । **लघुघोटकः** f. a small lean horse or mare, a half-starved pony. **-khor[u] -ख्वर्‌** । **तृणविशेषः** m. a kind of grass with circular leaves, growing in lakes or marshes. **-khyol[u] -ख्योल्** । **अश्वपङ्क्तिः** m. a troop of horses, esp. a herd or troop let loose in the forest to feed (Gr.Gr. 152). **-lĕd -लद्** । **अश्वविष्ठा** f. (sg. dat. **-lĕz[ü] -लज़्**), horse-dung (cf. K.Pr. 73). **-loṭ[u] -लटु** । **ह्रस्वाश्वः** m. a small weak lean horse, a half-starved pony. **-laṭ[u]r[ü] -लट्र्‌** । **अल्पधीराश्वा** f. 'a stick of a horse', a small weak lean horse or mare, a half-starved pony horse or mare. **-māz -माज़** । **अश्वमांसम्** m. horseflesh; met. human flesh in an unhealthy condition, the merest scratch on which leads

to purulent sores. **-paḍur -पडुर् । घोटकखुरः** m. a horse's hoof. **-pūt^{u} -पूतु** m. a colt (K.Pr. 104). **-rēmph -रेम्फ्** f. dim. (sg. dat. **-rēmpi -रेम्पि** Gr.Gr. 66), a poor little horse (spoken in pity) (Gr.Gr. 163). **-r^{a}sh -र्श् । अश्वेर्ष्या** f. horses' mutual hatred (arising immediately on seeing each other); met. such hatred when it occurs between human beings. **-sond^{u} -संन्दु । अश्वसंबन्धी** adj. (f. **-sünz^{u} -संज़ू**), of or belonging to a horse. **-sŏ̈sal -स्वस्वल् । ओषधिविशेषः** f. a certain plant, a kind of mallow (**sŏ̈sal**) with large round leaves. When these are broken a milky juice exudes which blisters the skin. **-ṭiñ -टिञ् । अश्वारोहणातीच्छा** f. a strong taste or desire for equitation. **-ṭaph -टफ् । अश्वाघातः** m. (sg. dat. **-ṭapas -टपस्**), a blow from a horse, either from its head or from its leg. **-ṭüṭ^{u} -टूटु । लघुश्वा** f. a small horse, a pony. **-ṭūr -टूर् । अश्वचौरः** m. a horse-thief, one who steals horses and carries them off to a distance for sale. **-wāl -वाल् । घोटकपुच्छवालः** m. horsehair, esp. the hair of a horse's tail. **-wôl^{u} -वोलु । घोटकस्वामी** m. a horse-owner; one in charge of horses, a groom.

guri khasun गुरि खसुन् । पृष्ठारोहणम् m.inf. to mount a horse, to ride (K.Pr. 72). **—karañĕ —करञ् । स्कन्धारोहणम्** f. pl. inf. to mount the high horse; met. to get on another's shoulder, to declare one's intention to disobey one's superiors as a commencement to making them subservient to oneself. **—wasun —वसुन्** or **guri-pĕṭha wasun गुरि-पठ वसुन्** m.inf. to dismount, get off a horse (K.Pr. 72, H. xii, 2).

guris-kĕth गुरिस्-कथ् or **-pĕṭh -पठ्** adv. on horseback (Gr.Gr. 44). **—khasun —खसुन्** m.inf. to mount a horse (Śiv. 788; H. ii, 11; iii, 8). **—wŏthun —वथुन्** m.inf., id. (H. ii, 6).

gur^{u} 1 गुरू । अश्वा f. a mare (Gr.Gr. 34, K.Pr. 73, 95).

gur^{u} 2 गुरू । तुलादण्डपार्श्वद्वयरज्जुः f. one of the strings supporting the scale-pans of a balance. **—gaṣhün^{u} —गश्हुन् । तुला(रज्जु)दण्डविपरीतयम्** f.inf. the scale-string to go, i.e. one of the strings to slip over the end of one arm of the balance so as to weigh incorrectly.

gūr^{u} गूर् । गोपालः: m. (sg. dat. **gūris गूरिस्**, but acc. pl. **gōrĕn गोर्यन्**, Gr.Gr. 56, K.Pr. 111, Śiv. 1423), a cowkeeper, cowherd, milkman, a man of the cowherd caste (K.Pr. 63, 71, 72; W. 141; Śiv. 990, 1000, 1055, 1322, 1388, 1390, 1837; H. xi, 12, 13); a milk-seller (El.). One of the four classes into which the Mihtar or Wātul caste is divided is the cowherd class (El.).

gūr^{i}-bāy गूरि-बाय् । गोपालिका f. a cowherd's wife (Gr.Gr. 35, Śiv. 1493, H. xi, 12) (a cowherdess is **gūr^{u}**, q.v.). **-dāj^{i} -दाज़ि** or **-düj^{u} -दजू । गोपालयमः** f. a cowherd's plot, the plot of land where a cowherd collects his cattle, dries his cowdung, and the like. **-gāv -गाव् । गोपालगौः** f. a cowherd's cow, a fine fat healthy well-cared-for cow that gives plenty of milk. **-hakhur -हखुर् । महावृषभः** m. (sg. dat. **-hakharas -हखरस्**), a cowherd's bull, a fine fat bull kept by cowherds for breeding purposes; met. a fool. **-khŏ̈b^{u} -खॅबु । गोपालोष्णीषम** m. a kind of padded cap worn by cowherds. **-pāj^{i} -पाज़ि** or **-püj^{u} -पजू । बृहत्कण्डोलः** f. a large kind of wide-mouthed basket woven from twigs, used by cowherds for carrying cowdung, grass, etc. **-pol^{u} -पोलु । बृहत्कण्डोलः** m. a basket similar to the foregoing but larger. **-pyār -प्यार् । मूर्खमैत्री** m. cowherd's love; friendship of a fool (who only does harm when his help is invoked).

gūr^{u} 1 गूर् f. a cowherdess, a milkmaid (K.Pr. 215) (a cowherd's wife is **gūr^{i}-bāy**). See **gūr^{u}.**

gūr^{u} 2 गूर् f. ? a receptacle. Cf. **danda-gūr^{u}**, s.v. **dand 1** and **grim^{i}ta gūr^{u}**, s.v. **grimith.**

gür^{u} 1 गर् । **गाडी, घटीयन्त्रम्** f. (for 2 see **gor^{u} 2**; sg. abl. **gari 2 गरि**, for 1 see **gara**, p. 296*a*, l. 49), a space of twenty-four minutes, a *ghaṛī* of India (K.Pr. 120, Rām. 947) [two and a half of these are considered to be equal to an English hour (K.Pr. 102). Cf. **ḍāy**; it contains 60 **syuh^{u}** of 24 seconds each (K.Pr. 176)]; any indefinite short space of time; any particular moment of time (Śiv. 839); a watch, a clock; a gong; a native instrument for measuring time on the principle of a clepsydra (El. *gāir*). **garĕ-manz,** at the hour (K.Pr. 67, W. 154). **suli-gari** (H. v, 7, **sōli-gārē,** m.c.), at dawntime, at dawn. **mandiñi gari,** at midday (K.Pr. 228). **patimi gari,** during the last hour (of anything, such as the travail of childbirth, life, the day, etc.) (K.Pr. 167).

gari gari गरि गरि । असकृत् adv. at every *ghaṛī*, frequently, again and again [K.Pr. 70; Śiv. 75, 246 (**garē,** m.c.), 416, 1069, 1412].

garāh गराह् । एकघाडीमात्रकालः: f. a single *ghaṛī*, just twenty-four minutes; adv. (**कदाचित्**) sometimes, occasionally, now and then. **garāh . . . garāh,** at one time . . at another time (K.Pr. 9; Śiv. 537, 769-78; Rām. 920-3, 1536-8).

garb गर्ब् । गर्भः, मध्यावकाशः: m. the womb; the being with child; the inside, interior (of a box or the like).

garba-gāḍay गर्ब-गाँडय् । गर्भे विवाहसंबन्धः: m. making a relationship by marriage (while the children are) in the womb. This occurs when two women friends find themselves in the family way at the same time, and agree that if one child turns out to be a boy and

the other a girl the two shall marry. **-jōsh** -जोश्। **गर्भसंताप:** m. distress of the womb (felt by a woman from the seventh month of her pregnancy up to her confinement). **-kuṭh**[u] -कुठ्। **गर्भागारम्** m. the central room of a house, the drawing-room. **-ṭhēla** -ठेल m. the womb (El.). **-zāl** -ज़ाल्। **गर्भाशय:** m. the net of the womb, the integument covering the womb. **-zyuṭh**[u] -ज़्युठ्। **आदिगर्भ:** adj. (f. **-ziṭh**[u] -ज़िठ्), the eldest from the womb, a woman's first child.

garīb गरीब् غریب। **नि:स्व:, साधुवृत्त:** adj. e.g. poor, destitute (K.Pr. 66, 75; W. 118; YZ. 241; Rām. 72, 141, 1135, 1734, 1739); meek, mild; humble, lowly.

garībī गरीबी غریبی। **साधुशीलता** f. poverty, indigence; meekness, mildness, lowliness, humility.

gŏrba गुर्ब گربہ m. a cat. **-ȧch**[i] -अछि। **बिडालसदृशनेत्रम्** f. a cat's eye; a human eye resembling in colour that of a cat, a brown eye. **-gonj**[u] -गंज़्। **कपिलपुष्टबिडाल:** m. 'a puss of a cat', a fine fat tawny cat. Cf. **gonj**[u]. **-kāśur**[u] -काशुर्। **अतिकपिलवर्ण:** adj. (f. **-kāśür**[u] -काशूर्), very brown (of a person's complexion or skin).

g[a]**rbāl** ग्र्बाल् m. breaking to pieces, a smash. **badanas gōs g**[a]**rbāl,** (he fell down, and) his body was smashed to pieces (Rām. 1411).

gĕrēbāna ग्यरेबान (= گریبان)। **वस्त्रकण्ठभाग:** m. a collar, the opening or neck of a garment (Rām. 1305).

garbĕñ[u] गर्ब्यूं। **गर्भिणी** f. pregnant.

garābār गरॉबार् adj. f. (of a woman) pregnant (Rām. 1205).

gurāca गुराच m. *Rubus lasiocarpus* (El.).

gurci-wôñ[u] गुर्चि-वोंयूं। **मृन्मलिनजलम्** m. muddy water. Cf. **guruṭ**[u].

gracawaṭh ग्रचवठ् or **grŏcawaṭh** ग्रुचवठ्। **पृष्टगोलाकार:** m. (sg. dat. **gracawaṭas** ग्रचवटस्), any thing or person large, heavy, and globular in shape.

guracyār गुरच्यार्। **ईषत्पीतकपिलता** m. the condition of being of a light-tawny colour, light tawniness. Cf. **guroṭ**[u].

grad ग्रद्। **गृध्र:** m. a vulture; an eagle, said to be numerous towards the south-east end of the Valley (El.).

grada-hyur[u] ग्रद-ह्युर् or **gradi-hyur**[u] ग्रदि-ह्युर्। **अतिलोलुभत्वम्** m. a vulture's throat; hence, great greediness, perpetual avidity.

grŏḍ[u] ग्रुड्। **अन्योन्यसंघट्ट:** m. the mutual pushing and shoving of a crowd in a confined space.

gardī گردی f. wandering, change; revolution; —• downfall, misfortune, affliction; (in Kāshmīrī) a circle (El.).

gar[a]**d** गर्द् گرد। **पांसु:** f. (sg. dat. **gardi गर्दि**), dust (Gr.M., K.Pr. 50). **-banga** -बंग f. a drug extracted from the female hemp plant, a kind of *charas* (L. 67).

gardi gaṣhun गर्दि गशुन्। **पांसुसंयोग:** m.inf. to become dusty. **-vyot**[u] -व्योतु। **रेणुव्याप्त:** adj. (f. **-vĕṣ**[u] -व्यूं), dusty, full of dust.

garuḍ गरुड् m. Garuḍa, N. of a bird celebrated in Hindū myth as chief of the feathered race and enemy of the serpent race. He was the vehicle of the god Viṣṇu (Vishnu) (Śiv. 720, 732, 793, 1324; Rām. 398, 598, 600).

girda गिर्द گردہ। **पूपविशेष:** m. anything round; esp. a kind of round flat cake. **-kŏnḍal** -कुंडल। **परिधि:** f. (sg. dat. **-kŏnḍali** -कुंडलि or **-kŏnḍüj**[u] -कुंडयूं, Gr.Gr. 69), a circular mark, the boundary of any circular area.

garāḍīl गराडील्। **अत्यभिमानी** adj. e.g. honoured, respected (on account of one's virtues, wealth, lineage, etc.).

gŏrdōl[u] ग्वर्दोल्। **फलविशेष:** m. N. of a certain fruit, a small apricot, *Prunus Armeniaca* (El. *gordol* and *gurdálú*).

gŏrdŏl[i]**-ōṭ**[u] ग्वर्दोलि-ऑटू। **फलविशेषसारकोष्ठम्** f. an apricot stone. **-kuj**[i] -कुजि or **-kuj**[u] -कुजू। **फलविशेषलता** f. an apricot-tree. **-lündḍ**[u] -लंण्डु। **फलविशेषवृक्षशाखा** f. (sg. dat. **-lanjĕ** -लंज्य), a branch of an apricot-tree, esp. when separated from the tree, with or without fruit hanging from it. **-phulay** -फुलय्। **फलविशेष-पुष्पसंदोहविकास:** f. the flowering of an apricot-tree.

gardan गर्दन् گردن। **अवटु:** f. (sg. dat. **gardüñ**[u] गर्दंयूं, Rām. 16, 825, 850, 853), the neck (K.Pr. 73, YZ. 146, Rām. 37, 299, 370, etc.); met. decapitation, beheading (K.Pr. 27). —**diñ**[u] —दिंयू। **अवटुछेदनम्** (**शिर:कर्तनम्**) f.inf. to decapitate, behead (Rām. 816; H. ii, 8, **tas,** him).

gardañĕ gand गर्दञ गण्ड। **घाटानाडीसंबन्ध:** m. the articulation of the neck, a name given to the nape of the neck, the cervical ligament.

garuḍāsan गरुडासन् m. he who sits upon Garuḍa, i.e. whose vehicle is Garuḍa (see **garuḍ**), N. of the Hindū god Viṣṇu (Vishnu) (Śiv. 160, 1407).

gardish گردش or **gardīsh** गर्दीश्(? f.), turning round, circulation, revolution. **gardīshhāyĕ ayām** गर्दीश्-हाय अयाम् = گردشہای ایام the revolutions of days, cycles of time (Rām. 132).

giriftanī گرفتنی f. an amount collected from a village on account of arrears, in addition to the revenue (L. 409, 435, 450).

gōragī गोरगी। **पुरोहितता** f. the profession, condition, professional knowledge, or professional acts of a family priest.

gurgū (? spelling), m. *Pistacia integerrima* (El.).

grāgal ग्रॉगल (Rām. 184), etc., see **gāgal,** etc.

g^{a}r-g^{a}r गर्-गर् । **यन्त्रध्वनि:** m.onomat. the hum of a spinning-wheel or similar rapidly revolving instrument.

gar-gara गर्-गर غرغرہ । **गण्डूषा** m.onomat. gargling.

gar-gar karun 2 गर्-गर् करुन् m.inf. (for 1 see s.v. **gara**, p. 295*b*, l. 38), to gargle.

gŏr-gŏr ग्वर्-ग्वर् । **शब्दविशेष:** m.onomat. the bubbling or gurgling sound of air passing through water, as in the case of a hubble-bubble or native tobacco-pipe.

gur-gur गुर्-गुर् । **शब्दविशेष:** m.onomat. a rumble, thunder. **—karun —करुन्** m.inf. to rumble, to thunder (K.Pr. 116, *gar gar*).

gurgur^{i} गुर्गुरि । **धूमपानसाधनवस्तु** f.onomat. a native tobacco-pipe, a kind of *huqqa*, a hubble-bubble, so called from the bubbling sound it makes (El. *guriguri*).

gūra-gūr गूर-गूर् or **gūra-gūra गूर-गूर** । **लीलाचालनम्** m. swinging, dandling, rocking (a child) (Śiv. 329, 1321, 1381; Rām. 210, 211, 1040); met. a gentle rocking of a house by an earthquake or the like.

gurgās (? **gura-gasa गुर-गास**, cf. **gura**), m. a kind of medicinal herb. The pounded leaves are applied externally for snake-bites and panther wounds (L. 76).

grah 1 ग्रह । **यमनस्वभाव:** m. a man who habitually meets a request with shouts of abuse.

grah 2 ग्रह m. a planet, esp. as influencing destiny (Śiv. 1477).

graha-gath ग्रह-गथ्। **ग्रहानिष्टफलम्** f. (sg. dat. **-güẖ^{u} -गंचू**), (in astrology) the going or motion of the planets, an unfavourable conjuncture of the planets, i.e. the favourable planets to be in unlucky conditions and the unfavourable planets in prime. **-ẖār -ख्वार्** । **अनिष्टग्रहफलम्** m., id.

grāh याह् । **याह:** m. a crocodile.

garāh गराह् । **कदाचित्** adv., see **gür^{u} 1**, p. 299*b*, l. 39.

girāh गिराह् (= گره) । **चतुरङ्गुलमानम्** f. the sixteenth part of a yard, four finger-breadths; a piece of cloth of such a length.

grahod^{u} ग्रहंदु । **ग्रह:** m. a planet, i.q. **grah 2**, q.v. (Śiv. 489, 924, 730, 1149).

grahād^{i}-bal ग्रहंदि-बल् । **ग्रहानिष्टफलचार:** m. (in astrology) an unfavourable position of the planets (Śiv. 489).

grohun ग्रंज्रुन् । **उपराग:** m. (sg. dat. **grahanas ग्रहनस**), an eclipse of the sun or moon (Śiv. 424, Rām. 285, 438). The word is spelt **grôn^{u}** in YZ. 268, Rām. 1391, 1629, 1771.

grahana-kādur ग्रहन्-कांदुर् । **व्रतघ्न:** m. a Hindū who does not observe fasts (even neglecting to fast on the occasion of an eclipse), and who on such occasions eats forbidden foods. **-mad -मद्** । **उपराग-संभव:** m. the occurrence of an eclipse.

grahanalad ग्रहनलद् । **ग्रहणाशुद्ध:** adj. e.g. subject to an eclipse, i.e. (of food, amongst Hindūs) rendered impure by the occurrence of an eclipse, and hence not fit to be eaten afterwards.

grahün^{u} 1 ग्रहंजू । **भूताद्यावेश:** f. demoniacal possession, a system of divination practised in the hill country of Kashmīr and by the Shin tribes to the north. The person believed to be possessed is also believed to be at the time endowed with the gift of prophecy. For a full description of the ceremony see Biddulph, *Tribes of the Hindoo Koosh*, pp. 96 ff.

grahün^{u} 2 ग्रहंजू । **गृहिणी** f. the mistress of a house, the wife of a householder, the mother of a family (obs.).

grahün^{u} ग्रहंजू । **ग्रहणीरोग:** f. a female disease, hæmorrhage from the womb, chronic flooding.

grohun^{u} ग्रंज्रुन् । **क्रूरमुख:** adj. (f. **grüh^{u}n^{u} 1 ग्रहंजू**), fierce or cruel not only by disposition and conduct but in appearance.

grüh^{u}n^{u} 2 ग्रहंजू । **नद्यावर्तदेशगर्त:** f. a deep place in a river, esp. in the curve of a large river. Cf. **grön^{u}**.

grahasth ग्रहस्थ m. (sg. dat. **grahasthas ग्रहस्थस**), a householder (Śiv. 579, 840); the life or condition of a householder, as opposed to that of a wandering mendicant or of a hermit (Śiv. 1713).

girja गिर्ज m. a Christian place of worship, a church (Gr.M.).

gairĕ-jins गैर्-जिन्स् (Rām. 1096), i.q. **gair-jins**, see **gair**, p. 296*b*, l. 21.

gŏrôk^{u} ग्वरोकु। **धूमपानौषधम** m. a preparation of tobacco and molasses (*gur*) for smoking in a *huqqa*.

grakh ग्रख् । **बुद्बुदपाक:** f. (sg. dat. **graki ग्रकि**), boiling up, bubbling up of anything being cooked (Śiv. 1828). **—anün^{u} —अनंजू** । **पाकविधानम** f.inf. to bring to the boil, to heat to bubbling (of liquids being cooked). **—din^{u} —दिंजू** । **पाकविधानम** f.inf. to bring to the boil, as ab. **—lagün^{u} —लगंजू** । **परिपक्वीभवनम्, अतिशयीभवनम्** f.inf. to boil up; hence, to become ripe (of corn, etc.); to ripen (of pustules in smallpox or the like); to be luxuriant (of a ripening crop). **—yin^{u} —यिंजू** । **पाकोद्भव:** f.inf. boiling up to commence (of liquids being cooked).

graka-wôn^{u} ग्रक-वोनु । **तप्तजलम्** m. boiling water; it is drunk as a remedy for fever and indigestion. **-wör^{u} -वॉर्** । **स्वर्णादिपाकपात्री** f. a vessel in which gold ornaments are boiled in acidified water in order to clean them.

grākh 1 याख् । **याहक:** m. (sg. dat. **grākas याकस**), a customer, buyer (in a shop) (K.Pr. 219, 229, YZ. 119), or a customer, client (of some professional person), in each case whether occasional or regular.

-bāy -ग्राय् । ग्राहकस्त्री f. the wife of the regular client or customer of some professional person (e.g. a barber or a flower-seller); a woman who is such a regular client.

grāka-bôy^{u} ग्राक-ब्वोयु । ग्राहक: m. the buyer-brother, a regular customer or purchaser of things at a shop; a regular client or customer of any professional person. **-gara -गर । ग्राहकगृहम्** m. the house of such a regular client (visited regularly by the barber, flower-seller, etc., in the course of his business).

grākh 2 ग्राख् m. (sg. dat. **grākas ग्राकस्**; f. **grākañ ग्राकञ**, Gr.Gr. 38, 106, 136), a sec. suff. forming nouns of agency. Thus, **karan-grākh कॅरन्ग्राख्**, a doer; **khĕna-grākh ख्यनग्राख्**, an eater; **zön^{ü}-grākh ज़ांञ़ूग्राख्**, a knower. See Gr.Gr. 106 for the rules for the use of this suffix. With nouns it indicates possession, when the thing possessed accompanies, but does not form part of, the possessor. Thus, **lari-grākh लरिग्राख्**, the owner of a house (Gr.Gr. 136). It thus often indicates a profession or trade, as in **hāka-grākh हाकग्राख्**, a vegetable seller (Gr.Gr. 38); **gāsa-grākh गासग्राख्**, a grass-cutter (K.Pr. 178).

grŏkh 1 ग्रुख् । ईषत्पाक: m. (sg. dat. **grŏkas ग्रुकस्**), slight or partial cooking in water. **—nĕngalun —न्यंगलुन् । निष्ठीवनगिरणम्, सहनम्** m.inf. to swallow one's own saliva; met. to bear or endure an insult or a wrong, to stomach an insult. **—trāwun —त्रावुन् । ईषत्पक्वरसत्याग:** m.inf. (in cooking vegetables) to pour off the water in which they are being cooked (after they have been heated for but a short time and in order to put other water over them instead), to change the water in cooking; the first water is poured off to remove the dirt, so as to leave the vegetables clean.

grŏka-wôn^{u} ग्रुक-व्वोञ्ज । विस्रावजलम् m. the froth which rises at the commencement of boiling rice; this is given hot as a remedy for fever accompanied by indigestion or flatulence.

grŏkh 2 ग्रुख् m. (sg. dat. **grŏkas ग्रुकस्**), swallowing (El.). ? incorr. for **grŏṭh 1.**

gar^{u}kh गर्ख् (= غرق), adj. e.g. drowned, immersed; met. overwhelmed (with), buried (in), smothered (in) (something material) (Rām. 141, buried under heaps of gold).

gurka-kāv (? spelling), m. the Himalayan snow-cock, *Tetraogallus himalayensis*, the *Rām cikōr* of sportsmen (L. 118).

grakun ग्रकुन् । चञ्चलपाक: conj. 3 (2 p.p. **grakyōv ग्रक्योव्**), (of heated liquids) to boil up, bubble up, boil over; to be in violent motion (of liquids) (Gr.Gr. xx). The causal of this verb is **grakanāwun** (Gr.Gr. 174).

grakanāwun ग्रकनावुन् । पाचनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **grakanôw^{u} ग्रकनोवु**), to heat a liquid till it boils, to cause to boil; to cook (El. *grĕk-*) (Gr.Gr. 174).

girkiñ गिर्किञ् । सर्पभेद:, भूषणविशेष: f. a kind of snake. It is said to be able to put its tail into its mouth and then to roll along like a hoop, and to adopt this original method for attacking a human being; N. of a kind of two-headed ornament of gold or silver hung on to the neck of a suckling child.

grakawun ग्रकवुन् । पाचनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **grakow^{u} ग्रकवु**), to cook in water, to stew, boil.

grakawun^{u} ग्रकवुनु । अत्युष्णम् n.ag. (f. **grakawüñ^{u} ग्रकवञ़ू**), (of water, etc.) boiling up, boiling hot.

grākay ग्राकय् । ग्राहकाधिक्याहंकृति: f. (in a shopkeeper) pride or conceit caused by the fact that a large number of customers are demanding some particular article in his stock.

gŏril ग्वरिल् or **gūril गूरिल् । पौरोहित्यम्** f. (sg. dat. **gŏrili ग्वरिलि** or **gūrili गूरिलि**), the profession, conduct, or condition of a family priest, or of a teacher, or of a spiritual preceptor (cf. Gr.Gr. 142, **gŏr** or **gōr 1, gūr^{i}löz^{u}**, and **gōröz^{ü}**).

gurāl गुराल् m. the Himālaya chamois (El.).

gārilad गारिलद् । अतिलोभयुक्त: adj. e.g. one who is affected by continual longing, unsatisfied even by the attainment of the desired object, but who is still wishing for more and more.

gūr^{i}löz^{u} गूरिल्योञ़ू । आचार्यता f., i.q. **gŏril**, q.v. (Gr.Gr. 143). Cf. **gōröz^{ü}.**

grima ग्रिम । यवविशेष: m. Tibet barley, *Hordeum hexastichon*, var., an important food staple among the mountain people. The grain has not the chaff scales adhering to it, but is naked like wheat (L. 330, 341, *grim*).

garm गर्म् گرم **। घर्म:** adj. e.g. hot, warm (W. 112, Rām. 1198); in a state of heat; fervid, ardent, zealous; fiery, choleric; warm, rich (e.g. a man or a place of pilgrimage) (K.Pr. 236); active, lively, brisk (as a market) (Rām. 139); (of news) exciting, arousing, causing energy (Rām. 777, 798); as subst. the hot season.

garmī गर्मी گرمي **। अत्युष्णता** f. heat, warmth (W. 112, Śiv. 27); hot weather, the hot season; activity, briskness, fierceness, vehemence; sexual passion, lust, heat; fever, the venereal disease.

gaurama गौरम adj. e.g. fair, fair-complexioned (Śiv. 47).

gōramal गोरमल् or **gōramala गोरमल** m. a grave-digger (El.). Cf. **gōr 4.**

garmun गर्मुन् conj. 3 (2 p.p. **garmyōv गर्म्योव्**), to be hot (Gr.Gr. xviii).

grūmphᵘ ग्रूंफ्, see **grūphᵘ.**

girmār गिर्मार् । आवृत्य ताडनम् m. mobbing and beating (e.g. a thief attempting to abscond). Cf. **gīr.**

grimith ग्रिमिथ् । गोमूत्रम् m. (sg. dat. **grimⁱtas ग्रिमितस्**), cattle urine, cow's urine. Hindū brides have their hair washed with a mixture of this and milk two days before the marriage (K.Pr. 112, 114, *grumit*).

grimⁱta-gūrᵘ ग्रिमित-गूर् । गोमूत्रकुम्भिका f. the cistern (made of a covered jar buried in the floor of a cowhouse) for collecting the cattle urine. **-wôñᵘ -वोञ् । गोमूत्रसंकीर्णजलम्** m. a mixture of cattle urine and water (generally in the proportions of half and half).

grāma-yāz ग्राम-याज् । अतिधनायावसर: m. lit. a village sacrifice, a sacrifice in which everyone in the village will take a share, and from which the sacrificing priest will gain a very large amount of fees; hence, met. an opportunity for gaining a large sum of money or making a very big profit.

grān ग्रान् । गौधेर: m. the Indian marten, *Mustela flavigula* (L. 110), said to be sprung from the union of a black serpent and an iguana.

granā ग्रना । ग्लानि: f. a feeling of disgust (for any person or thing), i.q. **grāna.**

grāna ग्रान । अरुचि: f. disgust rising from surfeit, having eaten so much of anything that one loathes it. **—gaṣhūñᵘ —गछ्नून् । अरुच्युद्भव:** f.inf. such loathing to occur. **—karūñᵘ —करूनू** f.inf. to condemn, blame (Gr.M.).

grônᵘ ग्रोनु m. (YZ. 268, Rām. 1391, 1629, 1771), i.q. **grohun,** q.v.

garönī गरानी (= گرانی), f. weight, burden; heaviness, gravity; heaviness of spirit, depression, grief, vexation (Rām. 1461); scarceness, scarcity, dearth, dearness.

garun गरुन् or **gaḍun गडुन् । घट्टनम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **gorᵘ 4 गर्** or **goḍᵘ गंडु**, for **1, 2, 3** see s.vv.), to make, form, fashion, put together (as a carpenter); to forge, to work metals (H. v, 5); to malleate, to mould. **kalam garun,** to mend a pen (Gr M.). **-ṭsarun -त्सरुन् । घट्टनादिकम्** m.inf. a jingling repetition of **garun,** to make and prepare, to do all the work necessary in the preparation of anything (e.g. a brazen vessel or an ornament).

gorᵘ-motᵘ गर्-मंतु । घट्टित: perf. part. (f. **gürᵘ-müṭsᵘ गर्-मंछू**), made, prepared, fashioned, forged, etc. (K.Pr. 73, 173, Śiv. 280).

garanay गरनय । अघट्टित: neg. conj. part. not having made (Gr.Gr. 111); as adj. e.g. not made, not yet made, not yet hammered out into shape.

garana yunᵘ गरन यिनु । कठोरीभवनम् m. inf. pass., lit. to be made, to be hammered into shape; met. (of living beings) to be hardened, to become obstinate in refusing to do anything, to jib; (of things or actions) to be hard, difficult (Gr.Gr. 169).

gārun गारुन् । अन्वेषणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **gôrᵘ 2 गोर्**, for 1 see s.v.), to search eagerly for (Rām. 439, 1487); to remember affectionately, to miss (a friend), every now and then to think of a person and long for his presence and assistance; to inquire (El.); to search (L. 463).

gôrᵘ-motᵘ गोर्-मंतु । अन्विष्ट: perf. part. (f. **görᵘ-müṭsᵘ गोर्-मंछू**), missed, longed for, as ab.

gērun 1 गेरुन् । आवरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **gyūrᵘ ग्यूर्**; f. **gīrᵘ गीर्**, pl. **gērĕ गेर्य**; 2 p.p. **gēryōv गेर्योव्**), to surround, encompass; to encircle; to beset, hem in; to invest, blockade.

gyūrᵘ-motᵘ ग्यूर्-मंतु perf. part. (f. **gīrᵘ-müṭsᵘ गीर्-मंछू**), surrounded, etc.

gērun 2 गेरुन्, see **gēlun.**

gīrun गीरुन् । भ्रमणम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. **gīryōv गीर्योव्**), to be giddy, to totter, reel.

gōrun गोरुन् । प्रलाप: conj. 1 (1 p.p. **gūrᵘ गूर्**; f.pl. **gōrĕ गोर्य**; 2 p.p. **gōryōv गोर्योव्**), to babble in delirium or the like; to talk in one's sleep; to lament (Gr.Gr. xx).

gurun 1 गुरुन् । गडक: m. (sg. dat. **guranas गुरनस्**), a certain small fish inhabiting the streams and morasses (L. 158, *gúran*; W. 123). It is said to have a delicate taste.

gurun 2 गुरुन् m. (sg. dat. **guranas गुरनस्**), a bunch (of grapes or the like) (El., K.Pr. 255). Cf. **dach.**

grand ग्रन्द् । संख्या f. (sg. dat. **grünzᵘ ग्रंज़ू**, Gr.Gr. 29, 69), counting, enumeration, reckoning, computation. **—karūñᵘ —करूनू** m.inf. to number, reckon, count, compute (El.).

grünzᵘ-phyurᵘ ग्रंज़ू-फ्यिर् । संख्याविपर्यय: counting backwards.

grṛṇḍᵘ ग्रुंडु । अतिस्थूलदारु, महापुरुष: m. a great log of wood, esp. one not trimmed; met. a great man, a man of high rank and power, i.q. **gonḍᵘ 2.** Cf. **gar-gunḍa,** s.v. **gara,** p. 295*b*, l. 28.

grindam ग्रिंदम् m. compressing, squeezing, throttling. Used in the phrase **hāṭʲ grindam dyunᵘ,** see **hoṭᵘ 1.**

grāngal ग्रांगल्, see **gāgal.**

garanāwun गरनावुन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **garanôwᵘ गरनोवु**), to cause to be made, to get made, to make (with help) (H. xi, 17).

grünzᵘ ग्रून्ज़, see **grand.**

gŏrinözᵘ ग्वरिनाज़ । पौरोहित्यम् f. the condition or profession of a **gŏryunᵘ**, q.v., i.e. of a Hindū family priest, who conducts worship according to the rules of the Tantras and not according to those of the Vēdas. Cf. **gōrözᵘ.**

grañ ग्रञ् । क्षोभः m. agitation, anxiety, misgiving (e.g. when one desires to do something at a small expenditure and finds that it is costing much more than was anticipated).

grönᵘ ग्रांऊ । कूपविशेषः f. a deep well in the bed of a river hidden under the water, usually in mountain streams. Cf. **grühᵘñᵘ 2.**

gariñ 1 गरिञ् । गृहसंस्कारिणी f. a good housewife, a woman who manages her house well (Gr.Gr. 38).

gariñ 2 गरिञ् f. an unconscientious woman (?), only noted in K.Pr. 132 (*garu*), where it is so translated.

graph ग्रफ् or **grŏph ग्रुफ्** m. in the following: —**karun —कर्दन् । ग्रासीकरणम्** m.inf. to swallow, eat up (food); met. to wear anything away, make worn out; entirely to misappropriate anything entrusted to one.

grūphᵘ ग्रूँफ़ । कोरकः m. a half-opened bud.

giriphtār गिरिफ़्तार् گرفتار adj. e.g. taken, seized, arrested, captured (Rām. 53, 384, 879); involved (in), entangled (Rām. 297); entangled (in calamity), at one's wit's ends (Rām. 1217).

garĕr गर्यर् । काठिन्यम् m. hardness (lit. and fig.), solidity.

grās ग्रास् । ग्रासः m. a mouthful of food, as much as can be put into the mouth at one time [Śiv. 594, 1461 (of milk)]. Often —°. **—karun —कर्दन् । ग्रासीकरणम्** m.inf. to swallow; met. to misappropriate goods entrusted to one; to swallow up, to destroy (Śiv. 1352, 1480). **—sōpanun —सांपनुन्** m.inf. swallowing or destruction to occur (Śiv. 1465).

gursī गुर्सी f. an opal (El.).

gurus गुरस् । गोरसः m. (sg. dat. **gurasas गुरसस्**), skim milk (L. 462); buttermilk, milk and water which has been churned and from which the butter has been taken. The Kāshmīrīs are very fond of this (El., K.Pr. 73, 78, 87, 241; Śiv. 1461). **gurus-wurus गुरस्-वुरस्** id. (El.).

guras-gūrᵘ गुरस्-गूर् । गोरसविक्रेता m. (f. **-gūrᵘ -गूर्**), a buttermilk seller, a cowherd who lives by selling buttermilk. The f. is a female seller. **-krörᵘ -क्रांर् । गोरसपूपः** m. a kind of curd cake made by boiling buffalo buttermilk. **-kᵃy -क्य् । गोरसपात्री** f. a buttermilk vessel; a vessel in which milk is churned to buttermilk. **-kyomᵘ -क्यमु । गोरसकृमिः** m. the worm which breeds in sour buttermilk; met. a baby which is very tiny. **-nörᵘ -नांर् । गोरसाल्पपात्री** f. a kind of small earthen vessel, narrow at the top, used for holding buttermilk or the like. **-ṣoḍᵘ -षड्डु । गोरसपात्रम्** m. a kind of earthen tub or vessel in which buttermilk is kept; such a vessel full of buttermilk. **-wörᵘ -वांर् । गोरसाल्पपात्री** f. a very small vessel used for ladling buttermilk, or similar uses.

grishm ग्रिश्म । ग्रीष्मः m. one of the six Kashmīr seasons (L. 326), the hot season, consisting of the months of Zēṭh (Skt. *Jyaiṣṭha* = May–June) and Hār (Skt. *Āṣāḍha* = June–July).

grösh°run 1 ग्रांश्दन् । ग्रहणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **grösh°rᵘ ग्रांश्द्**), to take, receive (into the hand, etc., of something given by another).

grösh°run 2 ग्रांश्दन् । वृष्टिनिरोधः: conj. 1 (1 p.p. **grösh°rᵘ ग्रांश्द्**. This verb is impersonal in the tenses formed from the past participles), (of a shower of rain, esp. a violent one) to stop suddenly.

grösh°rāwun 1 ग्रांश्रावुन् । ग्राहणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **grösh°rôwᵘ ग्रांश्रोवु**), to cause to be taken, to cause a gift to be taken by another.

grösh°rāwun 2 ग्रांश्रावुन् । वृष्टिनिरोधः: conj. 1 (1 p.p. **grösh°rôwᵘ ग्रांश्रोवु**), i.q. **grösh°run 2.**

grīstⁱ ग्रीस्ति, grūstᵘ ग्रूस्तु, see **gryūstᵘ.**

grīstil ग्रीस्तिल् । कृषीवलता f. (sg. dat. **grīstili ग्रीस्तिलि**), the profession of a cultivator, farming, cultivation of the soil; skill in cultivating, knowledge of farming.

graṭa ग्रट । घरट्टः m. a corn-mill, a grinding mill (K.Pr. 6, 27; L. 456; Śiv. 1503, 1795, 1828; W. 2 has *ghraṭᵘ*, i.e. **groṭᵘ**). **-anwār -अन्वार्** f. the revolution of a mill; met. perpetual or continual revolution (of the soul through transmigration) (Śiv. 1795, 1914). **-bal -बल् । घरट्टस्थानम्** m. the ground outside a village, on the bank of a river, where the village corn-mill, driven by the stream, is situated (K.Pr. 71). **—dyunᵘ —दिन् । अतिपीडनम्** m.inf. to give grinding; to put to the mill, to 'grind' a pupil, make him study hard; to wear down a person by refusing him any liberty. **-khôrᵘ -खोर्** m. or **-khörᵘ -खांर्** f. **। घरट्टोर्ध्वपात्रम्** in the large water-mill, the large wickerwork receptacle, which is filled with wheat and which delivers it gradually to the millstones. **—lagun —लगुन् । निरोधेन क्लेशावाप्तिः** m.inf. to be put into the mill; to be worn down by being refused liberty (e.g. in a prison). **-lashulᵘ -लशुलु । घरट्टसंमार्जनी** m. a brush for sweeping up the flour or the refuse coming from a mill. **-pahörᵘ -पहांर्। घरट्टनिलयः** f. the hut on the bank of a river in which the water-mill for grinding corn is kept. **-sakᵃj -सक्ज्** or

-bakᵘjᵘ -ब्कज्यू । **घरट्टशिला** f. one of the stones (upper or nether) of a mill, a millstone. It is believed that a Yĕch, or fairy, no matter how strong, cannot lift a millstone, and hence anything placed under it is safe from him (K.Pr. 141). **-wôlᵘ** -वोलु m. a miller (K.Pr. 6).

grutu (? spelling), N. of a certain soil, containing a large proportion of clay (L. 319). The word appears to be properly **guroṭᵘ**, q.v., or its f. **gurüṭᵘ**.

grüṭᵘ ग्रुट्यू । **पिटकगुटिका** f. the hard core of a boil not yet ripe, i.e. before matter has fully formed in it. Cf. **grŏṭh 2** and **güṭh**.

guroṭᵘ गुरटु । **ईषत्पीतवर्ण:** adj. (f. sg. nom. **gurüṭᵘ** गुरट्यू, dat. **guracĕ** गुरच्य), of a light-tawny colour, light brown. This word often takes the form **gura** (q.v.) when °—.

gurüṭᵘ mĕṭᵘ गुरट्यू म्यट्यू । **पिच्छिलमृत्तिका** f. a kind of slimy yellow earth used for plastering. It is found in the hills and principally employed for decorating town houses. (Cf. **grutu.**) —**rab** —रब । **पुष्टपङ्क:** f. mud made by mixing this earth with water.

graṭh ग्रठ । **निगरणशब्द:** m. the gulping sound made when swallowing food or water. Cf. **griṭh** and **grŏṭh 1.** —**graṭh** —ग्रठ । **असकृज्जलनिगरणशब्द:, पाकशब्द:** m. the series of gulping sounds made when drinking water; the similar sound made by rice when being boiled. —**karun** —करुन । **सशब्दनिगरणम्** m.inf. to make a gulping sound when swallowing quickly.

griṭh ग्रिठ । **निगरणशब्द:** m. the gulping sound made in swallowing, esp. in swallowing soft food. Cf. **graṭh** and **grŏṭh 1.**

grŏth ग्रुथ् । **धनाद्यायभोग:** m. the spending by one member of a company of the whole of its joint earnings.

grŏṭh 1 ग्रुठ । **पानशब्द:** m. the gulping sound made when swallowing a liquid. Cf. **graṭh** and **griṭh**, also **amañĕ-ta-grŏṭh**, p. 28*b*, l. 21. —**nĕngalun**. —**न्यंगलुन्** । **युगपन्निगरणम्** m.inf. to gulp down together food and liquid.

grŏṭh 2 ग्रुठ । **विस्फोटविशेष:** m. (sg. dat. **grŏṭas** ग्रुटस्), a bubo or boil occurring on the inner part of the thigh or armpit, said to be caused by excessive walking. Cf. **grüṭᵘ**.

garᵃth गर्थ् or **garath** गरथ् । **आकार:** m. (sg. dat. **gartas** गर्तस् or **garatas** गरतस्), the forming, fashioning, forging, hammering out of anything; hence (of any manufactured metal article), the ultimate manufactured shape, the form, shape, fashion; the model or fashion according to which a thing is to be made. Cf. **garun** and Gr.Gr. 128. The word is reported to be m., though most words ending in **ath** are f. Cf., however, **waṭath.**

gairath गैरथ, **görath** गोरथ غیرت m. (sg. dat. **gairatas** गैरतस्), jealousy; source or cause of jealousy; care of what is sacred and inviolable; a nice sense of honour; honour; courage, spirit, strength of mind, coolness in difficulties (Rām. 685, 865, 966, 1081); modesty, bashfulness; envy, emulation; disdain, indignation; enmity.

grŏtam ग्रुतम । **समयतया भक्षणम्** m. eating up all the food before one, clearing out the dishes.

guraṭun गुरटुन् conj. 3 (2 p.p. **guraṭyōv** गुरट्योव्), to be light tawny coloured, to be fair coloured (Gr.Gr xix).

graṭiñ ग्रटिञ् । **लघुपेषणीयन्त्रम्** f. a small light handmill. Cf. **graṭa.**

gōra-tray गोर-त्रय । **गौरीतृतीयाख्या तिथि:, चित्रविशेष:** f. the third lunar day of the light half of the month of Māg (Skt. *Māgha* = January—February), sacred amongst Hindūs to the goddess Gaurī or Vāgīśvarī, on which a festival is held by teachers and their pupils; a set of verses, written on coloured paper, together with a picture of Sarasvatī, the goddess of learning, surrounded by an ornamental border, prepared on the occasion of this festival.

grŏṭsun ग्रुट्सुन् । **कम्पनम्** conj. 3·(2 p.p. **grŏṭsyōv** ग्रुट्स्योव्, Gr.Gr. 226), to be splashed about (as a liquid in a vessel), shaken up, agitated. Cf. **grakun.**

grŏṭsawun ग्रुट्सवुन् । **जलादिक्षेपादानम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **grŏṭsowᵘ** ग्रुट्सवु), to splash about, shake up (a liquid in a vessel).

grāv ग्राव् । **उपालम्भ:** f. reproaches made to a person (esp. to a friend) for improper conduct, remonstrance, expostulation, admonition (Śiv. 1832, Rām. 307, 1624); complaint, accusation, blame (El. *grão*). **-gŏndun** -ग्वन्दुन् । **प्रीतिपूर्वकोपालम्भ:** m. remonstrance (and) criticism, a kindly affectionate remonstrance. —**karüñᵘ** —करञ्यू । **उपालम्भनम्** f.inf. to remonstrate, as ab.; to accuse, complain, blame (El.) (dat. of obj. Gr.M.).

grāwa-grāv ग्राव-ग्राव् । **परस्परोपालम्भ:, असद्भूतोपालम्भ:** f. mutual reproaches, mutual recriminations (esp. between the relations of a bride and bridegroom, respectively, as to the alleged small amount of the dowry, etc.); frequent reproaches (not mutual).

gārawunᵘ गारवुनु n.ag. (f. **gārawüñᵘ** गारवञ्यू), one who searches eagerly for anything (Śiv. 206).

garwanj गर्वञ्ज । **जलकुम्भासनम्** m. a wooden stand for supporting a water-jar (Hindī *ghaṛŏcā*).

grāvürᵘ ग्रावर्क् । **आवरणम्, आक्रमणम्** f. striking by the wings (as a large bird attacks smaller ones); met.

attack or violent oppression of a weak person by a powerful one.

gŏrawār ग्रवार or **gōrawār गोरवार्**, see **gŏr**, p. 297*b*, l. 6.

grāy गाय् । क्षोभः, क्षोभचेष्टा f. shaking, trembling, quivering (H. vii, 11, of ears of grain); tottering, trembling (cf. **āyĕ-grāyĕ**, s.v. **āy 2**) (Rām. 1118); a jerk, sudden push causing movement (e.g. to a vessel, so as to cause the contained liquid to shake up or to be splashed out); agitation of the mind (Rām. 1742), indignation. El. spells this word *gráe*. Cf. **brōṭh-grāy** and **brũṭhⁱ-grāy**, s.v. **brōṭh** (p. 128, col. *a*, l. 10, and col. *b*, l. 6). **—diñᵘ —दिञ्** । **निपातनचेष्टाविधानम्** f.inf. to knock or push a vessel containing liquid, so as to cause the contents to be spilt. **—kadüñᵘ —कडञ्** । **संशोधनम्** f.inf. to rinse (a cloth or an empty vessel). **—lagüñᵘ —लगञ्** । **अकस्मात्क्षोभचेष्टासंभवः, मनःक्षोभः** f.inf. to be shaken or upset (of a vessel, so that the contents are spilt); to be unsteady, impermanent, not "founded on a rock" (H. ix, 12); (of the mind, etc.) to be agitated, to become filled with indignation (in this sense **grāy** is usually **—°** following a word signifying 'mind' or the like). **—mārüñᵘ —मारञ्** f.inf. to cause to shake (of ear-rings, K.Pr. 153).

grāyĕ diñĕ गाय दिञ, f. pl. inf. to give wavings, to cause to wave (H. vii, 11). **—mārañĕ —मारञ** f. pl. inf. to flutter, tremble (of locks of hair, YZ. 64).

griy ग्रिय । **पुष्टविस्रावः** m. a kind of thick gruel, made by boiling a little rice in much water, and then mashing it.

giryĕ گریہ m. crying, weeping, lamentation (YZ. 497). **—karun —करन्** m.inf. to lament, etc. (YZ. 126, 194, 456).

gàrⁱyāl गॅरियाल् । **घटीसंज्ञापकः** m. a bell-ringer, a man whose business it is to strike a gong at certain hours of the day (K.Pr. 67, W. 154); a small bell (El.).

gŏryunᵘ ग्रर्युनु । **पुरोहितविशेषः** m. a Hindū family priest, who conducts worship according to the rules of the Tantras and not according to those of the Vēdas.

gryūstᵘ ग्र्यूस्तु or **grūstᵘ ग्रूस्तु** । **क्षत्रीवत्रः** m. (sg. dat. **grīstis ग्रीस्तिस्**), a farmer, husbandman, cultivator of the soil; a tenant farmer (El.; K.Pr. 69, 129, 224; L. 456; H. ix, 4, 7). According to El. the word is pronounced *grūst* in Śrīnagar and *grōst* elsewhere.

grīstⁱ-bāy ग्रीस्ति-वाय् । **क्षत्रिकस्त्री** f. a farmer's wife (H. ix, 1). **-gara -गर** । **क्षत्रिकगृहम्** m. a village husbandman's house, in which he lives; the condition of such a householder. **-kāgᵘrᵘ -काँग्रु्**, f. a rudely made peasant's *kangrī* or portable fireplace (K.Pr. 129). **-pacĕ -पच्** । **क्षत्रिकतुल्यः** adj. e.g. equal in rank to a husbandman, a fellow-husbandman. The expression is used in arranging marriages, etc.

graz 1 ग्रज़् । **गर्जनम्** f. roaring, speaking with a thundering voice (Gr.Gr. 126, Śiv. 1117); loud singing, a thundering chorus (Śiv. 1614). **—tulüñᵘ —तुलञ्** । **समेत्य गर्जनम्** f.inf. to raise a roar (of a crowd of people shouting the same thing).

graz 2, see **grŏz**.

griz ग्रिज़् । **भर्त्सनम्** m. abuse, railing at a person.

grŏz ग्रुज़् । **गुटिका** f. the heel, esp. the *tendo Achillis*; according to El., also the calf of the leg, or the leg genl. (El. also *graz*).

garªz गरज़् or **garaz गरज़** غرض m. (sg. abl. **garza गर्ज़** H. vii, 26, **garaza गरज़** Rām. 651), an aim, end, object (Gr.M.); design, view, purpose, intention (H. vii, 26, Śiv. 572, Rām. 107); interest, concern, connexion (with anything) (Gr.M.). Regarding the gender of this word (which in Hindōstānī is f.), see W. 18. As adv., also (Rām. 651) **garaza**, in short, in a word, in fine (Rām. 432, 664, 373). **-mand** غرضمند adj. e.g. concerned, interested; selfish, designing (K.Pr. 66, Rām. 1150). Cf. **bē-garaz** and K.Pr. 235.

gōrözᵘ गोरॅज़ु । **गुरुवृत्तिः** f. the profession or occupation of a teacher, of a spiritual guide, or of a family priest. Cf. **gŏrinözᵘ, gŏril, gūrⁱlözᵘ**, and Gr.Gr. 143.

gurāza गुराज़ (=غراز) । **उद्धतः** adj. e.g. pompous, haughty; a bully, tyrannous.

guzᵘ गुरिज़ु । **अश्वसमूहमानम्** m.pl. a herd, troop, or collection of horses, when limited to a certain number (Gr.Gr. 93).

grazun ग्रज़ुन् । **गर्जनम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **grozᵘ ग्रोज़ु**; 2 p.p. **grazōv ग्रज़ोव्**. This verb is impersonal in the tenses formed from the past participles), to roar (e.g. of a tiger, a torrent, or thunder) (K.Pr. 9, 233; Rām. 170, 674, 971, 1331, 1501, 1567). For the n.ag. of this verb see Gr.Gr. 106.

gªs ग्स् । **विष्ठा** m. ordure, of a human being or of a dog (K.Pr. 85, *gasui* for **gªsᵘy**; spelt *gĕs* in K.Pr. 114, and *gus*, ib. 77). **—mathun —मथुन्** । **अतिलज्जितीकरणम्** m.inf. to beat (defile with) ordure; met. publicly to disgrace, publicly put to shame by abuse, etc. (esp. some respectable person).

gªsa-cār ग्स-चार् । **विष्ठापरित्यागपीडा** m. pain caused by constipation. **-ḍàkhⁱjĕ -ड॑खिज्य** or **ḍàngⁱjĕ ड॑गिज्य** । **विष्ठाशयः** f.pl. the receptacle for ordure, the rectum. **-dūrᵘ -दूरु्** । **विष्ठाबहुलदुर्गन्धपद्धतिः** f. a lane in a village or town in which ordure, etc., is allowed to lie about, a stinking lane. **-gŏbur -गॅबुर्** । **कुत्सितपोतः**

m. (sg. dat. **-gŏbaras** -ग्वबरस्), a son of ordure, a naughty, troublesome boy. Cf. **-kūr**^{u}, bel. **-gur**^{u} **-गुर्।** **असक्तविष्ठाक्रत्** m. (f. **-gur**^{u} **-गुर्**), an ordure-horse, one who is like a horse in regard to easing himself; a man who habitually goes to stool several times a day. **-g^{a}s** **-ग्स्।** **विष्ठातीसार:** f. diarrhœa. **-khor**^{u} **-ख्वर्।** **मलिनतर:** adj. (f. **-khür**^{u} **-ख्वर्**), 'an eater of filth,' hence one who is personally filthy, dressed in filthy clothes, and habitually has a filthy smell. **-kūr**^{u} **-कूर्।** **क्रूरस्वभावकन्या** f. a daughter of ordure, a naughty, troublesome girl. Cf. **-gŏbur**, ab. **-kyom**^{u} **-क्यम्।** **विष्ठाक्रमि:** m. a worm in ordure (whether at the time of emission or in corrupted ordure). **-lyob**^{u} **-ल्यव्।** **विष्ठालोष्टम्** m. a large lump of ordure. **-malawāy** **-मलवाय्।** **निष्कारणरोष:** m. causeless anger frequently indulged in by one to whom such anger is natural. **-mot**^{u} **-मंत्।** **विष्ठोन्मत्त:** adj. (f. **-müts**^{u} **-मंच्**), a madman who rolls in filth and covers himself with it. **-nol**^{u} **-नल्।** **मलिनकर्कशवराटक:** m. a rough and dirty cowry. **-nol**^{u} **baith dyun**^{u} **-नल् वैथ् दिन्।** **अयत्नतो निष्पति:** m.inf. easy success to come unexpectedly. **-nĕngür**^{u} **-न्यंगर्।** **विष्ठाखण्ड:** f. an unhealthy fragment of ordure (not emitted in properly formed fæces). **-phakh** **-फख्।** **विष्ठादीर्गन्धम** m. (sg. dat. **-phaki** **-फक्ति**), the stink of ordure. **-pōn** **-पोन्।** **विष्ठाव्याप्तापानम** m. an anus defiled with ordure. **-shōda** **-शोद्।** **अतिकोपन:** m. a man who by nature is often in a furious rage, using at the time filthy abuse. **-trang** **-त्रंग्** or **-trĕng** **-त्र्यंग्।** **विष्ठातिप्रसार:** f. sudden and unexpected evacuation by an infant in arms, or child taken into one's arms. **-taṭhüj**^{u} **-टठंज्।** **विष्ठापात्री** f. a wooden vessel for carrying away or for retaining ordure. **-tsür** **-त्सूर्।** **विष्ठार्थमैकागारिक:** m. an ordure-thief, one who evacuates in a prohibited place (e.g. a garden). **-yĕch** **-य्यच्।** **विष्ठायच:** m. (sg. dat. **-yĕchas** **-य्यचस्**), a demon who haunts places where ordure is deposited; met. an ugly man of terrifying appearance. **-zĕv** **-ज्यव।** **कुत्सितजिह्वा** f. an ordure-tongue, a tongue which utters calumnies or rude or indecent remarks.

g^{a}s^{u}y **गसूय्** m. only ordure, nothing but ordure (K.Pr. 85).

gas **गस्।** **घर्षणम** m. rubbing down, grinding between two stones (e.g. of sandal-wood) (Gr.Gr. 124). **—dyun**^{u} **—दिन्।** **घर्षणम** m.inf. to grind down, rub down, abrade, rub smooth; to criticize a person over and over again.

gasa āmot^{u} **गस आमंत्।** **स्वयं घृष्टीभूत:** perf. part. (f. **—āmüts**^{u} **—आमंच्**), worn down, worn away by constant use. **—yun**^{u} **—यिन्।** **घृष्टीभवनम** m.inf. to be worn away by constant use.

gās 1 **गास्** for **gāsa**, in the following: **gās-phūs** **गास्-फूस्।** **हेयप्रायवस्तु** m. old dry grass or straw; weeds; met. (of clothes or used papers) worthless, only fit to be thrown away.

gāsa **गास।** **तृणम** m. grass (K.Pr. 252; Śiv. 197, 1049; Rām. 96, 449, 1631; H. x, 5; xi, 6, 7); hay; straw; fodder; weeds; a plant of the grass kind, a grass (Rām. 883). **nākāra gāsa**, weeds (Gr.M.). **-ör**^{u} **-आर्।** **तृणमयकुण्डली** f. a ring made of a wisp of grass fastened up with string, used for supporting globular vessels. **-bon**^{u} **-बंन्।** **तृणराशि:** m. a pile of grass, a hay-rick. **-banna** **-बन्न।** **राशीकृततृणम** f. a pile or rick of straw or grass gradually formed by additions from time to time. **-bôr**^{u} **-बोर्।** **तृणभार:** m. a load of grass, carried on the head, or deposited for sale on the ground. **-bar^{a}g** **-बर्ग्।** **तृणपत्रम, अल्पमात्रतृणम** m. a leaf of grass; a small amount of grass, etc., just a little hay or straw (Rām. 1519). **-ḍong**^{u} **-डंग्।** **तृणकृतोच्चस्थानम** m. a grass-platform built in trees on which articles are kept for safety. **-dyāv** **-द्यार्** m.pl. money for cutting grass (K.Pr. 33). **-gĕḍ**^{u} **-ग्यंड्।** **षण्मुष्ट्यात्मकतृणम** f. a bundle similar to the next, but smaller, composed of six handfuls (K.Pr. 80). Cf. **-khor**^{u}, bel. **-gyoḍ**^{u} **-ग्यंड्।** **बहुतृणमहाभार:** m. a bundle of grass or the like made up for fodder or for sale. **-khor**^{u} **-ख्वर्।** **द्वादशमुष्ट्यात्मतृणम** m. a bundle of twelve tied-up handfuls of rice-straw, with the grain (K.Pr. 32). Cf. **-gĕḍ**^{u}, ab. **—khyon**^{u} **—ख्यन्** m.inf. to eat grass, to graze (El., K.Pr 105, W. 87, Śiv. 1464). **-khĕsh**^{u} **-ख्यश्।** **तृणसंहति:** f. a small bundle of rice-straw, etc., esp. as much as is grasped in the hand at one time. **-kön**^{u} **-क्यान्।** **तृणसमूह:** f. a small pile of rice-straw or the like. **-koṭ**^{u} **-कंट्।** **तृणाङ्कुर:** m. the sprout or young stalk of a rice plant, etc., a blade of grass (Śiv. 1049). **-küṭ**^{u} **-कंट्।** **तृणमात्रम** f. a single long straw of paddy, etc. **-lŏshür**^{u} **-ल्वश्र्।** **मध्यबद्धतृणसमूह:** f. a bundle of straw, etc., tied in the middle, a sheaf. **-lôv**^{u} **-लोव्।** **तृणमुष्टिकम** m. a handful of straw grasped near the root (H. xi, 12). **-nambal** **-नम्बल्।** **तृणबहुभू:** f. a swampy piece of land growing grass suitable for fodder. **-nār** **-नार्।** **तृणाग्नि:** m. a straw or grass fire; the straw that remains unburnt in such a fire. **-pahönd**^{u} **-पह्यान्द्।** **तृणमयकुटी** f. a grass hut, a hut built of, or thatched with, grass, straw, etc. **-pulahor**^{u} **-पुलह्र्।** **तृणमयपादुका** m. grass-sandals, sandals made of grass. They are worn on the mountains. **-raz** **-रज्।** **तृणमयी रज्जु:** m. a straw rope (H. xi, 9). **-thôp**^{u} **-थोप्।** **तृणसमूह:** m. a bundle of grass, straw, etc. **-t^{u}j**^{u} **-त्यंज्।** **तृणतूलिका** f. the inner shaft of a paddy-straw,

the stem after removing the outer cortex. **-tul**^{u} **-तुल् । तृणनालम्, अल्पसमूहः** m. a single straw, a stem of grass, etc.; met. a small amount of straw, etc. **-zand -ज़ंद । तृणसमूहः** m. a quantity of straw, without reference to the amount.

gös^{i} **gashun गॉसि गछुन् । तृणसाच्छवनम्** m. (of a field) to become covered with weeds; met. to become very lazy (K.Pr. 105, *ghás*, wrongly translated 'lustful').

gasuī, gĕs, see **g**^{a}**s.**

gēsō گیسو a ringlet, curl, sidelock (YZ. 69); the hair of a woman's head, the whole hair when gathered up, twisted, and fastened on the back or top of the head (YZ. 153).

gös گاس (YZ. 90), ? meaning. Apparently translated as a sg. dat. of **gāv,** q.v., which is impossible, the word being fem.

gōsa गोस (= غصہ) **। रोषः** m. wrath, rage, anger, passion; displeasure, a hurt feeling (Śiv. 85, Rām. 758); anxiety, trouble, sorrow (Rām. 72, 453, 675, 758, 1088, 1120, 1572, 1675, 1693, 1739). **—diwanāwun —दिवनावुन्** m.inf. to provoke to anger (Gr.M.). **—gashun —गछुन् । रोषोत्पत्तिः** m.inf. anger or rage (against someone, in dat.) to occur (K.Pr. 100, Rām. 1556, 1574, 1605). **—kaḍun —कडुन् । रोषप्रतीकारः** m.inf. to drag out anger, to assuage anger, to appease. **—karun —करुन् । रोषसंपादनम्** m.inf. to make anger, to enrage, anger.

gös^{i} **गॉसि,** see **gāsa.**

gos^{u} **गसु** adj. (f. **güs**^{u} **गसू**), rubbed down, ground down, polished. Used --°. Cf. **aḍa-gos**^{u}, p. 11*a*, l. 22.

gös^{u} **गासू । तृणविक्रेता** m. (sg. dat. **gös**^{u}**s गासूस्** or **gāsas गासस्**, Gr.Gr. 54), a grass-seller, a man who lives by selling grass, hay, straw, etc. **-bāy -बाय् । तृणविक्रेतृस्त्री** f. his wife.

gus, see **g**^{a}**s.**

gös^{i}**-ga गॉसि-ग । घकारः** m. the name given in schools to the letter **gha घ** of the Śāradā alphabet.

gasāgasī गसागसी । परस्परघर्षणा f. mutual rubbing or grinding together (e.g. of two millstones); met. mutual conversation.

gash गश् غش **। मूर्छा** m. fainting, becoming insensible, swoon (e.g. from hunger, grief, etc.) (Śiv. 499, 1454, Rām. 396). **—gashān**^{i} **—गछ़ान् । मूर्छोत्पत्तिः** m. pl. inf. faintings or insensibility to occur, esp. of coma when a person is at the point of death, or of fainting from extreme hunger.

gāsh गाश् or **gwāsh ग्वाश्** (II. viii, 9) **। प्रकाशः** m. brightness, brilliancy (Śiv. 908); lustre, light (K.Pr. 254, Śiv. 15, 251, 314, etc., Rām. 417); daybreak (K.Pr. 176, Rām. 679, 798); daylight (L. 459, Śiv. 1192); enlightening, light that dispels darkness (e.g. of the rising sun or a lamp) (YZ. 175); clearness, brightness (of the eye) (Śiv. 331, 1125; Rām. 200, 671, 1174, 1192); eyesight, power of sight (YZ. 417, 457; Rām. 229, 772, 1103, 1114); the light (of a house), a beloved son (Rām. 236); light, joy after grief, consolation (Rām. 903, 1102); **achĕn-hond**^{u} **gāsh,** light of the eyes, brightness of the eyes, eyesight; met. a darling, a beloved person, e.g. a son, a brother, or the like (Rām. 194, 238, 247, 257, 529, 1228); a very great treasure, a treasured possession (Rām. 1523); **cĕshman-hond**^{u} **gāsh,** id. (Rām. 495). Cf. **gāh 1.** El. spells this word both *gásh* and *gãsh* (i.e. *gosh*). **—anun —अनुन् । प्रापणम्** m.inf. to bring light, to illuminate (Śiv. 1558); to brighten, bring light to (Śiv. 1595, 1736); met. to explain. **—phŏlun —फुलुन्** or **—phŏllun —फुल्लुन्** m.inf. light to blossom, dawn to come (Rām. 295, 1636; H. iii, 3; v, 5, 7; viii, 9; xii, 2). **—phŏlawun**^{u} **—फुलवुन्** or **—phollawun**^{u} **—फुल्लवुन् । प्रभातकाले** adv. immediately on the flowering of light, i.e. at early dawn (Gr.M., Rām. 1105, 1109). **—yun**^{u} **—यिनु । प्रकाशप्रवृत्तिः, प्रभातावसरः, प्रकाशापत्तिः** m.inf. light to come, illumination to occur (in the midst of or after darkness) (Śiv. 1358, 1710, Rām. 4); dawn to come (Rām. 1257, 1264, 1533); darkness to be cleared away by a lamp, etc.; met. knowledge to be gained, the darkness of ignorance to be swept away, mental illumination to come (Rām. 59). **—yiwawun**^{u} **—यिवुन् । प्रभातकाले** adv. immediately on the coming of light, at dawn.

gāshĕ-brôr^{u} **गाश्-ब्रोर् । प्रभातविकासः** m. 'the god of light', the light of dawn. **-brör**^{u} **-ब्रार् । चेचविशेषः** f. the goddess of light, N. of a conspicuous peak in Lahar Pargana (see RT.Tr. II, 410). It is sacred to Mahādēva, and is said to be brilliant with crystal rocks. **-l**^{a}**th -ल्थ । दीपप्रकाशः** f. (sg. dat. **-l**^{a}**ti -ल्ति,** Gr.Gr. 162), a very little light (e.g. of an oil wick or of a star) (Gr.Gr. 162); a dim light of the eyes, dimness of vision. **-rost**^{u} **-रस्तु** adj. (f. **-rüsh**^{u} **-रुछ़ू**), deprived of light, dark; without lustre, without brightness, dim (Śiv. 157, 1192); (of the eyes) dim, blind (K.Pr. 1, YZ. 156, 431). **-tārukh -तारुख् । प्रभातोद्यत्तारा** m. (sg. dat. **-tārakas -तारकस्**), the morning star. **-wŏḍ**^{u} **-व्वुड् । प्रकाशकरन्ध्रम्** m. a small window to give light and air to a dark room.

gōsh गोश् **। प्रकाशशालिता** m. brilliancy, brightness, clear visibility (e.g. of a distant peak) (Śiv. 1811); brightness, clearness (of the sky); brightness (e.g. of

a garden beautiful with flowers or of a clean well-kept house) (Śiv. 963, 1028); the bright parts of a garden, the flower clusters (Śiv. 1690). Cf. **gāsh.**

gōshĕ گوشه m. a corner, nook, closet; a lobe (of the liver). Cf. **jigar.**

goshᵘ 1 गंशु । अभाषणम् m. silence, not speaking; esp. the silence of one who, though he sees and hears what is going on, says nothing, and acts as if he knew nothing about it; heedlessness, carelessness of consequences after full warning (Gr.Gr. 139).

goshᵘ 2 गंशु । अज्ञाचारी adj. (f. **güshᵘ गंशू**), silent (Gr.Gr. 138, 139); esp. one who, although he sees and hears or has been instructed, acts as if he were entirely ignorant, heedless (of instructions), one who after full warning acts without consideration of consequences.

gᵘshᵘ गंशु, see **gᵃhun.**

goshabab (El.), **gosh bùg** (L. 351), and **goshibeigi** (El.) (? spelling of all three), a kind of early pear. See **ṭang.**

gāshdär गाश्दार adj. e.g. light (not dark) (El.).

gashĕl गशल् । घर्षितः, क्षीणचिह्नः (पणार्दिः) adj. e.g. rubbed away, worn away, worn thin (e.g. a coin).

gāshulᵘ गाशुलु । प्रकाशसमयः m. the time of brightness, i.e. either the light of early dawn or just before nightfall, twilight.

gĕshômᵘ ग्यशोमु or **gĕshumᵘ ग्यशुमु । ईषच्छ्यामरूपः** adj. (f. **gĕshömᵘ ग्यशोंमू** or **gĕshimᵘ ग्यशिमू**), slightly dark-complexioned (of a man or woman) (Gr.Gr. 139, where it is spelt **gĕshyômᵘ**).

gĕshāmĕr ग्यशाम्यर् । ईषच्छ्यामत्वम् m. slight darkness of complexion (Gr.Gr. 139, where it is spelt **gĕshyāmĕr**).

gᵘshᵘ-müṣᵘ गंशू-मंचू, see **gᵃhun.**

gŏṣhᵒna ग्वश्न । बुभुक्षितः adj. e.g. (of a human being) starving with hunger, so famished as to be ready to snatch away forcibly another's food, ravenous.

gashĕr गशर् । अज्ञाचारित्वम् m. silence (Gr.Gr. 138), esp. acting with heedlessness of consequences, even though warned beforehand. Cf. **goshᵘ 1** and **2.**

gāshĕr गाशर् m. brightness, brilliancy, voc. **gāshĕra,** O thou who art brightness personified! (Rām. 217).

göshᵒrun गांश्रुन् । निर्मलीकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **göshᵒrᵘ गांश्रुद्**), to make (day) bright, to brighten, i.e. the clouds to blow off and leave the sky clear.

gasht گشت m. strolling, walking (El.).

gashᵒth गश्थ । व्यभिचारिणी f. (sg. dat. (?) **güshᵘṣᵘ गंशूचु**), an unchaste woman, esp. one who is such with some discretion, a woman disposed to unchastity.

gōshᵒth گوشت m. (sg. dat. **gōshtas गोश्तस**), meat, flesh. —**āba** گوشتابه or **gusht-āba** گشتابه m. a rich soup of pounded or minced meat (K.Pr. 208).

gᵃshōv गश्योव्, see **gᵃhun.**

gashĕwal गशवल् । वेश्यास्वभावा f. a woman who behaves as if she were a prostitute, one disposed to unchastity.

gashĕwāl गशवाल । घृष्टीभूतः adj. e.g. rubbed down, worn down, with the impression worn off (of a coin or the like).

gĕshyômᵘ ग्यश्योमु, gĕshyāmĕr ग्यश्याम्यर्, see **gĕshômᵘ, gĕshāmĕr.**

gᵃshyōv गश्योव्, see **gᵃhun.**

gᵃsal गसल् । कुरूपः adj. e.g. ordurous, horribly ugly and filthy (usually of something inanimate).

gŏsal, gusal ग्वसल् غسل m. bathing, ablution, a bath (El.). —**karun** —**कर्दन्** m.inf. to bathe (El.).

gŏsil ग्वसिल् । मलिना f. a woman who is dirty in person, clothes, work, and predisposition.

gösil गांसिल् । तृणसंकरः f. the condition of being littered with a quantity of dirty straw, grass, etc. (of a place or house) (K.Pr. 56, of a garden).

gōsalad गोसलद् । रोषयुक्तः adj. e.g. full of wrath, angry, wroth.

gŏsôñᵘ ग्वसोञु । यतिः m. an ascetic, a religious mendicant, a saint, a holy man who has abandoned the world and house and home and become a wandering devotee (K.Pr. 79, 161; Śiv. 45, 189, 305, 349, 1264, etc.; Rām. 73, 394); with suff. of indef. art. **gŏsôñwāh** (Śiv. 814, 825, 826).

gŏsönˡ-bāy ग्वसांञि-बाय् । यतिस्त्री f. the abandoned wife of a man who has become a mendicant devotee; a woman who has herself become a mendicant devotee.

-dīphᵃrĕ -डीफर्य । यतिसमाजाः f.pl. 'mendicant committees', the whole body of mendicants at a religious assembly, such as a bathing-place festival. These people assemble in large numbers on such occasions, and form themselves into small groups or schools according to the sect or particular body of ascetics to which each belongs. Cf. **ḍiphᵘrᵘ.**

-güdᵘwa -गुड्व । निर्बान्धवः m. an ascetic's water-pot; met. one who is left alone without a single relation in the world.

-koṭᵘ -कोटु । भिक्षुबालकः m. an ascetic's son; an ascetic boy, a boy who has taken to the life of a mendicant devotee; a boy who takes to begging.

-küṭᵘ -कूटु । भिक्षुबालिका f. an ascetic's daughter; a girl who has taken to a mendicant devotee's life; a girl who has been compelled by poverty to take to begging.

-ruth -रुथ । परिव्राट्त्वम् m. (sg. dat. **-ratas -रतस**), an ascetic's vow of fasting; taking to an ascetic life, taking the vow of asceticism.

-tŏmul -त्वमुल् ।

विभिन्नजातिकसमुच्चयः m. (sg. dat. **-tŏmalas -त्मलस्**), ascetic's rice, the rice (or food) given to a mendicant; met. a mixture of a number of things of different kinds.

gussawar غصەور adj. e.g. violent, furious, angry, wrathful, passionate (Gr.M.).

gasīṭh गसीट्। घनता f. (sg. dat. **gasīṭi गसीटि**), the condition of being crowded or tightly packed (of a room, a receptacle, etc.).

gŏstökhī گستاخي f. presumption, arrogance, insolence, sauciness (Gr.M.).

gāsuvᵘ गासुवु। तृणमयः adj. (f. **gāsüvᵘ गासंवू**), made of straw or grass; met. of no value, worthless (K.Pr. 18).

gata गत। मूर्छा m. profound insensibility, a dead faint, being like one dead. **—mārānⁱ —मारंनि। प्रदक्षिणविधानम्** m. pl. inf. 'to strike faintings', nearly to die over and over again; met. (with reference to an insect fluttering round a candle at the risk of its life) to walk round and round a thing to inspect it, to be fascinated or infatuated by anything so that one cannot leave it, but must admire it on all sides and long for it (Śiv. 1609; K.Pr. 42, of a man flaunting his clothes, **mārān gatai** for **gata-y**). **—yunᵘ —यिनु। मूर्छावाप्तिः** m.inf. fainting to occur (generally).

gatan asun गतन् असुन्। मृत्यवस्थासांमुख्यम् m.inf. to enter dead faints, to become comatose when at the point of death.

gaṭa गट। आन्ध्यम् f. darkness, obscurity (K.Pr. 67, 193; Śiv. 104, 1040, 1066; Rām. 295, 417, 1596, 1610); the shade or darkness thrown by dense black clouds. Cf. Gr.Gr. 72. Cf. **añi-gaṭa**, p. 31*a*, l. 16, and Rām. 92, 1257. **-kār -कार्। आन्ध्यम्** m. darkness, gloom (K.Pr. 253, L. 456, Rām. 1035); met. violence, tyranny, oppression. **-kārunᵘ pahar -कारुनु पहर्। अतिदुःखितकालः** m. the watch of oppression; met. a short time (lit. a watch of three hours) of terrible calamity (such as that occupied by a fierce and bloody battle, an earthquake, or the like). **-kārunᵘ tāph -कारुनु ताफ्। अतिप्रचण्डातपः** m. (sg. dat. **-karanas tāpas -करनस तापस्**), violent and distressing heat of the sun. **-pach -पच्। कृष्णपक्षः** m. (sg. dat. **-pachas -पचस्**), the dark fortnight of a lunar month, the fortnight of the waning moon (L. 354, Śiv. 166). **-zolᵘ -ज़ोलु। ईषत्प्रकाशः** m. a dull light, very little light, a glimmer of light just showing on a dark night or through black clouds.

gāṭa 1 गाट। प्रज्ञा m. skill, cleverness, intelligence; wisdom, discrimination, judgment (K.Pr. 87, 218; Śiv. 1212, with pun on **gāṭa 2**; H. i, 6). **-athⁱ -अथि। प्राज्ञभावेन** adv. with the hand of skill, cleverly, intelligently, skilfully. **—dyunᵘ —दिनु** m.inf. to give wisdom, to teach (El.). **—ᵘñᵘ —ञ्यूवु। प्राज्ञाभिमानिता** f. conceit for one's own cleverness (whether entitled to entertain such conceit or not); having a high opinion of one's own wisdom or cleverness.

gāṭa 2 गाट। न्यूनता m. falling short, insufficiency, failure, want (Śiv. 1212, with pun on **gāṭa 1**). **—pyonᵘ —प्यनु। न्यूनीभवनम्** m.inf. falling short to occur; expectations to fall short, loss to occur in place of profit.

gaṭⁱ गंटि। दुःखम् f. sorrow, grief, the pain of sorrow.

gītā गीता f., —°, a song, as in **bombura-gītā**, the song of the bee (see **bombur**). Cf. **gīth.**

gitⁱ गिति, see **gyutᵘ.**

gŏta खत (= غوطه) **। क्षेदः** m. a dip, a dive; diving, plunging; esp. becoming wet through by falling into water or mud. **—dyunᵘ —दिनु। निमज्जनविधानम्** m.inf. to plunge (oneself or another) into water, to dip, to duck; (according to Baptists) to baptize. **—dāwun —दावुन्** m.inf. to cause another to plunge himself (Śiv. 1397), or a third person, into water. **-gŏth -खथ्। असकृन्निमज्जनानि** f. (sg. dat. **-güṭᵘ -गंटू**), diving over and over again (in a water frolic or the like). **—khĕnⁱ —ख्यनि। चिक्कादौ निमज्जनम्** m. pl. inf. 'to eat dives', to be dipped, to suffer immersion, to dive; met. to be plunged in sorrow. **-khŏr -खुर्** (= غوطه خور) **। अम्बुक्रीडनकविशेषः** m. a diver; anything that dips or is dipped; a sort of firework (so called because, being lighted, it is thrown into water, when it dives, and every now and then shows above the water). **—lagânⁱ —लगनि। खिन्नीभवनम्** m. pl. inf. dives to be experienced; met. sorrow, caused by painful reminiscences or memories of wrongs suffered, to be experienced, to have painful memories.

gŏtan gaṭhun खतन् गठुन्। व्यग्रीभवनम् m.inf. to go into plunges, to be distraught by a multitude of duties all occurring together at the same time.

gōṭa गोट। रौप्यादितन्तुविशेषः m. narrow gold or silver lace used as an edging for cloth, a narrow fillet of brocade.

gŏṭᵘ ग्वटु। स्यूतविशेषः m. a kind of pocket of which the two edges can be fastened up. Cf. **gŏṭsürᵘ.**

gotᵘ गंतु। क्षीणः adj. (f. **güṭᵘ गंचू**), lean, thin (by nature or owing to illness, etc.) (Gr.Gr. 8, 9).

goṭᵘ 1 गंटु। न्यूनः adj. (f. **güṭᵘ 1 गंटू**, dat. **gacĕ गच्च**), falling short, insufficient, too little, too small.

goṭᵘ 2 गंटु। अनिर्मलः adj. (f. **güṭᵘ 2 गंटू**, dat. **gacĕ गच्च**), dark, not bright, not cleaned (e.g. a mirror); turbid;

as subst. darkness, i.q. **gaṭa** (YZ. 175; Siv. 15, 251, etc.; Rām. 285, 1607). Cf. **añi-goṭ^{u}** under **on^{u} 1** and Rām. 743, 744, 974.

gut^{u} गुत् m. (? spelling), a plait (El. *gut*).

g^{a}th गथ् । **प्रवाहभर:** f. (sg. dat. **g^{a}ti** गति, Gr.Gr. 70), great swiftness or rapidity of the current of a river or the like, a swift flood (Śiv. 1830); a rise in a river (Gr.Gr. 70).

g^{a}ṭh गठ । **तृड्यन्धि:** f. (sg. dat. ?), choking caused by too greedily drinking. **-gōjĕ** -गोज्य । **अनिश्चय:** f.pl. uncertainty as to the complete success of any enterprise.

gath 1 गथ् m. (sg. dat. **gatas** गतस्), going, the act of going (i.q. **gath 3**), esp. —° in **ata-gath 1** and **2** (q.v.), coming and going (Śiv. 1364, 1808); a turning round, a revolution (El., K.Pr. 128). —**karun** —करुन् m.inf. to revolve (El.).

gath 2 गथ् m. (sg. dat. **gatas** गतस्), a goer, used —° as in **wata-gath**, a road-goer, a traveller (Gr.M., Śiv. 1829).

gath 3 गथ् । **गति:** f. (sg. dat. **güṭ^{u}** गंचु, Śiv. 1364, Rām. 1426), going, moving, gait, deportment, motion in general; march, going, progress, movement; a means of success, way; state, condition (**vaikuṇṭha-gath,** the condition of heaven, i.e. a condition the same as that of heaven, Śiv. 997); the way, conduct, mighty works (of God) (K.Pr. 102, Rām. 567); refuge, resource; the course of the soul through existence [**parama-gath,** the supreme course, final beatitude, salvation (Śiv. 19, 102, 1539, 1781, etc.); so **gath** alone, the way of salvation, beatitude (Śiv. 161, 674, 884, 1759)]; a happy condition, bliss generally (Śiv. 1098, 1246, 1710); **dayĕ-gath,** the way of God, God's majesty (Śiv. 1652, 1787, Rām. 122), a piece of good luck, bliss granted by God (Śiv. 693, Rām. 1296), the way approved by God, a holy life (Rām. 30). —**karüñ^{u}** —करंचु । **अनुमरणम्** f.inf. to die after another (e.g. a widow becoming *satī* after her husband's death, H. iii, 4); to devote oneself to death for the sake of something (e.g. a moth for a lamp) (YZ. 430); to follow a person to the death, to be true till death.

gaṭh 1 गठ् । **न्यून:** adj. e.g., i.q. **goṭ^{u} 1**, q.v.

gaṭh 2 गठ् । **धूमपानयन्त्रभाग:** m. (sg. dat. **gaṭas** गटस्), the stem of a *huqqa*, connecting the fire-bowl with the water-receptacle.

gāth गाथ् । **कलङ्क:** m. (sg. dat. **gātas** गातस्), a blot, stain (in character) (Śiv. 1554, Rām. 1667); disgrace (in a family). —**dyun^{u}** —दिनु । **दोषदानम्** m.inf. to give a stain; to bring a disgraceful charge (justified or unjustified) against a person.

gāṭh गाठ् । **नौसंयोगस्थानम्** m. (sg. dat. **gāṭhas** गाठस्), a landing-place, ghaut, quay, wharf, a place on the bank of a river where boats stop to discharge or take in goods or passengers (K.Pr. 58, W. 153, Śiv. 1806); a ferry, ford; a bathing-place, or a place for washing clothes (on the bank of a river). **-dār** -दार् । **नौतीर्थाध्यक्ष:** m. the man in charge of a landing-place, who collects the harbour dues, a harbour-master. **-dörī** -दारी । **तीर्थशुल्क:** f. the fee or tax paid at a landing-place, harbour dues. **-dār-bāy** -दार्-बाय् । **नौतीर्थाध्यक्षस्त्री** f. the wife of a harbour-master. **-dārĕñ** -दार्यञ् । **नौतीर्थाध्यक्षा** f. a woman who acts as harbour-master, a harbour-mistress.

gāṭha-hūn^{u} गाठ-हनु । **अनवस्थित:** m. (f. **-hūñ^{u}** -हञ्), the dog at a landing-place (that prowls around eating what it can pick up) (K.Pr. 68); met. a person, clever enough but without application, who wanders about from place to place and does not succeed in making any profit. **-wôl^{u}** -वोलु । **तीर्थवासी नाविक:** m. a boatman who sticks to the river bank (and does not go off to work in his boat).

gāṭh गाँठ् m. a knot (K.Pr. 76), see **bar 1**, p. 116*b*, l. 40.

gith गिथ् m. (sg. dat. **gitas** गितस्), a span about 9 inches in length (El. *gît*).

gīth गीथ् f. a song, esp. a hymn in honour of a god (Śiv. 241, 735, 1394, 1497, 1721, 1785).

gōṭh गोठ् । **अष्टापदम्, दृष्टफलम** f. (sg. dat. **gōṭi** गोटि), a kind of chequered cloth of thirty-six squares for playing chess, *causar*, or similar game, a dice-board; an aim, desired object. —**marüñ^{u}** —मरंचु । **दृष्टावाप्ति:** f.inf. to obtain a desired object, achieve one's object.

gõṭh 1 गॉंठ् । **अर्गलम्, चिह्नितग्रन्थि:** f. (sg. dat. **gõṭhi** गॉंठि), a bolt, door-chain; a method of tying up a parcel with a special knot marked or sealed so that it cannot be opened by an unauthorized person. Cf. **gāṭh** and **gõṭh^{u}**. —**dyun^{u}** —दिनु m.inf. to knot, fasten; to bolt, fasten (a door) (K.Pr. 76).

gõṭh 2 गॉंठ् । **चिल्ल:** f. (sg. dat. **gõṭi** गॉंटि), a kite, a falcon, a vulture (El. *gánt, gánth*, and *ghánt*; W 114, *gant*; K.Pr. 65, 147, *gánth*; Rām. 973, 1629).

gõṭa-ôl^{u} गॉंट-ओलु । **आतायिनीडम्** m. a kite's nest (K.Pr. 65). **-bacĕ** -बच्च । **आतायिपोत:** m. the young one of a kite. **-brör^{u} 1** -ब्रोर् । **पतङ्ग:** f. a paper kite (W. 114 *gantbror*). **-pakh** -पख् । **आतायिपक्ष:** f. (s.g. dat. **-pakhi** -पखि), a kite's wing; met. a flaunting dress, the dress of a flaunter. **-ṭhūl** -ठूल् । **आताण्डम्** m. a kite's egg.

gõṭh 3 गॉंठ् f. (sg. dat. **gõṭi** गॉंटि), a bell, a plate of brass or mixed metal for striking the hours, a gong.

gõṭa-brörᵘ गॉंट-ब्रॉर् । **घण्टा** f. a bell (not a gong, as it is hollow and has a tongue).

gõṭhᵘ गॉंठू f. a knot, a hard lump. Only noted in the compound **shishĕr-gõṭhᵘ**, a frost-knot, i.e. an icicle (Śiv. 335). Cf. **shishur** and **gõṭh 1.**

guṭh गुठ् । **गोष्ठम्** m. (sg. dat. **guṭhas गुठस्**), the place in a village where cattle congregate, or which is suitable for such a purpose; a country village.

guṭha-hūnᵘ गुठ-ह्नू । **गोष्ठश्वः** m. (f. **-hūñᵘ -ह्नूञ्**), a dog of the cattle-pens; met. a wandering shameless fellow, who goes about from village to village begging at every house.

gūṭh गूठ् । **हस्तमुद्राभेदः** f. (sg. dat. **gūṭi गूटि**), a certain insulting gesture made by showing the closed fist, with the top of the thumb projecting outside between the second and third fingers. Cf. **gōcĕ-büdᵘrᵘ**, p. 275*b*, l. 20.

gũṭh गूँठ् । **विस्फोटयन्थिः** f. (sg. dat. **gũṭhi गूँठि**), the hard core of an incipient boil or bubo. (?) a tumour behind the ear (El. *gãnt*). Cf. **grüṭᵘ.**

gūthᵘ गूठु m. (f. **gūṭhiñ गूठिञ्** q.v.), a fat stupid lout (Gr.Gr. 38).

guṭhᵘ गुठू । **गुच्छकम्** f. a bunch, clump, cluster; a tassel, a skein, etc. (of embroidery, thread, etc.). Common —°.

gŏṭhᵃka ग्वठ्क । **बद्धपुस्तकम्** m. a small or moderately sized book bound in the English fashion.

gūṭhiñ गूठिञ् । **स्थूलमूढस्त्री** f. a fat stupid woman (f. of **gūṭhᵘ**, Gr.Gr. 38).

gaṭhürᵘ गठ्रू । **वस्त्रपेटा** f. a tied-up bundle, esp. of clothes or the like.

gũṭhᵘrᵘ गूँठ्रू । **बद्धद्रव्यम्** f. a tied-up bundle or package, a parcel.

gᵃtüjᵘ गतूंजू, see **gᵃtulᵘ**.

gāṭüjᵘ गाट्ंजू, see **gāṭulᵘ**.

gāṭüjᵘ गाट्ंजू । **कङ्कतिका** f. a comb.

gᵃtajyār गतज्यार् । **अतिप्रवाहयुक्तत्वम्** m. swiftness of the current of a river; met. a rapid torrent (of words), a quick inrush (of wealth), and so on.

gāṭajyār गाटज्यार् । **प्राज्ञता** m. wisdom, cleverness, skilfulness; vigilance, prudence (El.). **gāṭajyāruk jawāb**, an answer of intelligence, a pertinent answer (Gr.M.).

gatka (? spelling), a single-stick (L. 464).

gātukh गातुख् । **घातुकः** adj. (m. sg. dat. **gātakas गातकस्**; f. **gātücᵘ गातंचू**), a killer, a murderer, a destroyer. Commonly —°.

gᵃtulᵘ गतुलू । **सातिप्रवाहः** adj. (f. **gᵃtüjᵘ गतंजू**), having a very swift current, in spate (of a river); hence, rapid (of a torrent of words), quickly incoming (of wealth), and so on; excessive, very much. Cf. **gᵃth** and Gr.Gr. 145.

gāṭulᵘ गाटुलू । **प्रज्ञावान्** adj. (f. **gāṭüjᵘ गाट्ंजू**, Gr.Gr. 35), wise, clever, shrewd, prudent (K.Pr. 58, 107, 210; Rām. 128, 129); skilful, expert; learned, intelligent; eloquent (El., Rām. 1279. Cf. **katha-gāṭulᵘ** s.v. **kath**). Cf. Gr.Gr. 145.

gŏṭil ग्वटिल् or **guṭil गुटिल्** । **कुठारविशेषः** f. a kind of axe, adze, or hatchet, with a wide cutting-edge, used for splitting logs into planks (H. vii, 12, **guṭilā**, is **guṭyulᵘ**, q.v., with suff. of indef. art.).

gūtulᵘ गूतुलू adj. (f. **gūtüjᵘ गूतंजू**), deep (El.).

gātalad गातलद् । **दोषयुक्तः** adj. e.g. blackened, darkened, disgraced (of personal character, family, etc.).

gotilyí, see **gŏṭyulᵘ**.

gaṭun गटुन् । **न्यूनीभवनम्** conj. 3 (2 p.p. **gaṭyōv गट्योव्**), to become less, lessen, diminish, decrease (Śiv. 1565); to become shrunken (of something green and fresh), to be shrivelled up; to become lessened (by loss of a part).

gᵃṭaph गटफ् । **अकस्मान्नाशः** m. (sg. dat. **gᵃṭapas गटपस्**), sudden and unexpected death or destruction without any apparent cause (such as sickness, a blow, or the like).

gᵃṭapa गटप । **अकस्मात्** adv. suddenly, unexpectedly (u.w. vbs. of hindering or the like).

gātᵃra गातर् । **वस्त्रभूषारज्जुविशेषः** m. a kind of gold or silver embroidery, worn by rich women on the borders of their garments, or used as a braid on military uniforms.

gatari-gañ गतरि-गञ् । **खण्डशः छेदनम** m. being hacked or cut to pieces (esp. w. reference to the limbs of a human being). Cf. **güñᵘ 1.**

gaṭᵃrāwun गट्रावुन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **gaṭᵃrôwᵘ गट्रोवु**), to make dark, to turn (light) into darkness, to turn (day) into night (Śiv. 350).

gaṭāṭōph गटाटोफ् । **तुमुलम** m. (sg. dat. **gaṭāṭōpas गटाटोपस्**), a covering for a palanquin, carriage, or any article of furniture, etc. (so as to shade or darken it); met. a tumult, a terribly involved battle (in which darkness, preventing recognition of friend or foe, is caused by the confused multitude of combatants).

gŏṭyulᵘ ग्वटिलु or **guṭyulᵘ गुटिलु** । **कुठारी** m. a man who uses the **gŏṭil**, or adze with which planks are split from logs and then trimmed (El. *gotilyi*, translated 'sawyer'). In H. vii, 12 this word, with the suff. of the indef. art., becomes **guṭilā.**

gŏṭᵘ ग्वंचू, see **gyotᵘ**.

gŏṭᵘ ग्वंचू । **गुञ्जिका** f. a pod, a seed-vessel; a musk-pod; a cocoon.

güṭᵘ गंठू, see **gotᵘ** and **gath 3.**

gōsh गोंश । ईषच्चालना f. (sg. dat. **gōsi गोंशि**), moving or shaking of anything slightly (with the hand, a lever, etc.).

gōsh गोंश । गुम्फ: f. (sg. dat. **gōshi गोंशि**), a moustache (Gr.Gr. 133, K.Pr. 219, 239).

gōsha wuṭhañĕ गोंश वुठञ । सामर्थ्याहंकृतिप्रदर्शनम f. pl. inf. to twist the moustaches, to show that one considers oneself as good as another (in power, etc.), to stand up to a person, swagger.

gōshi mathun गोंशि मथुन । सहायाशा m.inf. to hope for help (by act or material) **wuchun - वुकुन । मानरक्षणम** m.inf. to look at the moustache; hence, to treat with respect. **—wôl[a] —वोलु । सहायवान्** m. one who has plenty of helpers and backers (and whom others are consequently afraid to attack).

gōshal गोंशल । गुम्फवान् m. moustached, one who wears a moustache (Gr.Gr. 123). N.B. the form **gōshalad** is not used (Gr.Gr. 135).

gashun 1 गशुन । युक्तीभवनम् conj. 2 (1 p.p. **gosh[u] गशु** Gr.Gr. 113, 235), to be proper, right, advisable (K.Pr. 100 **guts** for **gosh[u]**, YZ. 191, Śiv. 1596, Rām. 19, 154, 1137); to be necessary (L.V. 19, 29, 45, K.Pr. 69, YZ 185, Śiv. 1705); to be wanted, desired (Śiv. 1240, 1448; Rām. 591, 658, 840; **goshum,** I want, YZ 463, Śiv. 1899; **gashiy,** thou desirest, Śiv. 633). This verb is employed either actively or passively with the fut. p.p. of another verb to indicate propriety, necessity, or desire. It is only employed in the present, in the fut. (genl. with pres. signification), or in the past tense. For the present, see Gr.Gr. 183. See also Gr.Gr. 113. Thus:—

A. Actively (Gr.M., Gr.Gr. 113):—**ās[i] gashav rōzān[i],** we are proper to be remained, i.e. we must remain; **ās[i] gashav din[i],** we must give; **marun goshus-na,** I do not wish to die (Śiv. 700); **bharuth gashi rāza āsun[u],** Bharata should become king (Rām. 155); **kāh gashĕm-na ḍēshun[u],** no one may see me (H. xii, 2).

B. Passively:—Here the personal subject (when expressed) is put either in the dative or the genitive.

(*a*) Person not expressed:—**gashi muaph karun[u],** pardon to be made is proper, please pardon (Gr.M.); **jān gashi,** good will be proper that, i.e. you had better (do so and so) (Gr.M.); **gashi yish āsün[u],** a desire is proper to be, one should wish (**yish** is f.) (Gr.M.); so Śiv. 75, 1448, 1713, 1752, 1753; Rām. 19, 154; H. v, 4; xii, 19, 20. In Rām. 1644 we find (1) the impersonal **gashi mīṭh[i] din[i],** it is proper that kisses should be given, and (2) personal **gashan cĕn[i],** drinkings are proper, one should sip.

(*b*) Person in the dat. (Gr.M., Gr.Gr. 113):—**mĕ gashi,** there is necessary to me, I want (Gr.M.); **asĕ gashi rōzun[u],** to us to remain is necessary, we must stay (Gr.M.); **asĕ gashi phikir[u] thawün[u],** we must take thought (Gr.M.); **asĕ gashan nākāragiyĕ trāwañĕ,** we must abandon evil actions (Gr.M.). So Śiv. 1448; Rām. 79, 150, etc.; H. xii, 4, 5, 10, 13, etc. For examples of the use of this verb with pronominal suffixes, see Gr.Gr. 183. In the present tense the person must be indicated by a suffix if it is in the 1st pers. sg. or 2nd pers. sg. or pl. In the 3rd pers the use of a suffix is optional. Thus **tamis gashān chuh** (or **chus**) **zi parahö,** to him it is desirable that I should read, he thinks it proper that I should read.

In other tenses when the person is the 2nd, the suffix of the dative of the pronoun must always be added to the verb, whether the full pronoun is expressed or not. Thus, **yus tĕ gashiy,** (the kind) which you want (Gr.M.); so Śiv. 707, 1224, 1705; H. xii, 7, 13.

(*c*) Person in the gen. (Gr.M., Gr.Gr. 114): **myôn[u] gashi gashun[u],** my going is proper, I must go (Gr.M.); **gashi cyôn[u] kōshish karün[u],** you should try (Gr.M.); **cyōn[i] gashan trih jild thawān[i],** you must reserve three books (Gr.M.); **anugrah cyôn[u] gashi āsun[u],** thou shouldst show favour (Śiv. 1596); **cyôn[u] gashi zyun[u] sōmb[a]run[u],** thou must collect firewood (H. xii, 20); **tuhond[u] gashi yun[u],** you must come (H. xii, 15).

gashun 2 गशुन । गति: conj. 3, irreg. [inf. and fut. pass. part.m. sg. nom **gashun गशुन्** (Śiv. 83, 606; Rām. 21, 105, 189, 1156), **gashun[u] गशुनु** (Śiv. 75, 1123, 1127, 1626, 1710; Rām. 885, 1243), or **gashon[u] गशोनु** (Śiv. 82, 605, 606); pl. nom. **gashān[i] गशानि**; f. sg. nom. **gashün[u] गशून्**, pl. nom. **gashañĕ गशञ**; pres. part. **gashān गशान्** (Śiv. 538, 602), poet. **gashan गशन्** (Śiv. 983, 979; Rām. 118, 406, 862); impers. fut. part. **gashanī गशनी**; conj. part. **gashith गशिथ** (YZ. 117; Śiv. 556, 591, 697; Rām. 41, 102, *et passim*); neg. conj. part. **gashanay गशनय्**; freq. part. **gāsh[i] gāsh[i] गशि गशि** (Śiv. 798); adverbial part. **gashön[i] गशोनि**; n.ag. 1, **gashawun[u] गशवुनु**, f. **gashawün[u] गशवून्**; 2, **gashanwôl[u] गशन्वोलु**, f. **gashanwāj̆ĕñ गशन्वाज्यञ्**.

Fut. sg. 1, **gasha गश्** (Śiv. 73, 83, 1629; Rām. 367, 725; to him, **gashas,** Rām. 490); 2, **gashakh गश्ख्** (Śiv. 575, 755; Rām. 174, 392); 3, **gashi गश्** (YZ. 186; Śiv. 170, 255; Rām. 735, 868; for me, **gashĕm,** YZ. 189; Śiv. 795, 807; Rām. 196, 401; for thee, **gashiy,** Śiv. 544, 631, Rām. 1022; for him, **gashĕs,** Śiv. 532, Rām. 58, 845; for them, **gashĕkh,** Rām. 60); pl. 1, **gashav गश्व्** (Rām. 114, 173, 1370); 2, **gashiv गश्व्** (Rām. 1375); 3, **gashan गश्न्** (Rām. 35, 53, 87, 722; for thee, **gashanay,** Rām. 1627).

Cond. past sg. 1, **gashahŏ गश्हा** (Śiv. 316); 2, **gashahökh गश्हाख्**; 3, **gashihē गश्हे** (to him, **gashihēs,** YZ. 187); pl. 1, **gashahŏv गश्हाव्**; 2, **gàsh^{i}hīv गश्हीव्**; 3, **gashahön गश्हान्**.

Impve. pres. sg. 2, **gash गश्** (YZ. 47; Śiv. 577, 630, 640; Rām. 32, 65, 76; of him, **gashus,** Rām. 1639); poet. and vill. **gashū गशू** (H. xi, 11, Śiv. 192); 3, **gashin गश्न्** (Śiv. 722, Rām. 104, 789; of thee, **gàsh^{i}nay,** Rām. 1023, 1026, 1208; of him, **gàsh^{i}nas,** Rām. 1113; to them, **gàsh^{i}nakh,** Rām. 516); pl. 2, **gashiv गश्व्** (YZ. 242, Śiv. 393, 683); 3, **gashin गश्न्**; pol. sg. 2, **gashta गश्त** (Śiv. 1196, 1589; from me, **gashtam,** YZ. 142); 3, **gàsh^{i}tan गश्तन्** (Śiv. 358, 1015); pl. 2, **gàsh^{i}tav गश्तव्**; 3, **gàsh^{i}tan गश्तन्**; fut. **gàsh^{i}zi गश्ज़ि**; past. **gàsh^{i}zihē गश्ज़िहे**.

2 past (Gr.Gr. 235), m.sg. 1, **gaus गौस्, gōs गोस्** (Śiv. 68, 158; Rām. 235, 253; for thee, etc., **gōsay,** Śiv. 328, 712; for him, **gōsas,** Śiv. 356); 2, **gaukh गौख्, gōkh गोख्** (Śiv. 87, 210, 409, Rām. 1519; for me, etc., **gōham,** YZ. 152, Rām. 211, 215); 3, **gauv गौव्, gōv गोव्** (Śiv. 40, 53–5, 63; for me, etc., **gōm,** K.Pr. 9, 103; W. 101; YZ. 149; H. vii, 12; Śiv. 22, 323, 825; Rām. 219; for thee, **gŏy^{u}** 1 (for 2 see s.v.) or, as often written, **goy^{u}** 1 (for 2 see s.v.) or **gŏy,** Gr.Gr. 236; Śiv. 308, 408, 705, 894, 912; Rām. 199, 213, or **govuy,** Rām. 346, 406; for him, etc., **gōs,** Śiv. 3, 358, 708; Rām. 167, 402, 415; for them, etc., **gōkh,** Rām. 601, 1297); pl. 1, **gaiy गैय्, göy गांय्**; 2, **göwa गांव**; 3, **gaiy गैय्, göy गांय्** (Śiv. 164, 211, 386, 783; for me, etc., **göm,** K.Pr. 9, Rām. 1612, 1766; for him, etc., **gös,** H. iv, 3; v, 4; viii, 11). This tense has also a shortened form in the sg. 3, and pl. 1, 3, as follows:—sg. 3, **gav गव्** (H. v, 8; vi, 6, 16; viii, 2; YZ. 22; K.Pr. 148; Śiv. 1239; Rām. 32, 62, 106, 209, 1152, *et passim*); poet. **gawa** گوه (YZ. 31); pl. 1, **gay गय्** (Gr.Gr. 235); 3, **gay गय्** (Gr.Gr. 235; H. vi, 9; YZ. 204; Śiv. 59, 129, 686; Rām. 40, 205, 208; for me, **gayĕm,** Rām. 1614; for thee, etc., **gay,** Gr.Gr. 236, Rām. 121, 221). f.sg. 1, **gayĕs गयस्** (Śiv. 484, 937; Rām. 1219, 1236); 2, **gayĕkh गयख्** (Śiv. 571, 832, 834, Rām. 1570); 3, **gayĕ गय** (YZ. 177, 194, 237; Śiv. 83, 86, 92; for me, etc., **gayĕm,** Rām. 164, 469, 687, 848; to me verily, **gay^{ĕ}may,** H. vii, 12; for thee, **gayiy,** Gr.Gr. 236, **gayĕy,** Rām. 1446; for him, etc., **gayĕs** (Śiv. 431, 833, 843; Rām. 90, 183, 255; for them, etc., **gayĕkh,** Rām. 166, 262); pl. 1, **gayĕ गय** (Śiv. 1661); 2, **gayĕwa गयव**; 3, **gayĕ गय** (Śiv. 830, 1000, 1076; Rām. 64, 167, 183; for thee, **gayiy** for **gayĕy,** Gr.Gr. 236). In Rām. 508, 513, 1757, **gay** is m.c. for **gayĕ.**

3 past (Gr.Gr. 231), m.sg. 1, **gayōs गयोस्** (Śiv. 322); 2, **gayōkh गयोख्**; 3, **gayōv गयोव्** (for thee, **gayōy,** Rām. 346); pl. 1 **gayēy गयेय्** (for him, **gayēs,** Rām. 460); 2, **gayēwa गयेव**; 3, **gayēy गयेय्** (Rām. 1760; YZ. 84, **gayyih**; for me, etc., **gayēm,** Śiv. 328; for him, etc., **gayēs,** Śiv. 996); f.sg. 1, **gayēyĕs गयेयस्**; 2, **gayēyĕkh गयेयख्**; 3, **gayēyĕ गयेय** (YZ. 235, **gayē**; for thee, **gayēyiy,** for **gayēyĕy,** Gr.Gr. 236); pl. 1, **gayēyĕ गयेय**; 2, **gayēyĕwa गयेयव**; 3, **gayēyĕ गयेय** (for thee, **gayēyiy,** for **gayēyĕy,** Gr.Gr. 236).

4 past (Gr.Gr. 231), m.sg. 1, **gayās गयास्**; 2, **gayākh गयाख्**; 3, **gayāv गयाव्**; pl. 1, **gayāy गयाय्**; 2, **gayāwa गयाव**; 3, **gayāy गयाय्** (for thee, **gayöy,** Gr.Gr. 241). The f. is the same as in the 3 past.

There are two forms of the perf. part.: (1) m.sg. **gōmot^{u} गोमंतु** (YZ. 133, 188; Śiv. 16, 66; Rām. 365); pl. **gömat^{i} गांमंति** (YZ. 25, 36; Śiv. 706, 1642; Rām. 52, 166); f.sg. **gömüs^{u} गांमंचू** (YZ. 39, 40, 253; Śiv. 744, Rām. 440); pl. **gömasa गांमश** (Śiv. 1666); or (2) m.sg. **gamot^{u} गमंतु** (Rām. 230, 565, 756, 1416, 1541) or **gŏmot^{u} ग्वमंतु** (H. v, 2; ix, f); pl. **gamat^{i} गमंति** (H. xii, 20, Rām. 1426, 1692); f.sg. **gamüs^{u} गमंचू** (H. xii, 10, Rām. 297, 753, 770, 772); pl. **gamasa गमश**.]

This verb means, primarily, 'to go,' but is often used secondarily in the sense of 'being' or 'becoming'. It is hence one of the most frequently used verbs in the language.

To go, proceed (L.V. 19, 41; Śiv. 16, 53–5; Rām. 21, 109, 391, *et passim*); to go, go away, depart (L.V. 95, Rām. 52, 104, 211, 215, *et passim*); to go, to disappear (L.V. 9, Śiv. 1276, Rām. 219); to go, become absent, to die (Rām. 275, 367, 876); to

go (to any place) (L.V. 36, Rām. 64, 166, 418); to go (into), to be put or to fall (into anything) (Śiv. 1210, Rām. 343); to go (of a letter in the post) (Gr.M.); to go (to a person or place), to reach (of news, etc.) (Śiv. 1225, Rām. 281, 508, 737, 1757); to march, start on the march (of an army) (Gr.M.); to go (to a certain condition, e.g. to joy, to become joyful (Śiv. 924; similarly, Śiv. 1642, 1739, 1760, Rām. 32); to go, lead (of a road) (Gr.M.); to go, elapse, pass (of time, etc.) (H. viii, 10; Śiv. 22, 706, 1704, 1717; Rām. 535, 787, 947, 1297); to go, be in motion (of the wind) (El.); to go, as we say of a worn-out garment, 'to go' (at the knees, etc.), cf. **khŏn, khūrᵘ** 1.

āshtsaras gatshun, to go to astonishment, to be surprised, filled with wonder (Rām. 567, 934); **manas gōs,** it went into his mind, he determined, made up his mind (to do so and so) (Rām. 557, 619, 623, 1012); reflected, considered (Rām. 1346, 1348); **māra gatshun,** to go to death, to meet a violent death (H. viii, 11; x, 7; Rām. 701, 868, 972); **phikiri gatshun,** to go into meditation, to meditate (Rām. 1368); **pānas gatshun,** to go for oneself, to go one's way without let or hindrance (H. iii, 8, etc.; Rām. 1375).

To be, become (L.V. 16, 59, etc.; K.Pr. 9, 103, 148; YZ. 47, 149, 463; Śiv. 3, 40, 68, 129, 1659, 1694; Rām. 10, 20, 298, 463, *et passim*); to happen, turn out, occur (W. 101; L.V. 81, 84, 85, 102; YZ. 22; H. ix, 1; Śiv. 912, 1454, 1843; Rām. 118, 277, 687); to come into existence (L.V. 100, Śiv. 983, Rām. 90).

sôruy samsār gav kuñĕ trāyĕ, the whole world became in one condition, i.e. everyone found himself in the same state of prosperity, there was neither rich nor poor (Śiv. 1239); **chis kay gatshān,** vomitings are happening to him, he is vomiting (Gr.M.); **sītāyĕ gav gash,** to Sītā fainting happened, she fainted (Rām. 396); **kyāh gav,** what happened? what is the matter? (YZ. 176, 269); **kyāh gŏyᵘ,** what happened to you? what is the matter with you? (Rām. 346, 347); **sônas sartal gatshĕs,** for gold base metal will become, gold will be turned into base metal (Rām. 682); **shĕstᵃras sŏn gatshiy hösil,** thine iron will be turned into gold (L.V. 100).

This verb is commonly used to form nominal compounds, as in **önta gatshun,** to go beyond the end, to be at the last extremity; **atha g.** to get out of hand, be insubordinate; **bạḍᵃran gatshūñᵘ,** increase to take place; **bakawās gatshun,** mutual abuse to occur; **bul gatshūñᵘ,** a mistake to occur. For these and many others see under the respective nouns. As further examples may be quoted **gumān gatshun,** supposition to occur (to a person), to suppose, conclude (Rām. 463, 1324); **khŏli gatshun,** to become void, to miss the mark (of a bullet) (Gr.M.); **pŏda gatshun,** to appear, become manifest (Rām. 319, 466, 1063, 1293); to be created, born, produced (Rām. 597); **tabāh gatshun,** to be wrecked (of a ship) (Gr.M.); **mĕ chuna shĕkh gatshān,** I have no suspicion (Gr.M.); **gayĕ bŏn ta hyorᵘ,** she was tossed up and down (Gr.M.).

In the second past, **gauv** or **gav** is often used as an equivalent of the present tense of the verb substantive, as in **khŏsh gōs,** I became pleased, i.e. I am pleased (Gr.M.); **sēr gauv,** it is late (Gr.M.), cf. **gatshĕm sēr,** I shall be late (Rām. 946); similarly Śiv. 59, 571, 604, 813, 821, 1545, 1660; Rām. 764, etc. In this sense it is frequently employed in definitions (cf. W. 140), as in **karzdār gauv suy yus rupayĕ dārān āsi,** a debtor is he who owes money (Gr.M.), similarly Śiv. 1226, 1227, 1553, 1556, 1758. In other connexions it means 'is by nature' (Śiv. 1287), or 'is the same as' (Śiv. 1448, 1449, 1753).

With the conj. part. of another verb, **gatshun** forms a so-called intens. comp., as in **milith gatshun,** to be exactly alike (Gr.M.), to become united (L.V. 11, etc.); **mashith gatshun,** to forget (L.V. 59), with dat. of subject, as in **yina mashith gatshiy,** (take care) that you do not forget (Gr.M.), and gen. of thing forgotten (Rām. 871); **wuphith g.,** to fly away (Gr.M.). Similarly, **chapith g.,** to hide oneself (Rām. 398); **dazith g.,** to be burnt up (Rām. 1080, 1082); **hĕth g.** (Hindī *lē jānā*), to take away (Śiv. 705, Rām. 236, 402, 469, 601); to go with (a person), to take (a person) along with one (Rām. 297, 793); **khasith g.,** to ascend, rise, arise (L.V. 27, Rām. 867, 886, 900, 1761); **khĕth g.** (H. *khā jānā*), to eat up; **karith g.,** to make and finish (Śiv. 210); **marith g.,** (Hindī *mar jānā*), to die (Śiv. 706, Rām. 264, 753, 1425, 1577); **rūzith g.,** to be stopped, impeded (Rām. 1092); **talith g.** (H. *calā jānā*), to go away (Rām. 336, 1089, 1112, 1379); **wuḍith g.** (H. *ur jānā*), to fly away (Rām. 260); **wasith g.,** to descend (Rām. 604, 1713, 1718, 1719); **wŏthith g.,** to ascend, rise, arise (Rām. 1099, 1741).

gaṣhanāwun गऽनावुन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **-nôwᵘ -नोवु**), to cause (a person) to go, to despatch, send off on a message. This verb does not mean to cause to go, in the sense of driving, for which **pakanāwun** is used (Gr.Gr. 176).

gaṣar गऽर् । **क्षीणत्वम्** m. leanness, thinness (natural or owing to disease, etc.).

gōṣar गोऽर् m. range, field of action, district; the range or field of influence of a heavenly body, as ascertained for the purpose of preparing horoscopes or the like (Rām. 418).

gŏṣᵘrᵘ ग्वऽर् or **gŏṣürᵘ ग्वऽर्** । **द्यूतविशेषः** f. a small square bag or pocket open on one side of the square; a small purse, a bag (El.); used met. cf. **khĕn 2** and **khrŏv**; cf. **gŏtᵘ**, p. 310*b*, l. 40, and **canda-g.**, p. 172*b*, l. 44.

güṣᵘrĕñ गचूर्यत्र । **भर्चनुयाता** f. a woman who has burnt herself on her husband's funeral pyre, a 'suttee'. Cf. **gath karüñᵘ**, p. 311*a*, l. 36.

gav 1 गव, see **gaṣhun 2.**

gav 2 गव । **क्रयविक्रयादिपरिचयः** m. currency, the being in season for sale, the frequent occurrence of buying and selling of any article (e.g. owing to its being in season, or in a country where it is an important commodity).

gav 3 गव, in **gav-rochᵘ गव-रॅचु**, a cowherd (El. *gau-roch*). Cf. **gāv 2.**

gāv 1 गाव । **रन्ध्रम्** m. a hole, a puncture, a hole (in a garment); the orifice in a ripened boil, etc., through which the purulent matter exudes.

gāv 2 गाव् । **गौः** f. (sg. dat. **gōvᵘ गोवू**, Gr.Gr. 70 K.Pr. 69, 241), a cow, a milch-cow (El. *gáo*) (L.V. 95; K.Pr. 68, 72, 91, 105 (voc.), 126, 242, 253; Rām. 96; H. vi, 15; xi, 12); a word, speech (Śiv. 522). **—prasüñᵘ —प्रसंञ्** । **धनव्ययापातः** f. inf. a cow to be born; met. a necessary occasion for the willing expenditure of money or the like to occur.

gōvᵘ-gān गोवू-गान् । **गोस्थानम** m. a cow-house, cow-stable. **-hondᵘ -हॅन्दु** । **गोसंबन्धिवस्तु** adj. (f. **-hünzᵘ -हॅंञू**), of or belonging to a cow. **-khyolᵘ -ख्योल्** m. a herd of cows (Gr.Gr. 152). **-loṭᵘ लॅटु** । **बालगौः** m a young cow (giving little milk). **-zabān -ज़बान्** f. N. of a certain plant, *Macrotomia Benthami*, used as a medicine for the heart (L. 74, 389, *gáo zabán*).

gāv 3 गाव, sing thou, a Hindī form, used m.c. instead of **gĕv** in Śiv. 1721, 1812.

gĕv or **gyĕv ग्यव्** । **घृतम** m. clarified butter, *ghī* (i.e. butter which has been boiled gently, strained and allowed to cool; El. spells this *gyáu*, and K.Pr. *gyar* (K.Pr. 10, 15, 34, 69, 73, 191, Śiv. 1660, Rām. 1612). Cf. **khām 1.** **-bata -बत** । **घृताक्तभक्तम्** m. rice cooked in clarified butter. **-khoḅᵘ -खॅबु** । **शिरोवेष्टनभेदः** m. a **khŏbᵘ** or quilted cap worn on a greasy head. **-kalapushᵘ -कलपुशु** । **घृतशिरस्त्रम्** m. a kind of night-cap worn on a greasy head. **—mathun gaṣhun —मथुन् गऽहुन्** । **अतिनिर्लज्जीभवनम्** m.inf. to churn *ghī* (and) go, to be very shameless and heedless in the face of deserved rebuke. **-pöjᵘ -पोंजू** । **द्रोणमानघृतम्** f. a certain measure of *ghī*, viz. six *sērs* or twelve pounds. **-sīrᵘ -सीरू** । **औषधपट्टिकाविशेषः** f. a wad of cotton smeared with *ghī* and applied to the throat as a remedy for difficult breathing. **-thīrᵘ -थीरू** । **औषधिविशेषः** f. N. of a certain plant, *Adiantum Capillus Veneris*, used in medicine as an expectorant (L. 75); it grows on the banks of ponds. **-ṭĕkh -ट्यख्** । **घृतबिन्दुः** f. (sg. dat. **-ṭĕki -ट्यकि**), a single drop of *ghī*. **-ṣoḍᵘ -ष़ॅडु** । **घृतोपयोगिपात्रम्** m. a kind of earthen vessel for holding *ghī*. **-zīrᵘ -ज़ीरू** । **धान्यविशेषः** f. a certain kind of rice-plant, with a small red husk, and a soft, white, sweet grain tasting like *ghī*.

gĕwa (gyĕwa)-bagāra ग्यव-बगार m. a dish composed of clarified butter and vegetables (El. *gyauabagaira*). **-mūl -मूल** । **औषधिभेदमूलम** m. a certain medicinal root, growing in watercourses, employed as a remedy for indigestion, fever, etc.

gwāh ग्वाह् (L.V. 22), i.q. **gāh 1** (p. 280*b*, l. 4), q.v. Cf. **gāsh** or **gwāsh** (p. 308*a*, l. 48).

gawāh गवाह् گواہ or **gawöyⁱ 1 गवोयि** । **साक्षी** m. a witness, one who gives testimony of something which happened in his presence (K.Pr. 78).

gawöhī گواهي f., i.q. **gawöyⁱ 2**, q.v.

gĕwun 1 or **gyĕwun ग्यवुन्** । **गानम** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **gyovᵘ ग्यवु**, f. **gĕvᵘ ग्यवू**), to sing (K.Pr. 69, 208; Śiv. 241, 276, 503, 735, 953, 1459, 1497, 1731). **gŏn** (or **yĕsh**) **gĕwun**, to sing the praises (of so and so), to commend (Gr.M.). El. spells this both *gyeuun* and *gyauuun*. **gĕwun 2 ग्यवुन्**, a song (H. iv). **gĕwan-wôlᵘ ग्यवन्-वोलु** । **गायकः** n.ag. (f. **-wājĕñ -वाज्यञ्**), a singer; one who is in the habit of singing; a professional singer. **gyovᵘ-motᵘ ग्यवु-मॅतु** perf. part. (f. **gĕvᵘ-müṣᵘ ग्यवू-मंषू**), sung; one in whose honour praises are sung (voc. **gĕvimati**, Śiv. 1417).

giwáin, see **gwönᵘ.**

gŏvind गोविन्द् m. a N. of the Hindū god Kṛṣṇa (Krishna) (Śiv. 180, 1320, 1383, 1417, Rām. 3).

gĕwanāwun ग्यवनावुन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **gĕwanôwᵘ ग्यवनोवु**), to cause to sing (Śiv. 1394, 1785).

gwönᵘ ग्वोनू । **लताभेदः** f. N. of a certain wild thorny shrub with white flowers. According to El. (s.v.

gwáin) it is a species of *Elæagnus*; (L. 74), *Elæagnus parrifolia* (*gaun*). **gwāñĕ ग्वाञ । फलभेदाः** f.pl. the fruit of the ab. They are said to be like small plums.

gawāra گوارہ adj. e.g. digesting; swallowing, putting up with; digestible; palatable, agreeable, pleasant. **—gaṣhun —गछुन् । इच्छोद्भव:** m.inf. to be pleasant, to give rise to a pleasant sensation, to be agreeable.

gāv^{u}r^{u} गाव्‌र्‌ । आक्रान्ति: f. surrounding and attacking a person (e.g. a thief, the enemy in a war, etc.), capturing by surprise. Cf. **gōv^{a}run.**

gūwār गूवार् । घोष: m. a village inhabited only by cowherds, a station of herdsmen.

gōvardan गोवर्द(र्ध)न् m. N. of a celebrated hill near Mathurā, which was lifted up and supported by Kṛṣṇa (Krishna) upon one finger for seven days to shelter the cowherds from a storm of rain sent by Indra to test Kṛṣṇa's divinity (Śiv. 701, 994, 1392). **-nāth -नाथ** m. (sg. dat. **-nāthas -नाथस्**) the Lord of Gōvardan, N. of Kṛṣṇa.

gwārun ग्वारुन् (L.V. 36, 48), i.q. **gārun** (p. 303*b*, l. 9), q.v.

gōv^{a}run गोव्‌रुन् or gōvarun गोवरुन् । निर्बोधभाव:, निद्राहतत्वम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. **gōv^{a}ryōv गोव्‌र्योव् or gōvaryōv गोवर्योव्**), to be in the condition of not being thoroughly awake when one is suddenly awakened, to be still heavy with sleep (under such circumstances); to be sleepy, drowsy, genl. **gōv^{a}rana āmot^{u} गोव्‌रन आमंतु । जागतबोध:** perf. part. pass. (f. **—āmüṣ^{ü} —आमंछू**), become heavy with sleep as ab.

gwāsh ग्वाश् (H. viii, 9), i.q. **gāsh** (p. 300*a*, l. 48), q.v.

gāwaṭh गावट् । प्रवेश: m. (sg. dat. ?), the entering a person (e.g. an evil spirit entering a person, or, met., an idea, etc., to take possession of him).

gaway गवय् । मृगभेद: m. a kind of wild deer, said to resemble a cow in form.

gawöy^{i} 1 गवॅयि । साक्षी m., i.q. **gawāh,** q.v. (H. x, 12)

gawöy^{i} 2 गवॅयि or **gawöhī** گواہی **। साक्षिता** f. evidence, testimony (H. x, 12).

gāvza गाव्‌ज़ m. *Onosma macrocephala* (El. *gáoza*). Cf. **bān 1** (p. 109*b*, l. 4).

gyáu, see **gĕv.**

gayā गया f. N. of a celebrated town and place of pilgrimage in the Bihār province of India, visited by Hindūs for the purpose of making oblations to the manes of their deceased ancestors (Śiv. 627, 1495).

gŏy 1 ग्यय् । एडूकम् (प्रेतवल्मीकाधारस्थानम्), f. the place on the top of the wall on the left-hand side of the entrance to a house, where offerings to the spirits of the dead are deposited. These offerings (amongst Hindūs) continue daily for a year after death, and consist of cooked rice, sesame, clarified butter, etc.

gŏy 2 ग्यय् । लताविशेष: f. N. of a wild shrub with short branches used for basket-work.

gŏy 3 ग्यय् । पादुकापाष्र्ण्याधार: f. the heel of a shoe, that part of the sole which is under the heel and which is usually made of wood.

goy^{u} 2 ग्यु (for 1 see p. 314*a*, l. 37), in the following, **gày^{i} gaṣhun गॅयि गछुन् । विफलीभवनम्** m.inf. to become useless, to become unprofitable (e.g. of unavailing skill, dissipated earnings, or of food that does not nourish).

gŏy^{u} 2 ग्यु । पक्षिविशेष: m. (for 1 see p. 314*a*, l. 36), N. of a small bird that haunts the reedy shores of lakes.

gōyā گویا adv. as one would say, as it were, as if, as though, so to speak (W. 100). **-ki** کہ گویا adv. as if that, as it were, as if, like (K.Pr. 138).

guy^{u} गुयु । गोधूम: m. wheat.

gyaḍ, gyiḍ, see **gĕḍ^{u}** (p. 276*b*, l. 45).

gyoḍ^{u} ग्योड्‌ । वल्लभार: m. a bundle (of grass, sticks, etc.). Cf. **gĕḍ^{u}** (p. 276*b*, l. 43).

gyeg, see **gĕg** (p. 278*b*, l. 38).

guyij^{i} गुयिज्‌ि or **guy^{u}j^{u} गुयंज़ू,** see **guyul^{u}.**

gyūl^{u} ग्यूल्‌, see **gōlun 1** (p. 285*b*, l. 10).

guyul^{u} गुयुल्‌ adj. (f. **guy^{u}j^{u} गुयंज़ू** or **guyij^{i} गुयिज्‌ि**), made, or consisting, of wheat. **guyul^{u} ôṭ^{u} गुयुल्‌ ओट्‌ । गोधूमपिष्टम** m. wheat flour.

gyān ग्यान् or **ज्ञान** or **giyān गियान** گیان m. knowledge; esp. knowledge of divine things, divine wisdom (L.V. 60; K.Pr. 190; Śiv. 26, 154, 247, 854, 950, 992, etc.; Rām. 39, 1683, 1731–2).

gyönī ग्यानी or **ज्ञानी** adj. e.g. one who possesses knowledge, esp. knowledge of divine things (Śiv. 1514, 1591), as in **ātma-gyönī,** one who possesses knowledge of the soul as one with the Supreme Spirit (Rām. 1683).

guyun गुयुन् । पशूच्छिष्टतृणम् m. (sg. dat. **guyanas गुयनस्**), straw left uneaten by cattle, i.e. the portion of their fodder which they leave uneaten, refuse fodder (K.Pr. 252).

guyan-bod^{u} गुयन्‌-बॅदु । उच्छिष्टतृणमुष्टिकम् m. a small bundle of refuse straw-fodder. **-gāsa -गास । पशूच्छिष्टतृणम्** m., i.q. **guyun. -kŏñ^{u} -कोञ् । उच्छिष्टतृणसमूह:** a small heap of refuse straw-fodder. **-lŏṣhür^{u} -ल्वछ्‌र्‌ । उच्छिष्टतृणबन्ध:** f. a bundle of refuse straw-fodder. **-thôp^{u} -थोपु । उच्छिष्टतृणमुष्टिकम्** m. a handful or so of the same. **-tul^{u} -तुलु । किञ्चिन्मात्रमुच्छिष्टतृणम्** m. a small amount of the same. **-zanḍ -ज़ंड् । किञ्चिदुच्छिष्टतृणम्** m., id.

gyund^{u} 1 गिन्दु m. in **gyund^{u} gyund^{u} karun गिन्दु गिन्दु कर्न । अपथ्यादिसेवनम्** m.inf. to give unwholesome food to an invalid.

gyund^{u} 2 गिन्दु, see **gindun.**

gyur^{u} गिद् m. *Salix Babylonica* (El.). Cf. **bisa.**

gyūr^{u} 1 ग्यूद् । भ्रमणम् m. (sg. dat. **gīris गीरिस्**, abl. **gēri गेरि**), spinning of the head, giddiness, dizziness, vertigo (from disease or from turning round and round) (El. also *ghyūr^{u}*) (Rām. 922). **—anun —अनुन् । खेदद्दानम्** m.inf. to bring spinning of the head; met. to worry or torment a person by setting him a very difficult or hopeless task. **—lārun —लारुन् । क्लेशावाप्तिः** m.inf. to be worried by taking great but useless trouble over something that is hopelessly ruined. **—lārawun —लारवुन् । क्लेशनम्** m.inf.,i.q. **—anun,** ab. **—syūr^{u} —स्यूद् । भ्रमणादिः** m. (sg. dat. **gīris-sīris गीरिस्-सीरिस्**, and so on), whirling of the head and the other accompanying symptoms (turning round and round, distress, languor, sensation of darkness, exhaustion, and so on).

gyūr^{u} 2 ग्यूद् । तृणविशेषभूमिः m. (sg. dat. **gīris गीरिस्**, abl. **gēri गेरि**), land in a lake made up of the matted roots of thatching and similar grass, used —• as in **pĕtsi-gyūr^{u}**, a clump of mat-grass.

gyūr^{u} 3 ग्यूद् । गैरिकम् m. (sg. dat. **gīris गीरिस्**, abl. **gēri गेरि**), red chalk, red ochre. Cf. **gīr^{u}** (p. 297*a*, l. 9).

gēri-rāng^{i} गेरि-रंगि । गैरिकरागवान् adj. e.g. coloured with red ochre; having a colour similar to that of red ochre.

gyūr^{u}-mot^{u} ग्यूद्-मंत्, see **gērun** (p. 303*b*, l. 20).

gyos^{u} ग्यंसु । तृणतुषादिसंकरः m. a heap of straw, chaff, etc. **-dāñĕ -दाञ । पलालादिसंकीर्णधान्यम्** m. threshed paddy mixed with blind husks, chaff, and other impurities.

gyot^{u} ग्यंतु । क्षयदेहः adj. (f. **gĕts^{u} ग्यंचू**), lean, skinny (by nature), esp. of children.

gyut^{u} गितु । प्राणस्यन्दः m. sobbing; the upward explosion of breath caused by violent weeping, etc.

git^{i} gatshān^{i} गिति गत्शनि । गद्गदीभावः m. pl. inf. sobbing to occur, words to be broken (by grief, etc.).

gitĕn atsun गित्यन् अत्सुन् । मरणावस्थासंमुखम् m.inf. to enter (the stage) of sobbings, to speak with voice broken by sobbing; to give forth the death-rattle, to be at the point of death.

gāyĕtrī गायत्री f. N. of a sacred verse in the Rgvēda (iii, 62, 10) repeated by every Brāhman at his morning and evening devotions. It is personified as the wife of Brahmā and the mother of the four Vēdas (Śiv. 1512, 1526).

gyav, gyĕv, see **gĕv.**

gyauwun, gyĕwun, see **gĕwun.**

gaz 1 गज़् । मानदण्डः m. an instrument for measuring, a yard measure (K.Pr. 221); a yard (of measure), in Kashmīr equal to about 48 finger-widths, and about half an inch longer than the British yard (L. 243; K.Pr. 43, 87, 173, 179, 249; Śiv. 1235, 1284); the **khām gaz** is about $\frac{15}{16}$ of the full **gaz** (see **khām 1**); anything measurable (e.g. land, cloth, etc.) a yard in length. **akh gaz zyūṭh^{u}**, a yard in length (Gr.M.).

gaz-pipal (? spelling), N. of a certain drug made from cones of the Himalayan spruce (L. 80).

gaza-bod^{u} गज़-बंदु । असंख्यदण्डमानः m. innumerable yards in length, yards and yards (e.g. of a long strip of cloth, or a road). Cf. **bŏd^{u} 2** or **bod^{u} 1** (p. 84*a*, l. 3). **-phyur^{u} -फिर् । मानदण्डविपर्ययः** m. the turning of a yard measure, measuring over again as a check on the first measurement.

gaz 2 गज़् or (El.) **gaza गज़** m. an elephant.

gaza-mŏkh गज़-म्यख् m. he who has an elephant's face, N. of the Hindū god Gaṇēśa (see **Ganēsh,** p. 293*a*, l. 26) (Śiv. 5). **-tsam -त्सम्** m. elephant's hide (Śiv. 166, 816).

gāoza, see **gāvza.**

gŏz^{u} गांज़ । भर्त्सनम् m. threatening, menace, reproof, addressed to a child pupil, a servant or the like. Cf. **gāl** (p. 282*b*, l. 18). **gŏz^{i}-wôdur गांज़ि-वोदुर् । आहत्यापहारकः** m. (sg. dat. **-wādaras -वादरस्**), a menace-marauder, one who robs another with menaces.

gõz^{u} गाँज़, for **gönz^{u}**, see **gānd** (p. 289*a*, l. 8).

guza गुज़ (= غذا), ? gend. food (El.).

gazab गज़ब् غضب m. anger, passion, rage, fury (Rām. 1318); wrong, injustice, oppression; a curse, calamity, affliction, awful event.

gaz^{a}bāna गज़्बान (= غضبان । **अतिबङ्गलः**: m. enraged, fearful, tremendous, dreadful; (in Kāshmīrī) excessively heavy, tremendous (of a fall of snow, or the like).

gazabnākh गज़बनाख् غضبناک adj. e.g. full of rage, enraged, indignant, furious (Rām. 266). In Rām. 497 the word is spelt **gazaphnākh.**

gazal गज़ल् (cf. Hindī *gajar*), m. the chimes rung at the expiration of a *pahar* or watch of the day or night; esp. amongst Kāshmīrī Musalmāns, those rung at the end of the fourth or last watch of the night; hence, the time just before daybreak (K.Pr. 176).

gõz^{u}lad गाँज़ल्द्, see **gönz^{u}lad** (p. 293*b*, l. 22).

gazāna गज़ान । दण्डमेयः adj. e.g. capable of being measured with a measuring rod (of things for sale, e.g. cloth).

gazēnd^{a}r गज़ेन्द्र m. (sg. dat. **gazēndras गज़ेन्द्रस्**), a king of elephants, a noble elephant; esp. a certain famous elephant rescued (when being overpowered by a crocodile) by the Hindū god Viṣṇu under the form of Hari or Harihara, in answer to his prayer of faith. The story is often quoted as an instance of the divine graciousness of Viṣṇu (Śiv. 856, 1471).

gaznavī गज़्नवी adj. e.g. of or belonging to the town of Ghaznī (H. i, 1).

gazaphnākh गज़फ्नाख (Rām. 497), i.q. **gazabnākh**, q.v.

gāz^{u}r^{u} गाज़्रु। रक्तमूलकविशेषः f. a carrot, *Daucus carota* (L. 346). It is eaten by Kāshmīrī Musalmāns, but not by Hindūs (El.). **gāz^{a}ri-ācār गाज़्रि-आँचार्। मूलकविशेषसूदभेदः** m. carrot pickle, pickled carrot. **-pōlāv -प्वलाव्। मूलकविशेषनिष्पन्नभक्ष्यविशेषः** m. a certain dish, skinned carrots cooked with seasoning of clarified butter and sugar.

guzar गुज़र् گذر। **शुल्कग्रहणस्थानम्** m. a watch-house (El.); a custom-house, octroi-post. **-bān -वान्** گذربان m., i.q. **-wān**, bel. **-hūn^{u} -ह्यून्। दुष्टःशुल्कग्राही** m. an octroi-post hound, a tyrannical, evil collector of octroi. **-wān -वान्। शुल्कग्राही** m. a watchman (El.); a collector of octroi or customs. **-wān-bāy -वान्-बाय्। शुल्काधिकारिस्त्री** f. his wife. **-wŏñ^{u} -वाँयु। पराङ्मुखग्रहीता** f. a female octroi-collector; hence, met. a pugnacious, abusive woman.

guzür^{u} गुज़्रु। अतिधृष्टा f. a quarrelsome, abusive, shameless woman. Cf. **hazur^{u}**.

guzarān गुज़रान् گذران m. passing time, passing life, living; life; a sufficiency to support life (K.Pr. 201, *guzrán*), course of life; subsistence, livelihood, employment (Gr.M., II. xi, 19).

guzarun गुज़रुन् conj. 3 (2 p.p. **guzaryōv गुज़र्यॉव्**), to pass, go, elapse; to happen, occur, befall (Rām. 1496). Cf. **gudarun** (p. 278*b*, l. 13).

guzārish گذارش (? f.), payment, tribute; an alienation of a portion of the revenue of a village in favour of someone (L. 449).

guzarāwun गुज़राउन्। उपेक्षणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **-rôw^{u} -रोवु**), to pass time, etc. (Śiv. 1624); hence, to submit to the changes of fortune with indifference, to endure such and forget them; to make to pass on, to forward (El.). Cf. **gudarun** (p. 278*b*, l. 13). This verb is impersonal in the tenses derived from the p.p. (Gr.Gr. 19).

gazyun^{u} गज़्युनु। मानदण्डमितः adj. (f. **gaziñ^{u} गज़िंयु**), a yard long.

h ह ऽ. The seventh (or, if we count the aspirate **ch** as a separate letter, the eighth) consonant of the Kāshmīrī alphabet in the Roman character. It is the thirty-third (or, if we count **ṣ, sh,** and **z,** the thirty-sixth) and last consonant in the Śāradā or Nāgarī alphabet, and the thirty-fourth and penultimate consonant in the Perso-Arabic alphabet as adapted to Kāshmīrī. It also represents the Arabic letter ح (the tenth letter in the Perso-Arabic alphabet) when occurring in Arabic words borrowed by Kāshmīrī. It is pronounced as an aspirate, as in India Proper. In schools it is named **hāla hŏ** हाल हॅ.

In Kāshmīrī words this character represents an original **h,** as in **hot**^{u} (Skt. *hataḥ*), smitten; **dāh** (Skt. *dāhaḥ*), burning. It also frequently represents an original sibilant. Thus, it represents *ś* in words such as **ŏhī,** a blessing (Skt. *āśīḥ*); *bĕhi*, he will sit down (Skt. *upaviśati*); **dah,** ten (Skt. *daśa-*); **hihur,** a father-in-law (Skt. *śvaśura-*), but **hash,** a mother-in-law (Skt. *śvaśrū-*); **hūn**^{u}, a dog (Skt. *śun-*); **hīr,** a head (Skt. *śiraḥ*); **hat-,** a hundred (Skt. *śata-*); **wuh,** twenty (Skt. *viṃśati-*). It represents *ṣ* in words such as **bāha,** steam (Skt. *vāṣpa-*); **hār,** N. of a month (Skt. *āṣāḍha-*); **shĕh,** six (Skt. *ṣaṣ-*); **mahanyuv**^{u}, for ***manahiv**^{u}, a man (Skt. *manuṣaḥ*); **vĕh,** poison (Skt. *viṣam*). It represents *s* in words such as **dŏh,** a day (Skt. *divasaḥ*). It represents both original **s** and original **ś** in **hyuh**^{u} (i.e. **hih**^{u}), like (Skt. *sadṛśaḥ*, Pr. *sarisō* with the elision of medial *r* not uncommon in Dardic languages). If, in the process of declension or conjugation such an *h* is followed by *u-mātrā* or by *ĕ* (*ya*), the sibilant returns under the form of *sh*. Thus **bāh,** the twelfth lunar day (Skt. *drādaśi*), sg. dat. **bŏsh**^{ü}; **pyuh**^{u} **(pih**^{u}**),** ground to powder (Skt. √ *piṣ*), f.sg. **pish**^{ü}, pl. **pishĕ**; **hyuh**^{u}, like (see ab.), f.sg. **hish**^{ü}, pl. **hishĕ**; **tŏh**^{u}, astringent (? Skt. *kaṣāyaḥ*), f. **tŏsh**^{ü}.

The pronominal suffix **kh,** representing both the nom. of the pronoun of the 2nd pers. sg. and also any case of the pronoun of the 3rd pers. pl., becomes **h** when followed by another pronominal suffix. Thus, **karān chu-kh,** thou makest, **karān chu-h-as,** thou makest for him; **koru-kh,** they made him, **kor**^{u}**-h-am,** they made him for me (Gr.Gr. 181).

An initial **h** is sometimes dropped, as in **atha,** a hand (Skt. *hasta-*, Pr. *hattha-*); **asun,** to laugh (Skt. √ *has-*).

ha ह interj., i.q. **hata 2,** q.v., as in **ha-biñ = hata-biñ** (W. 100); **ha-dĕd,** for **hata dĕdi** (id.); used as an interjection between men, with *a* or *i* suffixed to the vocative, as in *ha wazīra*, O Vizier (H. xii, 19); *ha mālī*, O father (L.V. 107).

hā 1 हा interj. O, ho (L.V. 107; K.Pr. 43, 242, 250, W. 100; Śiv. 189, 1580, 1590, 1739; H. ii, 2, 4; Rām. 1040–1, 1795).

This interj. is generally used in calling a male person at a distance, or in sorrow (K.Pr. 261); with it **ō** is suffixed to the voc. case, as in **hā nārānō,** ho Nārāyaṇa; **hā kākō,** O father (nom. **kākh**)! (Gr.Gr. 97). In Śiv. 1308 ff. **hā gŏsāñĕ,** O Lord of Yōgīs! the **ō** is not suffixed; so H. ii, 3, etc. In Rām. 1040–1 an inan. m. object is addressed. Cf. **hasa** and **hata 2.**

hā 2 हा interj. alas for (so-and-so) (K. 801).

háe, hāi, see **hāy 1.**

hai ह interj. O, addressed to a woman (K.Pr. 158; Śiv. 850, 941; Rām. 1103, 1106, 1454); a mere exclamation used by women in poetry (Śiv. 1104, 1131, 1358). **-hai -ह**, exclamation, alas! (Śiv. 87, 323). Cf. **hāy 1. -hāy -हाय्**, id. (Śiv. 536).

hau ह्यो, hav ह्यव् interj. an exclamatory pleon. suff. used in poetry, e.g. in H. ii, 10; an interj. used by a woman in addressing her husband (H. v, 4; xi, 11). Cf. **hay 2.**

hĕ ह्य, see **hyon**^{u}.

hē ह्ये, interj. of respect, used by a man to a man, as in **hē huzūr,** sir; **hē nārān,** O Nārāyaṇa (L.V. 109; Śiv. 14, 155, *et passim*; Rām. 50, 51, etc.); the word **juv** or **sŏ** (or **sa,** Gr.M.) or both are often suffixed to the noun, but **juv** cannot be used with a word indicating caste. Thus **hē nārān juv, hē nārān sŏ, hē nārān juv sŏ; hē gana kaul,** O Gaṇa Kaul; **hē rāma kaul sŏ,** O Rāma Kaul. We cannot say **hē gana kaul juv,** because **kaul** is a caste-name. Cf. Gr.Gr. 96 and Gr.M. s.v. Gr.M. gives also forms such as **hē sŏhib-a, hē sŏhib-a-sa, hē sŏhib . . . hasa,** all meaning 'sir'. In Śiv. 507 **(hē bawānī)** the interj. is used in addressing a goddess.

hé (L. 461), **hí, híi,** see **hiy.**

hŏ ह्ऽ interj. an exclamatory pleon. suff. used in conversation, as in **kyāh-hŏ,** what? (H. v, 4).

hō होः interj. ho, used to male inferiors (W. 100); used to a king (Rām. 1446); lo! an expletive in poetry (Śiv. 1590, 1702, 1710, Rām. 679). **-hō -होः** interj. the crooning sound made to soothe a baby; **-hō karun,** to croon (to a baby) (Śiv. 1379).

hó,ú, see **hôwᵘ.**

haba 1 हब in **—kadᵃl —कद्ल्** N. of the second of seven bridges across the River Vĕth (Jehlam) in Śrīnagar, the so-called Habba Kadal (RT.Tr. II, 449).

haba 2 हब حبہ । **औषधगुटिका** m. one grain, one berry, one seed; (in medicine) a pill; a particle, a small piece or portion (of), a jot or tittle.

habā हबा । **हे भ्रातः:** interj. ho, O, used in addressing a brother or male friend older than, or equal in age to, the speaker, and not at a distance.

hŏb ह्ऽब् or **hub** ह्उब् حب । **प्रेम, इच्छा, रुचिः** m. love, affection, friendship; inclination, wish, desire. In the following idiom the word is f. **—thawüñᵘ —थवञ्** । **प्रीत्यादानम्** f.inf. to bestow affection upon a person.

hŏbᵘ ह्ऽबु । **कवलः:** m. a mouthful of crushed up grass or other similar food taken by a herbivorous animal; a similar mouthful of spiced thick pulpy food pressed together.

hubāb ह्उबाब् حباب । **फेना** m. bubbles, ebullition, of boiling water, food, etc.; met. a condition of bubbling over with self-conceit; bubbling over with talk, unrestrained flow of language (esp. of some sage or the like pouring forth words of wisdom).

habjushī हब्जुशी (= هفت جوشی), adj. composed of seven metals (iron, antimony, lead, gold, tin, copper, and silver) supposed to be a most valuable amalgam (H. xii, 22).

hābil हाबिल् । **कचविशेषः, दूर्वा** f. *dūb*-grass, panic grass, *Panicum dactylon* or *Cynedon dactylon* (commonly used as fodder for horses).

haibungᵘ हैबुंगु or **höbungᵘ** हावुंगु । **मुग्धः** m. one who is stupefied, struck dumb, struck motionless by regret, sorrow, or the like.

hibri हिब्रि । **कर्मकारसंबोधनशब्दः** f. the cry used in inciting or encouraging workmen engaged in any employment—principally used by inhabitants of the forests, etc.

hŏbᵃran ह्ऽबरन् । **पराजयः** f. (sg. dat. **hŏbᵃrüñᵘ** ह्ऽबरुञु), the act of conquering, defeating, overcoming, esp. in anything involving a contest, such as gambling, quarrelling, or fighting. Cf. **hŏpᵃran.**

hŏbᵃrun ह्ऽबरुन् । **पराभवः** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **hŏbᵒrᵘ** ह्ऽबर्), to repress, restrain, subdue, defeat, crush (by assault, abuse, or the like) some person who is vigorously contesting (e.g. in gambling, in quarrelling, or fighting).

hŏbarana yunᵘ ह्ऽबरन यिनु । **पराजितीभवनम्** m. inf. pass. to be defeated, overcome by assault, etc., when busily engaged in any work (esp. when engaged in gambling, quarrelling, fighting, or the like).

hŏbᵒrᵘ-motᵘ ह्ऽबर्-मतु । **पराभूतः** perf. part. (f. **hŏbᵘrᵘ-müṭᵘ** ह्ऽबर्-मुटु), conquered, defeated, overcome as ab.

hŏbᵃrāwun ह्ऽबरावुन् । **पराभवः** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **hŏbᵃrôwᵘ** ह्ऽबरोवु), to conquer; i.q. **hŏbᵃrun.** Cf. **hŏpᵃrāwun.**

hŏbᵃrôwᵘ-motᵘ ह्ऽबरोवु-मतु । **पराभूतः** perf. part. (f. **hŏbᵃröv ᵘ-müṭᵘ** ह्ऽबरोवु-मुटु), i.q. **hŏbᵒrᵘ-motᵘ,** see **hŏbᵃrun.**

habush (= حبش), **habshī** حبشی m. an Abyssinian, a negro (El.). **habshī-dīshī** हब्शी-दीशी adj. e.g. of or belonging to the country of Abyssinia, Abyssinian (Gr.M.).

haibath, höbath هیبت f. (sg. dat. **höbati** हावति, Rām. 1589), fear, fright (Rām. 1589); dignity, majesty; (in Kāshmīrī) an example (El.).

hacĕ हच, see **hüṭᵘ.**

hēch هیچ हेच् or **hĕch** ह्यच् f. nothing (K.Pr. 164).

hĕca kaḍañĕ ह्यच कडञ । **प्रवृत्तिरोधः** f. pl. inf. to extract nothings; hence, owing to want of help or appliances, to be stopped over and over again when commencing some necessary task.

hŏchᵘ ह्ऽचु, see **hŏkhᵘ** and **hŏkhun.**

hĕchun ह्यचुन् । **शिक्षणम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **hyochᵘ** ह्यचु, f. **hĕchᵘ** ह्यचु), to learn, master; to acquire knowledge (cf. Gr.M.) (K.Pr. 101, 118; YZ. 238; Rām. 12, 1437; K. 486). **hĕch lāyánᵗ rīnzᵗ,** learn to throw balls (H. v, 3).

hĕchan-vizᵘ ह्यचन्-विजु । **शिक्षावसरः** the time of learning, the period of life during which education continues, school and college days; the time on any particular day during which instruction is received, school-hours; a time suitable for receiving instruction.

hyochᵘ-motᵘ ह्यचु-मतु । **शिक्षितः** perf. part. (f. **hĕchᵘ-müṭᵘ** ह्यचु-मुटु), one who has learned, educated, taught by others or self-taught.

hĕchanāwun ह्यचनावुन् । **शिक्षणम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **hĕchanôwᵘ** ह्यचनोवु), to teach, instruct, inculcate; to advise, prompt; to admonish, reprove (K.Pr. 16, Śiv. 1000, K. 949).

hĕchanāwan-wôlᵘ ह्यचनावन्-वोलु । **शिक्षकः** n.ag. (f. **-wājĕñ -वाजञ्**), a teacher, instructor, tutor, admonisher, etc.

hĕchanāwawañ ह्यछनावयञ् । **शिक्षावेतनम्** f. wages paid for teaching, a tutor's salary, school fees.

hĕchara ह्यछर । **शिक्षक इव** e.g. one who learns and does nothing else, one who for any purpose applies himself zealously to the study of any particular subject, a scholar (El).

hŏchĕr ह्वछर् । **शोषः** m. dryness (natural or induced); hot dry weather; drought (El.).

hṓchᵃröwᵘ-müṣᵘ ह्वछरावू-मंषू, see **hṓkhᵃrôwᵘ-motᵘ.**

hĕchawunᵘ ह्यछवुनु । **शिक्षामाददानः** n.ag. (f. **hĕchawüñᵘ ह्यछवञ्यू**), one under instruction, a learner, a pupil.

hĕchawañ ह्यछवञ् । **शिक्षोपायनम्** f. money paid for learning, a scholarship.

hŏchyōv ह्वछ्योव्, see **hŏkhun.**

hacyuvᵘ हचियु adj. (f. **haciv ᵘ हचिवू**), made of wood, wooden (K.Pr. 74, W. 15, *hachur*).

had हद्, hadd حد m. boundary, term, limit; bounds, extreme, extremity, extent; bar, obstruction, impediment, separation; a definition; the point, verge (of an event), utmost point or degree. **az had** اَز حد, adj. and adv. boundless, unlimited (Śiv. 633); very, exceedingly. **—pānas karun —पानस् करुन्** m.inf. to make a limit for oneself, to make oneself perfect (H. vii, 15).

hada nērun हद नेरुन् । **मर्यादाहापनम्** m.inf. to go beyond the bounds, to break bounds, wilfully to make a breach in decorum, to break family rules or customs. **-nishĕ nĕbar -निश न्यबर्**, adv. beyond limit, enormously (El.). **-nyūrᵘ-motᵘ —न्यूर्-मंतु** । **संत्यक्तमर्यादः** perf. part. (f. **—nīrᵘ-müṣᵘ —नीरू-मंषू**), one who has gone beyond the bounds of decorum, one who has broken the rules and customs of his family. **—rachun —रछुन्** m.inf. to put a limit upon (anything, dat.), to have moderation (K.Pr. 178). **-rostᵘ -रंसु** । **निर्मर्यादः** adj. (f. **-rüṣhᵘ -रंषू**), boundless, without bounds; one who has gone beyond the bounds of decorum, etc.; adv. without limit (Rām. 1104). **—roṭᵘ-moṭᵘ —रंटु-मंतु** । **नियमबद्धः** perf. part. (f. **—rüṭᵘ-müṣᵘ —रंटू-मंषू**), one who is grasped by bounds, one who is restrained within the bounds of decorum. **—raṭun —रटुन्** । **नियमनम्** m.inf. (of a child, a woman, a servant, or the like) to restrain within the bounds of decorum. **-raṣhar -रषर्** । **मर्यादाहीनता** m. boundlessness; the condition of being outside the bounds of decorum. **—rōzun —रोज़ुन्** । **नियमपरिपालनम्** m.inf. to keep within the bounds of decorum, to act decorously.

had 1 हद् । **हठः** m. obstinacy, pertinacity. Cf. **hṓḍ.** **Walī Had**, N. of a certain Kāshmīrī renowned for this quality (K.Pr. 189). **—lāgun —लागुन्** । **आग्रहप्रवृत्तिः** m.inf. to begin to show obstinacy or pertinacity.

had 2 हद् । **अस्थीनि** m.pl. the larger bones of a man or beast. **—kaḍanᵘ —कडनि** । **अतिखेदनम्** m. pl. inf. to pull out the bones; met. to afflict greatly, torture, harass (a man or animal, by imposing difficult tasks, causing to make painful efforts, or the like). **—nērᵃnᵘ —नेरनि** । **अतिखेदापत्तिः** m. pl. inf. the bones to be extracted, to be greatly afflicted, tortured (by being engaged in a difficult task, by painful efforts, by banishment from home, or the like).

hāḍ हाँड् । **अतिक्रुष्टम्** f. weeping and crying aloud, loud lamentation. (Cf. **hṓḍ.**) **—gaṣhüñᵘ —गषूञ्यू** । **खेदानुभवः** f.inf. the loud crying of an old man or of a child to occur when he is given unwelcome food, etc., or when a person he is fond of goes away. **—karüñᵘ —करंञ्यू** । **अतिरोदनम्** f.inf. to cause a child, etc., to wail by crossing it in its wishes.

haḍa 1 हड । **आग्रही** e.g. one who is obstinate or pertinacious.

haḍa 2 हड । **अस्थिसंधयः** f.pl. the joints of the larger bones of men or animals. **—kaḍañĕ —कडञ** । **अतिविबाधना** f. pl. inf. to pull out the joints, to afflict a man or animal (as if the joints of his bones had become loose) by beating, imposing excessive labour, or the like. **—nērañĕ —नेरञ** । **अतिबाधापत्तिः** f. pl. inf. the joints to be extracted; met. to be much afflicted (by excessive labour or effort, by a difficult task, by absence from home, etc.).

hāḍa हाँड । **धूर्तः** m. a scoundrelly knave, quarrelsome, abusive, and void of modesty, virtue, or respect. Cf. **hāḍurᵘ.** **—hönzᵘ —होंज़ू** । **दुराचरणः** m. (f. **—hānzañ —हाज़ञ्**), id. (lit. a boatman of this description; Kāshmīrī boatmen and boatwomen are famous for their powers of abuse).

haḍī हडी । **आग्रहयुक्तः** adj. e.g. pertinacious, obstinate (esp. in a bad sense).

haud, see **hand.**

hṓḍ ह्वद् । **हठः** f. disobedience, obstinacy (esp. of a child, a horse, or the like), in spite of urging. Cf. **had 1.** In K.Pr. 28 and W. 123, the word is translated 'weeping' (*hud*). The word may be a misprint for **hāḍ**, q.v. **—hĕñᵘ —ह्यूञ्** । **हठावलम्बः** f.inf. to show obstinacy (esp. of a child who refuses to study, or a horse that jibs, in spite of beating). **—yiñᵘ —यिञ्यू** । **हठापत्तिः** f.inf. obstinacy (generally, not specially of a boy or a horse) to be shown.

hṓḍᵘ ह्वदु । **निःस्नेहः** adj. (f. **hṓzᵘ ह्वज़ू**), (of food) dry, wanting in gravy, oil, *ghī*, or the like, insipid; plain boiled rice (Gr.Gr. 27); met. (of conversation, or the

like) dry, insipid, wanting in affection ; (of a task or journey) useless, objectless. Kāshmīrīs eat a mouthful of rice and a mouthful of vegetables alternately. If the vegetables are exhausted first, any rice left is called **hŏḍᵘ**, and is not eaten (K.Pr. 82). **-hŏkhᵘ -हुंखु । निःसूदस्नेहतयातिशुष्कः** adj. (f. **hŏzᵘ-hŏchᵘ हुज़ू-हुंचू**), dry and insipid, as ab. (lit. and met.). Cf. **hŏkhᵘ-hŏḍᵘ** (p. 327*b*, l. 8).

hŏzᵘ har हुज़ू हर् । निष्कारणकलहः f. a causeless, objectless, quarrel.

hud हुद् । दीर्घरन्ध्रम् f. (sg. dat. **huzᵘ हुज़ू**), a long mine or hollow passage dug in the ground, a wall, or the like.

huda-gulᵘ (? spelling), m. a tunnel (L. 464).

huda हुद् in **huda-hudañĕy हुद्-हुद्मय्**, apparently the f. sg. dat. or pl. nom. of the sg. gen. of **huda-huda हुद्-हुद्**, a word of unknown meaning in L.V. 84.

hūdⁱ हूदि । हस्तिपृष्ठपीठविशेषः f. an open seat placed on an elephant's back, a howdah.

hadd, see **had.**

hŏda-hᵃr हुद-हर् । निरर्थकार्यप्रवर्तना f. engagement in a difficult but objectless or useless work. Cf. **hŏḍᵘ.**

hŏdahᵃri-bāz हुदहरि-बाज़ । निरर्थायासप्रवर्तनशीलः m. a man accustomed to engage himself in work which while troublesome and difficult is at the same time useless or purposeless.

hŏdahᵃrilad हुदहरिलद् । निरर्थायासवृत्तिकः adj. c.g. (as subst., f. **hŏdahᵃriladiñ हुदहरिलदिञ्**), (of a person) one who is engaged in work which is troublesome and difficult, and at the same time useless or purposeless ; (of a work) troublesome, etc., as ab.

hŏḍal हुडल् । रोषहठी adj. c.g. a person of an angry and obstinate temperament.

hŏḍilad हुडिलद् । रोषहठाविष्टः adj. c.g. (as subst., f. **hŏḍiladiñ हुडिलदिञ्**), one who is attacked with a fit of anger, and refuses obstinately to be placated.

hĕḍun ह्यूदुन् । विडम्बनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **hyoḍᵘ ह्यूडु** ; 2 p.p. **hĕjyōv ह्यज्योव्**), to ridicule, blame, abuse ; make a subject of contempt, mock at. **—gaṣhun —गछुन् । उपहासोपगमः** m.inf. ridicule to occur, public ridicule to be incurred by some great effort or important transaction coming to naught directly it is attempted or commenced.

hŏdun हुदुन् conj. 2 (1 p.p. **hŏḍᵘ हुंदु**, f. **hŏzᵘ हुंज़ू**), to become dry, to be wanting in relish (see **hŏḍᵘ**) ; to become dried up, withered (L.V. 25).

haḍᵘrᵘ 1 हंद्रु । शीतार्तिः f. pain derived from piercingly cold wind ; the pain of frostbite. Cf. **hūhū.**

haḍᵘrᵘ haḍᵘrᵘ diñᵘ हंद्रु हंद्रु दिञू । शीतबाधानुभवः f.inf. such cold to be experienced in spite of warming appliances being at hand.

haḍᵘrᵘ 2 हंद्रु । बिसखण्डः f. a thin piece of lotus-stalk. **haḍᵃrĕ-bŏḍᵘ हंद्र्य-बुंदु । बिसमुष्टिका** m. a bundle of such stalks, a handful of them held or tied together.

haḍᵘrᵘ 3 हंद्रु । गर्भिणी f. a pregnant woman or female animal.

haḍᵃrĕ-dŏd हंद्र्य-दुद् । गर्भिणीक्षीरम् m. the milk secreted by a pregnant woman or cow (usually after the sixth month).

hāḍurᵘ हाँदुर् । धूतांचरणः adj. (f. **hāḍᵘrᵘ हाँद्रु**), i.q. **hāḍa,** q.v.

hĕḍur ह्यूदुर् । छत्राकम् m. (sg. dat. **hĕḍaras ह्यूडरस्**), a mushroom (K.Pr. 189), *Agaricus* sp. (L. 73). Cf. **hĕnḍa.** It is said to be produced by thunder. It is eaten both by Hindūs and Musalmāns, cooked with *ghī* and condiments. The country people preserve them by drying (El.).

hĕḍar-rāṭh ह्यूडर्-राठ् or **-rāṭh -राँठ् । छत्राकवल्ली** f. (sg. dat. **rāṭhi राठि**), a natural mushroom bed (usually found on the lower mountain slopes).

hĕḍᵃran ह्यूडरन् । विडम्बनम् f. (sg. dat. **hĕḍᵃrüñᵘ ह्यूडर्ञू**), maliciously causing a person to be ridiculed or to become a subject of contempt.

hĕḍawunᵘ ह्यूडवुनु । उपहासकृत् n.ag. (f. **hĕḍawüñᵘ ह्यूडवञू**), a ridiculer, one who makes another subject to ridicule or contempt.

hĕḍay ह्यूडय् । उपहासः f. ridicule, bringing another into contempt.

haif, höf, see **höph.**

hafta هفته, see **haphta.**

höfiz حافظ, see **höphiz.**

hāg 1 हाँग् or **hāga हाँग । तिनउः** m. a kind of fine sieve for sifting flour.

hāga-chönᵘ हाँग-छोनू । तिनउविशेषोत्पवनसंस्कारः f. the act of sifting with such a sieve.

hāg 2 हाँग् । चिह्नम् m. a mark for identification.

hōg होग् । ख्यातिः f a high repute (esp. of a living person). **—gaṣhüñᵘ —गछ्यू । ख्यातिसंभवः** f.inf. such high repute to be spread abroad (esp. of some person not entitled to it)

hōgi-wôlᵘ होगि-वोलु । सुख्यातिमान् m. (f. **-wājĕñ -वाज्यम्**), enjoying high repute (of a person).

hŏgŏḍᵘ हुगांदू । शुष्कमीनः f. fish split open, cleaned, and dried in the sun ; dried fish (K.Pr. 2, 244).

hŏgāḍa-gorᵘ हुगाड-गंद् । शुष्कमीनविक्रयी m. a fish-drier, a seller of dried fish. **-shᵃr -हर् । शुष्कमीनसूदविशेषः** m. a dish of dried fish, roasted and served with spiced sauce.

hāgàj¹ हाँगंज or **hāgüj¹¹ हाँगंजू** । **शृङ्गिमृगी** f. of **hāgul**, q.v.

hāgul हाँगुल् or **hāgul¹¹ हाँगुलु** । **मृगविशेषः** m. (sg. dat. **hāgalas हाँगलस्** or **hāgalis हाँगलिस्**. The female is **hāgàj¹ हाँगंज** or **hāgüj¹¹ हाँगंजू**, q.v.), the stag or *bārah-sĭng* (commonly called *bara singha* and often with twelve-pointed antlers; El. *hángla* or *hangul*; L. 458).

hāgal-hĕng हाँगल्-ह्यङ् or **hāgàl¹-hĕng हाँगंज-ह्यङ्** । **शृङ्गिमृगशृङ्गम्** the horn of this stag. It is used for sword-hilts and the like, and when powdered is used medicinally.

hagun हगुन् । **मलोत्सर्गः** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **hog¹¹ हंगु**; 2 p.p. **hajyōv हज्योव्**), to go to stool, evacuate; to dung, mute.

hŏ̃giñ हाँगिञ् । **शुक्तिः** f. a pearl-oyster shell (Śiv. 1551, 1755; Rām. 1142); the shell of any aquatic mollusc (cf. **kŏ̀la-hŏ̃giñ**, s.v. **kŏ̀l 2**); ? a snail (L. 157, 464, *hāngi*). —**gashüñ¹¹** —**गछ्यू** । **अतिक्षीभवनम्** f.inf. to become an oyster-shell; met. to become excessively thin, to be wasted to a skeleton from disease, grief, etc.

hŏ̃giñĕ-mŏkta हाँगिञ-म्यक्त । **शुक्तिजमुक्ताविशेषः** m. a pearl from a pearl oyster (not one from an elephant's frontal bone, or any other similar object popularly counted as a pearl).

hagor¹¹ हगंद् । **शकटः** m. a cart, a wheeled vehicle of the cart class (K. 118, 119, 180); a trolly (L. 464).

hāgur¹¹ हागुद् or **hāgur¹¹ हाँगुद्** । **पक्षिविशेषः** m. a certain aquatic bird (El. *hágar*), described as like a crow in shape, with a long bill of a dark-blue colour, and haunting lakes that are surrounded by tall reeds.

hʰh ह्ह ‹ʰh›, m. cold breath as it issues from the mouth. Cf. L.V. 56, 57, where it is contrasted with **hāh**, q.v. According to L.V. *hʰh* takes its rise in the *brahma-randhra* or cervical suture, while **hāh** takes its rise from the navel. See *brahma-randr*, p. 121*a*, l. 8.

hāh हाह् (cf. ‹ʰh›) । **श्वासः** m. warm breath (as it issues from the mouth) (Śiv. 1063). It is distinct from *hʰh*, cold breath (L.V. 56, 57). See **hʰh**. —**dyun¹¹** —**द्युन्** । **श्वासयोजना** m.inf. to breathe upon any person or anything so as to warm it, etc.

—**dān** —**दान्** or **hahā-dān हहा-दान्** । **चुल्लीविशेषः** m. a kind of fire brazier, wide and globular, with two main openings, and round its waist a network of small holes (W. 124). —**kôl¹¹** —**कोलु** or **hahā-kôl¹¹ हहा-कोलु** । **चुल्लीविशेषः** m., id.

hĕh 1 ह्यह्, see **hyon¹¹**.

hĕh 2 ह्यह । **करमलम्** m. stupefaction, consternation (so that even one's breath is stopped) caused by unexpected calamity (such as the news of the death of a beloved person, total destruction of property, terror at the approach of an enemy, or the like). —**anun** —**अनुन्** । **करमलानुभवः** m.inf. to be seized by such consternation. —**gashun** —**गछुन्** । **करमलापत्तिः** m.inf. such consternation to occur.

huh ऊह् dem. that (within sight), this (at some distance, but within sight); both subst. and adj. It may be either an. or inan., and the an. forms are sometimes m., sometimes f., and sometimes c.g. Sing. nom. an. m. **huh ऊह्**; f. **hŏh ऊह्**; inan. **huh ऊह्**; dat. an. c.g. **humis ऊमिस्**; inan. **huth ऊथ्**; gen. an. c.g. **hum¹-sond¹¹ ऊमि-संदु**, or **husond¹¹ ऊसंन्दु**; inan. **humyuk¹¹ ऊम्युकु**; ag. an. m. **hum¹ ऊमि**; f. **humi ऊमि**; inan. **hum¹ ऊमि**; abl. an. c.g. and inan. **humi ऊमि**, or **huwa ऊव**; pl. nom. an. and inan. m. **hum ऊम्**; f. **huma ऊम**; dat. an. and inan. **human ऊमन्**; gen. an. and inan. **human-hond¹¹ ऊमन्-हंन्दु**, or **huhond¹¹ ऊहंन्दु**; ag. an. and inan. **humau ऊमौ**.

It will be observed that in the pl. there is no distinction between an. and inan., and that gender is only distinguished in the nom.

When used as an adjective, the only inan. form used is the dat. sg. **huth**, as in **huth gāmas**, to that village (Gr.M.). In other cases the animate forms only are used, agreeing in gender with the qualified noun, but in this case the f. sg. dat. is **humi**, not **humis**. Thus **humis hūnis**, to that dog (m.), but **humi hŏ̃ñĕ**, to that bitch.

When the adj. pronoun is in agreement with a noun in the gen. case the usual rule for adjectives is followed. When the word qualified is the genitive of a m. sg. an. noun, the pronoun is put in the dat. as in **humis hūn¹-sond¹¹** of that dog. If the noun is m. inan. sg., the pron. is put in the abl., as in **humi gāmuk¹¹**, of that village. If the noun is f., either an. or inan., the pron. is put in the f.dat. (see ab.), as in **humi hŏ̃ñĕ-hond¹¹**, of that bitch; **humi jāyĕ-hond¹¹**, of that place. If the noun is plur., m. or f., an. or inan., the pron. is put in the dat. pl., as in **human hŏ̃nĕn-hond¹¹**, of those dogs; **human hŏ̃ñĕn-hond¹¹**, of those bitches; **human gāman-hond¹¹**, of those villages.

For the dat. sg. and subsequent cases, the various forms of the pron. **ath** are commonly used for **huth**, etc. See **ath 1.**

It will be noted that this pronoun can only be used for things within sight of the speaker, or for things referred to as close by. For things not in sight or not close by, **tih** must be used.

huti 2 ऊति । **तत्सदृशेऽपि** e.g. (for 1, see **hut¹**) emph., that very person or thing within sight; that person or thing within sight also.

huth-kun ह्रुथ्-कुन् adv. in that direction, thither (Gr.Gr. 160).

huthy-kun ह्रुथ्य्-कुन् adv. emph. even in that direction, in that very direction.

hūhū हूह m. pain derived from piercingly cold wind, chill. Cf. **hadᵘrᵘ**. Used in the following: —**gaṭhun** —गठुन् । अतिशीतवाधानुभवः m.inf. such pain to occur. —**mēlun** —मेलुन् । अतिशीतवाधानुभवः m.inf. to be chilled to the bone.

hĕhökh ह्येहाख्, see **hyonᵘ**.

hāhākār हाहाकार् । शोकाक्रन्दः m. the making of the sound *hāhā*, loud lamentations uttered by a number of people, public lamentation (K. 451, 762), or (Rām. 1287) by a single person. —**gaṭhun** —गठुन् । अतिशोकानुभवः m.inf. such public lamentation to occur; a great general grief to occur.

hĕhön ह्येहान्, see **hyonᵘ**.

höhⁱ na pröhⁱ हांहि न प्रांहि । अतर्कितम् adv. (occurring) suddenly over and over again, u.w. vbs. signifying possession by a demon, an attack of fainting, raving, or the like.

hahar हहर् । श्यालः m. a wife's brother, a brother-in-law (K.Pr. 29, 30, 108, 171).

hihur or **hyuhur** हिह्रर् or **hihurᵘ** हिह्रर्ᵘ । श्वशुरः m. (sg. dat. **hi(ĕ)haras** हि(ह्य)हरस्), a father-in-law (either of a husband or of a wife) (K.Pr. 135, Śiv. 56, H. x, 12).

huhur, see **hŏhawurᵘ**.

haharun हहरुन् or **hárⁱshun** हंरिशुन् or **hürᵘshun** हंरूशुन् । विवाहसंपादनम् conj. 1 [1 p.p. **hahorᵘ** हहॅर्ᵘ or **huhurᵘ** ह्रुह्रर्ᵘ (dat. **haharis** हहरिस्), f. **hahürᵘ** हहॅरूᵘ, **harüshᵘ** हरूशुᵘ or **harishᵘ** हरिशुᵘ, Gr.Gr. 212. Cf. **an-huhurᵘ**], to arrange for the marriage of a boy or girl, to marry off so and so (Gr.Gr. 212, 219, 231; K.Pr. 71, a girl). —**baharun** —बहरुन् or **hárⁱshun bárⁱshun** हंरिशुन् बंरिशुन् । विवाहादिकर्मविधानम् m.inf. to arrange, undertake, carry out any person's marriage.

hahorᵘ-motᵘ हहॅर्ᵘ-मॅतुᵘ । संपादितविवाहविधिः perf. part. (f. **hahürᵘ-müṭᵘ** हहॅरूᵘ-मूटुᵘ, **harüshᵘ-müṭᵘ** हरूशुᵘ-मूटुᵘ or **harishᵘ-müṭᵘ** हरिशुᵘ-मूटुᵘ), one for whose marriage arrangements have been carried out, one who has been duly married (K.Pr. 13, W. 110).

hāharöyⁱ ह्येहरांथि (? spelling), f. breathlessness (El. *haṅharáṭ*). Cf. **hāh.**

hŏhawurᵘ ह्रुहवुर् । श्वशुरगृहम् m. a father-in-law's house, i.e. the house from which a man has taken his wife (a wife's father-in-law's house, being usually her husband's house) (L. 270, *huhur*) (Śiv. 56, **hŏhawurᵘ gara**).

hŏhawárⁱ-böṭᵘ ह्रुहवरि-बांटूᵘ । श्वशुरगृहसंबन्धिजनः m. the family of a man's father-in-law's house, the relatives of a man's wife. —**bāy** —बाय् । श्यालपत्नी f. the lady of a man's father-in-law's house, i.e. the wife of a man's wife's brother, the wife of a man's brother-in-law. Cf. **hahar. hŏhawaryukᵘ** ह्रुहवर्युकुᵘ । श्वशुरगृहसंबन्धी adj. (f. **hŏhawaricᵘ** ह्रुहवरिचूᵘ), of or belonging to a man's father-in-law's house.

haj, hajj حج m. the pilgrimage to Mecca.

hajas gaṭhun हजस् गठुन् m.inf. to go on this pilgrimage (Gr.M.).

haji (? spelling), f. weeding and working a rice field by cattle (L. 463), i.q. **gupan-nĕnd**, p. 294*a*, l. 40.

höjī حاجي m. a pilgrim (to Mecca); one who has performed the Mecca pilgrimage (El.); often used as a title, e.g. K.Pr. 74, 108.

höjᵘ हांजूᵘ. see **hāl 2, gölⁱ-höjᵘ**, s.v. **gölᵘ**, **hĕkan-höjᵘ**, s.v. **hĕkun**, etc.

hüjᵘ ह्यूजूᵘ, see **holᵘ 1.** This word is spelt *haj* in K.Pr. 34 and YZ. 476.

höjⁱ-bāwun हांजि-बावुन् । हरंमद्: m. the flickering light or flashes of summer lightning (without thunder). **-bāwun gaṭhun** -बावुन् गठुन् । ग्रीष्मसमकालादर्शनम् m.inf. to become summer lightning; met. to appear and immediately disappear, to come into existence and immediately be destroyed (of a thing, an action, an occupation, or any condition of the mind, such as joy, sorrow, etc.).

hajĕr हज्यर् । कौटिल्यम् m. crookedness (in shape) of any thing; crookedness of a condition or of an action.

hijᵃr हिज्र् (= هجر), m. separation (El., YZ. 524).

hujara حجرة m. a chamber, room, closet, cell; a hut (Rām. 1549).

hājath حاجت m. (sg. dat. **hājatas** हाजतस्), want, need, necessity (Gr.M., Śiv. 1072); a thing wanted or needed, a needful or necessary thing. **na hājath,** there is no need (of such and such a thing, gen.), it is unnecessary to do such and such a thing (K.Pr. 40, W. 124). **na hājath myônᵘ,** I am not wanted (K.Pr. 249).

hŏjath ह्रुजथ् حجت । प्रमाणपत्रिका f. (sg. dat. **hŏjüṭᵘ** ह्रुजूटुᵘ), argument, plea, allegation; proof, reason; objection, pretext, excuse; a voucher; a document acknowledging debt, an I.O.U.; a bond (Gr.M.).

hᵃjyōv ह्यॅव्, see **hᵃlun.**

hajyōv ह्यॅव्, see **hagun.**

hĕjyōv ह्यॅव्, see **hĕḍun.**

h^{a}ka हक । **अतिवेगेन** adv. very quickly, speedily; u.w. vbs. of falling, throwing, speaking, walking, etc. (L.V. 99; K.Pr. 46, *hĕk*).

haka (? spelling) in **haka-khal** m., said to mean 'the threshing-floor **(khal)** of sheep'; N. of a tract of country in Kashmīr where sheep are collected in large numbers in summer (L. 361). ? a misprint for **kaṭa.**

hik^{i} हिक् etc., see **hyuk^{u}.**

hŏka हुक्क حقّہ । **धूमपानयन्त्रविकायन्त्रम्** m. the hookah or pipe and its apparatus, by which tobacco is smoked through water.

hukai, see **hukay.**

hikacĕ हिकच्च । **क्रीडाविशेषः** f.pl. a certain game, generally played by two young women. According to the description they hold each other's hands, with their feet together, and so rise face to face. Then bending their bodies backwards they dance, uttering a cooing cry at the same time.

hakh 1 हख् حق । **सत्यतया प्राप्यः** m. (sg. dat. **hakhas हखस्**), justness, propriety, rightness, correctness, truth; justice; right, title, privilege, claim, due, lot, portion, share, proprietorship; duty, obligation; that to which one has a right; that for which one has a just claim, one's rights (K.Pr. 75); as adj. e.g., true (El.). **hakh-ĕ khodā** حق خدا m. the duty of God, (a husband) sacred (to a wife) as God (H. xii, 15).

hakh 2 हख् । **प्रवाहे प्रवहत्काष्ठखण्डसमूहः** m. (sg. dat. **hakas हकस्**), a collection of splinters, twigs, and small pieces of driftwood carried by the current down a forest stream, or a stream that has issued from a forest. It forms the best fuel for the native portable brazier (L. 250).

haka-hönz^{u} हक-हांज़ू । **दारुखण्डसंग्राहिनाविकः** m. (f. **-hānzañ -हाज़ञ्**), a boatman whose employment it is to collect this floating wood for sale. **-phol^{u} -फोलु** । **दारुखण्डसमूहः** m. a collection of splinters, etc., left after cutting logs with an axe, and suitable for use as firewood.

hakh 3 हख् । **विक्रयाह्वतिः** f. (sg. dat. **haki हकि**), a market cry, a cry or loud proclamation made in a market by a seller of something which he has not with him, but which is deposited elsewhere. **—diñ^{u} —दिञ्** । **वृत्तसंबोधना** f.inf. to utter such a cry; met. to make a loud public proclamation of some fact, esp. of some fact hitherto kept secret. **—dith nērun —दिथ् नेरुन्** । **संबोध्य निर्गमनम्** m.inf. having made such proclamation to go forth; met. owing to some trouble or sorrow, to tell one's friends and relations, and then to abandon one's former mode of life, one's hitherto virtuous conduct, or the like.

haki khasun हकि खसुन् । **वस्तुविक्रयाह्वतिविधानम्** m.inf. to utter the market cry, e.g. to go into the market and proclaim that there is a boatfull of fruit, etc., for sale lying by a neighbouring river bank.

hākh 1 हाख् । **शाकः** m. (sg. dat. **hākas हाकस्**), herb, potherb, cabbage, spinach, greens, edible vegetables (with or without stalks) (K.Pr. 4, 40, 67, 134, 219; Y.Z. 404; L. 464; Śiv. 1328; Rām. 606, 1283). **-wākh -वाख्** m. (sg. dat. **hākas-wākas हाकस्-वाकस्**), vegetables.

hāka-bod^{u} हाक-बदु m. a bundle of spinach (Gr.Gr. 145). **-bar^{a}g -बर्‌ग्** । **शाकपत्रम्** m. a cabbage leaf; met. a small collection of such leaves. **-byôl^{u} -ब्योलु** । **शाकबीजम्** m. potherb seeds, cabbage seeds, or the like. **-dūr^{u} -दूर्** । **शाकाख्यक्षेत्रम्** m. a small plot of ground in which potherbs are grown, a cabbage plot. **-grākh -ग्राख्** m. (sg. dat. **-grākas -ग्राकस्**; f. **-grākañ -ग्राकञ्**), a vegetable seller, a greengrocer (Gr.Gr. 38). **-kŏñ^{u} -कांञु** f. a little spinach, a small quantity of vegetables (Gr.Gr. 163). **-loṭ^{u} -लंटु** । **शाकनालम्** m. the thin stalk of a cabbage leaf. **-mŏnḍ^{u} -मंडु** । **कडम्बः** f. a cabbage-stalk. **-mŏyā -म्यया** f. a little spinach (only used of cooked spinach) (Gr.Gr. 165. Cf. **-tul^{u}** bel.). **-nĕhāl^{i} -न्यहंलि** । **उप्यशाकाख्यलतासमूहः** f. a collection of young cabbages fit for transplanting. **-nal -नल्** । **शाकपत्रनालम्** m. the stalk of a cabbage leaf. **-rang -रंग्** । **मुखविकृतिः** m. cabbage-colour; met. the change of colour in the face to a colour resembling that of a cabbage (owing to disease, sorrow, etc.), pallor. **-thal -थल्** । **शाकक्षेत्रभागः** m. a long strip of ground in a vegetable field, divided transversely into small beds for convenience of irrigation. **-thôp^{u} -थोपु** m. a little spinach, a small amount of spinach (Gr.Gr. 164). **-tul^{u} -तुलु** । **शाकसमुदायः** m. a single cabbage leaf; a small bunch of such leaves. The suff. of the indef. art. is often added, so that we get **-tulwā -तुल्वा** or **-tulā -तुला**. This word may be used either for cooked or for uncooked spinach (Gr.Gr. 164, 165). Cf. **-mŏyā** ab. **-war -वर्** । **शाकरज्जुविशेषः** m. a mass of half-dried cabbages twisted up into a kind of rope and stored for winter use, a string of vegetables (K.Pr. 192). **-wör^{u} -वांकु**, f. a vegetable garden (L.V. 63). **-wath^{a}r -वथ्‌र्** । **शाकपत्रम्** m. a cabbage leaf, a spinach leaf (Gr.Gr. 74). **-zanḍ -ज़ंड्** । **शाकसमूहः** m. a bundle of cabbage leaves, a small amount collected ready for cooking (Gr.Gr. 163).

hākh 2 हाख् । **द्वारभुजः** f. (sg. dat. **hāki हाखि**), a door-post, a jamb.

hāki-chal हाखि-छल् । **द्वाराङ्गम्** f. a doorpost. **-tür^{u} -तूर्** । **द्वारखण्डकोणः** f. the tenon or the like at each end of one of the four members of a door-frame, fitting into a mortise or the like in the adjoining member. **-tān -ताव्** । **द्वारभुजः** m. a beam of a door-frame, a doorpost.

hakh^{i} हंख । **गोचारणशब्दः** m. the cry uttered in driving away cows. —**hakh^{i} karun —हंख करन्** । **प्रोत्साहनम्** m.inf. to urge on (a child or a servant engaged in any work), so as to get him to work quicker and finish it soon.

hĕkh 1 ह्यख्, see **hyon^{u}**.

hĕkh 2 ह्यख् in **hĕka-hĕkh ह्यक-ह्यख्** । **असकृच्छक्तयवसम्भवनम्** f. (sg. dat. **-hĕki -ह्यखि**), striving over and over again to the best of one's ability to accomplish some difficult or impossible task. Cf. **hĕkun pyon^{u}**, s.v. **hĕkun, hĕkath pĕñ^{u}**, s.v. **hĕkath.**

hŏkha 1 ह्वख । **अनिष्पत्तिः** m. failure to accomplish something which seemed to be on the point of completion, and which thereby puts to shame the person failing. —**gaṭshun —गटुन्** । **असिद्धा लज्जितीभवनम्** m.inf. shame at complete and sudden unsuccess to be felt by one apparently on the point of success. —**karun —करन्** । **असिद्धा लज्जितीकरणम्** m.inf. to put a person to shame by failing, when the time comes, to give promised assistance which is necessary for success. **-thŏr^{u} -थोर्** । **निरर्थसंभ्रमः** f. unsuccess-hurry, i.e. needless haste or flurry in doing anything.

hŏkha 2 ह्वख for **hŏkh^{u}** in the following :— **-dor^{u} -दर्** । **वृष्यभावः** m. the season of dry roads, dry weather, the dry season. **-hākh -हाख्** । **शुष्कशाकपत्रसमूहः** m. (sg. dat. **-hākas -हाकस्**), a bundle of dried cabbage leaves for cooking. Cf. **hāka-ṭsar**, s.v. **hākh 1.** **-syun^{u} -सिवुन्** । **शुष्कशाकादिसमूहः** m. dried vegetables, cabbages, potatoes, egg-plants, gourds, etc., and their leaves, cut up into pieces and dried in the autumn sun, for use as a relish or for making stews, etc., in winter. **-tūr^{u} -तूर्** । **अनावृष्टौ शीतातिशयः** f. dry cold, i.e. severe cold in winter, which precedes rain, and which is relieved by rain falling. **-tāv -ताव्** । **अवग्रहदाहः** m. burning up of crops owing to want of rain ; fever owing to supposed drying up of the bodily juices; roasting or frying meat or other food without grease. **-tŏv^{u} -तोव्** । **शोषदाहः** f., id. **-z^{a}l -ज़ल्** । **अतिलुब्धः** adj. (f. **-z^{u}j^{u} -ज़ूज़ू**), a scratcher of dry things ; a niggardly miser, who although wealthy will not spend money even on necessaries.

hŏkh^{u} ह्वख । **शुष्कः** adj. (f. **hŏch^{u} ह्वछू**), dry (K.Pr. 114); dried ; dried up (H. vi, 15 ; K. 588) ; parched ; sapless, juiceless; without advantage or profit; dry, wanting in affection (of profane learning) (Śiv. 992, 1650). —**gāsa—गास** m. straw (El. *hauk-gās*). **-hŏḍ^{u} -ह्वड्** । **नीरसखेहः** adj. (f. **hŏch^{u}-hŏz^{u} ह्वछू-ह्वज़ू**), dry, plain (as bread, food) ; simple, unseasoned, unsavoury, insipid. Cf. **hŏḍ^{u}-hŏkh^{u}** (p. 323*a*, l. 8). **-hŏkh^{u} -ह्वख** । **निःस्नेहमूद्गः** m. dry, without its gravy (of food) ; dried, of clotted or clammy articles stuck together, which have been dried so as to permit of their easy separation.

hakhoḍ^{u}, see **hakhor^{u}**.

hŏkhun ह्वखुन् । **शोषोभवः** conj. 2 (1 p.p. **hŏkh^{u} ह्वख**; 2 p.p. **hŏchyōv ह्वछ्योव्**), to dry, dry up, become dry (K.Pr. 9, YZ. 396) ; to be dry, parched ; to wither, pine away, shrivel up (YZ. 180).

The causal of this verb is **hŏkhanāwun ह्वखनावुन्** or **hŏkh^{a}rāwun ह्वखरावुन्** (Gr.Gr. 174).

hŏkh^{u}-mot^{u} ह्वख-मतु । **शुष्कः** perf. part. (f. **hŏch^{u}-müṭs^{u} ह्वछू-मंज़ू**), dried up, etc. (K.Pr. 103).

hŏkhith gaṭshun ह्वखिथ् गटुन् m.inf. to dry up, become dry (K.Pr. 251).

hŏkhanāwun ह्वखनावुन् । **शोषणम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **hŏkhanôw^{u} ह्वखनोवु**), to cause to be dry or dry up, to parch ; to cause to wither, to cause to shrivel up. Cf. **hŏkh^{a}rāwun** and Gr.Gr. 174.

hŏkhanôw^{u}-mot^{u} ह्वखनोवु-मतु । **शोषितः** perf. part. (f. **hŏkhanöw^{u}-müṭs^{u} ह्वखनावू-मंज़ू**), dried up (by some one), caused (by some one) to become dry.

hakhor^{u} हखर् or **hakhur हखुर्** । **वृषभः** m. (f. **hakhür^{u} हखर्**, q.v.), a bull, bullock, ox (K.Pr. 69, 162). This is the word most used outside Śrīnagar, esp. towards Islāmābād. In Śrīnagar **dāḍ** or **dānd**, see **dāḍ**, is more used. El. also gives *hakhud*, i.e. **hakhoḍ^{u}.**

hakhür^{u} हखर् or **hŏkh^{u}r^{u} ह्वखर्** । **वत्सतरी, अप्रसूता गौः** f. a cow which has never calved, a heifer (usually not more than four years old) ; met. a full-grown unmarried girl, who conducts herself foolishly. The word is fem. of **hakhor^{u}**, q.v.

hŏkh^{a}run ह्वखरुन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **hŏkh^{a}r^{u} ह्वखर्**), i.q. **hŏkh^{a}rāwun**, q.v. (Gr.Gr. lxxxiv).

hŏkh^{a}rāwun ह्वखरावुन् । **शोषणम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **hŏkh^{a}rôw^{u} ह्वखरोवु**), to make dry, to dry up ; to cause to wither (Śiv. 128) ; esp. met. to torment a person by stopping him (e.g. by preventing a hungry person from eating, or obstructing one commencing or engaged in important work).

hŏkh^{a}rôw^{u}-mot^{u} ह्वखरोवु-मतु । **संतापितः** perf. part. (f. **hŏch^{a}röw^{u}-müṭs^{u} ह्वछरावू-मंज़ू**), obstructed, impeded (by some one), as ab.

hŏkharay ह्वखरय् । शोषनिष्पन्नता m. the condition of being dried up and withered (of crops, owing to drought). —**asun** —असुन् । शोषेण कार्म्मापत्तिः m.inf. such withering to begin; met. (of the body of a living being) gradually to become withered and lean. —**karun** —करन् । शोषेण निष्पन्नीभवनम् m.inf. (of paddy crops or the like) to become dried up and withered owing to drought.

hŏkhawun ह्वखवुन् । शोषणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **hŏkhow^{u} ह्वखवु**), to make dry, to dry (of damp grain, clothes, etc., spread out in the sun or elsewhere to dry). **hŏkhow^{u}-mot^{u} ह्वखवु-मंतु** । शोषितः perf. part. (**hŏkhüv^{ü}-müt^{ü} ह्वखवू-मंतू**), dried as ab.

hŏkhay ह्वखय् । शोषसमयः, वृष्यभावोपलक्षितकालः f. the dry season, the time of the year preceding the winter (which is snowy and wet), approximately the autumn (Gr.Gr. 128).

hŏkhayĕ-hond^{u} ह्वखय-हंदु । अवृष्टिकालसंबन्धी adj. (f. **-hünz^{ü} -हंज़ू**), of, belonging to, produced, or gathered together in this dry season.

hakīkath हकीकथ or (Śiv. 686) **hakaikath** حقیقت । विलासकान्तिः m. (sg. dat. **hakīkatas हकीकतस्**), essence (of a thing), essential property or quality; truth, reality, fact, true or real nature or state or circumstance or facts (Śiv. 686); gist, pith; rightness, sincerity; account, narration, relation, story, explanation; (in Kāshmīrī) beauty of dress and action, when united with a noble temperament.

hākal हाकल्, in —**gashun** —गशुन् । विषमचिन्ताकुलीभवनम् m.inf. to be distracted by opposing or dissimilar cares (e.g. by the sudden coming of some cause for fear, and simultaneously, by being buried in a multiplicity of duties). Cf. **hākul^{u}**.

hakol^{u} हकॅल् । तात्त्विकवृत्तिः m. honest, genuine conduct (in buying, selling, giving, receiving, making a profit or loss, etc.).

hākul^{u} हाकुल् । चिन्तनशीलः m. one who habitually exercises consideration, one who is anxious, full of care. Cf. **hākal.**

hŏ̄kal ह्वाँकल् । शृङ्खला f. (sg. dat. **hŏ̄kali ह्वाँकलि**), a chain (YZ. 280); esp. a door-chain, or similar chain for fastening up a chest or the like; a chain for measuring land (**mēnan-hŏ̄kal**, El.). —**dĩn^{ü}** —दिञ् । कपाटादेः शृङ्खलायोजनेन बद्धीकरणम् f.inf. to apply the chain, to fasten up a door or a chest with a chain. —**lagüñ^{ü}** —लगञ् । सर्वकुटुम्बनाशः f.inf. the door-chain to be applied; met. one's whole family and relations to be destroyed (as if the house were perpetually shut up).

hŏ̄kali-hār ह्वाँकलि-हार् । क्रीडाविशेषः m. 'the cowry in the chain'; N. of an ancient game, in which cowries are thrown in a chain round a board with 64 squares. **-pŏw^{u} -पोवु** । शृङ्खलाकुडुमम् m. the staple on the opposite leaf of a door to which a chain is fastened when the door is chained up.

hŏ̄kalun ह्वाँकलुन् । शीतसंकुचितीभवनम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. **hŏ̄kalyōv ह्वाँकल्योव्**), to shrink on account of cold (of the body, or of soft warm food, etc., that cools to a jelly).

hŏ̄kalyō-mot^{u} ह्वाँकल्यो-मंतु । शीतसंकुचितः perf. part. (f. **hŏ̄kalyē-müt^{ü} ह्वाँकल्ये-मंतू**), shrunken or shrivelled up by cold.

hŏ̄kalāwun ह्वाँकलावुन् । शीतापादनेन संकुचितीकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **hŏ̄kalôw^{u} ह्वाँकलोवु**), to cause to shrink up through cold, esp. of food cooled to a jelly or the like. **hŏ̄kalôw^{u}-mot^{u} ह्वाँकलोवु-मंतु** । शीतेन संकुचितीकृतः perf. part. (f. **hŏ̄kalöw^{ü}-müt^{ü} ह्वाँकलावू-मंतू**), to cause to be shrunken by cold.

hakma हक्म m. in —**lāgun** —लागुन् । निष्कारणकलहप्रवर्तनम् m.inf. without cause angrily to engage in a quarrel.

hakīm हकीम حکیم । वैद्यः m. a wise man, a sage (H. vi, 14); a physician or doctor (whether merely a person skilled in curing the sick or a doctor by profession) (K.Pr. 74, 80, 251, 257; W. 143; L. 335; Rām. 130). For a full account of these men, see L. 232 ff. **-bāy -बाय्** । वैद्यस्त्री f. his wife. **-wān -वान्** । वैद्यालयः m. 'a doctor's shop'; a place appointed for the assembling of sick persons and of doctors to cure them, a hospital, a dispensary.

hakīmī हकीमी حکیمي । वैद्यवृत्ति f. the practice of medicine, the profession of a doctor.

hŏkim حاکم m. a ruler, a governor, an official, officer; a judge (Gr.M.; K.Pr. 74, 137; W. 143; L. 335). **-i alā** حاکم علا m. the chief ruler, the governor of a city (Gr.M.); esp. a certain official, the Governor of Kashmīr (L. 401).

hukm حکم **hukum हुकुम** m. judgment, judicial decree, sentence, verdict; an order, command (Rām. 794, 1185, 1688, 1702, 1742, 1752). —**dyun^{u}** —दिञ् m.inf. to command, give an order (El.; W. 187; H. ii, 7; viii, 4; x, 5). —**karun** —करन् m.inf. to convict, sentence, condemn (El.); to decide (El.); to command (El., Rām. 1186). —**mānun** —मानुन् m.inf. to obey an order (Gr.M.). —**phuṭ^{a}run** —फुट्रन् m.inf. to break an order (Rām. 1753). —**tulanwôl^{u}** —तुलन्वोलु n.ag. (f. —**tulanwājeñ** —तुलन्वाज्यञ्), one who obeys, obedient.

hakmadār हक्मदार् । झगडी m. one who is ever ready to fight or quarrel, with or without cause; one who is of a quarrelsome disposition.

hakmadōrī हक्मदारी । निष्कारणकलह: f. causeless quarrelling.

hukum-rönī حکم رانی f. rule, sway, sovereignty. —**karüñᵘ** —करूञु f.inf. to rule (Rām. 1137, 1737).

hĕkmath حکمت f. (sg. dat. **hĕkmüṭᵘ** ह्यक्मंटु), wisdom, knowledge (Gr.M.); cleverness, contrivance, ingenuity (H. i, 11, 12; Rām. 871); device.

hĕkun ह्यकुन् । शक्तयवलम्बनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **hyokᵘ** ह्यंकु; f. **hĕcᵘ** ह्यंचु; 2 p.p. **hĕcyōv** ह्यच्योव्), to act or strive successfully in some difficult task (L.V. 108); to be able, to can.

This verb is commonly used to form a potential compound with the conj. part. of another verb. In such cases it generally indicates physical ability as opposed to **tagun** (q.v.), which implies mental ability (i.e. to be able to do a thing, in the sense of knowing how to do it). Thus, —**anith,** to be able to bring; —**būzith,** to be able to hear; —**dith,** to be able to give, and so on. In this meaning the future tense of **hĕkun** is usually employed in the sense of the present, as in **hĕka arzith,** I can earn. Cf. Gr.M. s.v. (L.V. 107; YZ. 48, 142, 222; Śiv. 711, 895, 908, 1099, 1624, 1631, 1633; Rām. 196, 211, 293, 581, 631, 645, etc.). —**pyonᵘ** —प्यंनु । पराक्रमणम् m.inf. 'striving one's best to fall (to one's lot)', to be compelled to use all one's power's, esp. when the task is beyond one's strength. Cf. **hĕka-hĕkh,** s.v. **hĕkh 2,** and **hĕkath pĕñᵘ,** s.v. **hĕkath.**

hĕkan-höjᵘ ह्यकन्-ह्योजु । अतिशक्तिमत्ता f. (applied to a person) vigorous ability, esp. in setting people by the ears, in doing profitless or improper actions, or the like. **-hyurᵘ** -ह्यिर् । अतिशक्तिमत्त्वम् m. id. **-wôlᵘ** -वोलु । अतिसमर्थ: n.ag. (f. **-wājyĕñ** -वाज्यञ्), possessed of ability, powerful; esp. one who is mighty both in quarrelling and as a carrier of heavy loads. Commonly used with reference to an able-bodied virago.

hăkʲ na băkʲ gatshun ह्यकि न बकि गछुन् । मुग्धीभवनम् m.inf. to be struck dumb, dumbfounded, struck, confounded, confused, amazed, aghast (= Hindostanī *hakkā-bakkā hōnā*).

hakürᵘ हकूर् । दारुफलकविशेष: f. a plank or board of moderate size (say 6 cubits or 9 feet long) used for making doorways and the like, split out from the trunks of forest trees, and collected for transport and sale. Cf. **hakarun.** —**gatshüñᵘ** —गछुञु । शुष्कीभवनम् f.inf. to become such board; met. (of the body) to waste away from disease or the like.

hakarĕ-bar हकर्य-बर् । काष्ठफलकमयकपाटम् m. a house door made up of such planks. **-chal** -छल् । दारुफलकभाग: f. a piece of such a board. **-khündᵘ** -खुंडु । दारुफलकयोग्यम् f., id. suitable for roofing houses or the like. **-khündᵘ gatshüñᵘ** -खुंडु गछुञु । अतिकर्कशतापत्ति: f.inf. to become a piece of board; met. of something soft, e.g. a cake or a piece of bark, to become hard and dry.

hākᵘrᵘ हाकुरु f., see **khanḍ 1.**

hikôrᵘ हिकोरु m. in **hikörʲ gatshun** हिकॉरि गछुन् । प्रमादापत्ति: m.inf. to go mad, to lose all sense of decency, good conduct, discrimination, and religion.

hakarun हकरुन् । कर्कशीभवनम् conj. 3 (1 p.p. **hakaryōv** हकर्योव्), to be or become hard and dry, esp. of soft food drying up and becoming stale. Cf. **hakürᵘ, hakaryō-motᵘ** हकर्यो-मंतु । कर्कशीभूत: perf. part. (f. **hakaryē-müṭᵘ** हकर्ये-मंटु), become hard and dry as ab.

hakarāwun हकरावुन् । कर्कशीकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **hakarôwᵘ** हकरोवु), to cause to become hard and dry, esp. of soft food allowed to become dry and stale.

hakarôwᵘ-motᵘ हकरोवु-मंतु । कर्कशीकृत: perf. part. (f. **hakaröwᵘ-müṭᵘ** हकरॉवु-मंटु), allowed to become dry and stale as ab.

haktāhʰr हक्ताह्र् । कश्चिदेक:, कादाचित्क:, e.g. someone, someone or other, something, something or other; appearing now and then, produced sometimes, occasional, incidental.

hĕkʰth ह्यकथ् or **hĕkath** ह्यकथ् । शक्ति: f. (sg. dat. **hĕkʰṭᵘ** ह्यकंटु or **hĕküṭᵘ** ह्यकंटु), ability, power; esp. exercise of power or ability to perform some difficult task, such as carrying a heavy load, travelling over a difficult road, undertaking a difficult occupation, or the like (Gr.Gr. 128). —**pĕñᵘ** —प्यंनु । सामर्थ्यविलम्बनम् f.inf. exercise of ability to fall (to one's lot); hence, to put one's self to the exercise of one's best ability for the complete accomplishment of some difficult task. Cf. **hĕka-hĕkh,** s.v. **hĕkh 2,** and **hĕkun pyonᵘ,** s.v. **hĕkun.** —**rōzüñᵘ** —रोज्ञु । सामर्थ्यानुवृत्ति: f.inf. ability to remain (of an old man or one starved, etc.), to act with all the ability and strength of a young person, one's physical powers to be retained in spite of old age or disease.

hĕkʰṭᵘ-wôlᵘ ह्यकंटु-वोलु । शक्तवती m. (f. **-wājĕñ** -वाज्यञ्), one who exhibits power to act, one who is accustomed to act strenuously and persistently, esp. in difficult works, in doing things injurious to himself or others, or in quarrelling, etc., obstinate.

hĕkawunᵘ ह्यकवुनु । शक्तिमान् n.ag. (f. **hĕkawüñᵘ** ह्यकवञु), one who is especially energetic, one who is specially notable beyond others for his energy.

hukay हुकय्, ? gend. only noted in *mai trăr hukai* (K.Pr. 207), translated 'do not step so haughtily'.

hal हल्, the womb (El. *hal*, m.). **hal diñu हल् दिञु** (f.inf.) or **hal dyunu हल् द्युनु** (m.inf.) । **प्रसवार्थप्राणभरणम्**, (of a woman in childbed) to fill the rectum with wind from the intestines in order to facilitate delivery. Cf. **halun.**

hal 1 हल् । हलम् m. (sg. abl. **hala 1 हल**), a plough. A plough and a pestle are the weapons of Balarāma, the brother of Kṛṣṇa (K. 909), and also (Śiv. 13, 1160) of the elephant-god Gaṇ'sh or Gaṇēśa.

hala kaḍun हल कडुन् । कृष्टीकरणम् m.inf. to draw out from the plough, i.e. to carry on all the agricultural operations necessary for a field from the commencement of ploughing up to the time of sowing.

hal 2 हल् । उल्बम् m. (sg. abl. **hala 2 हल**), the afterbirth, secundines (K.Pr. 34). **—khyonu —ख्यनु** m.inf. to eat the afterbirth; hence, to die in giving birth to a child (K.Pr. 158).

hal 3 हल حل m. untying, loosing; grinding, trituration; (in Kāshmīrī) striving, straining, efforts. **—karun —कदन्** m.inf. to strain, exert oneself with great efforts (L.V. 48). Cf. **hala 3.**

hāl 1 हाल् حال । **तावत्** m. state, condition, circumstances, case, situation (YZ. 10, 247; Śiv. 700, 812, 1316, etc.; H. vii, 9; ix, 4; Rām. 51, 211, 292, etc.); existing or present state (Śiv. 279, 372); as adv. at present, now (Śiv. 1748). **kami hāla,** in what condition? as adv. wonderfully, in wondrous way (Śiv. 814, 943, 972). **hāl hölī** حال حالی, the whole state of affairs, an account or story in detail (Rām. 465). **—karun —कदन्** m.inf. to arrange a state of affairs, to arrange (H. x, 17). **-mast -मस्त** m. a man of position (K.Pr. 133).

hāli-hairān हालि-हैरान् حال حیران । **निष्फलवृत्तिः** adj. e.g. in a state of confusion, perplexed, distracted, harassed (Rām. 320, 850, 1218, 1662); engaged on some profitless labour, wasting one's time (K.Pr. 142). **-hairönī -हैरानी** حال حیرانی । **निरर्थायासः** f. a state of confusion, perplexity, distraction, harassment; profitless labour, waste of time.

hālas हालस् । **तावत्कालम्** adv. for the present.

hālay हालय् (abl. **hāla,** with emphatic *y*), in (such and such) a condition, etc. (Śiv. 661, 831, 1330).

hālạy हालय् । **अधुनैव** adv. just now, even now.

hāl 2 हाल् f. (sg. dat. **höju हॉजू**, Gr.Gr. 169), a house, a hall. Generally used **—°**, and then sometimes masc. (dat. **-hālas -हालस्**, Gr.Gr. 69), thus **hast-hāl,** f. an elephant-stable; **bŏd-hāl,** f. a prison (YZ. 384, 385; H. ix, 4), but **sāṭa-hāl,** m. a schoolhouse (*Kaśmīraśabdāmṛta*, H, i, 287).

hāl 3 हाल् । क्रीडाविशेषः f. a ball, a sphere (El.); a certain game; a kind of hockey in which a ball is propelled by sticks.

hāla-gŏg'j हाल-ग्वग्जि । क्रीडाविशेषः f. a similar game, hockey on horseback (El.), polo.

hāli-gŏg'j हालि-ग्वग्जि । कन्दुकविशेषः f. a hockey ball, as used in the ab. game.

hāl 4 हाल् । ग्रामविशेषः f. N. of a large and prosperous village inhabited almost exclusively by Brāhmaṇs, about thirty miles south of Śrīnagar in Pargana Shukru (RT.Tr. II, 275).

hāl 5 हाल् f. in **daman-hāl** (sg. dat. **-hāli -हालि**), the main pipe of a blacksmith's bellows (L.V. 4). Cf. **khāra-hāl,** s.v. **khār 1.**

hāl 6 हाल् f. in **hāl gashüñu हाल् गश्ञ्जू** f.inf. a habit to be formed, or acquired (K.Pr. 75). Cf. **kŏ-hölu.**

hala 3 हल । उत्साहसंबोधनम् interj. expressing urgency (H. xii, 17), as in **hala dis,** give it to him at once; **hala wanus,** tell him at once. **—hala —हल** interj. and adv. at once, as in **hala hala raṭun,** stop him at once (of someone running away). Cf. **hĕla 1** and **hal 3.** **—karun —कदन् । उत्साहेन समापनम्** m.inf. to complete some necessary work with energy (of a number of people collected together and urging each other on).

hálau, hálú, see **hālav.**

hail हैल् or **höl हॉल्** (? cf. حبل), **अभ्यासः** f. (sg. dat. **haili हैलि**), custom, habit, intercourse (El.); skill acquired by repeated practice of some business or act (for the accomplishment of which skill acquired by practice is necessary) (Śiv. 1691). See **höl.**

hĕl ह्यल् । अवकराकीर्णभूः f. dirty ground, covered with litter, mud, dirt, etc.; dirt used as manure (Gr.Gr. 25; L. 461).

hĕla khasañĕ ह्यल खसञ । मलसंकीर्णतोद्भवः f. pl. inf. dirty places to arise (of the body, garments, etc.), to become dirty.

hĕla 1, written **hĕlah kar,** and translated 'endeavour' in K.Pr. 187, and **hĕllah kar,** translated 'be encouraged' in K.Pr. 81. The word is probably the same as **hala 3,** under which cf. **hala karun.**

hĕla 2 ह्यल, hĕl'i ह्यलि, hĕli ह्यलि, see **hyolu.**

hil 1 (? spelling), m. a cluster of grapes (El.).

hil 2 हिल् । शैवालम् f. (sg. dat. **hili हिलि**), N. of an aquatic weed (W. 8, Śiv. 1804). It grows abundantly in the city lake, and is placed over the region of the bladder by native physicians when there is strangury (El.). Used met. to represent a thing of no value (K.Pr. 43). **—barüñu —वर्ञ्जू । शैवालाच्छादनम्** f.inf. to cover (sown seeds, young plants, etc.), with this

weed to protect them from the sun. —**ta hēch** —त हेच्, weeds and nothing, a thing of no value (K.Pr. 164).

hili-göḍᵘ हिलि-गोडू । मत्स्यविशेषः f. a certain delicate flavoured fish that haunts lakes in which this weed grows. **-robᵘ** -रंबु । शैवालावापः m. a small trench or basin dug round the root of a melon or pumpkin plant and filled up with this grass, which is kept wet, so as to supply the plant with the necessary moisture. **-bakh** -ब्रख् । शैवालसंहतिः m. (sg. dat. **-baki** -ब्रकि), a block or clump of this weed occurring when the water is low in autumn, so as to impede the progress of boats.

hil 3 in *hil-rai*; see **hyolᵘ**.

hīla حيلة m. evasion, shift, wile, artifice, trick, plot, stratagem (YZ. 420); pretence, colour; evasion, method of evading (Rām. 276); deceit, deception, fraud (El. gives *hila* and *hailah*). —**karanwôlᵘ** —करन्वोलु n.ag. (f. —**karanwājĕñ** —करन्वाज्यम्), an impostor (El.).

hōl 1 होल् । क्षपीवलः m. a farm labourer, an agricultural servant, i.q. **höl¹**, q.v.

hōl 2 होल् । दृष्टासिद्धिः m. want of success in gaining what one has long desired (Śiv. 804); trouble (El. *hól*, i.e. *hól*ᵘ); despair, hopelessness (Rām. 1024, 1041, 1499, 1576, 1638). —**gaṭshun** —गटुन् । दृष्टासिद्धेश्चित्तबाधापत्तिः m.inf. the extreme despair caused by such want of success to occur, to be reduced to the point of death by such despair (YZ. 531).

höl हील् । अभ्यासागमः f., i.q. **hail**, q.v. skill acquired by practice. —**gaṭshüñᵘ** —गटुंजू । अभ्यासंभवः f.inf. such skill to come, to become expert. —**karüñᵘ** —करंजू । स्वभ्यस्तीकरणम् f.inf. to make a person skilful by continual practice; to give a person a habit.

höl¹ हौलि । क्षपीवलः m. a ploughman, an agricultural labourer, a farm-servant. **-bāy** -बाय् । क्षपीवलस्त्री f. his wife. **-koṭᵘ** -कोटु । क्षपीवलपुत्रः m. (f. **-küṭᵘ** -कोटू), his son or daughter (e.g. so and so's ploughman's son).

holᵘ 1 होलु । वक्रः adj. (f. **hüjᵘ** होजू), crooked, bent, distorted, awry, oblique, askew (L.V. 108; K.Pr. 34, 75, 155; Śiv. 1018; Rām. 634, 1068, 1207, 1293, 1457); curved (YZ. 476); deformed, humpbacked, bow-legged, etc. (W. 123); offended, displeased, of a cranky nature; out of the perpendicular, oblique; flexible (El. *hul*); crooked (morally) (K.Pr. 83). **-holᵘ** -होलु । वक्रतया adv. crookedly, awry, esp. u.w. vbs. of coming, going, looking, etc. (K.Pr. 188, W. 139); as adj., intricate (El.). **-kolᵘ** -कोलु । वक्रताविकृतः adj. (f. **hüjᵘ-küjᵘ** होजू-कोजू), spoiled by crookedness, or by becoming bent, etc., usually of inan. objects (Gr.Gr. 95).

hàlⁱ-pöthⁱ हालि-पोठि adv. crookedly (Gr.Gr. 153).

holᵘ 2 होलु । कटिपार्श्वभागः m. either side of the waist, the floating ribs in that locality, the flank (El. *hul*). —**gaṇḍun** —गंडुन् m.inf. to gird up the loins (Rām. 1462). **-wolᵘ** -वोलु m. a jingling compound signifying 'girdles and the like' (Gr.Gr. 95).

hàlⁱ-dôdᵘ हालि-दोडु । कटिपार्श्वास्थिरोगविशेषः m. pain (such as rheumatism) in the locality of floating ribs, pleurodynia. **-gaṇḍun** -गंडुन् or **hali-gaṇḍun** हलि-गंडुन् । कटिबन्धनपटः m. (sg. dat. **-gaṇḍanas** -गंडनस्), a waistband, cummerbund (El.). **-könᵘ** -कोंजू । कटिपार्श्वास्थि f. the floating ribs at the waist. **-lāṭh** -लाठ् । कटिबन्धपटविशेषः m. (sg. dat. **-lāṭas** -लाटस्), a kind of fringed waistband of silk or other coloured material, a girdle worn by women (El. *hilāṭ*).

hul 1 (? spelling), m. a girdle (El.). Cf. **holᵘ 2**.

hul 2, in **hul haji** (? spelling), a certain cattle disease, pox. 'The native remedy for this is slitting the ears (L. 459) (? **holᵘ-hüjᵘ**).

hūl हूल् m. the sound made in driving away kites or other birds of prey (K.Pr. 147).

hūlⁱ हूलि । होलिका f. the festival known in India as the *hóli*, the great spring festival of the Hindūs, held on the 8th of the light fortnight of the month of Phāgun (Sanskrit Phālguna = February–March) in celebration of the vernal equinox.

halab हलब् (? cf. حلب) । काचविशेषः m. a kind of thick glass used for making mirrors (Rām. 31, 397, 1011).

halàbⁱ हलबि । काचमयः adj. e.g. made of thick glass, see **halab**.

halbal हल्बल् । अभ्यासप्रवृत्तिः m. engagement in practice of or study for the acquirement of any work or knowledge. —**gaṭshun** —गटुन् । कार्याभ्यासशिक्षालाभः m.inf. instruction resulting in the attainment of expertness in carrying out any work to be obtained.

hlād ह्लाद् m. happiness, rejoicing, a feeling of happiness (L.V. 73).

haladar हलद(ध)र् m. N. of Balarāma, the brother of Kṛṣṇa; the Haladhara of Sanskrit literature (K. 42, 46, *et passim*), so called from his carrying a plough as a weapon (see **hal**).

höl¹gī हौलिगी । क्षपीवलवृत्तिः f. the work of a ploughman or farm labourer, usually paid by giving him a fourth share of the produce. See **höl¹**.

hāla-hŏ हाल-हों । हकारः m. the name used in schools for the letter *ha* ह.

hailah, see **hīla.**

halka, in **halka gāsa** m. N. of a certain medicinal plant, *Polyganum sp.*, said to be good for saddle sores (L. 76).

hālāki حالانکه conj. whereas, notwithstanding (W. 100).

halkörⁱ 1 हल्कारि حلکاري । **चित्रविशेष:** f. plating, gilding (e.g. of a book, an image, a paper, or the like). Cf. **bōl-hº**, p. 104*b*, l. 43.

halkörⁱ 2 हल्कारि adj. c.g. violent by nature, one ready to rage with anger without just cause, violently quarrelsome; mad (of a dog) (Gr.M.). **—gashun —गशुन्** । **अतिक्रुद्धीभवनम्** m.inf. to become such. **—hūnᵘ —ह्यु** । **उन्मत्तश्वा** m. (f. **—hūñᵘ —ह्यू**), a mad dog, a dog suffering from hydrophobia.

halāl حلال adj. c.g. legal, lawful, allowable (K.Pr. 36, 37, 75, 150, 252; W. 154). **—nimakh —निमख्** adj. c.g. faithful, loyal (of a servant) (Gr.M.).

halēla हलेल هلیله । **हरीतकी** m. yellow myrobalan, *Terminalia chebula.*

hillu, see **hilav 2.**

halam हलम् । **वसनपुरोभाग:** m. the front skirt of the *phĕran* or long gown worn by Kāshmīrīs (K.Pr. 50, 153). Used met. for begging (cf. **—dārun**) (K.Pr. 152; H. v, 4, 5). **—dārun —दारुन्** । **विनयप्रार्थना** m.inf. to offer the skirt (as a beggar to receive alms) (K.Pr. 155; H. ix, 11); met. with great humility to make a request for something to be done. **—dörith yunᵘ —दारिथ् यिनु** । **अतिविनयप्रार्थना** m.inf. to come and make such a request, to approach with a humble petition.

halᵃmotᵘ हल्मंतु (Rām. 451, 511, 872, etc.), **halamotᵘ हलमंतु** (Rām. 563, 688, 855), **halamath हलमथ्** (Rām. 526, 565, etc.), or **halamothᵘ हलमंथु** (Rām. 36) । **हनूमान्** m. (sg. dat. **halamatas हलमतस्**), Hanumān, N. of a monkey chief celebrated in Hindū mythology. He was son of the Wind and of immense strength. He was one of the chief allies of Rāma-candra in his war with Rāvaṇa, i.q. **hanumān.**

hᵃlun ह्युन् । **प्रसवागम:** conj. 3 [2 p.p. **hᵃjyōv ह्यज्योव्** (Gr.Gr. lxxxv)], labour (with a child) to begin, the labour pains or straining to commence. Cf. **hᵃl.**

hᵃlan asun ह्यलन् असुन् । **प्रसवे प्रवर्तनम्** m.inf. to enter labour pains, to begin to be in labour. **—lagun —लगुन्** । **प्रसवोन्मुखीभवनम्** m.inf., id. **—lüjᵘ-müṣᵘ —ल्यूज्-मंज्** । **प्रसवोन्मुखीभूता** perf. part. f. a woman who has begun to be in labour.

halun ह्युन् । **वक्रीभवनम्** conj. 3 (2 p.p. **halyōv ह्यल्योव्**), to be or become crooked, bent, askew, awry; to become out of the perpendicular, to become oblique (K.Pr. 214); to be or become warped (of a board) (Gr.M.); to shake, to tremble (Rām. 605). **—ḍalun —डलुन्** । **वक्रीभवनम्** m.inf. to become crooked and go wrong; (of something well poised and steady) to topple, to become unsteady; (of an an. being) to be thrown off one's balance by grief, sorrow, anxiety, or the like. **—ḍangun —डंगुन्** । **दरवाधापत्ति:** m.inf. (of a healthy man) to be suddenly afflicted by disease.

halyō-motᵘ ह्यल्यो-मंतु । **वक्रीभूत:** perf. part. (f. **halyō-müṣᵘ ह्यल्यो-मंज्**) (of something naturally straight) become crooked or awry; thrown out of the perpendicular, become oblique; met. thrown out of one's balance, angry, angered, agitated.

hilun ह्युन् । **प्रबलीभवनम्** conj. 3 (2 p.p. **hilyōv ह्यल्योव्**) (of one who has once committed oppression, robbery, or the like with impunity), to become a habitual and confident robber, tyrant, etc.; cf. **atha-hilánⁱ**, p. 58*a*, l. 46. **hilyō-motᵘ ह्यल्यो-मंतु** । **अभ्यस्तप्रावण्य:** perf. part. (f. **hilyō-müṣᵘ ह्यल्यो-मंज्**), one who by the continued practice of robbery, tyranny, or the like, is expert in doing it, one who has become a professional robber or confirmed tyrant.

halpath ह्यल्पथ् m. in **—karun —करुन्** । **आक्रम्याघात:** m.inf. to attack and beat and bruise.

halᵃran ह्यल्रन् । **वक्रीकरणम्** f. (sg. dat. **halᵃrüñᵘ ह्यल्र्यू**), the act of making crooked, awry, oblique.

hilᵃran ह्यिल्रन् । **बलात्कारोत्साहनम्** f. (sg. dat. **hilᵃrüñᵘ ह्यिल्र्यू**), the act of inducing or tempting another to act as a confirmed robber, oppressor, etc. See **hilun.**

hilᵃrun ह्यिल्रुन् । **बलात्कारोत्साहनम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **hilºrᵘ ह्यिल्रु**), to induce or tempt another to become an habitual robber, oppressor, etc. Cf. **hilun.**

halᵃrāwun ह्यल्रावुन् । **वक्रीकरणम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **halᵃrôwᵘ ह्यल्रोवु**), to make crooked, make awry, make oblique. **halᵃrôwᵘ-motᵘ ह्यल्रोवु-मंतु** । **वक्रीकृत:** perf. part. (f. **halᵃröwᵘ-müṣᵘ ह्यल्रोवू-मंज्**), made crooked, made awry, made oblique.

hilᵃrāwun ह्यिल्रावुन् । **बलात्कारोत्साहनम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **hilᵃrôwᵘ ह्यिल्रोवु**), i.q. **hilᵃrun**, q.v.

hilát̤, see **hál-lāṭh**, s.v. **holᵘ 2.**

hālath حالت m. (sg. dat. **hālatas हालतस्**), state, condition; nature, constitution (Gr.M.).

hālav हालव् । **शलभ:** m. a locust (El. *hálau* and *hálú*). Small numbers visit Kashmīr nearly every year. Musalmāns eat them. They dry them in the sun, grind them to powder, and make cakes of them (El.; L. 156, 461, *hálu*; Śiv. 1064; K.Pr. 75).

halᵃwa ह्यल्व حلوا । **भक्ष्यविशेष:** m. a kind of pudding (made of flour, *ghī*, syrup, dried coccoanut, spices, etc.), 'hulwa.'

hilav 1 (? spelling), the *hillu* of L. 463, where it is described as the equivalent of **gupan-nĕnd** and of **haji**, q.q.v., and as meaning weeding and working a rice-field by cattle.

hilav 2 हिलव् m. a crane (the bird) (El. *hilau*).

hilawunᵘ हिलवुन् । प्रवलीभवन् n.ag. (f. **hilawünᵘ** हिलवंचू), a man, a dog, or other animal who having once robbed or taken anything with impunity, repeats the wrong action over and over again and becomes a confirmed robber, etc.

halwôyᵘ हल्वोयु حلواي । दुग्धादिविक्रयाजीवी m. a maker of **halᵃwa** (q.v.), a confectioner (El. *halawói* and *halwái*).

halwöyⁱ**-wān** हल्वांयि-वान् । दुग्धादिविक्रयापणः m. a confectioner's shop.

hölⁱ**way** हांलिवय् । क्षेत्रीवलभागः f. the share of a crop paid to a farm labourer as his wages.

ham हम् । नौकादण्डः m. the pole by which a boat is propelled in a river (esp. upstream), a punting-pole (Śiv. 1780, 1841). A boat is usually equipped with two, a longer, called **hama-tulᵘ**, and a shorter, called **hama-tᵘjᵘ**. They are made of young deodārs (L. 79).

hama-tᵘjᵘ हम-त्वचू f., see ab. In Gr.M. spelt **hama-tujᵘ**. **-tulᵘ** -तुलु । नौकादण्डः m., see ab. **-tulⁱ zīrᵘ** -तुलि ज़ीरु । दण्डेन नौचालना f. pushing with such a pole, punting. **—wāyun** —वायुन् m.inf. to propel (a boat) with a punting pole, to punt (Śiv. 1488, 1805).

hām हाम् । श्यामता f. darkenedness, dirtiedness, of some white or coloured article spoiled and darkened by dirt. **—pĕnᵘ** —पंयु । पाकोन्मुखः f.inf. 'darkenedness to fall', to ripen, become dark and healthy (of small-pox pustules, or the like).

hāma हाम । तृणविशेषः f. a kind of grass growing self-sown in rice-fields, the stalks of which resemble paddy stalks, *Panicum colonum*. It is an excellent food for horses (L. 71, Śiv. 1111; cf. **dŏda-hāma**, p. 189*a*, l. 35). **-dāñĕ** -दाञ । तृणविशेषफलम् m. the grain of this grass. It is like panic seed, is eaten by Hindūs, and is presented as an offering in Hindū temples (L. 334). **-lörᵘ** -लार्‌ । वानविशाला f. a kind of small cucumber, described as elongated in shape, hollow, and with a good flavour.

haum (? spelling) f. the female monāl pheasant, *Lophophorus refulgens* (L. 119).

hĕm 1 ह्यम् । शिम्बा f. a pod, a legume, the pod of a pea, bean, or similar vegetable (K.Pr. 81; cf. **dŏda-hĕm**, p. 189*a*, l. 38, and **kara-hĕm**, s.v. **kara 2**).

hĕma-phal ह्यम-फल् । सस्यसमूहः m. a quantity of beans, peas, or the like which have been shelled.

hĕm 2 ह्यम् । वलिः f. a crease in cloth, leather, or the like. **—khasüñᵘ** —खसंयु । वस्त्रव्रणः f.inf. a crease to rise, a crease to come into existence.

hĕma ह्यम, see **hyonᵘ**.

hōm होम्, see **hum 1**.

hômᵘ होमु । श्यामः adj. (f. **hömᵘ** हांमू), dark-coloured, dark-grey.

hum 1 ह्यम् or (Śiv. 86) **hōm** होम् or (K. 96, 943) **hūm** ह्यम् । होमः m. (amongst Hindūs), an oblation with fire, a burnt-offering (of *ghī*, fruit, or the like).

humukᵘ ह्यमुकु । हवनसंबन्धी adj. (f. **humücᵘ** ह्यमंचु), of, or belonging to a burnt-offering (such as the thing offered, the altar or implements employed, the ceremony observed, the country in which it is performed, or the like).

humas bĕhun ह्यमस् व्यञ्जन् । हवनप्रवर्तनम् m.inf. to sit (i.e. station oneself) for a burnt-offering, to commence a burnt-offering.

hum 2 ह्यम्, **huma** ह्यम, see **huh:**

humⁱ ह्यमि in **-sondᵘ** -संद्यु, **-sünzᵘ** -संज़ू, see **huh.**

humᵘ ह्यमु । दारुविशेषः m. a kind of tree growing on the lower mountain slopes; the ash, *Fraxinus floribunda* or *Moorcroftiana* (L. 79, *hom*; El. *hamú*, *húm*); its wood, described as soft and smooth. The latter is much prized by agriculturists for implements, esp. plough handles, and boatmen esteem it for paddles.

hambōla ह्यम्बोल । शवमुखम् m. the coin or piece of gold or other metal placed by Hindūs in the mouth of the corpse as a viaticum.

ham-buli-bulē ह्यम-वुलि-वुले । प्रोत्साहनम् m. encouragement or incitement to engage in any act (such as that given by a grown-up person to a child).

hamcū همچو adv. just as, even as, like (YZ. 198).

hamad ह्यमद् or (H. vii, 4) **hamud** ह्यमुद् (= حمد), m. praise (El.). **—karun** —कद्दन् m.inf. to praise (El.); esp. to praise or bless (God). **—parun** पद्दन् m.inf. to recite praises (H. vii, 4).

ham-ham ह्यम-ह्यम । शीघ्रगमागमशब्दः m. the noise of rapid footfalls in running backwards and forwards, the sound of running.

hĕmahö ह्यमहां, see **hyonᵘ**.

ham-hāsⁱtī ह्यम-ह्यंसिती । महोत्कर्षख्यापनम् f. display of pride or self-conceit by an unworthy person (in order to cause annoyance to another), groundless and malicious arrogance.

hĕmahöv ह्यमहांव्, see **hyonᵘ**.

hamkhāna همخانه adj. e.g. residing together, living in the same house, of the same house (El.).

hamal 1 हमल حمل । **गर्भ:** m. gestation, pregnancy; the fruit of the womb, the young that is borne in the womb, fœtus. **—raṭun** —रटुन् । **गर्भधारणम्** m.inf. to conceive, become pregnant.

hamal 2 हमल् । **प्रदेशविशेष:** f. N. of a pargana of Kashmīr, lying to the west of the Wŏlur Lake, the ancient Śamālā and the Hummel of the maps. RT.Tr. II, 484.

hamˢla हमल حمله m. a charge, attack, assault, onset (Gr.M.).

hamāl हमाल् حمال । **धान्यभारिक:** m. a carrier of burdens, a porter (L.V. 107, voc. **hamāli**); (in Kāshmīrī) a grain-carrier (he carries it in leather bags each holding a *kharwār* or about 152 lb.); a man who lives by tending cows and selling their milk, a cowherd, a milkman. **—wadun** —वदुन् । **रुदितविशेष:** m.inf. to perform an ancient method of lamentation on the decease of the head of a household. In this the surviving relatives every morning for ten days after the death used to collect a crowd of grain-porters and cowherds and sing to them the deeds of the deceased to the accompaniment of loud wailing.

hāmulᵘ हामुल् । **वृक्षस्यार्धखण्ड:** m. a section of a log of wood cut out of a tree trunk which has been split up lengthways into four sections, so that each has three corners.

hĕmal ह्मल् । **वलियुत:** adj. e.g. marked with a long crease, whether by nature or accidentally. Cf. **hĕm 2.**

himāl हिमाल् m. the Himālaya Mountain. Personified as father of Pārvatī, wife of the god Śiva, in Śiv. 426, 635, 683, 686, 692, 714, 728, 837, 1219, 1221, 1259, 1318, 1440, 1456. Cf. **himālay.**

humal ह्मल् adj. e.g. one who is in the habit of making burnt-offerings. Used **—°**, as in **aṇdˢra-humal,** p. 32*b*, l. 30.

himālay हिमालय् m., i.q. **himāl,** q.v. (Śiv. 411, 427, 656, 664, 723, 831, 842, 962, 1517).

hamām हमाम् حمام । **उष्णगृहविशेष:** m. a hot bath, a Turkish bath, *ḥammām*, a bagnio, either at home or outside (K.Pr. 75, 160, 242). See L. 281 for particulars. **-gâjⁱ** -गंजि । **उष्णगृहपुत्रीविशेष:** f. the furnace of a Turkish bath (K.Pr. 48). **—karun** —करन् । **वातव्याधिचिकित्साविशेष:** m.inf. to take a course of Turkish baths as a cure for rheumatism. It lasts one or two days.

hamömⁱ हमामि حمامي । **उष्णगृहनियोज्य:, मल्लाशुश्रूषी** m. the owner or keeper of a *ḥammām* or Turkish bath; the attendant at such a bath; met. one accustomed to follow implicitly, and without question, advice given by others.

hĕmmath, himmath همت f. (sg. dat. **hĕmmüṭᵘ** ह्मम्मूट्) spirit, courage, bravery (K.Pr. 91, 232); good ambition (W. 33).

hamīn همين pron. even this, this very, this same (K.Pr. 22).

hamun हमुन् । **शमनम्** conj. 3 (2 p.p. **hamyōv** हम्योव्), to be extinguished (of fire); met. to be extinguished, cooled (of anger, fever, etc.). **hamyō-motᵘ** हम्यो-मंटु । **शमित:** perf. part. (f. **hamyē-müṭᵘ** हम्ये-मंटू), extinguished, cooled (of fire, anger, fever, etc.); pacified, cooled (of an angry person, or one suffering from fever).

himun हिमुन् conj. 3 (2 p.p. **himyōv** हिम्योव्), to become snow, to be turned into snow (L. 16).

humun ह्मुन् । **हवनकर्म** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **humᵘ** ह्मुटु), (amongst Hindus) to make a burnt-offering (see **hum**) (Śiv. 379; Rām. 226, 636, 956, 998). **humᵘ-motᵘ** ह्मुटु-मंटु । **आहुत:** perf. part. (f. **humᵘ-müṭᵘ** ह्मूटु-मंटू), offered in a burnt-offering; met. (of any food) eaten and digested.

hāmanun हामनुन् । **श्यामीभवनम्, शीतलपाकोद्भव:** conj. 3 (2 p.p. **hāmanyōv** हामन्योव्), to become dark-coloured from disease or the like; to become ripe (of smallpox pustules).

hamnishīn همنشين m. a companion, a familiar friend (H. vii, 21, 24).

hāmanay हामनय् । **श्यामतागम:, दोषारोप:** f. darkening or blackening (of the face from disease, sorrow, or the like); met. 'blackening of the face' owing to its owner being subjected to a disgraceful accusation.

hāmĕr हाम्यर् । **श्यामता** m. darkness of colour, greyness.

hạmˢrun ह्मरुन् । **शान्तीकरणम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **hạmᵒrᵘ** ह्मर्टु), to extinguish (a fire or the like); met. to cool, assuage (pride, fever, anger, grief, etc.), caus. of **hamun,** q.v. **hạmᵒrᵘ-motᵘ** ह्मर्टु-मंटु । **शान्तीकृत:** perf. part. (f. **hạmᵘrᵘ-müṭᵘ** ह्मर्टु-मंटू), put out, extinguished (by someone) (of fire); met. cooled, assuaged (by someone) (of pride, fever, anger, etc., as ab.); cooled, assuaged (of a person affected by the ab.).

hŏmˢran ह्मरन् । **शान्तीकरणम्** f. (sg. dat. **hŏmˢrüṇᵘ** ह्मरनूटु), cooling, esp. cooling of pride, anger, etc., by disgrace, forcible action, or the like.

hŏmˢrāwun ह्मरावुन् । **शान्तीकरणम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **hŏmˢrôwᵘ** ह्मरोटु), to appease, cool, assuage (one's own or another's anger, pride, fever, etc.), esp. when done by force or by putting to disgrace. Cf. **hamun, hạmˢrun,** and **hŏmˢran. hŏmˢrôwᵘ-motᵘ** ह्मरोटु-मंटु । **शमित:** perf. part. (f. **hŏmˢröwᵘ-müṭᵘ** ह्मरोटू-मंटू), appeased, cooled, assuaged (of anger, etc., as ab.); appeased, etc. (of a person under the influence of anger, etc.).

hams 1 हंस् । हंस: m. (sg. gen. **hamsun^{u} हंसुन्** in Śiv. 897, 1516), a swan (L.V. 86; Śiv. 351, 1105); the soul (cf. **hams 2**). In Hindū mythology the swan is the vehicle of the god Brahmā (Śiv. 160, 801). See **hams 2.** **hamsa-dôr^{u} हंस-द्वोर्** or (Śiv. 1177) **hamsa-dwār हंस-द्वार्** m. 'the soul-door', N. of a holy mountain spur, passed by Hindū pilgrims on the route up the sacred mountain of Haramŏkh in Kashmīr (Śiv. 1052, 1177, 1516, 1607, 1891; Rām. 249). Cf. JRAS., 1910, p. 1337.

hams 2 हंस् m. N. of a certain *mantra*, or mystic formula used by Śaiva Hindūs. It is said to be a representation of the Sanskrit words *sŏ 'ham*, written in reversed order as *'ham saḥ*, meaning 'I am that', i.e. 'I am one with God', or 'God and I are one'. It is thus used as a name for the sacred syllable *ōṁ*, in its character of the *anāhata śabda* (in Kāshmīrī, *anāhath*, or *anāhata*, *shĕbd*) or unobstructed sound, also called the *azapā* (see *anāhata-shĕbd* and *azapā*) or unuttered word. It is described as being almost inarticulate, and as being really uttered only by the deity, indwelling in the breast of the worshipper, and therefore to have no human utterer or obstructer of its sound. It is often represented as being equivalent to the Supreme Himself (Śiv. 1011, 1027, 1064, 1687, 1693, 1783). When this *mantra* is mentioned, by a play of meanings, it is often capable of being translated by 'swan' (**hams 1**). Cf. **hamsa-nād,** bel.

hamsa-gad हंस-गद् m. i.q. **-nād,** bel. (Śiv. 1607). **-gath -गथ्** f. (sg. dat. **-güṭ^{u} -गंठ्**), the unobstructed path of this *mantra*, as explained ab. (L.V. 65). **-nād -नाद्** m. i.q. **hams,** ab. Owing to the play on the meaning of **hams 1** mentioned ab., this formula is represented as having wings to bear the soul to the Supreme (Śiv. 897, 1516, 1827, 1891). Cf. JRAS., 1910, p. 1337.

hĕmsā हिंसा । जीवघात: f. slaughter, esp. slaughter of living creatures for food lawful to Kāshmīrī Hindūs; sin (generally) (Śiv. 897). **—gatshün^{u} —गट्शुन् । अतिलोभोद्भव:** f.inf. extreme rapacity to occur, of such a kind that it does not stop at robbing the powerless of their property or even the hungry of their food (Rām. 607).

hamēshĕ همیشه adv. always, ever, continually (El., W. 95). **—bahar** (? spelling), a medicinal plant used internally as an antiphlogistic (L. 75).

hamsāsan हंसासन् m. he whose seat is a swan, N. of the Hindū god Brahmā, whose vehicle was that bird (Śiv. 160, cf. 801). See **hams 1.**

hamsāy हंसाय् f. a neighbourhood (Gr.M.). Cf. the next.

hamsāyĕ हंसायॅ همسایه **। समीपवासजन:** m. living under the same shade; hence, a neighbour (K.Pr. 75; Śiv. 41, 897; H. x, 5, 12).

hamsôy^{u} हंसोयु । समीपवासजन: m. a neighbour, a near-dweller.

hamsöy^{i}-bāy हंसॉयि-बाय् । समीपवासजनस्त्री f. a neighbour's wife; a female neighbour.

hĕmath हिमत् همت f. (sg. dat. **hĕmüṭ^{u} हिमंठ्**), magnanimity (Śiv. 728); spirit, courage, bravery; power, strength, ability (Rām. 36).

hamat^{u}j^{u} हमत्जु, hamatul^{u} हमतुलु, see **ham.**

hĕmaw हिमव्, see **hyon^{u}.**

humuv^{u} ह्मुवु । दारुविशेषमय: adj. (f. **humüv^{u} ह्मंवू**), made of ash-wood. Cf. **hum^{u}.**

hàm^{i}yāñ हंमियाञ् همیان f. a long purse or scrip (esp. one hung at the side); a purse (Śiv. 1311).

himāyĕth حمایت f. protection (K.Pr. 104); guardianship, patronage, support (K.Pr. 81). **—karün^{u} —करंज्** f.inf. to protect, guard, patronize. ? Cf. El. *himayit karinyi*, to entrust.

humāz ह्माज़् m. *Polygonum* (El.).

han हन् or **hanā हना** or **hanāh हनाह् । भाग:** f. (sg. dat. **hani हनि**, Gr.Gr. '70), a part, a fragment (Śiv. 1869); a little of anything as in **dih hanā,** give a little (Gr.M.); **hanā trukh^{u},** moderately intelligent (K.Pr. 76); often **—•** (Gr.Gr. 165) as in **āba-hanā** or **pā-hanā,** a little water (Gr.M.); **kapara-hanā,** a small amount of cloth, some cloth (Gr.M.); **—•** also used as a dim. suff. as in **ab^{a}ra-han,** a very thin or slight cloud; **añĕcĕ-han** (cf. **añoṭ^{u}**), a small dish-cover; **asana-hanā,** a small laugh, a smile; **bāna-han,** a small vessel, a cup (YZ. 421); **gāḍi-han,** a small fish (K.Pr. 14); **gāma-han,** a small village (K.Pr. 109); **kañi-hanā,** a pebble (YZ. 235); **kōri-han,** a little daughter, a pet daughter (K.Pr. 70); **lōri-han,** a little stick, a walking stick (K.Pr. 70); **rathi-han,** a very little of something (H. v, 6). **han-han हन्-हन् । निःशेष:** f. every part, every fragment, every constituent, every bit, the entirety (of anything or action) (Śiv. 554, 773, 975, 1002, 1431, etc.; Rām. 345, 517, 579, etc.); as adv. bit by bit (of an army or the like), man by man, company by company, gradually (Rām. 1325).

hana-wana हन-वन । चतुर्दिक्षात् adv. bits from everywhere, in great numbers, suddenly (of profit, increase, or the like) (Śiv. 1347, 1411).

hanā हना or **hanāh** हनाह । ईषन्मात्रा f. a little, a small quantity, as in **añĕma-hanā,** a little rice-gruel; **bata-hanā,** a little cooked rice (H. x, 3); **dŏba-hanā,** a small pit (H. viii, 7); **kashĕna-hanā,** a small amount of scratching (H. xii, 16); **pā-hanā,** a little water; also used to indicate something or other indefinite (only with reference to fem. things or actions).

hani hani हनि हनि । अल्पाल्पशः adv. bit by bit, little by little (Śiv. 160); in every bit, in every fragment, throughout the totality (Śiv. 180, 235, 368, 868, 1107, 1146, 1281, etc.; Rām. 1484, 1617); in small pieces; in many fragments (L.V. 103; H. viii, 6). **hani-pĕṭh han** हनि-पट् हन् । परितो व्याप्तिः f. bit upon bit; hence (of things collected or earned), gradual gain, little by little from here and there.

hān हान् f. (sg. dat. **hönu** हानू, Gr.Gr. 69), loss, harm, damage (Śiv. 238, 425, 1756; Rām. 1076, 1238, 1609, 1703, 1728, 1771; K. 797); diminution; disgrace (Śiv. 1677); injury, interruption to work (Gr.M.). **—anüñu** —अनंजू । बलङ्कारोपणम् f.inf. to bring loss; hence, to spread abroad scandal about or charges against a person (whether deserved or not). **—gatshüñu** —गछ्जू । सर्वमाचेण दोषापत्तिः loss to occur; blame to occur; hence, blame to fall on someone or something immediately responsible for breakage, or the like, where such breakage was impending and required only the merest touch to cause it to take place (Rām. 255); to become despondent (Rām. 664). **—khārünu** —खारंजू । दोषारोपणम् f.inf. to cause loss to mount; hence, when anything has been damaged or destroyed by one person, to charge another person with being the cause thereof. **—khasünu** —खसंजू । दोषापातः f.inf. loss to mount; hence, when one person has caused loss or damage, another to be held responsible for it or charged with it. **—tulünu** —तलंजू f.inf. to suffer loss (Rām. 761). **—yiñu** —यिञ्जू । बलङ्कागमः f.inf. disgrace to come; a bad repute for immorality, etc., to be gained.

hānē हाने or **hanū-ḍūnu** हनू-डूनु m. the Indian horse-chestnut, *Pavia Indica* (El.). Cf. **hānakh-ḍūnu**.

hĕn 1 ह्यन् । भयानुस्मृतिः m. (sg. abl. **hĕna 1** ह्यन), a state of fear of punishment for some fault, owing to previous experience of such punishment, 'a burnt child dreading the fire.' **—rōzun** —रोजुन् । भयानुध्यानम् m.inf. to be afraid of the consequences of any action owing to previous experience of the unpleasant results of a previous similar action.

hĕn 2 ह्यन् m. the act of taking (Gr.Gr. 120, where 'placing' is a misprint).

hĕna 2 ह्यन, see **hyonu**.

hĕnā ہنا m. the *Lawsonia inermis* or Indian myrtle, *henna* (used for staining the nails of the hand and feet) (El.).

hĕni ह्यनि, **hĕnī** ह्यनी, see **hyonu**.

hin, see **hiñ.**

hīn हीन् । हीनः adj. e.g. deprived or bereft of, free from, devoid of; deficient, defective, faulty; (of a person) mean, vile, despicable (owing to lowness of caste). Cf. **hyūnu**.

hīni हीनि, see **hyūnu**.

hönī हानी f., i.q. **hān,** q.v.

honu हुनु । शून्यस्थानः adj. (f. **hüñu** हुञ्जू) (properly 1 p.p. of **hanun,** q.v.), swollen, dropsical; swollen and hollow, become worthless (like a blown out bladder) (Rām. 853, 973); huge, stout (Rām. 1337); churlish, morose, glum, grumpy, surly, sullen, unsympathetic. Cf. **honu**.

honu हुनु । उपतापी m. a man of harsh or churlish disposition, ever envious of others' success, a churl. Cf. **honu**.

hūnu 1 हूनु । श्वा m. (sg. dat. **hūnis** हूनिस्, abl. **hōni** होनि. The f. is **hüñu** हुञ्जू, q.v.), a dog (K.Pr. 35, 52, 58, 82, 84, 114, 224; H. viii, 4, 9, 10, 12; Rām. 807, 849).

hūn¹-aḍiju हूनि-अडिञ्जू । बाधानुभवदार्ढ्यम् f. a dog's bone; met. hardness gained by a man of bad conduct owing to his being universally ill-treated and being knocked about by everyone. **-bukurn** -बुकुर् । चमुखः m. 'dog-faced'; met. a stubborn fellow who will not give up his habits, no matter how much he is beaten or abused. **-buthu** -बुथु । चमुखः m. id. (Gr.Gr. 75); 'a dog's face,' stubbornness (cf. K.Pr. 82, *honih buth,* a bitch's face). **-buthörn** -बुथार्ङ् । चवदाचरत्वम् f. 'dog-facedness'; stubbornness, persistence in misconduct in spite of abuse or disgrace. **-hāl** -हाल् । चसंभावना m. 'a dog's condition'; hence, frequent ill-treatment and abuse of a man, as if he were a dog. **-har** -हर् । चचलहः f. 'dog's quarrelling'; the fighting of a number of people for a trivial cause, the fighters, as it were, tearing each other limb, and in a moment becoming good friends again. **-loṭu** -लोटु । चचाचात-स्वभावः m. 'a dog's tail' (which retains its curl no matter how much you bandage it); an ill-born low fellow, who does not change his nature, even when instructed and trained. **-māray** -मारय् । चहत्या f. 'dog-killing'; killing men, as if they were dogs, without discrimination, in a time of anarchy. **-mēj**

-myuṭ । च्यभाग: f. 'the dog's bit'; (amongst Hindūs) when dinner is served, one of the three bits of food taken from the dish and thrown outside as an offering to a god, for dogs to eat (K.Pr. 133). -māz -माज़ m. dog's flesh, vile food (K.Pr. 36). -māzas wātal-wāza -माज़स् वातल्-वाज़ । समसंयोग: m. a low-caste cook for dog's flesh; hence, setting a mean fellow to mean or doubtful work (K.Pr. 84). -rôch^{u} -रोछु । चनिवारक: (पालक:) m. a dog-guard; hence (1) a dog-keeper, a person employed to feed and tend dogs; (2) a person employed to guard (e.g a cooking-place, or an eating-place) from dogs. -röch^{i} -रोछि । चपालना f. dog-guarding; hence (1) feeding and tending dogs; (2) guarding food, etc., from dogs; (3) the guarding (of a house, etc.), by a dog; (4) a club used to protect oneself from dogs. -ṭâw -टॅव् । चाक्रन्द: m. a single bark or howl of a dog; a similar lamentable cry or howl uttered by a human being. -ṭsop^{u} -त्सपु । चदंश: m. the bite of a dog, the wound caused by such a bite; the disease caused by such; met. a malicious, malevolent man. -wôl^{u} -वोलु । चपाल: m. a man employed to look after dogs; one fond of keeping dogs. -wŏph -व्हफ़ । चश्वजात्रिपात: m. (sg. dat. -wŏphas व्हफ़स्), a dog's flying (at a person), the attack made by a dog. -wōray -वोरय् । चभषणम् f. the barking or howl of a dog; met. a lamentable cry or howl by a human being. -wushka 1 -वुश्क । विपरीताचरण: m. one who habitually acts contrary to orders. -wushka 2 -वुश्क । तृणधान्यभेद: f. dog-barley, darnel, tares (as in Matt. xiii, 25) (K.Pr. 84, 251; W. 139). -wath brör^{i}-wath -वठ् ब्रारि-वठ् । विषमसंचारणा f. (sg. dat. -wati -वति), dog's path (and) cat's path; (of two persons who are thrown together in business) acting at variance, discord, cat-and-dog relations.

hūn^{u} 2 ह्यु । पद्मबीजफलसाराभ्यन्तराङ्कुरम् f. the small green nucleus-shoot of the kernel of a lotus seed.

hūn^{i}-hüṭ^{u} ह्यनि-हुटु । विभेदनयोग्यवितस्तायु: f. the nucleus-wood, the centre of the trunk of a tree left standing as a support for the pile of logs cut away from it.

hand ह्यन्द । शाकभेद: f. (sg. dat. handi ह्यन्दि), chicory, *Cichorium Intybus*, endive (K.Pr. 251). It is valued as a vegetable (L. 72). It has three varieties ār^{a}m-hand, kahū-hand, and wan-hand. El. probably by a misprint also spells this word haud.

handi-byôl^{u} ह्यन्दि-ब्योलु । शाकविशेषबीजम् m. chicory seed, used as a remedy for diarrhœa. -lūṭ^{u} -लूटु or -lūṭh -लूठ् । शाकविशेषस्तबकपुञ्ज: f. (sg. dat. lōṭi लूटि), a bunch of partly dried chicory-leaves kept for use when required. -mūl -मूल । शाकविशेष-मूलम् m. chicory root, used as a medicine for several diseases. -pōsh -पोश् । शाकविशेषपुष्पम् m. chicory flower. It is bright blue, and is often cultivated in gardens (L. 72, Rām. 1094). -ras -रस । शाकविशेष-मूलस्वरस: m. the juice of the chicory-root, used as a medicine for continued fever. -thôp^{u} -थोपु । शाकविशेषसमूह: m. a bunch or handful of chicory plants. -tyūṭ^{u} -त्यूटु । शाकभेदमूलविशेष: m. (sg. dat. -tīṭis -त्यीटिस्, abl. -tēṭi -त्येटि), a decoction of pounded chicory root, used as a medicine or regimen for invalids.

hānḍ ह्यान्ड्, see hāḍ.

hānḍa ह्यान्ड, see hāḍa.

hĕnd ہند m. India. hĕnda-lür^{u} ह्यन्द-ल्यरु । चत्युन्नतसदनविशेष: f. a mansion, a palace.

hĕnda ह्यंद, see hyond^{u}.

hĕnḍa ह्यंड । कवकम् f. a mushroom, esp. an edible one; cf. hĕḍur. Mushrooms are used in stews, broths, or the like.

hond^{u} 1 'ह्युन्दु । संबन्धी adj. (f. hünz^{u} ह्युन्ज़ु), the post-position of the genitive case, governing the dative; used with all feminine and all plural nouns, and also with animate nouns in the m.sg. In the last case, the final *s* of the preceding dat. sg. causes the initial *h* of the hond^{u} to be elided, so that the postposition apparently becomes sond^{u}, as in būra-sond^{u}, of a thief, for būras-hond^{u}, möl^{i}-sond^{u}, of a father, for mölis-hond^{u}. This postposition is occasionally used with adverbs, as in yuri-hond^{u} wŏla, come (to the direction) of here, come hither (H. v. 5).

hond^{u} 2 ह्युन्दु । चतिशीतलता m. extreme coldness of a liquid (such as water, milk, etc.), the state of being frozen hard (cf. hạndur^{u}).

hond^{u} 1 ह्युंदु । मेष: m. a ram, esp. a large fat one (LV. 77; K.Pr. 82, 158).

hond^{u} 2 ह्युंदु m. in hánḍ^{i}-pākh ह्यंडि-पाख । चतिपाक: m. (sg. dat. -pākas -पाकस), cooking tough food or the like for a long time, so as to make it tender and digestible.

hŏnḍ^{u} 1 ह्यूंदु । चर्णिका f. (sg. dat. hŏnjĕ ह्यूंज), a bill of exchange, money-order, draft, cheque.

hŏnjĕ-gāsa khyon^{u} ह्यूंज-गास च्योनु । स्वनुर्वेन वृत्त्यर्जीवनम् m.inf. to eat the grass of a money-order; hence, to live or support oneself on one's own earnings. -way -वठ् । ह्यूंडिकावेतनम् f. the commission on bill of exchange, money-order, or the like.

hŏnḍ^{u} 2 ह्यूंदु । एकारस्वरचिह्नम् *f.* (sg. dat. hŏnjĕ ह्यूंज), the name given to the character ◌े, or non-initial *é*. Cf. hŏnjŏr.

handāl हंडाल् । **दुःशीला** f. (sg. dat. **handöjᵘ हंडाव्**), a badly conducted woman, an unchaste woman. Cf. **hath-handöjᵘ**, s.v. **hath.**

handam हंडम् । **अभिचारिणी** f. i.q. **handāl.**

handama हंडम । **मूढवृत्तिः** adj. e.g. foolish, stupid.

handun हंडुन । **उपभुक्तीभवनम्** conj. 3 (1 p.p. **handyōv हंड्योव्**) (of a garment, ornament, etc.), to have been used, to show signs of slight wear.

handanhār हंडन्हार् । **बहुकालपरिचेयः, वृद्धः** adj. e.g. used only a short time; hence (as compared with other things of the same kind), good for much further use or wear; strong, lasting, durable.

hanū-ḍūnᵘ हनू-डून् or **hānē हाने** m. the Indian horse chestnut, *Pavia Indica* (El.). Cf. **hānakh-ḍūnᵘ.**

han-dönᵘ हन्-दोन् । **भूषणसमुदायः** f. a general term for all the ornaments (esp. the smaller ones) worn by women.

handurᵘ हंडुर् । **आम्लानीभावः, अतिशीतलः** adj. (f. **handᵘrᵘ हंड्रु** or **handürᵘ हंड्रू**), frozen hard (of a lake, etc.); (e.g. of water, milk, food, clothing, a country, a season) extremely cold, freezingly cold (W. 112). In L. 335 the word (spelt *handra*) is used for a cold wind that blows from the mountain peaks, and chills and shrivels up the rice crop. **—lagun —लगुन्** । **आम्लानीभवनम्** m.inf. freezing to come on; (of a man's body) to become stiff with cold (e.g. when at the point of death, or the like).

handᵃrⁱ-khūndᵘ हंड्रि-खूंडु । **म्लानीभूतजलखण्डः** f. the part of the water of a lake or pond which has been frozen over.

handurᵘ हंडुर् । **पलालः** m. dried and withered rice-straw standing barren in the field.

hāndurᵘ हांडुर्, see **hāḍurᵘ.**

handᵃrun हंड्रुन । **आम्लानीभवनम्, शीतीभवनम्** conj. 3 (2 p.p. **handᵃryōv हंड्र्योव्**), (of a liquid) to become frozen, to turn to ice); (of anything else) to become freezingly cold, to be frozen; met. (of love) to be frozen, indignation to be felt against one whom one has hitherto loved (Rām. 1011, 1048). **handᵃryō-motᵘ हंड्र्यो-मतु** । **अतिशीतीभूतः, आताम्राक्षः** perf. part. (f. **handᵃryē-müṭᵘ हंड्र्ये-मूट्**), frozen; become very cold; filled with indignation against a friend.

handᵃrĕr हंड्रर् । **अतिशीतता** m. extreme coldness, a frozen condition (e.g. of a thing, a country, or a season) (W. 112). **—khyonᵘ —ख्योन्** m.inf. to feel icy cold (K.Pr. 63).

handᵃrāwun हंड्रावुन । **अतिशीतलीकरणम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **handᵃrôwᵘ हंड्रोवु**), to cause (something previously warm) to become extremely cold, to freeze (something), to ice. **handᵃrôwᵘ-motᵘ हंड्रोवु-मतु** । **आम्लानीकृतः** perf. part. (f. **handᵃröwᵘ-müṭᵘ हंड्रावू-मूट्**), made extremely cold (by some cause), frozen (by someone).

handish हंडिश् or **hàndish हंडिश्** । **संदंशविशेषः** f. a fine kind of pincers used by goldsmiths. Cf. **athaḥ°**, p. 586, l. 1.

hindustān हिन्दुस्तान् هندوستان m. India (Gr.M., Gr.Gr. 150, Rām. 1132).

hindustöni हिन्दुस्तोनि هندوستانی adj. e.g. of or belonging to India (Gr.Gr. 150); the Hindōstānī language (Gr.M.). **—zĕv ज़ेव** f. the Hindōstānī language (Gr.M.).

handāwun हंडावुन । **उपभोगः** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **handôwᵘ हंडोवु**), to use (a garment, an ornament, or the like) till it begins to show signs of wear. **handôwᵘ-motᵘ हंडोवु-मतु** । **उपभुक्तः** perf. part. (f. **handöwᵘ-müṭᵘ हंडावू-मूट्**), worn till signs of becoming worn out by constant use appear.

hĕndawan ह्यन्दवन् or **hendavĕnd ह्यन्द्यवन्द्** (= هندوانه) । **फलभेदः** (**पानीयतः**) m. a water melon (L. 348, 462; K.Pr. 174, 184, 218). **-kāl -काल्** । **फलविशेषोत्पत्तिकालः** m. the water melon season (about the months of August and September). **-pŏkhur -प्यखुर्** । **पानीयतापायः** m. (sg. dat. **-pŏkharas -प्यखरस्**), a water basin for irrigating water melons; a young water melon with the sprouts just opening. **-pālēza -पालेज़** । **पानीयताधिरोहणी** m. a kind of trellis on which water melons are grown.

hĕndavĕnda-kulᵘ ह्यन्द्यवन्द-कुलु m. the water melon plant (El.).

hĕndᵘyönᵘ ह्यन्द्योन् । **वर्णिस्त्री** f., see **hyondᵘ.**

hang 1 हंग् । **उष्णीषशिरः, द्वारोर्ध्वभागः** m. the top part of a head-covering or turban (K.Pr. 76); the upper part of a door-frame, a lintel (Śiv. 1075). **-kuṭhᵘ -कुठु** । **द्वारोर्ध्वकोष्ठम्** m. the lintel-room, i.e. a small upper room over a large doorway, a room over a portico; according to El., the small centre chamber on the second floor, which is often used as a dormitory (El.).

hanga-düjᵘ हंग-दूज् । **शिरोवेष्टनपट्टिका** f. a kind of square kerchief used as a head-covering by Musalmān women. **-nyās -न्यास्** । **द्वारोर्ध्वभागिक-काष्ठविशेषः** m. the cross-bar of the upper part of a door-frame, a lintel. **-shôgᵘ -शोगु** । **कामपक्षविशेषः** m. a kind of curl or ringlet hanging in front of the ear, worn by people living in the country to the north of the Kashmīr Valley. **-traćĕ -त्रच** । **वेणीबन्धविशेषः** f.pl. a method of braiding the hair in plaits, principally used by girls; cf. **trüṭᵘ.** **-wār -वार्** । **काष्ठविशेषः** m. a horizontal beam along

the wall of a house for supporting an upper story; cf. **wār.** **-wāṭh** **-वाठ्** । **अर्धभित्तौ धोरणम्** m. (sg. dat. **-wāṭas** **-वाटस्**), lintel-joining; hence (in building) fastening one beam above another; (in making clothes) fastening one part above another.

hangi or **hangas lāgun 1 हंगि (हंगस्) लागुन्** । m.inf. to place (a flower or an ornament) on the head.

hangas-manz हंगस्-मञ् adv. in the centre of the turban; hence met. by conflation with **hang 2,** in a place of security and honour (K.Pr. 259).

hang 2 हंग् هنگ m. understanding, intellect, wisdom; majesty, authority; dignity, gravity; strength, power, ability.

hangi lôgᵘ-motᵘ हंगि लोगु-मंतु । सत्कारेण स्वीकृतः perf. part. (f. **—löjᵘ-mütᵘ —लॉजू-मंचू**), accepted with great honour, received with great respect (of a person or thing). **—lāgun 2 —लागुन्** or **hangas lāgun हंगस् लागुन् । अतिसंमानना** m.inf. to receive or accept with great respect.

hangas-manz हंगस्-मञ्, see under **hang 1.**

hang 3 हंग् । पक्षः m. a side in relationship (as we say 'on the mother's side', 'on the father's side').

hāng हांग्, see **hāg** 1 and 2.

hanga हंग । निमित्तम् adv. on account of, for (this, that, or other) cause (principally u.w. pronouns). **—manga —मंग । यदि नाम** adv. if ever, if at any time, if at all; (according to El.) adj. e.g. sudden; cf. the next. **—ta manga —त मंग । अकस्मात्** adv. suddenly, unexpectedly (K.Pr. 221; H. iii, 6; K. 1087); by chance, accidentally; without hesitation, promptly.

hángi (L. 157, 464), a snail, see **hõgiñ.**

hĕng हंग् । शृङ्गम् m. the horn of an animal. (K.Pr. 49, 81; Rām. 634. 924; K. 351). **— phuṭarán¹ —फुटरन्¹ । गर्वनाशनम्** m.pl. inf. to break (so-and-so's) horns; met. to humble, abase, humiliate, esp. when some mighty person is abased by some feeble person over whom he has tyrannized. **—ṭˢsanán¹ —ट्सनन्¹ । निर्निमित्तोपतापनम्** m.pl. inf. the thrust in the horns; met. causelessly to tyrannize over and oppress feeble persons.

hĕnga-mŏnḍᵘ हंग-मॅण्डु । शृङ्गमूलम्, गूढमदः f. the base or root of a horn; met. hidden pride, concealed self-satisfaction (owing to some private cause, such as the secret accumulation of wealth, or the like). **-phuṭᵘ** **-फुटु । भग्नशृङ्गः** adj. (f. **-phuṭᵘ -फुटू**), broken-horned, having a horn or horns broken; met. humiliated (by the loss of fortune, friend, or the like). **-traṭh** **-त्रठ् । मदोत्कर्षः** f. (sg. dat. **traṭi त्रटि**), extreme pride or conceit (owing to wealth, family, or the like) combined with miserly conduct. **-zyūṭhᵘ** **-ज़्यूठु । दीर्घशृङ्गः** adj. (f. **-zīṭhᵘ -ज़ीठू**), long-horned; met. arrogant, puffed up with conceit (owing to having numerous adherents, relations, friends, or the like).

hĕngan mĕṭᵘ ladünᵘ हंगन् म्यॅचू लदंचू । निर्हेतुकमनर्थम् f.inf. to put earth on the horns; met. causelessly, and out of arrogance, to engage in quarrelling, abuse, or the like).

hŏnga हुंग । ओषधिमूलविशेषः f. N. of the root of a certain wild creeper, said to be very poisonous, but used medicinally for the relief of fistula, ulcers, and similar diseases; met. looking upon all food and occupation as deadly poison, disease accompanied by inertia and total loss of appetite. **—lagünᵘ —लगंचू । अरुचिरुग्भवः** f.inf. such inertia and loss of appetite suddenly to occur. **—yiñᵘ —यिंचू । अरुचिविकारौग्भवः** f.inf. such loss of appetite, etc., to come on owing to agitation of mind, indigestion, or other disease.

hangdār 1 हंग्दार هنگدار । ग्रामश्रेष्ठः m. one who is possessed of dignity, authority, etc. (see **hang 2**); hence, the chief man in a village, the man in a village who by reason of his wealth wisdom and age is the admitted leader of the others. His wife is called **hangdārĕñ हंग्दार्यम्**.

hangdār 2 हंग्दार् । संबन्धी m. (f. **hangdārĕñ हंग्दार्यम्**), 'one who owns relationship,' a relation either on the father's or on the mother's side. See **hang 3.**

hangdörī 1 हंग्दारी هنگدآري । ग्राममुख्यता f. the condition or office of being the chief man in a village. See **hangdār 1.**

hangdörī 2 हंग्दारी । बन्धुत्वसंबन्धः f. relationship; the condition of having a wide circle of relations. Cf. **hangdār 2.**

hangdārĕñ हंग्दार्यम्, see **hangdār 1** and **2.**

hāngáj¹ हांगज्¹ or **hāngüjᵘ हांगंचू**, see **hāgáj¹.**

hangkal (? spelling) f. a bar (El.), ? incorr. for **hõkal,** a door-chain.

hāngul हांगुल्, hāngulᵘ हांगुलु, see **hāgul.**

hĕngal हंगल् । शृङ्गयुक्तः adj. e.g. horned, possessing horns; endowed with especially large horns (Gaur. 134); met. haughty or full of pride owing to the possession of wealth, fine qualities, and many adherents. **-mönjál** **-मंजल् । ख्यातप्रभावः** m. of great reputation owing to endowment with wealth, high virtues, and many adherents, a grandee, magnate.

hĕngalā हंगला । अक्षविशेषः f. a kind of rosary made of seeds brought from Southern India; a single seed of such a rosary; N. of a Śakti or goddess.

hŏngalad हुंगलद्। अवलम्बितादधिः adj. e.g. (as subst., f. **hŏngaladiñ हुंगलदिञ्**), a person suddenly afflicted with intense inertia and loss of appetite. See **hŏnga.**

hangunᵘ हंगुन्। कर्णान्तिकक्षानम् m. the part of the head between the ear and the outer corner of the eye (K.Pr. 81, where it is translated 'chin', as if for **hŏngunᵘ**); the curl of hair lying on this part of the head.

hŏngunᵘ हुंगुन्। चिबुकम् m. the chin, i.q. **hŏngañ,** q.v.

hŏngañ हुंगञ्। चिबुकम् f. the chin; esp. the prominence below the semi-circular crease below the under lips (K. 428).

höngiñ हींगिञ्, see **högiñ.**

hāngurᵘ हांगुर्, see **hāgurᵘ.**

hanāh हनाह्, see **han.**

haṅharái, see **hāharöyⁱ.**

hĕnahār ह्यनहार, see **hyonᵘ.**

hānj (El.), i.q. **hönzᵘ,** q.v.

hānjī (El.), i.q. **hönzil,** q.v.

hŏnjĕ हुंज्य, see **hŏnḍᵘ 1** and **2,** and **hŏnjᵘ.**

hŏnjᵘ हुंजू f. (sg. dat. **hŏnjĕ हुंज्य**), the chin, poet. for **hŏngañ** (q.v.) (YZ. 72, 447).

hŏnja-horᵘ हुंज-हुर, see **honjōr.**

hŏnjōr हुंजोर f. or **hŏnja-horᵘ हुंज-हुर** m. । ऐकारचिह्नम् the N. of the character ै of the diphthong *ai*, when non-initial. Cf. **hŏnḍᵘ 2.**

honk (? spelling) m. a certain bird, the *Spatula clypeata*, or Shoveller. It is a kind of duck, with a large spoon-shaped bill. The male has very handsome plumage (L. 128).

hānakh-ḍūnᵘ हानख्-डुन्। आरण्यकाक्षोटविशेषः m. N. of a kind of wild walnut tree and of its fruit. This is probably the *dún hunuk dun* of L. 70, 75, which he identifies as the *Aesculus indica* or Indian chestnut, and says is used in medicine as a cathartic, while its lopped leaves are used as cattle fodder. El. translates it as horse-chestnut. Cf. **hānē** and **hanū-ḍūnᵘ.**

hönkal हींकल्, see **hökal.**

hönkalun हींकलुन्, hönkalāwun हींकलावुन्, see **hökalun, hökalāwun.**

hūnil हूनिल्। श्ववृत्तिः f. conduct of a dog; conduct like that of a dog, i.e. vile conduct practised again and again in spite of abuse or punishment earned previously for the same action.

hūnⁱlözᵘ हूनिलोज़्। श्ववृत्तिः f. i.q. **hūnil,** q.v.

hanumān हनुमान् (Rām. 680, 748, etc.), **hanūmān हनूमान्** (Siv. 1422; Rām. 653, 709, etc.), or **hanumath हनुमथ्** (Rām. 702, 716), m. N. of the monkey chief and demigod, who befriended Rāma-candra in his exile, i.q. **halᵃmotᵘ,** q.v. for further particulars.

hᵃnun ह्यनुन्। शोफविकाराश्रवः conj. 3 (**hᵃnyōv ह्यन्योव्**), to swell, intumesce (El. *hunun*) (Rām. 749); to become swollen with dropsy. **hᵃnyō-motᵘ ह्यन्यो-मंतु।** शोफविद्धतः perf. part. (f. **hᵃnyē-müṭᵘ ह्यन्ये-मंटू**), swollen; intumesced; dropsied.

hanun हनुन्। आहतिः, अवमानना conj. 1 (1 p.p. **honᵘ होनु**), to hinder, cause obstruction to; to reduce to inferiority or poverty; publicly to show disrespect, to put a person of consequence to public disgrace, to offer a public insult to (anyone). **honᵘ-motᵘ होनु-मंतु।** विघातितः perf. part. (f. **hüñᵘ-müṭᵘ हूञु-मंटू**), (of a work) impeded, hindered; (of a person) by deceit, or violence reduced to inferiority or poverty; publicly insulted or put to shame.

hānun हानुन्। शीतलीभवनम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. **hānyōv हान्योव्**), to become very cold, to be thoroughly chilled. **hānyō-motᵘ हान्यो-मंतु।** शीतलीभूतः perf. part. (f. **hānyē-müṭᵘ हान्ये-मंटू**), chilled, made very cold (of something previously warm).

hōnun होनुन्। उत्कटीभवनम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. **hōnyōv होन्योव्**), to be arrogant, intoxicated, maddened (by drugs, access of wealth, anger, delusion, possession by an evil spirit, etc.).

hōnyō-motᵘ होन्यो-मंतु। उत्कटीभूतः perf. part. (f. **hōnyē-müṭᵘ होन्ये-मंटू**), intoxicated, etc., as ab.

hīnongᵘ हींनंगु। हीनाङ्गः adj. (f. **hīnünjᵘ हींनंजू**), deprived of a limb, maimed, mutilated; (of a thing, action, or business) rendered useless by loss of a necessary part.

hĕnur ह्यनुर्। मलस्रोतः m. (sg. dat. **hĕnaras ह्यनरस्**), a stream fouled with filth, ordure, etc., a sewer, drain (K.Pr. 250).

hĕnar-graz ह्यनर्-यज़्। नीचोन्नत्वम् f. the roar of a sewer, pouring forth of ordure and urine with a sound like that of a great river; met. insolence and tyranny shown by a vile person suddenly raised to power (K.Pr. 9). **-kyomᵘ -क्यंमु।** मलस्रोतःकृमिः m. a worm or maggot bred in a sewer; met. a dirty child lean of body and dark in complexion. **-wôñᵘ -वोञु।** मलस्रोतोजलम् m. sewer water, the liquid conveyed in a sewer.

hŏnar हुनर्, hunar هنر। विज्ञानम् f. excellence in any art; art, skill (K.Pr. 60, 150); attainment, accomplishment (Rām. 128); ingenuity, cleverness; knowledge, science; virtue, merit. **—lagüñᵘ —लगंजू।** विज्ञानावाप्तिः f.inf. skill or accomplishment to be acquired.

hŏnari bĕhun हुनरि ब्यहुन्। शिल्पप्रवर्तनम् m.inf. to practice skilfully an art or profession, to exhibit skill in one's work.

hŏnarmand هنرمند adj. e.g. skilful, clever, ingenious (Gr.M., Rām. 128).

hĕnis ह्यनिस्, see **hyon**^{u}.

hīnis हीनिस्, see **hyūn**.

hansurāj (? spelling) m. *Adiantum caudatum, renustum* (El.).

hönṭh^{u} ह्यंठ्, see **hŏṭh**^{u}.

hönṭhun ह्यंठ्न्, see **hŏṭhun**.

hönṭh^{a}**ran** ह्यंठ्रन्, see **hŏṭh**^{a}**ran**.

hönṭh^{a}**rāwun** ह्यंठ्रावुन्, see **hŏṭh**^{a}**rāwun**.

hĕnay ह्यनय्, see **hyon**^{u}.

hanzĕ panzĕ rōzun ह्यञ्ज़ पञ्ज़ रोज़ुन् । **समस्वास्थ्यरक्षणम्**: m.inf. to keep oneself in good health after illness by paying attention to diet, etc.

hanōz هنوز adv. yet, still (W. 100).

hōnz होंज़ । **वस्त्रपार्श्वभाग**: m. a gusset on each side of a garment under the sleeves (Śiv. 1598).

hōnza-püṭ^{u} होंज़-पुट् । **वस्त्रपार्श्वपटखण्ड**: f. a gusset-cloth, the piece of cloth cut ready for sewing in as such a gusset. **-wāṭh** -वाठ । **वस्त्रपार्श्वखण्डयोजना** m. (sg. dat. **-waṭas** -वाटस), joining up a number of pieces of cloth to form a gusset-cloth.

hönz^{u} ह्यंज़ । **नाविक**: m. (sg. dat. **hönz**^{u}**s** ह्यंज़ुस् or **hānzas** ह्यान्ज़स् (Gr.Gr. 55). The f. of this word is **hānzañ** ह्यान्ज़ or **hānzĕñ** ह्यान्ज़्यञ्, which signifies a boatman's wife), a boatman (see El., s.v *hánz*) (K.Pr. 63, 76; H. i, 4). **-bāpār** -बापार् । **नाविकाविनीतता** m. conduct of a boatman. The boatmen of Kashmīr have a very bad reputation for morality; hence, conduct like that of a boatman, conduct distinguished by shamelessness, disrespect, lawlessness, and foul and abusive language. **-gönz**^{u} -गोंज़ m. a jingling compound signifying 'boatmen, etc.' (Gr.Gr. 95). **-har** -हर् । **नाविककलह**: f. boatmen's quarrelling, quarrelling like that between boatmen, distinguished by disrespect, shamelessness, and foul-mouthed abuse.

hünz^{u} ह्युंज़, see **hond**^{u} 1.

hönzil ह्यंज़िल् । **नाविकवृत्ति**: f. the occupation or livelihood of a boatman; met. vile conduct distinguished by shamelessness, disrespect, lawlessness, and foul language.

hānzañ ह्यान्ज़ञ् or **hānzĕñ** ह्यान्ज़्यञ् । **नाविकस्त्री** f., see **hönz**^{u} (K.Pr. 153, 251).

hanzūra ह्यंज़ूर्, **hŏnz**^{a}**ra** ह्यंज़र् or **hŏnzūra** ह्यंज़ूर । **कण्ठवलयविशेष**: m. a kind of necklace, made of a precious metal, and with small ornamental bells hanging down in front; a collar (El.). ? Cf. Ar. حنجور, the gullet.

hĕñ^{u} ह्यञ्, see **hyon**^{u}.

hiñ ह्यिञ् or (Gr.Gr. 14) **hiñ**^{i} ह्यिञि । **ह्रेषा** f. neighing of a horse, whinnying (El. *hín*). --**diñ**^{u} —ह्यिञ् f.inf. to neigh (El.).

hiñĕ-gur^{u} ह्यिञ-गुर् । **ह्रेषणाश्व**: m. a neighing horse, a horse given to neighing.

hīñ^{u} हीञ्, see **hyūn**^{u}.

hūñ^{u} ह्यूञ् । **शुनी** f. (sg. dat. **hōñĕ** होञ), a female dog, a bitch, see **hūn**^{u} 1 (K.Pr. 7, 82, 102).

hōñĕ-bŏkot^{u} होञ-बुकुत् । **शशोत**: m. (f. **-bŏk**^{u}**ṭ**^{u} -बुकुट्), a bitch's whelp, i.e. a puppy more than a month old. **-kubur**^{u} -कुबुर् । **शशोत**: m. (f. **-kubür**^{u} -कुबुर्), a bitch's whelp, i.e. a puppy just after it is born, less than a month old.

hön^{a}**lad** ह्यंल्द् । **कलङ्कोपेत**: adj. e.g. (as subst., f. **hön**^{a}**ladiñ** ह्यंल्दिञ्), marred by the loss of something (e.g. a person by loss of reputation or of a limb, a work or thing by breakage or loss of some essential element).

h^{a}**ñĕr** ह्यञर् । **शोफ**: m. swelling, intumescence; the swelling of dropsy.

hīñĕr हीञर । **हीनता** m. defectiveness, deprivation, the state of being without, want or absence (of) (e.g. of a person, loss of caste or of a limb; of a thing or quality, deprivation of some part).

hīñ^{a}**run** हीञ्रुन् । **हापनम** m.inf. (1 p.p. **hīñ°r**^{u} हीञ्र्), to cause to be diminished, to cause to diminish, (e.g. money diminished by giving it away or by regular taking from a store).

hön^{a}**ran** ह्यंञ्रन् । **हापनम** f. (sg. dat. **hön**^{a}**rüñ**^{u} ह्यंञ्रुञ्), the act of causing loss; causing diminution of anything (by taking away a portion); causing disgrace to (a respected person), showing disrespect to, putting to public shame.

hön^{a}**run** ह्यंञ्रुन् । **शीतलीकरणम** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **hön°r**^{u} ह्यंञ्र्), (of hot eatables) to make cold, to allow to get cold; (of a person) to displease, disappoint. **hön°r**^{u}**-mot**^{u} ह्यंञ्र्-मुत् । **शीतलीकृत**: perf. part. (f. **hön**^{u}**r**^{u}**-müṭ**^{u} ह्यंञ्र्-मुट्), (of hot food) cooled, made cold, allowed to get too cold; (of a person) displeased, disappointed.

hīñ^{a}**rāwun** हीञ्रावुन् । **हापनम** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **hīñ**^{a}**rôw**^{u} हीञ्रोवु), to cause to be diminished.

hön°rāwun 1 ह्यंञ्रावुन् । **हापनम** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **hön°rôw**^{u} ह्यंञ्रोवु), to cause loss, to mar by causing loss; (of a person) to disgrace. **hön°rôw**^{u}**-mot**^{u} ह्यंञ्रोवु-मुत् perf. part. (f. **hön°röw**^{u}**-müṭ**^{u} ह्यंञ्रावु-मुट्), marred by diminution; disgraced (by abuse, etc.).

hön^{a}**rāwun 2** ह्यंञ्रावुन् । **शीतलीकरणम** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **hön**^{a}**rôw**^{u} ह्यंञ्रोवु), (of hot food) to make cold, to

allow to get too cold. **hönˢrôwᵘ-motᵘ** हाँस्रोउ-मतु। शीतलीकृतः perf. part. (f. **hönˢröwᵘ-müsᵘ** हाँस्रोवू-मंचू), (of food) allowed to get too cold, etc.

hapa 1 हप in **hapa-dĕgulᵘ** हप-डगुलु । विकृतमुखः, see **hŏpa-dĕgulᵘ**, s.v. **hŏpa**, and **hŏpᵘ**.

hapa 2 हप, see **haph**.

hapi हपि in **hapi-hāyun** हपि-हायुन् m. a famine, a scarcity (K.Pr. 76). The phrase is said to be connected with **haph** (q.v.), a corpse, and a conflation of **hāwun**, to show, and **hyonᵘ**, to take, and to express 'insufficient to give a corpse', i.e. less than nothing; but this explanation is very doubtful.

hŏpa ह्रप । उच्छ्वासितमुखः adj. e.g. possessing puffed out cheeks. **-dĕgulᵘ** -डगुलु or **hapa-dĕgulᵘ** हप-डगुलु । उच्छ्वसितगण्डः, विकृतमुखः adj. (f. **-dĕgüjᵘ** -डगंचू), having cheeks puffed out and globular like a cooking pot (see **dĕgulᵘ**); ugly and swollen-jowled. **-lyolᵘ** -ल्योलु । उखाकारमुखः adj. (f. **-lĕjᵘ** -ल्यंजू), id.

hŏpᵘ ह्रपु । मुखोच्छ्वासः m. swelling of the cheeks, a puffing out of the cheeks (from anger, etc.).

haph हफ् । शवः m. (sg. dat. **hapas** हपस, abl. **hapa 2** हप), a human corpse, a dead body. **-rang** -रंग् । शवच्छविः m. the colour of a corpse, the appearance of a corpse (e.g. the appearance of a person in a faint, or suffering from severe fatigue or disease).

höph हाफ् حیف । धिक्कारः m. (sg. dat. **höphas** हाफस), an exclamation of regret; as interj. Ah! alas! what a pity! it is of no value! (K.Pr. 118).

haphta, hapta, hafta هفته, m. a week, se'ennight (K.Pr. 176).

höphiz 1 حافظ m. a keeper, guardian, protector; the Preserver of all things (a name of the Deity); one who has the whole Qŏr'ān by heart; a blind man (so-called because such commonly know the Qŏr'ān by heart). (Cf. **öl¹-höphiz**).

höphiz 2 हाफिज़् । वेश्या f. a courtesan, prostitute, dancing girl, nautch-girl.

höphiza-nagma हाफिज़-नग्म । वेश्यातौर्यत्रिकम् m. a nautch, a dance by a nautch-girl accompanied by a chorus of singers and instrumental music.

hopal (? spelling), a certain wild food-plant, *Dipsacus inermis* (L. 72).

hapun हपुन् । खिन्नीभवनम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. **hapyōv** हप्योव्), (from **haph**, a corpse), to become exhausted or worn out by delay (e.g. when anxiously expecting the completion of some work being performed by another, which is greatly delayed, or by hunger when there is great delay in the service of food).

hapyō-motᵘ हप्यो-मतु । खिन्नीभूतः perf. part. (f. **hapyō-müsᵘ** हप्ये-मंचू), exhausted, worn out, as ab.

hàpiñ हपिञ्, see **kana-hàpiñ**, s.v. **kan 1**.

happa हप्प । बालगोलकविशेषः m. a child's ball (of wood coloured externally with polished lac).

hapĕr हपर् । मुखवीक्ष्यम् m. the ugliness of a swollen jowl. Cf. **hapa 1** and **hŏpa**.

hupörⁱ ह्रपार्रि adv. in or from that direction (in sight), i.q. **humi-pörⁱ**, see **huh** (Gr.Gr. 160).

hŏpˢran ह्रप्रन् । अभिभवः f. (sg. dat. **hŏpˢrünᵘ** ह्रप्रंचू), defeat, being overcome (by violence, abuse, or the like) (of a person vigorously engaged in any work). Cf. **hŏbˢran**.

hŏpˢrun ह्रप्रुन् । अभिभवः conj. 1 (1 p.p. **hŏpᵒrᵘ** ह्रप्रुच्), to defeat, overcome (by violence, abuse, or the like) any person vigorously engaged in any work. Cf. **hŏbˢrun**.

hŏpᵒrᵘ-motᵘ ह्रप्रुच्-मतु । अभिभूतः perf. part. (f. **hŏpᵘrᵘ-müsᵘ** ह्रप्रुच्-मंचू), defeated, overcome, as ab.

hŏpˢrāwun ह्रप्रावुन् । अभिभवः conj. 1 (1 p.p. **hŏpˢrôwᵘ** ह्रप्रोउ), i.q. **hŏpˢrun**. Cf. **hŏbˢrāwun**.

hŏpˢrôwᵘ-motᵘ ह्रप्रोउ-मतु । अभिभूतः perf. part. (f. **hŏpˢröwᵘ-müsᵘ** ह्रप्रोवू-मंचू), i.q. **hŏpᵒrᵘ-motᵘ**, see **hŏpˢrun**.

hupöryumᵘ ह्रपार्युमु adj. (f. **hupörimᵘ** ह्रपार्रिमू), of or belonging to over there (within sight) (Gr.Gr. 151).

hapis (? spelling), the hop-plant, *Humulus Lupulus* (L. 330).

hapta, see **haphta**.

hāputh हापुथ् । भल्लः m. (sg. dat. **hāpatas** हापतस्. The f. is **hāpüsᵘ** हापंचू, a she-bear), a bear (L. 111, *Ursus torquatus*). According to El. there are in Kashmīr a black and a brown bear, the former large, and the latter more fierce (L. 111, 458; K.Pr. 57, 76, 92, 248; H. ii, 10 ff.; Rām. 862). **-nāg** -नाग् m. the bear spring, N. of a spring in the Lĕdorᵘ Valley. Near to it is a copper mine which was worked in former days (El.). Cf. RT.Tr. iv, 617. We should expect this word to be spelt **hāpath-nāg**, but El. has **hāput-**, i.e. **hāputh**.

hāpath-baca हापथ्-बच । भल्लपोतकः m. a bear-cub. **-carb** -चर्ब् । भल्लमेदः m. bear's grease, the fat round the entrails of a bear, used as a medicine for rheumatism, etc. **-māy** -माय् । भल्लप्रतिजागरा f. a bear's watching, a bear's keeping ambush for an opportunity of springing on a hunter; met. waiting for an opportunity to fall upon and crush another person. **-ṭang** -टंग् m. N. of a kind of pear (El.). **-tam** -त्रम् । भल्लचर्म f. bearskin. **-yārᵃz** -यारज़् । भल्लमैत्री, मूढमैत्री, हानिजनकमैत्री f. a bear friendship (see bel.); hence, stupid friendship, friendship that does harm. The original meaning is a reference to

a well-known story, told as follows in K.Pr. 77 :— 'a bear formed friendship with a man who was passing through his jungle. For some time he brought his friend large quantities of honey. One day the man fell asleep after eating the honey. While asleep a bee attracted by the sweetness alighted upon his mouth. The friendly bear seeing this thought that he would save the man from the pain of a sting, and so he went and fetched a large piece of rock and aimed it with all his might at the place where the bee was. The stone frightened away the bee, but killed the man' (W. 21, L. 111).

hāpathgī हापथ्गी । भापद्वृत्तिः f. the conduct of a bear (fierce, pugnacious, and savage); (with reference to a human being) conduct like that of a bear.

hāpüṭᵘ हापंटू । भापदी f. of **hāputh**, q.v. a she-bear.

har 1 हर् m. [in Śiv. 1132, 1617, 1776 (**hara-y**), the nom. sing. is **hara हर** m.c.; the voc. **hara हर** is very common, e.g. Śiv. 127, 161, 287, 313, etc.], N. of the Hindū god Śiva, so called (Śiv. 233) because he is said to be the destroyer (Sanskrit **hara**) of sin, sorrow, misfortune, and stumbling-blocks (L.V. 78–9, 98; Śiv. 254, 1039, 1061, 1076, 1173, 1181, 1197, 1402). In Śiv. 950, 1011, 1611, 1687, and 1889, the word has a double meaning, being also equivalent to **har 6.**

hara-dwār हर-द्वार् m. N. of a holy place where the Ganges issues from the Himālaya mountains, sacred to Śiva (Śiv. 950, 1076, 1099). In Śiv. 950 **hara-dwāray,** may also be translated 'at every door'; cf. **har 6.** **-mŏkh -मख्** or **har-mŏkh हर्-मख्** m. (sg. dat. **hara-mŏkhas हर-मखस्**), N. of a celebrated mountain in Kashmīr, the Sanskrit **Haramukuṭa** or Śiva's diadem. Into the Ganga-bal lake (p. 291*b*, l. 33), which lies at the foot of the north-eastern glacier of this mountain, Hindūs cast the bones of those that have died. [See RT.Tr. II, 407, K.Pr. 79 (legend), (**haramŏkh**) L.V. 50; Śiv. 251, 950, 955, 1176, 1528; (**harmŏkh**) 1011, 1030, 1222, 1561, 1595, 1617, 1680–1, 1687, 1889; Rām. 249]. In Śiv. 950, 1011, 1687, the word also means 'in every mouth', and in 1889, 'the whole totality of creation considered as one with Śiva,' see **har. 6.** **-mŏkha-gang -मख-गंग्** f. i.q. **ganga-bal,** p. 291*b*, l. 33).

har 2 हर । **मक्षम्** m. cream of milk (cf. **dŏda-har 2,** p. 189*a*, l. 42; H. ii, 3); a scum that rises like cream to the surface of *dahi* (curdled milk), oil, or the like (K.Pr. 255). **—lagun —लगुन् । मक्षोद्गमः** m.inf. cream to rise on milk.

har 3 हर् । **मृदङ्कुरजालम्** m.pl. a group or bunch of young shoots just bursting out on the trees in spring. Only used in pl. except in the phrase **har yunᵘ**, bel. El. translates 'branch'. **-hāgul -हॅगुल । जाङ्कलद्रुम-जालम्** m. 'a sprouts-stag' (see **hāgul**); hence, a bunch or group of thorns on the branches of a long creeper. **—yunᵘ —यिनु । अङ्कुरोद्भेदः** m.inf. sprouting to come, the first bursting of trees into bud in the spring.

har 4 हर । **कलहः** f (in some compounds the obl. form sg. of this word is **hürᵘ 2 हुर्**. For 1, see s.v.), a quarrel, quarrelling, fighting, wrangling, coming to blows (K.Pr. 11, 59, 134, 203, 215; YZ. 405); tumult, war, a battle (K. 649). **—gaṣhünᵘ —गश्हून । कलहोद्भवः** f.inf. such fighting to arise (YZ. 398). **—karünᵘ —करंनू** f.inf. to make war (El.), fight, quarrel (K.Pr. 77, 83). **—ṣuvünᵘ —सुवंनू**, f.inf. a quarrel to arise (K.Pr. 37, 126).

hara-har हर-हर् । अन्योन्यकलहः f. mutual quarrelling or fighting, esp. among neighbours, or the like. **-har karünᵘ -हर् करंनू** f.inf. to dispute, to fight (El.). **-hari-bāz -हरि-बाज़् । कलहप्रीतः** adj. e.g. quarrelsome, contentious, pugnacious, cantankerous.

hürᵘ-bāz हुर्-बाज़् । कलहशील adj. e.g. quarrelsome, of a quarrelsome disposition. **-wôlᵘ -वोलु । विहितकलहः** n.ag. (f. **-wājĕñ -वाज्यञ्**), one who is engaged in a quarrel; one who sets others quarrelling.

har 5 हर् in **har-tar हर्-तर् । अतिस्वादिष्टः** adj. e.g. (of food) very delicious.

har 6 هر adj. e.g. every, each; all (K.Pr. 29, H. ii, 2); **har-cand هر چند** conj. although (W. 100); **har-dū هردو**, num. both (K.Pr. 30, 235); **har-dam هردم** adv. at every moment, at all times, always (El.). **har-kuni हर्-कुनि** adv. everywhere (W. 95). **har-ranga هررنگ** adv. of every kind (K.Pr. 77, 78; W. 137). In Śiv. 950 **hara-dwāray** may mean either 'at Haradwār' or 'at every door'. Similarly **hara-mŏkh**, qq.v. under **har 1.**

hār 1 हार् । **चाषाढमासः** m. the name of the fourth month of the Kāshmīrī Hindū year (which commences with **Ṭsith°r** or Caitra), called in Sanskrit Āṣāḍha, and equivalent to June–July (Gr.Gr. 51; W. 106; K.Pr. 79, 138; Śiv. 1636).

hāra-kani हार-कनि adv. about Āṣāḍha, in the month of Hār or thereabouts (Gr.Gr. 159). **-mujᵘ -मुजू । चाषाढमूलकम्** f. a kind of radish, of very pungent flavour, that grows in the month of Hār. **-nākh -नाख् । फलविशेषः** m. (sg. dat. **-nākas -नाकस्**), N. of a certain early, luscious kind of pear that ripens in the month of Hār (L. 330, *harnak*). **-nawam**

-नवम् । आषाढनवमी f. (sg. dat. **nawüm**^{u} **नवमू**), N. of a Hindū festival held on the ninth lunar day of the bright half of the month of Hār in honour of the goddess Śārikā, at her temple on the Hāra-parbuth or Pradyumna-pīṭha hill near Śrīnagar. The N. Hāra-parbuth is derived from the Skr. *Śārikā-parvata*, and has nothing to do with the name of the month (see **hār 2**); cf. RT.Tr. notes on I, 101 and 113. **-pav -पव् । जलहीनीभाव:** m. a scarcity of water in the lakes in the month of Hār. **-satam -सतम् । आषाढसप्तमी** f. (sg. dat. **-satüm**^{u} **-सतमू**), N. of a Hindū house-festival in honour of the sun, held on the seventh lunar day of the light half of the month of Hār. In each room in each house a circle is drawn to represent the sun and is worshipped. **-satüm**^{u}**-bôg**^{u} **-सतमू-बोगु । आषाढसप्तमीसुदाय:** m. N. of a customary present sent to the house of a girl's father-in-law by her relations on the ab. festival. **-traṭh -त्रठ् । प्रदेशविशेष:, ओषधिलताविशेष:** m. (sg.dat. **-traṭas -त्रटस्**), N. of a tract and village 10 miles north-west of Śrīnagar (cf. RT.Tr. I, 102 n.); f. (sg. dat. **-traṭi -त्रटि**), lightning or a thunderbolt in the month of Hār; N. of a certain medicinal plant growing on the mountain plateaux, said to shine in the dark. **-bŏdāh -बुदाह । आषाढचतुर्दशी** f. (sg. dat. **-bŏdösh**^{u} **-बुदाशु**), N. of a Hindū festival held on the 14th lunar day of the bright half of the month of Hār, on which offerings are made to the Śaktis, or energic powers of the deities personified as their wives (L. 265). **-wôñ**^{u} **-वोञु । आषाढोष्णजलम** m. water of Hār, i.e. the water in the lakes in that month. It is looked upon as warm. **-zāḍ -ज़ाँड् । आषाढनिर्वातोष्म:** f. sultry weather in the month of Hār, the mountains being hidden under heavy dark clouds which also cover the sky, and there being no wind. **-zāl -ज़ाल । आषाढधूम्रातप:** f. (sg. dat. **-zöj**^{u} **-ज़ांजू**), a heat fog, or heavy clouds accompanied by extreme heat in the month of Hār.

hör^{i}**-wa-harād**^{i} **हारि-व-हर्दि । सर्वदा** adv. in summer and in autumn; hence, in every year, always. Cf. **hārud.**

hāruk^{u} **हारुक् । आषाढसंबन्धी** adj. (f. **hārüc**^{u} **हारंचु**), of or belonging to the month of Hār.

hār 2 हार् m. in **hāra-parbuth हार-पर्बुथ्** m. (sg. dat. **-parbatas -पर्बतस्**), N. of a celebrated hill, also known in Sanskrit as Pradyumna-pīṭha, lying to the north of the city of Śrīnagar. It takes its name from the goddess Hörī (see **Hörī 2**) or Śārikā, whose temple is on the N.W. side of the hill. On its southern extremity is a rock believed to be an embodiment of the god Gaṇ^{i}sh or Haridrā-Gaṇēśa, see **hörī 1.** See RT.Tr. I, 101 n.; 113 n., and II, 446; Śiv. 952, 1500, etc. El. spells the word *hari parbat.*

hār 3 हार् m. a necklace (YZ. 54, Śiv. 1153, Rām. 1122).

hār 4 हार् । चित्रवर्ण: f. copper-red and dark markings on a white or other ground, dapple, brindle, piebald, mottle (K.Pr. 78); cf. **hôr**^{u}. **—hūn**^{u} **—ह्यु** m. a piebald dog, considered to be specially unfaithful; hence, met. for anything considered untrustworthy, esp. the world, health, or wealth (K.Pr. 52).

hāra-kŏṭh हार-कॉठ् । शबल: adj. e.g. mottled, dappled, brindled, esp. of a black beard mixed with white hairs, or a heap of grains of rice, or the like, some white and some red. **-wāt**^{u}**j**^{ü} **-वात्यु । पक्षिविशेष:** f. N. of a bird, described as medium in size with yellowish wings and a dark beak. Probably the *hārcat* of L. 130, the white-eyed duck, *Aythya nyroca.*

hāri-dār हारि-दार् । संसृष्टवर्णान्तर: m. (a pile of rice, or the like) of mixed colours (some grains white, others red, and so on). **-phol**^{u} **-फोलु । वर्णान्तरभाग:** m. a dapple, a spot of red; esp. a small amount of red grains seen in a pile of rice.

hār 5 हार् । कापर्दिनी f. a cowry (L.V. 98; K.Pr. 4, 18, 37, 56, 77, 90, 106, 138, 231; YZ. 124, 395; W. 144, 154; Śiv. 1079); met. anything of small value (Śiv. 591); as adv. in the least, to the least degree (Rām. 1295).

hāra हार । धनसंचय: f.pl. cowries; met. a collection of coined money, wealth, cash (Śiv. 1788). **-bŏch**^{u} **-ब्वछु । धनलुब्ध:** m. cowry-hungry, greedy for money; esp. (owing to poverty) desire for money in order to accomplish some work; (of a servant or official) greedy for tips or bribes. **-bāgay -बागय् । कापर्दिनीविभाजनवृत्ति:** f. division by cowries; esp. (amongst Musalmāns) division of inherited property to the heirs according to the legal shares calculated in the proportion of so many cowries each. **-bar -बर्,** a mere cowry (Śiv. 1795). **-kāman -कामन् । अकिञ्चनता** f. (sg. dat. **-kāmüñ**^{u} **-कामंञु**), cowry-scarcity, want of money, no money to buy things. **-māl -माल् । कापर्दिनीस्रक्** f. a necklace of cowries, put for the sake of ornament or sport round the necks of cows, goats, monkeys, or the like. **-mŏṭh -म्वठ् । कापर्दिनीमुष्टि:** f. (sg. dat. **-mŏṭhi -म्वठि**), a fistful of cowries, esp. a handful of cowries taken up to throw down in gambling. **-nol**^{u} **-नोलु । संपूर्णकापर्दिनी** m. a complete, unbroken cowry. **-būr -बूर् । अतिक्षपण:** m. a cowry thief; met. a miser, a skinflint. **-wôl**^{u} **-वोलु । धनाढ्य:** m. (**-wājŏñ -वाज्यञ्**), a monied man, a wealthy person. **-zār -ज़ार् । कापर्दिनीपूत:** m. cowry-

gambling (in the game a handful of cowries is thrown down, and the winning or losing depends on the number that fall with their backs up); a kind of heads or tails. **-zōr** -ज़ोर्। **धनबलम्** m. power due to wealth. **-zōr[i]** -ज़ोरि। **वाखिणीयूतवारी** m. a cowry-gambler, see ab.

hār 6 हार् f. defeat (El.). **—diñ[u]** —दिञ् f.inf. to defeat (El.). **—sapadüñ[u]** —सपदंञ् f.inf. to be checkmated (El.).

hār 7 हार् e.g. sec. suff. added to an old obl. form of the infinitive, forming nouns of agency, as in **bakh[a]can-hār,** one who gives, from **bakh[a]cun,** q.v. It also indicates fitness, as in **karan-hār,** fit to be done; **khěna-hār,** fit to be eaten (Gr.Gr. 129).

hár[i] हरि interj. in **hár[i] hár[i] हरि हरि,** the cry used in driving a cow (H. xi, 8). Cf. **huri.**

hari 1 हरि m. N. of the Hindū god Viṣṇu, one of the members of the triad of great gods Brahmā, Viṣṇu, and Śiva. Under the name of Hari, Viṣṇu is looked upon as the special protector of his devotees when in trouble. Hence, he is often called upon in the Sanskrit vocative case **harē हरे** (e.g. Śiv. 733, 1841, etc.), and his name is sometimes even quoted, esp. m.c., in the Sanskrit nom. sg., i.e. **hariḥ हरिः** (e.g. Śiv. 1402). Other Sanskrit forms are also met in Śiv., e.g. **harēḥ हरेः**, the gen. sing. in the sense of the dat. sg. **hari-har हरि-हर्** (Śiv. 856), **hariḥ-har हरिः-हर्** (Śiv. 1100, 1104) or **harī-har हरी-हर्** (Śiv. 1164) m. [voc. **harē-hara हरे-हर** (Śiv. 1296), **harē-haray हरे-हरय्** (Śiv. 934), **hari-hara हरि-हर** (Śiv. 1587), or **hariḥ-haray हरिः-हरय्** (Śiv. 1636)], Hari and Hara, i.e. Viṣṇu and Śiva (see **har 1**); esp. Viṣṇu (the Preserver) considered as one with Śiva (the destroyer). This is considered to be a profound religious mystery. **hari-nārāyan हरि-नारायण** m. i.q. **hari 1** ab. (Śiv. 700, Rām. 119). **hari-shěmbhu हरि-शंभु** m., i.q. **hari-har** ab., Sanskrit sg. voc. **harē-shěmbhō** (Śiv. 1722–3).

hari 2 हरि in **hari-hôput[u] हरि-हौंपुत्** or **-hôput[u] हौंपुत्। समग्रः** m. (of moveable or immoveable property, food, or the like, when stolen or improperly consumed) the whole, the entire, every bit.

hēr हेर्। लिम्बेखिः, वलिविम्बेषः f. (sg. dat. **hēri 1 हेरि,** for **2,** see **hīr[u]**, for **3,** see **hyūr[u]**), a staircase, a flight of stairs, a ladder used as such (Śiv. 61, 598, 847, 1036, 1081; Rām. 44, 571–2). It may be either outside (K.Pr. 246) a house or inside, in either case leading to the upper storey (cf. **hyūr[u]**); a damaging crease or mark in woollen cloth caused by shrinking in the wash. **—anüñ[u]** —अनंञ्। **संकोचवक्त्रम्:** f.inf. lit. to bring such a crease (of washed woollen cloth which has been spoilt by shrinking), to be creased thereby, to be creased and damaged in the wash. **—kaḍüñ[u]** —कडंञ्। **व्यसनावस्थमनम्** f.inf. to lead into dissolute ways, to debauch. **—yiñ[u]** —यिञ्। **संकोचवक्त्रवक्त्रम्:** f.inf. crooked creases and lines to appear in woollen cloth which has shrunk in the wash.

hēra-pôw[u] हेर-पोव्। लिम्बेखिसोपानम् m. a single step in a brick or wooden staircase, a stair.

hēri-bar हेरि-बर्। लिम्बेखिकपाटम् m. a staircase door, a door, or plank used as a door, at the foot or at the head of a staircase. **-khot[u]** -खोत्। **लिम्बेखान्तरकोष्ठकम्** m. a closet under a staircase. **-lāday** -लादय्। **लिम्बेखिप्राभृतम्** f. a complimentary present divided among the workmen employed on building a house when the staircase is set up. **-tron[u]** -त्रोंव्। **लिम्बेखिगर्तः** m. the triangular space under a staircase, used in Kashmīr as a dark cupboard for storing firewood, rice, etc. There are usually two in a house, one on each floor. **-wǫ̈b[u]** -व्वुंब्। **लिम्बेखिप्रकाशायनम्** m. a kind of barred window over an inner staircase in order to give light. **—wasun —वसुन्** m.inf. to come downstairs (K.Pr. 246, K. 656).

hěr[i] हरि adv. above; upstream (of a river) (K. 75); **-pěṭh[a]** -पठ adv. from above, downwards (K. 450). Cf. **hyor[u].**

hēri हेरि, see **hēr, hīr[u],** and **hyūr[u].**

hīra हीर। वज्रम् m. a diamond, adamant (K. 590, 914, 921, 923); met. a very sharp intelligent boy (spoken of as such in the circle of his own relations or caste-fellows).

hir[i] हिरि, etc., see **hyur[u].**

hīri हीरि in **hīri gashun हीरि गशुन्। दैन्यापत्तिः** m.inf. to be reduced to poverty, esp. by the want of the means necessary for any necessary work. Prov. **akhāh gōmot[u] hīri, vīri mangān ṭang,** one who has nothing seeks for pears on a willow tree (i.e. seeks for sustenance even in unlikely places). Cf. K.Pr. 7 for a variant. The opposite of this word is **kīri,** q.v.

hīr[u] हीर्। शिरः f. (sg. abl. **hēri 2 हेरि,** for **1,** see **hēr,** for **3,** see **hyūr[u]**), a head (esp. when separated from the body) of a man, a sheep, or the like. H. (apparently incorrectly) says this word is never applied to the human head (K.Pr. 27, 197). Cf. **kala-hīr[u],** s.v. **kala.**

hēri-phǫ̈phüj[u] हेरि-फुंफ्यूंज्। शुद्धशिरः f. a small head, a little head, esp. the little head of a sheep or a goat separated from the body. **-prǫ̈pyun[u]** -प्रोंपियुन्। **वलिदानविशेषः** m. a religious offering of a sheep's or goat's head made together with clarified butter, to

the Hindū god Gaṇ^{i}sh (Gaṇēśa) or to Brahmī and the other *Mātṛkā* goddesses.

hōr 1 होर् adv. there (within sight) (Gr.Gr. 155); thither (El., W. 94). **-kun -कुन्** adv. in that direction (Gr.Gr. 160).

hōra होर adv. thence, from that place (within sight) (Gr.Gr. 156, W. 94). **-kani -कनि** adv., id. (Gr.Gr. 159).

hōr 2 होर् f. an agreement, contract, bargain; used in the following:— **hōra-bür^{u} होर-बर्** । **शीघ्रप्रत्यर्पणा** f. lit. (?) a fissure in a bargain (cf. **bür^{u}**); undoing a bargain, etc., by repaying a debt immediately after it has been incurred, undoing a work immediately after it has been accomplished, or the like.

hör^{i} हार्, see **hār 1.**

hörī 1 हारी । **प्रदेशविशेष:** m. N. of a district near the city of Śrīnagar, at the southern extremity of the Hāra-parbuth (see **hār 2**) where there is a rock worshipped from ancient times as an embodiment of the Hindū god Gaṇ^{i}sh or Haridrā-Gaṇēśa (see RT.Tr. II, 446).

hörī 2 हारी । **शक्तिदेवताविशेष:** f. N. of a goddess, in Sanskrit Śārikā, a form of Durgā. Her shrine is on the N.W. side of the Hāra-parbuth hill (see **hār 2**). Durgā is said to have taken the form of a Śārikā bird (see **hör^{u} 1** and Śiv. 1046, 1782) and to have carried the hill to its present position in order to close the gates of hell. See RT.Tr. I, 101 n. and II, 446 (Śiv. 1500).

hörī 3 हारी । **आषाढसस्यसमूह:** f. a general name for the crops that ripen in the month of Hār (see **hār 1**), mostly pulses.

h°r^{u} ह्रु adj. (f. **h^{u}r^{u} ह्रु**), superfluous, remaining over and above; abundant (El. *hur, hurr*; cf. **hur^{u} 3** and **h^{a}run**). **-hāyĕka tōlun -हायॅक तोलुन्** । **आशातीताधिक्यम-वलम्बमान:** m.inf. to weigh one's surplus profits on (huge) paddy-scales (see **hāyĕkh**), to make a profit in business far exceeding one's expectations.

h^{a}ri tōlun ह्रि तोलुन् m.inf. to weigh with abundance, to give generous overweight (Śiv. 1476).

hor^{u} 1 ह्रु । **युग्मम्** m. a pair, two of anything (usually of inanimate things, Gr.Gr. 81); often •—•, as in **ạl^{a}ka-hor^{u}**, a pair of earrings (see **ạl^{a}ka**); **pula-hor^{u}**, a pair of sandals; **wöl^{i}-hor^{u}**, a pair of rings (see **wôl^{u}**).

hor^{u} 2 ह्रु m. *Picrorhiza kurrooa* (El. *haur*).

hôr^{u} होर् । **चित्रवर्ण:** adj. (f. **hör^{u} 2 हार्**), speckled, dappled, brindled, mottled, piebald (i.e. with light markings on a dark ground or vice versa) (K.Pr. 82). Cf. **hār 4** and **ḍaba-hôr^{u}**.

hör^{u} 1 हार् । **शारिका** f. (for **2**, see **hôr^{u}**. The word may also be 1 p.p. f. of **hārun**), N. of a kind of *mainā* or starling (Sanskrit *śārikā*, see **hörī 2**), *gracula*. Cf. **hörī 2** (K.Pr. 77, 78; *Mainā-Coracias Indica*, W. 13; Śiv. 962, 1046, 1362, 1365, 1782; Rām. 4, 95, 1102).

hāri-baca हारि-बच । **क्षुद्रशारिका** m. a starling-fledgling; a small starling.

hūr حور f. a virgin of paradise, a black-eyed nymph (K.Pr. 50; Rām. 395, 1072, 1167, 1175, 1234).

huri ह्रि (? spelling), interj. the sound used for driving away cows (K.Pr. 239). Cf. **hări^{i}**.

hūr^{i} ह्रि or **hawür^{u} हवर्** f. i.q. **hor^{u} 1** (vill.) (Gr.Gr. 82).

hur^{u} 1 ह्रु । **प्रसवासनसंनिवेश:** m. a birth-bed, a lying-in bed, the bed of grass or straw in a lying-in room, used by a woman during the days of her impurity (eleven for a Hindū) after giving birth to a child. Among Hindūs, the grass is first changed, and the mother and child are bathed on the ninth day. Amongst Musalmāns, the grass is changed daily and the bathing is on the seventh day. In each case the child is given its name on the day of bathing (L. 258, 259, 270). **—trāwun —वावुन्** । **प्रसवाधिष्ठातृदेव-विसर्जनम** m.inf. amongst Hindūs, on the above ninth day of bathing, seven vessels are filled with food and are regarded as representing seven tutelary deities. The food is formally consecrated and is then distributed amongst neighbours and relations. When the period of impurity is over the empty jars, the straw bedding, and other things of the lying-in room, are scattered on a river bank as offerings to the tutelary deities. Cf. L. 259 for further details. **hur^{u} trāwun** is to do this scattering.

hur^{i}-kaṭh ह्रि-कठ् । **बलिदानविशेष:** m. the ram of the lying-in bed; N. of a sacrifice offered to a tutelary deity of a Hindū family either to secure the birth of a son, or to ward off evil from a woman just delivered of a son. The animal sacrificed is a ram, which is stroked three times by the mother before the sacrifice (L. 258). **-lĕj^{u} -ल्यू** । **प्रसवोपयोग्यन्नाविशेष:** f. (amongst Hindūs) the jar of the lying-in bed; the jar in which all food for the lying-in woman is placed, after being cooked on a fire worshipped by an attendant girl (see L. 258); one of the seven vessels filled with food on the ninth day, and considered to represent tutelary gods; see **hur^{u} trāwun** ab., and L. 259. **-māḍay -माँडय्** । **प्रसवोत्सवप्रवर्तनम्** f. the setting about, or engagement in, the customary festival on the occasion of the birth of a son or

daughter. **-phŏt[u]** -फुंतु । प्रसूतासुदायपात्रविशेषः m. the lying-in-bed basket, N. of a basket containing ginger, salt, rice, sweetmeats, turmeric, etc., sent as a present by the mother's parents to their daughter, on the day of the birth of her child (L. 259). **-pröpyun[u]** -प्रोपियु । प्रसवस्थानबलिः m. the offerings of rice, flesh, fish, etc., put into the seven vessels round a lying-in woman's bed (see **hur[u] trāwun,** ab.). **-pöth[a]r** -पोथ्र् । प्रसवोचितसामग्रीसमाकृतिः m. the arranging of all the necessaries (the grass bedding, jars for offerings, cooking utensils, etc.) in a lying-in room; a genl. name for all the appurtenances of a lying-in room. **-rôch[u]** -रोछु । प्रसवस्थानाधिदेवः m. (among Hindūs) the guardian of the lying-in bed; N. of the tutelary deity, a personification of the sixth day after the birth of a child (when the chief danger for mother and child is over), in whose charge they both remain during the eleven days of lying-in (see ab.). **-sāway** -सावय् । प्रसवकालिकाभ्युदयः f. the prosperity of the lying-in bed; the rejoicings and congratulations received on the birth of a child. **-shāwüj[u]** -श्रावंजू । बलिदानविशेषः f. the she-goat of the lying-in bed, i.e. (amongst Hindūs) an offering of a she-goat and other articles to the tutelary god on the eleventh or twelfth day after the birth of a child, in order to ward off evil from it.

huri bĕhun हुरि ब्यहुन । प्रसवार्थप्रतिष्ठानम् m.inf. to be seated on the lying-in straw; (of a lying-in woman) to be in the straw, to be on the lying-in bed, to be confined (during the eleven days after birth); (of the same) to perform the necessary ceremonies to secure the birth of a son; the announcement to friends, etc., of the birth of a son. **—bīth[u] —**बोठु । अधिष्ठितप्रसवस्थाना f. seated on the lying-in bed, a woman who is brought to bed with a child (during the days of her confinement in the lying-in room); a woman who is engaged in the ceremonies prescribed for securing the birth of a son. **—drāyĕ —**द्राय । सुखेनोत्तीर्णजननमुख्यावसरा p.p. f. a woman who has just emerged from the lying-in bed, i.e. a woman who has happily passed through the time of her lying-in without any untoward occurrence; a woman who has passed through her time of lying-in, but is still delicate and still unable to engage in household duties. **—wŏsh[u] —**वंछु । प्रसवस्थानोत्थिता 1 p. p. f. a woman who has risen from the lying-in bed, i.e. a woman who has recovered from her confinement, and is able to engage in household duties; a woman who is past the age for child-bearing.

huris bĕhun हुरिस् ब्यहुन । प्रसवाभ्युदयोत्सवः m.inf. to be seated for the lying-in straw; hence, to assemble on the occasion of a festival in honour of the birth of a son.

hur[u] 2 हुर् । लेपनोपकरणपटखण्डः m. a piece of rag used for plastering a floor, cooking place, or the like with the usual mixture of mud and cow-dung; cf. **cōka 1. —dyun[u] —**दियु । लेपनकर्म m.inf. to apply such a rag, to plaster, as ab.

hur[i]-aiṭham हुरि-ऐठम् or **-öṭham** -ओठम । तिथिविशेषः f. (sg. dat. **-aiṭhüm[u]** -ऐठुमू), N. of a certain date, the eighth lunar day of the dark half of the month of Phāgun (Sanskrit Phālguna = February March) on which the houses of Hindūs are freshly plastered and otherwise purified in preparation for the festival of the **hērath** or *Śiva-rātri*, see **-satam,** bel. and **hērath. -mĕṭ[u]** -म्यटु । श्वेतमृत्तिका f. a kind of white earth used for plastering, and giving the appearance of whitewash. **-satam** -सतम । उत्सवाङ्गतिथिविशेषः f. (sg. dat. **-satüm[u]** -सतुमू), the seventh lunar day of the dark half of the month of Phāgun, on which houses are plastered and otherwise purified in preparation for the *Śiva-rātri*, see **-aiṭham,** ab., and **hērath.**

hur[u] 3 हुर् m. a surplus (Gr.Gr. 17). Cf. **h[o]r[u].**

hur[u] हुर् in **darbi-hur[u],** i.q. **hür[u] 1** in **darbi-hür[u]** (see **darb**).

hūr[u] हूर्, see **hōrun.**

hür[u] 1 हूर् । काष्ठम् f. (for **2,** see **har 3**), dry wood (Rām. 585), esp. a small piece or stick (K.Pr. 25, *har*); the small fuel used in a cooking stove; chippings (**hari hari,** by chippings and chippings, i.e. little by little, K.Pr. 787); **harĕ hēnĕ wuri-dānas,** to take small chips (as fuel) for a long fire-trench cooking stove (requiring long bits of wood for fuel; cf. **wura,** K.Pr. 85); cf. **kaṇḍ[i]-hür[u],** s.v. **koṇḍ[u] 2. —baḍāwüñ[u] —**बडावंजू । चुल्हपिशमनम् f.inf. to extinguish the fuel, to put out the fire of a cooking stove. **—kaḍüñ[u] —**कडंजू । चुल्हपिशमनम् f.inf. to withdraw the fuel, i.e. to draw the fuel and extinguish the fire in a cooking stove.

hirbi (? spelling and gender), N. of a certain medicinal herb, the roots of which have purgative properties, *Euphorbia Thomsoniana* (L. 75). A hairwash is also made from this plant (L. 74).

höric[u] होरिचु, see **hörij[u].**

hrĕd ह्रद् f. (sg. dat. **hrĕdi** ह्रदि), the heart (L.V. 76).

harud हरुद् । शरत्कालः m. (sg. dat. **har[a]das** हरुदस्, abl. **har[a]da** हरुद्, and so on), the autumn or harvest season consisting of the two months **Öshid** and **Kārtikh** (in Skr., *Aśvina* and *Kārttika* = September--

October and October–November) (K.Pr. 78, 203; L. 326; Śiv. 1039, 1573; H. ix, 8; Rām. 1006, 1661); cf. **hŏr[i] wa harâd[i]**, s.v. **hār 1.** **—lagun** —लगुन् । परिपाकागमः m.inf. autumn to commence; the fruits of autumn to come in, the ripening-time or harvest to commence. **—waṭun** —वटुन् । परिपक्वसस्यसंग्रहः m.inf. autumn to close; hence, the entire harvest to be brought home and stored.

har[a]da-byôl[u] हर्द-ब्योलु । शारदबीजम् m. autumn seed, seed sown in autumn for the spring crop (wheat, barley, pease, mustard, etc.). **-köl[i]** -कोलि । शरत्काले adv. in the season of autumn, in the autumn. **-kani** -कनि । शरत्कालप्राये adv. in about autumn, in the autumn or thereabouts. **-wôñ[u]** -वोञु । शारदजलम् m. autumn water, the clear and pure water obtained in autumn. **-wāph** -वाफ् । शारदवापः m. (sg. dat. **-wāpas** -वापस्), autumn-sowing.

har[a]duk[u] हर्दुकु । शरत्कालिकः adj. (f. **har[a]düc[u]** हर्दुचु), of or belonging to autumn. **har[a]das-kyut[u]** हर्दस्-क्युतु । शरत्काले adv. in the autumn.

hŏrdus हुर्दुस् m. beating, fighting, in **hŏrdus ta bŏrdus**, a hullabaloo (K.Pr. 85), lit. beating and smiting.

haradwār हरद्वार्, see **har 1.**

hrĕday ह्रदय् m. the heart (L.V. 101; Śiv. 57, 104, 161, 180, etc.; Rām. 44).

hrĕdayāwŏsī ह्रदयावासी m. he who dwells in the heart, God, the conscience as a form of God (Śiv. 270).

harf or **har[a]f** حرف, see **harph.**

hir[i]-gŏgul हिरि-गुगुल्, **hirigogul**, see **hyur[u].**

hargāh, hargah हरगाह् هرگاه, هرگه conj. if (forming conditional sentences); also in other senses, as in **wuchta hargāh mēliy**, see if you can find it (Gr.M.; W. 99; H. xii, 3). **—ay** —अय् (H. viii, 10). **—kiy** —किय् (H. viii, 7, 13), id. **hargah-na** هرگه نه conj. if not, otherwise, unless (El., Gr.M.).

hārgil (? spelling and gender), the black currant, *Ribes nigrum* (L. 73). Perhaps connected with **hār 1.** Cf. **hāra-nākh**, s.v. **hār 1.**

hurih (K.Pr. 85) for **harĕ**, see **hür[u].**

h[a]r-h[a]r हर्-हर् in **h[a]r-h[a]r karān** हर्-हर् करान् । अतित्वरितम् adv. very hurriedly, very speedily. Cf. **hur[u]-mur[u].**

hara-har हर-हर्, see **har 3.**

harj (? spelling and gender), N. of a certain fish found in Kashmīr. It weighs about a pound, has one dorsal and five ventral fins, small mouth, dark back, silver belly, and firm scales, and is in season from October till May (L. 158).

hŏrij[u] हारिजु, **hŏric[u]** हारिचु (Rām. 109) or **hŏrinj[u]** हारिंजु (Rām. 344) f. a bow (El. *hārij* and *hārinj*); **tīr-i hŏric[u]** (Rām. 109), **tīr-i hŏrinj[u]** (Rām. 344), an arrow with a crescent-shaped head.

hŏrinjŏ-gāsa हारिंज-गास m. N. of a kind of grass (Rām. 1298).

harkāra हरकार هرکاره । गूढपुरुषः m. an outdoor servant employed to go on errands, carry letters, etc.; a running footman, courier, messenger, peon; a spy, detective, *mouchard.*

harkāragī हरकारगी । चारवृत्तिः f. the profession of a spy or detective.

harakath हरकथ حرکت । चेष्टा f. (sg. dat. **haraküt[u]** हरकुचु), motion, action, movement (Rām. 118, 710, 712, 952); gesture, gesticulation; act, deed; opposition, prevention, hindrance. **—gathüñ[u]** —गठ्ञु । अकृतव्यविक्षतिः f.inf. to be interrupted, disturbed, hindered; immovability or rigidity of the limbs to occur (from rheumatism, paralysis, or the like). **—karüñ[u]** —करञु f.inf. to shake (tr.) (El.); to move, stir oneself, be up and doing (Gr.M., K.Pr. 79).

har[a]l हर्ल् । कलहशीलः adj. e.g. one who is quarrelsome, pugnacious, contentious (Gr.Gr. 134, W. 111).

hārul[u] हारुलु adj. in **—nūn** —नून् । क्षुद्रखण्डात्मलवणम् m. crushed salt as sold in the market (? in small pieces the size of cowries, **hār**).

harām حرام adj. e.g. forbidden, prohibited, unlawful, wrong (K.Pr. 37, 150; W. 154); excluded; sacred, inviolable; illegitimate, spurious; as subst. m., an unlawful act, wrong-doing, iniquity (K.Pr. 75); fornication, adultery (El.). **-khāv** -खाव् । अनर्थभोगी m. an eater of unlawful things; hence, one who subsists on wealth earned by unlawful means (e.g. robbery, theft, swindling, or the like). **—khyon[u]** —ख्योनु । अनर्जितभोगः m.inf. to live on unlawfully gotten wealth. **-körī** -कोरी حرامکاری f. adultery, fornication (El.). **—karun** —करन् । अभिचरणम् m.inf. to do unlawful things; esp. (of a woman of good family) to go wrong with men, to start leading a loose life. **-kaṭh** -कठ् । चारजनितवाचकः m. (sg. dat. **-kaṭas** -कटस्), a bastard; esp. a widow's bastard; met. a rascal (Gr.M.). **-kaṭil** -कटिल् । चारवृत्तिः f. the conduct of a bastard; evil conduct, loose conduct (indicating that the doer can only be a widow's bastard, not of respectable family). **-zôd[u]** -ज़ोदु m. a vile person (El.), a fornicator. **-zöz[u]** -ज़ोज़ु । अभिचारिणी f. a habitually unchaste woman.

harāmuk[u] हरामुकु । चारजातः, अनर्जितः adj. (f. **harāmüc[u]** हरामुचु), of or belonging to the forbidden thing; hence, bastard-born, illegitimate; (of property) unlawfully earned (e.g. stolen property) (K.Pr. 77).

harömⁱ حرآمي adj. c.g. unlawful, illegal; illegitimate, spurious; wicked, atrocious; as subst. m. a doer of what is forbidden or unlawful, a wicked person; a rascal, a cheat; a bastard. —**gatshun** —गछुन् । निरधीभवनम् m.inf. to become unlawful or forbidden (e.g. food which has become impure by having been partly consumed by someone else). —**karun** —कर्दन् । निरधीकरणम् m.inf. to cause (food, etc.) to become impure by partly consuming it, or allowing another partly to consume it.

hāram-hôrᵘ हारम्-होर् । शबलः adj. (f. **-hörᵘ** -हार्), dappled, mottled, speckled; with dirty marks.

hirmaji (? spelling and gender), N. of a certain colour, a chocolate brown, chocolate (L. 459).

harmökh हरमख्, **haramökh** हरमख्, see p. 343*a*, l. 31.

hurū-murū हरू-मुरू । चलचलात् adv. suddenly, rashly, careless of cause, unexpectedly.

haran हरन्, a deer, i.q. **haryunᵘ 1**, q.v. (Śiv. 267, 529). In Śiv. 660, 1680, the sg. gen. is **haranunᵘ** हरनुन्.

haṛana हरंन, the form which **haran** or **haryunᵘ 1** takes in the following:—**haṛana-ächⁱ** हरंन-चंछि । मृगाक्षिः, मृगाक्षी f. an eye like that of a deer; a woman with eyes like those of a deer, a deer-eyed woman. **-koṭᵘ** -कोटु । मृगपोतः m. (f. **-küṭᵘ** -कूटु), a young deer, a fawn.

hᵃrun हरुन् । उपचयः conj. 3 (2 p.p. **hᵃryōv** हर्यो), to increase, become greater (El. *hurrun* or *hurun*) (L.V. 87, K.Pr. 45, Śiv. 653); to remain over and above, out of anything after due expenditure (e.g. of food after eating, H. x, 5); (of life) to remain over and above, (existence) to be continued after death (Rām. 57). **hᵃryō-motᵘ** हर्यो-मंतु । उपचितः perf. part. (**hᵃryē-müṭᵘ** हर्यो-मंटू), increased; remaining over and above.

harun 1 हरुन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **horᵘ** होर्), to abandon, put away, get rid of (Śiv. 928, 1587); to lose, abandon (life) (Rām. 624, 1182); to take away, remove, destroy (Śiv. 1726); to allow to fall or drop, to shed (e.g. tears) (YZ. 262; Rām. 168, 273, 286, 376, 774, 842, 966, 975, 1201, 1309, 1403, 1482, 1717, 1736) (or blood) (Rām. 1020, 1201, 1480, 1482, 1725).

harun 2 हरुन् । चरणम्, क्षीणीभवनम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. **haryōv** हर्यो), to fall; esp. as leaves from a tree (L.V. 72), as tears or as petals from a flower (Śiv. 1061, 1062; H. xii, 9; as rain, Rām. 1546); met. (of energy, strength, etc.), to waste away (K.Pr. 47, Śiv. 165, Rām. 248, 1577); (of liquid or powder) to dribble or drip from a vessel; to waste away, disappear, be destroyed (L.V. 72; Śiv. 1164, 1752; H. vii, 24); to become lifeless (Rām. 905).

haryō-motᵘ हर्यो-मंतु । निपतितः, क्षीणीभूतः perf. part. (f. **haryē-müṭᵘ** हर्यो-मंटू), fallen (of withered leaves, etc.) (Śiv. 1651); wasted away (of a stout person, or the like).

harith pyonᵘ हरिथ् प्यंतु । क्षतिक्षीणीभवनम् m.inf. to become withered (of a plant or tree); to waste away (from sickness, anxiety, old age, etc.).

hārun हारुन् । पराजयः, हापनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **hôrᵘ** होर्), to take away, put away, remove (Śiv. 1500, 1577, 1889; Rām. 968, 1153); to abandon, banish, give up (e.g. sinful thoughts) (Śiv. 1753, 1816, 1819, 1892); to lose (in a mercantile transaction); to lose (in play, battle, etc.) (Rām. 1489, K. 252); to be defeated, be overcome, be unsuccessful; to throw down (Gr.Gr. lxxxiii); to pour forth, cause to flow, shed (blood, tears, or any other liquid) (YZ. 16, 39, 71, 275; Śiv. 1158, 1361; Rām. 284, 566, 640; K. 889).

hôrᵘ-motᵘ होर्-मंतु । हापितः perf. part. (f. **hörᵘ-müṭᵘ** हार्-मंटू), defeated in play or in a battle; (of money invested in a mercantile transaction) lost.

hārunᵘ हारुनु adj. (f. **hārüñᵘ** हारंनू), of or belonging to the month of Hār; see **hār 1.** —**tāph** —ताफ् । चाषाढातपः m. (sg. dat. **-tāpas** -तापस्), the heat of the sun in the month of Hār; met. any violently hot sunshine.

hairān, hörān حيران adj. e.g. perplexed, bewildered, distracted, confounded (Śiv. 371, 831, 1261, 1288; Rām. 877, 1127); harassed, plagued, worried (El.), K.Pr. 217, 247). —**karun** —कर्दन् m.inf. to perplex, puzzle (El.).

hairönī, hörönī حيرآني f. confusion, perplexity, perturbation (El.).

hōrun होरुन् । प्रतिदानम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **hūrᵘ** हूर्), to repay a loan, repay a debt (K.Pr. 187), return a thing lent, pay or return for something (K.Pr. 106); met. to return evil for good; **drüṭᵘ hōrañĕ** f.pl. inf. to repay childish diseases, to get over such diseases (Rām. 1587).

hōran-pāṭhi होरन्-पाठि । निष्कृतिवृत्तिः m. a loan which is continually borne in mind as necessary to be repaid; a benefit which the recipient feels must be repaid by a benefit.

hūrᵘ-motᵘ हूर्-मंतु । प्रत्यर्पितः perf. part. (f. **hūrᵘ-müṭᵘ** हूर्-मंटू), (of a debt or other obligation) repaid; (of some pain or transaction which has to be undergone) undergone and done with.

hörinjᵘ हारिंजु, see **hörijᵘ**.

harnak (L. 330), see **hāra-nākh**, p. 343*b*, l. 47.

hᵃranāwun हरनावुन् । उपचायनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **hᵃranôwᵘ** हरनोवु), to cause to increase; to save something out of a total after due expenditure.

hāranāwun हारनावुन् । पराजितीकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **hāranôw^{u} हारनोवु**), to defeat, conquer, overcome (in play or in battle); (in a mercantile transaction) to overcome another so that he loses his capital expenditure.

hiranyāksh हिरण्याक्ष m. (in Hindū mythology) N. of a noted Daitya or Demon. He was twin brother of Hiranyĕkashĕph (q.v.) and was killed by Viṣṇu in his third, or boar-, incarnation (Śiv. 856, 1254).

hiranyĕkashĕph हिरण्यकश्यप् m. (sg. dat. **hiranyĕkashĕpas हिरण्यकश्यपस्** (in Hindū mythology) N. of a Daitya or Demon king (in Sanskrit *Hiraṇyakaśipu*) noted for his impiety. He had obtained a boon from Brahmā that he should not be slain by god, man, or animal. When he was illtreating his pious son Prahlāda, who was a devotee of Viṣṇu, that god appeared out of a pillar in the form of the 'Narasiṁha' (half-man, half-lion) incarnation and tore Hiraṇyakaśipu to pieces (Śiv. 857).

harüñ^{u} हरंयू । **हरिणी** f. a female deer, a doe. The word is the f. of **haryun^{u} 1**, q.v.

harph or **har^{s}ph हर्फ** حرف m. (sg. dat. **harphas हर्फस्**), a letter of the alphabet; blame, censure, reproach, stigma, animadversion (K.Pr. 78). **—yun^{u} —यिन्** । **उपालम्भगर्होद्भवः** m.inf. censure to arise, esp. on account of a breach of hospitality. **harpha pata harpha हर्फ पत हर्फ** adv. literally (El. *harfa pat harfa*).

h^{a}rĕr हर्यर् । **उपचयः** m. increase (Śiv. 1212), esp. gradual increase of wages, salary, etc.; more than full measure, there being something more than the full weight; (of a total amount of anything put to its proper use) there remaining something over and above.

hōrĕr होर्यर् m. an amount to be repaid, the principal of a debt (K.Pr. 238).

harārath حرارت (? gender), heat, warmth; feverishness; (in Kāshmīrī) herpes, scabies (El.).

h^{a}r^{a}rāwun हरारावुन् । **उपचायनम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **h^{a}r^{a}rôw^{u} हरारोवु**), to save something out of one's regular expenditure; to have one's wages or salary increased.

hár^{i}sa हरिस । **सूदविशेषः** m. a stew of meat cooked with pounded wheat and rice. **-gor^{u} -गंद्** । **सूदविशेषविक्रयाजीवी** m. a man, usually a Musalmān, who lives by preparing this stew. **—karun —कदन्** । **अत्याहननम्** m.inf. to make such a stew; met. to beat a man or beast with stick or fist till his flesh and skin are cut, to drub, beat to a jelly, roast the ribs of (so-and-so). **-wān -वान्** । **सूदविशेषविक्रयस्थानम्** m. a shop or place where this stew is sold.

hir^{a}s हिरस्, hirs حرص । **तृष्णा** m. desiring eagerly, greediness, avidity, avarice, covetousness; esp. greediness for more of something previously obtained and enjoyed. **—gashun —गछुन्** । **अतितृष्णोद्भवः** m.inf. covetousness or envy to arise.

har^{a}sh हर्ष् । **हर्षः** m. (sg. dat. **harshĕs हर्षस्**), joy, gladness (Śiv. 483, 717, 925, 932, etc.).

harshĕs gashun हर्षस् गछुन् । **हर्षान्वितः** m.inf. to rejoice, become full of joy (Śiv. 929, 1128).

har^{a}shun हरुशुन् conj. 3 (2 p.p. **har^{a}shyōv हरुश्योव्**), to rejoice (Rām. 1700, pres. part. **har^{a}shĕn**, m.c.; K. 475).

hár^{i}shun हरिशुन् or **hür^{u}shun हंरुशुन्** । **विवाहविधानम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **haryush^{u} हरिशु**), i.q. **haharun**, q.v., to arrange for the marriage of a boy or girl, to marry off so-and-so. **hár^{i}shun bár^{i}shun हरिशुन् बरिशुन्** । **परिणयादिविधानम्** conj. 1, i.q. **haharun baharun**, see **haharun**; to arrange, carry out, undertake, any person's marriage.

haryush^{u}-mot^{u} हरिशु-मंतु । **विहितविवाहः, संपादितविवाहः** perf. part. (f. **harish^{u}-müt^{u} हरिशू-मंचू**), one who has been duly married.

hár^{i}shŏr हरिश्वर्, harshēshŏr हर्षेश्वर् । **हर्षेश्वरः** m. N. of a sacred place (in Sanskrit Harṣēśvara) about ten miles east of Śrīnagar. Here there is a *Liṅga* or representation of Śiva in a small cave on the summit of a high ridge to the north of the village of **Khun^{a}mŏh** (RT.Tr. 459) (Śiv. 925, 927, 932, 1180, **harshēshŏr**).

hár^{i}shuth हरिशुथ् । **अतिहृष्टता** m. (sg. dat. **hár^{i}shĕtas हरिशतस्**), great joyfulness, a feeling of intense happiness.

hairath, hörath हैरथ् حيرت m. (sg. dat. **höratas** حيرتس), perturbation and stupor (of mind), astonishment, amazement, consternation. **—khyon^{u} —ख्यन्** । **अत्याश्चर्यानुभवः** m.inf. to become astonished, amazed. **—trāwun —त्रावुन्** m.inf. to surprise (El.).

höratas gashun हारतस् गछुन् । **आश्चर्यान्वितीभवनम्** m.inf. to become amazed, e.g. at unexpectedly seeing something hitherto considered impossible or non-existent.

hērath हेरथ् । **शिवरात्रिमहोत्सवः** f. (sg. dat. **hērüs^{u} हेरंयू**), N. of a celebrated Hindū festival, the Sanskrit Śivarātri, in honour of the god Shiv (Śiva), lasting for five days from the 11th lunar day of the dark half of Phāgun (in Skr. Phālguna = February–March) until the day of the new moon (L. 266, K.Pr. 81, Śiv. 524). It is preceded by a festival of cleansing the house, commencing on the 1st lunar day of the dark fortnight and ending on the 8th. Cf. **ḍul^{u} 1** and **hur^{u} 2.**

hērüṭᵘ-ḅôg̊ᵘ हेरूट-बोगु । **शिवरात्रिसुदायः** m. N. of a present given by the relations of a Hindū girl to the relations of her husband on this festival. **-truwāh -त्रुवाह** । **शिवरात्रिचतुर्दशी** f. (sg. dat. **-truwösh**ᵘ **-त्रुवाशु**), the thirteenth lunar day of the dark half of Phāgun, being the middle day of the Hērath festival. According to tradition King Dāmodara II of Kashmīr was changed into a serpent, and was told that he would never leave his snake-form till the whole of the Sanskrit Rāmāyaṇa was read through to him on the night of this date. No one has ever succeeded in accomplishing this feat, and he still lies under the curse (RT.Tr. note to i, 166).

hartā-kartā हर्ता-कर्ता । **मुख्याधिकारी** m. the head or supreme controller in any business.

harta-karta karun हर्त-कर्त करन् । **सर्वाधिकारवृत्तिः** m.inf. to conduct or manage a business with full authority.

hartāl हर्ताल् । **हरितालकम्** f. (sg. dat. **hartāli हर्तालि**), orpiment, sulphuret of arsenic, yellow arsenic, ratsbane.

har-tar हर्-तर्, see **har 5.**

hari-ṣandar हरि-ष़न्दर् m. N. of an ancient king famed for generosity, piety, and self-abnegation, in Sanskrit Hariścandra.

hirav हिरव् । **नवनीतसारः** m. butter purified by several washings.

hᵃrawun हरवुन् or **hᵃrāwun हरावुन्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **hᵃrowᵘ हरुवु** or **hᵃrôwᵘ हरोवु**), to cause to increase, make larger (El. *harawun*, *harrāwun*).

hᵃrawunᵘ हरवुनु । **उपचीयमानः** n.ag. (f. **hᵃrawüñᵘ हरवंचू**), remaining over and above (of anything after the rest has been properly used up or expended); regularly increasing (of profits, pay, salary, or the like, or of a river, etc.).

harawunᵘ हरवुनु । **निपतन्, क्षीणीभवन्** n.ag. (f. **harawüñᵘ हरवंचू**), (of a leaf, petal, etc.) dropping to the ground, withered and being shed; (of a person) one who is becoming withered, wasting away (from disease, cares, etc.).

hārawunᵘ हारवुनु । **पराजयन्** n.ag. (f. **hārawüñᵘ हारवंचू**), one who is being conquered in a game or battle; one who in a mercantile speculation lets his invested capital be lost.

hörᵘ-wan हॉरु-वन् । **अर्दहनम्** m. N. of a village about 2½ miles N.W. of the gardens of Shālimār, near Śrīnagar, probably the site of the ancient *Saḍarhatrana* (RT.Tr. I, 173; II, 455). The intake of the Śrīnagar waterworks is now at this village.

hōrawañ होरवन् । **विसर्जनोपायनम्** f. presents made by a host to a visitor on his departure, for him and for his relations and friends—the *bidāygi* of India.

hārawüṭᵘ हारवंटु f. (sg. dat. **hārawacě हारवच्**), a species of waterfowl in Kashmīr (El., Śiv. 1816).

hāryulᵘ हारियुलु । **पक्षिविशेषः** m. N. of a bird, described as of the crane kind, and mottled white in colour.

hěryumᵘ ह्यर्युमु, hēryunᵘ हेर्युनु, or **hīryumᵘ हीर्युमु** । **ऊर्ध्वतनः** adj. (f. **hěrimᵘ ह्यरिमू**, etc.), of above, belonging to a higher region; of a place higher than that of the speaker (Gr.Gr. 152); upstairs, of or belonging to the upper rooms of a house. **—pôrᵘ —पोर्** m. the upper quarters, the upper room of a house (Gr.M.).

haryunᵘ 1 हरियुनु । **हरिणः** m. (in some compounds this word takes the form **harana**, q.v. The f. is **harüñᵘ**, q.v.) a deer (YZ. 12, 68, *harnah*).

haryunᵘ 2 हरियुनु । **ग्रामविशेषः** m. N. of a village about 14 miles S.W. of Śrīnagar, said to be the ancient Hiraṇyōtsa. See, however, RT.Tr. i, 288, where it is stated that the position of Hiraṇyōtsa is unknown.

haryunᵘ 3 हरियुनु । **जातवीरुल्लाङ्कुरः** adj. (f. **hariñᵘ हरिंचू**), (of a tree or the like) having shoots or buds just bursting forth. Cf. **har 3.**

harza هرزه adj. e.g. vain, futile, idle, frivolous, absurd; subst. m. nonsense, twaddle. **-gorᵘ -गरु** । **निष्फलवाचालः** m. (f. **-gürᵘ -गरू**), an idle talker, a prater; a gad-about, a gossip.

hᵃs हस् । **कलहादिप्रेरणा** m. incitement or urging on (to quarrelling, attacking, or the like); incitement or urging on a dog, or the like, to attack (Gr.Gr. 124, K.Pr. 121). **—dyunᵘ —दिनु** । **कलहायोत्साहनम्** m.inf. to incite, urge on, as ab.

hās हास् । **उपहासः** m. laughter, esp. laughing at a person, ridicule. **—gaḅhun —गछुन्** । **उपहासानुभवः** m.inf. ridicule to occur (to so-and-so), to become a subject of public ridicule or scoffing, to be subject to a general verdict of 'serve you right'.

hāsa-ḍās हास-डास् । **विनाशोपहासः** m. ridicule incurred owing to the destruction of one's property or work.

hasa हस interj. of respect, used (1) as a suffix of respect added to nouns, as in **falönⁱ söhiba-hasa,** Mr. So-and-so (Gr.M.); or as a pure interjection following the noun to which it refers, but usually separated from it by the subject of the sentence, as in **hē söhib, böh, hasa, chus zānān,** Sir! I suppose (Gr.M.; H. ii, 11; v, 7; x, 4, 8, etc.).

hasö हसो interj. of respect, generally used with a verb to emphasize an affirmative statement, as in

āhan-sö karān hasö chuh, Yes, Sir, he *is* doing (Gr.Gr. 101). **-hē** -हे interj. of respect used by men to men, usually with **juv** or **sö** added, as in **hasö-hē nārān juv** (or **sö**), ho Nārāyaṇ (Gr.Gr. 97).

hás[1] हस, see **host[u] 2.**

hasö हसो, see **hasa.**

hĕs ह्यस् حس । **बुद्धिः** m. feeling, sense; a sense, a faculty of sense (Śiv. 1514); imagination; (in Kāshmīrī) memory or expert knowledge due to previous thorough acquaintance with any thing or subject, or to previous thorough experience (Śiv. 80, 189); meditation (on something), concentration of mind (Śiv. 1530, 1532, 1687, 1845, 1853, 1857); care, attention, carefulness (Śiv. 1017). **—dy̆un[u]** —दियुन् । **स्मारणम्** m.inf. to call to a person's memory how to deal with some forgotten subject, to remind about. **—gaṭhun** —गठुन् । **ज्ञानागमः** m.inf. such expert knowledge to be acquired. **-hōsh** -होश् । **चेतनादिकम्** m. memory and sense, mental faculties generally. **—hyon[u]** —ह्यन्दुन् m.inf. to capture the intellect, compel attention (Śiv. 257); to capture the senses (Śiv. 1453). **—yun[u]** —यिन्दुन् । **ज्ञानावाप्तिः** m.inf. thorough knowledge of any science or art to come by study and practice; the senses to return in the case of fainting, senselessness, etc.

hĕsa phērun ह्यस फेरुन् । **उद्बोधाप्तिः** m.inf. to be brought to one's senses (e.g. of a madman, or one suffering under delusions); to have some forgotten business forcibly called to one's memory; to be cognisant of (Śiv. 1428). **—phirun** —फिरुन् or **—phirawun** —फिरवुन् । **उद्बोधनम्** m.inf. to bring a person to his senses, as ab.; forcibly to stir up a person's memory about something forgotten. **—phirawun[u]** —फिरवुन् । **उद्बोधकः** n.ag. (f. **—phirawūñ[u]** —फिरवंमू), one who brings another to his senses, or stirs up his memory, as ab. **-wôl[u]** -वोल् । **अनुभवी** m. (f. **-wājĕñ** -वाज्यञ्), experienced, thoroughly cognisant by practice. **—yun[u]** —यिन्दुन् । **बुद्धिलाभः** m.inf. to come to one's senses (from madness, delusion, or the like).

hĕsas āsun ह्यसस् आसुन् m.inf. to remember (Śiv. 1719).

hisa हिस, i.q. **hissa,** q.v. (Gr.M., Rām. 815).

hōs होस् । **अपूर्णता** m. incomplete, and hence unsuccessful, result of some laborious or lengthy work.

hūs ह्यूस् । **अभयरक्षाक्रन्दः** m. the shouts or outcry raised in a town when it is suddenly raided or attacked by robbers, an uproar (Gr.Gr. 51, K.Pr. 127). **—tulun** —तुलुन् । **आक्रन्दोच्चारणम्** m.inf. to raise such an outcry; met. (of a number of children or women suddenly attacked) to scream out for help. **—wŏthun** —ह्यूवुन् । **आक्रन्दोद्भवः** m.inf. an outcry to be raised owing to the plundering, etc., of a town; met. loud outcries of lamentation to be raised by the mourners in the mourning room of a house in which a death has occurred.

husi ह्यसि f. N.P., short and familiar for *Ḥusainī*, a woman's name (K.Pr. 85).

hisāb حساب m. an account, reckoning (El.; K.Pr. 82, 139, 246); computation, arithmetic; an account, bill of charges, bill (Gr.M.); the account for a good action, the reward for such (K.Pr. 75). **—bōzun** —बोज़ुन् m.inf. to understand the value of anything (K.Pr. 234). **-kitāb** حساب كتاب m. an account with a merchant (Gr.M.). **hisābuk[u] far[a]d** حسابک فرد m. a bill (Gr.M.).

hasad حسد m. malice, envy (YZ. 405, Rām. 785).

tas chuh myôn[u] hasad, I envy him (W. 125).

hash ह्यश् । **श्वश्रूः** f. a mother-in-law, the mother of a man's wife or of a woman's husband (K.Pr. 76, 80, 158, 231; W. 142; Śiv. 56, 881; Rām. 762, 1696).

ōra-hash, a husband's stepmother (Rām. 759).

hashĕ-bāpār ह्यश-बापार् । **श्वश्रूवृत्तिः** m. the conduct or actions of a mother-in-law to her son- or daughter-in-law; met. conduct like that of a mother-in-law. **-nŏshĕ** -न्वश् । **श्वश्रूस्नुषे** f.pl. mother-in-law and daughter-in-law (e.g. when engaged together in some work) (Gr.Gr. 72).

hāshĕ ह्याश् in the following: **-dāñĕ** -दाञ् । **निःसारधान्यम्** m. paddy which, owing to unfavourable winds or to drought, has withered and barren ears. **—gaṭhun** —गठुन् । **निष्फलीभवनम्** m.inf. to become withered and without fruit or seed (of edible fruits or seed-crops) (Śiv. 255). **—karun** —करुन् । **शोषेण निरर्थकीकरणम्** m.inf. to wither up and render barren (edible fruits, seed-crops, etc.).

hashā ह्यशाँ interj. an expletive used in address (Śiv. 249, where the speaker addresses himself).

hasöhē हसोहे, see **hasa.**

hish हिश् । **पक्षिवारणशब्दः** m. the cry made in scaring away birds (e.g. domestic fowls or sparrows). **hish hish karun** हिश् हिश् करुन् । **उत्साहनम्** m.inf. to say 'hish hish' to a child, or the like, to encourage (e.g. in learning to walk, or in learning its lessons).

hish[u] हिशु, see **hyuh[u].**

hōsh होश् هوش । **चेष्टा, बुद्धिः, बोधः** m. understanding, judgment, intellect (Śiv. 237, 491, 1028, 1032, 1061, 1809, 1848); sense, discretion (YZ. 204, 219; Śiv. 1270, 1365, 1590, 1690, 1800; H. i, 5; Rām. 1043); mind, soul; remembrance or coming into mind of

something previously experienced or known (Śiv. 343, 844, 1055); knowledge of a science or art gained by practice; movement of the limbs as a sign of a person coming to after a faint, or the like (Rām. 873). **—gatshun** —गछुन् । बोधागमः m.inf. intelligence or comprehension to come (to a child, or the like, as the result of education). **—karun** —करन् m.inf. to consider, think (Rām. 354); to be sensible, have sense, not to be a fool (Rām. 329); to take heed (Rām. 818, 1506). **—nyun**ᵘ —निवु m.inf. to take the senses, destroy a person's presence of mind, render distraught. (Rām. 1626). **—rōzun** —रोज़ुन् । अनुस्मृतिः m.inf. memory to remain; hence, to bear in mind, keep in memory something which one has not practised for a long time (Śiv. 935, **rūdum-na hōsh,** I did not bear in mind); to remain sensible, keep one's senses (Rām. 533, **rūdus na hōsh,** he became insensible); one's presence of mind to remain (Rām. 1392, 1459, **rōzān na kēh hōsh,** he entirely loses his presence of mind; so Rām. 1520). **—thawun** —थवुन् । अवेक्षणम् m.inf. to bear in mind; to guard carefully and attentively something committed to one's charge. **—yun**ᵘ —यिवु । स्मृत्वापत्तिः m.inf. memory or intelligence to come (to someone who is mistaken or a fool); (of a person in a faint, or the like) to show signs of life by movements of the limbs.

hōshĕ-kinⁱ होश-किनि adv. attentively, with care and attention, with one's senses alert (Rām. 1286). **-rost**ᵘ -रस्तु । चेष्टाबोधहीनः adj. (f. **-rüsh**ᵘ -रूश), without understanding; unwary, foolish; deprived of sense or consciousness, unconscious, in a faint; intoxicated, stupified; (= **bē-hōsh,** q.v.). **hōshĕ-wôl**ᵘ होश-वोलु । सुबोधः m. (f. **-wājĕñ** -वाज्यच), experienced, learned (e.g. in book learning, or in experience, or in some science or art) (Śiv. 1029). **—yun**ᵘ —यिवु । बोधावाप्तिः m.inf. to come into remembering; to gain knowledge or call to mind (by study, practice, thinking over, or the like) some mode of action, science or art, esp. when previously known and forgotten (Śiv. 189).

hōshĕs pyonᵘ होशस् प्योनु । स्मृत्वावलम्बनम् m.inf. to fall into memory, to call some forgotten thing to mind after long thought (K. 224). **—yun**ᵘ —यिवु m.inf. to come to one's senses (after a faint, agitation, or the like) (Rām. 1733).

höshī हांशी (cf. حاشیه) ।, डोरकविशेषः m. a braid or flowered embroidery used for putting along the edges of a cloth, etc.

höshīdār हांशीदार् । डोरकविशिष्टः adj. e.g. embroidered (of the edges of a cloth).

hāshĕlad हाशलद । शोषविकारोपेतः adj. e.g. withered and dried up (of edible fruits or seed-crops, etc.). See **hāshĕ.**

hishĕm हिशम् a jingling repetition of **hishō,** in **hishĕm hishō** (m.c. for **hishĕ**), all equally alike, all equally big (K.Pr. 212).

hashmath حشمت m. (sg. dat. **hashmatas** हश्मतस्), equipage, retinue, train; state, dignity, pomp, parade; (in Kāshmīrī) degree, rank (El.).

hashĕr हशर् । बलात्प्रसभाचारः m. rape by violence, esp. rape of somebody else's girl-wife (Gr.Gr. 139).

hishĕr हिशर् or हिशर् । सादृश्यम् m. similarity, likeness, resemblance (cf. **hyuh**ᵘ) (YZ. 23). El. makes this word (spelt *hishir*) an adj. meaning 'convenient', but cf. the next. **—karun** —करन् m.inf. to compare (El.). **—yun**ᵘ —यिवु । मैत्रीसंबन्धयोगः m.inf. similarity to come; a close friendship to arise amongst a number of people owing to frequent association, community of occupation, and commensality, or the like.

hishᵉrāwun हिशरावुन् । उपमापनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **hishᵉrôwᵘ** हिशरोवु), to cause to resemble, to make similar, to something else.

hashĕtônᵘ हशतोनु । चमूखम् m. the usual conduct of a mother-in-law to her son- or daughter-in-law, a mother-in-law's affectionate ways; similar conduct shown to a person who is not so related (Gr.Gr. 139, 147).

hōshiyār هوشیار, هشیار, **hushⁱyār** हुशियार् (Śiv. 1485, 1866), **hushyār** हुश्यार् or **husyār** हुस्यार् (Śiv. 1710) adj. e.g. intelligent, prudent; acquainted; well-informed; sensible, knowing; mindful, cautious, alert, watchful, vigilant, on one's guard; awake, conscious, in one's senses (Śiv. 1866). **—gatshun** —गछुन् । बोधापत्तिः m.inf. to become intelligent, to become sensible; to arrive at the age of puberty; to become conscious, to come to one's senses; to awake from sleep (W. 87, Śiv. 1710, H. v, 5); of something previously unknown, knowledge to be gained, memory of some forgotten thing to come. **—karun** —करन् । उद्बोधनम् m.inf. to apprize, make acquainted; to render a person cautious or vigilant, to put him on his guard (against), to warn; to rouse, awake a person from sleep; to remind. **—rōzun** —रोज़ुन् । प्रतिजागरा m.inf. to remain (or be) careful (in respect of), to be on (one's) guard (against), to be vigilant (Śiv. 1485); to keep watch, to look out; be on the alert (K.Pr. 46).

hushyōrī هشیاري or **husyōrī** हुस्यारी (Rām. 1635), sense; prudence, discretion; carefulness, vigilance, watchfulness. **—karūñ**ᵘ —करूनु f.inf. to be careful, vigilant; to keep awake (Rām. 1635).

has^a^kh हस्ख् f. (sg. dat. **haski हस्कि**), rivalry, emulation; contention.

haska-has^a^kh हस्क-हस्ख्। परस्परस्पर्धा f. mutual emulation or rivalry; emulation exhibited by mutual abuse, mutual recrimination.

hasakhar हसखर्। उद्धतः m. (as subst., f. **hasakhür^ü^ हसखर्ऊ**), rude, insolent.

hasakharī हसखरी। उद्धतता f. insolence.

hösil हॉसिल् حاصل f. (K.Pr. 56), product, produce, outcome (K.Pr. 56, YZ. 157, Rām. 20); profit, gain, good (El., Rām. 26, 802). **bē-hösil,** adj. e.g. fruitless, profitless (Rām. 15). **—gatshün^ü^ —गट्शून्** f.inf. a product to result, as in **shĕs^a^taras sön gatshiy hösil,** for iron gold will result to 'thee as a product, i.e. your iron will be turned into gold (L.V. 100, K.Pr. 46). **—karün^ü^ —कर्नून्** f.inf. to obtain, reap a result (K.Pr. 30).

husn حسن m. comeliness, beauty (K.Pr. 235, YZ. 18, W. 148).

hasain dach (? spelling), f. a variety of grape grown in Kashmīr. See El. s.v. *dach*.

h^a^sanāwun ह्सनावुन्। आक्रोशादुत्साहनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **h^a^sanôw^ü^ ह्सनोवु**), to urge on, incite (a dog, etc.); to incite a person (e.g. by tale-bearing or calumny) to commit a violent assault; cf. **h^a^sawun. h^a^sanôw^ü^-mot^ü^ ह्सनोवु-मत्** । **आक्रोशादिनिमित्तं प्रोत्साहितः** perf. part. (f. **h^a^sanöw^ü^-müts^ü^ ह्सनॉवू-मंच्**), incited, as ab.

hasar = حصر m. surrounding, encompassing; restriction, limit; siege, blockade; dependence, reliance; **chuh ath pĕth kyāh hasar,** what reliance is on this? what good comes of this? what is the good of doing this? (Rām. 1649).

haṣ^a^rath ह्सरथ्। आश्चर्यम् m. a marvel, a miracle (Rām. 1419, 1480).

hissa हिस्स حصه or **hisa हिस। भागः** m. part, portion, lot, share, division (Ram. 815). **—āmot^ü^ —आमत्। भागात्मना प्राप्तः** perf. part. (f. **—āmüts^ü^ —आमंच्**), received as a share; met. received as one's lot in life (i.e. a husband by a wife, or a wife by a husband). **—bāgay —बागय्। विभागकल्पना** f. division into shares, calculation of the amount of each share. **—khasun —खसुन्। विभागेन लब्धिः** m.inf. the share to mount; hence, to be received as one's share. **—karàn^i^ —कर्नि। विभाजनम्** m.pl.inf. to divide a number of articles into shares, to divide out a number of articles; to cut up a single thing into shares. **z^a^h hissa karàn^i^,** to divide or cut in two (Gr.M.). **-nom^u^ -नमु। अत्यल्पभागः**: m. a very small portion of anything (*quasi*, as much as can be lifted on a finger-nail). **-pāsa -पास** (= حصه پاس) **। भागवृत्तिः** m. a share of property due from another in whose possession the whole is. **-rasa -रस** (= حصه رسد, حصه رسا) **। भागवृत्तिः** m. a share in joint family property, the amount due to each coparcener. **-wôl^u^ -वोलु। भागयोग्यः** m. (f. **-wājĕñ -वाज्यञ्**), a shareholder, coparcener.

hissadar हिस्सदर् (= حصه دار) **। विभागभागी** m. (f. **hissadariñ हिस्सदरिञ्**), a shareholder; a partner in a business.

host^u^ 1 हस्तु। हस्तः(नक्षत्रविशेषः) m. the thirteenth of the twenty-seven lunar mansions or lunar asterisms, in Sanskrit *hasta*, said to be shaped like a hand, and to be part of the constellation Corvus.

host^u^ 2 हस्तु। हस्ती m. (in composition this word sometimes takes the form **hàs^i^ हॅसि**. The f. is **hastiñ हस्तिञ्** or **hàs^i^tiñ हॅसितिञ्**, q.v.), an elephant (L.V. 24, 47; K.Pr. 3, 69, 80, 150, 190, 218; YZ. 124, 481; Śiv. 353, 751, 894, 967, 1562; H. vi, 16, 17; Rām. 1269; K. 29, etc.).

hàs^i^-gan हॅसि-गन्। हस्तिकर्णः, वेत्रविशेषः m. an elephant's ear; N. of a sacred spot called in Sanskrit Hastikarṇa, about 36 miles S.E. of Śrīnagar; Cf. RT.Tr. v, 23, and II, 461. **-hökal -हॉकल्। अङ्कुशः** f. a chain used as an elephant's shackle. **-hökal gatshün^ü^ -हॉकल् गट्शून्। अतिबलवतो निरङ्कीभवनम्** f.inf. an elephant's shackle to occur; met. a powerful person to find himself stopped by some impediment. **-khēl -खेल्। हस्तिघटा** f. a troop of elephants (e.g. wild in the forest). **-kara -कर। हस्तिकरः** m. an elephant's trunk. **-yüḍ^ü^ gāsa-gĕḍ^ü^ -यूड् गास-गॅड्। बहुभोगिनोऽल्पाग्निः** f. for an elephant's belly, a wisp of grass; hence, when very much is required of anything for any purpose, very little to be received, a drop in the ocean.

hàst^i^-ambör^i^ हॅस्ति-अम्बॉरि। परिस्तोमः f. an elephant-litter, see **ambör^i^**; N. of a children's game, in which one child poses as an elephant, and the other mounts him (K. 221). **-baca -बच। बालभः** m. a baby elephant, i.e. one about a year old. **-bür^ü^ -बर्। वारी** f. an elephant-trap, a concealed pit for catching wild elephants. **-dōth -दॉथ्। हस्तिदन्तः** m. (sg. dat. **dōtas दॉतस्**), an elephant's tusk, ivory. **-höj^i^ -हॉजि** or **-höj^ü^ -हॉजू। हस्तिशाला** f. an elephant stable. **-hāl -हाल्। हस्तिशाला** f. (sg. dat. **-höj^ü^ -हॉजू**), id. **-wôl^u^ -वोलु। आधोरणः** m. an elephant keeper, an elephant groom, an elephant driver, a *Mahāwat* (K. 431).

hastiñ हस्तिञ् (Gr.Gr. 37) or **hàs^i^tiñ हॅसितिञ्। हस्तिनी** f. a she-elephant. See **host^u^.**

h^{a}sawun हसवुन् । रोषादिसूचना conj. 1 (1 p.p. **h^{a}sow^{u}** हसंवु), to urge on, incite (a dog, etc.); to incite a person to commit a violent assault; cf. **h^{a}sanāwun** (Gr.Gr. 124). **h^{a}sow^{u}-mot^{u}** हसंवु-मंतु । आज्ञाक्षयार्थम् प्रेरितः perf. part. (f. **h^{a}süw^{ü}-müt^{ü}** हसंवू-मंतू), incited, as ab.

husyār ह्वस्यार्, see **hōshiyār.**

husyōrī ह्वस्योरी, see **hushyōrī.**

hata 1 हत, see **hath.**

hata 2 हत, interj. used by a Hindū woman when addressing her husband, when she is alone with him, and she is near by. She does not mention his name, but merely uses the interjection (Gr.Gr. 100); cf. **hatōv,** bel.

hatā हता interj. hallo!, used in addressing male juniors or inferiors, usually with **ā** added to the obl. form of the noun, as in **hatā gulyā,** ho Gul^{u} (Gr.Gr. 97, W. 100); **hatā juwā,** hie, Sir (K.Pr. 80).

hatau हतौ interj. used, like **hatabā** bel. by women, with various suffixes added to the noun. Thus, **hatau — au** or **hatau — a,** used when addressing familiars or juniors (male or female), as **hatau kākau,** O father (**kākh**); **hatau himath kaulau,** O Himat Kaul; **hatau gana,** O Gana. **hatau — a bāyau,** used when addressing men or women by their proper names only, as **hatau mahādēva bāyau,** O Mahādēv (Gr.Gr. 99).

hatō हतो interj. used by a man in sorrow or in addressing a person at a distance, **ō** or **au** being suffixed to the obl. case of the noun, as in **hatō paryō,** hallo Por^{u} (Gr.Gr. 98; W. 100; Śiv. 553, 588; H. x, 5; Rām. 1375).

hata-bā हतबा interj. used (like **hatau,** ab.) by a woman in addressing a man or woman (W. 100) with various suffixes attached to the noun, as follows: **hatabā—bā,** used when addressing a man or woman respectfully; especially when addressing a priest, as in **hatabā himath-bā,** O Himat. **hatabā—au,** when addressing familiars or juniors (male or female), as **hatabā kākau,** O father (**kākh**). **hatabā—a,** id. as **hatabā kāka. hatabā—a bāyĕ** or **hatabā —a bayau,** used in addressing a man by proper name only, as **hatabā mahādēva bāyĕ** or **hatabā mahādēva bāyau,** O Mahādēva (Gr.Gr. 99). **hatabāhē** हत-बाहे interj. used by a man in addressing an elderly priest, a person of the middle class, or servant, **bā** being suffixed to the noun, as in **hatabāhē zanabā,** O Zana (Gr.Gr. 97).

hata-biñ हत-बिञ् interj. used when a man addresses a woman (W. 100); **möj^{ü}** is suffixed if she is older than the speaker, as in **hatabiñ pārvath möj^{ü},** O mother Pārvat; **biñ** is suffixed if she is of moderate age, or of an age equal to that of the speaker, as in **hatabiñ Saraswath biñ,** O sister Saraswat. It is not used in other cases (Gr.Gr. 98).

hata-dĕdi हत-दॅदि (K.Pr. 80) or **-möj^{ü}** -मोंजू interj. used by a man when addressing an older woman, **möj^{ü}** being suffixed to the noun, as in **hatamöj^{ü} pārvath möj^{ü},** O mother Pārvat (Gr.Gr. 98). **-sa** -स (H. x, 5) or **-sö** -सो interj. used in addressing equals, male or female (W. 100). **-söhē** -सोहे interj. used by a man addressing a man respectfully. If the caste of the person addressed is not mentioned, then **juv** or **sö** or both must be suffixed to it. Thus, **hatasöhē rāma kaul,** O Rām Kaul ('Kaul' being the name of a caste); **hatasöhē nārān-juv** (or **nārān-juv-sö**), O Nārāyan; **hatasöhē gana-sö,** O Gana. **Sö** may also be added to a caste-name, as in **hatasöhē rāma kaul-sö.** If **bā** is suffixed, it indicates that the person addressed is older, and is a priest, a person of the middle class or a servant, as in **hatasöhē sahaz-bā,** O Sahaz; cf. **hatabāhē,** ab. (Gr.Gr. 96, 97).

hatōv हतोव् interj. used by women in addressing a man or woman at a distance, **au** being suffixed to the obl. case of the noun, as in **hatōv manasā rāmau,** hallo Manasā Rām. It is also used by Musalmān women in addressing their husbands. Thus **hatōv ködirau,** O Kādir. Hindū women use **hata,** ab., and do not mention the husband's name (Gr.Gr. 100).

hatay हतय् (El. **hatai**) or **hatöy** हतोय् interj. used by men in addressing female juniors or inferiors, **y** being suffixed to the obl. case of the noun, as in **hatay** (or **hatöy**) **watshariy,** O female child (**watshür^{ü}**) (Gr.Gr. 99) (W. 100, *hatāi, hatoi*). In H. xii, 16, it is used by a mother addressing her daughter.

hăt^{i} ह्वति card. the form which **hath,** a hundred (q.v.) takes in multiplication as in **kāh hăt^{i},** eleven times a hundred. It can only be used with numerals above ten. We cannot say **sōr hăt^{i},** four times a hundred, but must say **hath sākh,** a hundred times four (Gr.Gr. 86).

hĕta ह्वत, see **hyon^{u}.**

hĕt^{i} ह्वति, see **hyon^{u}** and **hyot^{u}.**

hōṭā होटा interj. of respectful address, O! (L.V. 17).

hŏṭ^{u} ह्वतु, 1 p.p. of **hŏtsun** (f. **hŏts^{ü}** ह्वतू), gone bad, decayed, tainted (Gr.Gr. 212; K.Pr. 12, 177, 247). Cf. **aḍa-hŏṭ^{u},** p. 11*a*, l. 30.

hŏṭa-bata हुट-बत । ओदनविशेष: m. boiled rice steeped in water for several days, then strained and fried in oil. It is eaten with spices such as pepper and cloves.

hotᵘ हॅतु । आहत: adj. (f. **hüṭᵘ** हॅटू), struck; used —• as a sec. suff. meaning 'affected by' (Gr.Gr. 136). Thus, **āra-hotᵘ**, afflicted by pity, pitiful; **bŏchi-hotᵘ**, smitten by hunger, starving (YZ. 410); **nĕnd[a]ri-hotᵘ**, sunk in sleep (L.V. 32; YZ. 47; Śiv. 998, 1661, 1865); **guma-hotᵘ**, sweaty; **lawa-hotᵘ**, dewy; **prayĕma-hotᵘ**, overcome by affection (Śiv. 1666); **tāpa-hotᵘ** (Śiv. 1813) or **tāwa-hotᵘ**, warm, hot; **trēshi-hotᵘ**, thirsty (YZ. 406, 411; Śiv. 1585); **ṭakhi-hotᵘ**, full of rage (H. vii, 14).

hoṭᵘ 1 हॅटु । कण्ठ: m. the throat (K.Pr. 81, 155, 194, 250; YZ. 54, 374; Śiv. 169, 360, 504, 792, 812, 1040, 1436, 1877; H. viii, 1; Rām. 974, 1041–2, 1122, 1489; K. 309). —**ṭaṭun** —टटुन् m.inf. to cut a person's throat (H. v, 7).

hāṭᵢ-gand हॅटि-गंद् । कण्ठग्रन्थि: m. a knot in the throat; hence, inability to eat proffered food (owing to fear, sorrow, delusion, or the like); tying up the neck or mouth of bag or sack filled with articles; tying up the mouth of a filled jar. **-grindam** -ग्रिन्दम् । कण्ठरोगविशेष: m. a disease of the throat in which the air passages are obstructed by phlegm, (?) bronchitis. **-grindam dyunᵘ** -ग्रिंदम् दिनु । गलपीडनम् m.inf. to throttle, to compress the throat by a noose or by the hands. **-shrūṭᵘ** -श्रूटू । सकण्ठभूषा f. 'throat clean', a bride with ornaments on her neck. **-vĕsorᵘ** -वसॅर । कण्ठरोगविशेष: m. throat deranged, a disease of the throat accompanied by internal swellings. **-vesorᵘ pyonᵘ** -वसॅर् प्यॅनु । कण्ठरोगविशेषोद्भव: m.inf. such a disease of the throat to occur. **-wothᵘ** -वॅथु । ऐवदपूर्ण: adj. (f. **-wüṭhᵘ** -वॅठू), throat-descended; hence, nearly full to the throat (of a jar, etc.); meeting with approbation (of something selected and approved out of a number of things). Cf. **haṭi wasun**, bel.

haṭi gaṭhun हटि गटुन् m.inf. to happen or come into existence in the throat; hence, a promise to be made (K.Pr. 81). **-pholᵘ** -फॅलु । कण्ठमालाविशेष: m. the bead necklace ordinarily worn by Kāshmīrī women, composed of strung pearls, gold, coral, or the like, or (when these are not available) of a single bead on a string. **-pholᵘ gandun** -फॅलु गंदुन् । शोकपरित्याग-लक्षणकण्ठमालाधारणम् m.inf. to tie on the necklace; (among women) met. to put on a necklace as a sign that mourning for a dead person is over, to go out of mourning. **-pholᵘ ṭaṭun** -फॅलु टटुन् । शोकविधूधा-रणम् m.inf. to cut the necklace; (of women) met. to put off one's ornaments as a token of grief; (of men or women) to go into mourning. **-pholᵘ ṭaṭith bĕhun** -फॅलु टटिथ् बॅहुन् । शोकं धृत्वेव कार्यपरित्याग: m.inf. to be in mourning, as ab.; met. to give up one's occupation (as if one were suffering great grief and could not do one's work). —**wālun** —वालुन् । रोचकीकरणम् m.inf. to cause to descend from the throat, to swallow something difficult to swallow (e.g. owing to its size or shape, or owing to disease of the throat); met. to cause to go down the throat, to induce a person to swallow a thing, to make him like and accept something, even if he disliked before. —**wasun** —वसुन् । रोचकीभवनम् m.inf. to go down from the throat, to be swallowed down (of something for any reason difficult to swallow); met. to meet with approval (of something selected and approved out of a number of things); cf. **hāṭᵢ wothᵘ**, ab. **-wasth** -वस्थ् । कण्ठभूषणम् m. (sg. dat. **-wastas** -वस्तस्), any neck ornament of the necklace kind. —**wothᵘ-motᵘ** —वॅथु-मॅतु । यथेष्टीभूत: perf. part. (f. —**wüṭhᵘ-müṭhᵘ** —वॅठू-मॅठू), (of something for any cause difficult to swallow) swallowed down; approved of and selected (out of a number of things). Cf. **hāṭᵢ-wothᵘ**, ab.

hoṭᵘ 2 हॅटु, **hoṭhᵘ** हॅठु m. (?) a shore (El. *haut*, *hauṭh*, where it is probably a misprint for *bauṭh*, i.e. **boṭhᵘ 1**).

hutᵢ ह्रति adv. there, in that place (within sight or not distant) (Gr.Gr. 154). Often confused with **huti 1**. **huti 1** ह्रति । अमुत्र adv. there, in that place (within sight or not distant) (W. 94); thence (El., Gr.Gr. 155). Often confused with **hutᵢ**. **-kinᵢ** -किन्नि adv. thence, from that place (within sight, etc.) (Gr.Gr. 158). **-pĕṭha** -पठ adv., id. (Gr.Gr. 155).

hutyukᵘ ह्रत्युकु । आमुष्मिक: adj. (f. **hutiᶜᵘ** ह्रतिचू), of or belonging to there (as ab.).

huti 2 ह्रति, see **huh.**

hutᵘ ह्रतु adv. there, in that place (within sight) (Gr.Gr. 156). **-kun** -कुन् adv. in that direction, thither (Gr.Gr. 160).

hüṭᵘ हॅटू । काष्ठखण्ड:, शुष्कफलखण्ड:, निष्फलधान्यम् f. (sg. dat. **hacĕ** हच), that which has become thin or wasted (cf. **haṭun**); hence, a stick, a piece of wood (K.Pr. 119); wood (Śiv. 1902–4); paddy standing in the fields, which for any reason has become dried up and withered (K.Pr. 47, 162), or a chip of dried fruit (cf. **bam-büṭhᵘ**). —• dried up (of potatoes, radishes, cucumbers, or the like, sliced, dried, and stored for winter use), cf. **ala-hüṭᵘ**, p. 22*a*, l. 50, and **kīshĕ-hüṭᵘ**, a certain fillet of hair, s.v. **kīsh.**

hacŏ हच । काष्ठखण्डानि, काष्ठाग्रम् f.pl. bits of wood, a heap of split wood; met. help, assistance, esp. when rendered voluntarily and without being sought for. —**gaṭshañŏ** —गट्शञ । यष्टिखिन्नीभवनम् f. pl. inf. to become sticks; hence, to become withered or wasted (of a hungry person who does not get food); to waste away in prison, or the like. —**kaḍañŏ** —कडञ । विनाधनम्, यष्टीकरणम् f. pl. inf. to reduce to sticks; met. to cause a man or beast to waste away by overwork, or the like; to wear out any article by constant use. —**karañŏ** —करञ । खिन्नीकरणम्, फलानां शुष्कशूर्णनम् f. pl. inf. to make sticks; met. to torment a hungry person (esp. one under one's protection) by keeping food away from him; to prepare dried slices of roots, etc., see ab. —**nērañŏ** —नेरञ । यष्टीभवनम् f. pl. inf. the sticks to issue forth; to waste away, become feeble (of a woman, owing to excessive child-bearing; of a man in his old age, by being worn out by long service). **-phol**ᵘ -फ्वल । काष्ठखण्डसमूहः m. a small heap of wooden chips or split wood.

hatab हतब حطب । काष्ठखण्डभेदः f. firewood, esp. sticks collected in the forest to be used as such. —**diñ**ᵘ —दिञ् । इन्धनम् f.inf. to give firewood; met. (of a fraudulent shopkeeper) to sell damaged goods as in first-class condition, or goods under weight as up to weight. —**khĕñ**ᵘ —ख्यञ् । इन्धितीभवनम् f.inf. to eat firewood; hence, met. to be cheated, as ab. —**lagüñ**ᵘ —लगंञ् । इन्धितीभवनम् f.inf. firewood to be applied, to be cheated, as ab.

hataba-hönzᵘ हतब-हांज् । इन्धनविशेषविक्रेता m. (his wife is **-hānzañ** -हाञ्ज्), a man who collects sticks for firewood in the forest and brings it in boats for sale.

hatabā हतबा, **hatabāhē** हतबाहे, **hatabiñ** हतबिञ, see **hata 2.**

huticᵘ ह्तिचू, see **hut**ⁱ.

hᵃth हथ् । प्राणशोषः m. (sg. dat. ? **hᵃtas** हतस्), swelling of the face, etc., caused by obstruction of the breath. —**khasun** —खसुन् । वायोरुत्पन्नश्वासरोधः m.inf. such swelling to mount; hence, to be rendered utterly breathless by too severe exertion, violent anger, etc.

hath हथ् । शतम् card. (pl. dat. **hatan** हतन्), a hundred. For one hundred, the word is sing. as in Śiv. 166, 711; H. i, 9; v, 10, 12; while for two hundred or more it is plur. as in H. v, 1. For the higher hundreds, **hath** is used up to eight hundred; but for nine hundred and above **shĕth** (q.v.) is used. Thus **zᵃh hath,** two hundred; **trihath,** three hundred; **nav shĕth,** nine hundred; **bāh shĕth,** twelve hundred (Gr.Gr. 84), but **hath sās,** a hundred thousand (Śiv. 1875) (K.Pr. 7, 58, 216; H. i, 8, 9; ii, 12; Rām. 536, 796); a copper coin, at present corresponding in value to the British pice, so called because in ancient times it corresponded to 100 *dinnāras* (RT.Tr. II, 310 ff., esp. 312, 315). In this sense it is only used when more than two pice are referred to in counting, as in **trihath,** three pice; **pönshath,** five pice (Gr.Gr. 85, K.Pr. 216). **-gob**ᵘ -गंबु । शतशाखः m. (of a tree, etc.) possessing a hundred shoots. **-güñ**ᵘ -गंञ् । गुदनाडीमूलम् f. the base of the rectum. **-gor**ᵘ -गर् । शतगृही m. (f. **-gür**ᵘ -गंर्), one who (visits) a hundred houses; hence, met. a gossip, a gadabout; a wandering beggar; a fickle restless fellow (Rām. 1652). **-handṓj**ᵘ -हंडाञ् or **-handāl** -हंडाल् । अभिचारिणी f. she who has a hundred lovers, an unchaste woman; cf. **handāl.** **-haṭur**ᵘ -हटुर । धूर्तः m. (f. **-haṭür**ᵘ -हटंर्), a persistent and impudent cheat. **-khanḍ** -खंड् । शतप्रायः m. about a hundred. **-shĕth** -शथ् । शतप्रायकम् m. a little more or less than a hundred, a hundred or thereabouts.

hata-bodᵘ हत-बंदु or **-bŏd**ᵘ -बुंदु । शतशः संख्याकः adj. (f. **-büz**ᵘ -बंज़्), consisting of hundreds; counted in hundreds; in pl., hundreds (of such and such a thing), in the sense of a very great number. See **bŏd**ᵘ **2** (Gr.Gr. 144; Śiv. 1626; H. ix, 9; K. 478, 928). **-gon**ᵘ -गंनु । शतगुणः adj. (f. **-güñ**ᵘ -गंञ्), a hundredfold. **-môr**ᵘ -मोर् । शतमारकः adj. (f. **-mör**ᵘ -मार्), a killer of hundreds; met. of a malicious character, maleficent, envenomed. **-wahor**ᵘ -वहर्, or **-wahur**ᵘ -वहुर्, or (Gr M.) **-wuhur**ᵘ वुहुर् । शतवार्षिकः adj. (f. **-warish**ᵘ -वरिशू), a hundred years old; that which has lasted a hundred years.

hātⁱ **hūn**ⁱ **khyō-mot**ᵘ हाति हुनि ख्यो-मंतु । बहुकार्यचिन्ताव्याकुलीभूतः perf. part. (f. —**khyē-müt**ᵘ —ख्ये-मंत), distracted by the necessity of carrying out a number of different urgent and difficult works at the same time. **hāt**ⁱ **hūn**ⁱ **khyon**ᵘ हाति हुनि ख्यंनु । बहुकार्यचिन्ताव्याकुलीभवनम् m.inf. to be distracted, as ab. **hāt**ⁱ **waḥar**ⁱ हाति वहरि । शतवर्षानन्तरम् adv. after a hundred years.

hathāh khanḍā हथाह् खंडा m. a group of about a hundred, but a little less (Gr.Gr. 84).

haṭh 1 हठ् । आग्रहः m. (sg. dat. **haṭhas** हठस्), obstinacy, stubbornness, malevolent pertinacity; a kind of forced *yōga* or abstract meditation amongst Hindūs, in which the mind is obstinately withdrawn from external objects (Śiv. 1833, K. 877). —**karun** —करन् । आग्रहवृत्तिः m.inf. to show obstinacy, to act obstinately.

hath 2 हठ् । किण: m.pl. a callosity, a corn (K.Pr. 15); a scar, cicatrix. **—gashán[i] —गछ्नि । किणचिह्नोद्भव:** m.pl.inf. corns or callosities to come on the feet or hands. **—karán[i] —करनि । किणोद्भवसमुद्भव:** m.pl.inf. a crop of callosities to come on the hands from hard manual work.

hāth 1 हाठ् । हठ: m. (sg. dat. **hāthas हाठस्**), obstinacy, malevolent pertinacity. **—phuṭarun —फुटरुन् । प्रथमत: कोपेनाक्रान्ति:** m.inf. to break a person's obstinacy (by opposing it); to keep in subjection (a servant, or the like) by dealing crossly with him from the very first. **—phuṭarāwun —फुटरावुन् । कोपाविष्कारेणाक्रमणम्** m.inf., id.

hāṭh 2 हाठ् । हट्ट: m. (sg. dat. **hāṭas हाटस्**), a market, a bāzār; traffic, buying or selling in a market.

haṭhī हठी । आग्रहस्वभाव: adj. e.g. obstinate, malevolently pertinacious.

hĕth 1 ह्यठ्, see **hyon[u]**.

hĕth 2 ह्यठ् adj. (as subst., sg. dat. **hĕtas ह्यतस्**), friendly, kindly, well disposed; pleasant, agreeable (L.V. 28). **hĕth samāgam** (Śiv. 1848), a friendly meeting, and also (with double meaning) having taken (**hĕth 1**) a meeting, having met. Cf. **hyot[u] 1.**

hĕṭh ह्यठ् । अहंकार: m. (sg. dat. **hĕṭas ह्यटस्**), capering, frisking; self-conceit (as indicated by such a gait). Cf. **hĕṭal.**

hēṭh हेठ् । विलम्ब: m. hindrance, obstruction, delay. **—lagun —लगुन् । विलम्बोद्भव:** m.inf. such delay to occur (when a work should be done quickly).

hīth हीथ् । व्याज:, निमित्तम् m. (sg. gen. **hītas हीतस्**), a cause, a reason (K. 114); a groundless reason, an excuse, apology (K.Pr. 36); a pretence, evasion, feint, blind, subterfuge (K.Pr. 149, Śiv. 1458); a groundless charge, a false accusation; a method, means, as in **hīth guzarānuk[u]**, a means of support (Gr.M.), **hīth gālanas,** a means or cause of so-and-so's destruction (K. 31, 72). **—gashun —गछुन् । हेतुमात्रोपस्थिति:** m.inf. a mere and unnecessary excuse to be made (e.g. for something which was bound to occur) (Rām. 406). **—hyon[u] —ह्यनु । अपदेशादि-ष्कार:** m.inf. to evade, sham, shuffle, make excuses (for refraining from or for doing any action). **—khasun —खसुन्** m.inf. a false accusation to be brought, a groundless charge to be laid (Rām. 1667). **—karun —करन् । व्याजमात्रसमुद्भव:** m.inf. to make an excuse; (of something petty) to be a cause of something serious (e.g. indiscretion in diet to be the cause of sickness becoming more violent or returning). **—lāgun —लागुन् । व्याजप्रदर्शनम्** m.inf. to make pretended excuses, esp. to pretend sickness, to malinger, in order to get off doing something. **—shādán[i] —शाडनि । व्याजापेक्षा** m.pl.inf. to seek for excuses; to seek for grounds of accusation against anyone. **—wuchun —वुछुन् । अपदेशप्रतीक्षणम्** m.inf. to see excuses, to advance pretexts in order to hinder some work.

hīta हीत, adv. on account (of), for the sake (of); **tamiy hīta,** on that account, for that reason (Rām. 1754). **sītāyĕ-handi hīta,** on account of Sītā (Rām. 228). **-wŏr[u] -वार्। इषन्माचापदेश:** f. a small or slight pretext. **-wŏr[u] gashüñ[u] -वार् गछ्यू । इषन्माचापदेशापात:** f.inf. a slight pretext or reason to occur (e.g. a very slight and unexpected thing to cause death, or the like). **-wŏr[u] karüñ[u] -वार् करंयू । इषन्माचहेतूद्भव:** f.inf., id.

hŏthī होथी । अतुदार: adj. e.g. very liberal, generous.

hŏṭh[u] होठ्। वन्ध्या f. barren (of a woman, cow, or other female animal) (El. *hont*) (K.Pr. 65, 76, 99). Cf. **kāwa-hŏṭh[u]**, s.v. **kāv 1.**

huth 1 ह्युठ्, see **huh.**

huth 2 ह्युठ् adv. there (within sight) (W. 94, *hŏt, hut*).

hutha ह्युठ adv. in that manner, so (Gr.Gr. 153). **-pŏṭh[i] -पाठि** adv., id. (Gr.Gr. 153).

huth[u] ह्युठु adj. (f. **hutsh[u] ह्युछ्**), of that kind, like that (within sight or not distant) (Gr.Gr. 153).

hathāh हथाह्, see **hath.**

hàth[i]hār हंथिहार or **hàth[i]yār हंथियार्। आयुधम्** m. a tool, implement; a weapon; (pl.) arms [Śiv. 12 (**hàth[i]hār**), K. 595, 948 (**hàth[i]yār**)].

hŏṭhun होंठुन्। निष्फलीभवनम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. **hŏṭhyōv होंठ्योव्**), to be fruitless, barren, lit. and met. **hŏṭhyō-mot[u] होंठ्यो-मंतु। निष्फलीभूत:** perf. part. (f. **hŏṭhyō-müs[u] होंठ्यो-मंयू**), become fruitless.

hathōra हथोर। मुद्गरायुधविशेष: m. a (smith's) large hammer, a sledge-hammer.

hŏṭh[a]ran होंठ्रन्। निष्फलीकरणम् f. (sg. dat. **hŏṭh[a]-rüñ[u] होंठ्रंयू**), causing to be fruitless, rendering fruitless, lit. and fig.

hŏṭh[a]rāwun होंठ्रावुन्। निष्फलीकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **hŏṭh[a]rôw[u] होंठ्रोवु**), to make fruitless, render fruitless (esp. something of which the fruit is expected to come quickly), lit. and fig. **hŏṭh[a]rôw[u]-mot[u] होंठ्रोवु-मंतु। निष्फलीकृत:** perf. part. (f. **hŏṭh[a]röw[u]-müs[u] होंठ्रांवू-मंयू**), rendered fruitless, as ab.

hàth[i]yār हंथियार्, see **hàth[i]hār.**

hĕtakār ह्यतकार्। हिताचरणम् m. the act of helping or forwarding (someone's work or desires), grant of help (Śiv. 122, 584, 1510).

hĕṭal ह्यटल् । **उत्प्लुतगतिः** adj. e.g. (of a horse) habitually curvetting, frisky-natured, high-spirited ; (of a man) one who habitually goes capering along, one who habitually skips along, one who bounds along. Cf. **hĕṭh.**

hatul magdūr हतुल् मग्दूर = حتى لمقدور adv. to the best of one's power, so far as lies in (one's) power, to one's utmost (Rām. 1531).

hatim[u] हतिम्, see **hatyum[u].**

hĕtam-ditam ह्यतम्-दितम् (**hyot[u]**, taken, and **dyut[u]**, given), in —**lagun** —**लगुन्** । **प्राणान्तव्यथतागमः** m.inf. the alarm and agitation caused by the knowledge that one is at the point of death to be experienced ; similar alarm and agitation to be experienced under other circumstances.

hutām ह्युताम् adv. till then (W. 94).

hatamöj[u] हतमोज्, see **hata 2.**

haṭun हटुन् । **चीणीभवनम्** conj. 3 (2 p.p. **haṭyōv हट्योव्**), to be or become lean or thin, to waste away (from sickness, sorrow, anxiety, or the like) ; to move away, fall back, retire, be driven back, repulsed (Śiv. 1163, 1557). **haṭyō-mot[u] हट्यो-मंतु** । **चीणीभूतः** perf. part. (f. **haṭyē-müš[u] हट्ये-मंचू**), become lean, etc., as ab.

hutĕn ह्युत्यन् । **अमुत्र** adv. there, u.w. ref. to something within sight, or not distant. Cf. Gr.Gr. 155, and **hutith.**

hutinuk[u] or **hutyunuk[u] ह्युतिनुक्** । **आमुष्मिकः** adj. (f. **hutinüc[u] ह्युतिनंचू**), of or belonging to there, as ab.

hutinas ह्युतिनस् । **अमुत्र** adv. i.q. **hutĕn.** Cf. Gr.Gr. 155.

hatiñ[u] हतिञ्, see **hatyun[u].**

haṭur[u] हटुर्, see **hath,** and cf. **haṭ[a]run 2.**

hĕṭ[u]r[u] ह्यटुर् । **श्वित्रकः** f. white leprosy (El. *hittar* ; W. 111 *hètar*) ; cf. **atha-hĕtur[u]**, p. 58*b*, l. 12. —**pĕñ[u]** —**पञ्** । **श्वित्रपतनम्** f.inf. white leprosy to fall (i.e. to become afflicted with it).

hĕṭ[a]rilad ह्यत्रिलद् । **श्वित्री** adj. e.g. (as subst., f. **hĕṭ[a]riladiñ ह्यत्रिलदिञ्**), one who suffers from white leprosy, a leper (El. *hittarilad* ; W. 111 *hètarilad*).

haṭ[a]ran 1 हट्रन् । **चीणीकरणम्** f. (sg. dat. **haṭ[a]rüñ[u] हट्रञ्**), the act of making thin, causing to waste away (a man or beast by putting to severe exertion or by ill-treatment).

haṭ[a]ran 2 हट्रन् । **परिचालना** f. (sg. dat. **haṭ[a]rüñ[u] हट्रञ्**), the act of rolling or moving something from one place to another.

haṭ[a]run 1 हट्रुन् । **चीणीकरणम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **haṭ°r[u] हट्रु**), to cause to become thin, to cause to waste away (by overwork, ill-treatment, or the like). **haṭ°r[u]-mot[u] 1 हट्रु-मंतु** । **चीणीकृतः** perf. part. (f. **haṭ[u]r[u]-müš[u] हट्रुक्-मंचू**), caused to become thin, as ab.

haṭ[a]run 2 हट्रुन् । **परिचालनम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **haṭ°r[u] हट्रु**), to roll anything from one place to another ; to move to one side, put aside (= Hindī *haṭāna*) ; met. to put aside or successfully resist (a claim) (Gr.M.). **haṭ°r[u]-mot[u] 2 हट्रु-मंतु** । **परिचालितः** perf. part. (f. **haṭ[u]r[u]-müš[u] हट्रुक्-मंचू**), moved aside, etc., as ab.

haṭ[a]ri haṭ[a]ri phērun हट्रि हट्रि फेरुन् । **परितो भ्रमणम्** m.inf. to wander hither and thither to great distances, with much toil, and to no profit. **haṭ[a]ri haṭ[a]ri phirun हट्रि हट्रि फिरुन्** । **परितो भ्रामणम्** m.inf. to roll something about from place to place ; to cause some poor fellow to wander, as ab. **haṭ[a]ri haṭ[a]ri phiranāwun हट्रि हट्रि फिरनावुन्** । **परितो भ्रामणम्** m.inf. to cause some poor fellow to wander about from street to street, to no profit, and with great toil.

haṭ[a]rāwun 1 हट्रावुन् । **चीणीकरणम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **haṭ[a]rôw[u] हट्रोवु**), i.q. **haṭ[a]run 1,** q.v. **haṭ[a]rôw[u]-mot[u] 1 हट्रोवु-मंतु** । **चीणीकृतः** perf. part. (f. **haṭ[a]röw[u]-müš[u] हट्रावू-मंचू**), i.q. **haṭ°r[u]-mot[u] 1,** see **haṭ[a]run 1.**

haṭ[a]rāwun 2 हट्रावुन् । **परिचालनम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **haṭ[a]rôw[u] हट्रोवु**), i.q. **haṭ[a]run 2,** q.v. **haṭ[a]rôw[u]-mot[u] हट्रोवु-मंतु** । **परिचालितः** perf. part. (f. **haṭ[a]röw[u]-müš[u] हट्रावू-मंचू**), i.q. **haṭ°r[u]-mot[u] 2,** see **haṭ[a]run 2.**

hatasöhē हतसोहे, see **hata 2.**

huta-shēsh ह्युत-शेष् m. that which remains over and above after a sacrifice, the remnant of an oblation (Śiv. 1658, 1881).

hutith ह्युतिथ् or (Gr.Gr. 156) **hututh ह्युतुथ्** । **अमुत्र** adv. there, in that place near or within sight. Cf. **hutĕn.**

hatōv हतोव्, see **hata 2.**

hutawah ह्युतवह् m. that which conveys oblations (to heaven) ; hence. blazing fire, a raging fire (L.V. 38).

haṭāwun हटावुन् । **परिचालनम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **haṭôw[u] हटोवु**), i.q. **haṭ[a]run 2,** q.v. **haṭôw[u]-mot[u] हटोवु-मंतु** । **परिचालितः** perf. part. (f. **haṭöw[u]-müš[u] हटावू-मंचू**), rolled to a different place ; removed, put to one side, put aside.

hatyā हत्या or **hāt[i]yā हात्यिया** । **हिंसाकर्म** f. destruction of life, murder ; esp. murder of a Brāhman, a cow, or respectable person (this, of course, from the Hindū point of view),—a Hindū word.

hatay हतय्, hatöy हतोय्, see **hata 2.**

hutyuk[u] ह्युतुक्, see **hut[i].**

hatyumᵘ ह्तुम् । शतसंख्यापूरणः ord. (f. **hatimᵘ** ह्तिम्), hundredth (Gr.Gr. 80, 149).

hatyunᵘ ह्तुन् । शतमूल्यकः adj. (f. **hatiñᵘ** ह्तिञ्), costing or worth a hundred (rupees, or the like).

hutyunukᵘ ह्तिनुक्, see **hutŏn.**

hàtⁱyôrᵘ ह्तियोर् । ह्तहत्यः m. (f. **hàtⁱyārĕñ** ह्तियार्यञ्), a murderer; esp. of cows, or of men (a Hindū word).

hàtⁱyörⁱgī ह्तियारिगी । ह्त्याक्रवृत्तिः f. a habit of murdering; met. wicked conduct as bad as that of a murderer.

hŏẗᵘ ह्ंतू, see **hyotᵘ** 1 and 2, and **hyonᵘ.**

hīẗ ह्ीत् । वचनमात्रम् f. the use of words alone, verbal prohibition, prohibition by word only, forbidding. This word appears to be wrongly spelt. We should expect either **hīẗᵘ** or **hīth.** Moreover, although reported as fem., it is masc. in the following. **—hyonᵘ** —ह्ंतू । वाङ्मात्रे यद्दानम् m.inf. only to mention; in order to remind a person of some thing or action, to utter its name and nothing more.

hŏẗa ह्ंत, **hŏẗⁱ** ह्ंति, **hŏẗᵘ** ह्ंतू, see **hŏtᵘ** and **hŏtun.**

hoẗᵘ 1 ह्ंतु । मणिबन्धः m. the wrist, the forearm (H. xii, 12, 15).

hoẗᵘ 2 ह्ंतु । स्वर्णकारवस्तुविशेषः m. a kind of small mould used by goldsmiths, into which gold is hammered so as to shape it into a boss or other ornament.

hüẗᵘ 1 ह्ंतू, see **hotᵘ.**

hüẗᵘ 2 ह्ंतू, i.q. **hatyā,** murder, q.v. (K.Pr. 102).

hatsh ह्त्श्, pron. adv. that many, so many (W. 94, *hats*).

hātsh ह्ात्श् । अभिशप्तिः f. (sg. dat. **hātsi** ह्ात्सि), an accusation of a crime, or the like (K.Pr. 137; YZ. 312; H. vi, 9; K. 150, 675, 676); calumny, defamation. **—gatshūñᵘ** —गत्श्ञू । ईषत्कालपरिचयदोषः f.inf. an accusation to occur; met. (of something destroyed after slight use or experience, or of the user or experiencer of something so destroyed) nothing but the blame to remain. **—karüñᵘ** —कर्ंञू f.inf. to accuse (El.). **—lagüñᵘ** —लगंञू । अभिशस्तुत्वम् f.inf. an accusation or blame to be incurred (whether rightly or wrongly). **—lāgüñᵘ** —लागंञू । दोषारोपणम् f.inf. to bring an accusation (true or false). **—yiñᵘ** —यिञू । अभिशस्तापातः f.inf. an accusation to come; to find oneself wrongly charged with something committed by another.

hātsi-hondᵘ ह्ात्सि-ह्ंदु । स्पर्शमात्रभङ्गवृत्तिः adj. (f. **-hünzᵘ** -ह्ंज़ू), of or belonging to an accusation; hence, the condition of being breakable by a mere touch, extreme brittleness, the condition of something which 'came in two in my hand'. **—lagun** —लगुन् । ह्ठदोषीभवनम् m.inf. to become an innocent subject of an accusation (esp. of theft, or the like).

hīsh ह्ीश्, see **hīẗ.**

hŏsh ह्ौश् । आशौचम्, दोषः m. (sg. dat. **hŏsas** ह्ौस्), (among Hindūs) ceremonial impurity (owing to a birth, death, or the like); pollution arising from contact with some impure object; (met.) ill-repute arising from contact with something. **—khyonᵘ** —ख्ंनु । आशौचिभोजनोपभोगः m.inf. to eat impurity; to become or be ceremonially impure, as ab. **—pyonᵘ** —प्ंनु । आशौचसंपातः m.inf. such ceremonial impurity to befall. **—yunᵘ** —यिनु । दोषापत्तिः m.inf. ceremonial impurity to come; met. (among thieves, etc.) to become an object of suspicion to one's comrades.

hŏsa-bāpār ह्ौस-बापार् । आशौचभोज्यादिवृत्तिः m. the business of providing and cooking food for one who is ceremonially impure (as they have to eat apart). **-shŏdᵘ** -श्ंदु । आशौचोत्तीर्णः adj. (f. **-shŏzᵘ** -श्ंज़ू), pure from impurity, one who has passed through a period of ceremonial impurity and is now pure; (of food) not ceremonially impure, not to be eaten by one who is ceremonially impure.

hutshᵘ ह्त्शू, see **huthᵘ.**

hātsal ह्ात्सल् । आभिशासकः adj. e.g. an accuser, calumniator; (of an action, thing, or state) that which renders one liable to blame even by a slight connexion.

hātsulᵘ ह्ात्सुलु । अभिशासकः adj. (f. **hātsüjᵘ** ह्ात्सुजू), (of a person) slanderous, calumnious; one who habitually accuses, a habitual calumniator.

hītsal ह्ीत्सल् । व्याजापेक्षी m. one who is full of excuses, a pretender; evader, malingerer; one who tries to lay the blame on others.

hātsalad ह्ात्सलद् । अभिशप्तिजनकः adj. e.g. (as subst., f. **hātsaladiñ** ह्ात्सलदिञ्), a calumniator; that which injures a person's reputation by merely a slight connexion.

hātsilad ह्ात्सिलद् । आपन्नदोषः adj. e.g. (as subst., f. **hātsiladiñ** ह्ात्सिलदिञ्), one who is defamed by calumny, or whose reputation is injured by an accusation (true or false).

hŏtsalad ह्ौत्सलद् । आशौचयुक्तः adj. e.g. (as subst., f. **hŏtsaladiñ** ह्ौत्सलदिञ्), one who is subject to ceremonial impurity; that, contact with which renders one ceremonially impure, or (met.) injures one's reputation. See **hŏsh.**

hŏẗᵘ-müẗᵘ ह्ंतू-म्ंतू, see **hyonᵘ.**

hŏṭsun ह्ट्सुन् । विस्रीभवनम् conj. 2 (1 p.p. **hŏṭ^{u} ह्ट्सु**; 2 p.p. **hŏṭsōv ह्ट्सोव्**), to go bad, rot, decay (esp. of food, or the like). The causal of this verb is **hŏṭsanāwun ह्ट्सनावुन्** or **hŏṭs^{a}rāwun ह्ट्स्रावुन्** (Gr.Gr. 174). **—aṭsun —अट्सुन् । विस्रतावेशः** m.inf. (of food, fruit, etc.) to begin to decay, to show signs of turning bad; met. (of friendship or similar relation) to begin to turn into enmity. **—yun^{u} —यिनु । विस्रतोद्भवः** m.inf., id.

hŏṭs^{i} hŏṭs^{i} marun ह्ट्सि ह्ट्सि मरुन् । अतिकष्टानुभवपूर्वकमरणम् m.inf. decaying and decaying to die; to die a lingering and painful death (esp. used in invoking an evil fate on an enemy).

hŏṭ^{u}-mot^{u} ह्ट्सु-मोतु । विस्रीभूतम् perf. part. (f. **hŏṭs^{u}-müṭs^{u} ह्ट्सू-मूट्सू**), decayed, gone bad.

hŏṭsanāwun ह्ट्सनावुन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **hŏṭsanôw^{u} ह्ट्सनोवु**), i.q. **hŏṭs^{a}run** and **hŏṭs^{a}rāwun**, qq.v. (Gr.Gr. 174).

haṭsar ह्त्सर् । दीनता m. the condition of being smitten; misery, affliction, wretchedness; humility (El.).

hĕṭsar ह्त्सर् । हितता m. (of men, etc.) a kindly disposition, kindliness, benignity, kind-heartedness; (of ornaments, etc.) becomingness, enhancement (of beauty); (of a medicine) benignness, balsamicness, the possession of remedial properties; and so on for other things.

haṭs^{a}ran ह्त्स्रन् । आहतिः f. (sg. dat. **haṭs^{a}rüñ^{u} ह्त्स्रंञू**), the act of striking a blow; hence, reducing to misery.

hŏṭs^{a}ran ह्ट्स्रन् । विस्रीकरणम् f. (sg. dat. **hŏṭs^{a}rüñ^{u} ह्ट्स्रंञू**), (of food, fruit, etc.) the act of causing to decay or to go bad.

hŏṭs^{a}run ह्ट्स्रुन् । विस्रीकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **hŏṭs^{a}r^{u} ह्ट्स्रुन्**), (of food, fruit, etc.) to cause to decay or go bad, i.q. **hŏṭs^{a}rāwun.**

hŏṭs^{a}rāwun ह्ट्स्रावुन् । विस्रीकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **hŏṭs^{a}rôw^{u} ह्ट्स्रोवु**), to cause to decay, i.q. **hŏṭs^{a}run.** Cf. Gr.Gr. 174.

haṭsē ह्त्से । धिक्कारः m. reproach, scolding uttered to or by a child.

hĕṭsāv ह्त्साव्, hĕṭsōv ह्त्सोव्, hĕṭsöy ह्त्साय्, etc.; see **hyon^{u}.**

hav ह्व् (H. v. 4; xi, 11), see **hau.**

hāv 1 ह्राव् in **hāwa-dōr ह्राव-दोर् । प्रदर्शनमात्रम्** f. tantalizing (as when one promises some gift or to perform some work, and then merely shows it, and does not carry out the promise). Cf. **hāwun.**

hāv 2 ह्राव् in **hāwa-bāv ह्राव-बाव् । शृङ्गारविलासादिचेष्टाः** m. coquettish gestures tending to excite amorous sensations, coquetry, blandishments.

hawā هوا, i.q. **hawāh 1**, q.v.

havĕ ह्व्, see havy.

hiv^{i} ह्वि, etc., see **hyuv^{u}.**

hôw^{u} होवु adj. (f. **höw^{u} ह्वाव्**), evident, clear. The only authority for this word is El., who spells it *hó,ú*. It seems to be the 1 p.p. of **hāwun,** q.v., used as an adj.

huwa ह्व, see huh.

hawāh 1 ह्वाह् (Rām. 130) or **hawā هوا** (Rām 867, 1651) । **वायुः, उष्णकणता** m. air, atmosphere (Rām. 130, 867); air, wind (Śiv. 340, 501, 505; H. ii, 6), esp. a gale (Rām. 1651); air, climate (Gr.M.); a gas; rumour, report; credit, good name; affection, favour, love, desire, passionate fondness; lust, carnal desire, concupiscence; an empty or worthless thing; puffed-up-ness, impertinence, sauciness (e.g. on the part of a child, a wife, or a servant).

hawāh 2 ह्वाह् (= **حوا**) f. Eve, the mother of mankind (Gr.M.; H. vii, 7).

hāwuk^{u} हावुकु m. one who shows, as in **wata-hāwuk^{u},** one who shows a road, a guide (Gr.M., YZ. 432).

hawal ह्वल् or **hĕwal ह्यवल् । परोक्षनिन्दा** f. (sg. dat. **hawali ह्वलि**), backbiting, speaking ill of a person in his absence. **—karüñ^{u} —करंञू । असद्भत्परोक्षे परिभाषणम्** f.inf. to go about backbiting a person out of envy.

hawāla ह्वाल حوالہ or **hawālath حوالت । न्यासः** m. transfer, consignment, commitment; charge, trust, care, custody (K.Pr. 13; YZ. 102; Śiv. 662; H. x, 7; Rām. 218, 374, etc.); consignment (of any property, duty, or liability) in trust (H. v, 10). **—gaṭshun —गट्शुन् । समर्पितीभवनम्** m.inf. to be committed to (someone's) charge, to be delivered in trust, etc. **—karun —करुन् । समर्पणम्** m.inf. to give in charge or possession (of), to deliver in trust, to entrust, deposit, to commit to the care (of), to commit to the custody (of) (H. v, 7, 12; viii, 4; x, 12; xii, 22).

hawöl^{i} hĕth ह्वाल्यि ह्यथ् or hawölĕth ह्वाल्यथ् । उपभोगनिमित्तकर्मोपन्यासवृत्तिः f. (sg. dat. **—hĕṭs^{u} —ह्यट्सु**), (in expressing gratitude for favours received) the act of making over to another the fruits of one's former virtuous conduct. **-mawöl^{i} -मवाल्यि । कालकार्यक्षेपिजनसमागमः** m.pl. a number of persons visiting another and wasting his time.

hawālath Khŏdā حوالت خدا interj. adieu! (L. 458).

hĕwal ह्यवल् । परोक्षनिन्दा f., i.q. **hawal,** q.v.

hawāladar ह्वालदर् (= حوالدار) । न्यासाश्रयः m. (f. **hawāladariñ ह्वालदरिञ्**), one to whom anything is entrusted, a trustee; m. a military officer (of inferior rank), a havildar.

hawāladōrī हवालदारी حوالدآري । आसव्यवहार: f. the business or act of taking things in trust, trusteeship.

hawālath हवालथ् حوالت m., i.q. **hawāla,** q.v.

hawölĕth हवॉलथ् । उपभोगकर्मन्यासवृत्ति: f. (sg. dat. **hawölĕsᵘ हवॉलसू**), i.q. **hawölᵘ hĕth,** q.v. s.v. **hawāla.**

hawan हवन् । होम: m. (amongst Hindūs) an oblation, burnt offering, sacrifice.

hawān (El.) **हवान्, haiwān, hŏwān حيوان** m. a quadruped, an animal as distinct from man, a beast, a brute (Gr.M.).

hāwun हावुन् । प्रदर्शनम्, विधानम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **hôwᵘ होवु**), to show, display, point out (K.Pr. 14, 81, 61, 87, 165, 242, 247; YZ. 18, 117, 126, 231, 411, 454, 461; Śiv. 15, 28, 33, 99, etc.; H. iii, 8; iv, 7, etc.; Rām. 6, 44, 61, etc.); to make manifest, to explain; to perform a Hindū religious offering; to take (a solemn oath) (H. v, 9; Rām. 1056; K. 812). This word is considered to be the causal of **dēshun,** q.v. (Gr.Gr. 176). **hôwᵘ-motᵘ होवु-मंतु । प्रदर्शित:** perf. part. (f. **höwᵘ-müsᵘ हांवू-मंसू**), shown, displayed; manifested, explained.

hĕwān ह्यवान्, hĕwönⁱ ह्यवॉनि, see **hyonᵘ.**

hāwanāwun हावनावुन् । प्रदर्शनम्, विधापनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **hāwanôwᵘ हावनोवु**), to cause to show or display, to cause to explain; to cause a Hindū religious offering to be performed; to cause (a solemn oath) to be taken (Rām. 1575).

hĕwanāwun ह्यवनावुन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **hĕwanôwᵘ ह्यवनोवु**), to cause to take, etc. (Gr.Gr. 172). Caus. of **hyonᵘ,** q.v., i.q. **hyāwun.**

hawürᵘ हवर्‌ । युग्मम् f. a pair, two of anything; esp. a pair of plough-bullocks. **dāda-hawürᵘ,** a yoke of oxen (K.Pr. 10) (vill., cf. **horᵘ** 1).

hōwurᵘ होवुर् । भार्यापितृगृहम् m. the house of a man's father-in-law, i.e. of his wife's father (K.Pr. 29).

hōwᵘrⁱ-bösᵘ होव्रि-बासू । भार्यापितृपक्ष: m. the inhabitants of a man's father-in-law's house, a man's wife's father's relations. **-bāy -बाय् । स्वामपत्नी** f. the lady of a father-in-law's house, the wife of a man's brother-in-law.

hawas हवस् هوس or (Śiv. 190, 739) **hāwas हावस् । वाञ्छा** m. eager desire (Śiv. 190, 340, 739); lust, concupiscence, inordinate appetite; ambition; curiosity. Cf. **hawus.**

hawās हवास् حواس m.pl. the senses (Gr.M.).

hāwas हावस् (Śiv. 190, 739) i.q. **hawas,** q.v.

hāwasa हावस । अतिकौतुकपूर्वकम् adv. with extreme desire, very eagerly.

hawus हवुस् هوس or **hāwusᵘ हावुसु । अत्यभीप्सा** m. eager desire; lust, concupiscence, inordinate appetite; ambition; curiosity, i.q. **hawas. —gatshun —गछुन् । वाञ्छोत्पत्ति:** m.inf. such desire, etc., to arise. **—kaḍun —कडुन् । वाञ्छापूर्ति:** m.inf. to fulfil a desire.

hāwusᵘ हावुसु । कौतूहलम् m., i.q. **hawus,** q.v. **—gatshun —गछुन् । कौतूहलोत्पत्ति:** m.inf., i.q. **hawus gatshun,** q.v. s.v. **hawus. —kaḍun —कडुन् । दृष्टोपभोग:** m.inf. i.q. **hawus kaḍun,** see **hawus. —yunᵘ —यिनु । दर्शोत्पत्ति:** m.inf. extreme desire to arise.

hawāwā हवावा । अल्पमात्रा f. a whiff, a puff (El.); very little of anything [often —°, as in **āba hawāwā,** a very little water. In this sense only used for liquids, air, and things that cannot be said to have pieces (W. 21, 130)]; a moment of time, a twinkling of an eye (Rām. 549, 987).

hawāwi-hanā हवावि-हना । अल्पमात्रा f., id.

hawövⁱ हवॉवि (= **هواي**) **। प्रदीपविशेष:** f. a rocket.

hāwawunᵘ हावउनु n.ag. (f. **hāwawüñᵘ हावव्यूसू**), one who shows, etc., see **hāwun** (Śiv. 623, 854).

hĕwawunᵘ ह्यवउनु । संग्रहीता, सहनशील: n.ag. (f. **hĕwawüñᵘ ह्यवव्यूसू**), one who takes, a taker; a buyer, purchaser, a customer; one who takes (abuse or ill-treatment), one who is poor-spirited, who is long-suffering, who 'takes it lying down'; one who exhibits equanimity and takes all things equally, as they come. Cf. **hyonᵘ.**

hĕwawañĕ khörᵘ ह्यवयञ खांरु । प्रथमारम्भ एव adv. even at the very commencement.

havy हव् m. (amongst Hindūs) an oblation to the gods; **havĕ-kavy हव्य-कव्य,** m.pl. oblations to the gods and to deceased ancestors (K. 974).

hawöyⁱ हवॉयि । उच्छृङ्खल: adj. e.g. of or pertaining to the air; airy, windy; idle, vain, capricious, flighty; licentious; badly-conducted, disobedient; a votary of pleasure (used in Kāshmīrī, esp. with reference to children, women, servants, horses, or the like). **—gatshun —गछुन् । उच्छृङ्खलीभवनम्** m.inf. (of a child, woman, servant, horse, etc.) to become disobedient and badly conducted, licentious, etc. **—karun —करन् । उच्छृङ्खलतोत्साहनम्** m.inf. to lead into or encourage in licentious conduct, etc.

hay 1 हय् f. a litter, a palanquin, a carriage (Śiv. 1699).

hay 2 हय् conj. an optional form of **ay,** if, u.w. the past cond. as in **karihē hay,** if he had made (Gr.Gr. 257).

hay 3 हय् (Śiv. 585), i.q. **hāy 1.**

hay 4 हय् interj. used by a man in addressing his wife (H. xi, 14, 10, 19), or by a woman addressing a woman (H. v, 2; ix, 7). Cf. **hau, hav.**

hāy 1 हाय् । **शोकाक्रन्द:** m. a cry of trouble or sorrow, an 'alas'; interj. alas! (El. *hâe*, W. 101, *hâi*; L.V. 67; Śiv. 536; Rām. 4; H. v, 7). **—karun —कर्न्** m.inf. to groan (El.).

hāyi हायि interj. alas! (YZ. 342, 543, 544).

hāy 2 हाय् interj. used in addressing female juniors or inferiors, **y** being also suffixed to the abl. case of the noun, as in **hāy wathariy,** O female child (**wathür[u]**) (Gr.Gr. 99).

hāy 3 हाय् । **गृहधूम:** f. soot (Rām. 651, 1199, 1212).

hāyĕ gathun हाय गठुन् । **निकषभोग्मीभवनम्** m.inf. to go to soot; hence (of some valuable or pretty person or thing) to be spoiled, to lose its value or beauty. **-raza -रज़** । **धूमरेणुसंघात:** f.pl. ropes of soot, a quantity of soot gradually collected. **-lŏṭh[u] -लॅठ्** । **धूमसंघ:** m. a lump or clotted mass of soot.

hayā حيا (El. *haiyā*), i.q. **hayāh,** q.v.

haiyō, interj. hallo! u.w. sg. masc. or pl. masc. (El.).

hĕyi ह्यि, see **hyon[u].**

hēyō ह्येयो interj. addressed to a male inferior (W. 100).

hēyōī ह्येयोइ interj. addressed to a female inferior (W. 100).

hiy ह्यि् । **मालती** f. the jasmine and its flower (El. *hi*; K.Pr. 248 *hi*, 70, 182, 190, 204, 262 *hii*; YZ. 258; Śiv. 168, 225, 1686; Rām. 212, 649, 651, etc.). **-āsmān -आस्मान्** m. (El.) or **-āsmönī -आस्मोनी** f. (Rām. 1095), lilac, jasmine (El.). **-āsmīn** (? spelling) m. *Syringa Persica* (El.).

hiyĕ-māl ह्यि-माल् । **मालतीपुष्पस्रज्** f. a jasmine garland, a garland of jasmine flowers (often used as an offering to a Hindū god) (Rām. 1025, 1090, 1571, 1581). **-pōsh -पोश्** । **मालती-(जाती-)पुष्पम्** m. the jasmine-flower. **-rang gathun -रंग् गठुन्** । **मुख-विकारागम:** m.inf. the face to become yellow (like a jasmine) owing to sorrow, anxiety, sickness, or the like. **-thür[u] -थ्रु** । **मालतीवल्ली** f. the jasmine creeper (YZ. 543, Śiv. 345). **-tan -तन्** । **कोमलाङ्गी** f. jasmine bodied, applied to a slender and graceful sweet-scented woman (Rām. 247, 378).

huy ह्युय् । **कोलाहल:** f. a general outcry and lamentation (e.g. on the occasion of a death, conflagration, inundation, or the like) (Rām. 835, 1161). **—tulüñ[u] —तुलंञ्** । **कोलाहलोद्भावनम्** f.inf. to raise such an outcry. **—wŏthüñ[u] —व्यॅथंञ्** । **कोलाहलोद्भूति:** f.inf. such an outcry to arise.

hyoch[u] ह्योछ्, see **hŏchun.**

hyoḍ[u] ह्योड्, see **hŏḍun.**

hyuḍ[u] ह्युड्, see **hyur[u] 2.**

hyuh[u] ह्युह् । **उपम:** adj. (f. **hish[u] ह्युश्**), like, closely resembling, exactly like (L.V. 10, 77, 109; K.Pr. 212); (of things compared) all alike, resembling each other (Śiv. 901). The object with which comparison is made is put in the nom. or in the dat. or, occasionally, in the gen. A good example of the use of the genitive is the phrase **cyôn[u] hyuh[u].** Here if we look upon **cyôn[u]** as the nom. of the possessive pron. 'thy', the words mean 'like thine' (so Śiv. 1696); but if we look upon it as the gen. of **t[u]h,** thou, they mean 'like thee' (so Rām. 810).

Hyuh[u] is very commonly used with pron. adjs. of manner, thus,— **yuth[u] hyuh[u],** this kind of (Śiv. 1207); f. **yish[u] hish[u]** (Śiv. 1728, Rām. 359); **tyuth[u] hyuh[u],** of that kind (Rām. 1000); **kyuth[u] h.,** of what kind? (Śiv. 780, Rām. 1074); similarly **kus h.,** what sort of? (Gr.M.).

As examples of the word governing the nom., we have, e.g. **an hyuh[u],** like food (Śiv. 1229); **ara h.,** like a saw (Śiv. 1776); **gŏsôñ[u] h.,** like a mendicant devotee (Śiv. 825); **lūkan-hond[u]** (nom. of gen.) **h.,** like (the conduct) of people (Śiv. 1799); **pampōsh h.,** like a lotus (Śiv. 813, 1536); **prān h.** (value) like (your) life (Śiv. 1547); **sūrĕ h.,** like the sun (Śiv. 98, 346, 740, 1586); **yinsān h.,** like a man (H. x, 7); **yār h.** (treat) like a friend (Śiv. 1687).

There is a slight difference in meaning when governing the dat. Thus,— **môl[u]** (nom.) **hyuh[u],** (he is) like a father (to him); but **mölis** (dat.) **hyuh[u],** (the son is) like the father (Gr.Gr. 94). Other examples of the use with the dat. are:— (*a*) with pronouns, **tĕ hyuh[u],** like thee (Śiv. 472, 1344, 1540; Rām. 933); **tas h.,** like him (Śiv. 35, 997, 1366; Rām. 1116); **tath h.,** like that (thing) (H. xii, 4); **kath h.,** like what? (Śiv. 901).

(*b*) With nouns subst. **cyönis garas hyuh[u],** like thy house (Gr.M.); **hūñĕ h.,** like a bitch (K.Pr. 7); **larĕ h.,** like a house (or houses) (Śiv. 1330); **lālas h.,** like a ruby (H. xii, 4); **rāzabāyĕ h.,** like a queen (or queens) (Śiv. 1237); **sīmābas h.,** like quicksilver (Śiv. 1464); **ṭhūlas h.,** like an egg, oval (Gr.M.).

With words indicating comparative age, **hyuh[u]** indicates the comparison. Thus,— **buḍ[u] hyuh[u] an'zĕn,** you must bring whoever among them is old, not 'bring him like an old man' (Gr.Gr. 94); **kŏsa hyuh[u],** the youngest (among a number) (YZ. 418); **lŏkuṭ[u] h.,** id. (H. xii, 1); **zyuṭh[u] h.,** the elder (of two princes) (H. viii, 5; similarly, Rām. 699, 859).

Hyuhᵘ, like the Hindī *sā*, often has simply an intensive force, and in this use sometimes gives an idiomatic meaning to the compound, as in **alsēṭh-hyuhᵘ**, very fat; hence, a fat fool.

Other examples (by no means pretending to be complete) of various idiomatic uses of this word are,—**dôdᵘ hyuhᵘ**, something like a pain, a sort of pain (Gr.M.); **kunu-y hyuhᵘ**, exactly alike; **shālĕn byôlᵘ chuh hyuhuy**, (one) **shôlᵘ** seed is exactly like (another), lit. 'for *shôlus* the seed is exactly similar' (K.Pr. 193, spelt *hihût*). **hyuhᵘ samakhun** ह्युह समखुन् । यथेष्टलाभः m.inf. like (what one wanted) to become visible, just what one desired to be obtained.

Cf. **hyuvᵘ**, which is used with the same meaning, and in exactly the same way as **hyuhᵘ**.

hayāh ह्याह or **hayā** ह्या । गौरवम् m. shame, sense of shame, modesty; shyness, bashfulness (K.Pr. 29); modest respect shown to an elder, etc., respectful obedience. —**gashun** —गछुन् । गौरवापातः m.inf. modest respect to occur, respect to be shown to the wishes of an elder or the like (whether voluntary or involuntary); discouragement to be felt (Gr.M.). —**karun** —करुन् । भीत्यनुवृत्तिधारणम् m.inf. to make respectful obedience, punctiliously and modestly to carry out the wishes of an elder, etc. **-vĕtsar** -वत्सर् । गौरवशीलता m. habitual respect shown to the wishes of an elder, etc. **-yyotᵘ** -य्योतु । सच्छीलः adj. (f. **vĕtsᵘ** व्त्सू), one who modestly conforms to the wishes of his elders and betters.

hĕyihē ह्यिहे, see **hyonᵘ**.

hyuhur, see **hihur**.

hĕyⁱhīw ह्यिहीव्, see **hyonᵘ**.

hyukᵘ ह्युक् । हिक्का m. a hiccough; convulsive sobbing or breathing. —**lagun** —लगुन् । हिक्काविकारसंभवः m.inf. an hiccough to come on. **hikⁱ-kyulᵘ** हिक्कि-क्युल् । हिक्काबन्धविकृतिः m. 'a hiccough-nail', a very painful disease caused by obstruction of the breath during a hiccough.

hāyukh हायुख । धान्यतुलाविशेषः m. a large pair of scales used for heavy weights of grain, etc. (K.Pr. 136; Śiv. 589).

hāyĕkh-ḍūnḍᵘ हायख्-ड़ुन्डु । तुलादण्डः f. the beam of such scales. **-pôturᵘ** -पोतुर् । तुलाविशेषपात्रम् m. the pan of such scales.

hyolᵘ 1 ह्योलु । सस्यमञ्जरी m. an ear, spike, or tassel (of corn, paddy, or the like, El. *hilyi*) (K.Pr. 168, translated 'sheaf'; YZ. 392, 397; L. 464; Śiv. 1212; H. vi, 15; Rām. 12).

hĕla-hĕl ह्यॅल-ह्यल् । मञ्जर्युद्भवारम्भः f. (of corn, etc.) the commencement of the formation of the ear or tassel.

hĕlⁱ-basta ह्यॅलि-बस्त । मञ्जरीकोशः f. the leaf-casing or sheath of an immature ear or tassel of corn. **-phal** -फल् । मञ्जर्युद्भवफलसमूहः m. the fruit of an ear, corn (e.g. barley, paddy, wheat, panic, etc.) generally. **-mūr** -मूर्, **-mūran** -मूरन्, or **-mūray** -मूरय् । मञ्जरीमर्दनम् f. husking the ear, a method of removing grain from the ear by rubbing. **-ray** -रय् m. a kind of blight in which the stalk and ears of the rice plant wither (L. 334 *hil rai*).

hĕli-drāv ह्यलि-द्राव् । उद्भूतमञ्जरीकः adj. e.g. (of corn) in the ear; of (a field, or the like) possessing corn in the ear. This word is reported to be e.g. We should expect a f. **-drāyĕ** द्राय. —**nērun** —नेरुन् । मञ्जरीप्रादुर्भावावस्थापत्तिः m.inf. to become in the ear, as ab. **-pĕṭhukᵘ** -प्यठुकु । मञ्जरीभ्य एव संगृहीतः adj. (f. **pĕṭhücᵘ** प्यठ्चू), 'of on the ear,' collected straight from the ear, i.e. quite clean and fresh. **-wothᵘ** -वथु । मञ्जरीतः, संगृहीतः adj. (f. **-wüshᵘ** -वछू), descended from the ear, i.e. i.q. **hĕli-pĕṭhukᵘ**, ab.

hyolᵘ 2 ह्योलु, see **ad¹-hyolᵘ**.

hyonᵘ ह्यॅनु । संग्रहणम्, क्रयः conj. 1 irreg. [inf. **hyonᵘ** ह्यॅनु, dat. **hĕnis** ह्यनिस्, abl. **hĕni** ह्यनि or **hĕna 2** ह्यन (for **1**, see **hĕn**); pres. part. **hĕwān** ह्यवान्; fut. pass. part. **hyonᵘ** ह्यॅनु, f. **hĕnᵘ** ह्यनू; impers. fut. part. **hĕnī** ह्यनी; conj. part. **hĕth** ह्यथ्; neg. conj. part. **hĕnay** ह्यनय्; freq. part. **hĕ hĕ** ह्य ह्य or **hĕth hĕth** ह्यथ् ह्यथ्; adverbial part. **hĕwönⁱ** ह्यवॅनि; 1 p.p. **hyotᵘ 3** ह्योतु (for **1** and **2**, see s.v.), pl. **hĕtⁱ** ह्यति; f. **hĕtᵘ 3** ह्यतू (for **1** and **2**, see **hyotᵘ 1** and **2**), pl. **hĕtsa** ह्यत्स; 2 p.p. **hĕtsōv** ह्यत्सोव्, pl. **hĕtsöy** ह्यत्साय्; f.sg. and pl. **hĕtsöyĕ** ह्यत्साय; 3 p.p. **hĕtsāv** ह्यत्साव्, pl. **hĕtsöyēy** ह्यत्सायेय्; f. same as f. of 2 p.p.; fut. sg. 1 **hĕma** ह्यम, 2 **hĕkh** ह्यख्, 3 **hĕyi** ह्यि; pl. 1 **hĕmaw** ह्यमव्, 2 **hĕyiw** ह्यिव्, 3 **hĕyin** ह्यिन्; past. cond. sg. 1 **hĕmahö** ह्यमहा, 2 **hĕhökh** ह्यहाख्, 3 **hĕyihē** ह्यिहे; pl. 1 **hĕmahöw** ह्यमहाव्, 2 **hĕyⁱhīw** ह्यिहीव्, 3 **hĕhön** ह्यहान्; impve. pres. 2 sg. **hĕh** ह्यह्, pl. **hĕyiw** ह्यिव्, 3 sg. and pl. **hĕyin** ह्यिन्; pol. 2 sg. **hĕta** ह्यत, pl. **hĕyⁱtaw** ह्यितव्, 3 sg. and pl. **hĕyⁱtan** ह्यितन्; fut. **hĕzi** ह्यज़ि; past. **hĕzihē** ह्यज़िहे], to take, receive (L.V. 14, 45; Śiv. 1084, 1096; H. ii, 1; iii, 1, 2, etc.); to receive (as an answer to prayer) (Rām. 1260); to take, get possession of (Śiv. 1006); to take hold of, seize, grasp (Śiv. 1532, 1734, 1780, 1873; Rām. 38, 698, 800); to take forcibly,

to plunder; to take, imprison, capture (a person) (Śiv. 1004, 1341; Rām. 361); to buy (L.V. 89, K. 178), also **mŏlⁱ hyonᵘ** (e.g. K.Pr. 234); to accept (Śiv. 687); to take (good and bad treatment with equal indifference), to bear all things with equanimity; to take (a blow or an insult) lying down, to be poor spirited; to take, receive (a beating, or the like) (K.Pr. 59); to assume, wear (clothes, or the like) (Rām. 345, 1457); to take or assume (a character) (e.g. in a play) (Śiv. 1705); to take (a disease), be attacked (by sickness); to hold, retain, keep (Rām. 56); to adopt (a course of conduct, or of thought) (Śiv. 1754, 1858); to take (as a helper), to take refuge with (Śiv. 1164, 1178); to carry (Śiv. 1149, 1150, 1159, 1211, 1494, 1504, 1665, 1729; Rām. 81, 236, 305, 584, 603, 644, 676, 890, 900, 1394); to carry (news, a message, or the like) (Rām. 560, 800, 832, 928 1780); to bring, fetch (L. 460, YZ. 242); to carry (a child, etc., in one's arms, etc.) (Śiv. 1357–8, 1381, 1385, 1401, 1542; Rām. 1286; **kŏchhĕ**, in the bosom, (Śiv. 377, Rām. 1522); to hold, carry (in the hand) (Śiv. 214, 392, 801, 855, 860, 1093, 1400; Rām. 121, 389, 821, 1308); to carry, draw (a sword) (Rām. 648, 903); to carry (a weapon with the object of attack) (Rām. 431, 1096, 1312); to seize (of fire or flames seizing something) (Śiv. 68, 92, 118; Rām. 103, 849, 1014, 1169, 1561, 1578, 1613); to begin (see .bel.). **hyonᵘ-dyunᵘ** ह्यॅनु-द्युनु m.inf. to take and give, reciprocal giving and taking (Śiv. 1832; Rām. 1440, 1744).

In the sense of beginning **hyonᵘ** is used with the inf. or fut. pass. part. of another verb, which agrees in gender with the object (if any). Thus, **suh karun hĕwān chuh,** he takes the act of doing, i.e. he begins to do; **suh chuh khath lēkhunᵘ hĕwān,** he takes the letter to be written, i.e. he begins to write it; **suh chuh zanāna mārüñᵘ hĕwān,** he takes the woman to be beaten, he begins to beat her. In this sense, **hyonᵘ** is most often used in the past tenses, and being a transitive verb, then itself agrees with the object (if any) in gender and number, the subject being put in the case of the agent. Thus, **parun hyotun,** he began to read; **tămⁱ chuh khath lēkhunᵘ hyotᵘmotᵘ,** he has begun to write the letter, lit. by him the letter to be written has been taken; **tămⁱ chĕh zanāna mārüñᵘ hĕtᵘ-mütᵘ,** he has begun to beat the woman, lit. by him the woman to be beaten has been taken (Gr.Gr. 116). But other tenses also of **hyonᵘ** are used in this sense, although not so frequently. Thus:—

Impve. Śiv. 540, 941, 1301, 1770 (all masc.). Fut. (masc.) Śiv. 1190, 1193, 1195, 1202, 1720; Rām. 23, 718, 719, 1773; fem. **karüñᵘ hĕn būlⁱ,** they will begin to chirp (Śiv. 1721).

The past tenses naturally appear in various forms. Thus:— **hyotᵘ,** subject not expressed, Śiv. 1197, 1327; subject in agent case, Śiv. 1118, 1200, 1223, 1300; Rām. 170, 239 (**timau wanunᵘ hyotᵘ**), 709 (**Lakshmanan grazunᵘ hyotᵘ**), 1333, 1636.

With suffixes of agent case, **hyotum lāyun nādāh,** I began to utter a call (Rām. 1720); **hyotum natsun,** I began to dance (L.V. 94); **wuchun hyotᵘmas,** I began to look at it (L.V. 48); **hyotun,** he or she began, YZ. 249; Śiv. 1233, 1707; Rām. 336 (she began), 654 (**pariyĕ hyotun samāna trāwun,** the fairy began to cast off her ornaments), 1178, 1755; **wanunᵘ hyotᵘnas,** he or she began to say to him or her (YZ. 249, 389); **wanunᵘ hyotᵘnakh,** he or she began to say to them (YZ. 215, Rām. 270); **hyotᵘnakh prān nērun,** their life began to depart (Rām. 1333); **hyotukh banāwun,** they began to make (Śiv. 960); **hyotukh pakun,** they began to march (H. x, 1); **hyotᵘhas wanāwun,** they began to sing his praises (Śiv. 960); **hĕtin vih-hihⁱ hāwānⁱ,** she began to show airs and graces (Rām. 332); **hĕtikh tāj sārānⁱ,** they began to collect the crowns (Rām. 1462).

The suff. is even used when the main verb is intransitive, and when, therefore, it cannot refer to the subject. Its presence here is, in fact, logically indefensible, and is due to false analogy with the construction with transitive verbs. Thus, **chĕtānⁱ hĕtin kēsh,** hairs began to grow white (Śiv. 1704); **hĕtᵘnas yiñᵘ nĕndᵃr,** sleep began to come to him (H. v, 6).

This verb is often used in nominal compounds such as:— **and hyonᵘ,** to take the end, go through a thing from beginning to end (Śiv. 120) (conj. part. **and hĕth,** throughout, Śiv. 1206); **apozᵘ hyonᵘ nŏvⁱ,** to take untruth on the voice, to speak untruly (Rām. 1056); **awatār h.,** to take an incarnation, become incarnate (Śiv. 1384); **bôrᵘ h.,** to take the burden, accept responsibility (Rām. 134); **dāg h.,** to become branded (Rām. 203, 387, 643, 1713, 1718); **dŏg h.,** to take a beating, to be drubbed (K.Pr. 59); **danḍa h.,** to take in compensation (H. v, 11); **gam h.,** to suffer woe, be full of sorrow (Rām. 1655); **gāsa h.,** to carry grass in token of submission, as if

to say 'I am thy cow', Rām. 96; **hĕs h.**, to seize the mind, compel attention (Śiv. 25); to captivate the senses (Śiv. 1453); **lādan hĕñᵘ**, to accept a favour (Rām. 1439); **jān hyonᵘ**, to take life, to kill (Śiv. 130, 680; Rām. 67, 310, 492, 913); **khūn h.**, to kill, to murder (Rām. 814, 837, 1075); **khabar hĕñᵘ**, to carry news (Rām. 560); **kala hyonᵘ**, to hold the head, to fondle (Rām. 269, 1129); to cut off the head, behead (Śiv. 739); **kirāyĕ h.**, to take on lease (Gr.M.); **mŏlᵘ hyonᵘ**, to buy (H. x, 14; K.Pr. 234; YZ. 120, 157, 161, 169, 191, 242, 268); **mŏshᵉkh h.**, to smell (Gr.M., Rām. 617); **nāv h.**, to take a person's name, to utter it with reverence (Rām. 271); **pānas h.**, to takeᵛ upon oneself, take responsibility for (Rām. 134, 502); **prān h.**, to take life, to kill (Śiv. 1387, Rām. 1238); **path h.**, to take a back seat, be defeated, be overcome (Śiv. 1237, 1246); to refrain from (Śiv. 1843); **rukhsath h.**, to take permission to depart, to take leave (Śiv. 694, 1167; H. xii, 10, 13; Rām. 1180, 1183, 1678); **rath h.**, to take blood, to kill, murder (Rām. 1240); **samāgam h.**, to take a meeting, to meet; **hĕth samāgam**, having met, and also (with double meaning, see **hĕth 2** and **hyotᵘ 1**) a friendly meeting (Śiv. 1848); **shāl hĕñᵘ**, to take a leap (Rām. 561, 886); **shapᵘ hĕnᵘ**, to take bites, to bite (H. x, 7, of a snake); **wath hĕñᵘ**, to take the road, to go forth (Rām. 680, 1598); **yād h.**, to keep in memory, remember (H. xii, 17); **zāg hĕñᵘ**, to wait for, expect (Śiv. 272, 1382); **zima hyonᵘ**, to accept responsibility, admit (H. xii, 15); **zanm h.**, to take birth, be born (Śiv. 34); **zĕvi h.**, to take upon the tongue, to mention, to name, to mention so-and-so's name (K. 675, 1055); **zuv h.**, to take life, to kill (L.V. 54; Rām. 810, 858).

hĕna-bāna ह्यन-बान । **सहनशीलता** m. a vessel of patience, one who bears (praise and blame, good fortune and bad fortune, good treatment and bad treatment, etc.) with equanimity, one who takes all things easily, as they come. **—dyunᵘ —दिनु** । **गृहीतदानव्यापार:** m.inf. giving or taking, barter, traffic; esp. borrowing and lending. **-hār -हार्** । **अवश्यग्रेय:** n.ag. e.g. fit to be taken; a thing which should certainly be bought (on account of its excellence, beauty, etc.); (of a man) one who takes others' abuse or ill-treatment with equanimity, one who is poor-spirited. **-wôlᵘ -वोलु** । **सहनशील:** n.ag. (f. **-wājĕñ -वाज्यन्**), a taker; one who accepts abuse or ill-treatment with equanimity; one who will accept a thing under pressure; a buyer, a purchaser. **—yunᵘ —यिनु** । **ग्रहीभवनम्** m.inf. pass. to be taken; to be taken prisoner, arrested (K.Pr. 81); to be involved in difficulties (K.Pr. 81), become entangled in some difficult or complicated business; to be engaged in some business (Gr.Gr. 169).

. hĕnī ह्यनी । **अवश्यग्राह्य:** impers. fut. pass. part. e.g. what should certainly be taken, what one should certainly endeavour to get by prayers and entreaties.

hĕth ह्यत् conj. part. having taken. Very often used with various adverbial meanings. Thus:—

(*a*) taking (so-and-so or such-and-such), having (so-and-so) as a companion, accompanied by (Śiv. 731, 800, 1100, 1101, 1108, 1311, *et passim*; Rām. 136, 205, 1110; H. viii, 9).

(*b*) together with, in company with (Śiv. 698, 1175, 1353, 1440, 1456, 1484, 1529, 1886; Rām. 49, 308, 693, 695, 793, 859; H. xii, 23, 25).

(*c*) together with, in addition to, and also (Śiv. 64, 201, 213, 368, 686).

(*d*) together with, including, plus (Śiv. 32, 369).

(*e*) other phrases are **gam hĕth**, having taken sorrow, i.e. sorrowfully (Rām. 1101); **sŏkh hĕth**, happily (Śiv. 1459); **sūrᵘ hĕth**, secretly (Rām. 659).

hĕth gashun ह्यत् गशुन् m.inf. having taken to go, to take away, carry off (= Hindī *lē jānā*) (K.Pr. 36 *hit*; Śiv. 53, 63, 705, 722, 1600, 1617–8, 1887; Rām. 398, 402, 406, 415, 469, 601, 746, 926, 1044, 1354; H. v, 1; vii, 3, etc.). **—jān —जान्** (Śiv. 316) or **—zuv ta jān —ज़ुव् त जान्** (Śiv. 191), adv. taking (life and) soul, with all one's heart and soul. **—sāthay sāth सायय् साथ्** adv. having (a person) always with one, being always accompanied by (so-and-so) (Śiv. 1552). **—pānas sūty —पानस् सूत्य** (Śiv. 1672), **—sūty —सूत्य्**, or (e.g. Rām. 1322) **—sūtin —सूतिन्**, adv. having taken with (one), having with one, (going) along, and having (so-and-so) with one, accompanied by (YZ. 88; Śiv. 169, 805, 955, 1116, 1172, 1419–20, 1456; Rām. 1039, 1100, 1322–3, 1554–5, 1698, 1758). **—sūty sūty —सूत्य् सूत्य्** adv. taking (so-and-so) along with one (Śiv. 1154, 1445, 1581). **—balun —बलुन्** । **अपहरणम्** m.inf. having taken to abscond, to plunder and carry off (L.V. 86). **—yunᵘ —यिनु** m.inf. having taken to come, to bring (= Hindī *lē ānā*) (Śiv. 76, 668, 718, 720, 723, 730, 1667, 1831, 1836, 1856; Rām. 382, 694, 834, 943, 1120, 1144, 1464, 1631; H. i, 8; iii, 1; viii, 6, etc.).

hyot[u]-dyot[u] ह्यॅतु-द्यॅतु । **अन्नादानवृत्तिव्यवहारः** m. taken and given (**dyot[u]** for **dyut[u]**), presents given to a bride and her relations on various Hindū festivals following a marriage. **-dyut[u]** -द्युतु । **अन्नदानव्यापारः** m. taken and given; taking and giving, trade, traffic, barter with any person (= Hindī *lēn-dēn*). **-mot[u]** -मॅतु । **रोगाक्रान्तः, क्रीतः, प्रतिगृहीतः** (f. **hĕṭ[u]-müṭ[u]** ह्यॅट्-मूट्), taken, accepted; taken by disease, gradually wasting away from sickness; - taken by force; bought, purchased.

hyūn[u] ह्यून । **नीचः, हीनः** adj. (m. sg. dat. **hīnis** हीनिस्, abl. **hīni** हीनि; f. **hīñ[u]** हीञ्), incomplete, deprived of, bereft of; in this sense common —•, cf. **anga-hyūn[u]**, maimed, p. 33*a*, l. 43 (Śiv. 749, 1309, 1738); low, vile, base, mean (by caste, quality, occupation, conduct, or the like); ugly (Śiv. 1640).

hĕyin ह्यिन्, see **hyon[u]**.

hyond[u] ह्यन्दु । **वर्णी** m. (f. **hĕnd[i]yŏñ[u]** ह्यन्द्रियाञ्), in the meaning of a female Hindū), a Hindū; in Kashmīr, a Hindū of the upper castes.

hyáng, hyéng in El. for **hĕng**, q.v.

hyēr, i.q. **hēr,** q.v.

hyor[u] ह्यॅर् or **hyur[u]** 1 ह्युर् । **उपरि** adv. up, above, on the top (K.Pr. 43); upwards (Śiv. 61, 847); cf. **hyūr[u]** and **hēr.** **-bŏn** -ब्यन् or **bŏn ta hyor[u]** ब्यन् त ह्यॅर् । **ऊर्ध्वाधः** adv. up and down, above and below; from top to bottom; cf. **bŏna-hyor[u]**, p. 110*b*, l. 15, and **hēri bŏn** and **hyūr[u]-bŏn,** s.v. **hyūr[u].** **-bŏn gashun** -ब्यन् गशुन् । **निम्नोन्नतापातः** m.inf. to become up and down; to suffer vicissitudes. —**khasun** —खसुन् m.inf. to mount, go up (Rām. 280; K. 74, 233), e.g. upstairs (H. iii, 2, 9) or up stream (H. xii, 6); **hyor[u] hyor[u] khasun,** to rise gradually upwards (K. 70). **-kun** -कुन् । **उपरि भागे** adv. upwards, towards above (Gr.Gr. 161, Rām. 1416), at the top, near the top; above, in the sky. Cf. **hyūr[u]-kun.**

hĕri-hyor[u] ह्यरि-ह्यॅर् । **अत्यूर्ध्वम्** adv. above the top, extremely high, highest of all. **-kani** -कनि or **-kanĕn** -कनन् । **उपरिभागे** adv. at the top, on the height. **-kanyuk[u]** -कन्युकु । **उपरितनभागसंबन्धी** adj. (f. **-kanic[u]** -कनिचू), of or belonging to (something) on the top.

hyur[u] 2 ह्युर् । **कण्ठनाडिका** m. the gullet, the throat. L.V. 57 spells this word **hyud[u].**

hir[i]-gŏgul ह्यिरि-गॅगुल् । **कण्ठगोलः** m. Adam's apple, the apple of the throat (El. *hirigogul*). **-mŏnd[u]** -मॅन्दु । **कण्ठगोलः** f., id. **-wot[u]** -वॅटु । **फलबाह्यत्वक्** m. the sheathe or integument of a fruit seed. **-wūṭ[u]** -वूटु । **कण्ठगोलमूलम्** f. the base of Adam's apple.

hiri khasun ह्यिरि खसुन् । **वाचि प्रवर्तनम्** m.inf. to mount on the throat; hence, to become a subject of conversation. —**phiri khārun** —फिरि खारुन् । **असकृद्वाग्विषय आरोपणम्** m.inf. (in conversation) purposely to return over and over again to the same subject (e.g. owing to affection or jealousy). —**phiri khasun** —फिरि खसुन् । **असकृद्वाग्विषयीभवनम्** m.inf. to become the subject of conversation over and over again. —**wasun** —वसुन् । **यवेडादनुकूलीभवनम्** m.inf. to go down the throat, to be swallowed; met. pleasantly to suit a person's requirements (of something obtained after search). —**woth[u]** —वॅथु । **यवेडादनुकूलीभूतः** adj. (f. —**wüṭh[u]** —वूठ्), gone down the throat, swallowed; met. (of something obtained after search) pleasantly suited to one's requirements.

hyūr[u] ह्यूर् । **ऊर्ध्वम्** adv. (abl. **hēri** हेरि **3,** for **1,** see **hēr,** for **2,** see **hīr[u]**), up, above; upwards (Rām. 922); cf. **hyor[u]** and **hēr.** **-bŏn** -ब्यन् । **ऊर्ध्वाधः, निम्नोन्नतत्वम्** m. upness and downness, vicissitudes; as adv. up and down, above and below; from top to bottom; cf. **hyor[u]-bŏn,** s.v. **hyor[u],** and **hēri-bŏn,** bel. **-kun** -कुन् । **उपरिपार्श्वे** adv. upwards, towards above (Gr.Gr. 161); at the top, on the top; above, in the sky. Cf. **hyor[u]-kun.**

hēri-bŏn हेरि-ब्यन् । **ऊर्ध्वाधः** adv. up and down, above and below (Śiv. 1412), from top to bottom; cf. **hyŏr[u]-bŏn,** s.v. **hyor[u],** and **hyūr[u]-bŏn,** ab. **-kani** -कनि adv. above; upstairs. **-kanyuk[u]** -कन्युकु । **ऊर्ध्वभागसंबन्धी** adj. (f. **-kanic[u]** -कनिचू), of or belonging to above or upstairs; hence, of or belonging to any place higher than some other place with which comparison is made.

hyot[u] 1 ह्यॅतु । **हितः** adj. (f. **hĕṭ[u] 1** ह्यॅट्), friendly, affectionate, kind; beneficial, advantageous, salutary, convenient (L.V. 61); cf. **hĕth 2.** —**nērun** —नेरुन् । **प्रशस्यफलाप्तिः** m.inf. to turn out friendly; to become salutary, profitable, to have beneficial results (whether expected or not). —**wanun** —वनुन् । **हितनिर्देशः** m.inf. friendly and good advice.

hĕṭ[u] kath karūñ[u] ह्यॅट् कथ् करूञ् । **प्रशंसनम्** f.inf. to make a kind word, to put in a good word (esp. for some absent person).

hyot[u] 2 ह्यॅतु । **संपदृणीयः** adj. (f. **hĕṭ[u] 2** ह्यॅट्), (properly 1 p.p. of **hyon[u],** q.v.) (in business, or the like) the amount to be collected, the amount (originally taken, and now) due.

hyot[u] 3 ह्यॅतु, see **hyon[u].**

hayāth حیات f. life (El. gives *hyáti*).

hĕy[i]tan ह्यितन्, **hĕy[i]taw** ह्यितव्, see **hyon[u].**

hyuvᵘ ह्युव । तुल्य: adj. (f. **hivᵘ ह्यिव**), like, i.q. **hyuhᵘ**, q.v. [The following examples, taken from Śiv., are arranged on the same principle as in the art. **hyuhᵘ**], like; alike (of several things compared) (L.V. 5; Śiv. 1230, 1231, 1298).

Governing nom. **ôṭᵘ hyuvᵘ**, like flour (Śiv. 1828); **pampōsh h.**, like a lotus (Śiv. 1292); **prabāth h.**, like the dawn (Śiv. 1641); **poshᵘ h.**, like a brute (Śiv. 1900).

Governing dat. **asĕ hyuvᵘ**, like us (Śiv. 1723); **tsĕ h.**, like thee (Śiv. 1067); **tas h.**, like him (Śiv. 1373); **razi h.**, like a rope (Śiv. 1818).

Governing dat. and gen. **tŏhĕ** (dat.) **sônᵘ** (gen.) **hyuvᵘ**, like you (and) us (Śiv. 1447). Cf. **cyônᵘ hyuhᵘ**, s.v. **hyuhᵘ**.

hĕyiw ह्यिव्, see **hyonᵘ**.

hyāwun ह्यावुन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **hyôwᵘ ह्योवु**), to cause to take, etc. (Gr.Gr. 172). Caus. of **hyonᵘ**, q.v.; i.q. **hĕwanāwun**, q.v.

haz ह्ज़ or **hâzⁱ ह्ज़ि** interj. used by Musalmāns in addressing a superior (literally, Saint!) (L. 279; W. 100, 101; II. v, 9).

hĕzi ह्ज़ि, see **hyonᵘ**.

hōz ह्योज़ । حوض । जलग्राहिका m. a reservoir, cistern, pond, pool, tank, vat, trough, basin of a fountain.

hōza ह्योज़ । पात्रविशेष: m. a large vessel or cistern for collecting water (usually of metal).

hŏzᵘ ह्युज़ू, see **hŏḍᵘ**.

hĕzihē ह्ज़िहे, see **hyonᵘ**.

hazᵃl ह्ज़ल् । هزل । कुत्सा m. jesting; a jest, joke; buffoonery; nonsensical talk; obscene language; in Kāshmīrī, angry blame or censure.

hazīmath هزيمت m. (sg. dat. **hazīmatas ह्ज़ीमतस्**), rout, defeat. **—khyonᵘ —ख्युन्** m.inf. to be routed, to be defeated (Rām. 916, 1400).

hazurᵘ ह्ज़ुर् । धृष्टस्वभाव: adj. (f. **hazᵘrᵘ ह्ज़ुर्** or **hazürᵘ ह्ज़ूर्**), impudent, insolent (esp. of a child or youth). **hazürᵘ guzürᵘ ta bāzürᵘ ह्ज़ूर् गुज़ूर् त बाज़ूर्। धृष्टनिर्लज्जस्वतन्त्रवृत्ति**: f. a young woman who is impertinent, immodest, and who goes her own gait.

hŏzar ह्युज़र्। निर्व्यञ्जनता m. (of food) dryness, want of gravy, oil, *ghī*, or the like, insipidity; (of conversation, etc.) dryness, insipidity, want of affection; (of a task, journey, or the like) uselessness, want of object. Cf. **hŏḍᵘ**.

hözir حاضر adj. e.g. present in attendance, at hand (K.Pr. 81, Śiv. 696); in attendance (in a court, or the like) (Gr.M., Śiv. 676).

hözirī حاضری f. attendance (in a court of justice, etc.) (Gr.M., Śiv. 698).

huzūr حضور m. presence, the royal presence; the person of a monarch or any high functionary; as interj. Your Highness, (politely) Sir! (Gr.M.).

huzūrī حضوری adj. e.g. of or belonging to the presence. **—nōkar —नोकर्** m. a personal servant (II. viii, 5).

hazṛath حضرت f. (sg. dat. **hazrüsᵘ ह्ज़्रूस्**), presence; dignity; a title applied to any great man, the object of resort, Your Majesty (El.; H. iv, 2, etc.; vi, 8, 10, etc.). **-bal -बल्** m. the most popular of all the Musalmān shrines in the Kashmīr Valley; said to be built over the remains of the miracle-working Pīr Dastagīr Sāḥib, and to contain a hair of Muhammad's beard. In Phākh Pargana (El. and RT.Tr. II, 457).

j ज् ट्. The eighth consonant of the Kāshmīrī alphabet in the Roman character. It is also the eighth consonant when written in the Śāradā or Nāgarī character, and is the seventh consonant when written in the Perso-Arabic character. It is pronounced, as in India proper, something like an English *j*, but is rather more dental, i.é. the place of contact between the tongue and the palate is slightly nearer the teeth than is the case in English. In schools, its name is **zây**[1] **zö** ज़ि ज़ो.

The Sanskrit aspirate *jha* झ does not exist as a pronounced sound in Kāshmīrī. When a Hindī or Sanskrit word containing this letter also occurs in Kāshmīrī, the *jh* झ is, subject to the remarks below, represented by **j** ज्. Thus, the Hindī *jhamak* झमक, brilliancy, is represented in Kāshmīrī by **jamak(h)** जमख्. Sometimes the *jh* झ is retained in writing. Thus, in El., the word **jan**, a clang, is written *jhan*, as in Hindī, but this in no way affects the pronunciation. In the present work **j** will always be written, and **jh** never, in transliterating Kāshmīrī words, even when an affected purism induces a scribe to write झ in the Śāradā or Nāgarī character. It must, however, be remarked that, so far as the present writer's experience is concerned, he has never come across any instance of the use of this letter, even in the case of borrowed words.

As already remarked, the Kāshmīrī **j** ज् is rather more dental than the corresponding English letter. This makes it easy to change it into the dental sonant sibilant **z** ज़्, and the change is very common, although, so far as the present writer has been able to ascertain, subject to no definite rule. Sometimes the two letters are optionally interchangeable, as in the case of the Persian word *juzw* جزو, a quire, which, when borrowed by Kāshmīrī, takes the form **juz**[a]**wa** जुज़्व or **juj**[a]**wa** जुज्व. At other times the use of **j** ज् or **z** ज़् indicates variant meanings of the same word, as in the case of **juv** जुव्, a suffix of respect, and **zuv** ज़ुव्, life, both of[1] which native authorities connect with the Sanskrit word *jīva-* जीव-. As a rule, however, in words borrowed from other languages, such as Persian, which possess both *j* and *z*, the custom of the original language is followed, as in Persian *jārī* جاري, running, Kāshmīrī **jörī** जारी; Persian *zabān* زبان, language, Kāshmīrī **zabān** ज़बान्. There are, nevertheless, exceptions even to this, as in the case of **juz**[a]**wa** or **juj**[a]**wa** above mentioned, or in the case of the Persian *ziyāda* زیادہ more, which becomes **jyāda** ज्याद in Kāshmīrī. In pure Kāshmīrī words the nearest approach to a rule is that when an original **j** ज् is followed by **y** य् it is not changed to **z** ज़्. To Kāshmīrī ears every **j** ज् has a *y*-sound inherent in it, and it follows that many Kāshmīrīs, when writing their own language in the Śāradā or Nāgarī character, put no dot under ज़् when it represents **z**, but, on the contrary, represent the *j*-sound by **jy** ज्य्. Others, again, make no distinction in writing between the two sounds, representing both by ज़्. There are thus three systems of writing this pair of sounds, viz. :—

	1.	2.	3.
j	ज्	ज्य्	ज़्
z	ज़्	ज़्	ज़्

The third system is that followed in this dictionary; but, as the second system is also in very general use, all important words will also be given with the spelling of that system, with cross-references to the spelling according to the third system. Thus, the word **jörī** जारी جاري, running, will be found in its proper place in alphabetical order; but, as the word is often written and pronounced **jyörī** ज्यारी, that word is also given in its proper place, with a cross-reference to **jörī**.

So strongly is the *y*-sound heard by Kāshmīrīs in the letter **j** ज्, that **ja** ज is usually pronounced **jĕ** ज्य, **ya** य following a consonant being always sounded as **ĕ** or **yĕ** (see article **ĕ**). Thus, the word **jangul** जंगुल्, a forest, is commonly written and pronounced **jĕngul** ज्यंगुल्, and the borrowed Arabic word *jild* جلد is pronounced by some **jal**[a]**d** जलद् and by others **jĕl**[a]**d** ज्यलद्. Conversely, an original **jy** ज्य् may be represented by **j** ज् or even **z** ज़्. Thus, the Sanskrit *jyōtiṣa-* ज्योतिष-, an astronomer, is represented in Kāshmīrī by **jūtish** जूतिष् or even **zūtish** ज़ूतिष्, as well as by **jyūtish** ज्यूतिष्, the former being the usual spelling, although the latter, from a Pandit's point of view, is etymologically more correct.

For words not found under **jĕ** or **jy**, see under **ja** or **j**, respectively. See article **j**.

As has already been said, the Sanskrit or Hindī *jh* झ is represented in Kāshmīrī by **j** ज. This **j** ज, like an original **j** ज, is also liable to be changed to **z** ज़. Thus, the Sanskrit *budhyatē* बुध्यते, Prakrit *bujjhai* बुज्झइ, is represented in Kāshmīrī by **bōzi** बोज़ि, he will hear.

It thus follows that, if a word beginning with **jĕ** or **jy** is not found in this dictionary, it should be looked up under **ja** or **j** respectively, and vice versa. Moreover, as **j** ज and **z** ज़ are sometimes interchangeable, if a word is not found under **j** it should be looked up under **z**, and vice versa.

jā जा or **jyā** ज्या جا or (H. ii, 4 ; x, 12) **jāh** जाह or (Śiv. 203, Rām. 573) **jyāh** ज्याह f. i.q. **jāy**, q.v., a place. **yĕkh jyā** यख् ज्या یک جا adv. in one place, together (Śiv. 905, H. as ab.) ; so, **ba yĕkh jā** ब यख् जा بیک جا, id. (Rām. 573, 1685) ; **jyā-ba-jyā** ज्या-ब-ज्या جاجا adv. here and there, everywhere (Śiv. 725). Cf. **bē-jā.**

jai जै m. victory ; hence, a cry of victory, the cry 'may there be victory to so-and-so' (Śiv. 92, 915), as interj. victory ! (Śiv. 1896). **jai-jai** जै-जै interj. victory (to so-and-so) ! (Śiv. 159, 188, 685, etc.). **jai-jai-kār** जै-जै-कार् m. making the cry of victory, the cry of 'victory to so-and-so' (Śiv. 5, 65, 1160, etc.). Cf. **jay.**

jāī, see **jāy.**

jī जी m. (sg. dat. **jiyĕs** जियस्), a suff. of respect, i.q. **juv** and **jiy**, q.v. This is the Hindī form of the word, and is probably borrowed from India proper. Cf. **brahmā-jī**, p. 121*a*, l. 38. It is sometimes added directly to the noun, as in **bābā-jī** (Śiv. 555), **nārad-jī** (Śiv. 639), **shivanāth-jī** (Śiv. 131), **vishn-jī** (Śiv. 1357), and sometimes to an obl. form, as in **krushna-jī** (Śiv. 110), **narasimha-jī** (Śiv. 857) ; **shiva-jī** (Śiv. 516).

jab 1 जब् । गवादिपशुसमूहः m. a herd of cattle.

jaba-wôlᵘ जब-वोल् । गवादिपशुधनवान् m. (f. **-wājĕñ** -वाज्यम्), a herd-owner, esp. an owner of great herds.

jab 2 जब् m. a kind of grass, good for cattle-fodder (L. 70, 359).

jaba جبہ m. an outer robe or long cloth coat or gown (of any colour), the sleeves of which reach not quite to the wrist ; a coat of mail, any coat of defence. **jaba-jāma** जब-जाम or **jĕba-jyāma** जब-ज्याम جبہ جامہ । कवचः m. a coat of mail (in Kashmīr composed of rings locally made) (El. also *jabajáca*) (Rām. 919, 979 ; K. 556, 557).

jabīn جبین m. the forehead (El., YZ. 9).

jabʰrūth जब्ह्रूथ جبروت m. (sg. dat. **jabʰrūtas** जब्ह्रूतस्), omnipotence ; might, power, prowess (Rām. 742, 923, 1340).

jāch जाँछ् । अवबोधः m. (sg. dat. **jācas** जाँचस्), knowledge of some art or science.

jŏchᵘ ज़ॅचु or **jochᵘ** ज़ोचु । कुत्सितवेशः, अशोभनः adj. (f. **jŏchᵘ** ज़ॅचू or **jüchᵘ** ज़ूचू), a shabbily dressed person, a male sloven ; one whose actions are slovenly or ungraceful, a clumsy fellow, a lout.

jachyōv जच्योव्, see **jakhun.**

jad जद् جد । प्रपितामहः m. an ancestor ; (in Kāshmīrī) a great-grandfather, the grandfather of one's father or of one's mother.

jada-budʲ-bab जद-बुड्-बब् । वृद्धप्रपितामहः m. a great-great-grandfather on the side of either parent.

jādū جادو, (Rām. 814) **jādŏh** जादह्, (Rām. 873) **jyādō** ज्यादो or (Rām. 901) **jyādōh** ज्यादोह् m. magic, enchantment, charm, conjuring. Cf. **jôd.**

jôd जोद् (= جادو) । क्रिया m. a malevolent charm, an evil spell (Rām. 869, **jyôdāh**, with suff. of indef. art.). **-gar** -गर् or (Rām. 866) **jyôdugār** ज्योदुगार् । अभिचारज्ञः m. one who knows how to cast such spells, a wizard.

judā जुदा جدا or (H. vii, 16) **judāh** जुदाह adj. e.g. separated, apart (YZ. 191, Rām. 1304) ; separate, distinct ; apart (from), free (from), void (of) (Rām. 1055) ; apart, broken in two, split apart, split open (Rām. 1709). **—gashun** —गशुन् m.inf. to go apart, become separated (H. vii, 16). **—karun** —करन् m.inf. to separate (El.).

jadād जदाद् (cf. جد and اجداد) । पूर्वतरपुरुषः m. a distant ancestor, further back even than a great-great-grandfather. Cf. **jad.**

jādūgar جادوگر (YZ. 44), **jôdugār** जोदुगार्, or **jyôdugār** ज्योदुगार् (Rām. 866), i.q. **jôd-gar**, s.v. **jôd.**

judāh जुदाह, i.q. **judā**, q.v.

jadöjʲ जदॉज़ि । अतिक्षुध्या, नीचभिक्षुकी f. a mean and importunate beggar woman, a shameless beggar that is never satisfied ; a woman whose conduct is that of such a beggar ; see **jadāl.**

jadal जदल् (cf. **jadwal**), a ruled line (round a page), a marginal line. **-püṭᵘ** -पॅटु । रेखाङ्कनपट्टिका f. a rule, consisting of a wooden or pasteboard board provided with threads on which the paper is pressed, and thus becomes ruled.

jadāl जदाल् । अतिक्षुध्यः, नीचभिक्षुकः m. (the f. is **jadöjʲ**, q.v.), a mean and importunate beggar, a shameless beggar that is never satisfied (Śiv. 1246) ; a man whose conduct is that of such a beggar. **-küṭᵘ**

-**kaṭ** -कट् । **nīchalubyakanyā** f. the girl-daughter of such a beggar. -**kaṭh** -कठ् । **nīchalubyabālakaḥ** m. a boy-son of such a beggar, a beggar's brat; a boy who himself habitually acts as such a beggar.

jadālgī जदाल्गी । **atihaṭhivṛttiḥ** f. the conduct of a mean, greedy, and importunate beggar; conduct such as that.

jadölil जदाॅलिल् । **atilubyatvam** f. covetousness accompanied by meanness and importunity.

jadur^{u} जदुर् । **shākādyuchchhiṣṭam** m. the refuse part of vegetables, cabbage-stalks, or the like.

jadwal जद्वल् جدول । **parichihnaṇam** m. the making of a ruled line or ruled border (round a page), ruling a marginal line (cf. **jadal**). -**kalam** -कलम् । **rekhātmachihnalekhanī** m. a pen for ruling or making marginal lines, an etching pen, the English crow quill, or the like.

judöy^{i} जुदाॅयि جدائي f. separation, parting (K.Pr. 231; YZ. 142, 557; Rām. 1026; H. vii, 16); absence; estrangement, discord (Rām. 1616).

jafākār جفاكار, see **japhākār.**

jag 1 जग् or **jěg** ज्यग् । **yajñaḥ** m. a sacrifice, a sacrificial ceremony (Śiv. 74, 311, 392, 861; Rām. 79, 80, 1140, 1320, 1675, 1699, 1700; K. 305, 371, 402, etc.); esp. a joint general sacrifice to ward off or counteract some public calamity; a harvest home (El.).

jaga-yüz^{u}**man** जग-यंज़ूमन् । **niyatayajamānaḥ** m. (his wife is **jaga-yüz**^{u}**man-bāy** जग-यंज़ूमन्-बाय्), the head person in whose name such a sacrifice is conducted on behalf of the others, usually one of the largest contributors to the cost.

jag 2 जग् । **pakṣiviśeṣaḥ** m. (sg. abl. **jaga 1** जग), N. of a certain bird, a kind of swan of a pale yellow colour.

jaga 2 जग in **jaga-phamb** जग-फम्ब् । **purāṇatūlaḥ** m. old cotton wadding which has been used for padded clothing, for padded caps, or the like.

jaga 3 जग, see **jog**^{u}.

jēgā जेगा جيغا m. an ornament worn on the turban, consisting of a band of velvet about six inches long and two broad, embroidered, ornamented with precious stones, and bearing an almond-shaped gold plate; cf. **bombur-par**, p. 108*a*, l. 31. See L. 375 for particulars as to the spread of imitations of the shape of the **jēgā** in the pattern of shawls and carpets (Rām. 1457).

jog (? spelling) m. a lazy fellow (K.Pr. 125).

jōgī जोगी (Śiv. 206), i.q. **jūg**^{i}, q.v.

jog^{u} जंग् । **bādhā** m. impeding or stopping another's work by conspiring or uniting with others for this purpose. —**milawun** —मिलवुन् । **anyarāyavidhānam** m.inf. (of a number of people collected together) deliberately to stop some work, so as to prevent its accomplishment —**shunun** —क्षुनुन् । **anyarāyakaraṇam** m.inf. violently, or by robbery, or the like, to stop another's work.

jaga-bog^{u} जग-बंग् । **virodhanam** m. deliberately to stop another person when speaking, or the like, to interrupt and stop a conversation.

juga (? spelling) in **juga juga**, dancing (a bird or similar object) up and down (e.g. on the hand) (K.Pr. 37).

jūg^{i} जूगि । **yōgī** m. (sg. voc. **jōgi** जोगि, Rām. 1778; pl. dat. **jōgĕn** जोग्यन्, Rām. 73, 784, 1735), a kind of Hindū ascetic, a Yōgī, esp. a member of the *kanphaṭā* or 'split-eared' Yōgīs (Śiv. 206, 528, 529, 588, etc.; Rām. 96, 1134). -**pāthchāh** -पाथ्छाह (= یوگ بادشاه) । **yōgivishēṣaḥ** m. 'the King of Yōgīs,' N. of a certain thorny creeper growing on the lower slopes of the hills. In medicine it is used as an antiphlogistic (L. 76). -**pöth**^{a}**r** -पाॅथर । **yōgiveshanāṭyam** m. the Yōgī character—one of the stock characters in a theatrical performance. -**pāwur**^{u} -पावुर् । **yōgipādukā** m. a Yōgī's slipper, a magic slipper, by wearing which a Yōgī is supposed to go from place to place through the air.

jugiñ जुगिञ् । **bhūṣaṇaviśeṣaḥ** f. a triangular gold ornament studded with jewels worn by women on each side of the forehead.

jagur^{u} जगुर् । **vighnakaraṇaśīlaḥ** m. one who, out of pure perversity, attacks others and stops their work.

jāgur^{u} **1** जागुर् । **haṭhavidhānam** m. pretended obstinacy or determination (e.g. such as is displayed by natives of Kashmīr when bargaining, their arms flung violently about and saying that they will never, never, consent to pay or receive such a price,—all this being merely part of the ordinary procedure preliminary to an agreement).

jāgur^{u} **2** जागुर् । **asahaṭhī** m. one who exhibits such sham obstinacy as that described under **jāgur**^{u} **1.**

jigar जिगर् جگر m. the liver; looked upon as the seat of the affections, equivalent to the English heart (YZ. 140; Śiv. 329, 1005). —**dazun** —दज़ुन् m.inf. the liver to burn or to be inflamed, to be heart-broken (YZ. 298, 514). —**gālun** —गालुन् m.inf. to cause one's liver to melt, to show affectionate service (to =**path**) (Rām. 192). -**gōshě** جگر گوشه m. a lobe of the liver; met. one dear or beloved, a darling (YZ. 152). -**trāsh** -त्राश् جگر تراش ? m. cutting of the liver, the liver being cut to pieces, rending of the heart (Rām. 1539).

jagargōṭh जगर्गोट् । **भङ्गा** f. (sg. dat. **jagargōṭi** जगर्गोटि), N. of a kind of **bhang**; see **banga.**

jugath जुगथ् । **अतिलाभः** m. (sg. dat. **jugatas** जुगतस्), gain, esp. sudden and unexpected gain of wealth without exertion, a valuable windfall.

jigari, see **dönᵘ.**

jögīr جاگیر m. land granted rent-free or revenue-free in perpetuity (L. 305). **—kaḍun —कडुन्** m.inf. to extract a *jögīr*, i.e. to make a grant of land rent- or revenue-free (K.Pr. 33).

jāh 1 जाह्, see **jā.**

jāh 2 جاہ m. dignity, rank, high position, esp. in the Persian phrase **māl o jāh,** wealth and dignity (YZ. 233, 401).

jahᵃl جہل m. ignorance, foolishness; foolish or senseless disputation, a war of words (K.Pr. 183). Cf. **jahal.**

jahal जहल् m. anger, rage (Rām. 828, 1374, 1377, 1406, 1418, 1453). Cf. **jahᵃl.**

jahāl जहाल् । क्रोधयुक्तहठः m. angry obstinacy or persistence (esp. in quarrels).

jöhil جاہل adj. e.g. ignorant, illiterate (Gr.M.); an ignorant fool (K.Pr. 46).

jahām जहाम् m. N. of a village in Kashmīr famous for the tobacco grown there (K.Pr. 86).

jahān जहान् جہان or (Śiv. 919) **jĕhān ज्यहान्** m. the world (El.; Gr.M.; K.Pr. 86, 107, 173, 260, 263; W. 132; Śiv. 1153; Rām. 281, 320, 587, 714, etc.).

jahannam جہنم m. Gehenna, Hell (K.Pr. 34).

jahāza जहाज़ (=جہاز) । **पोतः** m. a ship; the tree of a camel's saddle, or the saddle and its appurtenances. **-wôñᵘ -वोञु । नियामकः** m. a sailor (esp. in a sea-going ship).

jajā phijāh जजा फिजाह् (? = جزا فزا 'reward-increase') । **खेदपूर्वकातिप्रार्थनम्** m. lamentable entreaty, pitifully begging for something. The affiliation of this word is doubtful. If the Persian equivalent suggested above is correct, they would be the cry of a beggar, that the granting of his request would bring abundance of reward.

jajīrᵘ जजीरु । धूमपानयन्त्रम् f. a kind of hookah, or native pipe for smoking tobacco through water, a hubble-bubble (El. *jajir*) (K.Pr. 61). **—tulanwôlᵘ —तुलनवोलु** m. a pipe-bearer (El.).

jajīri-gaṭh जजीरि-गठ । धूमपानयन्त्रमध्यभागः m. (sg. dat. **-gaṭas -गठस्**), the upright stem of a hookah, issuing out of the water-receptacle; cf. **gaṭh 2. -ṭang -टंग्** m. N. of a kind of pear (L. 350*n*). **-wôñᵘ -वोञु । धूमपानयन्त्रजलम्** m. the water of a hookah, through which the tobacco-smoke passes. It is used medicinally as a lotion for burns.

jujᵃwa जुज्व or **juzᵃwa जुज्व** (=جزو) । **पत्रसमूहः** m. a part or section of a book consisting of a fixed number (e.g. eight) of leaves; a quire (of paper); a printer's sheet.

jakh-jakh जख्-जख् । **वक्रजल्पनम्** m. prating, jawing, with the object of urging another.

jakhun जखुन् । **उपसेवनम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **jokhᵘ जोखु,** 2 p.p. **jachyōv जछ्योव्**. This verb is used impersonally in tenses formed from the past participles) to work zealously. Cf. **jūrun.**

jakharbam जखर्बम् । **कोलाहलः** m. an uproar, esp. that caused by a number of children, accompanied by the sound of blows or slaps on the various limbs.

jakhawunᵘ जखवुनु । **कार्मः** n.ag. (f. **jakhawüñᵘ जखवञु**), a zealous worker.

jal 1 जल् جل । **पक्षिविशेषः** m. N. of a certain small bird with a sweet voice, ? a lark. It is kept as a pet (Śiv. 181).

jal 2 जल् or **jĕl ज्यल्** (=جلد) । **शीघ्रम्** adv. quickly, speedily (Śiv. 478, 1286; H. vi, 16). **-jal -जल्** । **अतिशीघ्रम्** adv. very quickly, very speedily (Śiv. 971).

jāl जाल् جعل । **लेखकृतः** m. a written counterfeit, a forgery.

jēl 1 जेल् m. a prison, a jail (the English word) (K.Pr. 245).

jēl 2 जेल् ? m. a row, string, line; a chain (Rām. 16).

jilᵢ जिलि (=جل) । **अश्वाच्छादकवस्त्रम्** f. the large carpet-like body-cloth of a horse, elephant, or the like, a horse-cloth, housings. Cf. **julᵢ.**

jōla जोल । **ज्वरविशेषः** m. a fever resulting from chill, characterized by inward burning and outward chill (horses are specially liable to it). **—gāshun —गाशुन** । **ज्वरोद्गमः** m.inf. an attack of such fever to come on.

jölᵢ जोलि । **जालवस्त्रपटः** f. network; lace, bobbinet; a lattice, grating, trellis-work.

julᵢ जुलि (=جُل) । **अश्वकम्बलः** f. a horse-blanket. Cf. **jilᵢ.**

jūlᵢ जूलि । **वस्त्रमयपात्रम्** f. (sg. dat. **jōlĕ जोल**), a bag, sack, pouch, wallet; esp. a beggar's wallet. **—shunüñᵘ —छुनञु** । **भिक्षार्थं पर्यटनम्** f.inf. to don the beggar's wallet, i.e. to go out begging, to go forth on a begging expedition. Cf. **jambēl shunüñᵘ,** s.v. **jambēl.**

jilb जिल्ब् or **jilᵢb जिलिब्** (? جلب) f. a horse's flank [**drāv jilbi,** he went out to (stand in attendance by) the horse's flank (K. 29)]. **jilᵢbi pakun जिलिबि पकुन्** m.inf. to go by the flank, to curvet (of a horse) (K. 1008). Cf. **jilav.**

jōlāba जुलाब جلاب । विरेचकदीपकं च m. a purgative diarrhœa.

jald or **jal^{a}d** जल्द or **jĕl^{a}d** जल्द جلد adv. quickly (El., K.Pr. 3, 157; Śiv. 356, 661; Rām. 718, 770, 1078, 1382; H. xii, 15, 23, 24). **jald-jald pahān** जल्द-जल्द पहान् or **jald pahān** जल्द पहान् adv. quickly (El.). *Cf.* **jal 2.**

jaldī जल्दी جلدي f. quickness, speed; haste, hurry. **—karüñ^{u}** —करूं॒ f.inf. to make speed, to hurry (Śiv. 799).

jil^{a}d जिल्द । पुस्तकबन्धः m. (sg. dat. **jildas** जिल्दस्), the skin; hide, leather; binding of a book; a book; a volume of a book (Gr.M.); (regarding the gend. of this word, which is f. in Hindī, see W. 18). **-gor^{u}** -गर् । **पुस्तकबन्धनशिल्पी** m. a bookbinder (W. 111).

jalgōza जल्गोज़ جلغوزه । **फलविशेषः** m. a kind of nut resembling a pistachio. It is much esteemed as a dainty.

jālakh-dūz जालख्-दूज़् । **पटचित्रकारः** m. an embroiderer; a maker of saddle-cloths and rugs (El.).

julm or **jul^{a}m** ज़ुल्म ظلم m. tyranny, violent injustice (Gr.M.).

jalandar जलंदर् m. dropsy (Gr.M.).

jālāra जालार । **वस्त्रदशाविशेषः** m. a kind of fringe on a woollen garment or shawl, woven or netted in a fancy pattern.

jalus (? spelling and gend.) a tax levied on a village on account of expenses of English visitors (L. 415).

jalwa जल्वः جلوه m. manifestation; splendour, lustre, effulgence, glory. With emph. *y* **jalŏy** (H. vi, 17). **—dyun^{u}** —दिउ॒ m.inf. to give forth glory, to manifest oneself in glory (H. vi, 7).

jalāv जलाव् or **jĕlāv** जलाव् । **तेज औज्ज्वल्यम्** m. blazing (*cf.* **ālav**); brilliancy, effulgence; flame, blaze, burning of fire (Rām. 1578, 1582, 1613; K. 884); met. brilliancy of character, gloriousness, glory; dignity, dignified appearance (K.Pr. 261). **—dyun^{u}** —दिउ॒ । **तेजस औज्ज्वल्यविधानम्** m.inf. to give effulgence or glory (e.g. to a jewel by polishing, to a person by conferring honour, to a business by making it prosper).

jilav जिलव् (? جلو or جلب), f. in **—diñ^{u}** —दिञ॒ f.inf. tightly to squeeze a horse's flanks between the heels when riding him (K. 381). *Cf.* **jilb.**

jalŏy जल्यव्, see **jalwa.**

jam जम् । **रोगविशेषः** m. N. of a certain dangerous internal disease, said to be due to blood-disorder. It is either pneumonia or congestion of the lungs, both of which are called by the same name.

jām जाम جام m. a goblet, bowl, cup (El.).

jāma-khôs^{u} जाम-खोसु॒ m. a large bowl (El.).

jama जम or **jĕma** जम, i.q. **jamā**, q.v. **—thawun** —थवुन् m.inf. to make a collection, to pile up, to heap up (Śiv. 1302). **—yun^{u}** —यिउ॒ m.inf. to come together, to assemble (Rām. 797).

jamā जमा جمع **jĕmā** जमा or (Rām. 142) **jamāh** जमाह॒ or (Rām. 690, 820, 1130) **jĕmāh** जमाह॒ m. a collection, congregation; amount, sum total, whole, total (of a whole) (Gr.M.); capital, principal; collection, savings (Gr.M.); the land-tax, the Government demand, land revenue, **takrōrī jamā** (تكرآري جمع), an item of revenue charged against a village, but disputed by the villagers (L. 406, 449). **—gaṭhun** —गठुन् m.inf. to go together, to gather, to assemble, collect (Rām. 1130). **—karun** —करन् m.inf. to collect, accumulate, amass (K.Pr. 246); to add up, add together; to save, store up, lay by (K.Pr. 255, W. 22); to add to a sum already there, to deposit (money in a bank, or the like) (Gr.M.); to credit, to carry to credit in an account. **—sapanun** —सपनुन् m.inf. to become assembled, to assemble (Rām. 142, 820). **—yun^{u}** —यिउ॒ m.inf. to come together, to assemble (Rām. 363, 690, 1130).

jāma जाम् جامه or **jyāma** ज्याम । **वस्त्रविशेषः** m. a garment, robe, gown, vest (YZ. 19, 233, 458, 536; Śiv. 58, 98, 179, 281, 344, 789, etc.; Rām. 39, 119, 156, etc.; K. 421; H. x, 9); a long gown (having from eleven to thirty breadths of cloth in the skirt, which at the upper part is folded into innumerable plaits. The body-part, being double-breasted, is tied in two places at each side). **-kan** -कन् جامكن । **कोष्ठविशेषः** m. N. of a room adorned with pictures, and the like, found in the houses of the rich. It is properly a room adjoining a bath in which people change their clothes. **-takta** -तक्त تخته جامه । **पट्टविशेषः** m. a kind of embroidered or flowered woollen shawl or cloth; i.q. **jāwār**, q.v. *Cf.* **jāmawār.**

jom^{u} जम्॒ । **देशविशेषः** m. N. of the country of Jamū (Jummoo), lying to the south-east of the Kashmīr valley.

jām^{i}-wāla जमि-वाल । **जम्बूदेशभवः** adj. e.g. born or produced in Jamū.

jumā جمعه m. Friday (amongst Musalmāns) (W. 106), i.q. **jumāh.**

jambēl जमेल् or **jamēl** जमेल् । **चर्मस्थूतिः** f. a leather bag or wallet; a beggar's wallet (of cloth or any other material). **—thunüñ^{u}** —थनुञ॒ । **भिक्षार्थम्** f.inf. to don the beggar's wallet, i.e. to go out begging, to go forth on a begging expedition. *Cf.* **jūl^{i} thunüñ^{u}**, *s.v.* **jūl^{i}.**

jāmbar जाम्बर् । **सामर्थ्यम्** m. (in exchanging, bartering, conversation, etc.) adequacy, suitableness, fitness, being entitled to.

jumbish जुम्बिश् । جنبش **अल्पमाषा** f. motion, movement; in Kāshmīrī, a small piece, a bit, of any inanimate object. Cf. **jimish.**

jambāsi, jāmbāz जांबाज़्, see **trēl.**

jamāh जमाह्, **jĕmāh** ज्यमाह्, see **jamā.**

jumāh जुमाह् جمعه । **शुक्रवासर:** m. 'the day of the congregation', Friday (on which day Musalmāns assemble to pray at the great mosque). Cf. **jumā.**

jamjam जमजम् । **ज्वालाज्वालि** m. the flare or blazing up of burning straw, or the like. **—hyon**ᵘ **—ह्यन्** । **ज्वालासमिद्दाहोद्भव:** m.inf. a sudden flare or blazing conflagration to take place. **-mālā -माला** । **पङ्क्तिगो ज्वालाज्वालि** f. a flaring line of fire. Cf. **jĕnjĕm.**

jumka जुम्क । **कर्णभूषणम्** m. the bell-shaped pendant of an earring; an earring with one or more of these pendants (K.Pr. 153). **-bölī -बोली** । **कर्णभूषणविशेष:** m. an earring adorned with pendants. **-hor**ᵘ **-हुर्** । **कर्णिकायुग्मम्** m. a pair of earrings with pendants. **-kan -कन्** । **एकमात्रं कर्णभूषणम्** m. a single one of such earrings.

jamakh जमख् । **कान्ति:** f. (sg. dat. **jamaki** जमकि), radiance, lustre, sparkle, glitter, refulgence.

jāma-kan جامكن, see **jāma.**

jamēl जमेल् । **स्तुतिविशेष:** f. i.q. **jambēl,** q.v.

jumla جمله m. a sentence, a clause (Gr.M.).

jumala جمله m. the whole, aggregate, total. **—ālam** جمله عالم m. the whole world; He who is the (source of the) entire universe, God (H. i, 13).

jamāl-gōṭh जमाल्-गोठ । **औषधभेद:, जयपाल:** f. (sg. dat. **-gōṭi -गोटि**), a certain purgative nut (resembling the pistachio nut), *croton tiglium.* Cf. **jaipāl phal.**

jama masjid (= جامع مسجد) m. a congregational mosque; the main Musalmān Masjid in Śrīnagar (El.).

jamunā जमुना f. N. of a river, the river Yamunā (Jumna) in Hindōstān (Śiv. 213, 1057, 1151, 1386, 1489; K. 70 ff., 218, 229, 267, 305, 702, 864).

jaman-patᵘrᵘ जमन्-पत्रु । **पत्रिकाविशेष:** f. a horoscope, an astrological record of nativity.

jūmphᵘrᵘ जूंफ्रु, see **jūphᵘrᵘ.**

jamāra जमार m. *Viburnum fœtens* (El.).

jāmūs (? spelling) m. a bull buffalo (L. 360). Cf. **mūsh**[1].

jimish जिमिश् । **अल्पमाषा** f. a small piece of anything; a small part of any action; a short space or moment of time. Cf. **jumbish.**

jamsōza जमसोज़ । **रागविशेष:** m. lacquer or burnishing material used by jewellers.

jamāth 1 (= جمعه) m. (sg. dat. **jamātas** जमातस्), Friday (El.).

jamāth 2 जमाथ् جماعت । **समूह:** f. (sg. dat. **jamöthᵘ** जमाथ्), a company, body, society, band, party, troop, group, congregated or collective body, assembly, congregation (K.Pr. 86, 207); a meeting, gathering; class, order, rank; in Kāshmīrī, esp. a collection of men in rows, a regiment.

jamōth जमोथ् in **jamōth karun** जमोथ् करन् । **आह्वानविशेषविधानम्** m.inf. (amongst Musalmāns) to utter the call or cry summoning the faithful to a solemn religious meeting.

jāmawār جامهوار m. a kind of Kashmīr shawl in which the *jēgā*-design (see **jēgā**) is interlaced with strips of various colours covered with small flowers (L. 376, 377). Cf. **jāwār,** and **jāma-takta,** s.v. **jāma.**

jan जन् m. the sound of metallic vessels, etc., striking against each other, clang (El. *jhan*).

jān 1 जान् جان (often written **jyān** ज्यान्) । **जीव:** m. (this word is f. in Hindī, see W. 18), the breath of life, vitality; life, spirit, soul, mind (K.Pr. 50; YZ. 8, 22, 62, 140, 152, 212; Śiv. 130, 191, 226, 680; Rām. 67, 156, 310, etc.); animation, vigour, energy, force, stamina; the best part, the essence (of a thing); that which imparts life or beauty, etc. (to a thing); ornament, grace, beauty; a sweetheart, darling (voc. **jāna,** K.Pr. 86).

jāna-mīr जान-मीर् । **अतिस्निग्धबालक:** m. prince of (my) life-breath, a darling and worthy son; esp. of some great person (K.Pr. 48); a living being (Rām. 1126). **-marg -मर्ग** । **अल्पवयस्क:** m. one who dies in childhood or before he has reached man's estate.

jāni yār جان یار (for یار جان) m. a soul-friend, a thorough friend (K.Pr. 5).

jān 2 जान् (often written **jyān** ज्यान्) । **शोभन:** adj. e.g. good, excellent, first-rate (K.Pr. 71, 86, 255; Śiv. 54, 239, 431, 707, 1102, 1656, 1712; Rām. 796, 1069, 1262, 1278; K. 984; H. vii, 27); beautiful (YZ. 18, 207; Śiv. 469, 882; Rām. 589, 596, 624, 1330; K. 219); good, right, advisable, proper (K.Pr. 24, 51, 95; Rām. 503); much (in a good sense) (Śiv. 426); as adv., well (Rām. 191, 1227, 1622; H. xi, 17); as interj. **jān kyāh,** how well! how excellently! (L.V. 89); cf. **jwān. -buthᵘ -बुथु** adj. (f. **-butshᵘ -बुछु**), good-looking (El.). **—gatshun —गछुन्** m.inf. to be advisable, proper (to do anything) (Rām. 191, 401); to be right, proper (H. xi, 18); to turn out well (for a person), to result happily (L.V. 85). **—pahān —पहान्** । **किञ्चिच्छोभन:** adj. e.g. moderately good, not altogether good. **—pöth**[i] **—पोठि** adv. well, excellently. **—pyonᵘ —प्यनु** m.inf. (of rain) to fall fast (Gr.M.).

jāni जानि in **jāni-ādan जानि-आदन् । ओषधिविशेषः** m. N. of a certain plant growing in the hills and described as possessing leaves that are red and blue on the face and green on the reverse, the *nīl-kanṭhī* of India, *Salvia sp.* used medicinally as a diuretic (L. 75).

jin जिन् جن । राक्षसः m. one of the Genii, a male fairy; an elf, spirit; a demon, an ogre (K.Pr. 84; Rām. 863, 892). **—asun —असुन् । राक्षसभूतावेशः** m.inf. a demon to enter (a person), to be possessed by a demon. **—sānān^{i} —सानन्नि । भूतावेशः** m.pl.inf. demons to be caused to enter; esp. of some very prosperous person, to become possessed by devils.

jina-gāra जिन-गार । राक्षसवद्बुभुक्षत्वम् f. 'demon longing', i.e. greediness or voracity like that of a demon. **-phrôt^{u} -फ्रोतु । राक्षसवदाचारः** m. a demon-boor, i.e. a fellow who conducts himself like a demon, a blackguard, a barbarian.

jön^{i} जोनि in **jön^{i}-jān जोनि-जान् جانِ جان । समग्रजीवात्मा** m. the whole self, body, breath, and soul considered as an entirety.

jönī जोनी (often written **jyönī ज्योनी**) **। शोभनता** f. goodness, excellence; welfare (Gr.M.).

jānch जाञ्च्, see **jāch.**

janda जन्द् । जन्नकः m. a garment made of rags sewn together, a patchwork coat, a patched coat, a poor man's ragged garment (K.Pr. 24, 86, 228; Rām. 345). **-s^{a}s -सज़् । जन्नकसीविकः** m. a tailor who makes coats by sewing rags together; one who makes coats of good material in a similar fashion, a patchworker. **-s^{a}san -सज़न् । जन्नकसूचिका** f. (sg. dat. **s^{a}sūñ^{u} सज़्नूञ्**), the needle used in making patchwork.

janḍa जंड or **jĕnḍa ज्यंड । केतनम्** m. a flag, banner, standard, ensign. **-bardār -बर्दार् । ध्वजधरः** m. a banner-bearer, standard-bearer. **—dyun^{u} —दियुन् । अन्वेषणेन वृद्धीकरणम्** m.inf. to plant the flag; met. after careful preparation to make oneself firm in any place, course of action, or the like. **—dith bĕhun —दिथ् बुज़न् । स्थिरस्थितिविधानम्** m.inf., id. **-khān -खान् । असमर्थयोद्धा** m. 'captain flag', a soldier whose contribution towards a fight is to wave the flag; hence, a cowardly warrior, a poltroon, a shirker. **—lāgun —लागुन्** m.inf. to set up a flag; met. to insist on a claim (H. v, 11).

junḍa जुंड । पिचण्डिलः m. one who has a big belly, a corpulent person with a big appetite. **-müt^{u} -मुंदु । कुचिकारिः** f. a corpulent and gluttonous woman, who greedily fills her belly at the expense of the other members of the household, a greedy slut.

junḍ^{u} जुंदु । उदरम् m. the belly, esp. a big belly.

junḍal जुंडल् । बृहत्कुक्षिः adj. e.g. big-bellied and greedy, voracious, gluttonous.

jāndār जान्दार् جاندار । सजीवः adj. e.g. having life, living, alive; having power or strength, active; lively, spirited (e.g. of a horse).

jang जंग् جنگ (often spelt **jĕng ज्यंग्**) **। कलहः** m. fighting; fight, battle, war, combat (K.Pr. 31, 86, 210; Śiv. 571; Rām. 481, 924, 1324, 1420, 1452). **—din^{i} —दिनि । महाविरोधनम्** m.pl.inf. to give combats, i.e. violently to oppose another with abuse as well as action. **—karun —करुन्** m.inf. to fight (W. 147).

janga-jang जंग-जंग् । अतिकलहः f. mutual combat, wordy warfare. Regarding gend. see Gr.Gr. 75.

junga जुंग । स्वार्थसमीही adj. e.g. impulsive, emotional, insisting on having one's own way, one who will have his own way.

jungagī जुंगगी । बलात्कारेण स्वार्थसाधनशीलता f. insistence on having one's own way, intolerance of others' wishes.

jangal^{i} जंगलि । आटविकः adj. e.g. of or pertaining to a forest or wood; born or produced in a forest or wood; uncultivated; wild, savage, uncivilized, barbarian, clownish, boorish. **—kis^{u} —किसु** f. *Edwardsia mollis* (El.).

jangul जंगुल् (often written **jĕngul ज्यंगुल्**) **। अङ्गलखानम्** m. (sg. dat. **jangalas जंगलस्**; pl. nom. **jangal जंगल्**), a jungle; forest; in Kāshmīr esp. a mountain forest (YZ. 284; Śiv. 206, 267, 273, 495, etc.; Rām. 201, 388).

janjāl जंजाल् or jĕnjāl ज्यंजाल् । आडम्बरः m. entanglements, embarrassments, troubles, cares or anxieties (of worldly concerns or engagements) (Śiv. 1695); a teasing, tiring, or troublesome person or business; a plague, pest, bore; in Kāshmīrī, esp. noisy behaviour, speaking loud, shouting out (Śiv. 278); bombast.

janjöl^{i} जंजोलि । क्लेशाहजनशीलः adj. e.g. occasioning trouble, embarrassing, troublesome; a troublesome person, one who molests; in Kāshmīrī, esp. one who behaves noisily, one who is in the habit of speaking loudly or wrangling; bombastic.

janjul^{u} जंजुलु or janjur^{u} जंजुर् । तिर्यग्मुखम् m. a face twisted downwards by the habitual practice of anger, etc., a lowering countenance.

jĕnjĕm ज्यंज्यम् m. great brilliancy, blazing brightness (Śiv. 1843). Cf. **jamjam.**

janjūr^{i} जंजूरि or jĕnjūr^{i} ज्यंजूरि f. (sg. dat. **janjūrĕ जंजूर्य**, etc.), a chain (Śiv. 1017).

janjur^{u} जंजुर्, see **janjul^{u}.**

janajāt (? spelling and gender), the population of a village including agriculturists and menials (L. 462).

janēl जनेल । **प्रहारदण्डविशेषः** m. a kind of iron-bound club used as a weapon by hill Gujurs and herdsmen.

jānam جانم, my life (borrowed from Persian) (K.Pr. 153), see **jān 1.**

janmāshṭamī जन्माष्टमी f. the eighth lunar day of the dark half of the month of Bād°rapēth (August–September), on which Hindūs celebrate the festival of Kṛṣṇa's (Krishna's) birth (L. 266).

jānāna जानान (cf. جانان) । **अतिमनोहरः** adj. e.g. very charming, very excellent, of extreme merit.

janūn جنون m. demoniacal possession, loss of reason, insanity, madness (El.).

jins جنس m. genus, kind, sort; goods, articles (as a group; hence, in sg.) (Gr.M.); cf. **gair-jins,** p. 296*b*, l. 21. **ba-jinsan** ब-जिन्सन् adv. in kind, in detail, to all appearance (Rām. 346).

janath, jĕnath (= جنّت) m. (sg. dat. **janatas** जनतस्), paradise, heaven, the abode of the blessed dead (H. iii, 7; xii, 13, 20–4).

jantrī जंत्री f. an almanac, calendar (L. 459).

jintyāna जिंत्याना m. *Gentiana* (El.).

janēw जनेव् m. the sacred thread worn by Hindūs (L. 261).

jānwar جانور or (Rām. 1496) **jānawar** जानवर्, or **jānawara** जानवर m. i.q. **jānawār,** a bird, q.v. (El., YZ. 398, Rām. 1496).

jānawār जानवार् or **jānāwār** जानावार् । **तिर्यग्जीवः** m. (often spelt **jyān°** ज्यान°), a bird. (**jānawār,** YZ. 143; Śiv. 158, 502, 1607, 1752; Rām. 314–16, 412, 1198; **jānāwār,** Śiv. 1721; Rām. 527; H. viii, 1; ix, 1, 3, 5); an animal (**jānawār,** Rām. 370, 373, 404, 1288). The above is the Hindū spelling, Musalmāns say **jānwar, jānawar,** or **jānawara,** q.v. Cf. Gr.M.

jināza जिनाज़ جنازه । **मृतदीर्घाकारमूढप्रायः** m. a bier with a corpse upon it; a bier; a corpse; (in Kāshmīrī) a long-limbed ablebodied fool.

jñān ज्ञान्, **jñönī** ज्ञानी, learned spelling of **gyān, gyönī,** respectively, qq.v.

jāñĕr जाञर् । **शोभनत्वम्** m. goodness, excellence.

japh जप् । **वलादारोहः** f. (sg. dat. **japi** जपि), a sudden leap on to the back of a horse or similar riding animal. **—diñ^{u} —दिञ्** । **वलात्त्वाधरीकरत्वम्** f.inf. to do this, to leap on to a height.

japh^{i} जपि in **—shunüñ^{u} —शुनञ्** । **वलादिरोधाय हस्तक्षेपः** f.inf. to wave or brandish the arm as a threat or challenge to another.

juph-kina-tākh जुप्-किन-ताख् । **द्यूतविशेषः** m. N. of a gambling game, in which one player holds a number of cowries or similar objects in his hand and the other bets whether the number is even (Pers. جفت) or odd (Pers. طاق).

japhākār जफाकार् جفاكار m. a tyrant, oppressor (El.).

japhar जफर् in **—tulun —तुलुन्** । **अतिप्रेरणया साधनम्** m.inf. when someone is detailed to do some work, to worry him by excessive urging to perform it quickly.

jāphur^{u} जाफुर् (? = جعفري) । **पुष्पविशेषः** m. N. of a certain flower, ? the marigold, for which El. gives *japhiri* m. According to El. there are two varieties, *shĕsh-barg j.* (six-leaved m.) and *makhmal j.* (velvet m.) (Rām. 644).

jūph^{u}r^{u} जूँफुर् । **कुटिका** f. a small hut or hovel.

jaipāl phal जैपाल फल् m. *Croton tiglium,* i.q. **jamālgōṭh,** q.v. (El.).

jār जार् । **चित्रदीपकविशेषः** m. a lustre, chandelier.

jara जर or **jĕra** ज्यर adv. in showers, in floods (of tears, etc.) (Śiv. 1588); hence, very much exceedingly (Śiv. 334). Cf. **jàr^{i} 1.**

jāra जार in **jāra dyun^{u}** जार दिनु । **स्त्रियाः निष्कासनम्** m.inf. to drive away or divorce a wife for bad conduct.

jàr^{i} 1 जरि । **धारासंपातः** f. continued rain, showers, usually —•.

jàr^{i} 2 जरि । **मूलौषधिः** f. the root of any medicinal herb, a root used as a medicine, a medicinal root.

jĕra ज्यर, see **jara.**

jēra जेर । **उद्भ्रमः** m. wringing the hands in extreme agitation, perturbation, the being beside oneself with fear, sorrow, or the like. **—anun —अनुन्** । **ससंभ्रमखेदोत्पत्तिः** m.inf. to bring (i.e. commence) wringing the hands in extreme agitation, to be at one's wits' ends for fear, sorrow, or the like.

jīris-pĕṭh pyon^{u} जीरिस्-पट् प्यनु । **सोद्वेगत्वरापत्तिः** m.inf. to fall on such agitation, to be filled with agitation and to have to act at once, to be agitated and to have no time to make up one's mind. Cf. **jöris-pĕṭh pyon^{u},** s.v. **jôr^{u}.**

jōr 1 जोर् । **पटयुगलकम्** m. a double shawl.

jōr 2 जोर् in **jōr dyun^{u}** जोर् दिनु । **संख्यानम्** m.inf. to count, add up. **—hyon^{u} —ह्यनु** । **परीक्षणम्** m.inf. to take the total, to test the number of any collection of articles, to check the total.

jōra 1 जोर । **युग्मम्** m. a pair, couple (K. 538); one of a pair, a fellow, mate, match, counterpart. This word and **jūr^{i}** are generally, but not always, used with reference to animate objects, while **hor^{u},** q.v. is generally used for a pair of inanimate objects.

Jōra and **jūr**^{i} cannot be used interchangeably. **Jōra** is most used with numerals, as in **akh jōra** (but also **akh jūr**^{i}), one pair; **z**^{a}**h jōra**, two pairs, and so on; but **kōtar-jūr**^{i}, a pair of pigeons; **gur**^{i}**-jūr**^{i}, a pair of horses, and so on; both **atha-jōra** and **atha-jūr**^{i}, the two hands, with slightly different meanings; see p. 58*b*, l. 27. It is also looked upon as the singular of the plural **z**^{a}**h**, two. See Gr.Gr. 81, 82. Cf. **jūr**^{i}. With the suff. of the indef. art. we have **jōrāh**, see bel. **-bôj**^{u} **-बोजु । सहजद्वितीय:** m. (of a man or child) a mate, a fellow; one who is alike another in all particulars and actions. **-judöy**^{i} **-जुदाय** f. separation or disassociation of a pair, esp. the dissolution of the union between husband and wife, the sorrow caused to one by the death of the other (K.Pr. 231). **-püṭ**^{u} **-पंटु । युग्मकौकतरप्रावरणम्** f. a double shawl; a shawl made up of two thicknesses or two widths joined together.

jōrāh जोराह । प्रायो द्वयम् e.g., pl. any pair, some pair (Rām. 447); about two. This word is declined in the plur., e.g. pl. ag. **jōrāhau** (Gr.Gr. 81, 93). **-khanḍā खंडा** e.g. about two, but a little less (Gr.Gr. 81, 93).

jōra 2 जोर m. (really the same as **jōra 1** in a special sense), a suit (of clothes) (Gr.M.).

jōrĕ जोर्य, jōri जोरि, see **jūr**^{i}.

jöri जोरी جاري or **jyöri ज्योरी । प्रसारवान्** adj. e.g. running, flowing (Śiv. 205, 532, 1892, 1893; Rām. 722); proceeding, progressing; current, usual; continuing, continuous, permanent; issued and in force (of an order) (Gr.M.); opened and still open (of a school, or the like) (Gr.M.); as adv. in streams, continually, without cessation (Rām. 1735).

jor^{u} **जंद्** adj. (f. **jür**^{u} **जंद्रु**), mounted (as jewels) (El.). Cf. **jarun**.

jôr^{u} **जोद्** m. in:—**jöris pĕṭh pyon**^{u} **जोरिस् पद् पंजु । कार्यार्थं खेदापात:** m.inf. to fall into agitation on the non-success of some work, when no other means of carrying it out appears to be available. Cf. **jīris-pĕṭh pyon**^{u}, s.v. **jōra**.

jūr^{i} **1 जूरि । युग्मम्** f. (sg. dat. **jōrĕ जोर्य**), two things, a pair of any two similar things. This word is the same in meaning as **jōra 1**, but the two words are not interchangeable, one being preferred in some cases, and the other in others; see **jōra 1**. Thus we have **dāda-jūr**^{i}, a pair of bullocks (K.Pr. 187); **atha-jūr**^{i}, the two hands; **kōtar-jūr**^{i}, a pair of pigeons; **kár**^{i}**-jūr**^{i}, a pair of bracelets. We have both **akh jōra** and **akh jūr**^{i} meaning a pair; see p. 20*a*, l. 8. **jōrĕ jōrĕ जोर्य जोर्य** adv. in pairs (K. 1007). **—mārañĕ —मारञ । चतुष्कुलीभवनम्** f. pl. inf. to become unbridled, uncurbed, unrestrained.

jōri-judöy^{i} **जोरि-जुदाय । द्वन्द्वयोर्विरहीभाव:** f. separation of a pair, esp. the separation of husband and wife, the sorrow caused to one by the death of the other (cf. **jōra-judöy**^{i}, K.Pr. 231), (YZ. 557); discord between a married couple (Rām. 1616). **-shāla -शाल** m. a double shawl (a grand and expensive garment) (Śiv. 281, 1687).

jūr^{i} **2 जूरि** f. a suit of clothes, i.q. **jōra 2** (Gr.M.).

jŏrāba जराब (= جراب) **। पादत्राण:** m. a kind of stocking or sock reaching only to the ankles (El.). **-gor**^{u} **-गंदु । पादत्राणकार:** m. a stocking-maker; a stocking-seller. **-salay -सलय । पादत्राणसूचिका** f. a needle for making stockings, a knitting-needle. **-sāz -साज़** m. a stocking weaver (El.).

jôrūb जोरूब (= جاروب) m. a broom, a besom (Rām. 1511).

jarōga जरोग । प्रासाद: m. a lattice, window, casement; an open summer-house or pavilion on the roof of a mansion (K. 716).

jarāh जराह । उट्टङ्कितं भूषणम् adj. e.g. (of a trinket, etc.) bestudded, inlaid, enchased, mounted.

jōrāh जोराह, see **jōra 1**.

jarjar जर्जर । वर्षाशब्द: m. the sound of a heavy fall of rain.

jarmāna جرمانه m. a penalty, forfeit, fine (Gr.M.).

jarun जरुन् or **jĕrun ज्यरुन् । उट्टङ्कनम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **jor**^{u} **जंद्**), to inlay or set (with jewels), fix or set (jewels), bestud, enchase, mount (with silver or gold) (Śiv. 169, 1726; Rām. 568).

jor^{u}**-mot**^{u} **जंद्-मंतु । उट्टङ्कित:** perf. part. (f. **jür**^{u}**-müt**^{u} **जंद्रु-मंतु**), jewelled, studded with jewels (Śiv. 1640; K. 555, 921, 984).

jurun जुरुन् । अर्जनोद्भव: conj. 3 (2 p.p. **juryōv जुर्योव्**), to come to hand, to be got, be had, be obtained, procured, earned.

jūrun जूरुन् । उपसेवनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **jūr**^{u} **जूद्**, 2 p.p. **jūryōv जूर्योव्**. This verb is used impersonally in tenses formed from the past participles) to work zealously and expertly. Cf. **jakhun**.

jarnail जर्नैल् m. a general (the English word) (Gr.M.).

jarra जर्र جرّ **। अतिवेगेन** adv. swiftly, quickly, speedily.

jīris जीरिस्, see **jōra**.

jūrawun^{u} **जूरवुनु । उपसेवमाना** n.ag. (f. **jurawüñ**^{u} **जूरवंजु**), an industrious worker.

jasōdā जसोदा f. N. of the foster-mother of Kṛṣṇa (Krishna), in Sanskrit Yaśōdā. **-nand**, m. the darling of Yaśodā, N. of Kṛṣṇa (Śiv. 1423).

jōsh जोश् جوش । संतप्त: m. boiling; effervescence; heat (Śiv. 1031; Rām. 533, 1733); excitement (K.Pr. 103, YZ. 204); passion, emotion (Śiv. 844); lust; fervour, ardour, zeal, vehemence (Rām. 713, 1387, 1392, 1459); enthusiasm; frenzy; anger, rage (Rām. 329, 689, 818, 1266). **—anun —अनुन् । उद्वेगोत्पन्नम:** m.inf. excitement, emotion, etc., to come or take place. **—dyun^{u} —दिनु । ज्वालापाकविधानम्** m.inf. (in cooking) to boil, to bring to a boil.

jàsh^{i}na जशिन or jěsh^{ě}na ज्यशुन (cf. جشن) **। नाट्यम्** m. a banquet, feast, feasting (K.Pr. 66); a kind of nautch, a kind of dance by professional dancers accompanied by songs and instrumental music (according to El., the dancers are males) (K.Pr. 136, Śiv. 1705).

jōshĕn जोशुन् m. armour (El. *joshan*).

jish-tanga जिश्-तंग । कोलाहल: m. an uproar, loud shouts made by a crowd against some unpopular measure.

jism جسم m. the body (with limbs and members) (Gr.M.).

jisma जिस्म । बलम् m. strength of body. **-wôl^{u} -वोलु । बलिष्ठ:** m. (f. **-wājĕñ -वाज्यम्**), one who is able-bodied, strong.

jas^{a}ra जस्र । संघ: m. a crowd of multitudes coming and going.

jàst^{i} जस्ति । धातुविशेषनिर्मितम् adj. e.g. made of zinc or pewter.

jasth जस्थ جست **। धातु** m. (sg. dat. **jastas जस्तस्**), zinc, spelter; pewter.

jastuv^{u} जस्तुवु । धातूद्भव: adj. (f. **jastüv^{ü} जस्तिव्**), made of zinc or pewter.

jaṭa 1 जट । जटा: m.pl. the twisted and matted hair of a Hindū ascetic (Śiv. 1120, 1258, 1893; Rām. 112). In Śiv. 1560 the word is sg. and the abl. is **jaṭi**; cf. **jaṭā**. **-dŏrī -द्वारी** m. he who wears matted locks, N. of Śiva (Śiv. 1046, 1895). **-dārawun^{u} -दारवुन** n.ag. m., id. (Śiv. 1040). **-gaṅgā -गंगा** f. the Ganges, as it issues from the matted locks of Śiva (Śiv. 188); see **gang-jaṭa**, p. 291*b*, l. 43. **-gŏsôñ^{u} -गसोञु । जटी** m. an ascetic who wears such matted hair. **-mŏkuṭh -मकुट्** or **-mukuṭh -मुकुट्** m. (dat. sg. **-mŏkuṭas -मकुटस्** or **-mŏkaṭas -मकटस्**), a diadem composed of matted hair, a crown of the head covered with matted hair (Śiv. 188).

jaṭa 2 जट । लुण्ठनम् f.pl. plundering, pillaging, or similar action done by a fortuitous crowd of people. **-jōsh -जोश् । लुण्ठनादिकोलाहल:** m. the uproar raised by such a crowd.

jaṭā जटा f., i.q. **jaṭa 1** (Śiv. 778, 892). **-dar -द्वर्** m. he who wears matted locks, N. of Śiva (Śiv. 235, 629, 934, 1173). **-dār -द्वार्** m., id. (Śiv. 153, 379, 770, 918, 1078, 1615). **-dŏrī -द्वारी** m., id. (Śiv. 197). **-mŏkuṭh -मकुट्** m. (sg. dat. **-mŏkuṭas -मकुटस्** or **-mŏkaṭas -मकटस्**), the crown of the head covered with matted hair. **jaṭa-mŏkaṭa-gangā,** the Ganges (which issues) from the matted hair on the crown of Śiva's head (Śiv. 892). Cf. **gang-jaṭa,** p. 291*b*, l. 43.

joṭ^{u} जटु । जटी m. an ascetic wearing matted locks (see **jaṭa**); hence, a person under no vow of asceticism who parades himself like a mad ascetic with matted locks.

jūt^{i} जूति । ज्योति: f. light, esp. the illumination given forth by scented lamps in a Hindū temple, or the like, at the time of worship. Cf. **jōth** and **jūth.**

jath जथ् । रोमसमूह: f. (sg. dat. **jüṭs^{ü} जथ्यू**), the hair or down of the body; similar down on anything else; fur (K.Pr. 82, 162); the hairs of fur (cf. **brör^{i}-jath,** p. 125*b*, l. 30). **—anüñ^{u} —अनंयू । तोदनम्** f.inf. having set a person a task, pitilessly to urge him to complete it. **—galüñ^{u} —गलंयू अतिखिन्नीभवनम्** f.inf. to be put to needless and great exertion. **—gālüñ^{u} —गालंयू । अत्यायासविधानम्** f.inf. to put another to needless and great exertion.

jīth जीथ् f. (sg. dat. **jīṭs^{ü} जीथ्यू**), victory (Gr.M., El. makes the word m.). **—prāwüñ^{u} —प्रावंयू** f.inf. to gain a victory, to conquer (him = **tas pĕṭh**) (Gr.M.).

jŏtha ज्वथ । अवद्यवाक् m. a great talker of nonsense, a babbler.

jōth जोथ् । ज्योति: f. (sg. dat. **jūṭs^{ü} जूथ्यू**), light (Śiv. 1881), esp. the smokeless light given forth by phosphorescent wood, or the like, phosphorescence. Cf. **jūt^{i}** and **jūth.**

jūth जूथ् । ज्योति: f. (sg. dat. **jūṭs^{ü} जूथ्यू**), the light given forth by a lamp, fire, or the like, glare, flare. Cf. **jūt^{i}** and **jōth.**

juth^{u} जुथु । जयग्रहणम् m. (in a running race) touching the winning post, the winning of a race.

jŏṭhil जाठिल् । अवकर: f. a pile of refuse, a rubbish heap (of waste straw, wood, etc.). Cf. **jēṭil.**

jaṭh-paṭh जट्-पट् । अतिशीघ्रम् adv. quickly, speedily, instantly, at once (K.Pr. 87, *jaṭ-paṭ*).

jathur^{u} जथुर् । जीर्णावशिष्टवस्तु m. worn out and abandoned (used esp. of books and the like).

jaṭij^{u} जटिजु, see **jaṭyul^{u}.**

jēṭil जेटिल् । अवकर: f. a heap of straw and other rubbish, a rubbish heap; spilling over of excess from a piled heap. Cf. **jŏṭhil.**

jital जितल् । **अवः** f. a small section, fragment, piece, particle, bit; (of time) an instant.

jaṭamāsī जटमासी m. *Nardostachys jatamansi*, spikenard (El., on whose authority the gender is put as m.).

jatan जतन् m. a shift, stratagem (El.).

jaṭiñ जटिञ् । **अल्पप्रायपादुका** f. a little straw sandal or shoe, esp. one that is worn out. Cf. **khrāv.**

jūtĕsh जूतेश् । **ज्योतिःशास्त्रम्** m. Hindū astrology; astronomy.

jūtish 1 जूतिश् or **jyūtish ज्यूतिश्** । **ज्योतिःशास्त्रवित्** m. a Hindū astrologer (L. 302, Śiv. 479).

jūtish 2 जूतिश् m. astronomy (Gr.M.), i.q. **jūtĕsh,** q.v.

jatūtūh जतूँतूँह । **क्रीडाविशेषः** m. a game played by children in the early part of the night of the eighth lunar day of the light half of the Hindū month of Phāgun (February–March) after the ceremony of floating lights on a river. The children go in a crowd begging from house to house and from market to market.

jaṭāyu जटायु m. N. of a vulture who befriended the Hindū hero Rāma. He was mortally wounded in attempting to rescue Sītā when she was carried off by Rāvaṇa (Rām. 317, 405, 441, 526, 534).

jaṭyul[u] जट्युल् । **जटावान्** m. (sg. dat. **jaṭilis जटिलिस्**; f. **jaṭij[u] जटिज्**), one who wears matted hair, see **jaṭa 1.**

jüs[u] जूस्, see **jath.**

jas[a]l जस्ल । **अतिरोमा** adj. e.g. (of the body) covered with much down or short-hair (Gr.Gr. 135); (of anything inanimate) covered with down like the down of the body. Cf. **jath.**

jüs[u]lad जूस्लद् adj. e.g. (as subst., f. **jüs[u]ladiñ जूस्लदिञ्**), i.q. **jas[a]l.** Cf. **atha-j°,** p. 58*b*, l. 33.

jwí, see **jŏy.**

jav जव् । **जवस्यम्** m. the thickness of a barley corn (a measure of length); met. a very small amount of anything, a jot, a tittle (Śiv. 557).

jāv जाव् m. going, in **āv ta jāv,** coming and going (K.Pr. 18). Cf. **āv 1.**

juv जुव् or **jyuv ज्युव्** । **प्रशस्तः** m. a form of address, a term of respect, Sir, Master, used —• after a proper name, as **hē nārān-juv** ho, Sir, Nārān (Gr.Gr. 96); voc. **hata juwa,** hie, Sir (K.Pr. 80). Similarly, in Śiv. we have **brahmā-juv** (697, 848, sg. dat; 802, 1116, 1142); **krushna-juv** (853); **nārad-juv** (1336, sg. ag.); **rāma-juv** (1040, 1781); **vidura-juv** (1328, sg. gen.); **vishnu-juv** (581), all these being proper names. In Rām. we have **brahmā-j(y)uv** (597, sg. dat.; 704, 1745, ag.; 1086, 1177, gen.); **lākh[i]man-jyuv** (380, 1172, sg. ag.); cf. **jiy.** This word should be distinguished from **zuv जुव्**, which means 'life'.

jāvi जावि in **jāvi lash[u]j[u] जावि लश्जु** । **शाखामार्जनीविशेषः** f. a bundle of twigs used as a sweeping-brush, a broom.

jawāb जवाब् or **jŏwāb ज्यवाब्** جواب । **प्रतिवाक्यम्** m. answer, reply, response (to a letter, writing, saying, or question) (Śiv. 555; Rām. 804; H. iii, 4; xii, 17); a retort, rejoinder; anything answering to another, counterpart, double, pair; return, reward, compensation; discharge, dismissal, *congé*; refusal (of an offer of marriage, etc.).

jawhar जव्हर् جوهر m. a gem, a jewel (Rām. 568).

jwān ज्वान् । **अतिशोभनः** adj. e.g. very good, excellent. Cf. **jān 2.**

jawān जवान् or (Śiv. 22) **jŏwān ज्यवान** or (Śiv. 326) **jĕwān ज्यवान्** جوان । **युवा, युवतिः** adj. e.g. young, youthful, in the prime of manhood or womanhood; vigorous; as subst e.g. a young man or woman (K.Pr. 87; YZ. 211; W. 48; Śiv. 22, 326); a youth (YZ. 9, 207).

jawönī जवानी جوانی often spelt **jĕwönī ज्यवानी** । **यौवनम्** f. youth, adolescence, puberty (Rām. 14, 99, 359, 1137, 1625); the season of youth.

jāvĕnda जाव्यन्द् । **ओषधिविशेषः** m. N. of a certain medicinal plant, stated to be sweet smelling and employed as a stomachic (? = Hindī *ajwān, Ligusticum ajowan* or *Ptychotis ajowan*).

jāwār जॉवार् (= جامه وار) । **पट्टविशेषः** m. a kind of embroidered or flowered woollen shawl or cloth, i.q. **jāma-takta,** p. 373*b*, l. 32; cf. **jāmawār. -nār[i]wār -नरिवार्** । **पटविशेषकृतवस्त्रभुजः** m. a kind of sleeve made of this cloth and worn by well-to-do women.

jewar, see **juwur.**

juwur जुवुर् । **फलविशेषः** m. (sg. dat. **juwaras जुवरस्**), the edible seeds of a kind of water-lily, the *Euryale ferox* (El. *jewar*, so L. 72, 345; Śiv. 1808).

juwar-gōjĕ जुवर्-गोज्य । **फलविशेषसारः** f.pl. the kernels of this seed.

juvür[u] जुवर् f., see **cila-juvür[u],** p. 171*a*, l. 12.

jyā ज्या, see **jā.**

jay जय् m. victory (Śiv. 111, 658), i.q. **jai.**

jayĕ जय interj. mayst thou have victory! (Śiv. 1256). This word is really a Sanskrit imperative. **-jayĕ-kār -जय-कार्**, i.q. **jai-jai-kār,** q.v., s.v. **jai.**

jāy जाय् جائي । **स्थानम्** f. (El. *jāi*) a place (K.Pr. 87, 165; YZ. 14, 383; Śiv. 180, 519, 1087, 1232, 1330, 1488, 1743; Rām. 202, 8, etc.; K. 956; H. i, 3, 4, etc.); place, room, ground (Śiv. 90, 1716); room, space (K.Pr. 78); position (L.V. 50); the

place or proper place for anything (K.Pr. 50, 217; Śiv. 767); a proper place, an opportune moment for doing anything (Rām. 844); a place in which one dwells, a dwelling place (Śiv. 1236; Rām. 57, 72). **-shāy** -शाय् (= جائي شي) । **गृहादिकम्** f. a house with its appurtenances, such as garden, grounds, etc.

jāyĕ जाय sg. dat. commonly used for **jāyĕ-manz,** in a place (Śiv. 106, 169, 473, 969, 1071, 1136, 1190, 1468, 1618; Rām. 880, 1652, etc.), as in **akis jāyĕ,** in a certain place; **prath jāyĕ,** in every place (Śiv. 1534; Rām. 34, 105, 108, 472, 1715, 1716; K. 862); **yith jāyĕ,** in this place, here; similarly in the plur. dat. **sārĕnᵘy jāyĕn,** in all places, everywhere (Gr.M.). **—jayĕ —जाय** । **प्रतिप्रदेशम्** adv. in each place, in every place, here and there (Śiv. 719, 885, 1242, 1480). **-phyurᵘ** -फिर् । **स्थानपरिवर्तनम्** m. to change one's place; esp. (of a sick person) to go away for change of air. **-pĕṭh anun** -पठ् अनुन् m.inf. to bring to the place (of execution), to execute (El. *jáit pĕṭh anun*). **-yimdād** -यिमदाद् جائے امداد f. a place of help, a circumstance in which help is required, need of assistance (Rām. 381).

jiy जिय् m. a form of address, used —•, i.q. **jī** and **juv,** qq.v.; as in **brahmā-jiy** (Śiv. 485; sg. ag. 679; dat. 717, 718). **nārad-jiy** (Śiv. 807; sg. ag. 796, 802, 879, 911). **shiwa-jiy** (Śiv. 679, 683, 811, 845, 1184; sg. dat. 992).

jŏy जय् or **jōy जोय्** جوئ । **जलप्रवाहा** f. a rivulet, stream (El. *jwi*; Śiv. 506, Rām. 1501); a water-channel (Gr.M.).

jōyĕ-jōyĕ जोय-जोय adv. in floods (Rām. 1483).

jyāda ज्याद (= زیادہ) adj. more, additional (Gr.M.); superfluous, redundant; too much, excessive; with emph. *y*, **kam yā jyāday,** less or more (H. ii, 12). Cf. **kam** 1.

jyādō ज्यादो, etc., see **jādū.**

jyôdāh ज्योदाह्, see **jôd.**

jyāh ज्याह्, see **jā.**

jyāma ज्याम, i.q. **jāma,** q.v.

jyān ज्यान्, i.q. **jān** 1 and 2, qq.v.

jyönī ज्यानी, i.q. **jönī,** q.v.

jyānawār ज्यानवार्, jyānāwār ज्यानावार्, i.q. **jānawār,** q.v.

jyŏrī ज्यारी, i.q. **jŏrī,** q.v.

jyōti ज्योति or **jyōtī ज्योती** f. light; esp. bright light, brilliance, glory (L.V. 76). **-rūph** -रूप् m. he whose form is all glorious light, an epithet of Śiva (Śiv. 104, 305, 512, 981, etc.). **-sŏrūph** -सरूप् m., id. (Śiv. 346).

jyūtish ज्यूतिष्, i.q. **jūtish** 1 and 2, qq.v.

jyuv ज्युव्, i.q. **juv,** q.v.

jyāy ज्याय् i.q. **jāy,** q.v.

jāyyunᵘ जायिन् । **बृहत्सद्म** m. a large three- or four-storied house, a mansion.

juz-rasī جزرسي f. frugality, economy (Gr.M.).

juz°wa जुज़्व, i.q. **juj°wa,** q.v.

For words not found under **jŏ** or **jy**, see under **ja** or **j**, respectively. See article **j.**

k क ک. The ninth consonant of the Kāshmīrī alphabet in the Rōman character, the first when written in the Śāradā or the Nāgarī character, and the twenty-eighth when written in the Perso-Arabic character. Its Kāshmīrī name is **kōv ka** कोव् क. It is sounded like an English *k*, but without any trace of the aspiration which is often heard in English when that letter is uttered. It is also used to represent the sound of the Arabic *q* ق (*qāf*), which, in Kāshmīrī, occurs only in words borrowed directly or indirectly from that language. In such cases the *q* ق is usually pronounced as *k* in speaking Kāshmīrī. Some writers, however, represent it by *kh*.

The aspirate of **k** is **kh** ख ک़, which is the second consonant of the Kāshmīrī alphabet when written in the Śāradā or the Nāgarī character. Its Kāshmīrī name is **khŏn**[i] **kha** ख्नि ख. This aspirate *kh* is also used to represent the Arabic and Persian *ḵẖ* خ, which occurs only in words borrowed from those languages. In such cases, the *ḵẖ* خ is pronounced as the ordinary aspirated **kh** in speaking Kāshmīrī. Except in a few isolated words, such as **ŏḍk**[u], sour, when **k** is followed by **ü-mātrā**, by **y**, or by **ĕ**, it is changed to **c**. Thus, **batuk**[u], a duck, fem. **bat**[u]**c**[u]; √**thak-**, be weary, 2 p.p. **thacyōv**; **nyuk**[u], thin, **nicĕr**, thinness (Gr.Gr. 30; Gr.M., p. 23). Similarly, except in the case of a few isolated words, such as **khũkh**[u], speaking nasally, **kh**, when followed by any of these letters, becomes **ch**. Thus, **hŏkh**[u], dry, fem. **hŏch**[u]; √**likh-**, write, 2 p.p. **lichyōv**; **tryukh**[u], clever, **trichĕr**, cleverness (ib.).

kai in **kai zag** (L. 463), see **kĕv**[i]**-zag**, s.v. **kyov**[u].

kāo, see **kāv**.

kĕ क, see **kyāh** 1.

kī की (? spelling) m. the cord bending (? binding) the spokes of the large wheel together in the spinning wheel (El.).

kŏ क or **ku** कु, a prefix implying deterioration, depreciation, deficiency, want, littleness, hindrance, reproach, contempt, guilt, or the like. It is a Sanskrit prefix, but in Kāshmīrī it appears not only prefixed to borrowed Sanskrit words, but also to pure Kāshmīrī ones. Words to which this prefix is added will be found below in their proper alphabetical order.

koi in **koi kok** (? spelling and gender), a turnip-rooted Umbellifer (L. 71, eaten in times of famine). ? Cf. **kyov**[u].

kŏ-aḍij[ü] क-चडिज् । कुत्सितमस्थि f. a bad bone; met. the bone of some wretched fellow fit only to be beaten, or of some low fellow fit only to carry burdens, or the like, as in **amis chuh kŏ-aḍij**[ü], he has a bad bone, i.e. he is not worth anything but a beating or to put to bearing burdens.

kaba कब । बाहुयुगम् f.pl. the two forearms, from the elbows to the fingers. —**mōnañĕ** —मेनम । बाहुयुद्धम् f. pl. inf. 'to measure the forearms'; hence, to struggle with the forearms against the forearms, to wrestle at arm's length.

kabā 1 कबा قبا ? f. N. of a garment worn by men, a long gown with flaps in the skirt. The skirt and breast are open, and sometimes has slits in the armpits. It resembles the **alkhölikh**, q.v., but is fastened with strings instead of buttons (Rām. 976).

kabā 2 कबा in **kabā-kūṭ**[u] कबा-कूट । मारण(यूप)काष्ठ: m. an impalement post, the post on which a criminal condemned to death is impaled.

kōb कोब । वशीकरणावसर: m. a long-prepared opportunity for bringing another under subjection, the successful climax of such a preparation.

kōb कोंब् (? spelling) f. a sheath, scabbard (El. *kómb*), i.q. **kámb**[i], q.v.

kŏḍ[u] **1** कुंडु । कुब्जता m. a hump on the back, hump-backedness (K. 428).

kŏḍ[u] **2** कुंडु । कुब्ज: adj. (f. **kŏḍ**[u] कुंडु), hump-backed (K. 427); a hunchback, esp. one born so (K.Pr. 116); crooked (El. *kóḍ*); cf. **kŏḍur**[u]. —**kul**[u] —कुलु । कुब्जवृक्ष: m. a hunchback tree, a tree with a crooked trunk. Such tree is easily climbed and is the rendezvous for this purpose of all the children of the neighbourhood; hence, met. an under-servant, who is the fag and drudge of all the upper servants, and who never has a moment's peace (see K.Pr. 116 for the origin of the metaphor).

kabāba कबाब (= كباب) । **शूलाङ्कतमांसम्** m. roasted meat, collops, or slices, or small pieces of meat roasted on a skewer or spit, and then treated with grease (K.Pr. 200). Cf. **lĕjĕ-kabāba**, s.v. **lĕjᵘ**.

kabŏbⁱ कबाबि (= كبابى) । **दुर्व्यसनी** adj. e.g. one who makes or sells roast meat; met. an evilly conducted person, who is of an angry and miserly disposition, and who is at the same time addicted to other vices.

kubba कुब्ब قبه m. a dome, cupola (YZ. 8).

kabbal (? spelling and gend.), a kind of grass, the *dub* grass of India (L. 71).

kābal काँबल् । **रोगविशेषः** f. jaundice, i.q. **kāmal 1**, q.v.

kabīla कबील قبيله m. a family (El.); a man's wife; a woman's husband (Rām. 265); the members of a family (Rām. 276, 1425). **-krônᵘ -क्रोनु**, family and relations (Rām. 1780).

kābul कावुल्, i.q. **kôbulᵘ**, q.v.

kabūl कबूल قبول m. acceptance; consent, assent; recognition, sanction; admission, acknowledgment; choice (El.); that to which God has consented, one's fate (K.Pr. 25). **—karun —करन्** m.inf. to accept (El.); to choose (El.).

kābulī कावुली, i.q. **kôbulī**, q.v.

kŏbil कांबिल قابل adj. capable, able, clever, skilful, competent; a fit or competent person, an able man, etc. (Rām. 1302).

kōbil कौंबिल । **काम्पिल्लः** (**औषधविशेषः**) m. N. of a certain medicinal plant, used as a cure for herpes.

kôbulī कोबुली adj. e.g. of or belonging to Kābul, the capital of Afghānistān. **—phrasth —फ्रस्थ** m. a kind of poplar (L. 81).

kôbulᵘ कोबुलु m. (sg. dat. **kôbulas कोबुलस**), the city of Kābul, the capital of Afghānistān; the country of Afghānistān, which in K. is treated as equivalent to the Kāmbōja of Sanskrit literature (K. 578, 582, 586, 619 ff.).

kabūliyĕth कबूलियथ् قبوليت f. (sg. dat. **kabūliyüthᵘ कबूलियथु**), acceptance; a receipt (El.); a written agreement.

kŏbun क्रबुन् । **कुब्जीभवनम्** conj. 3 (2 p.p. **kŏbyōv क्रब्योव्**), to become hunchbacked (from disease, accident, old age, or the like).

kabr, kabar قبر, i.q. **kŏbᵘrᵘ**, q.v.

kibar किबर् كبر m. greatness, grandeur; nobility, eminence; pride, haughtiness (El., K.Pr. 112, Śiv. 324).

kŏbĕr क्रब्यर् । **कुब्जता** m. hunchbackedness, the condition of being humpbacked.

kŏburᵘ क्रबुर् । **कुब्जः** adj. (f. **kŏbᵘrᵘ क्रबुरु**), one who has become hunchbacked (by disease, or the like, and who was not born so). Cf. **kŏbᵘ 2.**

kŏbᵘrᵘ क्रबुरु قبر or (H. iv, 7) **kabar कबर्** । **प्रेतभूखातम्** f. a grave, a tomb, esp. a Musalmān's tomb (as in K.Pr. 22) (K.Pr. 138 *kabri*). **-wŏbᵘrᵘ -व्रबुरु** f., id. (El. *kabar-wabar*).

kŏbᵃrĕ wālun क्रब्यर्य वालुन् m.inf. to cause to descend into a tomb, to inter (H. iv, 7, *kabari*).

kōbürᵘ कौंबुरु । **समयविशेषः, कामारिपक्षोत्पन्नानि सस्यानि** N. of a certain astronomical period in the month of Ôshid (Skr. Āśvina = Septr.–Oct.) during which the sun is in Virgo (it corresponds to the Sanskrit *Kāmāri-pakṣa*, for which, see bel.); hence, the spring crops (wheat, barley, etc.) usually sown in this period.

kōbari-kāh कौंबरि-काह् । **कामारिपक्षोद्भूता वृष्टिः** m. the timely rain (**kāh 2**) that falls during this period, and after which the spring crops are sown (L. 328, *kámbar ká*). **-pach -पछ्** । **कामारिपक्षः** m. N. of this period, in Sanskrit *Kāmāri-pakṣa*. It is the dark half of the luni-solar month of Ôshid (see ab.). During it, not only are the spring crops sown, but also offerings are made by Hindūs to their deceased ancestors (L. 266, *Kambar pach*). **-shrād -श्राद्** । **कामारिपक्षश्राद्धम्** m. the oblation (Sanskrit *śrāddha*) offered by Hindūs to deceased ancestors during this period.

kŏbᵃrāwun क्रब्रावुन् । **कुब्जीकरणम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **kŏbᵃrôwᵘ क्रब्रोवु**), to make hunchbacked (by a blow, or the like); to make an inanimate object humped (e.g. to make the trunk of a tree crooked).

kabaṭh कबठ् । **क्रीडाविशेषः** f. (sg. dat. **kabaṭi कबटि**), a boy's game, the *kabaḍḍī* of India proper. It is a kind of prisoner's base. A boy enters the territory of the rival party and runs through it. He must cry '*kabaṭh*' the whole time, and as long as he does so without taking breath he cannot be made a prisoner.

kŏ-buthᵘ क्र-बुथु । **कुमुखः** m. ugly-faced, ugly-mouthed; foul-mouthed, scurrilous.

kŏ-bĕbᵘ क्र-ब्यबु । **कुत्सितक्रियायाम्** adv. in an evil work, in bad conduct, u.w. vbs. signifying expenditure, or the like.

kābay 1 काँबय् । **कामला** f. jaundice, i.q. **kāmal 1** and **kābal.**

kābay 2 काँबय् । **वाचमाची** f. N. of a certain medicinal plant, *Solanum nigrum*, used as an antiperiodic (L. 71, *kámbe*; 76, *kambai*; El. *kámbei*); i.q. **kāmal 2.**

kābayĕ-byôlᵘ काँबय-ब्योलु । **वाचमाचीबीजानि** m. its seed, used as medicine. **-pan -पन्** । **वाचमाचीपत्रम्** m. its leaf. **-ras -रस्** । **वाचमाचीरसः** m. its juice. **-wathᵃr -वठर्** । **वाचमाचीपत्रम्** m. its leaf.

kŏ-byôl[u] क्व-ब्योल् । कुत्सितं बीजम् m. bad seed, that which (in the case of a plant) produces inferior seedlings, or which (in the case of a man) produces evil offspring.

kŏbyālyuk[u] क्व्याल्यिक् । कुबीजोत्पन्नः adj. (f. **kŏbyālic[u]** क्व्याल्यिच्), born of a bad seed.

kabz कब्ज़ قبض in **kabz-bandī** कब्ज़-बंदी قبضبندي f. constipation, costiveness (El.).

kabza कब्ज़ قبضه m. a grasp, clutch (of the hand); possession, occupancy; the handle or hilt (of a sword); a hinge; a sheath (El.).

kubzā कुब्ज़ा N. of a poor humpbacked girl (in Sanskrit *Kubjā*), who showed devotion to Kṛṣṇa (Krishna) on his way to fight the demon Kaṁsa. In recognition of her devotion Kṛṣṇa embraced her, and stayed a short time in her house (Śiv. 702, 1470; K. 425 ff., 520 ff.).

kŏ-bāzun क्व-बाज़ुन् । कुपात्रम् m. (sg. dat. **-bāzanas** -बाज़नस्), a worthless vessel or utensil; met. a totally unworthy person.

kacĕ कच्, see **koc[u]** and **küṭ[u]** 1 and 2.

kaci कचि in **kaci-pūt[u]** कचि-पुत् । अजपोतकः m. a young he-goat, a male kid. Cf. **kacyul[u]** 2.

kōca कोच کوچه (often spelt **kōcĕ** 1 **कोच्**, see art. **C**) । गृहमार्गविशेषः m. a lane, an alley, a narrow road between houses (YZ. 40, 253; Śiv. 1466, 1625, 1849; Rām. 44), a shopless street (El. *kóchh*); an alley leading to a house (L. 462). **-phyur[u]** -फ्युर् । मार्गादिभ्रमः m. alley-wandering; hence, losing one's way in the lanes of a town; met. losing one's way in some complicated business, losing the thread of an argument, or the like.

kŏcĕ क्वच्, see **kŏṭ[u]**.

kōcĕ 2 कोच्, see **kūṭ[u]**, for 1, see **kōca**.

koc[u] कच् । आमः, अपक्वः, अर्धपाकः adj. (f. **küc[u]** कच्), unripe, raw, green; (of food) raw, uncooked, insufficiently cooked; immature, crude; unfinished, imperfect, incomplete; rude, rough, sketchy; built of unbaked bricks, built of mud.

kach कच्, spelt **kachy** कच्य् in Śiv. 500 । कचः m. (sg. dat. **kachas** कचस्), the short grass of the field, green grass (esp. the kind that grows in damp soil) (K.Pr. 43, L. 463, W. 144, Śiv. 500), met. a trifle (K.Pr. 181). **-nĕnd** -नन्द् f. the first of the four *khushābas* or weedings by hand of a rice field, i.q. **arīsar** (L. 463; cf. 327).

kacha-dŏñ[u] कच-दाँव् । कच्छपुष्पः f. (for **kacha-dāñĕ**, 'kacha-paddy'), a kind of grass that grows plentifully in the Valley of Kashmīr. Its pods are eaten by children and by persons reduced to poverty. See RT.Tr. i, 211 ff. (I, 36 ff.) for an instance of its use. Cf. K.Pr. 43.

kāch काच् m. (sg. dat. **kācas** काचस्), a carrot, *Daucus carota* (El.).

kāch काँच् or (K. 605) **kākshā** काँक्षा f. wish, desire, longing (K. 605, 623, 798, 1114, 1127, 1134).

kāchĕ काच्, see **kŏṭh[u]**.

kàch[i] कच्चि, in **làch[i] āradith kàch[i] baṭun**, a jingle of **làch[i]**, and meaning 'by a thing of small moment' as opposed to **làch[i]**, 'by a hundred thousand (efforts).' Perhaps based on **kach**.

kŏch क्वच् । उत्संगः f. (sg. dat. **kŏchi** क्वचि, often written **kŏchĕ** क्वच्), the lap, the lower part of the bosom (where babies are carried or dandled) (K.Pr. 174, 227; YZ. 141; Śiv. 1549; K. 94, 158, 341, 469; L.V. 70).

kŏchi (or **kŏchĕ**) **hyon[u]** क्वचि (or क्वच्) ह्यंन् m.inf. to take or carry in the bosom or lap (Śiv. 377, 1381, 1401). **-kĕth** -क्यथ adv. in the bosom (e.g. with verbs of carrying or embracing) (Śiv. 1357, 1542; Rām. 665, 928, 1522; K. 161). **-pĕṭhuk[u]** -प्यठुक् । उत्संगशयः adj. (f. **-pĕṭhüc[u]** -प्यठच्), of or on the lap, (of a child much fondled) a mother's darling.

kōch कोच् m. the belly (Gr.Gr. 133).

kuch कुच् f. (sg. dat. **kuci** कुचि), the female breast, bosom (El.).

kūch 1 कूच् کوچ m. (sg. dat. **kūcas** कूचस्), marching, march; journey; departure (El.).

kūch 2 कूच् । द्वारयन्त्रादिशब्दानुकृतिः m. onomat. the creak (of a door, a machine, or the like).

kūch कूँच् (? spelling) f. (sg. dat. **kūci** कूँचि), a corner (El. *kúnch*).

kuchĕ कुच्, see **kuṭh[u]**.

kuchu (L. 381), see **khoc[u]** and cf. **kochuw[u]**.

kucĕh (kucheh) (K.Pr. 116), **kucih (kuchih)** (K.Pr. 5), incorr. for **kuchĕ, kuchi**, see **kuṭh[u]**. **kūcih (kūchih)** (K Pr. 239), incorr. for **kōcĕ**, see **kūṭ[u]**.

kōchal कोचल् । विस्तारवान् adj. e.g. big-bellied, corpulent, large-bodied, full-bodied (only with reference to animate beings). Cf. **kōch** (Gr.Gr. 133).

kāchun काँचुन् । काङ्क्षणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **kōch[u]** कोँच्), to wish, want, desire, long for (K.Pr. 69; Śiv. 319, 1107; Rām. 1213). **kōch[u]-mot[u]** कोँच्-मत् । काङ्क्षितः perf. part. (f. **kōch[u]-müt[u]** कोँच्-मत्), wished for, desired.

kacharī कच्हरी or **kachīrī** कच्हीरी f. a court of justice. These are the words as spelt by El. In India the word is *kachahrī*.

kāchĕr काच्चर् । काठिन्यम् m. hardness, toughness (of the woody condition reached by vegetables, radishes, or the like, allowed to grow old before they are plucked).

kāchur^{u} काचुर्, see **aḍ-kāchur^{u}**, s.v. **aḍ.**

kochuw^{u} कछुव् । कच्छः m. a tortoise. (The Sanskrit translation, however, means 'crocodile'. This word is perhaps the same as the *kuchu* of L. 381, see **kuchu**).

kuchay कुछ्य् । कोष्ठागारजीवी m. a grain-merchant, one who buys unhushed grain from cultivators, stores it, husks it, and then sells it. Cf. **kŏth^{u}.**

kacil 1 कचिल् । अल्पज्ञता f. want of experience (in anything), ignorance due to want of practice (K.Pr. 76, *kachal*).

kacil 2 (? spelling and gender), the Himalayan spruce, *Picea morinda*, i.q. **röyil**, q.v. (L. 79, 80, *kachil*).

kīcam कीचम् m. twisting, see **laci-kīcam**, s.v. **lüṭ^{u}.**

kŏ-cāl क्व-चाल् । कुत्सितव्यवहारः m. an evilly behaved person, one of bad conduct, one of evil or corrupt life, one who is immoral.

kica-mama किच-मम । वचौषधगर्भक्षाङ्कुरभेदः m. the aromatic rhizome or root-stock of the *Acorus calamus*, or sweet-flag. It is used in medicine as an anti-phlegmatic.

kacĕn कच्चन्, see **küṭ^{u}** 1 and 2.

kacer कच्चर् । आमता, अर्धपाकवत्ता m. rawness, greenness; (of food) rawness, uncookedness; immaturity; incompleteness.

kacūr कचूर् m. zedoary, *Zinziber zerumbet* (El.).

kŏ-cōṭ^{u} क्व-चोँट् or **kŏ-cōṭh^{u} क्व-चोँठ्। कदद्ः** adj. (f. **-cōṭ^{u} -चोँट्** or **-cōṭh^{u} -चोँठ्**), foul-lipped, foul-mouthed; one who habitually uses foul abuse; as subst. a foul, dirty lip. Cf. **cōṭ^{u}.**

kacyul^{u} 1 कच्युल् । मुखम् m. the face (a rare word).

kacyul^{u} 2 कच्युल् । अजः m. a goat; met. a foolish fellow with a long scanty beard. Cf. **kaci-pūt^{u}**, s.v. **kaci.**

kŏcyōv कॉच्योव्, see **kŏṭun.**

kad कद् or **kadd** قد m. size, stature, height (El., Gr.M., YZ. 12, 229).

kād कादृ । कर्मकरः m. a representative (Gr.Gr. 10), a paid representative engaged on behalf of someone to supervise a particular work, e.g. sowing or reaping a certain area, a work-overseer. Cf. **kād^{a}r.**

kāḍ 1 काड्। नदीपात्रम् m. the bed of a river, a river channel, the section of a river bed from bank to bank, the width of a river (Gr.Gr. 10).

kāḍ 2 काड्। पौरुषम् m. a man's length, the stature of a man (as a measure of length) (Rām. 632, **zangan kaḍun kāḍ**, to stretch oneself the whole length of one's body. So K. 119).

kāḍ 3 काड्, see **kāḍ 1.**

kāḍ 1 काँड्। काण्डः m. the stalk or stem of a reed, grass, or the like, straw. In the compound with **dan 5** (p. 221*a*, l. 13) the word is spelt **kād.**

kāḍa-bôr^{u} काँड-बोर्। काण्डभारः m. a load or bundle of straw, reed-stems, etc.

kāḍ 2 काँड् m. a section, part in general; a cluster, bundle, multitude (Śiv. 32).

kaid, see **köd.**

kōd कोद्। कर्पासवस्त्रसीमान्तः m. the collar of the long cotton coat (*phĕran*) worn by Kāshmīrīs. It is a separate piece of stuff cut to shape the neck and sewn on to the body of the garment.

kōḍ कोड् m. a kernel (El.).

köd कोद् or **kaid कैद्** قيد m. imprisonment; a prison; hence, as adj. imprisoned (Gr.M.). **-khān -खान्** (H.) or **-khāna -खान** قيد خانه m. a prison (Gr.M.; Rām. 587, 684; H. v, 7, 8). **—karun —कर्ण्** m.inf. to imprison (H. v, 7, 9; x, 5, 12). **—lagun —लगुन्** m.inf. to become imprisoned (H. v, 8; vi, 11).

kōda कोँद। कुलालादिकन्दुः f. a kiln; a potter's kiln (Rām. 1446; H. xi, 11); a brick-kiln (Śiv. 1033); a lime-kiln. **-bal -बल्। कुलालादिकन्दुस्थानम्** m. the place where a kiln is erected, a brick or potter's kiln (Gr.Gr. 165). **—khasüñ^{u} —खसंञ्। कुलालादिकन्दुपदावस्थावः** f.inf. a kiln to arise; met. to become like such a kiln (which contains no imperfectly baked articles, but only well-made perfectly baked ones), hence, a collection of good ('pucka') articles or qualities to exist. Cf. Śiv. 1033, where the causal form of the verb is used.

köḍ^{i} 1 कोड्ि। गोदम् f. (for 2, 3, see **kôḍ^{u} 1, 2**), the brain; cf. **kôḍ^{u} 1.** **—tārüñ^{u} —तारंञ्। मस्तिष्कनिष्कासनम्** f.inf. to extract the brain, to knock out a person's brains (in a fight, or as a capital punishment, etc.).

kôḍ^{u} 1 कोड्। गोदम् m. the brain. Cf. **köḍ^{i}.**

köḍ^{i}-al कोड्ि-अल्। कूष्माण्डः f. N. of a kind of pumpkin.

kôḍ^{u} 2 कोड्। कर्पासशोधकः m. one who cleans seeds from raw cotton, a cotton-cleaner; a cotton carder (El. *káḍhi*) (L.V. 102).

köḍ^{i}-bāy कोड्ि-बाय्। कर्पासीयन्त्रजीविपत्नी f. a cotton-cleaner's wife; a woman who lives by cleaning cotton. **-yĕnd^{a}r -यंद्र्। कर्पासीयन्त्रम्** m. the machine used for extracting seeds from raw cotton.

köida تاعدء कोइद, see **köyida.**

kūd¹ कूदि قيدي or (vill.) **köd¹ कोदि** m. a captive, a prisoner (Gr.M.; H. v, 7, 8, 9; vi, 11; x, 5, 12; K. 998, n.pl. **kūd¹**).

kūḍī कूंडी f. a mortar (for pounding) (El. *kúṇḍi*).

kūḍ[u] कूडु, i.q. **kūr[u] कूर्**, q.v. This is the form used towards Bāramulā (El.).

kaḍḍ قد, see **kad.**

kuddu sari, see **kudusēri.**

kuddūs قدوس adj. e.g. pure, holy, blessed; an epithet of the Deity (Gr.M.).

kŏ-dēh क्वदेह m. an evil body, a vile body, (this) vile body (in self-depreciation) (L.V. 7).

kŏ-dŏh क्व-दह । कुदिनम् m. an evil day, an unlucky day, an inauspicious day (W. 110).

ködakh कोदख । वस्त्रणविशेषः m. (sg. dat. **ködakas कोदकस**), a wrapper of paper, or the like, for containing loose leaves, such as those of a weakly-bound book, or the like.

kadköy¹ कदकोयि । अलसः adj. e.g. lazy, one who dawdles at work.

kaḍ[a]l कदल्, also written **kadal कदल् । सेतुः** m. a bridge (Śiv. 1830). See El. s.v. for a full account of the mode in which bridges are made in Kashmīr. The principle is that of a cantilever. **-on[u] -ओनु । सेतुस्थो ऽन्धः** m. a blind man who sits on a bridge to beg from passers by (who for his selfish ends blocks the traffic, and who gets out of the way only when he hears approaching footsteps); met. any selfish person who in every way pursues his own object without consideration for others. **—ṣaṭun —षटुन्** m.inf. to cut a bridge; met. (of a mischievous and extravagant wife) altogether to hinder her husband from crossing over to the other side (where prosperity and peace are to be had) (K.Pr. 70).

kaḍ[a]la-bal कदल-बल । सेतूपकण्ठतीर्थम् m. the bathing place on the bank of a river and close by a bridge. **-kānul -कानुल । सेतुपृष्ठस्थापितं बृहत्काष्ठम्** m. the main beams that support the floor of the wooden cantilever bridges used in Kashmīr; cf. **kānul. -kūṭ[u] -कूटु । सेतुस्तम्भः** m. the beams (in general) of a bridge. **-ṭhoṭh[u] -ठोटु । सेतुमध्याधारः** m. the central pier supporting a long Kashmīr bridge. It is usually built of stone or brick.

kōḍal कोंडल् (? spelling) m. the tail feathers of the **nīlyuj[u]** (q.v.) bird. They are worn by Persian and Hindōstānī women (El. *konḍal*; cf. also El. s.v. *nilúj*).

kŏ-ḍōl क्व-डोल । विषमाकारः adj. e.g. ill-formed, misshapen, ungainly, ugly.

kadam कदम् قدم m. the foot; a footstep, step, pace (El.); (of a horse) his paces, mode of going (K.Pr. 71); a footprint, the mark of a foot (Śiv. 1666). **—dyun[u] —दिनु** m.inf. to set forth (H. x, 11, 12). **—tulun —तुलुन्** m.inf. to raise the footstep; walk vigorously, step out (K.Pr. 46; Rām. 1648; L.V. 99). **—trāwun —त्रावुन्** m.inf. to put down the foot, to walk, to step forward (Śiv. 496, 1088; cf. 1849; H. iv, 5).

kaḍun कडुन्, also (vill.) **karun कदन् । निष्कासनम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **koḍ[u] कोडु**, pl.f. **kajĕ कज्य**; 2 p.p. **kajyōv कज्योव्**), to pull out, drag out, pluck out, root up (K.Pr. 33, 175; YZ. 569; Śiv. 124, 1111, 1462; Rām. 849; H. x, 13; K. 432); to take out, extract, bring out (K.Pr. 64, 94; YZ. 104, 454; Śiv. 1693; Rām. 1523; H. viii, 4, 11, 12); to take out (from a receptacle) (H. viii, 7, 10; xii, 17); to take out, withdraw (e.g. money from a bank) (K.Pr. 26); to bring forth, bring out, lead forth (H. iii, 4, 8; xii, 1); to draw out, entice out (of a place) (Rām. 375); to tear out, or off, dislocate (H. viii, 7); to tear off, pull off, strip (cf. **dāla**) (Śiv. 1329, Rām. 1233); to take off, detach (something fastened to another) (H. viii, 10); to take off (clothes) (H. v, 9; xii, 6, 7); to draw (a sword) (Rām. 411; H. viii, 13; x, 7; K. 33); to pull, drag (Śiv. 830; cf. **broḍ[u]**); to drive out, turn out, cast out, expel, banish; (Śiv. 706; Rām. 1167; H. iv, 2; viii, 11); to release, let go (Śiv. 1285); to deduct (cf. p. 155*a*, l. 29); to extract (e.g. venom from a wound) (Gr.M.); to drive away (weariness, etc.) (Śiv. 1752, 1867); to dig out; to accomplish, complete, effect; to pluck (fruit, vegetables, etc.) (K.Pr. 10, 80; Rām. 1283); to find out, bring to light, invent, discover; to strike (a balance); to bring out (a person's qualities), to train, bring up (a person, horse, etc.) (cf. p. 122*b*, l. 3); to bring out, produce, display (Śiv. 1299; H. x, 2, 12; xii, 15); to let out, give utterance to, utter (Śiv. 1907); to extract (a passage), to quote (Gr.M.); to experience (trouble, adversity, etc.) (Rām. 419); (of a period of time) to pass (it) somehow or other, to manage to spend (it), to while (it) away (K.Pr. 117, Rām. 1740); (generally) to pass (time) (H. viii, 3, 11; x, 11; xii, 4, 5, 11). This verb occurs very frequently in idiomatic expressions, of which the following are only a few examples. Many others will be found elsewhere in this Dictionary:—

āh kaḍun आह कडुन्, to sigh (YZ. 494); **armān— अर्मान्—**, to drive out longing, to achieve

one's long-desired object (Śiv. 706, 1655, 1830); **atha— अथ—**, to pull the hand (Śiv. 1462, YZ. 439); **dŏh— दह्—**, to pass the day somehow or other, to while it away (K.Pr. 117); **dēwôlᵘ— देवोलु—**, to become bankrupt (Gr.M.); **kāḍ— काड्—**, to stretch one's whole length, to extend the limbs (Rām. 632, K. 119); **kruh kaḍanᵘ क्रुह् कडनि**, to be at the point of death; **kash— कश्—**, to pull a bow, draw a bow, prepare to discharge an arrow (Rām. 117, 123, 1271); to serve (a person) to his complete satisfaction; **mūla— मूल—**, to pull up by the roots (Gr.M.; Rām. 929, 1375, 1626); **tāna tāna— ताव ताव—**, to pull off limb after limb, to tear limb from limb (Rām. 698, 1405); **ṭās— टास्—**, to make the sound of a slap; to smack the lips (?) (K.Pr. 138); to spend to the last farthing; **ṭsopᵘ— ट्सपु—**, to take a bite out of something (K.Pr. 238); **ṭsörith— ट्सरिथ्—**, to quote (from a book) (Gr.M.); **wani— वनि—**, to recognize (a person or thing) as (so-and-so or such-and-such) (Śiv. 910).

galatī kaḍünᵘ गलती कडनु, to pick out mistakes, criticize (Gr.M.); **wŏṭh— व्हट्—**, to leap (Śiv. 998); **zĕv— ज़्यव्—**, to thrust out the tongue, to put it into position for immediate speech (K. 508).

koḍᵘ-motᵘ कडु-मतु । निर्द्धित: perf. part. (f. **küḍᵘ-müṭsᵘ कडू-मट्सु**), pulled out; expelled, banished, and so on with all the meanings of **kaḍun. küḍᵘ-müṭsᵘ kath,** an extract (from a letter) (Gr.M.).

kaḍith hāwun कडिथ् हावुन् m.inf. to produce and show (Rām. 670, 1466). **—nyunᵘ —निनु** m.inf. to take out and carry away, to carry out, to carry away (K. 57, 69, 191, 254). **—ṭshunun —ट्सुनुन्** m.inf. to cast out altogether, to expel, drive out (W. 85; Rām. 148, 257, 1391, 1608, 1695); to take off, doff (clothes) (H. x, 9).

kaḍañĕ कडञ । धिक्कार: f.pl. (Gr.Gr. 118), scolding, blaming, finding fault with (a servant, a child, or the like). The f.pl. of **kaḍun** also takes the form of this word. **kaḍañĕ-pösᵃrañĕ कडञ-पासरञ । धिक्काराणादराद्दिकरणम्** f. pl. inf. to scold, to blame, as ab.

kadᵃr कदर نَدر or (Rām. 18) **kadürᵘ कदर्** m. greatness, dignity, honour (Śiv. 497); rank (El.); doing honour, honouring (Rām. 18); (in estimating) the value or worth (e.g. of a precious stone) (K.Pr. 123).

kādᵃr कादर् । कर्मकरापेक्षक: m. one who wants workpeople for any special work, an employer of workmen or workwomen, such as a large farmer who wants people for reaping, or the like. Cf. **kād.**

kādᵃr कॉदर्, also spelt **kādurᵘ 1 कॉदुर् । काण्डविक:** m. (f. **kādᵃrĕñ कॉदर्यञ्**, q.v.), a baker (of bread or of other articles; cf. p. 140*b*, l. 28) (Gr.Gr. 148; K.Pr. 20, sg. dat. **kādᵃris**; W. 18, 114).

kādur 1 कॉदुर् । कंदु: m. an oven (rare).

kādur 2 कॉदुर्, kādurᵘ 2 कॉदुर्, or kādᵘrᵘ कॉद्रु । तृणकुसूल: m. a large kind of jar, wrapped round with grass or twigs, and often plastered with mud, used for storing grain or as a receptacle for articles in frequent use. Cf. pp. 109*b*, l. 30 and 230*a*, l. 2.

kŏḍur क्रुडुर्, also spelt **kuḍur कुडुर्, kŏḍurᵘ क्रुडुर्, or kuḍurᵘ 1 कुडुर् । वृंतबीजं द्राक्षादे:** m. (sg. dat. **kŏḍaras क्रुडरस्**), the small hard seed of a grape or similar fruit.

kŏḍar क्रुडर् । धृष्टत्वादिगुणा: m.pl. of the ab., met. audacity, hard-heartedness, and other blameworthy qualities of soul (as distinct from external defects).

ködir कादिर् قادر adj. potent, powerful, mighty; a common Musalmān N.P. **ködir-i-mutlakh** قادر مطلق m. the Omnipotent, the Almighty, N. of God (Musalmān) (Gr.M.).

kudurᵘ कुदुर् । कोद्रव: m. N. of a certain inferior grain eaten by the poorer villagers, the *kōdō* of India, *Paspalum scrobiculatum.*

kuḍurᵘ 2 कुडुर् । कठोर: adj. (f. **kuḍᵘrᵘ कुड्रु**), hard, difficult (of a road, mountain pass, or the like); coarse (El.); passionate, wrathful, hard to get on with, unbearable (K.Pr. 117).

kādᵃrĕñ कॉदर्यञ्, also spelt **kādurĕñ कॉदुर्यञ् । काण्डविकस्त्री** f. a baker's wife; a female baker. Cf. **kādᵃr** (Gr.Gr. 39).

kŏdrath क्रुदरथ قدرت f. (sg. dat. **kŏdrüṭsᵘ क्रुदर्त्सु**), power, ability, authority; esp. God's power, omnipotence (El., Gr.M., Śiv. 602).

kudusēri (? spelling and gender), N. of a kind of small good apple (see El., s.v. *tsúnt*). L. 349 spells the word *kuddu sari,* and says it is in shape long, and is juicy and rather acid, ripening early and not keeping.

kāḍay काडय् f. pulling out; hence, using up, expending, used **—°** as in **dŏha-°** (see **dŏh**), **dana-°** (see **dana 1**), **dyāra-°** (see **dyār**), qq.v.

kãgolᵘ 1 काँगलु । रसस्नेहवान् adj. (f. **kãgüjᵘ काँगज्**), full of tarry sap (e.g. soft fir-wood), and hence easily inflammable.

kãgolᵘ 2 काँगलु । धान्यादिशूकविशेष: m. the awn of grain.

kãgalunᵘ काँगलुनु । रसस्नेहवत्त्वम् m. resinousness, the condition of possessing resinous sap (cf. **kãgolᵘ 1**); cf. L. 80 *kanglan,* the white resin of the blue pine, used as an application for wounds.

kāg^{u}r^{u} कॉंगुर् or **kāgür^{u} कॉंगुर्** or **kāg^{a}r कॉंगर्** । **हसन्तिका** f. (sg. dat. **kāgrĕ कॉंग्र्य** or **kāgarĕ कॉंगर्य**, abl. **kāgri कॉंग्रि**), the portable brazier, or *kāngrī*, much used in Kashmīr (K.Pr. *kángár*, 129, 131, 178; *kángrí*, 50, 128, 129). For particulars see El. s.v. *kángri*; L. 70, 250, *kangar*; and K.Pr. 129. The word is a fem. dim. of **kang**, q.v. (Gr.Gr. 37).

kāgri-khŏph^{u}r^{u} कॉंग्रि-ख़ुफ़्र् । **भग्ना काष्ठाङ्गारिका** f. a worn-out brazier. **-khôr^{u} -ख़ोर्** । **काष्ठाङ्गारिका-र्धभागः** m. the outer half (made of woven twigs) of a brazier, remaining after the inner earthenware bowl has been broken or removed; see **khôr^{u}**. **-kŏnḍol^{u} -कुंड्ल** । **हसन्तिकापात्रम्** m. the circular earthenware bowl of a brazier, which contains the burning fuel. **-kŏñ^{u} -कांयू** । **हसन्तिकावता** f. the covering of woven twigs outside the earthenware bowl of a brazier; see **kŏñ^{u} 2.**

kāgaz कागज़, incorr. for **kākaz**, q.v.

kāgazī कागज़ी, incorr. for **kākazī**, q.v.

kh 1 ख़ pron. suff. of the sing. nom. of the second person as in **poku-kh**, thou wentest; **kor^{u}m-akh**, thou wast made by me (Gr.Gr. 184). If this suff. is followed by another pron. suff. it becomes *h*. Thus **karān chu-kh**, thou makest, **karān chu-h-a-s**, thou makest for him (Gr.Gr. 181). With this word may be compared the Armenian *kho*, thy, in which Indo-European *tu-* has become *kh-*.

kh 2 ख़ pron. suff. of any case of the plur. of the third person, as in **karān chu-kh**, he makes them or he makes for them; **koru-kh**, he was made by them (Gr.Gr. 186). If this suff. is followed by another pron. suff. it becomes *h*, as in **kor^{u}-h-a-s**, I was made by them (Gr.Gr. 181).

kha ख m. the sky, the firmament; (in Saiva philosophy) i.q. **ākāsh**, the principle of absolute vacuity, the wide and limitless expanse of empty space; **-sŏrüph -स्वरूफ़्** m. he whose nature consists in the principle of absolute void, the Supreme Deity of the Śaivas (L.V. 15).

khai, khāī, see **khay 1.**

khāo, see **khāv.**

khĕ ख़े, see **khyon^{u}.**

khō 1 खो ﺧﻮ m. (El.), temper, disposition (cf. **khōy** f.) (El. *khó*, i.e. **khôw^{u}**; YZ. 5).

khō 2 (? spelling) m. *Oreoseris lanuginosa* (El. *khó*, i.e. **khôw^{u}**).

khoe, see **khōy.**

khū ख़ू, i.q. **khūn**, q.v.

kah 1 कह् । **स्वर्णमूल्यवर्णादिपरीक्षणम्** f. (sg. dat. **küsh^{u} कशु**), the testing of gold by its colour (ascertained by rubbing on a touchstone). Cf. **kah-wüṭ^{u}**,

kah 2 कह्, see **kāh 1.**

kāh कॉह्, for **kāh कॉह्**, see **kēh.**

kāh 1 काह् or **kah कह्** । **एकादश** card. e.g. (pl. dat. **kāhan काहन्**, Śiv. 522, L.V. 95), eleven (Gr.Gr. 76); **kāh**, Rām. 1740; **kah**, K.Pr. 91, 95, 153; YZ. 82; **kahai**, only eleven (K.Pr. 97, W. 124). As a rule **kah** is used in the Musalmān dialect and **kāh** in the Hindū dialect. —**shĕth —श्थ्** । **एकादश शतम्** card. e.g. eleven hundred. With **kāh, hath** becomes **shĕth** (Gr.Gr. 84, Rām. 740 1).

kāha-nēth^{a}r काह-नेथ्र् । **जातकर्मनामकरणे** m. N. of a certain Hindū birth-ceremony. On the eleventh day after birth (if all goes well) the mother ceases to be impure. The **kāh-nēth^{a}r** ceremony is then performed. A Brāhman priest is summoned, and the mother drinks the five products of a cow. The seven birth-room vessels (see **hur^{i}-lĕj^{u}**, p. 346*b*, l. 41) are filled with food of which relatives and friends partake. A tree is traced in chalk upon the wall, and the family astrologers cast the child's horoscope (see L. 259, *kah nētar*). **-nôw^{u} -नोवु** । **एकादशनामवान्** m. he who possesses eleven names; esp. the Hindū God Rudra (a form of Śiva) who appears under eleven forms, each of which again is a Rudra. The usual list of the names of these eleven Rudras is, in Sanskrit, Ajaikapad, Ahirbudhnya, Hara, Nirṛta, Īśvara, Bhuvana, Aṅgāraka, Ardha-kētu, Mṛtyu, Sarpa, and Kapālin. **-röth^{u}r^{u} -रोथ्र्** । **दानविशेषद्रव्यम्** f. N. of a present sent by a Hindū to his daughter's father-in-law and other relations on the eleventh day after the death of his father or other senior relation. It is on this day that the *śrāddha* ceremony for the deceased is performed.

kāh 2 काह् । **आसेचनम्** m. watering of fields, whether sown or not, by sprinkling (either from rain, or from reservoirs). Cf. **kŏbari-kāh**, p. 382*b*, l. 13.

kāh 3 काह् । **एकादशी तिथिः** f. (sg. dat. **kösh^{u} कोशु**), the eleventh day of a lunar fortnight (according to the Hindū almanac) (Gr.Gr. 69; cf. **gāḍ**, p. 276*a*, l. 37).

kāh 4 काह् । **चर्मतन्तुः** f. a lace made of leather, a strip of leather used as a thread for sewing together the component parts of leather articles (such as shoes, bellows, or the like) (H. xi, 14).

kāha tārahĕ काह तारह्य। भस्त्राचर्मादिस्यूतिः f. pl. inf. 'to pass the laces over', i.e. to sew leather goods with this leather lace.

kāh कॉह्, see **kēh.**

kàh¹ 1 कह्। **कथम्** adv. how ?, in what manner ? (poet.) (Śiv. 1624). **-tām -ताम्।** **कथमपि** adv. somehow or other (poet.) (K. 1119). **-tāmath -तामथ्।** **कथमपि** adv., id. **-tāñ -ताञ्।** **कथंचन** adv., id. (K. 366, 740). **-tāñĕth -ताञथ्।** **कथंचन** adv., id.

kàh¹ 2 कह्। **केन मूल्येन** adv. at what price ? As in **kàh¹ chĕh dā-khār,** at what price is a *khār* of paddy ? like our 'how much is wheat a bushel ?' (K.Pr. 109).

kahū 1 कहू। **कृपण:** adj. e.g. miserly, a miser (obs.).

kahū 2 कहू, m. *Lactuca sativa* (El.); cf. **hand. -khor**ᵘ m. N. of a certain edible fungus, *Hydnum coralloides.* It grows in rotten wood, and in the burnt-out hollows of *Picea Morinda* (L. 73 *káho khur*).

kẽh कॅह्, see **kẽh.**

kẽh कॅह्। **किंचित्** pron. indef. used either as a subst. or as an adj.

[It has in the singular two sets of forms, one animate, the other inanimate. In the nominative singular animate it has a set of forms which are confined to the masculine, and of which the distinguishing vowel is **u,** and another set of forms which are of common gender, and of which the distinguishing vowel is **a.** In the other cases of the singular it is of common gender.

The inanimate forms of the singular are all of common gender.

In the plural there is no distinction between animate and inanimate, and all forms are of common gender.

The simplest forms of the sg. nom. are **kũh** (an. m.), **kãh** (an. c.g.), and **kẽh** (inan. c.g.). To these **ṭs** is added as an indefinite suffix, so that we get some such form as **kũhṭs, kãhṭs,** or **kẽhṭs** respectively, but such forms are now obsolete, although grammarians give a form **kẽṭs** or **kẽnṭs,** which is now not used except in the nom. plur. (cf. Gr.Gr. 67, 91). In Rām. 150 there is, however, the form **kẽhṭsh-āh,** and this is the only instance yet noted of the preservation of the **h** before the **ṭs.**

This form **kẽhṭshāh** leads us to the second set of nominative forms used at the present day. Under the rule of Kāshmīrī phonetics that a final surd must be aspirated, **kũhṭs, kãhṭs,** and **kẽhṭs** regularly become **kũhṭsh, kãhṭsh,** and **kẽhṭsh** respectively. These have been contracted to **kũṭsh** (L.V. 60), **kãṭsh,** and **kẽṭsh,** to which the suffix **āh** of the indefinite article is added, so that we finally arrive at the forms **kũṭshāh, kãṭshāh,** and **kẽṭshāh,** which are now in everyday use, as optional forms of **kũh, kãh,** and **kẽh** respectively.

The suffix **ṭs** is not used in the oblique cases of the singular, which have special forms, but reappears in the plural, where it is used throughout.

For the singular oblique cases, the animate form is **kaĩsi** and the inanimate form is **kuni.**

For the plural, the nominative is **kẽh, kẽṭs** or **kẽnṭs,** or **kẽṭshāh,** and the base of the oblique cases is **kẽṭs.**

The above remarks primarily refer to the use of this pronoun as a subst. Its use as an adjective is very similar, but is more lax and will be dealt with later on.

The following are therefore the forms occurring in declension :—

Singular, nominative; animate; masculine, **kũh कूँह्** (K. 578, 795), **kũṭshāh कूँट्शाह्** (Gr.M.); common gender, **kãh काँह्** (El. *kahn*) (L.V. 107; Śiv. 79, 81, 85, 214, 423, 985, 997, 1189; Rām. 139, 164, 504, 720, 729, 770, etc.; H. i, 2; vi, 10; xii, 2), **kãṭshāh काँट्शाह्** (Śiv. 356–7, Rām. 884).

Inanimate, common gender, **kẽh कॅह्** (El. *kihn*) (Śiv. 309, 329, 589, 594, 636, 647, 984, etc.; Rām. 149, 360, 520, 559, etc.; L.V. 9, 11, 19, etc.); **kẽṭshāh कॅट्शाह्** (Śiv. 117, 974, 1529; Rām. 162, 587, 653, 1081) (**kẽhṭshāh कॅह्ट्शाह्,** Rām. 150). In old Kāshmīrī we have also **kũh कुँह्** (L.V. 2), and **kũṭsh** (L.V. 60).

All oblique cases except gen., an. **kaĩsi कॅसि** (Śiv. 1216, 1228, 1460; Rām. 133, 139, 215–6, 543, 1093, 1220, 1230, 1597, 1621, 1780; H. ii, 8; iii, 3; L.V. 35) or **kõsi कॉसि** (K.Pr. 171, 208; H. v, 9); inan. **kuni कुनि** (Śiv. 306, 1281, 1757; Rām. 780).

Gen. an. **kaĩsi-hondᵘ कॅसि-हंदु** (Rām. 381, 754, 881, 1228); inan. **kunyukᵘ कुन्युकु** (see bel.).

Plural, an. and inan., c.g. nom. **kẽh कॅह्** (Śiv. 123; Rām. 778, 861–3, 1071–6, 1379; L.V. 32); **kẽṭs कॅट्स** or **kẽnṭs केन्ट्** (Gr.Gr. 67, 91) or **kẽṭshāh कॅट्शाह्** (Gr.M.); dat. **kẽṭsan कॅट्सन्** (Gr.M., K.Pr. 102); gen. **kẽṭsan-hondᵘ कॅट्सन्-हंदु** (Gr.M.); ag., abl. **kẽṭsau कॅट्सी** (Gr.M., K.Pr. 102).

It will have been observed that in all the above forms, except **kaĩsi,** the stem vowel is long and is nasalized, thus, **ũ, ã, ẽ.** In writing in the Nāgarī or Śāradā character the nasalization is often represented by an **n** before **ṭs,** thus, **kũnṭshāh कून्ट्शाह्, kãnṭshāh कान्ट्शाह्, kẽnṭshāh केन्ट्शाह्, kẽnṭs केन्ट्, kẽnṭsan केन्ट्सन्, kẽnṭsau केन्ट्सी.** This perhaps indicates a real variation of pronunciation, but, so far as the present writer's experience goes, there is no true *n*-sound, but only a nasalization of the vowel except

in the nom. pl. **kēnṭs**, in which the **n** is generally distinctly audible. The vowel is also very commonly written and pronounced short throughout, thus, **ũ, ã, ẽ.** This is particularly common in the Musalmān dialect (e.g. in H.), but also occurs in Hindū poetry, so that we get **kũh** कुँह کُنه (El. *kuhn*) (Śiv. 311; Rām. 715, 1076, 1762; L.V. 2, 35, 60); **kũṭshāh** कुँछाह کُنچهاد; **kãh** काँह کنه (El. *kahn*); **kãṭshāh** काँछाह کنچهاد; **kẽh** कॅह کنه (El. *kihn*) (H. i, 6; ii, 5; iv, 4, 6; v, 8; viii, 2; ix, 6; xi, 15; xii, 6, 7, 15); **kẽṭshāh** कॅछाह کِنچهاد (H. vii, 26; x, 3; xii, 4, 5, etc.) or even **kẽnṭsāh** कन्छाह کِنچاد (H. vii, 20); **kẽnṭs** कन्ट्स, کِنچ; **kẽṭsan** कॅचन् کِنچن; **kẽṭsau** कॅचौ کِنچو.

The final **h** of **kũṭshāh, kãṭshāh, kẽṭshāh** is also sometimes omitted, so that we get **kũṭshā** कुँछा, **kãṭshā** काँछा, **kẽṭshā** कॅछा. In the Persian character, moreover, the final **āh** of these three words is often written **ah**, so that we get **kũṭshah** کوُنچهه, **kãṭshah** کانچهه, **kẽṭshah** کِنچهه, etc. There are other minor variations of spelling, which it is unnecessary to note here.

When used as an adjective, all the forms given above for the use of this pronoun as a substantive may be employed, number for number, case for case, an. masc. for an. masc., an. e.g. for an. e.g., and inan. for inan. Moreover **kũh (kũh), kãh (kãh), kẽh (kẽh),** or **kẽṭshāh (kẽṭshāh),** etc., may be used without change to agree with any inan. noun in any case of either number. The following examples of adjectival use occur in the literature at present available:—An. m. sg. nom. **kũh** कुँह (Rām. 373); **kũh** कूँह (K. 419); **kãh** काँह (Śiv. 35; Rām. 1425, 1498; H. v, 8).

Inan. sg. nom. **kẽh** कॅह (H. v, 10; vi, 16; viii, 1, 2; x, 1, 7; xii, 5); **kẽh** कॅह (Śiv. 23, 375, 429, 518, 644, 750, etc.; Rām. 188, 219, 298, 302, 409, 533, etc.); **kãh** काँह (Śiv. 255, 477, 771, 1757; Rām. 417, 617, 836, 967, 1649); **kãh** काँह (K.Pr. 201); **kãṭsh** काँछ् (L.V. 41); **kẽṭsh** कॅछ् (L.V. 59); **kẽṭshāh** कॅछाह (Rām. 300, 699); **kẽnṭshāh** कन्छाह (H. xii, 4, 19); **kũh** कूँह (Rām. 231, 836); and the irregular **kũh** कूँह (Rām. 689, see bel.). L.V. 77 has an inanimate fem. **kõh** कोंह (in **kõh-ti**).

Obl. **kuni** कुनि (K. 949; Rām. 762, 1023, 1037).

Pl. nom. **kẽh** कॅह (Rām. 775, 786, 852, 1343). In H. xi, 7, **kẽh** कॅह is used as an. fem. pl. nom. The only available example of this form as m. is the irregular **kẽh**[1] कॅहि of H. vi, 11.]

As subst. an. anyone (Śiv. 77, 81, 85, 214, 423, 985, 997, 1189, 1228; Rām. 133, 139, 215, 381, 504, 720, 770, 884, 915, 1379, etc.; H. i, 2; ii, 8; iii, 3; vi, 10; xii, 22; L.V. 35, 60); someone (Rām. 944, 1179).

As subst. inan. anything (Śiv. 329, 589, 594, 636, 647, 728, 984, 1434, 1451, 1749, 1858; Rām. 149, 360, 520, 559, 758, 1158, 1287, 1342, 1399, 1658, 1661, 1670; H. i, 6; ii, 5; iv, 4, 6; v, 8; viii, 2; ix, 6; xi, 15; xii, 6, 7, 15; K.Pr. 201); something (Śiv. 309, 974; Rām. 786; H. vii, 20, 26; x, 3; xii, 18).

As adj. an. any (Śiv. 35; Rām. 1425, 1498; H. v, 8); some, a certain (H. vi, 11; xi, 7).

As adj. inan. any (Śiv. 23, 255, 375, 429, 477, 644, 750, 763, 771, 777, 843, 844, 873, 1072, 1757; Rām. 188, 219, 298, 302, 409, 471, 617, 654, 817, 836, 1343; H. vi, 16; viii, 1; x, 1, 7; xii, 5, 19); some, a certain (Rām. 300, 599, 786, 1150, 1388, 1743; H. v, 10; viii, 2; xii, 4, 19).

As adv. at all, in any respect (with neg. not at all, in no respect) (Rām. 283, 331, 347, 754).

kũh compounded with an interrogative pronoun becomes still more indefinite, as in **kũh kus,** anyone whatever (Rām. 715); **kũh kyāh,** some . . . or other, of some kind or other (adj. inan.) (Rām. 231, 373), so **kũh kami sāta,** at some time or other (Rām. 836); **kẽh na-ta kyāh,** nothing at all (L.V. 19). In **kũh kath jāyĕ,** in any place whatever, the vowel of **kũh** has been changed (Rām. 689). Cf. **kõh-kũt**[1] (p. 390*b*, l. 30).

biyĕ kũh बिय कूँह (m.) **biyĕ kãh** बिय काँह (e.g.) (Rām. 729, 1246), etc., anyone else; someone else; someone more; as adj. an., any other. **biyĕ kãh-ti** बिय काँह्-ति anyone else at all (Rām. 164). **biyĕ kẽh** बिय कॅह, etc., anything else (H. xii, 8); something else, something more (H. iii, 8).

na kũh न कूँह (m.) (K. 582), **na kãh** न काँह (e.g.) (Rām. 139, 1076), etc. (or the **na** may follow), no one. As adj. an., not any, no. **na kẽh** न कॅह, etc., not anything, nothing (L.V. 9, 11, 90). As adj. inan., not any, no (Śiv. 518; Rām. 26, 104, 208, 275–6, 912, 1002, 1270, 1710, 1730; L.V. 41, 77). As adv., not at all (H. ii, 5; v, 5; xii, 2). El. *kihnnah.* It often takes the form **kĕh-na** कह्-न्, with short vowel and no nasal.

prath kũh प्रत् कूँह (m.), etc., each one, every one (Śiv. 357, 1216, 1460). **prath kẽh** प्रत् कॅह, etc., each thing, everything (Śiv. 306, 1281, 1757).

sôruy kāh सोरय् काँह्, etc., everyone. **sôruy kēh** सोरय् केंह्, etc., everything (Siv. 1758).

yus kāh युस् काँह्, etc., whoever (Śiv. 356, **yus kāshāh**); **yih kēh** यिह् केंह्, etc., whatever (Rām. 45, 256, 470, 790, 1745; **yih kēshāh,** Śiv. 117, 695, 1184, 1529; Rām. 162, 587, 653; H. iii, 1, 8; v, 8); **yih kēh . . . ti kēh,** whatever . . . that (correl.) (Rām. 1660).

kāh akhāh काँह् अखाह्, etc. । **कश्चिदेक:** e.g. a certain man (or woman), a certain person, equivalent to the Latin *quidam*.

kāh-ti काँह्-ति, etc., anyone even, anyone at all (Rām. 1497; H. vii, 23; **kūh-ti,** Śiv. 311, Rām. 1762). As adj. any even, any at all (H. i, 5). **kēh-ti** केंह्-ति, etc., anything even, anything at all (Śiv. 1476; Rām. 710, 1295, 1492); as adj. any at all (H. viii, 9).

kĕh-na कह्-न, see **na kēh** under **na kūh,** ab.

kēh kēh केंह् केंह् pl. several of various kinds (Rām. 775). **kēh kēh** केंह् केंह् (pl.) . . . **kēh kēh** केंह् केंह् (pl.) some . . . others (Śiv. 125). **kēh** केंह् (pl.) . . . **kēh** केंह् (pl.) some . . . others (Rām. 778, 861–3, 1071–6; K.Pr. 102; L.V. 32). Similarly (sg. inan.) **kēh** केंह् . . . **kēshāh** केंह्शाह् . . . **kēh** केंह् some . . . some . . . some, part . . . part . . . part (Rām. 1081).

kēh-kyuthᵘ केंह्-क्यु or **kēh-kyuthᵘ** केंह्-क्यु । **आकस्मिकभयादिकशङ्का** adj. (f. **-kishᵘ** -क्यिछु), 'like something or other,' hence, used as a euphemism for something terrible or harmful, which it is ill-omened or inadvisable to mention.

kūh akhāh कूंह् अखाह् । **काश्चिदेक:** m. a certain man, i.q. **kāh akhāh,** ab., but only masc.

kuni-kinⁱ कुनि-किनि (Rām. 780) or **kuni pŏṭhⁱ** कुनि पाठि, adv. in some way, in some way or other (K. 375, 448); in any way (K. 616).

kunyukᵘ कुन्युकु adj. (gen. of **kēh**) (f. **kunicᵘ** कुनिचू), of anything (Śiv. 475, 491, 728, 819, 1546; Rām. 1742).

kaisi phiri कैसि फिरि, adv. sometimes, now and then; several times, frequently (El. *kensih phiri, kentsi phiri*).

kēshāh karun केंशाह् करन् m.inf. to do something; esp. (in a bad sense) to do something malicious (to a person) (H. xii, 5, 10, 13, 19). **-mēshāh** -मेंशाह् । **किमपि वस्तु** m. something or other.

kĕhⁱ कहि (H. vi, 11), see **kēh.**

kĕhō 1 कहो, see **kyāh.**

kĕhō 2 कहो, adv. why? (K.Pr. 49, *kiho*). Cf. **kahyū.**

kĕhō 3 कहो, conj. or; **yutᵘ kĕhō totᵘ,** here or there, at some place or other (K.Pr. 102).

kih किह् or **kīh** कीह् । **संहतकेशसमूह:** f. a lump of matted hair pulled out in combing, hair pulled out in combing, the loose hair found in the hand or comb when dressing the hair (El., H. v, 4). The ordinary hair of the head is **kīsh,** m., q.v.

kīhi-hᵘrᵘ कीहि-हुरू । **प्रसाधननिर्गतवालगुच्छ:** f. a quantity or mass of hair pulled out at one time by a comb, a lump of combings. **-raz** -रज़् । **प्रसाधननिर्गतवालरज्जु:** f. a rope made of hair combings, a 'switch'. **-wāl** -वाल् । **प्रसाधननिर्गतवाल:** m. a single hair pulled out in combing.

kihᵘ किहु, etc., see **kyuhᵘ.**

kŏh कह् (= کوہ) । **पर्वत:** m. a mountain (Śiv. 63, 202, 206, 252, 422, 1392; Rām. 96, 205, 400, 443–4, etc.); a range of mountains (El. *koh*, i.e. **kōh**).

kŏha-dāmān कह-दामान् (= دامان کوہ) । **उपत्यका** m. the foot or declivity of a mountain. **-kŏhai** -कहै, adv. on every mountain, from mountain to mountain (H. ix, 2). **-lūṭᵘ** -लूटु । **अल्पपर्वत:** f. 'the tail of a mountain', a hill at the foot of a mountain range; any small hill.

kōh कोह् کوہ । **पर्वत:** m. a mountain, i.q. **kŏh,** q.v. (Gr.M., K.Pr. 78, 114, 161, 262; W. 156; YZ. 89; Rām. 375, 439, 746, 1337), with Persian *izāfat,* **kōh-i** (Śiv. 648, 823; Rām. 937). **kōh-i-tōra,** Mount Sinai (H. iv, 5).

kōh कौंह्, a form of **kūh** कूंह्, see **kēh,** used in the comp. **kōh-kūtⁱ** कौंह्-कूति, how many? or how many! (Rām. 690). Cf. **kūh kus,** etc., s.v. **kēh.**

kŏhⁱ काहि card. the form which **kāh** 1, eleven, takes in the arithmetical process of multiplication, as in **bāh kŏhⁱ akh hath ta dŏyĕtrᵃh,** twelve elevens (are) a hundred and thirty-two. This word can only be used with numerals above ten (Gr.Gr. 86).

kūh कूंह्, **kūh** कूंह्, **kūh** कूंह्, see **kēh.**

khāb खाब् خواب m. a dream (H. vi, 12, 14). **—dĕshun** —डेशुन् (H. vi, 11, 12, 14, 15) or **—wuchun** —वुछुन् m.inf. to see a dream, to have a dream vision.

khŏbi खाबि, adv. in a dream (YZ. 9, 14, 250, 531).

khābukᵘ tŏbīr खाबुकु तबीर् m. the interpretation of a dream (H. vi, 14).

khābās andar खाबस् अन्दर्, adv. i.q. **khŏbi** (YZ. 80). Cf. **khwāb.**

khǫ̈bᵘ खूबु । **शिरोवेष्टनविशेष:** m. a kind of padded or quilted cap worn in the cold weather. Cf. pp. 138*b*, l. 14; 299*b*, l. 8; 316*b*, l. 2.

khūb खूब خوب, adv. well, excellently, thoroughly (H. vi, 10).

khŏbānī, khŏbönī خوبآني an apricot (the fruit) (El.).

khabar खबर् خبر f. (El. wrongly makes the word m.) knowledge, acquaintance, information (regarding anything) (Rām. 132, 298, 733, 1248, 1349, 1652; H. iii, 3); information, belief, impression, surmise (that so-and-so is the case) (H. xii, 2); memory, remembrance (Rām. 1209–15); notice, care, heed, precaution (K.Pr. 105); information, a piece of information (Śiv. 844, 1280–1; Rām. 435, 560, 907, 1543); news, tidings, a piece of news (YZ. 38, 229; Śiv. 725, 729; Rām. 90, 209, 405, 508, 695, 750, 777, 798–9, etc.; H. ii, 1, 6; iii, 1; x, 7, 8, 14; xi, 20; xii, 23, 24; K. 36); report, rumour (Rām. 1308, 1757). **tĕ chĕyĕ khabar,** is there information to thee? do you know? (Gr.M.; similarly, Śiv. 761, 763, 769, 1292; Rām. 145, 272, 351, 493, 664, 761, 970, 1318–9, 1353, 1524; H. v, 7; xii, 20); **panani pānüc[u] khabar,** consciousness of one's own existence (Śiv. 492). —**kar** —**कर्**, when was the news? who knows when (such-and-such occurred) (H. ii, 4); when did one ever hear that? i.e. never at any time (Rām. 848, 1372). —**karanwôl[u]** —**करन्वोलु** n.ag. (f. —**karanwājĕñ** —**करन्वाज्यञ्**), an informer (El.). —**karüñ[u]** —**करञ्** f.inf. to inform, tell (Gr.M.; W. 143; Śiv. 719; Rām. 91, 121, 840). —**thawüñ[u]** —**थवञ्** f.inf. to take care, be careful (Gr.M.).

khabari-rost[u] खबरि-रंस्तु adj. (f. **-rüsh[u]** -**रंछू**), thoughtless (El.).

khabarāh खबराह f. a piece of news (H. ii, 6).

khūbrūī خوبروي adj. e.g. fair, comely, pretty (El.).

khabardār खबर्दार् خبردار adj. e.g. (as subst., f. **khabardārĕñ खबर्दार्यञ्**), informed, certified (Śiv. 918, Rām. 405); aware; conscious (El.); careful, cautious (Rām. 870); attentive, heedful (Rām. 1743); ware of, careful against (K.Pr. 137, Rām. 799). As subst., a newsman, informer (H. ii, 1, 6; x, 7, 8; xii, 23); as interj. take care! beware! (Gr.M., W. 101).

khabardörī खबर्दारी خبردآري f. informing, getting information; taking care, carefulness (Rām. 868); care, charge, custody, guardianship.

khōbsūrath खोबसूरथ or **khūbsūrath खूबसूरथ** خوب صورت adj. e.g. beautiful, handsome (Gr.M.; H. xii, 4, 5, 10, 15, 19).

khaca खच in **khaca-gur[u] खच-गुर्। छिन्नपुच्छवाजधिरथ:** m. a horse whose mane and tail-hair have been cut short.

khacĕ 1 खच् in **khacĕ-ryūṭ[u] खच्-र्यूटु। पामर:** m. a low mean fellow, human only in form, but an animal in character, a low brute of a fellow. Cf. **rēṭun.**

khacĕ 2 खच् in **khacĕ-zag खच्-ज़ग्। शालिविशेष:** a kind of paddy, producing a red coloured rice.

khāčĕ खाँच्, see **khōṭ[u].**

khŏčĕ खुच्, see **khŏṭ[u].**

khoc[u] खुचु। नौकाविशेष: m. a kind of heavy, clumsy, boat, without any roof, used for the transport of stone, bricks, and rough goods that are not injured by rain (L. 381, *kucha*, El. *khúch*).

khich māwas (L. 266), incorr. for **khĕtsi-māwas,** see **khĕtsür[u].**

khēcal खेँचल्। विघ्न: m. an impediment, stumbling block, hindrance put by another to any work.

khĕcun खेँचुन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **khyūc[u] ख्यूँचु**, pl. **khīc[i] खीँच**; f. **khīc[u] खीँचू**, pl. **khēcĕ खेँच्**), to pull, draw (Gr.M., K. 87, 542); to draw (a line) (Gr.M.).

khŏcĕr खुच्चर्। कल्मषता m. (of a precious metal, or the like), the condition of being unrefined, foulness (Śiv. 766); (of a coin, etc.), baseness, adulteration, alloy (K.Pr. *khuchar*, 153). Cf. **khŏṭ[u].**

khŏcūr[i] खुचूरि। गोणीविशेष: f. a kind of bag or purse used for carrying money or valuables on a journey, usually made of woollen material.

khicis खिचिस्, see **khyuc[u].**

khacyōv खच्योव्, see **khaṭun.**

khad खद्। नि:शेषत्वम् f. (sg. dat. **khüz[u] खंजू**), the complete and sudden carrying off or disappearance of something collected or piled up (such as a heap of food, grain, or the like). —**tulüñ[u]** —**तुलञ्। नि:शेषीकरणम्** f.inf. to carry off or to destroy at once and completing something gradually collected; to consume entirely (a pile of food, or the like). —**wŏthüñ[u]** —**व्यथञ्। नि:शेषीभवनम्** f.inf. total disappearance or consumption to occur (e.g. of a pile of cooked or uncooked food by eating; or of something gradually collected to be suddenly destroyed by the act of God).

khaḍ 1 खड् m. an ass, i.q. **khar 1.** This is the form that the word takes towards Islāmābād (El.).

khaḍ 2 खड् (cf. **khaḍa, khoḍ[u]**, and **khüḍ[u]**), in **khaḍ-cōd खड्-चोद्। वन्धकी** f. a woman, previously chaste and modest, who has taken to harlotry. Principally used in obsc. abuse. **-kus[u] -कुसु। वन्धकी** f., id.

khāda खाद्। काष्ठभेद: m. a beam of wood (L. 458); a kind of forest wood useful for making beams. **-kūṭ[u] -कूटु। काष्ठभेद:** m., id.

khaḍa खड । **योनि**: m. the vulva, the female organ of generation. Cf. **khaḍ** and **khoḍᵘ**.

khīd खीद् । **खेद**: m. affliction, trouble, pain, distress (e.g. from disease, poverty, homesickness, or the like) (L.V. 18; Rām. 101; K. 87, 541–2, 754). **—dyunᵘ —दिनु** । **बाधनम्** m.inf. to give pain, to afflict, to cause distress (to).

khīdas gōmotᵘ खीदस् गोमतु । **खेदं प्राप्त**: perf. part. (f. **—gömüṭᵘ —गोमंटू**), gone to affliction, afflicted, troubled, harassed, distressed.

khŏd or **khud खुद्** خود pron. self. **-pasandī -पसंदी** خود پسندي f. self-complacency, self-conceit (Rām. 817). See **bē-khŏd** (e.g. YZ. 32, Rām. 483).

khŏḍ or (El.) **khwŏḍ खुड्** । **गर्त**: m. (sg. abl. **khŏḍa 1 खुड**), a pit, a hole dug in the ground (H. x, 13); a ditch (Gr.M.); esp. a hole dug in the ground in which money or other treasure is buried for safety, a pit-hoard; a cavity (El.), a rent (El.). **—khanun —खनुन्** । **विघात**: m. to dig a pit (Śiv. 590, 746, 1215); met. to dig a pit (for a person), to lay a trap for his destruction (e.g. by calumniating him to his superiors). Cf. **khŏna-waṭh**, s.v. **khŏn**.

khŏḍa-onᵘ खुड-वंनु । **अन्धभेद**: adj. (f. **-üñᵘ -वंनू**), a blind man whose eyeballs are sunken in as if at the bottom of a pit (an appearance presented by persons blind from smallpox, or sometimes by persons born blind). **-bal -बल्** । **स्थानविशेष**: m. N. of a site in Śrīnagar, where, according to legend, King Pravarsēna II first reached firm land in seeking for a place on which to build the city of Pravarapura, the modern Śrīnagar. The ancient name of the site was Kṣurikābala. See RT.Tr. iii, 347 and note on 339–49. **-buzy -बुज्** । **गर्तभोज्य**: m. dependent on a pit; hence, wasted away to nothing like a thing long buried in a pit. The expression is used in curses or in angry abuse, as in 'may you become wasted away, as ab.' (Gr.Gr. 161). **-gupun -गुपुन्** । **गूढमनस्क**: adj. (m. sg. dat. **-gupanas -गुपनस्**; f. sg. nom. **-gupüñᵘ -गुपंनू**), a man who conceals his own opinions, one who keeps his opinions to himself (like a foolish animal in a pit). **-han -हन्** or **-hanā -हना** । **अल्पो गर्त**: m. (we should expect the word to be f.), a small pit. **-kharᵃc -खर्च्** । **गर्तव्यय**: m. expenditure on a multitude of works (necessitating frequent withdrawals from a pit-hoard); met. any continual secret expenditure. **-kônᵘ -कोनु** । **काणभेद**: adj. (f. **-könᵘ -कोंनू**), a one-eyed man, whose blind eye is sunken; cf. **-onᵘ**, ab. **-kyomᵘ -क्यंमु** । **क्रिमिभेद**: m. a kind of worm or maggot that always lives in a hole in the ground. **-mŏṇḍᵘ -मंण्डु** । **वृक्षमूलभाग**: m. the root left in the ground when a tree is cut down. **-pachin -पछिन्** । **गर्तपक्षी, समूहो ऽपि छपण**: m. any bird that, out of fear of danger, lives in a pit, one that is full of cunning devices for concealment; met. a rich man who is a miser (i.e. who unnecessarily puts on an appearance of poverty, like a bird who can fly away perfectly well, and yet prefers to hide in holes). **-phĕṭᵘ -फेंटू** । **छलम्** f. (sg. dat. **-phĕcĕ -फेच्च**), 'false scandal from a pit,' i.e. cheating by privately retailing false scandal. **-sūr -सूर्** । **गर्तचौर**: m. a pit-thief, one who steals money, etc., deposited or hidden in a hole in the ground. **-sūrᵘ -सूरु** । **गर्तचौर्यम्** f. theft such as the ab. **-wôlᵘ -वोलु** । **गर्तवत्** m. (f. **-wājĕñ -वाज्यञ्**), (of ground, etc.), covered with holes, full of holes. **-wôñᵘ 1 -वोंनु** । **गर्तजलम्** m. water that has collected in a pit, etc. **-wôñᵘ 2 -वोंनु** । **गर्तवणिक्** m. a low shopkeeper who does not sell in the market, but who sells in a hidden place (as though in a pit), a hole and corner merchant. **-wörᵘ -वॉरु** । **गर्तवाटिका** f. a little very-low-lying garden in the midst of other vegetable gardens (principally seen in the villages).

khŏḍa 2 खुड । **म्लेच्छजातिभेद**: m. an abusive name for Shī'a Musalmāns.

khŏḍā खुदा خدا or **khŏḍāy खुदाय्** خدائ m. (sg. dat. **khŏḍāyĕs खुदायस्**, K.Pr. 89; H. vii, 4; x, 5; so, H. xii, 7, gen.; xii, 15, ag.), God (Musalmān and Christian) (K.Pr. 121, 168; YZ. 101; H. vi, 5, 6, 7, 10; x, 7, 8), voc. **khŏḍāyā** (YZ. 15; **khŏḍāyĕ**, W. 101; H. iv, 1; v, 7); **khŏḍāyō** (K.Pr. 74, W. 101, YZ. 98), O God! **bar khŏḍāyō**, O great God (H. v, 7). **bā khŏḍā**, one who believes in God, a true believer (H. xii, 20). **hak-i-khŏḍāy**, a husband (sacred to the wife as God) (H. xii, 15). **hawālath khŏḍā**, adieu (L. 458). **wāda-y-khŏḍā**, an oath by God (H. xii, 7, 15). **-sŏb -सांब्** m. God the Master, the Lord God (H. iii, 8; x, 5). **khŏḍāyĕ-sondᵘ chuy kasam खुदाय-सन्दु छुय् कसम्**, interj. I adjure thee by God (H. xii, 7).

khoḍᵘ खंदु । **योनि**: m. the vulva, the female organ of generation (Gr.Gr. 9). Cf. **khaḍ** and **khaḍa**.

khāḍⁱ-dinal खाडि-दिनल् । **कुलटा** f. an unchaste woman. **-dāwal -दावल्** । **कुलटा** f., id. **-düzᵘ -दंजु** । **कुलटा** f., id.

khŏḍᵘ खुंदू । **विवरमात्रम्** f. (sg. dat. **khŏjĕ 2 खुज्ज**; for 1, see s.v.), a small pit, a small hollow place or hole; esp. one of a series of holes in the ground used in a boys' game. The boys are blindfolded and try to drop little balls into the holes.

khŏjĕ खुज्ज or **khŏjĕ-andar** खुज्ज-अन्दर्। अक्षगर्तमध्ये adv. in the hole, the expression used in the ab. game when a pellet falls into a hole. **-han 2** -हन् or **-hanā 2** -हना । अक्षगर्तमाचम् f. (for **1**, see s.v. **khŏjĕ 1**), a single one of these holes in the ab. game. **-manz** -मज़् । अक्षगर्तमध्ये adv., i.q. **khŏjĕ**, ab.

khudā خدا, **khudāy** خداي, i.q. **khŏdā**, q.v.

khūd^{i} खूदि (= خود) । शिरस्त्रम् f. a helmet (Rām. 979).

khūḍ^{u} खूड् । कुचटा f. an unchaste woman (cf. **khaḍ, khaḍa,** and **khoḍ**^{u}).

khŏḍadār खुडदार् । गर्तयुतम् adj. e.g. (as subst., f. **khŏḍadārĕñ** खुडदार्यञ्), pitted, holed, possessing a hole (e.g. a stone, with a small pit in it, or a rock with a cave).

khaḍakh खडख् m. (sg. dat. **khaḍakas** खडकस्), a sword (El.).

khaḍil खडिल् । कुचटा f. an unchaste woman, i.q. **khūḍ**^{u}, and principally used in low, obscene, abuse.

khŏḍal खुडल्। गर्तभरितः adj. e.g. full of pits or hollows (of anything inanimate).

khŏdim خادم m. a servant; esp. a servant in charge of a mosque or shrine (L. 289).

khaḍ^{a}math खड्मथ्, **khidmath** खिद्मथ् خدمت, **khūḍ^{u}math** खूड्मथ् or (qq.v.) **khazmath** खज़्मथ् or खिज़्मथ् । सेवा f. (sg. dat. **khaḍ^{a}müṭ^{u}** खड्मंचू, etc.), service, attendance, ministry (El. *khidmat*, m.) (**khaḍ^{a}math**, Rām. 791, 1531, 1638; **khidmath**, K.Pr. 22, 36, 94, 107; **khizmath**, K.Pr. 107; H. ii, 3); **gurĕn-hünz**^{u} **khazmath**, service of horses, groom's work (H. xii, 3).

khaḍ^{a}mathgār खड्मथ्गार् (Śiv. 435), **khidmathgār** खिद्मथ्गार् خدمتگار (Śiv. 341) or **khūḍ^{u}mathgār** खूड्मथ्गार् (Śiv. 970, 1793) m. a serving man, a servant (Śiv., as ab.); a table-servant, a butler (K.Pr. 25, **khid^{o}**).

khādan-yār खादन्-यार् । चेचविशेषः m. N. of a site about four miles from Varāhamūla on the right bank of the Vitastā (Vĕth or Jehlam). Its Sanskrit name was *Khādanādhāra*. See RT.Tr. iii, 14 *n*. It is the lower limit of navigation on the Vĕth or Jehlam, the upper limit being Khanabal (see **khan**) (K.Pr. 103).

khādar खाँद्र् or **khāndar** खान्द्र् । विवाहः m. a marriage, the marriage ceremony (Gr.M.; K.Pr. 126; L. 461; Śiv. 53, 412, 631, 638, 741, 838; Rām. 364; K. 665, 950). **-bôg**^{u} -बोगु । विवाहभागधेयः m. the marriage-share, i.e. the present which has to be sent to the house of the husband of any previously married sister of the bride or bridegroom. —**karun** —करन् । विवाहसंपादनम् m.inf. to carry out a marriage of a son or daughter (Rām. 136). **-wôl**^{u} -वोलु । विवाहसंपादकः m. the person who carries out a marriage, i.e. the father or guardian of a bride or bridegroom. **-wŏṭhav** -व्ठव् । विवाहोत्सवः m. a marriage festival; met. any household festival on the scale of or resembling a marriage festival.

khādara-bāpath खाँद्र-बापथ् । विवाहार्थम् adv. for the purpose of a marriage, on account of a marriage (e.g. a wedding present). **-brŏṭh** -ब्रोंठ् । विवाहात्प्राक् adv. before (in point of time) the marriage ceremony. **-khādar** -खाँद्र् । बहवो विवाहाः m. marriage upon marriage, many marriages; (a time in which) there are marriages upon marriages; the marriage season, the season which Hindūs consider to be propitious for marriages, and in which many marriages occur. **-pata** -पत । विवाहमनु adv. after (in point of time) the marriage.

khādaras-kyut^{u} खाँद्रस्-क्युतु । विवाहस्यार्थे, विवाहकाले adv., i.q. **khādara bāpath**, ab.; at the time of the marriage.

khaḍ^{u}r^{u} खड्रु । आसन्नप्रसवायास्तन्यम् f. the first milk given forth by a woman when a child is born; similarly (of a cow) beestings milk.

khud^{u}r^{u} खुद्रु । ऊर्णशाटकविशेषः f. a kind of coarse woollen blanket.

khŏdrang, khudrang खुद्रंग خودرنگ adj. e.g. self-coloured; as subst. m. N. of a kind of blanket having the natural colour of the wool (L. 370).

khŏdas खोंदस् । प्रत्युत conj. but, but on the other hand.

khūdashih (= خدشه) m. danger (El.).

khŏḍasar (El. p. 155) or **khoḍasur** (El. p. 5) ? spelling, m. the back of the head (El.).

khŏdāwandī खुदावन्दी خداوندی । अतिदुर्लभः f. ownership, lordship, sovereignty; divinity, providence; the property or quality of a beneficent lord or master, favour; (in Kāshmīrī), adj. e.g. extremely rare, difficult to obtain.

khŏdāy खुदाय् خدائي, see **khŏdā.**

khafa خفه, i.q. **khapa**, q.v.

khōf خوف (El.), see **khōph.**

khuft خفت, see **khuphtan.**

khŏg^{i} खोगि । गृष्टाटकार्थिकः m. a man who collects water-chestnuts (see **gôr**^{u}) in the Kāshmīr lakes. Cf. **ḍal 1**, p. 209*b*, l. 47, where the meaning is extended to indicate the gardeners of the floating islands on the Ḍal lake.

khāgūr^{u} खागूर् । वञ्चना f. cheating, swindling (by lying tales, or the like).

khāgari-pŏlāv खागरि-प्वलाव् । वञ्चनामयं मिष्टभोजनम् m. a swindling ragout, swindling by fair promises (as if one promised a delicious ragout).

khōgar खोगर् خوگر । धृष्टः m. accustomed, habituated, inured; (in Kāshmīrī) one who is familiar, saucy, pert, 'cheeky'; one who, without respect to his elders and betters, shows off his cleverness before them. **—gōmot[u] —गोमंतु । धृष्टत्वं प्राप्तः** perf. part. (f. **-gömüt[ü] -गोमंत्यू**), become pert, etc. **—gashun —गशुन् । धृष्टत्वप्राप्तिः** m.inf. to become pert, etc.

kh[a]h खह् । व्रणः m. a scratch or superficial tear of the skin. **—dyun[u] —दिनु । व्रणभेददानम्** m.inf. to cause a scratch, to scratch a person's skin so as to leave a mark. **—lagun —लगुन् । व्रणभेदोद्भवः** m.inf. a scratch on the skin to occur.

khāh 1 खाह् । क्षेत्रिभूः m. a cultivated field, esp. a seed bed for paddy, or the like (K.Pr. 121 *khuāh*, as if for *khwāh*).

khāha milawan खाह मिलवन् । क्षेत्रमिश्रीभावः m. intermingling of cultivated fields, i.e. when the lands of two adjacent villages are close together on the common border, and are to a certain extent locally intermingled. **-püṭ[ü] -पंटू । क्षेत्रमिता भूमिः** f. a cultivated field which has been measured, and of which the area is known. **-wôñ[u] -वोञ् । धान्यक्षेत्रजलम्** m. the water brought by irrigation into rice-land.

khāhas-manz खाहस्-मञ् । क्षेत्रस्य मध्ये adv. in, or into, a field (commonly used with regard to agricultural operations, or the like). **-pĕṭh -पठ् । क्षेत्रं प्रति** adv. to the field (the postposition **pĕṭh** being here, as in the case of certain other words, used after verbs of motion).

khāh 2 खाह् । खशः m. a man of the Khas (Sanskrit *Khaśa*) tribe, i.q. **khokh[u] 2**, q.v.

khāh 3 خواہ adj. e.g. wishing, desiring. Cf. **dilkhāh.**

khĕh खेह्, see **khyon[u].**

khŏh खूह् in **khŏh-pāy खूह्-पाय् । दुर्गममार्गः** m. a difficult path on a mountain or in a forest obstructed by thorns, venomous insects, etc. Cf. **kŏh, kōh.**

khoh[u] खुह् in **khāh[i]-wath खाहि-वथ् । क्षेत्रोद्भवमार्गः** f. (sg. dat. **-wati -वति**), a new path across the paddy fields made by the coming and going of cultivators, after the flood-water has dried off in the autumn (the former tracks having, of course, been obliterated by the rainy season floods and irrigation). Cf. **khāh 1.**

khuāh (K.Pr. 121), see **khāh 1.**

khuh[u] खुह् m. the Persian well (El. *khuh*).

khahād खहाद् m. a place where wine is made and deposited (El.).

khĕhŏkh खेहोख्, see **khyon[u].**

kh[a]halad खहलद् । चर्मव्रणितः adj. e.g. (as subst., f. **kh[a]haladiñ खहलदिञ्**), having the skin scratched, suffering from a scratch or scratches. Cf. **kh[a]h.**

khahun खहुन् । चिचीकरणम्, आघातावेक्षा conj. 1 (1 p.p. **khoh[u] खुह्**, 2 p.p. **khahyōv खह्योव्**), to ornament with a pattern; habitually to gaze at a person with intent to do him an injury, to watch him with evil intent.

khahan-wôl[u] खहन्-वोलु । चित्रुनः n.ag. (f. **-wājĕñ -वाज्यञ्**), one who makes patterns; one who habitually gazes, as ab.; met. one who is outwardly friendly to another, but is really watching for an opportunity to injure him.

khĕhŏn खेहोन्, see **khyon[u].**

khaharan 1 खहरन् । शाणः f. (sg. dat. **khaharüñ[ü] 1 खहरंञू**), a whetstone, a grindstone. **—diñ[ü] —दिञू । उत्तेजनम्** f.inf. to apply the whetstone, to whet; met. to confirm, promote, add fuel to a person's anger. **—lagüñ[ü] 1 —लगंञू । शाणलगनम्** f.inf. the whetstone to be applied, whetting to be going on (with regard to any cutting weapon or tool).

khaharüñ[ü]-gor[u] खहरंञू-गर् । शाणशिल्पी m. a man whose profession it is to apply the whetstone, a knife-grinder, a sword-grinder, etc. **—khasun 1 —खसुन् । शाणारोहणम्** m.inf. to mount on to a whetstone or grindstone, to be put to the grindstone (of a cutting weapon or tool). **—khot[u]-mot[u] 1 —खतु-मंतु । शाणारूढः** perf. part. (f. **—khüt[ü]-müt[ü] —खत्यू-मंत्यू**), mounted on to the whetstone or grindstone.

khaharan 2 खहरन् । अति हठासक्तत्वम् f. (sg. dat. **khaharüñ[ü] 2 खहरंञू**), extreme obstinacy in one's opinion or purpose (of a stupid, foolish, person, who has no real reason for his obstinacy), pig-headedness. **—lagüñ[ü] 2 —लगंञू । हठतत्परतास्वीकरणम्** f.inf. such obstinacy to be practised (by such a person).

khaharüñ[ü] khasun 2 खहरंञू खसुन् m.inf. to mount on to obstinacy, to be obstinate, as ab. **— khot[u]-mot[u] 2 — खतु-मंतु** perf. part. (f. **—khüt[ü]-müt[ü] —खत्यू-मंत्यू**), obstinate, as ab., pig-headed.

khāj[i] खाजि or khüj[u] खंजू । तिलखल्कः f. oilcake, the cake left after oil has been pressed out from walnuts, oilseeds, or the like. Cf. **khal 3** (L. 462, *kaj*). **khāj[i]-lŏkhur[u] खाजि-लखुर् । पिष्टखलगोलकः** m. a lump or ball of oilcake.

khĕj[i] खेंजि or khĕj[u] खेंजू । यूथम् f. of **khyol[u]**, q.v., a small flock, herd, or troop of animals. Cf. **gupan-khĕj[i]** (p. 294*b*, l. 36) and **gur[i]-kh°** (p. 298*b*, l. 36) (Gr.Gr. 152).

khĕji-wadal खजि-वदल । समुदायपीडा f. pain, worry, etc., given to a herd or flock (by some outside influence); met. worry, oppression exercised against a crowd of people by one daring person, a brave attack by one upon a multitude.

khĕjau-khĕjau खजी-खजी । यूथशः adv. in flocks, in herds, in troops (as in 'going about in troops').

khōja खोज (= خواجه) m. a man of distinction; a title of honour (El., K.Pr. 5). The word is a variant of **khŏjĕ 1.** **—kāgᵘrᵘ —कॉगुर्**, f. the finely worked, highly coloured, portable brazier used by the wealthier classes, as distinct from the **grīstᵘ kāgᵘrᵘ**, or ordinary peasant's brazier (K.Pr. 129).

khŏjĕ 1 ख़ुज्ज (= خواجه) । **वणिक्** m. (for **2**, see **khŏḍᵘ**), a Khoja, a Musalmān merchant (K.Pr. 107); cf. **khōja.** **-bāy -बाय् । वणिग्भार्या** f. his wife. **-han 1 -हन्** or **-hanā 1 -हना । वणिगेकः** m. (for **2**, see **khŏḍᵘ**), a single Khoja. **-ṭhūl -टूल् । नीचो वणिक्** m. a low, disreputable looking Musalmān merchant.

khŏjᵘ ख़ोजू, see **khālun.**

khūjᵘ ख़ूजि or **khūjᵘ ख़ूजू**, see **khūlᵘ.**

khüjᵘ 1 ख़ुजू, see **khájᵘ.**

khüjᵘ 2 ख़ुजू, see **kholᵘ.**

kŏhijᵘ क़ुहिजू । उपायनम् f. a gift, or present (offered or received, when a person visits or pays his respects to a prince or other person of high rank), a *nazrāna.*

khajil खजिल् خجل adj. e.g. ashamed, abashed; bashful, modest (El. *khajal*). **—karun —कदन् । खजीकार:** m.inf. to humiliate, abash; esp. to humiliate a person by directing abusive language at him.

khajālath खजालथ خجالت **। नीचता** f. (sg. dat. **khajālüsᵘ खजालसू**), bashfulness, shame, sense of shame (K.Pr. 4); a sense of humiliation, lowliness.

khūjᵘ-müsᵘ ख़ूजू-मंसू, see **khōlun.**

khajĕr खज्यर् । विस्तृतत्वम् m. openness, (of a receptacle) ability to receive more than its actual contents; width, extension, wideness (El., Rām. 796); a finger's breadth (El.). Cf. **kholᵘ** and Gr.Gr. 141.

khōjĕr खोज्यर् । जलक्लता m. muddiness (of water, or the like). Cf. **khūlᵘ.**

khaḷᵃrāwun खव्रावुन्, i.q. **khalᵃrāwun**, q.v. (Gr.Gr. 174).

khājyōv खाज्योव्, see **khālun.**

khōjyōv खोज्योव्, see **khōlun.**

khāka खाक خاکه **। अङ्कनम्** m. a plan, sketch, outline, tracing, delineation; (in Kāshmīrī) the marks or remains on paper after writing or drawing has been rubbed or wiped out. **—trāwun —त्रावुन् । मूर्तङ्कनम्** m.inf. to make the first drawing or outline (as a guide to the painter) of a picture or design that is to be coloured; to mark the lines of a drawing or pattern on a substance to be engraved (as a guide for the engraver).

khŏkī खाकी خاکي adj. e.g. of the dust, dusty; composed of, or coloured like, ashes or dust (K.Pr. 18).

khākh खाख् خاک m. (sg. dat. **khākas खाकस्**), dust, earth, ashes (YZ. 19; Śiv. 828; Rām. 156, 444, 874, 1537). With *izāfat*, **khāk-i-gam,** the ashes of grief (Rām. 441).

khakha खख, see **khokhᵘ 1.**

khĕkh ख़ख्, see **khyonᵘ.**

khokhᵘ 1 खखु । खार्खोद: m. a bugaboo, bogeyman, bugbear, hobgoblin, ogre (a term used in frightening children).

khakha-bôṭᵘ खख-बोटु or **khŏkha-bôṭᵘ ख़ुखबोटु । खार्खोद:** m., id. (K.Pr. 61 has *khukarbāṭi*). **-motᵘ -मंतु । खार्खोद:** m., id.

khokhᵘ 2 खखु । खश: m. a man of the Khas (Skr. *Khaśa*) tribe. This word is generally used in the plural, a man of the tribe, in the singular, is **khāh 2,** q.v. (Gr.Gr. 8).

khūkha ख़ूख in **khūkha-paṭôrᵘ ख़ूख-पटोरु** or **-pŏṭôrᵘ -प्यटोरु । अतिविस्तृतनासिक:** adj. (f. **-paṭôrᵘ -पटोरू**), a flat-nosed person, who habitually speaks through his nose.

khūkhᵘ ख़ूखु । नतनासिकायुत:, नासावाक् adj. (f. **khūkhᵘ 1 ख़ूखू** Gr.Gr. 36 or **khūkhᵘ 1 ख़ूखू**), having a deformed or flat nose, and hence habitually speaking through the nose (W. 11 *khoṇkh*). **—gashun —गछुन् । नतनासिकत्वापत्ति:** m.inf. to become subject to such a condition (from disease or naturally), to become flat-nosed, etc.

khūkhᵘ ख़ूखु or **khūkhᵘ 2 ख़ूखु । अभिमान:** f. self-conceit arising from undeserved praise, or the like. **—khasiñᵘ —खसिंजु । अभिमानारोहणम्** f.inf. such self-conceit to mount (i.e. to be felt).

khŏkhabôṭᵘ ख़ुखबोटु । विभीषिका m. i.q. **khakha-bôṭᵘ**, s.v. **khokhᵘ 1.**

khŏkhüᶜᵘ ख़ुखुचु (K. 146) or **khŏkhᵘjᵘ ख़ुखुजु । रिङ्खनम्** f. the crawling of children. **—karüñᵘ —करिंजु । रिङ्खणकर्म** f.inf. (of a child) to crawl. **—yiñᵘ —यिंजु । रिङ्खणागम:** f.inf. crawling to come, (of a child) beginning to crawl to happen, crawling to be commenced.

khŏkhja-khŏkhja ख़ुखज-ख़ुखज । रिङ्खिला रिङ्खिला adv. at a crawl, crawlingly, as ab.

khŏkhalun ख़ुखलुन् । जलावगाहभवनम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. **khŏkhalyōv ख़ुखल्योव्**) (of clothes, or the like) to be rinsed in water (by being dipped in water and shaken about therein, so as to cleanse them).

khŏkhalāwun खुखलावुन् । **जलेऽवगाहनम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **khŏkhalôw**[u] खुखलोवु), to cleanse (a dirty garment) by dipping it into water, and shaking it about therein.

khakhamot[u] खखमंतु, see **khokh**[u] 1.

khōkhun[u] खोंखुन् । **नासायभागः** m. the snout of a lower animal (including the end of the nose and the mouth).

khaḳhar खख़र् or **khakhür**[u] खखर्। **ऊर्ध्वजङ्घाबाहुदृष्टिः** f. a kind of torture inflicted as a punishment on a criminal (by throwing him on the ground and dragging him a long way by his legs) (K. 450); dragging in this way done by children in play. —• used met. (cf. **buth**[i]**-•**, p. 142*a*, l. 48).

khakhari-thāl खखरि-थाल् । **स्थालविशेषः** m. a kind of large caldron (so heavy that it cannot be lifted, and is dragged about only with difficulty).

khakhari-zāl खखरि-ज़ाल् । **जालविशेषः** m. a drag net, a kind of fishing net dragged along the bed of a river (not thrown in and lifted out).

khākhur खाँखुर् or **khōkhur** खोंखुर् or खोंखुर् । **शिलादिरन्ध्रम्, करङ्कः** m. (sg. dat. **khākharas** खाँखरस्), the interstices or hollow under or between a number of great rocks piled together; —• a bone of the body devoid of flesh, etc. Cf. **àch**[i]**-khōkhur** (p. 8*a*, l. 28), **aḍiji-•** (p. 14*a*, l. 38), and **khākur.**

khikhur खिखुर्। **कण्डोलविशेषः** m. (sg. dat. **khikharas** खिखरस्), a kind of wicker or straw basket, in which small charcoal is brought into the towns for sale.

khŏkhor[u] खुखर् or **khŏkhur**[u] खुखुर् । **अन्तःसुषिरः, अन्तसुच्छः** adj. (f. **khŏkhür**[u] खुखर्), hollow, apparently solid, but hollow within [e.g. a bamboo, or (K.Pr. 229), a blind walnut]; met. (of speech, or the like) fine words signifying nothing; (of anything) solid-looking, but worthless; **danda khŏkhor**[u], a toothless man (K.Pr. 48). Cf. **khūkhor**[u].

khōkhur खोंखुर् or खोंखुर्, see **khākhur.**

khūkhĕr खूंख्र्। **विकृतनासिकत्वम्** m. the condition of possessing a flat nose; flat-nosedness; the nasality of speech consequent upon this condition (Gr.Gr. 140).

khūkhĕra-sān खूंख्र-सान् । **नतनासिकतया** adv. in a nasal tone, u.w. vbs. of speaking, or the like.

khūkhor[u] खूखर् । **रिक्तः** m. hollow, empty, lacking a kernel (of a fruit of the nut kind, such as an almond or a walnut). Cf. **khŏkhor**[u].

khūkhĕradār खूंख्रदार् । **नतनासिकत्ववान्** adj. c.g. (as subst. **khūkhĕradārĕñ** खूंख्रदार्यम्), flat-nosed; hence, one who speaks through the nose, one whose voice is nasal.

khŏkharun खुखरुन् । **सुषिरीभवनम्** conj. 3 (2 p.p. **khŏkharyōv** खुखर्योव्), to become hollow (of something originally solid, such as a tree).

khŏkharĕr खुखर्यर् । **अन्तसुच्छत्वम्** m. hollowness, emptiness (of a nut, or the like, apparently good, but possessing no kernel).

khŏkharĕra-sān खुखर्यर-सान् । **अन्तसुच्छत्वयुतः** adv. accompanied by such hollowness; hence, empty, hollow, as ab.

khakharāray खखरारय् । **चर्मध्वनिः** f. onomat. the rustling or crackling sound made by dried skins, sheets of bark, or the like, when they are moved (K.Pr. 26 *khakarāy*).

khōkhos[u] खोखस् । **चाञ्चल्यम्** m. the perpetual mischievous restlessness of a naughty child. —**āsun** —आसुन् । **चाञ्चल्यसम्भावः** m.inf. such restlessness to exist. —**d**[a]**nun** —द्नुन् । **चाञ्चल्यकम्पः** m.inf. shaking of the ground or of things to occur through this restlessness, as we say 'the whole house is being shaken down' by a naughty child's goings on. —**karun** —कर्न् । **चाञ्चल्यसंपादनम्** m.inf. to create such restlessness in a naughty child.

khōkhas[i]**-dĕv** खोखसि-दव् । **चाञ्चल्यदूषकः** a restlessness-devil; a little devil of a child, who is not only restless himself, but makes other children restless too.

khōkhas[i]**dār** खोखसिदार् । **चाञ्चल्यवान्** adj. c.g. (as subst., f. **khōkhas**[i]**dārĕñ** खोखसिदार्यम्) (of a child) one who is always mischievously restless. See **khōkhos**[u].

khōkhas[i]**lad** खोखसिलद् । **चाञ्चल्यपूर्णः** adj. c.g. (as subst., f. **khōkhas**[i]**ladiñ** खोखसिलदिन्), i.q. **khōkhas**[i]**dār**, q.v.

khŏkhuth खुखुथ् । **गर्भागारम्** m. (sg. dat. **khŏkhatas** खुखतस्), a small dark closet in the interior of a house.

khākij[u] खाँकिजु, see **khākyul**[u].

khākur खाँकुर् (? spelling) m. the osseous rim of the orbital cavity (El.). Cf. **khākhur.**

khukarbāṭi, see **khakha-bôṭ**[u], s.v. **khokh**[u] 1.

khakarāy, see **khakharāray.**

khākshī خاکشي m. a certain small seed used as an eyesalve; *Sisymbrium irio* (El.), London-rocket.

khākyul[u] खाँकिजु । **वत्सलप्रायः** adj. (f. **khākij**[u] खाँकिजु), somewhat beloved (u.w. reference to a child whom one loves, but whom one is scolding).

khal 1 खल् । **खलः** m. (sg. abl. **khala 1** खल), a threshing-floor (K.Pr. 29; Śiv. 1212, 1476, 1748; H. ix, 9); met. a harvest, crop (El.); a granary (El.). **-andar** -अंदर् । **खलान्तः** adv. in or on the threshing-floor. —**gandun** —गंडुन् । **खलबन्धनम्** m.inf. the fastening of a threshing-floor, i.e. the hedge or wall surrounding it. **-pahör**[u] -पहार्। **खलमठिका** f. the

hut on a threshing-floor in which the guardian stays. **-pal^{i}yār** -पल्यार् । **खलवृतिः** f. the hedge round a threshing-floor. **-rôch^{u}** -रोछु । **खलरक्षकः** m. the guardian of a threshing-floor. **-sör^{ü}** -सॉर्‌ । **खले संचयः** f. the collection or piling up of crops on a threshing-floor; the carrying away of crops or grain from a threshing-floor and accumulating it elsewhere. **-zāg** -ज़ाग् । **खलरक्षाजागरणम्** f. the night-watching of a threshing-floor.

khala-bāgay खल-बागय् । **खलविभागः** f. the division on the threshing-floor, esp. the separation of the Government share and that of the village servants before the grain is taken away. **-bon^{u}** -बंदु । **खलराशिः** m. the pile of crops or of grain on a threshing-floor. **-bor^{u}** -बंद् । **खलाल्पद्वारम्** m. the little gate giving admission to a threshing-floor. **-baran** -बरन् । **खलद्वारम्** m. the large gate of a threshing-floor, for the entrance and exit of cultivators, etc. **-ḍuvyun^{u}** -डुविदु । **खलावकरः** m. the sweepings of a threshing-floor, the refuse left there after the grain is removed. **-nĕbar** -नबर् । **खलाद्बहिः** adv. outside the threshing-floor. **-zāgay** -ज़ागय् । **खलागारणम्** f. the night-watching of threshing-floor.

khalas-manz खलस-मज़ । **खलस्य मध्ये** adv. in the threshing-floor. **—bānun** —ज़ानुन् । **खलप्रवेशनम्** m.inf. to cause to enter into the threshing-floor, to commence carrying crops into it.

khal 2 खल् । **चर्म** f. dried skin, leather; the skin of a living being (K.Pr. 156, **māz vĕtsĕs na khali,** his flesh will not fit into his skin, i.e. he will not be able to contain himself for joy); cf. **ud^{ü}r^{ü}-khal,** p. 15*a*, l. 40. **-khish** -खिश् f. 'slaughtering of hides'; hence, the skin of a sheep, together with all the edible parts, when it is slaughtered, as opp. to the offal (K.Pr. 237, where the compound is freely translated 'slaughter of beasts'). **-wür^{ü}** -वंद् । **पाचितं चर्म** f. skin-cake, a kind of stew made of chopped sheep- or goat-skin boiled till it is tender and served with spices. This word is generally used in the plural (**-warĕ** -वर्य).

khal 3 खल् f. oil-cake, i.q. **khâj^{i}**. Cf. **âl^{i}shi-khal,** p. 25*b*, l. 5.

khal 4, see **khāl 1.**

khāl 1 خال m. a mole; an artificial spot painted on the face to increase beauty, a beauty-spot (El., who gives both *khal* and *kHál*; YZ. 10, 11, 67, 68).

khāl 2 खाल् خال m. a maternal uncle, a mother's brother. Sg. voc. **khāla** (K.Pr. 260, W. 156).

khāl 3 खाल् f. skin. **khāla-dar** खाल-द्र् m. the chess-board square of skin; hence, the position inside the skin, the womb, being born, human life (Śiv. 1644).

khāl 4 खाल् । **कदाचित्** adv. at some time or other, sometimes. **-kāshāh** -काँशाह् । **कश्चिदेवः** e.g. an. someone or other.

khāl 5 खाल् (for خالي) । **केवलम्** adv. only, merely. Cf. **khöl^{i}.**

khala 2 खल । **युगपत्** adv. (for **1**, see **khal 1**), together, as a whole, wholesale (of a number of articles sold together at an inclusive price); cf. **khili. -khanjĕ** -खंज्य । **संघटनया** adv. all together, good and bad together, all sorts together without distinction.

khali 1 खलि (for **2**, see **khol^{u}**) in **khali karun** खलि करुन् । **सङ्घातीकरणम्** m.inf. to mix up bad and good together (of grain, or the like, of which the good grains have been originally separated from the bad).

khĕl 1 खल् । **पद्मपत्रम्** m. a kind of lotus-leaf, lotus-grass.

khĕla-bar^{a}g' खल-बरग् । **पद्मपत्रम्** m. i.q. **khĕl. -wath^{a}r** -वथर् । **पद्मपत्रम्** m., id. (Gr.Gr. 74, Śiv. 1842).

khĕlas-andar खलस्-अन्दर् । **पद्मपत्रान्तः** adv. in a lotus-leaf (e.g. used as a wrapper). **-kĕth** -कथ् । **पद्मपत्रे** adv., id. **-manz** -मज़ । **पद्मपत्रमध्ये** adv., id. **-manz-bāg** -मज़-बाग् । **पद्मपत्रमध्यभागे** adv., id.

khĕl 2 खल् (= خيل) f. in **khĕl-khāna** खल्-खान (= خيل خانه) । **कुटुम्बबन्धुभूत्वादयः** m. a family, an entire household, an assembled group of all one's household and relations (e.g. on a pilgrimage to some holy place). Cf. **khēl.**

khēl खेल خيل f. a troop, body, company, i.q. **khyol^{u}.** Cf. **hás^{i}-khēl,** p. 354*b*, l. 29, and **khĕl 2.** With suff. of indef. art. **khēlāh** खेलाह् (K. 224).

khēla खेल । **खेला** f. (sg. dat. **khĕli** खेलि, K. 277), sport, play, fun, frolic, esp. the frolics of children with their elders (Śiv. 1383; K. 364, 511, 858, 863, 941, 960). **-bôj^{u}** -बोदु (K. 197), **khēli-bôj^{u}** खेलि-बोदु (K. 304), or **khēlan-bôj^{u}** खेलन्-बोदु (K. 504), m. a play-fellow. **—karañe —**करन । **खेलाकरणम्** f. pl. inf. to frolic, as ab. (K. 145, 200, 218, 250, 293, 297, 388, 742, 863–4).

khĕl^{i} खलि, **khĕli** खलि, see **khyol^{u}.**

khili खिलि in **khili-mili** खिलि-मिलि । **साङ्कर्यम्** adv. intimately mixed up (of a number of different things). Cf. **khali,** s.v. **khala 2.**

khōla 1 खोल । **उदरकीटाः** f. pl. intestinal worms, ascarides (El. *khólah*, m.sg.).

khōla 2 खोल f. pl. burning of pepper, etc., or other pungent article. —**pĕñĕ** —**पञ्च।** **तिक्तताद्दाह:** f. pl. inf. burning to fall, the mouth to be burnt by a pungent taste. —**wasañĕ** —**वसञ्च।** **मुखे तैक्ष्ण्यपीडा** f. pl. inf., id.

khöl[i] **खोलि** or **khölī** خالي **।** **शून्यम्** adj. e.g. (for **2**, see **khôl**[u]), empty, vacant, void (K.Pr. 55); hollow, having nothing in it (El. *khálí*; Rām. 1456); as adv. only, merely (Gr.M., Rām. 766); as postpos. governing the abl., deprived of, free from, devoid of, as in **gaṭa-pacha-nishĕ khöliy,** (the moon) deprived of its dark fortnight (Śiv. 166). **jāy khölī karüñ**[u], to make a place empty; to devastate a place (cf. Rām. 915); met. to leave a place empty, to disappear, to die (Rām. 809). —**gashun** —**गछुन्** m.inf. to go void; (of a bullet, or the like) to miss the mark (Gr.M.); (of the brain) to become empty, to lose one's senses, become idiotic (K.Pr. 166). —**yun**[u] —**यिनु** m.inf. to come empty; to return unsuccessful (from an expedition, or the like) (Rām. 489).

khol[u] **खोलु** **।** **विस्तीर्ण:** adj. (f. **khüj**[u] **2 खोजू**, for **1**, see **khaj**[i]), open, spread out, spread wide; broad, wide (Gr.M.); clear (El.); (of a hollow, or receptacle) able to receive something in addition to its actual contents; (of a garment) loose, flowing; cf. **khula, khalun,** and **khaḷ**[a]**ran.**

khali 2 खलि **।** **विस्तीर्णेन** adv. (for **1**, see **khala 2**) with something spread out (e.g. wearing flowing garments).

khôl[u] **खोलु** **।** **अष्टिसार:** m. (pl. nom. **khöl**[i] **2 खोलि**, for **1**, see s.v.), the kernel of a fruit stone or of a nut, etc. (El. *khol*, a seed). —**kaḍun** —**कडुन्** **।** **अष्टिसार-निष्कासनम्** m.inf. to extract a kernel. —**khyon**[u] —**ख्योनु** **।** **अष्टिसारभक्षणम्** m.inf. to eat a kernel.

khöl[i]**-māl खोलि-माल** **।** **स्वर्णमालाविशेष:** f. a necklace made up of golden beads shaped like kernels.

khula खुल **।** **सविकास:** adj. e.g. wide, widely extended, i.q. **khol**[u], q.v.; released, independent, free (Śiv. 1835); open, clear, cloudless (of the sky) (Rām. 678, *khulō*, m.c.). **-khula -खुल** **।** **सर्वत: सविकास:** adj. e.g. wide, expanded, having plenty of room (e.g. a place already containing people, but with room for more); (of handwriting) open, wide, wide apart.

khūl[u] **1 खूलु** **।** **अविल:** adj. (f. **khūj**[i] **खूलि** or **khūj**[u] **खूजू**), muddy (of water, or the like).

khūl[u] **2 खूलु**, see **khōlun.**

kŏ-höl[u] **क-होलू** **।** **कुत्सिताभ्यास:** f. habitual practice of any vile or repulsive occupation. Cf. **hāl 6.**

khalbāl[i] **खल्बालि** **।** **इतस्तत: प्रक्षेप:** f. scattering (articles) hither and thither; confusion, commotion, hurry (El.), bustle, hubbub, rushing about and making a stir (K.Pr. 78). Cf. **khalbür**[u].

khalbür[u] **खल्बरु** **।** **इतरक्षेपाभ्याहति:** f. (in some work being done by someone else) thrusting in the hands and throwing it into confusion. Cf. **khalbāl**[i].

khĕladār खलदार् **।** **पद्मपत्रवान्** adj. e.g. (of a lake, or the like) possessing many *khĕl* lotus-leaves. See **khĕl 1.**

khilāfath خلافت, see **khilāphath.**

khilahor[u] **खिलहर्** **।** **चर्मतन्तुकृता पादू:** m. a pair **(hor**[u]**)** of leather sandals, the upper portion consisting of leather straps, and the sole of solid leather, the *capli* or *cappal* of India.

khal[a]**kh खल्ख** or **khal**[u]**kh खलूख** خلق **।** **लोकसमूह:** m. (sg. dat. **khalkhas खल्खस्**), creation; mankind; people; the people or population of a country (Rām. 207, 1130).

khalkath खल्कथ خلقت m. (sg. dat. **khalkatas खल्कतस्**), a created being, a creature (El.); creation, the world, universe (Gr.M.).

khalal خلل m. being marred by fault or negligence, disturbance; slight injury, trouble, inconvenience (Rām. 735). In Kāshmīrī with suff. of indef. art. **khalalā खलाह्** خلا m. interference (El.). Cf. **khilāl 2.**

khilāl 1 खिलाल् خلال m. a pin; a skewer; a tooth-pick (cf. **danda-kh**°, p. 224*b*, l. 17).

khilāl 2 खिलाल् خلال m. disorder, ruin, damage (Gr.M.); disorder, interruption, i.q. **khalal.**

khalan खलन् **।** **परिघट्टनम्** f. the act of stirring (with a ladle, etc., in cooking) (K.Pr. 208, sg. abl. *khalani*). Cf. **khŏluw**[u].

khalun खलुन् or (El.) **khulun** **।** **विसृतीभवनम्** conj. 3 (2 p.p. **khalyōv खल्योव्**), to be or become spread out or spread about, to be or become wide. The caus. (or tr.) form of this verb is **khaḷ**[a]**rāwun** or **khaj**[a]**rāwun** (Gr.Gr. 174). **khalyō-mot**[u] **खल्यो-मतु** **।** **विसृतीभूत:** perf. part. (f. **khalē-müt**[u] **खले-मतू**), opened, spread out, spread about.

khālun खालुन् conj. 1, another form of **khārun,** q.v. (1 p.p. **khôl**[u] **खोलु**, f. **khöj**[u] **खोजू**, H. vii, 19; 2 p.p. **khājyōv खाज्योव्**), to cause to mount, to cause to ascend; to take upstairs (H. x, 7); to fix (upon a machine) (H. vii, 19); **zima khālun,** to cause responsibility to mount (upon so-and-so), to prove (so-and-so) responsible (H. x, 12); and so on in all the meanings of **khārun.**

khēlun खेलुन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **khyūl^{u} ख्यूल्**), to play (trans.) as in **rās khēlun,** to play the *rās*-sport (Śiv. 737, 1054, 1353, 1376, 1390, 1429, 1493; K. 293); to dandle, fondle, play with (a child) (K. 184); conj. 3 (2 p.p. **khēlyōv खेल्योव्**), to play, sport (intrans.) (Rām. 1554; K. 157, 183, 211, 226, etc.); to play (with), to contest (with) (Rām. 1435); to sport (sexually) (K. 810).

khōlun खोलुन् । उद्घाटनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **khūl^{u} 2 खूल्**, for 1, see s.v.; 2 p.p. **khōjyōv खोज्योव्**), to open (e.g. a box); to open, untie (a knot, etc); to open (a tied-up parcel, etc.); to open, loosen (clothes) (Śiv. 1219); to release, set free (a prisoner in bonds). **khūl^{u}-mot^{u} खूल्-मत् । उद्घाटितः** perf. part. (f. **khūj^{ü}-müt^{ü} खूज्-मंत्**), opened, etc., as ab.

khulun (El.), i.q. **khalun,** q.v.

khēlanāwun खेलनावुन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **khēlanôw^{u} खेलनोव्**), to cause to play, to cause to sport (Śiv. 1876; K. 324, 946).

khŏlpha खुल्फ خلفه । **बीजविशेषः** m. purslane-seed, used as a medicine.

khilāphath खिलाफत् خلافت f. (sg. dat. **khilāphüs^{ü} खिलाफ्हस्**), the office or dignity of a Caliph; imperial dignity, monarchy; (in Kāshmīrī) the condition of being one who is the monarch of a lover's heart, the condition of being an object of adoration (K.Pr. 132).

khalar (? spelling and gender) N. of a certain medicinal herb, *Senecio Jacquemontiana* (L. 75).

khalur खलुर् । उलूखलभेदः m. (sg. dat. **khalaras खलरस्**), a kind of small stone mortar, used for pounding medicines, etc.

khalur^{u} खलुर् । चर्मैव, अतिजीर्णः subst. m. a dried skin; the skin of animals (El.); as adj. (f. **khal^{u}r^{u} 1 खल्र्**) met. withered and shrunk, very old and withered.

khal^{u}r^{u} 2 खल्र् । क्षुद्रं चर्म f. a small piece of dried crumpled up skin (cf. **basta-kh°,** p. 135*a*, l. 45) (K.Pr. 84, *khalari*).

khal^{a}ran खल्रन् । विस्तरणम् f. (sg. dat. **khal^{a}rüñ^{ü} खल्रंज्**), the act of widening out, opening out (e.g. a narrow hole); spreading out (a garment, or the like). Cf. **khol^{u}** and **khalun.**

khal^{a}rāwun खल्रावुन् । विस्तृतीकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **khal^{a}rôw^{u} खल्रोव्**), to widen (e.g. a narrow hole); to spread out, loosen (e.g. a garment). This verb is the caus. of **khalun,** another form being **khaj^{a}rāwun** (Gr.Gr. 174).

khālsa خالصه m. lands under management of government, crown or government land (L. 426).

khalās خلاص m. liberation, release, deliverance; in Kāshmīrī, adj. e.g. free (El.). **—gatshun —गट्शुन् । प्रसवः** m.inf. to become free, be set at liberty (YZ. 462); (of a woman in labour) to be delivered (of the child); met. to become free of worldly troubles, to die (H. iii, 4). **—karun —कर्न्** m.inf. to set at liberty, release (El.). **—sapanun —सपनुन्** m.inf. to become free, be set at liberty (YZ. 136). **-wôr^{u} -वोर्। विक्रयपत्रम्** m. a deed of sale (of a horse, cow, or the like), a deed of release.

khalösī खलासी خلاصي f. freedom (El. *khalāsi*). **—diñ^{ü} —दिञ्** f.inf. to release.

khĕlis खलिस्, see **khyol^{u}.**

khulāsa खुलास خلاصه । **मनोहरः** adj. e.g. forming the purest and best part or substance of anything; (in Kāshmīrī) beautiful and excellent in its own kind; as subst. m. the substance, gist, pith of anything (Gr.M.).

khalish खलिश् خلش । **विक्षतिशेषः** f. pricking, pain; care, solicitude, anxiety (Rām. 714); apprehension, misgiving; a cause of anxiety, cause of trouble, impediment (Rām. 110); (in Kāshmīrī) the hidden relics of a disease that remain after an apparent cure.

khalath खलथ् (= خلعت) । **वरयोग्यवस्त्रम्** m. (sg. dat. **khal^{a}tas खलतस्**), a robe; a robe of honour with which princes or those in authority confer dignity on subjects (K.Pr. 245); the complete set of dresses worn by a bridegroom, a bridegroom's outfit of clothes.

khal^{a}ta-bāha खलत-बाह । वरवस्त्रमूल्यम् m. (at a marriage) the present of gold, etc., ornaments given by the father of the bride to the bridegroom, as a contribution towards the cost of his wedding outfit.

khal^{a}t-ĕ-shŏhī खलति शाही خلعت شاهي m. a royal robe, a magnificent robe of honour (H. x, 4).

khŏluw^{u} खुलुव् । आलोडनम् m. the stirring up of clear water, so as to make it muddy (K. 233). Cf. **khalan.**

khēlawun^{u} खेलवुन् n.ag. (f. **khēlawüñ^{u} खेलवंज्**), one who plays (trans.), one who habitually plays (cf. **khēlun**) (Śiv. 949, 1325, 1432 ff.); one who plays, one who sports (intrans.).

khalwath खल्वथ् خلوت m. (sg. dat. **khalwatas खल्वतस्**), retirement, solitude, privacy (El.); a private place, a secret place, a closet, a place of retirement (Rām. 1744).

kham 1 खम् خم । **वक्रत्वम्** m. a bend, curl, crook; crookedness, curvature (YZ. 51, 53); bending, flexure; being bent into a fork. **—asun —असुन्। वक्रीभवनम्** m.inf. bending to enter, flexure or curvature to occur, esp. when the subsequent straightening would be difficult. **—karun —कर्न्** m.inf. to bend, crooken; to bend, to twirl (a rosary in prayer) (K.Pr. 212).

kham 2 खम (= خُم) m. the sky, heaven (El.).

khām 1 खाम خام । **अपक्वः, अनवधानः** m. unripe, green, crude, immature (K.Pr. 119; Śiv. 1112; Rām. 1030; H. vi, 15); imperfect, bad, inferior, worthless, of small value (K.Pr. 64; Rām. 298, 383); inexpert, inexperienced; untaught and stupid (K.Pr. 11); not solid or substantial, not made of masonry; rough, approximate (as an estimate); lower, smaller (weight or measure, opp. to **pŏkhta**, the larger of two standard weights, etc.). **-gĕv -ग्यव् । अपक्वं घृतम्** m. uncooked *ghi* (clarified butter). **—gaz —गज़् । मानदण्डभेदः** m. the smaller yard measure in Kashmīr, being $\frac{7}{8}$ths of the *pŏkhta* yard. It is used for measuring cloth, etc. **—paīsa —पैंस** or **—pōsa —पौंस । काश्मीरिकताम्रपणः** m. the copper pice formerly current in Kashmīr, now being superseded by the British pice worth about a farthing (cf. **hath**). Its value varied from time to time (H. vii, 25–6). **—rŏpay —रूपय् । काश्मीरिकी रजतमुद्रा** m. the old local Kāshmīrī rupee, now being superseded by the British rupee, and about half its value (L. 242). **—sīr^{u} —सीर् । अपक्वेष्टका** f. an unbaked brick, a mud brick. **—tab —तब् । आमज्वरः** m. a kind of fever, low fever; the start of fever when the temperature is low and the pulse is going up, fever with a temperature over 102° is called **pok^{u} tab**. **-tamā -तमा** خام طماع । **अतिलुब्धः** adj. c.g. entertaining vain desires; hence, (in Kāshmīrī) very covetous, avaricious (K.Pr. 103). **—tīl —तील् । अपक्वं तैलम्** m. raw oil, unboiled oil.

khāmi-khām खामि-खाम خام خام । **अपक्वमेव** adj. c.g. absolutely raw, not in the least cooked (and so on, in all the uses of **khām**).

khām 2 खाम । आर्द्रं चर्म m. uncured skin, undried and fresh from the animal. **—marun —मरुन् । आर्द्रचर्मस्थापनम्** m.inf. to apply or fix damp skin, as in making the top of a drum; to fix damp skin on the face as a disguise or kind of mask, as was the custom in Kashmīr in former times.

khama खम । कासश्वासरोगः f. cough and stridor due to obstruction of the larynx, common in Kashmīr owing to specific disease and leprosy. It is rare in England. Cf. **khamun**.

khaima or **khöma खैम** خیمه । **पटगृहम्** m. a tent, pavilion (El. *khema*). **—dyun^{u} —दिन्** m.inf. to pitch a tent, to encamp (El.).

khĕm खम् in **khĕma-khĕm खम-खम । समदर्शनम्** m. (of two persons) mutual repeated fixed staring at each other.

khĕma खम, see **khyon^{u}**.

khĕmā खमा کہما, see **kshĕmā**.

khum खुम् خم m. a large vessel or jar; a dyer's vat (K.Pr. 177).

köhim^{u} कोहिम्, see **köhyum^{u}**.

khamb^{u}r^{u} खंबर् । **धान्यराशिगर्तः** f. the hollow left in a heap of grain, when a portion of grain is removed from it.

khambür^{u} खंबर् । **सायः शिला** f. a sharp-pointed stone or potsherd (Rām. 1250); a large piece of ice from the heavens. These pieces of ice are said to be so large as to kill people (El. *khambirri*; cf. **kham 2**).

khambarĕ pĕñĕ खंबर्य पञ । अतिवृष्टिपातः f.pl.inf. a very violent storm of rain or ice, as ab. (compared to a shower of pointed flints), to fall.

khambyul^{u} खम्युल्, khamij^{u} खमिज् or **khamyul^{u} खम्युल्**, in **danda-khambyul^{u}**, etc., p. 224*b*, ll. 19 ff.

khamadār खमदार् । वक्रतायुतः adj. c.g. (as subst., f. **khamadārĕñ खमदार्यञ्**), become crooked, crookened (of a stick, or the like).

khĕmahö खमह्यो, khĕmahöv खमह्यव्, see **khyon^{u}**.

khamij^{u} खमिज्, see **khambyul^{u}**.

khā-ma-khā खा-म-खा خواه مخواه । **अवश्यमेव** adv. willingly or unwillingly, nolens volens, perforce; certainly, positively, inevitably, at all events.

khamal खमल् । कासश्वासरोगी adj. c.g. suffering from cough, etc.; see **khama**.

khömil खोमिल् । निर्बुद्धिता f. ignorance, want of experience in any work.

khamun खमुन् । कासश्वसनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **khom^{u} खमु**. This verb is impersonal in tenses formed from the past participles. Thus **khomun**, it was coughed by him, he coughed), to be subject to attacks of coughing accompanied by stridor due to obstruction of the larynx; to be breathless (El., Rām. 483). Cf. **khama**.

khamīr खमीर् خمیر, ? m. leaven, ferment (L. 82).

khumār खुमार् خمار m. intoxication; languishing appearance of the eyes (the effect of drinking, or of drowsiness, or of love, etc.), a languishing look, languishment. **pur-khumār** (YZ. 269) or **pūr^{u}-khumār** (H. v, 2), (of a loved one) full of languishment.

khāmōsh खामोश् خاموش adj. c.g. silent (Rām. 689).

khēmatis खेमतिस्, khĕmav खमव्, see **khyon^{u}**.

khamyul^{u} खम्युल्, see **khambyul^{u}**.

khan खन् । गर्तविशेषः, गाधिकाभेदः m. a hole, a pit; esp. a hollow in a pile of grain, caused by taking some of the grain out of it (cf. **khamb^{u}r^{u}** and **atha-khan**, p. 58*b*, l. 43); the hollow or depression between two mountain peaks; a breach or channel cut in the bank of a flooded river for drawing off superfluous water;

a breach cut by the water in the bank of a flooded river (cf. Gr.Gr. 123). —**dyun**^{u} —**दिनु** । **नालिकानिष्खासनम्** m.inf. to make such an artificial cut in the bank of a flooded river. —**gaṇḍun** —**गंडुन्** । **नालिकाबन्धनम्** m.inf. to block up such a cut or breach in the bank of a river so as to stop the flow of water through it. —**gaṭshân**^{i} —**गटृनि** । **गर्तप्रादुर्भावः** m. pl. inf. such breaches in the bank of a river to occur; met. pits to occur (in the belly), extreme hunger to occur (cf. **bata-khan,** p. 136*b*, l. 44).

khana-bal खन-बल । **नालिकाखातम्** m.inf. the place where such a cut or breach occurs in the bank of the main river; N. of a place at the head waters of the river Vĕth (Jehlam) in Anatnāg Pargana, where three rivers meet and together form the Vĕth. See RT.Tr. II, 412, 414 n. It is the upper limit of navigation in Kashmīr, as **khādan-yār** (q.v.) is the lower limit (K.Pr. 103). **-rôch**^{u} **-रोछ** । **नालिकाबन्धरक्षकः** m. the watchman of such a cut or breach. He guards the embankment and directs the course of boats, etc.

khān 1 खान् خان । **खानजातिकः** m. lord, prince; a title of Musalmān nobles; common adjunct to Pathān names (H. ii, 1, 12).

khāna-bāy खान-बाय् । **खानजातिकपत्नी** f. the wife of a Khān.

khān 2 खान् خان m. a table (not used by Hindūs) (El., K.Pr. 103, YZ. 29).

khān 3 खान् । **खनिः** f. (sg. dat. **khŏñ**^{u} **खांञ्**), a mine, a place whence minerals are dug (Gr.M.).

khāna खान خانه । **रत्नम्** m. a house, dwelling (K.Pr. 4, 37; Rām. 131, 305; H. vi, 4); a receptacle, drawer, compartment; a pigeon-hole (in a desk); a socket; a square (of a chessboard) (Gr.M.); a window-pane (Gr.M.) Often —• as in **dīwān-khāna,** a hall of audience (Śiv. 968), **köd-khāna,** a prison (Rām. 587, 684; H. v, 7, 8; vi, 10), **kutub-kh.,** a library, **mahala-kh.,** a palace, etc., qq.v. **-dāmād -दामाद् دامان خانه** m. a son-in-law in the house; a son-in-law who lives in his father-in-law's house (as Jacob did in Laban's), and who has to work as a drudge until the marriage, i.e. usually for a period of seven years (L. 267). —**dāmödī** —**दामादी دامادي خانه** f. the system under which such a son-in-law is taken into a house (L. 267). **-möj**^{u} **-मांज्** । **सुजातिता जाया** f. a house-mother; hence, a darling and much loved girl member of a family (W. 17). **-mājĕr -माज्यर्** । **सुजातितजन्मजातम्** m. the condition of such a loved girl. **-môl**^{u} **-मोल्** । **सुजातिजः पुत्रः** m. a house-father; hence, a darling and much loved boy member of a family (K.Pr. 104, W. 17); a young gentleman (El.).

khani (K.Pr. 205), see **khüñ**^{u} **1.**

khĕn 1 खन्, see **khyon**^{u}.

khĕn 2 खन् । **आहारः** m. (sg. abl. **khĕna 1 खन**), food (Gr.Gr. 120; L.V. 71; K.Pr. 106; L. 460; Śiv. 759, 1042; H. xii, 16–7); eating (W. 111); cf. **khyon**^{u}. **-cĕn -चन्** । **भोजनपाने** m. food and drink (K. 203, 209); eating and drinking at the same time; cf. **khĕna-cĕn,** bel. —**dyun**^{u} —**दिनु** । **भोजनदानम्** m.inf. to give food, to give to eat, to feed. —**raṭun** —**रटुन्** । **अन्नबन्धः** m.inf. to stop food (e.g. a doctor stopping a patient's food, or disease taking away appetite). Cf. **khyon**^{u} **raṭun,** s.v. **khyon**^{u}.

khĕna-bŏch^{u} **खन-बुछ** । **अन्नबुभुक्षु**: adj. (f. **-bŏch**^{u} **-बुछ्**), hungry for food; one who is always hungering, e.g. one who at meal-time is always ready to eat up everything before him, or who wants to eat every time he sees food. **-bŏhadur -बुहदुर्** । **अन्नवीरः** m. a hero at eating, one who is able to eat large quantities, and who is ready to do so even at the cost of indigestion. **-bulbul -बुल्बुल्** । **अन्नभरद्वाजः** m. a nightingale at eating, one who habitually has a small appetite. **-bāna -बान** । **अन्नपात्रम्, अन्नाद्यग्निमत्ता** m. a food-dish, a dinner-plate (W. 111); ability to eat much, or to digest much food. **-bôn**^{u} **-बोन्** । **खादनपात्रम्** m. a food-dish, a dinner-plate (usually cont.). **-bāpath -बापथ्** । **अन्नार्थम्** adv. for food, for eating (not for any other purpose). **-bāpathay -बापथय्** or **-bāpath**^{u}**y -बापथूय** । **अन्नार्थमेव** adv. intended only for eating (though capable of being used for something else). **-brör**^{u} **-ब्रोर्** । **अन्नबिडाली** f. a cat at eating, a woman who like a cat wants to get hold of everything edible she sees, one who is always hankering after dainties. **-bis**^{u} **-बिस्** । **मिताहारग्रीवा** f. a weakling at eating, a woman who eats slowly and in moderation. **-bāv -बाव्** । **खार्थं वस्तु** m. a thing which is useful only for food, and not for any other purpose. **-cĕn -चन्** । **अन्नपाने** m., i.q. **khĕn-cĕn,** ab. **-cōṭ**^{u} **-चोँट्** । **अन्नार्हता** m. lit. 'a mouth for eating'; met. worthiness to receive food, deservingness to be given food (on account of modesty, or the like, when food is offered). **-ḍul**^{u} **-डुल्** । **अन्नपात्रं मृन्मयम्** m. an earthenware eating vessel, an earthenware dinner-plate (such are chiefly used by Musalmāns). **-dor**^{u} **-दोर्** । **अन्नने दृढः**: adj. (f. **-dür**^{u} **-दूर्**), hard in eating, tough, stringy. **-gāra -गार** । **मद्यखादनता** f.

continual longing for food, insatiability. **-gor**ᵘ **-गर्**। **भक्षक**: m. an eater, one who is always eating and on the look out for food. **-gŏṭsur**ᵘ **-ग्वट्सुर्**। **भक्षक**: m. 'an eating-bag', id.; cf. **gŏṭsᵘrᵘ**. **-khötᵃra -ख्यात्र**। **अशनार्थम्** adv., i.q. **khĕna-bāpath**, ab. **-mŏdur**ᵘ **-म्वदुर्**। **अशनमधुर**: m. sweet in eating, sweet in taste. **-myüṭhᵘ -म्युठु**। **अशनमिष्ट**: adj. (f. **-miṭhᵘ -मीठू**), id. **-thörᵘ -थार्**। **अशनत्वरा** f. haste in eating, hurrying over one's food (in order to complete some work). **-törᵘ -तार्**। **अशनविलम्ब**: f. delay in eating, taking a long time over one's food. **-ṭyoṭhᵘ -त्यठु**। **अशने तिक्त**: adj. (f. **ṭĕṭhᵘ त्यठू**), bitter in eating, bitter in taste.

khĕnāh-cĕnāh ख्यनाह्-च्यनाह्। **शोभनाशनपाने** m. 'a food, a drink', a good, tasty, meal.

khĕnas khĕn-brēsh ख्यनस् ख्यन्-ब्रेश्। **अशने ऽन्याशनपेक्षत्यम्** m. 'eating-excitement at eating', jealousy at another's good dinner, although one is eating equally good food oneself; met. jealousy felt by a prosperous man at another's prosperity. **-kyutᵘ -क्युतु**। **भोक्तुम, अशनार्ह**: adj. (f. **-kisᵘ -क्यिसू**), intended for food; fit for food, good to eat. **-lāyĕkh -लायख्**। **भोक्तुमर्ह**: adj. e.g. fit for food, good to eat.

khĕnay ख्यनय् or **khĕnᵘy ख्यनूय्**। **अशनमेव** m. only food; only eating. Cf. **khyonuy**, s.v. **khyonᵘ**.

khĕn 3 ख्यन् کہن, see **kshĕn**.

khĕna 2 ख्यन, khĕnⁱ **ख्यनि, khĕni ख्यनि, khĕnī ख्यनी**, see **khyonᵘ**.

kheun, see **khyonᵘ 1**.

khīña खीन, khīni खीनि, see **khyūnᵘ**.

khŏn खुन्। **कफोण्ययभागः, वस्त्रबाहुमध्यभागः, उत्सङ्गभागः** f. (sg. dat. **khŏni खुनि**, Gr.Gr. 70), the part of the arm near the elbow, and towards the wrist, the upper part of the fore-arm; the middle part of the sleeve of a garment, the part of the sleeve near the elbow; the hollow immediately over the hip, on which women carry small children (H. xi, 13); a pile, a heap (cf. **dār-khᵒ**, p. 235*a*, l. 28). **—gashüñᵘ —गश्ञु**। **वस्त्रबाहुछेद**: f.inf. 'the elbow to go', a hole to come in the elbow part of a sleeve.

khŏna karañĕ खुन करञ। **अत्यर्जनम्** f. pl. inf. to make piles, steadily to continue earning and making one's pile. **-waṭh -वट्**। **कफोणि**: m. (sg. dat. **-waṭas -वटस्**), the elbow-joint, the elbow. **-waṭa khŏḍ khauun -वट खुड् खयुन्**। **दुष्करकार्यारम्भणम्** m.inf. to dig a pit with the elbow; met. to commence a difficult and almost impossible task (Śiv. 590, 746, 1214).

khŏnⁱ-kha खुनि-ख। **खखाराक्षरम्** the name of the letter *kha* where written in the Śāradā character (used in schools). **-kil -किल्**। **कफोक्षाहति**: f. a nudge with the elbow; esp. in order to draw attention.

khŏni gōmotᵘ खुनि गोमतु। **छिन्नकफोक्ष्यभाग**: perf. part. (f. **—gömüṣᵘ —गोमश्**), (of a garment) gone in the elbow, having the elbow of the sleeve torn, cut, or worn into a hole. **—hyonᵘ —ह्यनु**। **उत्सङ्गक्षापनम्** m.inf. to hold on the hip or haunch (a child or bundle, for carrying it). **-kĕth -क्यथ्** adv. on the haunch (as ab.) (H. xi, 13). **—thaph karüñᵘ —थफ् करञ्**। **अनुसरणम्** f.inf. to seize by the elbow; met. to follow another's instructions, to do exactly as he tells one.

khonᵘ 1 खनु (for **2**, see **khanun**)। **सवस्त्र**: adj. (f. **khünᵘ 2 खनू**, for **1** see s.v.), well-clothed, wearing many clothes, well-dressed (K.Pr. 154).

khūn खून خون or (Rām. 915) **khū खूँ** m. blood (YZ. 16; Rām. 814, 837, 842, 1075, 1162, 1201); killing, slaughter, murder (Gr.M.). **khū-rīzī खूँ-रीज़ी** خون ریزي f. bloodshed, slaughter, carnage (Rām. 915).

khūnī खूनी خونی adj. e.g. bloody, covered with blood (Rām. 921); bloody, sanguinary; subst. m. a murderer, assassin.

kŏhᵃna क्वहन। **वक्र**: adj. e.g. crooked, distorted, awry; (of a person's nature) crooked.

kuhun कुहन। **निष्कर्ष**: conj. 1 (1 p.p. **kuhᵘ कुहु**, 2 p.p. **kuhyōv कुह्योव्**), to pull up (shrubs, plants, etc.), to clear the ground preparatory to digging.

khāncī (= خانچه) m. a table (El.).

khanḍ 1 खंड्। **सिता** m. (sg. abl. **khanḍa 1 खंड**), coarse sugar (Śiv. 207, 283, 374, 1169, 1202, 1524).

khanḍa-gurᵘ खंड-गुर्। **शर्कराश्व**: m. a sugar horse, sugar moulded into the form of a horse (given to children. So also sugar in other forms, such as that of a man, a parrot, an elephant, etc.); cf. **-mahan-yuwᵘ**, bel. **-grohuñᵘ -ग्रञ्नु**। **सम्यग्व्यवहरणशील**: m. 'sugar-fierce', i.e. one who deals honestly in all his affairs. **-hākᵘrᵘ -हाक्र्**। **शर्करामूल्ययुता** f. sugar-priced, sold at the price of sugar; hence (of something very valuable) sold at a very small price (only of fem. articles). **-mahanyuwᵘ -महन्यु**। **शर्करामनुष्य**: m. a sugar man, sugar moulded into the form of a man, cf. **-gurᵘ**, ab.; met. a man of a thoroughly pleasing appearance and sweet disposition. **-maṭh -मठ्**। **शर्करामल्लिका** m. (sg. dat. **-maṭas -मटस्**), a jar full of sugar; met. a charming, sweet-dispositioned man, sincere, virtuous, and well-to-do. **-mŏṭh -मठ्**। **शर्करामुष्टि**: f. (sg. dat. **-mŏṭhi -मठि**), a handful of sugar; as much sugar as can be contained in the hand. **-pholᵘ -फ्लु**। **शर्कराल्पा** m. a small, indefinite amount of sugar. **-phuṭᵘjᵘ**

-पुड्वू । शर्करापोटलिका f. a tied-up packet of sugar. **-sūn** -चून् । शर्करा चूर्ण: m. sugar-powder, castor sugar; met. any powder resembling such sugar.

khanḍ 2 खंड m. a part, a portion, piece (K. 430); a division of the earth, a region, country (Śiv. 1257), used —• to indicate indefiniteness, with slight diminution, as in **kruh,** a *kōs*; **kruh khanḍ,** about a *kōs*, but a little less. In such compounds the noun generally takes the suff. of the indef. art., and **khanḍ** then becomes **khanḍā खंडा**, as in **kruhāh khanḍā;** similarly **dŏhāh khanḍā,** about a day, but something less; **rŏpayāh khanḍā,** about a rupee, but something less; **akhāh khanḍā,** nearly one (Gr.Gr. 93, W. 13, *khand*). **—karun —करुन्** m.inf. to break into fragments, to break in pieces (K. 429).

khanda خندہ m. laughing, smiling; a laugh, a smile. **—karun —करुन्** m. to smile (YZ. 234).

khanḍa 2 खंड in **khanḍa-hŏgŏḍ^{u} खंड-हुगोडु । मुष्को मीनभेद:** f. a kind of dried fish (cf. **hŏgŏḍ^{u}**).

khanḍa 3 खंड in **khanḍa-wāv खंड-वाव् । राङ्कववाय:** m. a shawl-weaver, a weaver of the cloth called *pashmīna*, both made of the fine wool of Central Asian goats (cf. L. 316, 317). Regarding the Kāshmīrī shawl-weavers, see L. as ab., and El. s.v. *khándawáo* (K.Pr. 104, 201). **-wāv-bāy -वाव्-बाय् । राङ्कववायभार्या** f. his wife. **-wāv-kôj^{u} -वाव्-कोजु । राङ्कववायप्रातराशवेला** m. a shawl-weaver's breakfast. These people sit at their looms from early morning to night with only a short respite for food (L. 316). They breakfast at about 11 a.m. (later than other people), and this expression is used to indicate that time of day (K.Pr. 176). **-wāvil -वाविल् । राङ्कववायत्वम्** f. the profession of a shawl-weaver. **-wāv-t^{u}j^{u} -वाव्-तंजु । राङ्कववायतूलिका** f. a shawl-weaver's needle (used in picking up and joining the threads). **-wāv bŏḷ^{u} -वाव् चुंबु । नीचो राङ्कववाय:** m. a wretched, lowly, shawl-weaver.

khanḍā खंडा, see **khanḍ 2.**

khinda खिंद । गुर्दनम् f.pl. sportive leaping about (like a sportive child, a calf, etc.). **—karañĕ —करञ । गुर्दनक्रिया** f. pl. inf. to leap about, as ab. **-washor^{u} -वशर्‌ । खेलन्वत्स:** m. (f. **-washür^{u} -वशर्‌**), a sportive calf, as ab.

khond^{u} खोंदु । अल्पा परिखा m. a small ditch or moat.

khonḍ^{u} खोंडु । खण्डित:, विकलावयव: adj. (f. **khünḍ^{u} 1 खुंडु**, sg. dat. **khanjĕ 1 खंज्**), broken, divided into parts; hence, deprived of a part or limb or member, maimed, mutilated; unevenly formed, irregularly angled.

khünḍ^{u} 2 खुंडु । खण्डम् f. (sg. dat. **khanjĕ 2 खंज्**), a piece, bit, fragment; met. as in **buk^{a}r^{i}-kh°** (p. 102*b*, l. 2) a piece of face, insolence; **buth^{i}-kh°** (p. 142*b*, l. 7) a piece of face, imperturbability, **khünḍ^{u} gaṣhün^{u} खुंडु गशुन्** f.inf. (Rām. 969) or **khanjĕ gaṣhañĕ खंज्य गशञ** f. pl. inf. (Rām. 1488), breaking or fragments to happen (to, dat.); hence (subj. in dat.) to be broken to fragments, to be shattered to pieces.

kahond^{u} कहोंदु, see **kyāh** (YZ. 20, *kohhund*).

khanda-bawan खंद-ब(भ)वन् । प्रदेशश्चेत्यविशेष: m. N. of a quarter of the city of Śrīnagar, the ancient Skandabhavana, named after Skandagupta, who founded a *vihāra*, or monastery, here. It is situated on the right bank of the river between the sixth bridge (Now^{u} Kad^{a}l) and the 'Īdgāh on the western outskirts of the city. See RT.Tr. II, 339.

khandij (L. 77) incorr. for **kanḍij^{u}**, q.v.

khandukh खंदुख خندق । **परिखा** m. (sg. dat. **khandakhas खंदखस्** or **khandakas खंदकस्**), a ditch, moat, fosse, trench.

khāndar खांदर्, see **khādar.**

khānadār 1 खानदार् خانه دار । **भर्ता** m. (f. **khānadārĕñ खानदार्यञ्**), a family man, a householder (Śiv. 339, 1065, 1313); (from the point of view of the wife) a husband; (fem.) (from the point of view of the husband) a wife.

khānadār 2 खानदार् خانه‌دار । **रंध्रादियुत:** adj. e.g. possessing compartments or partitions, pigeonholed (e.g. a window or a desk).

khānadōrī खानदारी خانه داری । **गृहपतित्वम्** f. the state of a master of a family; housekeeping (Śiv. 578, 587, 1049); living in the world, the life of a householder (as opp. to an ascetic life) (Rām. 1621).

khanḍ^{a}ran खंड्रन् । खंडनम्, विभजनम् f. (sg. dat. **khanḍ^{a}rünü^{u} खंड्रंजु**), the act of breaking into fragments; division into shares (Gr.Gr. 121); dividing a work among a number of people.

khanḍ^{a}run खंड्रुन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **khanḍ°r^{u} खंड्रु**), to break to pieces; to break off or take off some part or limb; to divide into shares. **khanḍ°r^{u}-mot^{u} खंड्रु-मतु । खण्डितीकृत:** perf. part. (f. **khanḍ^{u}r^{ü}-müt^{u} खंड्रुर्-मंजु**), broken into fragments; having some part or limb broken off or taken away; divided into shares.

khanḍ^{a}rāwun खंड्रावुन् । खण्डितीकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **khanḍ^{a}rôw^{u} खंड्रोवु**), i.q. **khanḍ^{a}run,** q.v.

khōndas खोंदस्, see **khōdas.**

khandḍth खंड्यच् । खण्डितता f. (sg. dat. **khandḍṭ͘ᵘ खंड्यचू**), the condition of being broken; the condition of being maimed, etc.; loss (of the fruits of former good actions), ill-luck.

khanḍa-wāv खंड-वाव, etc., see **khanḍa 3.**

khingürᵘ खिंगर्ऊ । गर्ववत्ता f. the insolent pride of an unworthy man who has been exalted, the pride of a beggar on horseback, arrogance.

khingari khasun खिंगरि खसुन । गर्ववत्तारोहः m.inf. to mount on such arrogance, i.e. to become full of such arrogance. **—khotᵘ-motᵘ —खोतु-मोतु । गर्ववत्ता प्राप्तः** perf. part. (f. **—khüṭ͘ᵘ-müṭ͘ᵘ —खुट्-मुट्**), filled with such arrogance.

khěnāh ख्यनाह्, see **khěn 2.**

khěnahār ख्यनहार् । अवश्यखाद्यम् adj. e.g. fit to be eaten, edible, meant to be eaten (Gr.Gr. 129).

khanjě खंज्य, see **khonḍᵘ** and **khünḍᵘ 2**

khanjar खंजर् خنجر m. or **khanjarī खंजरी** f. a poniard, a dagger (El.; YZ. 6, 449; Rām. 38, 371, 903, 1434).

khanjáʳᵢ = خنجري f. a mode of printing or staining silk, striped silk. **khanjáʳᵢ-pushěṭh खंज़्रि-पुश्ठ् । चित्राकारपाटुकाबन्धः** f. (sg. dat. **pushṭi पुश्टि**), a thong made of this stuff, for tying on a wooden sandal (cf. **dělᵢ-puº**, p. 267*b*, l. 50).

khanjárᵢ-wōka खंज़्रि-वोंक । केशविन्यासभेदः f.pl. a method of tying the hair in long plaits down the back. This method is principally used by prostitutes, and sometimes by little girls.

khanjěr खंज्यर् । खण्डितत्वम् m. the condition of being broken, etc., as in **khonḍᵘ**, q.v.

khoṇkh, khūnkha खूंख, khūnkhᵘ खूंखु, etc., see **khūkha, khūkhᵘ.**

khānakāh खानकाह् خانقاه **। क्षेत्कोपासनस्थानम्** m. a Musalmān convent, monastery, a religious establishment for holy men.

khānkhur खांखुर्, see **khākhur.**

khūnkhōr खून्खोर (= خونخوار) adj. e.g. bloodthirsty, sanguinary, fierce, cruel (Gr.M.).

khānkur खांकुर्, see **khākur.**

khānkyulᵘ खांक्युलु, see **khākyulᵘ.**

khōnam खोनम । रमणिम्मन्या f. a vain woman, one who knows or thinks herself to be beautiful and fortunate in having a rich and loving husband.

khŏnamuh खुनमुह N. of a Kashmīr village, the ancient Khōnamuṣa, about ten miles south-east of Śrīnagar. It is famous as the birthplace of the poet Bilhaṇa, and contains a sacred spring called Dāmōdar Nāg (RT.Tr. II, 458; Śiv. 930).

khönⁱ-man खोंनि-मन् । अपरिमितसंख्यायुतम् adv. beyond measure, beyond count.

khŏnna खुन्न । संचयः f.pl. collecting anything which can be gathered in armfuls (such as crops, or the like) (cf. **khŏn**). **—karañě —करञ । संचयकरणम्** f. pl. inf. to collect in this way.

khanun खनुन् । खननम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **khonᵘ 2 खोनु**, for 1, see s.v.; f. **khüñᵘ खुञ्**), to dig (K.Pr. 155, 247; L. 459; Śiv. 590, 746, 994, 1043, 1197, 1214, 1373, 1754; Rām. 343, 958, 1147, 1724; H. xii, 6); to engrave (Śiv. 414, 671, 1760; Rām. 1583).

khonᵘ-motᵘ खोनु-मोतु । खातः perf. part. (f. **khüñᵘ-müṭ͘ᵘ खुञ्-मुट्**), dug (e.g. a field, or a well); engraved.

khanan-wôlᵘ खनन्-वोलु । खननकर्ता n.ag. (f. **-wājěñ -वाज्यञ्**), a digger.

khanith kaḍun खनिथ् कडुन् । अन्तर्भावख्यापनम् m.inf. having dug to drag out; met. to elicit (a person's secret thoughts or intentions).

khananāwun खननावुन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **khananôwᵘ खननोवु**), to cause to dig; to cause to be dug, to get (a pit) dug, to have dug (H. x, 13).

khěnas ख्यनस्, see **khěn 2**, and **khyonᵘ.**

khīnis खीनिस्, see **khyūnᵘ.**

khěnāshun ख्यनाशुन् । प्रायोपवेशः m. (sg. dat. **khěnāshěnas ख्यनाशनस्**), refusal to eat food, abstaining from food (by a person who is seeking death); abstaining from food owing to anger, or the like. **—karun —करुन । प्रायोपवेशकरणम्** m.inf. to abstain from food, as ab.

khōnṭa खोंट, khônṭᵘ खोंटु, khönṭᵘ खोंटू, etc., see **khōṭa, khōṭᵘ, khōṭᵘ**, etc.

khunt, khūntᵘ खुंत्, खूंतु, see **khūtᵘ.**

khānṭh खाठ्, see **khāṭh.**

khīnatsār खीनत्सार् । क्षीणत्वम् m. becoming lean or thin, leanness, thinness (from disease, sorrow, etc.); (of the moon) waning; (of the water of a river) drying up, diminishing.

khěnawôlᵘ ख्यनवोलु, see **khyonᵘ.**

khŏnawaṭh खुनवठ्, see **khŏn.**

khěnay ख्यनय्, see **khyonᵘ.**

khěnạy खनय् or **khěnᵘy ख्यनूय्**, see **khen 2.**

khěnīy ख्यनीय् । भोज्यम् adj. e.g. to be eaten, intended to be eat, intended to be used for food (and not for other purposes).

khunzun ,खुज़ुन् । कुञ्चनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **khunzᵘ खुज़ु**), i.q. **khūnzun**, q.v. **khunzᵘ-motᵘ खुज़ु-मोतु । निष्कृष्टतनूरुहः** perf. part. (f. **khunzᵘ-müṭ͘ᵘ खुज़ु-मुट्**), i.q. **khūnzᵘ-motᵘ**, q.v. s.v. **khūnzun.**

khūnzun खूंज़न् (also **khunzun खुंज़न्**) । **गरुन्निष्कर्षः** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **khūnzᵘ खूंज़ु**), to pluck (the feathers of a bird); to pluck out the hairs (of a man, etc.).

khūnzᵘ-motᵘ खूंज़ु-मंतु । **लुञ्चितः** perf. part. (f. **khūnzᵘ-müṭsᵘ खूंज़ु-मंच्यू**), plucked (of a bird or man, etc.), as ab.

khūnzᵘ-müṭsᵘ kŏkürᵘ खूंज़ु-मंच्यू कुकरू । **लुञ्चिता कुक्कुटी** f. a plucked fowl, a fowl (dead or alive) from which the feathers have been plucked.

khĕñi ख़ञि, khĕñᵘ ख़ञ्यू, see **khyonᵘ**.

khiñᵘ खिञ्यू । **नासिकामलिनजलम्** f., i.q. **khᵘñᵘ**, q.v.

khiñᵘ खीञ्यू, see **khyūnᵘ**.

khöñᵘ खांञ्यू । **लघुहलम्** f. a kind of light plough, pulled by a man, used in a twice-ploughed field (Śiv. 1530).

khᵘñᵘ खंञ्यू (also written **khiñᵘ खिञ्यू**) । **शिंघानकः** (**नासामलिनजलम्**) f. the mucus of the nose, the water that runs from the nose (El. *khain*. The form **khiñᵘ** is said to be vill.). —**gaṭshüñᵘ** —**गट्छ्यू** । **लज्जोद्भवः** f.inf. shame or disgrace to be felt, mortification to be experienced, owing to failure to accomplish some impossible task becoming public property; cf. **būta-khº**, p. 141*b*, l. 2. —**kaḍüñᵘ** —**कड्यू** । **नासामलनिष्कासनम्** f.inf. to expel or pull out the mucus of the nose, to pick one's nose. —**karüñᵘ** —**कर्यू** । **लज्जोत्पादनम्** f.inf. to cause mortification as in —**gaṭshüñᵘ**, ab. **-zan -ज़न्** । **नासामलिनजलमिव** adv. like nose-mucus (with reference to any slimy filth, which should be thrown away, or propelled, to a distance).

khᵃñĕ-brôṭᵘ ख़ञ्-ब्रोटु । **नासामलादिगोलकः** m. a drop of nose-mucus as it issues from the nose. **-barith -बरिथ्** । **नासामलसंसर्गवान्** adj. e.g. having a running nose, defiled with nose-mucus, snotty (e.g. a child) **-düjᵘ -द्यूज़ु** । **नासामलादिनिवारको वस्त्रखण्डः** f. nose-mucus-cloth, a handkerchief for wiping the nose. **-khāv -खाव्** । **शिंघाणभक्षकः** adj. e.g. a child that eats its own nose-mucus. **-lŏponᵘ -ल्वपंनु** । **नासामलादिमयः** adj. (f. **-lŏpüñᵘ -ल्वपंच्यू**), one who is habitually filthy with nose-mucus. **-lṓshᵘ -ल्वंछु** । **नासामलपुञ्जः** m. a clot of nose-mucus. **-mótᵘ -मंतु** । **नासामलादिशीलः** adj. (f. **-müṭsᵘ -मंच्यू**), one whose nose habitually secretes copious mucus. **-nŏkorᵘ -न्वकर्** । **एकरन्ध्रपूर्णमलनासः** adj. (f. **-nŏkürᵘ -न्वकर्**), a person, esp. a child (boy or girl), with a nostril blocked with mucus. **-nakawôrᵘ -नकवोर्** । **नासामलादिपूर्णनासार्धः** m. a nostril blocked with mucus; one who has one nostril so blocked. **-nóstᵘ -नंसु** । **नासामलपूर्णनासिकः** m. (f. **-nüstᵘ -नंस्यू**), a person, esp. a child (boy or girl), whose nose (i.e. both of whose nostrils) is always blocked with mucus, and who consequently speaks in a nasal manner. **-nasth -नस्थ्** । **नासामलादियुता नासिका, शिंघाणनासिका** f. (sg. dat. **-nasti -नस्ति**), a nose full of mucus; a woman having such a nose. **-nastürᵘ -नस्तूर्** । **नासामलपूर्णनासिकः** adj. (f. **-nastürᵘ -नस्तूर्**), i.q. **-nostᵘ**, ab. **-shĕrbath -शर्बथ** । **नासिकामलादिपूर्णं पेयम्** f. (sg. dat. **-shĕrbüṭsᵘ -शर्बच्यू**), any drink defiled by nose-mucus or similar filth.

khüñᵘ 1 खंञ्यू । **गीश्वारः** (**कौर्णपटः**) f. a kind of warm woollen blanket (K.Pr. 205, *khani*). In K.Pr. 201 the sg. dat., written *khanih* is translated 'a mendicant's cloak'.

khañi-waguvᵘ खञि-वगुवु । **कटभेदः** m. a kind of reed mat.

khüñᵘ 2 खंञ्यू, see **khonᵘ**.

kᵃhüñᵘ कहंञ्यू or **kaḥüñᵘ कहंञ्यू** । **अभीक्ष्णयाच्ञा, वारंवारं कथनम्** f. repeated asking, persistent begging; repeating a statement over and over again. **kaḥüñᵘ-kaḥüñᵘ कहंञ्यू-कहंञ्यू** । **आभीक्ष्ण्येन भर्त्सनम्** f. repeated reproach or abuse.

khᵃñĕdār ख़ञ्दार् । **नासामलादिभरितः** adj. e.g. (as subst., f. **khᵃñĕdārĕñ ख़ञ्दार्यञ्**), filled with or covered with nose-mucus.

khᵃñĕl ख़ञल् or **khiñĕl खिञल** । **नासामलदूषितः** adj. e.g. one who is always defiled with nose-mucus, one who suffers from running at the nose. **-khāryukᵘ -खारियुकु** । **नासामलदूषितः किशोरः** m. a young colt just born, whose nose is always running.

khᵃñĕlad ख़ञलद । **नासामलादिभरितः** adj. e.g. (as subst., f. **khᵃñĕladiñ ख़ञलदिञ्**), i.q. **khᵃñĕdār**, q.v.

khüñᵘ-müṭsᵘ खंञ्यू-मंच्यू f. of **khonᵘ-motᵘ**, see **khanun**.

khañĕr खञर् । **वस्त्रादिप्रावृतत्वम्** m. the wearing many clothes, the being well-clothed, see **khonᵘ**.

khīñer खीञर् । **कार्श्यम्** m. leanness.

khapa खप (= خپه, Old Persian *χapā*), adj. e.g. displeased, vexed, angry. —**gaṭshun —गट्छुन्** । **कुपितीभवनम्** m.inf. to become angry.

khaph 1 खफ् । **कविकाभेदः** f. (sg. dat. **khapi खपि**), a rope halter put on a horse for feeding.

khaph 2 खफ् f. in **khapa-khaph खप-खफ्** । **अभीक्ष्णरताद्वयम्**: f. a method of copulation, called in Sanskrit *kīla*.

khaph 3 खफ् । **कलकलभेदः** f. (sg. dat. **khapi खपि**), a confused sound, a disturbance (esp. caused by outsiders or naughty children to a peaceful company).

khapha, khafa خفه, i.q. **khapa**, q.v.

khĕph ख़फ़् । **सञ्चयः, धनादिभागः** f. (sg. dat. **khĕpi ख़फ़ि**), a pile (esp. of straw, etc., or of sheets of paper); a portion of money or other property

(suddenly acquired by plundering, cheating, or the like), a share of property dishonestly acquired. —**athi yiñᵘ** —अथि यिञ् । धनादिभागग्रहणागमनम् f.inf. such a share to be acquired, as ab.

khōph खोफ़ خوف m. (sg. dat. **khōphas** खोफ़स्), terror, dread, fear (El., who spells the word *khóf*) (K.Pr. 105, *khauf*; Śiv. 1833).

khaphürᵘ खफ़ुर्क् । कपालार्धभाग: f. one-half of the cranium or brain-pan, generally used —°, as in **kala-khᵒ**, 'the front half of the cranium of the head,' i.e. the forehead and neighbouring parts of the skull. See **kala**.

khaphari phamb tānun खफ़रि फंब् तानुन् । कपालार्धतूलप्रवेशनम् to put cotton-wool into the cranium; met. (just as thrusting a very small piece of cotton-wool into a wounded cranium causes intense pain; and as the cotton-wool appears from the pain to be much larger than it really is) greatly to increase another's slight pain (physical or mental) by some petty action.

khŏphᵘrᵘ खुफ़ुर्क् or **khŏpᵘrᵘ** खुप्रुर्क् । जीर्णप्राया (शाला इसलिका च) f. an old ruined thatched mud hut; an old worn-out **kāgᵘrᵘ** or portable brazier (cf. **khôrᵘ 1**). Cf. **kāgri-khᵒ**, p. 387*a*, l. 8, and **lari-khᵒ**, s.v. **lürᵘ**.

khaphᵃth खफ़्थ् (cf. خفّت) । आकस्मिको गर्व: m. (sg. dat. **khaphtas** खफ़्तस्), sudden pride or self-conceit (exhibited, without reason, by a fool). —**kaḍun** —कडुन् । निर्द्रव्यत्वप्रादुर्भाव: m.inf. to expel self-conceit, to take down a person's pride; esp. (of a merchant) to make public his bankruptcy, to disclose the fact that he is at the end of his resources.

khuphtan खुफ़्तन् adv. (formed from خفت) at bed-time, at the time for going to sleep, about 9.30 p.m. (K.Pr. 177).

khapal खपल । व्यभिचारशील: m. one who is a fornicator or adulterer, a lecher. Genl. used —°, the first word being such a word as 'sister', 'daughter', or the like, to indicate, in foul abuse, that the person referred to has misconducted himself with such a female relation.

khapun खपुन् । व्यभिचार: conj. 1 (1 p.p. **khopᵘ** खपु. This verb is impersonal in tenses formed from the past participles) to be one who habitually has unlawful intercourse with women (esp. one who does this forcibly), to be a raper, to be a fornicator, to be an adulterer; to commit adultery (El.).

khapüñᵘ खपञ् । व्यभिचार: f.inf. conj. 1 (1 p.p. f. **khüpᵘ** खुपू), to have unlawful connexion with a woman (esp. when with one who is unwilling), to rape (so-and-so).

khāpᵃra खापर । पटुविशेष: m. a kind of fine cloth, muslin.

khūpᵃra खूपर । नारिकेलखण्ड m. the hard shell of a coco-nut (used for the water bowl of the native pipe or hubble-bubble); a chestnut (El. *khuprah*, p. 156 or *khúprah*, p. 11).

khapoṭᵘ खपोटु । प्राप्तभङ्ग: adj. (f. **khapüṭᵘ** खपूटू, dat. **khapaćĕ** खपच्च), smashed, broken to pieces (e.g. an earthen jar or a skull so broken). A variant form of the f., **khapᵘṭᵘ** खपूटू, is used —°, to form diminutives in a contemptuous sense, as in **aina-khapᵘṭᵘ**, a small mirror of no value; **gurⁱ-khᵒ**, a wretched starved little horse; **kārⁱ khᵒ**, a mean little worn-out bracelet.

khĕpotᵘ खेपोतु । अत्यन्तायोग्य: adj. (f. **khĕpüṭᵘ 1** खेपूटू, for **2**, see **khĕpath**), one who is of dwarfish and ill-proportion form, and who also wears mean clothes, an unsightly scarecrow of a fellow. **-hyuhᵘ** -ह्युहु । अत्यन्तायोग्य इव adj. (f. **khĕpüṭᵘ-hishᵘ** खेपूटू-हिशु), one who is like such a scarecrow, 'a bit of a scarecrow himself.'

khĕpātⁱ khyōmotᵘ खेपति खोमतु । अतिकुरूप: perf. part. (f. —**khyēmüṭᵘ** —खेमटू), i.q. **khĕpotᵘ**.

khĕpath खेपथ् । लज्जा f. (sg. dat. **khĕpüṭᵘ 2** खेपूटू), a sense of shame, a feeling of disgrace.

khapāṭas-khapāṭas खपाटस्-खपाटस् । अतिताडनम् m. a severe cudgelling (as a punishment).

khᵃr 1 खर् । अयथावद्भूतम् m. something that has not happened, a cock-and-bull story, a traveller's tale, fiction. —**trāwun** —त्रावुन् । कृत्रिमवृत्तकथनम् m.inf. to tell a cock-and-bull story, in the presence of someone who knows the truth.

khᵃr 2 खर् । काकलादिशब्दानुकरणम् m. onomat. the rustling sound made by paper, or the like. **-khᵃr** -खर् । काकलादिछिन्नशब्द: m. onomat. the noise made in tearing paper, or the like. Cf. **khar-khar**, s.v. **khar 4**.

khᵃr 3 खर् । स्वश्लाघा m. self-praise, self-glorification, self-laudation.

khᵃr 4 खर् । प्रवणे ऊर्ध्वगति: (अध: पतनम्) f. tobogganing down a mountain side (sitting on a sled, or smooth flat stone used as a sled, with the legs straight out in front, and so sliding down). —**trāvüñᵘ** —त्रावञू । स्कित्वगति: f.inf. to toboggan, as ab. —**shunüñᵘ** —शुनञू । अध: पतनप्रेप्सु: f.inf., id.

khᵃra-patᵘjᵘ खर-पतजू । अध: पतनपाषाण: f. 'a toboggan-mat', the smooth flat stone used as a toboggan in Kashmīr.

khᵃr 5 खर्, in **khᵃra-ponzᵘ** खर-पंजु । अक्षरेखा: unmeaning scrawls in imitation of writing, made by untaught children, or the like.

khar 1 खर् خر । **खरः** m. (f. **khür**ᵘ **खर्** or **kharin खरिन्**), a donkey, an ass (L.V. 88; K.Pr. 26, 73, 104–5, 166, 174, 190, 215, 235, 262; H. iii, 8, 9; v, 7; K. 224); often used •—, to indicate the commonest, largest, or coarsest of the kind, like 'horse' in our 'horse-radish', 'a horse-laugh', etc.; cf. **khar-bādām,** bel., and **kharkhasun,** s.v. Towards Islāmābād the word is pronounced **khaḍ** (El.). **-āhang -आहंग्** f. an ass's bray (K.Pr. 235). **-baca -बच** । **खरपोतः** m. a baby ass, a very young ass's foal. **-bādām -बादाम्** । **तिक्तराजादनः** m. a kind of bitter almond, see El. s.v. *bádám*. **-bôrᵘ -बोर्** । **खरभारः** m. an ass's load; met. a heavy load, too heavy to be comfortably carried by a man. **-khāv -खाव** । **तिरस्कारितः** adj. e.g. an ass-eater; met. one who is universally condemned and vilified (K.Pr. 104). **-khāv gashun -खाव गछुन** । **निन्दीभवनम्** m.inf. become a subject of ill-repute, to get a bad name, acquire (justly or unjustly) an evil repute. **-khāv karun -खाव् करन्** । **निन्दापात्रीकरणम्** m.inf. to give a person a bad name, to bring him into disrepute (whether deserved or not). **-kan -कन्** m. 'ass-eared', a hare, i.q. **khargōsh,** q.v. s.v. **-kura -कुर** । **खरकिशोरः** m. an ass's colt; met. a capricious troublesome child. **-lěd -लद्** । **खरविष्ठा** f. (sg. dat. **-lězᵘ -लज़ू**), ass's dung. **-měng -म्यंग्** । **तृणविशेषः** m. a kind of grass, said to make man garrulous and mad, when eaten unawares. **-paḍur -पडुर्** । **फलविशेषः** m. N. of a certain fruit, a kind of pear. **-palana -पलन** । **खरपल्ययनम्** m. an ass's pack-saddle. **-pūtᵘ -पूतु** m. an ass's colt (K.Pr. 104). **-sᵃh -सह** । **सिंहविशेषः** m. a certain animal, described as a small-sized leopard that kills only small animals, not larger than an ass. **-ṭŏcᵘ -टॉचू** । **फलविशेषः** f. N. of a certain fruit, a kind of wild pear (El. *khar-ṭánj*). **-ṭŏg टॉग्** । **खरशब्दः** f. the bray of an ass. **-trēl -त्रेल्** । **फलभेदो ऽम्लः** f. N. of a kind of small wild apple. **-tsam -त्सम** । **खरचर्म** f. ass's skin; met. any hard and tough skin, like that of an ass. **-tsŏth -त्सुथ** । **खरोपस्थः** f. (sg. dat. **tsŏtsᵘ त्सुथू**), an ass's anus; the generative organs of an ass (male or female). **-tsūṭh -त्सूँठ** । **खरपर्दनम्** f. (sg. dat. **tsūṭi त्सूँटि**), an ass's fart. **-wôlᵘ -वोलु** । **खरपालकः** m. a man who, as a means of livelihood, owns asses for carrying burdens, an ass driver who owns his asses (L. 459).

kharas khārun खरस् खारन् । **खरारोपणम्** m.inf. to mount (a person) on an ass; met. to put (a person) to public shame, to disgrace. **—khasun —खसुन्** । **खरारोहणम्** m.inf. to become mounted on an ass; met. to be put to public shame, to become disgraced (K.Pr. 16, 105; cf. 174).

khar 2 खर् m. N. of a demon, who was slain by Rāmacandra. He was a younger brother of Rāvaṇa (Rām. 337, 340, 350, 633).

khar 3 खर् । **क्रिमिभेदः** m. a certain kind of worm or caterpillar possessing fourteen legs.

khara-pāv karān खर-पाव् करान् । **अतिशीघ्रतया** adv. in great haste, in great hurry, without time for sitting down (u.w. vbs. of giving, taking, etc.). **-zang-hyuhᵘ -ज़ंग्-ह्युहु** । **अतिसूक्ष्मः** adj. (f. **-zang-hishᵘ -ज़ंग्-ह्यिशू**), like the leg of this worm; hence, very small, minute, microscopic.

khar 4 खर् in **khar-khar खर्-खर** । **शुष्कचर्मध्वनिः** m. onomat. the rattling or rustling sound made by skins of dry leather, or similar dry sheets. Cf. **khᵃr-khᵃr,** s.v. **khᵃr 2.**

khar 5 खर् adj. e.g. bitter (El.). Cf. **khāra 3.**

khar 6, see **khürᵘ 3.**

khār 1 खार् । **लोहकारः** m. (sg. abl. **khāra 1 खार**; the pl. dat. of this word is **khāran 1 खारन्**, which is to be distinguished from **khāran 2,** q.v., s.v.), a blacksmith, an iron worker (cf. **bandūka-khār,** p. 111*b*, l. 46; K.Pr. 46; H. xi, 17); a farrier (El.). This word is often a part of a name, and in such case comes at the end (W. 118) as in **Wahab khār,** Wahab the smith (H. ii, 12; vi, 17).

khāra-basta खार-बस्त । **चर्मप्रसेविका** f. the skin bellows of a blacksmith. **-büṭhᵘ -बंठू** । **लोहकाराग्निः** f. the wall of a blacksmith's furnace or hearth. **-bāy -बाय** । **लोहकारपत्नी** f. a blacksmith's wife (Gr.Gr. 34). **-dŏkurᵘ -दकुर्** । **लोहकारायोघनः** m. a blacksmith's hammer, a sledge-hammer. **-gȧjⁱ -गॅजि** or **-güjᵘ -गंजू** । **लोहकारभुक्तिः** f. a blacksmith's furnace or hearth. **-hāl -हाल्** । **लोहकारकन्दुः** f. (sg. dat. **-höjᵘ -होजू**), a blacksmith's smelting furnace; cf. **hāl 5.** **-kūrᵘ -कूर्** । **लोहकारकन्या** f. a blacksmith's daughter. **-koṭᵘ -कॅटु** । **लोहकारपुत्रः** m. the son of a blacksmith, esp. a skilful son, who can work at the same profession. **-küṭᵘ -कंटू** । **लोहकारकन्या** f. a blacksmith's daughter, esp. one who has the virtues and qualities properly belonging to her father's profession or caste. **-mĕbᵘ 1 -म्यंबू** । **लोहकारमृत्तिका** f. (for **2,** see **khāra 3**), 'blacksmith's earth,' i.e. iron-ore. **-nĕcyuwᵘ -नच्युवु** । **लोहकाराजः** m. a blacksmith's son. **-nay -नय्** । **लोहकारणालिका** f. (for **khāranay 2,** see **khārun**), the trough into which the blacksmith allows melted iron to flow after smelting. **-sᵃnĕ -स्न** । **लोहकाराग्नाङ्गाराः** f.pl. charcoal used by blacksmiths in their furnaces. **-wān -वान्** ।

लोहकारापण: m. a blacksmith's shop, a forge, smithy (K.Pr. 30). **-wath -वठ्** । **आघाताधारशिला** m. (sg. dat. **-waṭi -वटि**), the large stone used by a blacksmith as an anvil.

khār 2 खार or **khwār खुवार्** خوار । **दरिद्रीभूत:** adj. e.g. poor, distressed, become poor, reduced to poverty; deserted, abandoned, friendless, wretched (Śiv. 421, Rām. 1697); abject, vile, base, contemptible (cf. **khārakhas**) (K.Pr. 247); ruined, desolate (El.); ruined, destroyed, spoiled (K.Pr. 248, Rām. 1380–1); distraught, full of anxiety or sorrow (Rām. 1623). **—gōmotᵘ —गोमतु** । **दारिद्र्यमापन्न:** perf. part. (f. **-gömütᵘ -गोमतू**), become poor; become contemptible, despised, despicable (YZ. 486); become distressed, become full of anxiety or sorrow, distraught (Rām. 1463, 1665); etc., as ab. **—karun —करन्** । **दु:खितीकरणम्** m.inf. to reduce a person to distress or poverty (e.g. by unkindness, by robbing him, or by seducing him to profligacy) (Rām. 1386, 1481); to make despised, bring to contempt (YZ. 37, 568); to ruin, destroy (Rām. 1380). **—ta kharāba —त खराब** । **अतिदुर्गत:** adj. e.g. reduced to the greatest straits, greatly distressed (by loss of livelihood); reduced to distress (by disease), etc.

khār 3 खार् । **खारी** f. (sg. dat. **khörᵘ 1 खोरु**, Gr.Gr. 71), an ass's load (the *kharwār* of Persia and India); a dry measure containing sixteen **trakh** of $11\frac{19}{178}$ lb. each, and hence equal to $177\frac{2}{178}$ lb. avoirdupois (L. 243). According to El., however, a **trakh** is about $9\frac{1}{2}$ lb., and a **khār** is hence 152 lb. (K.Pr. 5, 28, 90, 106, 118, 138, 168; W. 103; Śiv. 591, 1795). By local custom, a **khār** of rice, maize, and barley consists of only 15 **trakhs**, or $166\frac{2}{3}$ lb. (L. l.c.). As a measure of land, a **khār** represents the area which is supposed to require a **khār** weight of rice-seed, or exactly 4 British acres (L. l.c.). **-bôrᵘ -बोरु** । **खारी भारक** m. a load (of grain, or the like) weighing one **khār**. **khār ḍoḍ khār खार् डुड् खार्** । **खारी सार्धखारी वा** f. about one or one and a half **khār** (in weight). **—maṭi khasüñᵘ —मटि खसञु** । **समर्पितीभवनम्** f.inf. a **khār** weight to mount on the shoulder; met. a heavy responsibility to be imposed upon one (e.g. to find oneself responsible for the support of a large family when one is without the necessary means). **—zᵃkhörᵘ —ज़ुखोरु** । **खारी खारीद्वयं वा** f. about one or two **khār** (in weight).

khörᵘ-hondᵘ खोरु-हंदु । **खारीपूरणयोग्य:** adj. (f. **-hünzᵘ -हुंज़ु**), of a **khār**; hence (of a basket, or the like) large enough to contain a **khār** (of grain, etc.).

khörᵘv-pöṭhⁱ खोरुव्-पोठि or **-pöṭhin -पोठिन्** । **खारीश:** adv. in *khārs*, i.e. in a large number of *khārs*, in an indefinite number of *khārs*.

khār 4 खार् خار m. a thorn (L.V. 96, K.Pr. 47, Śiv. 827), i.q. **khāra 2**, q.v.

khār 5 खार् (Śiv. 1795), see **khörᵘ 2.**

khara 1 खर adj. e.g. good, excellent; genuine, real, true; just, fair, right; upright, sincere (Gr.M.); clear, manifest, permanently bright (Śiv. 1642, 1774); cf. **khorᵘ 6.** **—karun —करन्** । **सुज्ञातीकरणम्** m.inf. to make clearly intelligible, to make clearly understood. **-sara karun -सर करन्** । **सम्यङ्निर्णयविधानम्** m.inf. to make a clear enquiry; hence, after due investigation to decide correctly.

khara 2 खर adj. e.g. standing up, erect, upright; standing, stationary; (of something which may be liquid, etc.) solid, undissolved (Śiv. 336); solid, substantial, firm (Śiv. 330, 340, 625); ready, prepared (Śiv. 1586). **—gatshun —गछुन्** m.inf. to stand up, become erect; (of one asleep) to rise from sleep, to be aroused, to be awakened, to awake (K. 232). **—rōzun —रोज़ुन्** । **स्थिरीभवनम्** m.inf. to remain standing, to stand, stay, wait; esp. to stand in attendance, or in order to help.

khara 3, 4 खर sg. abl. of **khar 1** and **2**, qq.v.

khāra 2 खार (= خار) or **khār 4 खार्** (L.V. 96, K.Pr. 47, Śiv. 827) । **द्वेष:** m. (for **1**, see **khār 1**), a thorn, prickle, spine (K.Pr. 47; Śiv. 827, 1530); (in Kāshmīrī) envy, jealousy, secret hate; desire (El., YZ. 52); great sorrow (Rām. 1484, cf. **khār 2**). **-khāra -खार** (= خار خار) । **अत्युत्कण्ठा, अन्तर्द्वेषोत्पत्ति:** m. disquietude; longing for something unobtained or unobtainable; the growth of secret hatred. Cf. **khura-khura**, s.v. **khura 1.**

khāra 3 खार adj. e.g. salt, saline, brackish. **—mĕṭᵘ 2 —म्यटु** । **क्षारमृत्तिका** f. (for **1**, see **khār 1**), saline soil, soil impregnated with alkali, sour soil (the *kharzamin* of L. 321). **—wôñᵘ —वोञु** । **लवणजलम्** m. salt water, brackish water.

khāra 4 खार in **khāra-wāl खार-वाल** । **आरोपणावरोहणे** f. raising and lowering; bringing up and down (e.g. a great load or equipment up and down in mountainous country); (in Śaiva philosophy) the raising of the soul to the **Brahma-randr** (Brahmarandhra, p. 121*a*, l. 8) and the bringing it down again.

khārⁱ खरि in **khārⁱ-khara खरि-खर** adj. e.g. (K. 446), translated by the Sanskrit commentator *bhityā udyōgī*, or 'strenuous by fear', rendered courageous by terror, having the courage of despair. Cf. **khūrᵘ 5** and **khara 2.**

khair 1 खैर् خیر or **khŏr खार्** خآر m. good fortune, prosperity, welfare, well-being, weal (K.Pr. 25, 103, 150). **dwā-yi-khŏr,** a prayer for (so-and-so's) welfare (H. i, 3); cf. **khŏr[u] 3.** **-khāh** خیر خواہ m. a well-wisher; a government spy (L. 421). **-khŏhī** خیر خواہی f. the profession of a government spy (L. 421).

khair 2 (? spelling) in **khair-pōsh** (?) **खैर्-पोश्** m. *Villarsia nymphoides* (El.). Probably **khŭr[u]-pōsh खर्-पोश्**. Cf. **khor[u] 1** and **kūrū.**

khāir, see **khŭr[u] 5.**

khaira खैर । **खदिरचूर्ण:** m. catechu powder.

khēra खेर । **सेतुविशेष:** m. the rope bridge used over rivers in Kashmīr.

khir खिर् or (Śiv. 374) **khyīr ख्यीर्** or **khīr खीर्** । **पायसम्** m. (sg. abl. **khira 1 खिर**), rice-milk, a dish made of rice and milk (rice, parboiled in water, is again boiled in milk, with the addition of sugar, and sometimes spices, etc.); cf. **kshīr,** of which this is another form. **—bŏg[a]run —बांग्रुन्** । **पायसविभजनम्** m.inf. to divide out rice-milk; (among Hindūs) after an offering of rice-milk to a god, to divide the remainder amongst relations, servants, etc.; esp. such a division of an offering of rice-milk made to the goddess Śītalā, after a child has recovered from smallpox. **—bāwun —बावुन्** । **पायसार्पणम्** m.inf. (among Hindūs) to offer rice-milk in worshipping a god. **—karun —करुन्** । **पायससम्पादनम्** m.inf. to prepare rice-milk; esp. (among Hindūs) to prepare rice-milk for an offering to Śītalā, as ab.

khira-bahugun खिर-बहुगुन् । **पायसाल्पस्थाली** m. a small brazen vessel (v. **bahugun**) full of rice-milk; the amount of rice-milk contained in such a vessel. **-dīk[i]ca -दीकिच** । **पायसस्थाली** m. a saucepan in which rice-milk is prepared, or which is filled with it. **-khôs[u] -खोस्** । **पायसकंस:** m. a metal cup full of rice-milk. **-pröpyun[u] -प्रोंपिन्** । **पायसनैवेद्यम्** m. (among Hindūs) after rice-milk has been offered to a god, the amount that remains over and above, and that is consumed by the worshipper, his friends, servants, etc. **-sāl -साल्** । **पायसभुक्तिनिमन्त्रणम्** m. (among Hindūs) an invitation to a meal of rice-milk. **-thāl -थाल्** । **पायसस्थालम्** m. a metal dish containing rice-milk. **-ṭôk[u] -टोक्** । **पायसशराव:** m. an earthenware platter of rice-milk. **-ṭūr[u] -टूर्** । **पायसपात्रम्** m. a metal cup or bowl of rice-milk. **-ṭŏṭh[u] -टॅठ्** । **क्षुद्रपायसम्** f. a trickle of rice-milk; hence, a mere drop or two of it, a very little rice-milk.

khira 2 खिर (= خیرہ) । **उद्धत:** adj. e.g. froward, insolent, uncontrolled, uncontrollable, ungovernable, arrogant (of one who has grown up without proper control, and with evil associates); astonished (El. *khīrah*). **—gōmot[u] —गोमत्** । **उच्छृङ्खलत्वं प्राप्त:** perf. part. (f. **—gömüt[u] —गोमुट्**), become insolent, etc., as ab. **—gatshun —गछुन्** । **उच्छृङ्खलत्वप्राप्ति:** m.inf. to become insolent, etc., as ab.

khir[i] खिरि, etc., see **khyur[u].**

khŏr 1 खुर् । **पाद:** m. a foot; esp. the human foot (YZ. 79; Śiv. 1640; K. 88, 427, 605). Cf. **khōr 2.**

khŏra-bāna खुर-बान । **पादुका** m. a shoe, boot, etc.; cf. **khōra-bāna,** s.v. **khōr 2** (W. 111, *khwarą-bāna*). **-gand -गंड्** । **गतिनिरोध:** m. tying the feet; met. making a child stay in one place (in order to keep it in good behaviour); cf. **khōra-gand,** s.v. **khōr 2.** **-kôn[u] -कोन्** । **पादविच्युतिशील:** (f. **-kŏñ[u] -कांबू**), 'foôt one-eyed,' i.e. one who does not know his own shoes and who habitually, when leaving a house, takes someone else's shoes. In this connexion the Kāshmīrī shoe may be compared with our umbrella. The shoes are, of course, left outside the door on entering a house; cf. **khōra-kôn[u],** s.v. **khōr 2.** **-nyŏṭh -न्युठ्** । **पादाङ्गुष्ठ:** m. (sg. dat. **-nyŏṭhas -न्युठस्**), the thumb of the foot, the great toe; cf. **khōra-nyŏṭh,** s.v. **khōr 2.** **-phāl[i] -फालि** । **शोभनाल्पपादौ** m.pl. foot-pearls, the pretty tender feet of a baby, or the like; cf. **khōra-phol[u],** s.v. **khōr 2.** **-roṭ[u] -रंटु** । **विघात:** m. seizing the feet; met. impeding (a person); cf. **khōra-roṭ[u],** s.v. **khōr 2** (cf. K. 83). **-shād -शाँद्** or **-shānd -शांद्** । **ऊर्ध्वाध:करणम्** m. (turning a person round in bed) so that his feet are where his head was and vice versa (done as an alleviation in sickness); as adv. (**आपादस्कन्धदेशम्**) from foot to shoulder; cf. **khōra-shād,** s.v. **khōr 2.** **khŏra karun shānd,** to walk from the foot of the bed to the pillow (H. v, 5). **-trūn[u] -ट्रून्** । **पादत्राणवस्त्रम्** m. a stocking. **-ṭyonḍ[u] -ट्यंदु** । **पादाग्रम्** m. the tip of the foot, the tip of the toes. Cf. **khōra-ṭyonḍ[u],** s.v. **khōr 2.**

khŏras-pĕṭh khŏr shunun खुरस्-पॅठ खुर् छुनुन् । **विद्वेषपूर्वको मिथ्यादोषारोप:** m.inf. to put a foot on the foot; met. out of hatred to bring a false charge (against a person).

khŏr 2 खुर् or **khōr 1 खोर्** or **khor[u] 4 खर्** (q.v.) خور adj. and subst. m. eating; an eater; used — as in **gŏta-khŏr,** one who eats dives, a diver; **caki-khōr,** an eater of desire, i.e. an old servant ready to attend to one's every want (p. 168*b*, l. 48).

khōr 2 खोर् । **पाद:** m. the foot of any living being, i.q. **khŏr 1,** q.v. According to El. this word properly means 'instep', but is generally used for

'foot'. In Gr.M. it is once extended to mean 'leg' (K.Pr. 110, 154, 248, 260; YZ. 535; Śiv. 200, 1829; Rām. 355, 477, 634, 710, 1092, 1201, 1250, 1254, 1432, 1633; H. v, 9; K. 32, 119, 187, etc.). —**darun** —दरुन् । पादस्थिरता m.inf. the foot to be firm; the foot to be steady (in slippery places, or the like). —**dārun** —दारुन् । पादधारणम् m.inf. to plant the foot firmly; to stand perfectly steady. —**dyun^{u}** —दिुन् । पादस्थापनम् m.inf. to put the foot; esp. to put down the foot to save oneself, when one stumbles or slips. —**phuṭun** —फुटुन् । पादभङ्गः m.inf. breaking or dislocation of the foot to occur (K.Pr. 222). —**phuṭ^{a}run** —फुट्रुन् । पादभञ्जनम् m.inf. to cause breaking or dislocation of the foot (Rām. 552). **-pŏṭh mārun** -पठ् मारुन् m.inf. (for **khōras-p° m°**) to slay (an animal) over the feet, i.e. near the closed feet of the person for whose benefit it is sacrificed (K.Pr. 158). —**sārun** —सारुन् । पादस्पर्शः m.inf. to feel for with the feet (e.g. searching about with one's feet for one's clothes in the dark, or a blind man feeling his steps). —**thawun** —थवुन् । पादन्यासः m.inf. to put down the feet (on the ground); esp. the setting down of the feet as part of a Hindū wedding ceremony. —**thĕnun** —थ्रुनुन् । पादव्रणोद्भवः m.inf. the foot to become cut or wounded (e.g. from violent contact with a stone). —**ṭaṭun** —ट्रटुन् । पादच्छेदनम् m.inf. to cut off or amputate the foot (e.g. as a punishment, in a surgical operation, or as the result of an accident). —**wahārun** —वहारुन् । पादप्रसारिका m.inf. to spread out the feet, to lie at full length (K.Pr. 236; cf. K. 605, **khŏr wa°**); met. to take rest after hard work. **-z^{a}h** -ज़ह् । पादद्वन्द्वम् m.pl. the two feet, the feet (of a person).

khōra-bāna खोर-बान । उपानद्दारि m. a shoe, a boot; cf. **khŏra-bāna**, s.v. **khŏr 1.** **-gaṇḍ** -गंड् । पादबन्धनम् m. tying the feet (e.g. as a punishment); met. being unable to get about owing to pressing engagements (e.g. a marriage) at home; cf. **khŏra-gaṇḍ**, s.v. **khŏr 1.** **-hol^{u}** -हुल् । वक्रपादः adj. (f. **-hüj^{ü}** -हुज़्), crooked-legged, bandy-legged, knock-kneed (either from birth or through disease, etc.). **-han** -हन् । अल्पः पादः f. a small foot (e.g. a child's foot or a man's foot small in proportion to his other limbs). **-hor^{u}** -हर् । पादयुगम् m. a pair of feet, the feet (of a two-footed being). **-kôn^{u}** -कोनु । पादत्राणः m. i.q. **khŏra-kôn^{u}**, q.v. s.v. **khŏr 1**; (also) one who cannot get about owing to not being able to find his shoes. **-mŏy** -मय् or **-mŏyā** -मया । सूक्ष्मः पादः f. a delicate little foot (e.g. that of a child or of a beautiful girl). **-nam** -नम् । पादाङ्गुलीनखः m. a toe-nail. **-nyuk^{u}** -निक् । सूक्ष्मपादः adj. (f. **-nic^{ü}** -निचू), small footed, having the foot small as compared with other limbs. **-nyŏṭh** -न्यूठ् । पादाङ्गुष्ठः m. (sg. dat. **-nyŏṭhas** -न्यूठस्), the great toe, i.q. **khŏra-nyŏṭh**, s.v. **khŏr 1** (K. 631). **-phol^{u}** -फोलु । कोमलः पादः m. a foot-pearl, the delicate foot of a beautiful girl; cf. **khŏra-phāl^{i}**, s.v. **khŏr 1.** **-roṭ^{u}** -रंटु । पाद-रोधनम्, अक्षरावधिधानम् m., i.q. **khŏra-roṭ^{u}**, s.v. **khŏr 1** (K.Pr. 236). **-shād** -शाद् or **-shānd** -शान्द् । आपादस्कन्धदेशम्, i.q. **khŏra-shād**, s.v. **khŏr 1.** **-shēr** -शेर् । आपादतलमस्तकम् adv. from foot to head, from head to foot. **-ṭyoṇḍ^{u}** -ट्योंडु । पादाङ्गुष्ठयम् m., i.q. **khŏra-ṭyoṇḍ^{u}**, s.v. **khŏr 1.** **-shoṭ^{u}** -शोटु । ह्रस्वपादः adj. (f. **-shüṭ^{ü}** -शूटू), small-footed, having the feet small in comparison with the other limbs. **-ṭoṭ^{u}** -टोटु । छिन्नपादः adj. (f. **-ṭüṭ^{ü}** -टूटू), having the feet cut off, as in **khōr ṭaṭun**, ab.; having no feet from birth. **-zyūṭh^{u}** -ज़्यूठ् । दीर्घपादः adj. (f. **-zīṭh^{ü}** -ज़ीठू), long-footed, having the feet long, as compared with the other limbs.

khūr^{i}-hujara खूरि-हुजर । पादयुता शाला m. a foot-house, i.e. a lean-to house built against the wall of a larger one. Such houses quickly become distorted and crooked; hence, met. anyone of a crooked, deceitful nature. **-tal^{i}** -तलि । पादाधः adv. to or from under the feet (e.g. put under the feet, or take up from under the feet) (cf. K.Pr. 24, *khor tal*).

khōr 3 खोर् in **khōr gaṭhun** खोर् गठुन् । अति जीर्णभिवनम् m.inf. (of a living being) to become thin, to become wasted; (of clothes, or the like) to become worn out. Cf. **khār 2.**

khŏr खॅर्, خَر, see **khair 1.**

khŏr^{i} खॉरि (Śiv. 196, 1895), i.q. **khūr^{u} 2**, q.v. Cf. **khŏr^{u} 6.**

khŏrī खॅरी خَرِي f. meanness; ignominy. **ba-khŏrī**, ignominiously (Rām. 1186).

khor^{u} 1 खर् । सरोजः पद्मभेदः m. N. of a round-leafed swamp-plant (considered by natives to be a kind of lotus, cf. **bŏd-khor^{u}**, p. 83*b*, l. 9). *Limnanthemum nymphoides* (L. 71 *khur*, Śiv. 1837). It is much valued as a food for cattle which increases the yield of milk. Cf. **buḍa-khor^{u}**, **bŏṭa-khor^{u}**, **gur^{i}-khor^{u}**, s.vv. **buḍa**, **bŏṭa**, and **gur^{u}**. Probably the *kúrú* of El. which he translates *Villarsia nymphoides*. Cf. also **khair 2.**

khar^{i}-nal खरि-नल् । पद्मविशेषनालम् m. the stem of this plant, which is cooked as a vegetable. **-püj^{ü}** -पूज़् । नलपद्मविशेषपत्रोत्थः f. a kind of large basket full of the leaves of this plant. **-waṭh^{a}r** -वठ्र् । पद्मविशेषः m. a leaf of this plant.

khor^{u} 2 खोर् । **खल्लाट**: adj. (f. **khür^{ü} 1 खोर्**), one who is afflicted with scald-head (*Tinea capitis*), one bald-headed from this cause, a scald-head, a bald-head, cf. **kharēla** and **khür^{ü} 4** (W. 144, *khor*); met. a mean, dirty, person; cf. **guh^{i}-khür^{ü}**, p. 280*b*, l. 21, a wicked man; **kharis-rāj**, a wicked man's reign (K.Pr. 105).

khár^{i}-khapa खरि-खप । **निर्हेतुकाहङ्कार**: m. 'anger of a scald-head'; met. groundless arrogance. **khár^{i}-parmāna खरि-पर्माण** । **क्षुद्रखलति**: m. a scald-headed weigh-man, a bald-headed fellow employed by a merchant to put the weights into the pan of the scales; a scald-head who is a mean fellow even among other scald-heads.

khari-kala खरि-कल । **दरिद्रक्षुद्ररोगयुक्तशिरा**: m. a scald-headed fellow; a term of abuse used in scolding children. **-kashun yun^{u} -कशुन् यिनु** । **खलतित्वकण्डूयनम्**: m.inf. the itch of a scald-head to come on.

khor^{u} 3 खोर् m. a certain measure of grain, a load of twelve local seers, eight of these being equal to a *khār* of ninety-six local seers, see **aiṭha khor^{u} path**, p. 66*b*, l. 18, and **khār 3**; (in cutting crops or grass) a certain measure consisting of twelve handfuls, or as much as can be grasped twelve times in the hand, two sheaves, see **dā-khor^{u}**, p. 230*a*, l. 14, and **gāsa-khor^{u}**, p. 307*b*, l. 26 (K.Pr. 132, *khur*).

khor^{u} 4 खोर् m., i.q. **khŏr 2**, an eater, used —•, as in **añĕma-khor^{u}**, an eater of rice-gruel, **g^{a}sa-khor^{u}**, an eater of filth (see **añĕma** and **g^{a}s**). Cf. **khŏr 2.**

khor^{u} 5 खोर् m. disapproval, blame, censure (K.Pr. 218, 221, *khur*). Cf. **kharun.**

khor^{u} 6 खोर् adj. e.g. (f. **khür^{ü} 2 खोर्**), i.q. **khara 1**, pure, genuine; pure, unalloyed (K.Pr. 206, *khur*, opp. to **khŏṭ^{u}**); i.q. **khara 2**; erect, standing up (cf. **kan 1**).

khôr^{u} 1 खोर् । **भग्न-इक्षलिका** (**भग्नवण्डोल**:) m. the old worn basket-work round the outside of a disused **kāg^{u}r^{u}** or portable brazier, when the inner earthenware vessel for retaining the burning coals has been broken and thrown away. It is often used for carrying fish, see **gāḍa-khôr^{u}**, p. 276*a*, l. 46. Cf. **khŏph^{u}r^{u}**.

khôr^{u} 2 खोर् । **खारीपरिमाणवान्** adj. (f. **khör^{ü} खोर्**), equal to a *khār*, weighing or measuring a *khār* (see **khār 3**); often —•, as in **aḍ-khôr^{u}**, weighing half a *khār*; **hatabŏd^{i}-khôr^{u}**, weighing hundreds of *khārs* (H. ix, 9); cf. **aiṭh, dah, ḍāy.** **-bôr^{u} -बोर्** । **खारी-भार**: m. a load weighing a **khār.**

khôr^{u} 3 खोर् in **graṭa-khôr^{u}**, i.q. **khör^{ü} 2**, q.v.

khör^{ü} 2 खोर् । **पिट-विशेष**: f. (for 1, see **khār 3**), a large basket receptacle made of withies used in mills. It receives the wheat, etc., to be ground, and delivers it to the mill-stones. In the compound **graṭa-khôr^{u}**, see **graṭa**, the word is masc. (Śiv. 1914; in Śiv. 1795, *khār*).

khör^{ü} 3 खोर् (خیر) good; goodness; good fortune, prosperity, welfare, well-being, weal; health, happiness; cf. **khair 1.** **-shĕr -शेर्** । **सुखदुःखम्** m. happiness or sorrow, prosperity or misfortune (used in expressions of doubt and the like).

khör^{ü} 4 खोर् f. of **khôr^{u} 2**; see also **khārun.**

khör^{ü} 5 खोर् f. the pl. nom. of this word is **khārĕ खार्य** which occurs in **danda-khārĕ**, the sockets of the teeth, the gums. See **dand 1**, p. 224*b*, l. 23.

khör^{ü} 6 खोर् in **bāna-khör^{ü}** f., the weight of carrying on a household, p. 109*b*, l. 35; cf. **khör^{i}**, possibly a met. use of **khūr^{ü} 2.**

khör^{ü} 7 खोर् in **hĕwawañĕ khör^{ü}**, even at the very beginning. ? sg. dat. of **khār 3.**

khur (K.Pr. 218, 221), see **khor^{u} 3, 5, and khür^{ü} 4.**

khura 1 खुर in **khura-khura खुर-खुर** । **उत्कण्ठा** m. longing for something unobtained or unobtainable (K.Pr. 57, *khur-khurah*, translated 'proudness'). Cf. **khāra-khāra**, p. 408*b*, l. 31.

khura 2 खुर । **पदव**: adj. e.g. roughened (of a stone, or the like originally smooth, but become rough by lapse of time). —**dūj^{ü}** —**दूजू** । **पदवा पट्टिका** f. a writing board which has become rough through constant use or through dirt; see **dūj^{ü}.** —**gōmot^{u}** —**गोमत्** । **पादवं प्राप्त**: perf. part. (f. **gömüs^{ü} गोमसू**), become roughened, as ab. —**gashun** —**गछुन्** । **पादवप्राप्ति**: m.inf. to become roughened, as ab.

khūr^{i} खूरि, see **khŏr 2** as well as **khūr^{u}** (1–5).

khur^{u} खुर् । **ग्रन्थिदूषितत्वम्** m. the condition of being spoiled by many knots and tangles (of thread taken from the spinning wheel or in hanks); met. (of a business) the condition of being tangled or complicated, utter confusion; torment, vexation (Rām. 1510). —**asun** —**असुन्** । **ग्रन्थिदूषितत्वप्रवेश**: m.inf. knottiness to enter, to become spoiled by being tangled and knotted, as ab.); met. (of a business) to become tangled and complicated, as ab. —**tānun** —**तानुन्** । **ग्रन्थिदूषितत्वप्रवेशनम्** m.inf. to make tangled, as ab.; (of a business) to throw into utter confusion, as ab. —**yun^{u}** —**यिनु** । **जटीभवनम्** m.inf. tangledness to come, to become tangled, as ab.; (of a business) to become utterly confused, as ab.

khur^{i}-kāg^{u}r^{u} खुरि-कॉंगुर्। **दोषसंघात:** f. 'a brazier (full) of tangles', i.e. a collection of many faults (as when a number of new faults appear in something originally faulty). **-khōkhos^{u}** -खोख्सु । **खुर्खुटाधिकरणम्** m. a public office, or place of public business which, in order to harass the people, is filled with false accusations. For the Sanskrit word *khurkhuṭādhikaraṇam*, see RT.Tr. vii, 298 n.; cf. **khōkhos^{u}**. **-māv yiñ^{u}** -माव् यिञ् । **अतिव्याकुलीभवनम्** f.inf. to be at one's wit's end, owing to failure to accomplish some difficult task. **-zāl** -ज़ाल् । **जालविशेष:** m. 'a tangle-net', a kind of fishing-net (Rām. 1781).

khuris-manz yun^{u} खुरिस्-मञ़् यिनु । **सदोषकर्ममध्यपात:** m.inf. to find oneself suddenly entangled in some very objectionable business.

khur^{u} खुर्। **ग्रणसूचम्** f. a 'tangle-net', a kind of net used by boat-men; cf. **khur^{i}-zāl**, s.v. **khur^{u}** (K.Pr. 112, *khuri*). **-wālawösh^{u}** -वालवोशू । **जालरूपा वागुरा** f. a springe attached to a net, used by hunters for catching deer and birds.

khūr^{u} 1 खूर्। **पर्यङ्कादिपाद:** m. the leg of a bed, stool, or the like. Cf. **khōr 2.**

khūr^{u} 2 खूर्। **उकारस्वरलिपि:** m. the name for the sign for non-initial *u* in the Śāradā character, corresponding to, and closely resembling in form, the Nāgarī ु. The sign for the corresponding long vowel is **ar-khūr^{u}**, q.v.

khūr^{u} 3 खूर्। **क्षुर:** m. a razor (Gr.M., L. 463).

khūr^{u} 4 खूर्। **अरित्रम्** m. an oar, a paddle (Gr.M.; Śiv. 1780, 1804).

khūr^{u} 5 खूर् adj. (f. **khūr^{u}** खूर् or **khūr^{u}** खूर्), afraid, fearful, used —•, as in **aḍ-khūr^{u}**, p. 10*a*, l. 25, half-afraid, timid. Cf. **khōrun.**

khūr^{u} 1 खूर्। **पार्ष्णि:** f. (sg. dat. **khōrĕ** खोर्य), the heel (El. *khúr*, m., Gr.M.); met. a great hindrance (K.Pr. 119). **—karüñ^{u}** —करञ् । **पार्ष्णिघात:** f.inf. to use the heel; hence, (in riding) to spur a horse, etc., with the heel.

khōrĕ tachañĕ खोर्य तछञ । **पीडाकुलता** f.pl.inf. the heels to pare (the earth); met. to be agitated or distraught with pain or sorrow (as if one who was unable to use his limbs was being dragged along with his heels scraping the ground).

khōri gōmot^{u} खोरि गोमतु । **छिन्नपार्ष्णिभाग:** perf. part. (f. **gömüt^{u}** गोमुत्), (of a shoe, etc.) gone at the heel, having the heel worn away. **-hol^{u}** -होलु । **वक्रपार्ष्णि:** adj. (f. **-hüj^{u}** -हुज्), crooked-heeled. **-raz** -रज़् । **पादबन्धनरज्जु:** f. a strap at the heel of a shoe, used to fasten it more firmly when the wearer is going a long distance. **-wôl^{u} 1** -वोलु । **पार्ष्णिभागयुत:** adj. (f. **-wājĕñ 1** -वाज्यञ्), (of a shoe, or the like) possessing a heel, made with a heel (i.q. **khōridār 1** and **khōrĕl**).

khūr^{u} 2 खूर्। **आपत्ति:** f. (sg. dat. **khōrĕ** खोर्य), affliction, distress of mind (Śiv. 196, 1895, **khör^{i}**) (e.g. that occurring to a servant in a great house owing to the commission of some fault); cf. **khōridār 2** and **khōrilad.** **—yiñ^{u}** —यिञ् । **आपद्धिगम:** f.inf. such distress of mind to come to one.

khōri-wôl^{u} 2 खोरि-वोलु । **आपद्युत:** adj. (f. **-wājĕñ** -वाज्यञ्), one who suffers from such distress of mind (i.q. **khōridār 2**).

kh^{u}r^{u} खुर्। **स्खलनम्** f. a fall due to slipping on a smooth or greasy surface, a slip.

khür^{u} 3 खुर्। **रागाभाव:** f. (for **1** and **2**, see **khor^{u} 2** and **6**), want of affection, dislike (for a person); cf. **kharun.** **—gashüñ^{u}** —गश्नुञ् । **अरत्युत्पत्ति:** f.inf. want of affection to occur, love for a person to cease, love to be changed to hate; (for an inan. obj.) liking to cease, a sudden aversion to be felt.

khür^{u} 4 खुर्। **खलतित्वम्** f. scald-head, *Tinea capitis*; —• met. a condition of humiliation or mortification; cf. **gana-khür^{u}**, p. 287*b*, l. 27; cf. **khor^{u} 2** and **kharil 2** (El. *khar*, m.; Gr.Gr. 33, 35 f.; K.Pr. 111, *khur*).

khür^{u} 5 खुर् or **khariñ** खरिञ् । **खरी** f. a jenny-ass, a she-ass, see **khar 1** (El. *khár*, W. 17).

khūr^{u} खूर् in **ar-khūr^{u}**, q.v.; cf. **khūr^{u} 2.**

kah^{a}r कहर् قهر m. force, violence, vehemence, severity; rage, fury, wrath, vengeance. Cf. **dayĕ-kah^{a}r**, p. 266*a*, l. 16, and **kahār.**

kahar कहर् m. a palanquin-bearer, a dooley-bearer (Śiv. 84).

kahār कहार् قهار (for قهر) । **अन्यं प्रति कोपाविष्कार:** force, power, vehemence, severity; rage, fury, wrath; in Kāshmīrī, esp. anger against a servant for some fault or impropriety. Cf. **kah^{a}r.**

kahari कहरि adj. e.g. very wrathful, furious with rage (Rām. 309). Cf. **kah^{a}r.**

khṛŏb^{u} खृर्बु । **पाषाघातन्युब्जता** m. a dent (e.g. caused by a blow given to a metal vessel). **—abun** —अबुन् । **आविद्धताप्रवेश:** m.inf. a dent to be made, as ab. **—kaḍun** —कडुन् । **आविद्धतानिष्कासनम्** m.inf. to straighten out a dent. **—sānun** —सानुन् । **आविद्धताया: प्रवेशनम्** m.inf. to cause or make a dent.

kharāb खराब خراب or (cf. **khār 2**) **kharāba** खराब । **दुष्टु, विनष्ट:** adj. e.g. ruined, spoiled, desolate, depopulated, wasted; abandoned, lost, miserable, wretched;

bad, worthless, vitiated, corrupt, noxious, vicious. —**gatshun** —गछुन् । नष्टीभवनम् m.inf. to become bad, ruined, spoiled, etc., as ab. (materially or morally). —**karun** —करन् । विनष्टीकरणम् m.inf. to make bad, ruin, spoil, corrupt, as ab. (materially or morally) (YZ. 49, 179, 209).

khrŏb¹dār खरूंबिदार् । आविद्धतावान् adj. e.g. dented (of a metal vessel by a blow, or the like).

kāh^arubā काह्रबा کاهربا m. (sg. dat. **kāh^arubāhas** काह्रबाहस्), 'straw-attracting,' yellow amber; (in Kāshmīrī) a loadstone, a magnet (Gr.M.).

khrŏb¹lad खरूंबिलद् । आविद्धतावान् adj. e.g., i.q. **khrŏb¹dār**, q.v.

kharbuz खर्बुज़् (= خربزہ) । खर्बूजम् m. a musk melon (mature in August) (El. *kharbúz*); a melon, *Cucumis Melo* (L. 348, 462). **-kul^u** -कुलु m. a musk melon plant (El.).

kharc or **khar^ac** खर्च् خرچ । व्ययः m. (sg. dat. **karcas** कर्चस्), outgoing, disbursements, outlay, expenditure; expenses (Rām. 91); cf. **kharj**. —**bĕhun** —व्यहुन् । व्ययक्षितिः m.inf. expenditure to be dispensed, i.e. to be proportionately spread over different objects. —**dyun^u** —दिनु । व्ययदानम् m.inf. to dispense expenditure, as ab. —**gatshun** —गछुन् m.inf. as in —**gōm** —गोम्, expenditure occurred by me, i.e. I spent (H. viii, 10). —**karun** —करन् । व्ययकरणम् m.inf. to make expenditure, to spend, disburse (**sampadā khar^ac kür^un,** he expended property, Gr.M. i, p. 67). —**lagun** —लगुन् । व्ययलगनम् m.inf. expenditure to be incurred.

kharca-bardār खर्च-बर्दार् (=خرچبردار) m. 'the bearer of expenses', a servant whose office is to supply the requirements of a household, a steward (Śiv. 1154). **-sān** -सान् । व्ययेन सह adv. with expenditure, in a manner involving expenditure. **-waröy** -वरोय् । व्ययं विना adv. without expenditure, in such a manner as to avoid expenditure.

kharcī खर्ची f. expenditure, esp. continued expenditure (e.g. on housekeeping, etc.), as distinguished from an isolated act of expenditure; **jyāda kharciyi-kin¹ wartāwun,** to live extravagantly (Gr.M.).

khārache खारच्च, see **khārüṭ^u**.

kharcun खर्चुन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **khorc^u** खर्चु), to spend, expend.

khŏrd-u-bŏrd خورد و برد adj. e.g. 'eaten and carried away'; hence, spent, embezzled, made a way with (K.Pr. 147).

kharīdār खरीदार् خریدار m. a purchaser, a buyer (Śiv. 1665; Rām. 1259, 1529).

khōridār 1 खोरिदार् । पार्ष्णिभागयुतः adj. e.g. (of a shoe, or the like) possessing a heel (i.q. **khōri-wôl^u 1**, s.v. **khūr^u 1**, and **khōrĕl**).

khōridār 2 खोरिदार् । आपद्युतः adj. e.g. (as subst., f. **khōridārĕñ** खोरिदार्यञ्), one who suffers from distress of mind or who is afflicted (e.g. owing to his having committed some serious fault), i.q. **khōri-wôl^u 2**, s.v. **khūr^u 2** and **khōrilad**.

khur¹dār खुरिदार् । दोषयुतः, उद्वेगवान् adj. e.g. full of tangles or knots (see **khur^u**); hence, full of difficulties and impediments, (of a business, or the like) full of anxious moments, a never-ending source of anxiety, i.q. **khur¹lad**.

khūr¹dār 1 खूरिदार् । पादयुतः adj. e.g. possessing legs (of a stool, bed, table, or the like). Cf. **khūr^u 1**.

khūr¹dār 2 खूरिदार् । उकारस्वरवान् adj. e.g. (of a syllable or letter) possessing a non-initial *u*, see **khūr^u 2**.

khargōsh खर्गोश् خرگوش m. a hare (El., Gr.M.).

kharj or **khar^aj** खर्ज् خرج m. (sg. dat. **kharjas** खर्जस्), expenditure, outgoing (YZ. 404); expense, cost, money spent (or to be expended) for any purpose (H. xii, 4, 5, 11, 20). Cf. **kharc**.

kharjī खर्जी خرجي f. travelling expenses; (in Kāshmīrī) expense (El. who makes the word m.).

khŏrij खारिज् خارج adj. e.g. separated, excluded (Gr.M.). —**gatshun** —गछुन् m.inf. to become excluded; (of a case in a court of law) to be dismissed, struck off (Gr.M.). —**karun** —करन् m.inf. to exclude; (of a case, as ab.) to dismiss.

khirik¹ खिरिकि । तमोऽरिभेदः f. a small door; a window, casement.

khiriki-dastār खिरिकि-दस्तार् । उष्णीषभेदः m. a kind of turban wound round the head so as to show an opening in front, the *khirkidar pagarī* of India.

khrakh खरख् । भयम्, त्रासभयम् f. (sg. dat. **khraki** खरकि), terror, alarm, fright (e.g. that of an unbroken horse when first ridden, or of a child). —**khĕñ^u** —खञ्नु । विभीषिकांवाप्नि: f. inf. to suffer from terror.

khraki-wôl^u खरकि-वोलु । त्रासभयपूर्णः m. (f. **-wājĕñ** -वाज्यञ्), one who suffers from terror, one who by nature is easily terrified, i.q. **khrakilad**.

khrŏkh खरुख् । निद्राघोषः (मधुरध्वनिः) m. (sg. dat. **khrŏkas** खरुकस्), snoring, a snore (cf. خرخر).

khŏrākh खुराख् خوراک m. (W. 18) food, victuals, provisions; daily food, rations, diet, regulated allowance of food; a dose (of medicine) (cf. **dawāh**, p. 262*b*, ℞ 34) (Gr.M.).

khairkhāh خیرخواہ, **khairkhŏhī** خیرخواهي, see **khair 1**.

kharkhara खर्खर خرخرہ । **अश्वादिकण्डूयनयन्त्रम्** m. a curry-comb (K.Pr. 105). —**karun** —**करुन्** । **अश्वादिकण्डूयनकरणम्** m.inf. to use a curry-comb, to curry (a horse), to groom (a horse).

khár[i]-khara खरि-खर (K. 446), see **khár[i]**.

khur-khurah, see **khura 1.**

khārakhas खारखस् (for خاروخس, cf. **khār 2**) । **त्याज्यसंकीर्णवस्तुजातम्** m. sweepings, rubbish; anything vile; (on land which should be cultivated) overgrowth of brambles, thorns, weeds, or the like (Śiv. 1530).

kharkhashĕ खर्खश (of. خرخشہ) । **राशिभूतमलादिकम्** m. a crowd, tumult, riot; (in Kāshmīrī, by conflation with **khārakhas**) a pile of rubbish.

kharkhasun खर्खसुन् । महाहासः m. a loud sardonic laugh, a fierce threatening laugh.

khar-khāv, see **khar 1.**

khĕrkhish[ĕ]lad खर्खिश्लद् । सर्वनाशयुतः adj. (as subst., f. **khĕrkhish[ĕ]ladiñ खर्खिश्लदिञ्**), one who suffers death or total destruction as described under **khĕrkhyush[u]**, q.v.

khĕrkhyush[u] खर्खिशु or **khirkhyush[u] खिर्खिशु । निरङ्गनम्, सर्वनाशः** m. killing a person by cutting off his limbs by slow degrees, with blunt weapons, or the like; killing a person after killing the members of his family one by one before his eyes, painful destruction root and branch. The expression is chiefly used in cursing and abuse.

khrakal खृकल् । त्रासशङ्कशीलः adj. e.g. easily terrified, see **khrakh**, and cf. **khrakilad.**

khrŏkal खृकल् । त्रासशब्दयुतः adj. e.g. one who habitually snores in his sleep, a great snorer.

khrakilad खृकिलद् । त्रासशङ्कपूर्णः adj. e.g. (as subst., f. **khrakiladiñ खृकिलदिञ्**), one who suffers from terror, one who by nature is easily terrified, i.q. **khraki-wôl[u]**, s.v. **khrakh.**

khar-kan खर्-कन्, see s.v. **khar 1.**

kharēla खरेल । खलतिरोगाङ्कितः adj. e.g. one suffering from scald-head, one with the head covered with sores due to this disease; met. (of a fruit, etc.) having the skin pitted with spots resembling the sores of scald-head. Cf. **khor[u] 2** and **khür[ü] 4.**

kharil 1 खरिल् । अधमत्वम् f. the condition of being universally disliked, the condition of one whose mere presence in a house is looked upon as a disgrace. Cf. **khür[ü] 3.**

kharil 2 खरिल् । खलतित्वम् m. scald-head, i.q. **khür[ü] 4.**

khōrĕl खोरल् । सपार्ष्णिभागः adj. e.g. (of a shoe, or the like) supplied with or possessing a heel, made with a heel (i.q. **khōri-wôl[u] 1**, s.v. **khür[ü] 1** and **khōridār 1.**

khōrilad खोरिलद् । आपन्नः adj. e.g. (as subst., f. **khōriladiñ खोरिलदिञ्**), one who suffers from distress of mind, or who is afflicted (e.g. owing to having committed some serious fault), i.q. **khōridār 2.** Cf. **khür[ü] 2**, qq.v.

khur[i]lad खुरिलद् । दोषभरितः adj. e.g., i.q. **khur[i]dār**, q.v.

kharmach खर्मच् m. *Rubus lasiocarpus* (El.).

kh[a]rman खर्मन् । बहुलः: adj. e.g. very much, exceeding, beyond count or measure.

khāran 2 खारन् । आरोपणम् f. (for **1**, see **khār 1**; sg. dat. **khārüñ[ü] खारञ्**), the act of raising, etc.; cf. **khārun.** This word is used only with reference to feminine things.

kharun खरुन् । अरोचनम् conj. 2 (1 p.p. **khor[u] खर्**), to be disliked, to be objectionable (Śiv. 164, 840); to be rough to the touch.

khārun खारुन् । आरोपणम् conj. 1 (caus. of **khasun**, Gr.Gr. 175; 1 p.p. **khôr[u] खोर्**), to cause to rise, to raise, to elevate, lift up, carry up (K.Pr. 72, 87, 114; W. 149; Śiv. 61, 1023, 1254, 1392, 1840; Rām. 177, 625; K. 836–7); to lead up, to cause to ascend (YZ. 172; Śiv. 1036, 1222, 1687); to lift up on to (e.g. a horse, a seat, a cart, or a person's shoulders) (Rām. 1354; K. 254, 288, 298, 658, 931); to raise, pile up (cf. **ḍēr**); to put forward (a claim, or the like) (cf. **dand**); to draw water (from a well, or the like) (YZ. 112–3; Śiv. 1559, 1629); to bring up (an accusation), to charge with (cf. **dūsh**) (K. 31); to rear, set up (Śiv. 713, 1075–6; Rām. 1147); to enter (in a register or account book) (cf. **bardāsht khārun**); to enter credit, to give credit, to give goods on credit (Rām. 1312); to mount or place (upon the tongue), to utter reverently (the name of a god, etc.) (Śiv. 1908); to offer a (present), make an offering (cf. **dur[i]bata**) (Śiv. 108); to raise (the breath), exhale, expire (opp. to **wālun**, to inhale) (Śiv. 1017, 1753, 1845, 1909; Rām. 17); to assume (a character, professor, or the like) (cf. **dürz[ü]**); to put up (a stake), lay (a wager) (cf. **dav 3**); to raise (a stake), conquer or win (a game) (cf. **böz[i] 1**) (Rām. 1316); to set anything upon a machine preparatory to working upon it (e.g. thread on a loom, or wood on a lathe) (cf. **dōr 3**, so **carkas khārun**, to set on a lathe); similarly, **razi khārun**, to mount (a person or thing) upon a rope, to hang (Rām. 165, 1019, 1487, 1526, 1706). Cf. L.V. 102 **t[a]yĕ khārĕnam zöyijĕ t[a]yĕ**, the spinner raised fine threads (made) of me (from the spinning wheel).

This verb is very commonly used with a substantive to form a nominal compound verb. Such so-called compounds are generally simple in meaning, each member retaining its own signification, as in **ḍēr khārán**[1], to raise heaps, i.e. to make untidy heaps. In others the compound acquires a special meaning, as in **dŏh khārun,** to spend the day in paid labour; **kōda khārüñ**[u], to raise a kiln; met. to raise or make a really good kiln in which only perfect bricks are baked (Śiv. 1033; cf. **kōda khasüñ**[u], p. 384*b*, l. 28). Such compounds will be found under the various substantives which form the first member. In vill. use this verb often takes the form **khālun** (e.g. H. vii, 19). El. gives a variant **khāsun.**

khôr[u]**-mot**[u] खोड्-मंतु । आरोपितः perf. part. (f. **khör**[u]**-müt**[u] खोड्-मंचू), lifted, raised, etc., as ab.

khāranay 2 खारनय् । आरोपणं विना neg. conj. part. (for **kāra-nay 1,** see **khār 1**), without having lifted (as in **kŏhas bôr**[u] **khāranay thok**[u], even without carrying the load up the mountain he is tired, i.e. he is weary even before he has tackled the heavy part of his work).

khārañĕ-wālañĕ खारञ-वालञ । आरोपणावरोहक्रमेण: adv. (in gamblers' phraseology) by laying down stakes, and taking them up when won, i.e. (gambling) for stakes actually laid down (as in ready money gambling), and not for the value of stakes named (e.g. in written bets).

khērun खेरुन् conj. 3 (2 p.p. **khēryōv** खेर्योव्), to bloom, blossom (El.).

khiran खिरन् । गानस्वरभेदः f. (sg. dat. **khirüñ**[u] खिरंचू), a particular tone or time in music, (?) the moderate time (as opposed to fast or slow). —**diñ**[u] —दिञ्चू । गानस्वरभेदकरणम् f.inf. to sing in this tone.

khōrun खोरुन् । चलनम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. **khōryōv** खोर्योव्. Note, however, that there is also a 1 perf. part. **khūr**[u]**-mot**[u], see bel., as if the verb belonged to the 2nd conj.), to fear, be afraid (K. 88); esp. (of children, or the like) to be afraid (e.g. in the dark of the 'bogey-man'), to be frightened, terrified into fits; to suffer from a terrifying dream or nightmare.

khūr[u]**-mot**[u] खूड्-मंतु । भीतः 1 perf. part. (f. **khūr**[u]**-müt**[u] खूड्-मंचू), frightened, terrified, as ab.

khōryō-mot[u] खोर्यो-मंतु । भीतः 2 perf. part. (f. **khōryē-müt**[u] खोर्यें-मंचू), id.

kaharun कहरुन् । पदवीभवनम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. **kaharyōv** कहर्योव्), to become rough, coarse, hard; (of a person's nature) to become hard, harsh; (of food by bad frying) to become hard, to be fried to a chip. **kaharyō-mot**[u] कहर्यो-मंतु । कर्कशीभूतः perf. part. (f. **kaharyē-müt**[u] कहर्यें-मंचू), become harsh, hard, etc., as ab.

khrind ख्रिंद् । पक्षिभेदः m. the Laughing Gull, *Larus ridibundus* (L. 123, *krind*), found on the Kashmīr lakes in the winter.

khrang ख्रंग् । भर्त्सनम् m. abuse, scolding, a threat (such as is addressed to a child, a servant, or person of low caste). —**karun** —करुन् m.inf. to threaten (El.). —**shunun** —छुनुन् । भर्त्सनम् m.inf. to scold, as ab.

khur[i]**-nārawāv** खुरि-नारवाव् । प्रदेशविशेषः m. N. of a district in Kashmīr near the Pīr Pantsāl Pass, see RT.Tr. II, 470. The N. is a double one.

khrīnsh ख्रींह्, see **khrīsh.**

khāranāwun खारनावुन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **khāranôw**[u] खारनोवु), i.q. **khārun,** q.v. (Śiv. 1671).

khāra-nay 1 खार-नय्, see **khār 1; khāranay 2** खारनय्, see **khārun.**

khrañ ख्रञ् । नासिकादिशब्दः m. the snorting noise made in clearing the nose of liquid mucus, or in clearing the chest when suffering from cold; cf. **khrŏñ. -khrañ** -ख्रञ् । अभीक्ष्णनासिकादिशब्दः m. the frequent repetition of this sound.

khrŏñ ख्रुञ् । नासिकाशब्दः m. the snorting noise made in clearing the nose of liquid mucus; cf. **khrañ** and **khrŏv. -khrŏñ** -ख्रुञ् । अतिनासिकाविकृतिः m. the frequent repetition of this sound; the rattling sound caused by phlegm in the throat, due to a cold.

khariñ खरिञ् or **khür**[u] ऽ खूड् । खरी f. a she-ass, a jenny-ass, see **khar 1** (W. 17 *kharin*).

khŏriñ[u] खारिञ्, see **khöryun**[u].

khāriñgar खारिञ्गर् m. a cutler (El. *khārinyigar*).

khrŏñĕl ख्रुञल । कासश्वासग्रीवः adj. e.g. one who is liable to suffer from a cold, with consequent phlegm in the throat.

khraph ख्रप् । रन्ध्रम् f. (sg. dat. **khrapi** ख्रपि), a crack, a fissure, esp. in a stone, or the like; a gap (between the teeth; cf. **danda-kh°,** p. 224*b*, l. 24). —**karith** —करिथ । अति शीघ्रम् adv. very quickly, very speedily, u.w. vbs. of doing, speaking, etc.

khrapidār ख्रपिदार् । रन्ध्रवान् adj. e.g. possessing cracks or fissures, i.q. **khrapal.**

khrapal ख्रपल् । रन्ध्रयुतः adj. e.g. cracked, fissured, i.q. **khrapidār.**

khras ख्रस् or **khrēs** ख्रेस् । लज्जा f. a feeling of shame, a sense of shame (due to consciousness of disgrace on account of some wrong action). —**wālüñ**[u] —वालंचू । लज्जोत्पादनम् f.inf. to cause a sense of shame to descend, i.e. to put a person to public disgrace,

to humiliate. —**wasüñ**[ü] —**वसंजू**। अतिलज्जितीभवनम् f.inf. a sense of shame to descend; to be put to great shame, to be put to public disgrace.

khiris खिरिस्, see **khyur**[u].

khörish खारिश خآرش । चर्मरोगविशेषः f. the itch; scab; mange; itchiness, irritation (cf. **danda-kh°**, p. 224*b*, l. 28).

khurish खुरिश् خورش । भक्षकादिभक्ष्यम् f. food, victuals, fare; in Kāshmīrī, dry *grām* or similar grain used as food.

khrüṭ[u] **खृट्** । ताम्रपणो ऽल्पः, अतिजीर्णीभूता f. (sg. dat. **khracě खृच्य**), any very small copper coin of little value; any fem. thing which has become much worn by old age and long use.

khārüṭ[u] **खारृट्** । किशोरिका f. of **khāryuk**[u] (sg. dat. **khāracě खारच्य**), a newly-born or very young filly (K.Pr. 73).

khraṭh खृट् । निगिलनशब्दः ? m. onomat. (sg. dat. **khraṭas खृटस्**), the noise made in swallowing, the sound of a gulp. —**karith** —**करिथ्** । निगिलनशब्दं कृत्वा adv. having made such a sound, with a gulping sound.

khörāth खाराथ् خیرات m. charity, alms (Gr.M.; K.Pr. 62; H. v, 9).

khrīsh खृीँश् । गिरिका f. (sg. dat. **khrīsi खृीँशि**), a mouse (El. *khrīuts*). **-hish**[ü] **-हिशू** । बालमूषिकेव f. like a mouse; met. any fem. thing that is tiny in form. **-zan -ज़न्** । बालमूषिकेव f., id.

khrāv खृाव् (also sometimes **khāv खाव**) । काष्ठपादुका, तन्तुवाय्यादिकरणम् f. a clog, patten, or wooden sole, worn by Kāshmīrīs in winter (El. *khrāo* m.) (K.Pr. 110; Śiv. 1711, 1829; Rām. 305–6, 729; H. v, 9); a weaver's shuttle (in shape like our netting needle, used by shawl-weavers or *pashmīnā*-weavers).

khrāwa-chān खृाव-छान् । काष्ठपादुकातक्षा m. a patten-carpenter, a patten-maker. **-hor**[u] **-हुर्** or **khāwa-hor**[u] **खाव-हुर्** । काष्ठपादुकायुग्मम् m. a pair of pattens (Gr.Gr. 82). **-hār[i]-khŏr -हारि-खुर्** । काष्ठपादुकैकपादः m. one of a pair of pattens. **khrāwa-phyur**[u] **खृाव-फिर्** । तन्तुवाय्यादिकरणव्यत्ययः m. the act of turning round of a weaver's *khrār*, disarrangement of the order of the shuttles containing the various coloured threads.

khrāvi-dab खृावि-दब् । काष्ठपादुकाप्रहारः m. a blow from a patten (a patten being taken off the foot and used as a weapon). **-han -हन्** । अल्पा काष्ठपादुका f. a small patten, a child's patten. **-jaṭiñ -जटिञ्** or **-jaṭiñāh -जटिञाह्** । जीर्णा काष्ठपादुका f. an old, worn out, wooden patten (cf. **jaṭin**). **-jaṭiñāh** is mostly used in questions, as in **khrāvi-jaṭiñāh chĕy-nā**, have you not got an old patten? **-khŏr -खुर्** । काष्ठपादुकैकपादः m. a single one of a pair of pattens. **-mŏy -मय्** or **-mŏyāh -मयाह्** । अल्पा काष्ठपादुका f. a small patten, a child's patten. Like **-jaṭiñāh**, ab., **-mŏyāh** is used mostly in questions. **-nŏk**[u]**r**[ü] **-न्वक्रू** । काष्ठपादुकारन्ध्रभागः f. the hole near the toe of a patten for receiving the strings with which it is fastened to the foot. **-paḍur -पडुर्** । काष्ठपादुकाधोभागः m. (sg. dat. **paḍaras पडरस्**), 'a patten-hoof,' the under part of a patten. **-sadāh -सदाह्** । काष्ठपादुकाशब्दः m. the sound made by a patten in walking, 'the clang of the wooden shoon.'

khriv खृिव्, **khruw**[u] **खुव्**, or **khryuw**[u] **खृिउ** (sg. dat. **khrivis खृिविस्**), N. of a village about twenty miles S.E. of *Śrīnagar*, the ancient Khaḍūvī. It is a spot sacred to the goddess Jwālāmukhī Durgā, and is largely visited by Hindū pilgrims (RT.Tr. II, 459; Śiv. 93, 95, 1137).

khrŏ̃v खृँव् । वक्षसः शब्दः m. onomat. wheezing of the chest (due to a cold, or the like); cf. **khrŏñ.** **-khrŏ̃v -खृँव्** । पुनः पुनर्वक्षसः शब्दः m. repeated wheezing, continued wheezing. **-khrŏ̃v-gŏṭsor**[u] **खृँव्-गुट्सर्** । वक्षसः शब्दशीलः m. one who habitually wheezes. Cf. **goṭs**[ü]**r**[ü].

khrôw[u] **खृोउ** । काष्ठपादुकाविशेषः m. the pedal of a loom. Cf. **khrāv** (W. 15 *krāv*[4] pl. nom. for **khröv**[1]).

khrŏ̃vkhrŏ̃vlad खृँव्खृँव्लद् । वक्षसः शब्दयुतः adj. e.g. (as subst., f. **khrŏ̃vkhrŏ̃vladiñ खृँव्खृँव्लदिञ्**), one who wheezes, one who suffers from wheezing, i.q. **khrŏ̃v-khrŏ̃v-gŏṭsor**[u], s.v. **khrŏ̃v.**

kharawun[u] **खरवुन्** । अप्रीतिकरः n.ag. (f. **kharawüñ**[ü] **खरवञ्**), one who, or that which, is disliked, unpleasing, unpleasant.

khārawun[u] **खारवुन्** n.ag. (f. **khārawüñ**[ü] **खारवञ्**), one who raises or lifts (Śiv. 856), etc., in all the meanings of **khārun**, q.v.

khārawañ खारवञ् । आरोपणमूल्यम् f. wages paid for lifting or for carrying up (e.g. for landing goods on the bank of a river out of a boat, or for carrying loads up a mountain).

kharwār خروار, the Persian form of **khār 3**, q.v. (K.Pr. 82).

khāray खारय् । आरोहणम् f. the act of lifting up, raising up, carrying up, etc. Cf. **khārun** (Gr.Gr. 128).

khāryuk[u] **खारिजु** । किशोरः m. (f. **khārüṭ**[ü] **खारृट्**, q.v.), a newly-born or very young male foal.

khöryun[u] **खारिजु** । खारीपरिमितः adj. (f. **khöriñ**[ü] **खारिञ्**), weighing one **khār**, see **khār 3** (Gr.Gr. 147).

khryuwᵘ ख्रिवु, see **khriv.**

kharᵘzᵘ खार्‌ज़ु ? m. *Cotoneaster obtusa* and *rotundifolia* (El. *kháris*, i.e. **kharᵘzᵘ**. Judging from the form of the word it should be f., but El. shows it as m.).

khas 1 खस् in **khas-bēr खस्-बेर्** f. a kind of apricot (El.). Cf. **bēr** (El. has **-bēra**).

khas 2 खस् in **khasa-was खस-वस्। खारोहावरोही** f. (sg. dat. **khasa-wasi खस-वसि**, Śiv. 1027, or **khasi-wasi खसि-वसि**, Śiv. 1682), rising and falling, ascending and descending (Śiv. 1027, 1682). Cf. **khasun wasun** (p. 420*b*, l. 22) and **wasa-khas.**

khas 3 खस् (cf. خص) in **khas kŏkur खस् क्कुर्** m. a capon (L. 459, *kas kokar*).

khās खास् خاص adj. e.g. particular, peculiar, special, distinct (Gr.M.); private, kept for private use, personal; choice, select, choicest, best, excellent, noble; cf. **khāsa 2.** —**karith** —**करिथ** adv. specially, especially; mainly, principally (Gr.M.).

khāsa 1 खास خاصه। **कार्पासपटभेद:** m. a kind of fine cloth; muslin.

khāsa 2 खास خاصه। **शोभन:** adj. e.g. special, private, personal; choice, select, choicest, best (YZ. 2, 274; Śiv. 620, 629, 818, 1797; Rām. 1726); excellent, noble. **āma-khāsa,** people in general and people in particular, low and high, high and low, rich and poor (Rām. 582, 1599). **dukhtar-i-khāsa,** one's own daughter (H. v, 11). —**pŏthⁱ** —**पॉठि** or **-pŏthin -पॉठिन्। सुष्ठुतया** adv. excellently, well. —**mahanyuwᵘ** —**महनिवु। सुन्दर: पुरुष:** m. a good man, i.e. one who is not only good looking, but who is also skilful in his business, and full of other virtues. —**zanāna** —**ज़नान। सुन्दरी स्त्री** f. a good woman, i.e. one fair to look upon and endowed with many virtues.

khàsⁱ 1 खशि خصي m. a castrated animal. —**karun** —**करुन्। निष्कोषीकरणम्** m.inf. to castrate (a horse, ram, etc.); met. to weaken (a person), to deprive of vigour.

khàsⁱ 2 खशि in **khàsⁱ pôwᵘ wàsⁱ pôwᵘ खशि पोवु वशि पोवु। निष्कोन्नतम् (न्यूनाधिकम्)** m. 'up a quarter and down a quarter', (in sharing out) a little more or less, an approximate share. Cf. **khas 2, khasun,** and **wasun.**

khīs खीस्। निष्कासनम् m. picking out, i.e. pilfering, dishonestly misappropriating a portion of money which has been entrusted to one for safe custody or for some special purpose. —**karun** —**करुन्। अपहरणम्** m.inf. to pilfer or misappropriate, as ab.

khisⁱ खिसि, etc., see **khyusᵘ 1** and **2.**

khōsa खोस (= كوسه)। **मश्रुमयु:** m. one who can only grow a small thin chinbeard and cannot grow whiskers, etc. (K.Pr. 110). Such men have the reputation of affability (K.Pr. 100). **-dŏrᵘ -दॉरु।** **मश्रुमयुष: श्मश्रु** f. the thin little beard of such a man. **-khĕn -खॅन्** or **-khyonᵘ -ख्योनु। चारं चारं विभक्षणम्** m. a Khōsa's dinner; a dinner party at which there are many trays of food served, all of which the guests succeed in eating, so that nothing is left. The manner of accomplishing this feat is said to have been devised by a smart Khōsa; see K.Pr. 110 for the stories connected with it. **-mahanyuwᵘ -महनिवु। मश्रुमयुवान्पुरुष:** m. a man with such a beard.

khôsᵘ 1 खोसु। कंस: m. a bowl-shaped metal cup, used by Hindūs for drinking, and by Musalmāns also for eating rice. That used by Musalmāns is larger than that used by Hindūs (El. *khôs* and *khós*; Gr.M; K.Pr. 248; YZ. 275; Śiv. 195, 1759; H. ii, 3).

khösⁱ-dandᵘrᵘ खोसि-द्दन्द्रु। कंसकोटि: f. the edge, or lip, of such a cup. **-bokᵘ -ब्रोकु। कंसाधार:** m. the bowl part of such a cup.

khôsᵘ 2 खोसु। मनुष्यस्कन्धाधिरोह: m. riding on the shoulder, esp. a forfeit in children's games, according to which the winner rides on the shoulders of the loser (K. 252 ff.) with suff. of indef. art. **khôsāh,** a single ride on another's shoulders; cf. **aṭa-bôrᵘ,** p. 52*a*, l. 44. —**dyunᵘ** —**द्युनु। मनुष्यस्कन्धाधिरोहार्पणम्** m.inf. to give another a ride on one's shoulder, as ab.; to be ridden, as ab. (K. 221, 252). —**hyonᵘ** —**ह्योनु। मनुष्यस्कन्धाधिरोहग्रहणम्** m.inf. to take a ride on another's shoulders, as ab. (K. 252). —**khārun** —**खारुन्** m.inf. to give another a ride upon one's shoulders (K. 254). —**khasun** —**खसुन्** m.inf. to mount upon another's shoulders, as ab. (K. 253).

khash खश्। मारणम् m. cutting, esp. beheading (of a man, a beast, a bird, or the like), the slaughter of an animal or bird in this way for food; cf. **khish;** met. misery, wretchedness (K.Pr. 2). **haṭis khash,** cutting the throat (K.Pr. 81). —**dyunᵘ** —**द्युनु** m.inf. to give a cut (to), to cut (obj. in dat.) (not necessarily to behead) (H. v, 4, 6). —**karun** —**करुन्। मारणकर्म** m.inf. to behead, to slay with the sword (Rām. 396, 1344).

khāsh खाश् (cf. خواهش)। **इच्छा** m. wish, desire.

khàshⁱ खशि in **khàshⁱ na makūrⁱ खशि न मकूरि। नैव मृतो न वा मारित:** adj. e.g. neither slaughtered (and hence eatable) nor dead of itself (and hence uneatable) (of an animal or bird which is excluded

from discrimination as to whether it is eatable or uneatable). Cf. **khash.**

khēsh 1 खेश् خویش । **कौशेयपटविशेषः** m. a kind of silk cloth, usually worn by woman as a girdle or sash.

khēshĕ-mŏy खेश्-म्यय् । **दुकूलभेदो ऽस्यः** f. a long narrow strip of this material worn as ab. **-püṭᵘ** -पंटू । **दुकूलभेदपट्टिका** f., id.

khēsh 2 خویش m. a kinsman, relation (K.Pr. 103).

khĕshⁱ ख्यशि or **khĕshᵘ** ख्यशू । **तृणादिपुञ्जो ऽस्यः** f. as much straight grass, straw, standing corn, or the like as can be grasped by the hand (but not in the form of a crushed-up lump). With the suff. of indef. art. **khĕshāh** ख्यशाह । **एकतृणादिपुञ्जो ऽस्यः** f. a single handful, as ab. Cf. **gāsa-kh°**, p. 307*b*, l. 30.

khish खिश् । **छेदनम्** f. beheading an animal or bird, butchering in this way (K.Pr. 237); cf. **khash** and **khal-khish,** p. 397*a*, l. 33. **-khish** -खिश् । **पुनः पुनश्छेदनम्** m. (by butchers, or the like) frequent or continued beheading, as ab. **-khish karun** -खिश् करुन् । **पुनः पुनश्छेदनकरणम्** m.inf. to do this repeated butchering.

khīshī खीशी خویشی । **विवाहसंबन्धः** f. relationship, consanguinity, affinity; in Kāshmīrī, relationship by marriage.

khŏsh खुश् or **khush** خوش adj. e.g. pleasant, charming, agreeable (Śiv. 470, 475, 499; Rām. 1279); pleased (with, dat.) (K.Pr. 157; Śiv. 171, 356, 373, 714); healthy, happy, well-pleased, glad, cheerful, satisfied, contented (El. *khúsh*) (Śiv. 476, 482, 656; Rām. 146, 198, 261, 660–1, 858, 1066, 1279, 1397); willing (**dinas khŏsh,** willing to give, Gr.M.); fond of (**khĕnas khŏsh,** fond of eating, Gr.M.). **—ākha —आख,** see s.v. **khŏshākh.** **—andām —अंदाम** خوش اندام adj. e.g. fair-formed, possessing a beautiful body (Rām. 1039). **—dīdār** خوش دیدار adj. e.g. pleasant to look upon (YZ. 47). **-dil** خوش دل adj. e.g. happy-hearted, delighted; of happy mind, lively in disposition (Gr.M.; Rām. 98, 831, 1134). **-dil karun** خوش دل کرن m.inf. to delight (El.). **—gaśhun —गछुन्** m.inf. to become pleased, be pleased (Gr.M.; Śiv. 356, 386, 431, 696, 710, 783–4, 795, 807, 899, 1334, 1348, 1712; Rām. 116, 136-7, 392, 451, 589, 872, 1282, 1284, 1327, 1344; H. viii, 1, 9, 14; xii, 9, 12); to become pleasing, to become agreeable (to, dat.) (Śiv. 894, 1071, 1238; Rām. 213, 592, 1371, 1512; H. viii, 11). **—hāl** خوش حال, see s.v. **—khath —खथ्** خوش خط m. neat handwriting, good handwriting. **—kandām —कंदाम** (for **—andām,** ab.) adj. e.g. possessing a beautiful form (Rām. 1040). **—karun —करुन्** m.inf. to make happy, to please (Gr.M.; K.Pr. 191; Rām. 304; H. xii, 3); to make pleased (with, dat.) (Śiv. 714). **—pŏṭhⁱ —पॅठि** adv. in a happy manner; (of a journey) safely and comfortably (Gr.M.). **—sapadun —सपदुन्** m.inf. to become happy, to become pleased (Śiv. 1103, 1286; Rām. 304, 481, 702, 900, 1296, 1330, 1461); to exult (El.); to become pleased, satisfied (with, dat. or abl.) [Śiv. 1044 (abl.), 1295 (dat.), 1471 (dat.)]. **—yunᵘ —यिनु** m.inf. to be pleasant (to a person), to seem nice (Hindōstānī *pasand anā*) (Gr.M.; YZ. 25; Śiv. 485, 806, 1718; Rām. 317, 611, 1033, 1279). **—yiwunᵘ —यिवुनु** (Rām. 128, 353) or **—yiwawunᵘ —यिवॅवुनु** (YZ. 9; Śiv. 1462; Rām. 247, 1039) n.ag. (f. **-wüñᵘ -वंञू**), one that pleases, pleasant.

khŏshī खुशी خوشي f. joy, pleasure, enjoyment (Gr.M.); joy, happiness (opp. **mātam**) (Śiv. 327); will, voluntariness (**panañi khŏshiyi-kinⁱ,** at one's own choice, Gr.M.); will, what is willed or determined (e.g. the will of God) (Rām. 851, 969). **—karüñᵘ —करंञू** f.inf. to make merry, rejoice, exult (El., K.Pr. 107, Rām. 796). **-sān** -सान् or (Rām. 752, 1370) **khŏshiyĕ-sān** खुशिय-सान् adv. joyfully, gladly (Rām. 750, 752, 1218, 1330, 1370).

khǒshᵘ खुशु । **वामहस्तविधानशीलः** adj. (f. **khŏshᵘ** खुशू), left-handed; able to use the left hand as well as the right, ambidextrous. Cf. **khôwurᵘ.**

khŏshⁱ-atha खुशि-अथ । **वामहस्तः** m. the left hand; as adv. with the left hand. **-khŏr** -खुर् f. acting in the left-handed or opposite way, acting contrary to custom, emancipated conduct (L.V. 10, 77). **khōwurᵘ** -खोवुर् । **विपरीतः** adj. (f. **khōvᵘrᵘ** खोवर्), right and left reversed (e.g. when one puts the right shoe on the left foot and vice versa, or when one performs right hand actions on the left and vice versa) (K.Pr. 250). **-pav** -पव् । **वामशीलत्वम्** m. one who habitually does everything left-handedly (not only with his hand, but with all his members), one who is sinistral. **-war** -वर् । **विपरीतवेष्टनम्** m. winding to the left, winding counter-clockwise (e.g. a string); cf. the English 'left-handed' screw. **-wārⁱ** -वरि । **वैपरीत्येन** adv. counter-clockwise.

khōsāh खोसाह । **मनुष्यस्कन्धाधिरोहः** m., see **khôsᵘ 2.**

khŏshbū खुशबू خوشبو adj. e.g. fragrant, odoriferous, aromatic (El., YZ. 234); as subst., f. fragrance, odour (Gr.M.).

khushāba खुशाब خوشابه m. the process of weeding rice growing in water (L. 325, 327, 463).

khushabu (? spelling and gender), the net in which water chestnuts (see **gôr**^{u}) are collected (L. 355).

khŏshbūdār خوشبودار adj. e.g. perfumed, scented (Gr.M.).

khŏsh-hāl खुश्-हाल् حوش حال or **khŏshāl 1** खुशाल् adj. e.g. happy, glad (K.Pr. 106, 181; Śiv. 1318); fortunate. **khŏshāl khānas zuv asun** खुशाल् खानस् ज़ुव् असुन् । खेदे मोदविधानम् m.inf. to disturb others in sorrow by a merry noise (e.g. ignorant children shouting in merriment in a house of mourning or where there is illness. In this it is said that **khānas** is a corruption of **kanas**, and this phrase is said to mean lit. 'as when a louse goes into a happy ear').

khŏshk खुश्क् خوشک adj. e.g. dry; parched; withered. As subst. m., sg. dat. **khŏshkas gashun** खुश्कस् गछुन् m.inf. to go by land, as opp. to **ābas gashun** आबस् गछुन्, to go by water (K.Pr. 49, W. 124). Cf. the next.

khŏshkī खुश्की خشکی f. dryness; dry land. **khŏshkī wati-kin**^{i}, (to go) by land as opp. to **öbī-wati-kin**^{i}, by water (Gr.M.). Cf. the preceding.

khŏshākh खुशाख् or **khŏsh-ākh** m. a welcome, a compliment (El.). The word is like our 'welcome' derived from the following: **khŏsh-ākha** खुश्-आख interj. 'welcome', properly a phrase like the English word, art thou come (**ākha**) well (**khosh**)? Cf. **khŏshāmad.**

khashkhāsh खश्खाश् خشخاش । खाखसः m. a poppy; poppy-seed; in Kāshmīrī, a poppy-head; poppy-oil (El.). **-gŏlur** -ग्वलुर् । खसखसगुल्मी m. a poppy-pod, a poppy-head. **-gŏs**^{u} -ग्वचू । खसखसगुच्छकः f., id.

khŏshāl 2 खुशाल् (for **1**, see **khŏsh-hāl**) । वामशीलः adj. e.g. left-handed; (by extension of meaning) one who habitually uses by preference all his left-hand members (not only the hand).

khashĕlad खशलद् । पातितः adj. e.g. beheaded (of some bird or animal slaughtered by a butcher), see **khash.**

khashĕm खशम् خشم m. anger, wrath. **—karun** —कदन् m.inf. to make wrath (to), to make (a person, dat.) angry (H. ii, 3).

khŏshāmad खुशामद् خوشامد m. flattery, adulation (Gr.M.); cf. **khŏshākh.** **—karun** —कदन् m.inf. to pay compliments (to), fawn (upon), flatter (El., Gr.M.).

khashĕmala खशमल । पक्षादिघातुकः m. a butcher (who kills animals or birds by beheading them).

khŏshra खुश्र in **khŏshra-bāshir**^{u} खुश्र-वाशिर् । गुप्तसंवादः m. a whispered conversation, talking in whispers. Cf. **khūsri.**

khashur^{u} खशुर् । पामा m. a kind of cutaneous disease, scab (principally affecting the arms and legs); cf. **khŏsor**^{u}. **—nērun** —नेदन् । पामाप्रादुर्भावः m.inf. scab to appear, an attack of scab to come on.

khashĕr^{i}**-kāg**^{u}**r**^{u} खशरि-काँगुर् । काष्ठाङ्गारिकाभेदः f. a kind of portable brazier or **kāg**^{u}**r**^{u} (q.v.) of which the basket work portion is made of coarse twigs marked as if pitted by scabs; met. a term of abuse used in curses or evil wishes made to another, (may you be) in the midst of scab! **-phĕphur** -फ्यफुर् । पामापिटकः m. (sg. dat. **phĕpharas** फ्यफरस्), a scab-pustule. **-paijāma** -पैजाम । पामायुतजङ्घावस्त्रम् m. the drawers or *paijāmas* of a person suffering from scab (filthy and defiled by scab); met. (in abusing and cursing) a condition as horrible as such a pair of drawers.

khashĕr^{i}**lad** खशरिलद् । पामाख्यरोगवान् adj. e.g. one who suffers from scab, scabby.

khashuw^{u} खशुव् । जालभेदः m. a kind of net used for skimming dirt, conferva, etc, from the surface of the water.

khiskun खिस्कुन् । इत्थगमनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **khyusk**^{u} खिस्कु; 2 p.p. **khiscyōv** खिस्च्योव्. This verb is impersonal in tenses derived from past participles) to walk arrogantly, to strut.

khislath خصلت m. (sg. dat. **khislatas** खिस्लतस्), temper, humour, disposition, habit (El.).

kh^{a}**sun** खसुन् or (f.) **kh**^{a}**siñ**^{u} खस्यू । लोमकर्षणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **kh**^{o}**s**^{u} खसु), to pluck the hair of the privities, to tear them out with the nails (in obsc. abuse). This verb is also conjugated in the feminine, and is then used in abuse by females one to another (Gr.Gr. 120, 192).

khasun खसुन् । आरोहणम् conj. 2 [1 p.p. **khot**^{u} **1** खतु, or according to some **khoth**^{u} खथु, f. **khüs**^{u} खूचू (**khüsh**^{u} खूछू) (Gr.Gr. 210); 2 p.p. **khasōv** खसोव्, or according to some **khashōv** खशोव् (Gr.Gr. 210). L.V. 27 has an irr. conj. part. **khas**^{i}**t**^{i} खसित्ति for **khasith** खसिथ्. Opposite to **wasun** q.v. (Śiv. 1664, 1874; Rām. 280, 1106; K. 851). The caus. is **khārun** q.v., Gr.Gr. 175, also (El.) **khāsun**], to ascend, to go up (L.V. 75; K.Pr. 250; Śiv, 86, 1654, 1664, 1871; Rām. 80, 280, 916, 1106, 1747, 1759; K. 1059); to climb (e.g. a mountain, tree, staircase, or the like, dat. with **pĕth**) (K.Pr. 7; Śiv. 95, 785, 847, 931, 1081, 1167, 1176, 1244, 1246, 1854, 1890; Rām. 44, 471, 653 a tree; H. ii, 2, 9; x, 8; xii, 7; K. 182, 232, 629); to rise, come up (e.g. out of water) (H. i, 6, 8; xii, 11-2; K. 233); to go up stream (of river

travelling) (H. xii, 6); to mount (a horse or a person's shoulders) (cf. **aṭa-bāri kh°**, p. 52*b*, l. 5, **guri kh°**, p. 229*a*, l. 22, and **khôs^{u} kh°**, p. 417*b*, l. 35 (K.Pr. 7, 168, 174; Śiv. 720, 732, 788, 793, 801, 894, 1089; H. ii, 6, 11; iii, 8; K. 253, 389-90); to ride (a horse or other riding animal) (H. x, 3; K. 757); to mount or ride (a carriage) (Gr.M.; Śiv. 84, 580, 668, 1913; Rām. 281, 1437, 1453, 1712; K. 378, 406, 490, 870, 985); to ascend (on to a throne, a bed, a funeral pyre, or the like) (Rām. 1713; H. iii, 7; v, 5, 6, 9; x, 7; xii, 21, 24); to climb up on to (the bank of a river), to ascend (from bathing) (**boṭh^{u} khasun**) (K. 271, 276, 413); to mount (on to), be put (upon), be imposed (upon) (e.g. a burden or responsibility) (cf. **bör^{i} khasân^{i}**, p. 118*a*, l. 41) (Śiv. 1637; Rām. 559, 1237; H. iii, 3); to rise, grow up into a heap (cf. **ḍēr khasân^{i}**, p. 236*b*, l. 10) (Śiv. 1199, 1235, 1238); to rise (into the air), to soar, fly (cf. **arshĕs kh°**, p. 14*b*, l. 28) (Rām. 867, 922; K. 851); to rise (of the sun, etc.) (K.Pr. 120; Śiv. 692; Rām. 259, 431, 1121; K. 57); to rise (of clouds in the sky, darkness, etc.) (Gr.M., Śiv. 1290); to rise (of water in a river) (K. 70, 74); to be lifted raised (cf. **boṭh^{u} kh°**, p. 140*a*, l. 34); to rise, be swollen (of a blister, boil, etc.) (cf. **basta khasüñ^{u}**, p. 135*a*, l. 46 and **h^{a}th**) (K.Pr. 207, the cheeks); to rise (in price or value); to rise (of the spirits), to become joyful (Rām. 1094); to rise in the mind (of an idea, emotion, etc., esp. anger) (cf. **bōsh, cöl^{i}, dĕmāg**) (Śiv. 106, 375, 759; Rām. 309, 473, 785, 865, 917, 1377; H viii, 7; K. 137, 443, 445, 561, 618, 796, 908); to rise, to begin to be uttered (of an outcry, or the like; **gatshi bishta khasun**, the cry of 'shoo' should be uttered, K.Pr. 35) (Rām. 1761); to rise, to be made (of an accusation, calumny, etc. (cf. **darma-hān khasüñ^{u}**, p. 244*b*, l. 14) (Rām. 1667); to rise, to come upon one's head, to be incurred (of guilt, sin, etc.) (Śiv. 593; Rām. 1181, 1219, 1238, 1592, 1596, 1619; H. ix, 5); to rise, come on the tapis, begin to be employed, etc. (K.Pr. 146); to rise, come into visibility (e.g. dirty spots on a clean garment) (cf. **hĕla khasañĕ**, p. 330*b*, l. 35); to be put on to a machine (cf. **carkas kh°**, p. 175*b*, l. 43, **dōri kh°**, p. 237*a*, l. 26, **khaharüñ^{u} kh°**, p. 394*b*, l. 25) (H. vii, 20); to stand upright, to stand up (Rām. 800, K. 25); to be raised, exalted, promoted; to turn out well (K.Pr. 12, 177); to be turned out (in the process of manufacture) (Śiv. 1872); to be presented, offered, sacrificed (K. 1141); to embark, go on board (a ship) (Gr.M.); to mount (in sexual intercourse); to be put on the scale (for weighment) (cf. **daras-pĕṭh kh°**, p. 234*b*, l. 40); to get to the head, take effect (of intoxicating drugs) (Śiv. 3; H. viii, 7, poison, met. for rage); to be spread out, put on, coated; to turn out to be so much (of a share) (cf. **hissa**); to pass, elapse, expire (of time, esp. when this occurs profitably) (cf. **dŏh kh°**, p. 199*b*, l. 34); to march against, assault; to be put on the fire; to be put down, inserted, registered; to be contained in; to fit; to grow, grow up (El., K.Pr. 165, Śiv. 1132, Rām. 1504); (of a ship) to mount (a rock, sandbank, etc.), to run (aground) (Gr.M.); (of a criminal) to mount (the empalement stake), to be empaled (Śiv. 1630).

This verb is very frequently employed with a noun to form an idiom, in which the idea of rising is almost lost (cf. e.g. **āṭh, bôg^{u}, bāth 2, baṭhi kh°** (p. 140*b*, l. 2), **byôl^{u}, danḍ, hakh 3**, and many others). The idioms are given under their respective nouns.

khasun wasun खसुन् वसुन् m. rising and falling, rise and fall, (of tide) ebb and flow (Gr.M.). Cf. **khasa-was**, s.v. **khas 2.**

khasan-bāna खसन्-बान । उच्चैः पदप्राप्तिपाचता m. 'a vessel of rising'; hence, met. the attainment of a high position by an ambitious person.

khasith gatshun खसिथ् गछुन् m.inf. to go up, ascend, to go above (L.V. 27).

khot^{u} 1 खतु । आरूढः p.p. (for **2**, see s.v.; f. **khüṭs^{u}** खंचू), risen (on to, dat.), as in **kŏhas khot^{u}**, ascended on to the mountain. Only used thus, predicatively and governing the noun of the thing ascended. **-mot^{u}** -मंतु । आरूढवान् perf. part. (f. **khüṭs^{u}-müṭs^{u}** खंचू-मंचू), risen, etc., in all the meanings of **khasun**, frequently in the meaning of 'standing up, erect' (of a tree, or the like).

khāsun खासुन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **khōs^{u}** खोसु), i.q. **khārun**, q.v. (El.).

khasur^{u} खसुर् । शर्करा m. gravel, loose pebbles.

khasür^{u} खसंर् । धिक्करणम् f. abusive censure.

khās^{u}r^{u} 1 खासंर् । चरिचम् f. a kind of wooden scoop for baling out water from a boat, a baler.

khās^{u}r^{u} 2 खासंर् । मस्तकार्धभागः f. the globular part of the skull, the top and back of the skull, the crown of the head, (El. *khāsir*).

khŏsor^{u} खुसर् or **khŏsur^{u}** खुसुर् । चर्मविकृतिः m. a condition of the bark of a tree or of a walnut, or the like, in which it is worm-eaten and the under part reduced to powder; with **dand 1** (p. 224*b*, l. 30) it

signifies the tartar of the teeth as it breaks off. Cf. **khashurᵘ**.

khūsri खूस्रि in **khūsri ta būsri** खूस्रि त बूस्रि । **वर्णाक्वर्णिका** f.pl. (probably better spelt **khūsrĕ ta būsrĕ**), whispered conspiracy, mutual whispered consultation, esp. with evil intent against another. Cf. **khŏshra.**

khŏsárˡlad खुसरिल्द् । **चर्मविकृतः** adj. e.g. having the bark diseased as described s.v. **khŏsorᵘ**, q.v.

khisis खिसिस्, see **khyusᵘ** 1 and 2.

khasūsan खसूसन् خصوصاً adv. especially, more particularly, specially (Rām. 1553).

khasta خستہ adj. e.g. wounded (El.). —**karun** —**कर्दन्** m.inf. to wound (El.).

khūstū, see the next.

khūsˢth खूस्थ् । **भवतु** adv. may be, perhaps, I'll see if I'll do it (used by an insolent or spoiled servant, or the like, when told to do something); an interj. never mind, it's no matter (K.Pr. 3, *khūstû*).

kŏhistān क्रहिस्तान् کہستان m. a mountainous region, a highland, forest (El., Rām. 523).

khasawunᵘ खसवुनु । **आरूहन्** n.ag. (f. **khasawünᵘ** खसवंनू), one who rises, etc. (see **khasun**), an ascender (e.g. the moon, YZ. 145); one who is accustomed to ride, a rider (Śiv. 1188, 1324); esp. of a youth or maiden growing up to manhood or womanhood; an ascent, rising ground opp. to **wasawunᵘ**, a declivity (K.Pr. 72).

khŏsiyĕth खासियथ् خآصیت m. (sg. dat. **khŏsiyĕtas** खासियतस्), property, peculiar nature, attribute, natural disposition (Gr.M.).

khaṭa खट in **khaṭa-bürᵘ** खट-बंरू । **गुप्तखितिः (खापनम्)** f. 'a hole of concealment', hence (1, intransitively) hiding, staying in a hidden place, and (2, transitively) hiding, putting in a hidden place. **-maṭa** -मट । **गुप्तम्** adv. (a jingle-formation) in hiding, esp. in reference to the children's game of 'hide and seek'; cf. **khaṭith-maṭith,** p. 423*a*, l. 5. **-sörᵘ** -सॅरू । **गुप्तनिचयः** f. a secret collection, i.e. a store of grain secretly collected by degrees from other people's heaps.

khaṭˡ खटि । **अर्जनम्** f. profits made by buying cheap and selling dear, esp. when this is done dishonestly, or by means of bribery.

khĕta ख्यत, see **khyonᵘ**.

khīˡ खीति । **क्षेत्रम्** f. (sg. dat. **khētĕ** खेत्य, Gr.Gr. 61), a field, esp. a cultivated field, land under cultivation (as a means of livelihood) (K.Pr! 107); cultivation, farming (as a profession); frequently —•, as in **dā-khīˡ,** a paddy-field (p. 230*a*, l. 19). **-brīˡ** -ब्रीति । **यजमानवृत्तिः** f. the position of a client or pupil, etc., in respect to a family priest or spiritual preceptor or the like (the client, etc., being the 'field' which the other cultivates as a means of livelihood); cf. **khītīshŏr.** —**karünᵘ** —**करंनू** । **कृषिकर्म** f.inf. to do cultivation, to cultivate land as a livelihood. —**lāgünᵘ** —**लागंनू** । **कृषिसम्पादनम्** f.inf. to carry on cultivation, to live by cultivating.

khēti barith खेति बरिथ् । **कृषिपूर्णः** adj. e.g. (of a man) 'full of cultivation', hence, one who cultivates many fields and varied crops. **-wôlᵘ** -वोलु । **कृषिवान्** m. (f. **-wājĕñ** -वाज्यञ्), a cultivator, a farmer.

khŏtā खुत, **khōta** खोत, or (Gr.Gr. 49) **khŏtan** खुतन् । **उत** postpos. indicating comparison, than. It governs either the abl. or the abl. of the gen. Thus **kañi** (or **kañĕ-handi**) **khŏta trakurᵘ**, harder than a stone. For further particulars, see Gr.Gr. 49, Gr.M, and W. 98; YZ. 27, 186, 200; Śiv. **khŏta** 166, 434, 497, 784, 1062, 1087, 1290, 1657; **khōta** 1867 8; Rām. **khŏta,** 265, 730, 976, 1239, 1272, 1404, 1493; H. **khŏta,** iii, 8; xii, 10, 19; K. **khŏta,** 906, 1102). The word is sometimes used to indicate merely the ablative case, as in **dŏha-khŏta dŏha,** from day to day (Śiv. 410).

khōṭa खोटॅ । **विषमाकारः** adj. e.g. irregular in shape, unsymmetrical (esp. of a child's face, or the like).

khŏti खुति in the following: —**gōmatᵘ** —**गोमतु** । **लज्जास्पदतां प्राप्तः** perf. part. (f. —**gömüsᵘ** —**गोंमुस्**), gone to shame, put to shame, disgraced, infamous, of bad repute (due to the divulging of some disgraceful action). —**gashun** —**गछुन्** । **लज्जास्पदीभवनम्** m.inf. to have a feeling of shame, to become disgraced, to get an ill repute (owing to some disgraceful action). —**karun** —**कर्दन्** । **लज्जास्पदीकरणम्** m.inf. to disgrace (a person), put to shame, give an evil repute (by disclosing some disgraceful act).

khᵒtᵘ खुतु in **khᵒtᵘ-khᵒtᵘ** खुतु-खुतु । **मूषकादिशब्दः** m. onomat. the noise made by a mouse when gnawing.

khotᵘ 1 खुतु, see **khasun.**

khotᵘ 2 खॅतु । **संपुटकभेदः** m. a wall-cupboard, a store cupboard for holding pots and pans, etc., a small closet (cf. **bāna-khᵒ**, p. 109*b*, l. 42; **brāda-khᵒ**, p. 119*b*, l. 14; **brörˡ-khᵒ**, p. 125*b*, l. 32; **dˢhi-khᵒ**, p. 198*b*, l. 31; and **hēri-khᵒ**, p. 345*b*, l. 12); the part of a **ḍūga** or country boat, either immediately behind or immediately before the centre part occupied by passengers. Cf. **gālav** (El. *khaut*, *khut*).

khátˡ-bāgay खॅति-बागय । **विविधभाजनविभागः** f. distributing from various store-rooms; esp. (at a

crowded wedding or similar feast, when there is not room to distribute food to all the guests in one place) distributing the food from various places or rooms. **-bata** -बत । नाना स्थानोद्दनदानम् m., id.

khot[u] 3 खॅतु in **khati kaḍun** खति कडुन् । स्वभ्यसीकरणम् m.inf. to train (e.g. a horse in his paces, or a man in conduct). Possibly a metaphorical use of **khot[u] 2.** **—nērun** —नेदन् । स्वभ्यसीभवनम् m.inf. to be trained, as ab.

khŏṭ[u] खुट् । अमृष्टः, कपटशीलः adj. (f. **khŏṭ[ü]** खुटू, dat. **khŏcĕ** खुच्च), base (of an apparent precious metal), impure, alloyed (K.Pr. 206, opp. to **khor[u] 6**; Rām. 1607); flawed (of a precious stone) (H. xii, 3); counterfeit, spurious (El.); (of an action) base, wicked, blameworthy (Śiv. 105, 171); one who habitually cheats, swindling, knavish. **—gatshun** —गछुन् m.inf. to become base; to become wounded in battle (Rām. 1355).

khõṭ[u] खोंटु । खण्डम् m. (pl. nom. **khõṭ[i]** खोंटि), the half of anything (e.g. a box in two halves); esp. the half of anything globular or nearly globular in shape (e.g. of an apple, a pear, a walnut, or a kidney; cf. **bŏka-wacĕ-kh°**, p. 99*b*, l. 49), a hemisphere; in the comp. **aina-khõṭ[u]** (p. 30*b*, l. 8) it means a receptacle. Cf. **khāṭh.**

khõṭ[u] खोंटू । मीनविशेषः f. (sg. dat. **khācĕ** खाच्च), N. of a certain kind of small fish.

khūt[u] खूँतु । स्खलनम् m. a stumble, slip, trip (in walking); met. a misfortune, calamity (K.Pr. 111, *khuut*). **—khyon[u]** —ख्यनु । स्खलिताधिगमः m.inf. to stumble, slip, trip; met. (in a transaction) to be tripped up, to be cheated. **—lagun** —लगुन् । स्खलनाधिगमः m.inf., id. (El., Gr.M., K.Pr. 144).

kahti (K.Pr. 243), see **kūt[u].**

khath खथ् خط । संदेशपत्रम् m. (sg. dat. **khatas** खतस्), writing, handwriting, penmanship; a letter, note, epistle (Rām. 854; H. xii. 21, **möl[i]-sandi daskhata khath,** a letter signed by the father; xii, 22-3); a document, deed (of sale, etc.) (YZ. 454); **khat-i azödī,** a document of freedom, a deed of manumission (Rām. 676). **—dyun[u]** —दिनु । परित्यागः m.inf. to give a letter; to give a letter of dismissal (to a wife), to divorce a wife, to give a writing of divorcement (K.Pr. 105, *khatt*). **—ninawôl[u]** —निनवोलु n.ag. (f. **—ninawājĕn** —निनवाज्यन्), a letter-carrier, a courier (El.). **-paṭh[a]r** -पठ्र् m. correspondence, interchange of letters (Gr.M.).

khāṭh खाँठ । शकलम् m. (sg. dat. **khāṭas** खाँटस्), the half of a fruit, a walnut, or the like. Cf. **khõṭ[u].**

khĕth 1 ख्यथ्, see **khyon[u].**

khĕth 2 ख्यथ् f. (sg. dat. **khĕṭs[ü]** ख्यथ्यू), loss, harm, injury (L.V. 10, 77).

khith खिथ् in **khith-khith** खिथ्-खिथ् । सगद्गदो हासः adv. (of a happy infant) laughing, crowing. **khith-khith gŏṭs[ü]** खिथ्-खिथ् गुंट्यू । सगद्गदहासयुतत्व-शीला f. habitually laughing or crowing (of a happy-tempered girl-child); met. (of a girl or woman) of a happy, laughing, disposition.

khŏṭh खुठ् । अङ्गहीनः adj. e.g. (as. subst. m., sg. dat. **khŏṭas** खुटस), (of a living being) wanting a limb, maimed. **—gōmot[u]** —गोमंतु । अङ्गहीनतां प्राप्तः perf. part. (f. **—gömüṭs[ü]** —गोमंट्यू), become maimed. **—gatshun** —गछुन् । हीनाङ्गीभवनम् m.inf. to become maimed (of anything animate or inanimate); (of a work) to turn out wrongly.

khŏṭh 2 खुठ् in **khŏṭh-khŏṭöy[i]** खुठ्-खुटोयि । कपटादिभरितत्वम् f. the condition of being full of fraud, a swindling disposition, guileful nature, perfidiousness.

kahath कहथ् قحط । दुर्भिक्षम् m. (sg. dat. **kahatas** कहतस्), drought, scarcity, dearth; failure of crops; famine.

kāṭhdār काँठ्दार् । शकलवान् adj. e.g. divided into two halves, halved (of a fruit, a walnut, or the like). See **khāṭh.**

khat[a]m खतम् ختم m. end, conclusion; (amongst Musalmāns) a recitation or perusal of the Qur'ān or the recitation of a Saint's texts (L. 78).

khatam-band (? spelling = خاتم بند) m. a beautiful kind of inlaid ceiling, a speciality of Kashmīr (L. 372, 379).

khatan ختن m. circumcising, circumcision (esp. amongst Musalmāns) (L. 271). **-hāl** -हाल । क्षेत्रसंस्कारविशेषः f. the ceremony of circumcision. **-höj[ü]-mahārāza** -होजू-महाराज । क्षेत्रसंस्कारसंस्कृतो वरः m. the 'bridegroom' of the circumcision ceremony, the hero of the ceremony, the boy on whom circumcision is performed.

khaṭun खटुन् । गोपनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **khoṭ[u]** खुटु, 2 p.p. **khacyōv** खच्योव्), to conceal, hide (K.Pr. 247; YZ. 289; Śiv. 331, 333 pass., 336, 410, 1561; Rām. 19, 207, 258; K. 208, 283, 598); to banish, make away with, cause to disappear (Śiv. 19 pass.; Rām. 258, 1017); to cause to disappear, overwhelm, get the mastery over (e.g. cold getting the mastery over water, and turning it to ice) (L.V. 16).

khaṭ[i] khaṭ[i] खटि खटि freq. part. used as adv., secretly, privately (Śiv. 1374; K. 82, 1143).

khoṭ^{u}-mot^{u} खंटु-मंतु । **गोपितः** perf. part. (f. **khüṭ^{u}-müs^{u}** खुंटू-मंसू), hidden, concealed (Śiv. 991).

khaṭith खटिथ् । **गुप्तरीत्या** conj. part. used as adv., secretly, in a hidden manner (H. xii, 6); also as adj., concealed, obscured (El.); see also s.v. **khaṭith.**

-maṭith -मटिथ् । **गुप्तरीत्या** adv. (a jingle formation), id. (cf. **khaṭa-maṭa,** p. 421*a*, l. 35). —**rōzun** —रोज़ुन् । **गुप्तरीत्या स्थितिः** m.inf. to remain hidden, to be concealed; see s.v. **khaṭith.** —**thawun** —थवुन् or —**thāwun** —थावुन् । **गुप्तरीत्या स्थापनम्** m.inf. to put in a secret place, to hide away (Gr.M.; YZ. 158, 159); see s.v. **khaṭith.**

khŏtan खुतन्, see **khŏta.**

khōtān^{i} खोतनि adj. e.g. of or belonging to the district of Khōtan in Central Asia. —**trēl** —त्रेल् । **फलविशेषः** f. a kind of apple of moderate size, red in colour, and of superior quality (El. *khotanyi trēla*, L. 349 *khatoni trel*). The *trēl* is a small species of apple of good flavour. This is larger, but with equal flavour.

khôtūn खोतून् (= خاتون) f. (sg. dat. **khôtūni** खोतूनि, H. x, 7; xii, 15), a noble woman, a lady (H. v, 11; x, 7, 12; xii, 15, 18–20, 22, 25).

khutun खुतुन् । **अधःखननम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **khut^{u}** खुतु, 2 p.p. **khutsōv** खुत्सोव्), to dig from below, to dig out from below (e.g. digging out, and stealing, from the bottom of a grain-heap); met. to dig into (a person), to squeeze, harass.

khutiñ खुतिञ् । **क्रृष्टिः** f. abstraction from the bottom of a heap (e.g. a mouse carrying off from a pile); met. the aimless pulling done by a little child at something that attracts it; cf. **khutun.** —**khutiñ karün^{u}** —खुतिञ् करंयू । **असकृदधःखननम्** f.inf. continually to abstract from below, as ab.; met. to harass.

khat^{a}ra خطرہ m. danger, peril (Gr.M.); fear, apprehension (El.). —**khyon^{u}** —ख्यु । **भयावाप्तिः** m.inf. to suffer from fear, to become terrified.

khatēra खतेर in **khatēra karun** खतेर करुन् । **भर्त्सनं ताडनम्** m.inf. to punish for some fault (a child or servant) by beating accompanied by scolding, 'to give what for.'

khöt^{a}ra खातर् (= خاطر) । **कृते** postpos. for the sake of, on account of, out of consideration or regard for, on behalf of. It governs either the abl. or the abl. of the gen. Thus **kāmi** (or **kāmĕ-handi**) **kh°**, for the sake of the business. The use of the genitive is, however, principally confined to animate nouns (Gr.M.; W. 98, 99).

khötir खातिर् خاطر m. a thought, suggestion, idea (K.Pr. 182); inclination, propensity; affection, regard, favour; pleasure, satisfaction; carnal desire (H. viii, 3).

khôṭur^{u} खोटुर् । **विषमकोणः** adj. (f. **khôṭ^{u}r^{u}** खोटुर्), of uneven shape, irregularly shaped (of a stone, or the like). Cf. **khôṭ^{u}** and **ôṭur^{u}-khôṭur^{u}.**

khötirdörī खातिर्दारी خاطرداری f. regard, favour, kindness (Gr.M.).

khitra-pāl खित्र-पाल् । **क्षेत्रपालः** m. a certain kind of tutelary deity who is guardian of cultivated fields, a kind of **börav,** q.v.

khĕtriy ख्चिय् کھتری (also written **kshĕtriy** क्षचिय् by Pandits), m. a member of the *kṣatriya* or regal and military caste of Hindūs (Rām. 1261, K. 982).

khītīshŏr खीतीश्वर् । **महावृत्तिः** m. a lord of fields, a landowner; hence, met. a family priest, spiritual preceptor, or the like, who has many clients or pupils. See **khīt^{i}-brīt^{i},** p. 421*a*, l. 49.

khatt, see **khath.**

khaṭith खटिथ् adj. e.g. concealed, obscured (El.; Rām. 197, 558, 1158, 1355); private, secret (Gr.M.); as adv. secretly (see **khaṭun**) (Śiv. 773, 1393; Rām. 416, 502; H. xii, 6); similarly **khaṭ^{i}thay pŏṭh^{i}** खटिथय् पाठि (Śiv. 25; **khaṭith pŏṭhin** खटिथ् पाठिन् (Rām. 905), secretly. —**rōzun** —रोज़ुन् m.inf. to remain hidden; to remain apart and out of sight (Rām. 496, 728, 838, 955, 1007, 1009, 1329). —**sapadun** —सपदुन् m.inf. to disappear (El.). —**thāwun** —थावुन् m.inf. to hide away, to conceal (El.; YZ. 158, 159).

khaṭawun^{u} खटवुन् n.ag. (f. **khaṭawüñ^{u}** खटवंयू), one who conceals, a concealer (Śiv. 981).

khĕtaway ख्तवय् । **मुहुर्मुहुरन्नादिसंग्रहः** m. storing up food little by little (i.e. not buying a great store at once owing to poverty, thoughtlessness, or the like).

khatöy खताय् । **पुष्पविशेषः** m. N. of a certain flower blossoming in August–September.

kahtyah (K.Pr. 248), see **kūt^{u}.**

kh^{a}sh ख्श् । **तन्त्वग्रम्** m. the fluff or loose threads from the threads in a loom. Cf. **dāri-kh°,** p. 238*a*, l. 24, and **kh^{a}sh.**

khĕtsi ख्चि, see **khĕtsür^{u} 2.**

khūts^{u} खूत्सु adj. (f. **khūts^{u}** खूत्सू), fearful, troubled, distressed (properly, 1 p.p. of **khōtsun**) (El.).

khüts^{u} खुत्सू f. of **khot^{u},** see **khasun.**

khōtsa-boḍ^{u} खोत्स-बंदु or **-buḍ^{u}** -बुदु । **भयालुः** adj. (f. **-büḍ^{u}** -बुंदू or **-buḍ^{u}** -बुदू), very fearful, timid, easily terrified. Cf. **boḍ^{u}** (p. 846, l. 12) (Gr.M.).

kh^{a}sadār ख्सदार् । **तन्त्वंशवान्** adj. e.g. (of cloth in the loom) fluffy, see **kh^{a}sh.**

kh^{a}sh ख्श् । **तन्तुवायसम्मार्जनी** m. (sg. dat. **kh^{a}sas** ख्सस्), a brush used by weavers for clearing off the fluff

from the threads on the loom. Cf. **khᵃth** of which this word is probably only a variant spelling.

khōth खोह् m. (sg. dat. **khōthas खोह्यस्**), fear, alarm (El.).

khuth (K.Pr. 99) incor. for **kŏthᵘ**, q.v.

khüthᵘ खुह्, **khathōv खह्योव्**, see **khasun.**

kĕhthāh कॅहाह्, see **kĕh.**

khᵃthal खह्यल् । तन्त्वंशवान् adj. e.g., i.q. **khᵃthadār,** q.v.

khōthun खोथुन् । भीतिः conj. 2 (1 p.p. **khūthᵘ खूथु**, 2 p.p. **khōthōv खोह्योव्**), to be afraid, to fear (K.Pr. 59; Rām. 492, 553, 633, 636, 704, 758, 932, 1226, 1749; K. 139, 158, 245, 247). The object may be in the dat. (K.Pr. 221; Rām. 30, 33), or in the abl. (Śiv. 1804), or governed by a postposition, such as **nishĕ.** Thus, **wananas khōthun,** to be afraid to speak; **gathana khᵒ,** to be afraid to go; **Khŏdāyĕs-nishĕ khᵒ,** to fear God (Gr.M.).

khūthⁱ khūthⁱ खूथि खूथि । भीत्वा भीत्वा freq. part. used as adv., in continual fear.

khūthᵘ-motᵘ खूथु-मंतु । भीतः perf. part. (f. **khūthᵘ-müthᵘ खूथु-मंथु**), frightened, afraid.

khōthan-wōlᵘ खोथन्-वोलु । त्रासस्वभावः n.ag. (f. **-wājĕñ -वाज्यञ्**), one who fears, a coward; esp. a coward in wordy warfare.

khōthanāwun खोथनावुन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **khōthanôwᵘ खोथनोवु**), to cause to fear, to make afraid, to terrify, to frighten (El., Gr.M., Rām. 25, K. 222).

khōthanāwawunᵘ खोथनावयुनु n.ag. (f. **khōthanāwawüñᵘ खोथनावयंञु**), terrifying, terrible (Gr.M.).

khĕthsorᵘ खथ्सर् or **khithsurᵘ खिथ्सुर् । पृथग्जनः** m. (f. **khĕthsürᵘ 1 खथ्सर्** or **khithᵘrᵘ खिथ्रु**), low, vulgar, unrefined (by nature, or in dress and general appearance).

khĕthsürᵘ 2 खथ्सर् । **क्षुद्रान्नम्** f. a dish composed of rice, pease, and various millets, etc., the *khichṛī* of India (K.Pr. 64, 245). It is offered in the worship of the Hindū god Kuvēra (see bel.). The word is used met. for mixtures generally. When •— this word often takes the form **khĕthi,** see bel. **—khĕñᵘ —खंञु । क्षुद्रभक्षणम्** f.inf. to eat this dish; to eat mixed food. **—karüñᵘ —करंञु । क्षुद्रसम्पादनम्** f.inf. to prepare this mixed food; met. to make a mixture, to concoct (lit. and fig.).

khĕthi-māwas खथि-मावस् । पौषमासामावस्या f. the *khichṛī* new moon, the day of new moon of the month of Pōh (Skr. *pauṣa* = December–January) on which day Hindūs offer this mixed food to Kuvēra and his fairy (*yakṣa*) followers (L. 266, *khich māwas*).

-māwasi-dŏh -मावसि-द्रह । पौषामावस्यादिने adv. on the day of the *khichṛī* new moon, as ab. **-māwasi-kyutᵘ 1 -मावसि-क्युतु । पौषामावस्यार्थम्** adj. and adv. (f. **-māwasi-kithᵘ -मावसि-क्यिथु**), for the day of this new moon (of something prepared, done, given, or the like). **-māwasi-kyutᵘ 2 -मावसि-क्युतु । पौषामावस्याकाले** adv. on the day of this new moon (esp. used in fixing a date for coming or going).

khĕthsari-bāpath खथ्सरि-वापथ् । क्षुद्रार्थम् adv. (of rice, pease, etc.), for (making) this mixed dish. **-barith -वरिथ् । क्षुद्रभरितः** adj. e.g. filled with this mixed food. **-kyutᵘ -क्युतु । क्षुद्रार्थम्** adj. and adv. (f. **-kithᵘ -क्यिथु**), i.q. **-bāpath,** ab. **-māwas -मावस् । पौषामावस्या** f., i.q. **khĕthi-māwas,** ab.

khithsurᵘ खिथ्सुर् । पामरः adj. (f. **khithᵘrᵘ खिथ्रुर्**), i.q. **khĕthsorᵘ,** q.v.

khathōv खथ्योव्, see **khasun.**

khuthōv खुथ्योव्, see **khutun.**

khōthawunᵘ खोथवुनु । भीरुकः n.ag. (f. **khōthawüñᵘ खोथवंञु**), frightened, terrified, afraid; timid (El.); terrible (El.).

khav खाव् । अल्पगर्तः f. (sg. dat. **khüvᵘ खंवु**), a small pit dug in the floor of a house, in which turnips and the like are stored in the winter, to prevent their drying up; cf. **mŏnjĕ-khav,** s.v. **mŏnḍᵘ 1. —khanüñᵘ —खनंञु । अल्पगर्तखननम्** f.inf. to dig such a pit.

khüvᵘ-gŏgᵘjᵘ खंवु-गग्जु । अल्पगर्तस्थापितं रक्षाद्रु f. a turnip stored, as ab.

khāv 1 खाव् । घस्मरः m. an eater (K.Pr. 14, 104, 153); voracious, a glutton; one who habitually eats (frequently —•; cf. **añĕma, atha, dŏhulᵘ, dand 1, gāḍ, harām, khar 1, māl 1, ṭyonḍᵘ,** etc.; so **ādamⁱ-khāv,** a man-eating animal) (Rām. 1631) (El. *khão*).

khāv 2 खाव f. for **khrāv,** q.v. in **khāwa-horᵘ खाव-ह्रंद् । काष्ठपादुकायुगम्** m. a pair of wooden pattens.

khĕv 1 ख्यव् m. eating, used —•; cf. **aḍ-khᵒ,** p. 10*a*, l. 29, and **bata-khᵒ,** p. 136*b*, l. 47.

khĕv 2 ख्यव् । कूपकः f. a mooring cable, a hawser (usually made of withies); a tow-rope (Gr.M. where it is shown as m.). **—gandüñᵘ —गंडंञु । कूपकबन्धनम्** f.inf. to moor with such a cable.

khĕv 3 ख्यव्, i.q. **khyōv,** see **khyonᵘ.**

khôwᵘ खोवु, see **khō 1** and **2.**

kahwa कहव قہوہ । चक्करसः m. coffee (roasted, or roasted and ground, or the decoction); in Kāshmīrī, sweetened tea (the liquid) (L. 254, 464).

khwāb ख्वाब् or **khāb खाब्** خواب m. a dream (El.); cf. **khāb.** —**wuchhun** —**वुछुन्** m.inf. to see a dream, to dream (El.).

khwŏbi ख्वाबि adv. in a dream.

khwābas-manz ख्वाबस्-मज़ adv. in a dream.

kahwacĕ कह्वच्च, see **kah-wüṭᵘ.**

khwŏḍ ख्वड्, see **khŏḍ.**

khwāh, see **khāh** 1 and 3.

khwāhish, khwŏhish خواهش or **khwāyish, khwŏyish ख्वाहिश्** f. a desire, wish (El. *khwáish*).

khwāhishmand, khwŏhishmand خواهشمند adj. e.g. desirous, eager (El.).

khāwal खावल् । **खादनशीला** f. one who is an eater, used —• as a feminine noun signifying 'an eater' in the sense of 'a destroyer' (of son, husband, or the like).

khwān خوان m. a reader or reciter (Musalmān) (L. 462).

khĕwān ख़वान्, see **khyonᵘ**

khēwunᵘ खेवुनु n.ag. contr. of **khĕwawunᵘ**, q.v. (El. *khyewun*).

khāwand खावन्द् or **khŏwind ख़ाविन्द्** خاوند । **भर्ता** m. a lord, a master (H. viii, 10, of a dog); a husband (K.Pr. 82; H. iii, 1–4; v, 1, 8, 10–2; x, 5, 12; xi, 11; xii, 18).

khwar ख्वर् (W. 111), i.q. **khŏr 1**, q.v.

khwār ख्वार् خوار (K.Pr. 247, 248; W. 135, 142), i.q. **khār 2**, q.v.

khĕwar ख़वर् । **शालिदानभेद:** m. an advance of grain; when grain has been threshed, and has been collected previous to the Government assessment for purposes of taxation, it is supposed not to be touched till Government permission is given. This word signifies a portion of grain taken out of the heap by permission of the official in charge, for the cultivator's immediate needs. It also means portions similarly taken by the cultivator without such permission; cf. **dā-khº**, p. 230*a*, l. 19. —**dyunᵘ** —**दिनु** । **शालिदानभेददानम्** m.inf. (of the official) to give such an advance.

khōworᵘ खोवर् or **khōwurᵘ खोवुर्** (Gr.Gr. 23) । **वाम:** adj. (f. **khōvürᵘ खोवर्ङ्**), left (not right) (K.Pr. 43; YZ. 535; L. 461); north (Gr.Gr. 151, Rām. 516; El. gives 'south'); cf. **khŏshᵘ**, p. 418*b*, l. 27. —**atha** —**अथ** । **वामहस्त:** m. the left hand (H. viii, 7). —**dachyunᵘ** —**दछिनु** । **वामदक्षिणौ** adj. on the right and on the left, on each side. —**gām** —**गाम्**, a village considered to be on the left-hand side of the sun's course, as opposed to a **dachyunᵘ gām** on the right side of the same: The former are less fertile (L. 435). —**khōr** —**खोर्** । **वामपाद:** m. the left foot (YZ. 535, Rām. 552). —**pôrᵘ** —**पोर्** । **वामपार्श्व:, पुरगणविशेष:** m. the left side; N. of a *pargana* or fiscal division of Kashmīr on the eastern or left side of the **Lĕḍᵘrᵘ** Valley (RT.Tr. 465).

khōwᵘrⁱ खोव्रि or **khōwārⁱ खोवरि** । **वामत:** adv. from the left (u.w. vbs. of going, etc.); on the left (Gr.Gr. 155, Śiv. 246). **-kinⁱ -किनि** । **वामपार्श्वात्** adv. from the left, commencing from the left (Gr.Gr. 159, Rām. 856); on the left (Rām. 421). **-pörⁱ -पोरि** । **वामपार्श्वात्** adv. from the left (Gr.Gr. 160); on the left (Gr.Gr. 160). **-pav -पव** । **वामाङ्गाभ्यास:** m. one who is practised in using his left hand, left-handed or ambidextrous.

khōwari खोवरि in **khōwari-kani खोवरि-कनि** । **वामपार्श्वे** adv. on the left, towards the left, leftwards (u.w. vbs. of placing, etc.) (Śiv. 1090). **-kanyukᵘ -कन्युकु** । **वामपार्श्वभव:** adj. (f. **-kanicᵘ -कनिचू**), of belonging to, or produced on the left. **-pāryukᵘ -पार्युकु** । **वामपार्श्वभव:** adj. (f. **-pāricᵘ -पारिचू**), on the left, of or belonging to the left.

khōvürᵘ bab, खोवर्ङ् बब् । **वाम: कुच:** ?. the left hand bosom of a woman. —**nürᵘ** —**नर्ङ्** । **वामभुज:** f. the left arm. —**zang** —**ज़ंग्** । **वामजङ्घा** f. the left leg.

khōwaryukᵘ खोवर्युकु । **वामभव:** adj. (f. **khōwaricᵘ खोवरिचू**), of the left, that on the left; esp. (the fruit) on the left side (of a tree, which, owing to the course of the sun are not so sweet as those on the right); of or belonging to the north (Gr.Gr. 151).

khawörikh ख़वारिख् خوارق । **असदृशात्मा:** m.pl. events infringing the usual course of nature, unusual things, miracles.

khōwarĕr खोवर्यर् । **वामता** m. the condition of being on the left (Gr.Gr. 139).

kah-wüṭᵘ कह्-वटु । **शाण:** f. (sg. dat. **kahwacĕ कह्वच्च**), a touchstone (for testing gold) (K.Pr. 206; Rām. 1609, dat.). Cf. **kah 1.**

khēwaṭh खेवठ् f. (sg. dat. **khēwaṭi खेवटि**), an assigned share of revenue, an assessment of revenue by apportionment as in **asömīwār khēwaṭh,** an assessment on holdings (L. 403).

khĕwawañ ख़ववञ् f. the wages of eating (Gr.Gr. 129); a present given on the occasion of certain food being eaten, as in **bata-khĕº** (p. 136*b*, l. 48), the present given by a bride's relations to her husband's people on the occasion of her first meal in her husband's house.

khĕwawunᵘ ख़वयुनु । **खादन्** n.ag. (f. **khĕwawüñᵘ ख़वयूञ्**), one who eats, an eater.

khawāza खवाज़ (= خواجہ) । **आधारविशेषः** m. a plank on which masons or plasterers stand when at work; a scaffold (in house building).

khay 1 खय । **लोहमालिन्यम्** f. rust (of metal) (YZ. 525; Śiv. 282; Rām. 31, 655); met. tartar of the teeth (cf. **danda-khº**, p. 224*b*, l. 36) (El. *khai* and *khái*). —**tulünᵘ** —**तुलनॅ** f.inf. to polish (metal) (El.).

khay 2 खय । **परिखाभेदः** f. low ground in the neighbourhood of a stream liable to be flooded by inundation.

khěy ख्यय् رکھیے see **kshěy**.

khēy खेय्, **khěyě ख्यय**, **khěyi ख्यि**, see **khyonᵘ**.

khōy خوی f. habit, disposition, temper, (Rām. 1501) in Kāshmīrī, politeness (K.Pr. 89 *khoe*). Cf. **khō 1.**

kahyū कह्यू adv. inter. by what means? how? (L.V. 108). Cf. **kěhō 2.**

kehay कहय, see **kyāh.**

khyucᵘ ख्युच् । **हस्तक्षेपादिविघातनम्** m. (sg. dat. **khicis ख्यिचिस्**), obstruction, hindrance (by thrusting with the hand, etc.), standing in a person's way, pushing back a person who is going along. Cf. **lāṭᵘ-khyucᵘ**, s.v. **loṭᵘ 1.**

khyǒda m. hunger (El. probably **khyǒdā ख्योदा**).

khyōda adj. e.g. starving (El. *khyoda*).

khyodaihotᵘ (? spelling), hungry (El. probably for **khyǒdöyi-hotᵘ ख्योदॅयि-होतु**).

khayědār खयदार् । **मालिन्यवत्** adj. e.g. rusty (of metals).

khěyihē ख्यिहे, see **khyonᵘ**.

khuyěhômᵘ खुयहोमु । **प्रदेशविशेषः** m. N. of a district in Kashmīr, stretching in a semi-circle round the north shore of the Wŏlur lake; the Khūyāśrama or Khōyāśrama of Sanskrit. See RT.Tr. viii, 2695–98, and II, 488. (El. *khuihámaa*).

khěyⁱhīv ख्यिहीव्, see **khyonᵘ**.

khyolᵘ ख्योलु । **यूथम्** m. a flock, a herd, a troop (of animals) (Gr.M.; L.V. 108; K.Pr. 236, 249; Rām. 910, 1301; K. 182, 207–8, 214, 327); often —°, as in **gōvᵘ-khyolᵘ**, a herd of cows (Gr.Gr. 152; so, K. 210, 212–3, 382); sometimes also used for a company of human beings; cf. **mahanivⁱ-khº**, s.v. **mahanyuwᵘ**. —**anun** —**अनुन्** । **यूथानयनम्** m.inf. to bring a flock along, to lead or drive a herd home, to bring it from another village to one's own village. —**kaḍun** —**कडुन्** । **यूथनिष्कासनम्** m.inf. to lead forth a flock, drive out a herd from the village to an outside spot such as a grazing ground. —**nyunᵘ** —**निनु** । **यूथनयनम्** m.inf. to bring a flock, etc., or herd along from one spot or village to another. —**ṭānun** —**टानुन्** । **यूथप्रवेशनम्** m.inf. to bring in a flock, etc., from outside. —**wālun** —**वालुन्** । **यूथावरोहणम्** m.inf. to bring down a flock, etc. (from the mountains or forests to the village).

khělⁱ-kaṭh ख्यलि-कठ् । **खूथमेषः** (sg. dat. **-kaṭas -कटस्**), the ram of a flock of sheep, the tup; met. a stout lusty fool of a fellow. **-röchⁱ 1 -रोछि** । **यूथरक्षा** f. the guardianship of a flock, shepherding, herding. **-rôchᵘ -रोछु** । **यूथरक्षकः** (pl. nom. **-röchⁱ 2 -रोछि**), the guardian of a flock, a shepherd, herdsman. **-wôlᵘ -वोलु** । **यूथस्वामी** m. (f. **-wājěñ -वाज्यञ्**), one who owns a flock; a flock-owner, one who owns many flocks.

khěli-bāpath ख्यलि-बापथ् । **यूथार्थम्** adv. for the sake of the flock, for the herd, etc. —**khěli** —**ख्यलि** adv. in troops (K. 859). **-khötᵃra -खोत्र** । **यूथार्थम्** adv. i.q. **-bāpath**, ab.

khělis-andar ख्यलिस्-अन्दर् । **यूथान्तः** adv. in the flock, within the herd. **-kyutᵘ -कित्** । **यूथार्थम्** adj. (f. **-kiṭᵘ -कित्**), i.q. **khěli-bāpath**, ab. **-manz -मन्ज** । **यूथमध्ये** adv., i.q. **andar**, ab. **-manz-bāg -मन्ज-बाग्** । **यूथमध्ये** adv., id.

khyūlᵘ ख्यूलु, see **khēlun.**

khayāl, khiyāl خیال m. imagination, fancy (El., Śiv. 1706); sentiment, idea, thought, surmise, conception (Gr.M.); thought, notice (of), taking notice (of) (Śiv. 819, 832, 920); an idea, an imagination (Gr.M.); a sentiment, opinion (**mazahabī khayāl**, a religious opinion, Gr.M.); **khayāl-i khām**, an inferior (i.e. evil) intention, treachery (Rām. 383). —**ṭānun** —**टानुन्** m.inf. to cause thought to enter (a subject), to devote attention (to a subject) (Gr.M.).

khayělad खयलद् । **मालिन्यभरितम्** adj. e.g. rusty (of metals).

kahyumᵘ कह्युमु । **बलिदानम्** m. (amongst Musalmāns) the offering made on the eleventh solar day of a lunar month. This word is also a form of **köhyumᵘ**, q.v. used by Musalmāns. Cf. **kāh 1.**

köhyumᵘ कोह्युमु । **एकादशः** ord. (f. **köhimᵘ कोह्यिमू**), eleventh (Gr.Gr. 76, Rām. 1158, f.). Musalmāns commonly employ the form **kahyumᵘ**. Cf. **kāh 1.**

khyonᵘ ख्योनु । **अशनम्, व्यक्तापद्रवः** conj. 1 irreg. [the inf. of this verb is often spelt **kheun** in the roman character. Its caus. is **khyāwun ख्यावुन्** or **khyāwanāwun ख्यावनावुन्** (Gr.Gr. 172).

Inf. and fut. pass. part. **khyonᵘ ख्योनु** (Gr.Gr. 112, 191; Śiv. 1202, 1223; Rām. 599, 813, 849 fut. pass. part., 1027; H. xii, 16 fut. pass. part.); acc. **khěnas ख्यनस्** (YZ. 169, Śiv. 1387, K. 138); abl. **khěna ख्यन** (L.V. 27, 63; K.Pr. 106; Śiv. 1042, 1430; Rām. 1577; K. 148); or **khěni ख्यनि** (Śiv. 1084, m.c. **khěnē**; H., x, 5; K. 204, 1144 m.c. **khěnē**); gen. **khěnukᵘ ख्यनुकु** (Śiv. 759, fem.); pl. nom. **khěnⁱ**

ख्यॅनि ; f. sg. nom. **khĕñᵘ** ख्यॅञू (Rām. 1629, K. 160) ; pl. nom. **khĕñĕ** ख्यॅञ. Pres. part. **khĕwān** ख्यवान् (Gr.Gr. 103 ; Rām. 458, 698, 876, 936, 979, 1022, 1159 ; H. vi, 16 ; xii, 4, 6, 17). Impers. fut. part. **khĕnī** ख्यनी (Gr.Gr. 111). Conj. part. **khĕth** ख्यथ् (Gr.Gr. 104, 197 ; L.V. 27, 77 ; YZ. 393, *khet* ; Śiv. 328, 1073 ; Rām. 1631, 1653 ; K. 138). Neg. conj. part. **khĕnay** ख्यनय् (Gr.Gr. 111, K.Pr. 104). Freq. part. **khĕ khĕ** ख्य ख्य (Gr.Gr. 105, 198) or **khĕth khĕth** ख्यथ् ख्यथ् (Gr.Gr. 105, 198). Adverbial part. **khĕwön**ⁱ ख्यवॉनि (Gr.Gr. 196). N.ag. 1 **khĕwawunᵘ** ख्यवुनु (Gr.Gr. 105) ; 2 **khĕnawôlᵘ** ख्यनवोलु (Gr.Gr. 106).

Fut. (Gr.Gr. 202) sg. 1 **khĕma** ख्यम (Śiv. 1533 ; Rām. 972 ; H. viii, 11) ; **khĕmay** ख्यमय्, for thee (Rām. 268, 387 ; H. iii, 1) ; 2 **khĕkh** ख्यख् (Śiv. 1434 ; Rām. 668 ; H. ii, 3 ; vi, 2) ; 3 **khĕyi** ख्यि (Rām. 1780 ; H. xii, 15) ; **khĕyiy** ख्यियय्, for thee (L.V. 88) ; **khĕyiwa** ख्यिव, you (Rām. 1742, K.Pr. 102) ; inter. **khĕyā** ख्या (K.Pr. 153). Pl. 1 **khĕmav** ख्यमव् ; 2 **khĕyiv** ख्यिव् ; 3 **khĕn** ख्यन् ; **khĕnam** ख्यनम्, me (Rām. 1191).

Cond. past. (Gr.Gr. 253) sg. 1 **khĕmahö** ख्यमहा ; **khĕmahas** ख्यमहस, for him (K.Pr. 144) ; 2 **khĕhökh** ख्यहाख् ; 3 **khĕyihē** ख्यिहे ; **khĕyihēs** ख्यिहेस्, it (K. 240). Pl. 1 **khĕmahöv** ख्यमहाव् ; 2 **khĕyⁱhīv** ख्यिहीव् ; 3 **khĕhön** ख्यहान्.

Impve. pres. (Gr.Gr. 247) sg. 2 **khĕh** ख्यह् (Śiv. 1824 ; H. iii, 1) ; **khyuh** ख्युह (vill.) (H. x, 5) ; **khyō** ख्यो (vill.) (H. x, 12) ; **khĕm** ख्यम्, for me (Gr.Gr. 248) ; **khĕn** ख्यन्, him (Rām. 599) ; 3 **khĕyin** ख्यिन् (Rām. 1597) ; pl. 2 **khĕyiv** ख्यिव् (YZ. 404) ; 3 **khĕyin** ख्यिन्. Pol. (Gr.Gr. 249) sg. 2 **khĕta** ख्यत (Śiv. 379, 578) ; **khĕtam** ख्यतम्, for me (Śiv. 283, 374 ; H iii, 1) ; 3 **kẖĕyⁱtan** ख्यितन् ; pl. 2 **khĕyⁱtav** ख्यितव् ; 3 **khĕyⁱtan** ख्यितन्. Fut. **khĕzi** ख्यज़ि (Gr.Gr. 250 ; L.V. 90, **khĕzē**, m.c. ; H. xii, 16). Past. **khĕzihē** ख्यज़िहे (Gr.Gr. 251).

1 p.p. (Gr.Gr. 211) m.sg. **khyōv** ख्योव् (or **khyauv** ख्यौव्) (H. x, 12) or **khĕv** ख्यव् (Rām. 81, 766, 1138, 1400 ; H. ii, 2) ; **khyōm** ख्योम्, by me (Gr.Gr. 217) ; **khyōth** ख्योथ्, by thee (Śiv. 1328, K. 1090) ; **khyōn** ख्योन्, by him (H. vi, 16) ; **khyōwa** ख्योव, by you ; **khyōkh** ख्योख्, by them (Rām. 916) ; pl. **khyēy** ख्येय् or **khēy** खेय् (H. x, 2) ; **khyēm** ख्येम्, by me (L.V. 81) ; **khyēth** ख्येथ्, by thee ; **khyēn** ख्येन्, by him ; **khyēwa** ख्येव, by you ; **khyēkh** ख्येख्, by them ; f.sg. and pl. **khĕyĕ** ख्यय (Rām. 1306) ; **khĕyĕm** ख्ययम, by me ; **khĕyĕth** ख्ययथ्, by thee (Śiv. 702) ; **khĕyĕn** ख्ययन्, by him ; **khĕyĕwa** ख्ययव, by you (H. x, 12, vill. **khĕyĕv**) ; **khĕyĕkh** ख्ययख्, by them.

2 p.p. (Gr.Gr. 233) m.sg. **khĕyōv** ख्योव्; pl. **khĕyēy** ख्येय्; **khĕyēn** ख्येन्, by him (Rām. 459) ; f.sg. and pl. **khĕyēyĕ** ख्येय.

3 p.p. (Gr.Gr. 238) m.sg. **khĕyāv** ख्याव्; pl. **khĕyēyēy** ख्येयेय्; f.sg. and pl. **khĕyēyĕ** ख्येय.

Perf. part. **khĕmotᵘ** ख्यमतु (Rām. 154, 344) or **khyōmotᵘ** ख्योमतु (K. 1147), see bel.].

To eat (cf. **bata, gŏh, gāsa** ; L.V. 27, 63, 77, 81, 88 ; YZ. 404 ; Śiv. 283, 1073, 1464 ; Rām. 81, 268, 387, 458-9, 599, 698, 766, 849, 972, 1159, 1173, 1191, 1306, 1577, 1629, 1653 ; H. iii, 1, etc. ; K. 138, 141-2, 148, 160, 204, etc.) ; to take (medicine) (cf. **dawāh-khº**, p. 262*b*, l. 35 ; Gr.M.), to eat, to live on, have as a means of subsistence (cf. **drölⁱ khĕñᵘ**, p. 243*b*, l. 25 ; **hŏnjĕ-gāsa khº**, p. 337*b*, l. 43 ; **harām khº**, p. 348*b*, l. 33) ; met. to eat the good things of this life, to enjoy oneself (L.V. 27, 90) ; to receive, meet with, experience (cf. **cōkh khĕñᵘ**, p. 170*a*, l. 12 ; **cōṭh khº**, p. 178*a*, l. 1 ; **dab khº**, p. 181*a*, l. 28 ; **dŏkh khº**, p. 206*a*, l. 38 ; **hōṭsh khº**, p. 360*b*, l. 11 ; Śiv. 1836 ; Rām. 916, 1400, 1743) ; to suffer, endure, experience (e.g. a beating, sticks, slander, swindling) (cf. **bözⁱ khĕñᵘ**, p. 152*b*, l. 28 ; **cōb khĕnⁱ**, p. 156*b*, l. 30 ; **dakaḍula khĕnⁱ**, p. 203*b*, l. 48 ; **gŏta khĕnⁱ**, p. 310*b*, l. 25 ; **mār 1** ; Rām. 344, an arrow) ; to undergo (a process), to be subjected to (some operative medium) (cf. **bahā khº**, p. 94*a*, l. 17 ; **barsāth khº**, p. 127*a*, l. 28 ; **bazyunᵘ khº**, p. 155*b*, l. 11 ; **dam khº**, p. 216*a*, l. 48) ; to feel (an emotion, such as fear, sorrow, etc.) (cf. **bīm khº**, p. 107*a*, l. 26 ; **bayĕ khº**, p. 148*b*, l. 21 ; **gam khº**, p. 286*b*, l. 18) (Rām. 876, 979, 1022, 1027, 1138) ; to corrode, erode, wear away (tr.) ; to consume, spend ; (with **kasam**, etc.) to take (an oath), to swear (Gr.M., Rām. 154) ; to embezzle misappropriate (property entrusted to one) (cf. **mush**) (H. x, 2) ; to eat, to enjoy, experience the rapture of (any pleasant thing or experience) (YZ. 169).

This verb often makes a nominal compound with a noun in some very metaphorical sense, as in **aphsūs khyonᵘ**, to eat alas, to regret (Rām. 668, 936) ; **dam khyonᵘ**, to eat one's breath ; hence, to be silenced in wordy warfare ; **driy khĕñᵘ**, to eat (i.e. take) an oath ; **hal khyonᵘ**, to eat the afterbirth, i.e. to die in childbirth ; **hatab khĕñᵘ**, to eat firewood, i.e. to be cheated ; **shōr khyonᵘ**, to

experience a noise, to be roared at (Rām. 1780; cf. 828). Such idioms will usually be found under the various substantives which form the first member of the compound.

This verb is also sometimes used with the conjunctive participle of another verb to form similar metaphorical compounds, as in **būzith khyonu**, to eat after understanding; hence, to vie with, emulate. Such idioms are given under the verbs forming the first members of such compounds.

khĕ khĕ ख ख । भुक्त्वा भुक्त्वा freq. part. eating frequently, eating excessively, continually eating, eating without cessation. —**ta khĕ** —त ख । अतिशयभुक्तिः freq. part., id.

khĕh ख्ह, impve. sg. 2, in the phrase **khĕh khōsh ma** ख्ह खोष्ह म । अश्नान मा भैषीः 'eat, fear not', used in permitting a person to eat while at work; esp. in sportive abuse (obsc.).

khēmatis drāmun karun खेमतिस द्रामुन् करुन् । व्यासापहृतः m.inf. 'to chew the cud of something embezzled', to embezzle, misappropriate something entrusted to one. Cf. **drāmun**, see **khyōmotu**, bel.

khĕna-grākh ख्यन-ग्राख् । मिष्टभुक्तिशीलः n.ag. (sg. dat. **-grākas** -ग्राकस; f. **-grākañ** -ग्राकञ्), an eater; esp. one who is fond of eating good food, an epicure, a *bon-vivant, gourmet* (Gr.Gr. 106). **-wôlu** -वोलु । स्वादिष्ठ(वस्तु)भोजी, व्यक्तापहारकः n.ag. (f. **-wājĕñ** -वाज्यञ्), an eater (Gr.Gr. 106, 193); esp. a glutton; one who is skilled as regards the fitness or otherwise of any article for food; one who misappropriates what is entrusted to him, an embezzler. —**yunu** —यिनु m.inf. pass. to be eaten, to be edible (Gr.Gr. 170).

khĕni cĕni ख्यनि च्यनि । भोक्तुं पीतुम् adv. (inf. of purpose) to eat and drink, for the purpose of having a meal. Cf. **khyonu cyonu**, bel.

khĕnay ख्यनय् । अभुक्त्वैव neg. conj. part. not having eaten; as adv., without having eaten, u.w. vbs. of going, or the like (K.Pr. 104).

khĕñi ख्यञि, fût. pass. part. f. abl. **-vizi** -विझि । भक्षणकाले adv. at the time of eating, at dinner time.

khĕth ख्यथ् । भुक्त्वा conj. part. having eaten, etc. (Śiv. 328, 1073, 1087). —**cĕth** —च्यथ् । भुक्त्वा पीत्वा conj. part. having eaten and drunk, used as adv., after a meal, after dinner (Śiv. 328, 753, 1584, 1712, 1832); cf. **khyonu cyonu**, bel. —**dith** —दिथ् । भुक्त्वा दत्त्वा conj. part. having eaten and given; esp. u.w. vbs. of coming or of going, as in 'he went away after eating and giving'. —**gashun** —गशुन् m.inf. to eat up (K.Pr. 161, YZ. 393). —**karith** —करिथ् । भुक्त्वा कृत्वा conj. part. esp. used as adv., after eating and doing (such and such a business). —**shunun** —शुनुन् m.inf., i.q. **khĕth gashun**, ab. (Rām. 1631).

khyōmotu ख्योमतु । भक्षितः, अपहृतः perf. part. (m. sg. dat. **khyēmatis** ख्येमतिस् or **khēmatis** खेमतिस्; f. sg. nom. **khyēmüṣu** ख्येमॅषू or **khēmüṣu** खेमॅषू), eaten, etc. in all the various senses of **khyonu**; esp. embezzled. —**cyōmotu** —च्योमतु । भक्षितः पीतः perf. part. (f. **khyēmüṣu cyēmüṣu** ख्येमॅषू च्येमॅषू), eaten and drunk (of a meal). Cf. **khyonu cyonu**, bel.

khyonu ख्यनु । अशनम् m.inf. the act of eating; frequently used as a subst., eating, food, dinner (L. 73, *kheun*; Rām. 599; K. 241, 306, 309). **khyonu-cyonu** ख्यनु-च्यनु । अशनं पानं च m. to eat and drink (of a meal at which both are done at the same time); as subst. meat and drink, food, board (Śiv. 1449; K. 401, 524, 932, 1131); cf. **khĕn cĕn**, p. 401*b*, l. 9. —**dyunu** —दिनु । भोजनदानम् m.inf. to give food, to give to eat; to support (another) with food; **gar-bār paradĕn dyututh khyonu**, his house and home thou hast given to others to enjoy (Rām. 813). —**raṭunu** —रटुनु । अशनबन्धः m.inf. to stop eating, refrain from food (e.g. under a doctor's orders or from want of appetite owing to sickness); cf. **khĕn raṭun**, p. 401*b*, l. 13. —**kyutu** —कितु । भोजनार्थम् adj. (f. **khĕñu-kiṣu** ख्यञु-किषु), fit to be eaten, intended for food.

khyonuy ख्यनुय् । अशनमेव m. only food, good for nothing but food; cf. **khĕnay**, p. 402*a*, l. 24.

khyūnu ख्यूनु or **khīnu** खीनु । क्षीणः adj. (m. sg. dat. **khīnis** खीनिसु; abl. **khīni** खीनि; f. sg. nom. **khīñu** खीञू), wasted, emaciated, feeble.

khīna-pach खीन-पछ् । क्षीणपक्षः m. (sg. dat. **-pachas** -पछस), the waning half of a lunar month, the fifteen days of a waning moon.

khĕyin ख्यिन्, see **khyonu**.

khöyin खॉयिन् m., see **danda-khöyin**, p. 224*b*, l. 39. Cf. **khay** 1.

khiyānath खियानथ् خیانت ? m. treachery, treason; breach of trust, misappropriation, embezzlement (K.Pr. 11).

khyīr ख्यीर् (Śiv. 374), i.q. **khir**, q.v.

khyuru खिरु । वृसी m. (sg. dat. **khiris** खिरिसु), a kind of straw mat or cushion, on which Hindū students and ascetics sit. They mostly come to the Valley of Kashmīr from Kashṭawār (Kishtwar of the maps).

khyus[u] 1 खिसु । क्षुरिचर्मपात्रम् m. (sg. dat. **khisis खिसिस्**), the leather case in which barbers or surgeons keep their instruments.

khis[i]-phyur[u] खिसि-फिद् । व्यत्ययः m. reversal of expectations, turning out contrary to expectations (e.g. when a merchant expects from some transaction only a small profit and yet makes great gain, or vice versa).

khyus[u] 2 खिसु । पक्षिविशेषः m. (sg. dat. **khisis खिसिस्**), a kind of bird, a teal (?). Cf. **kyus[u]**.

khis[i]-pūt[u] खिसि-पुतु । पक्षिभेदपोतः m. a young teal.

khyusk[u] खिस्कु, see **khiskun.**

khěy[i]tan ख्यितन्, **khěy[i]tav ख्यितव्**, see **khyon[u].**

khyāv ख्याव् in **khyāv khyāv ख्याव् ख्याव् । पुनः पुनरपहारणम् (आदनं वा)** the act of giving food continually; causing continual or gradual misappropriation by another of property entrusted to him.

khyauv ख्यौव्, **khyōv ख्योव्**, **khěyāv ख्यायाव्**, **khěyiv ख्यिव्**, **khěyōv ख्योव्**, see **khyon[u].**

khyāwun ख्यावुन् (also **khyāwanāwun ख्यावनावुन्**) । **आदनम्, अपहारणम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **khyôw[u] ख्योवु**), to give to eat, to cause to be eaten; to cause to eat, to feed, etc. (K.Pr. 4, Śiv. 970, 1784, K. 373) (causal of **khyon[u]** in all its meanings, Gr.Gr. 172); esp. to cause another to misappropriate or embezzle property entrusted to him. **shōr khyāwun,** to cause another to eat a noise, to roar at a person (Rām. 828; cf. 1780).

khyôw[u]-mot[u] ख्योवु-मंतु । आदितः, अपलापितः perf. part. (f. **khyöv[ü]-müs[ü] ख्यावू-मंसू**), caused to be eaten; (of property entrusted) caused to be misappropriated or embezzled by the trustee.

khyāwanāwun ख्यावनावुन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **khyāwanôw[u] ख्यावनोवु**), caus. of **khyon[u]**, i.q. **khyāwun,** q.v. (Gr.Gr. 172).

khyāwañ ख्यावञ् f., i.q. **khěwawañ,** q.v., see **batakh°,** p. 137*a*, l. 7.

khyēy ख्येय्, **khěyēy ख्येय्**, **khěyēyēy ख्येयेय्**, **khězi ख्यज़ि**, see **khyon[u].**

khöz[ü] ख्योज़ू । जलविकृतमलादिकम्, कण्डूः f. the corruption of stagnant water (accompanied by putrefaction and a foul smell), slime (Śiv. 1804); the disease of itch; a disease of the teeth (see **danda-kh°,** p. 224*b*, l. 41).

khězihē ख्यज़िहे, see **khyon[u].**

khazmath ख्यज़्मथ् (H. xii, 3) or **khizmath ख्यिज़्मथ्** (K.Pr. 107; H. ii, 3), i.q. **khad[a]math,** q.v.

khazāna 1 ख़ज़ान خزانہ । **कोशः** m. a repository, magazine, store house, granary; a treasury; treasure (Śiv. 428, 1754; Rām. 1135, 1734); revenue, finances.

khazāna 2 ख़ज़ान । पत्रपरिपाकः m. the ripening of the leaves (i.e. these turning yellow or red in autumn). Possibly a met. extension of **khazāna 1,** with allusion to the golden colour of the leaves. **—lagun —लगुन् । विकारारम्भः** m.inf. the turn of the leaf to begin, the leaves to begin to change colour, Autumn to commence.

khaz[a]r ख़ज़र् or **khüz[ü]r ख़ज़ूर् । खर्जूरः** m. a date (the fruit) (Rām. 807). **-kul[u] -कुलु** m. the date palm.

kaj 1 कज् (cf. کج) । **वक्रता** m. crookedness; esp. the condition of something originally straight, but which has become crooked. Cf. **hol[u]-kol[u],** p. 331*a*, l. 50, **kaj-raftār,** and **kol[u] 2.**

kaj 2 for **küj[ü] 2,** see **kol[u] 1.**

kaj 3 (L. 462), incorr. for **khaj[i],** q.v.

kajě, see **kaḍun.**

kāj[i] काजि or **küj[ü] 2 कजू**, see **kol[u] 1.**

kajī, for **küj[ü] 1,** see **kal 1.**

kāji 1 and **2 काजि**, see **kôj[u]** and **köj[i] 2.**

kāji 3 काजि in **kāji-tamon[u] काजि-तमंनु । अतिधूसराङ्गः** adj. (f. **-tamün[ü] -तमंन्**), dark-skinned, dark-complexioned (over the whole body).

kĭj कीँज् or **kinj किंज्** f. the cat in the game of tipcat, see **loṭh[u].** The word is a by-form of **kij[i],** q.v.

kij[i] किज्, **kij[ü] किजू**, **kīj[i] कीजि**, or **kīj[ü] कीजू । काष्ठकीलकः** f. a wooden peg or spike (Rām. 435); a peg for tethering cattle; a tent-peg; a small nail, tack, spike, or wedge for fastening anything (cf. **ala-k°,** p. 23*a*, l. 34; **chāna-k°,** p. 162*a*, l. 13; **dāsa-k,** p. 252*a*, l. 9) (K.Pr. 41 *kij*, 112 *kij*; El. *kij*). Cf. **kyul[u].**

kiji-khrāv किजि-ख्राव् । कीलकयुता काष्ठपादुका f. a wooden patten with a peg at the fore-end, which is grasped between the toes, and by which the patten is held to the foot. **-kūsh[i] -कूँशि । उन्नत उपानद्विशेषः** f. a kind of high-heeled shoe worn in winter, see **kūsh[i].**

kōjĕ कोज्य, see **kūl[u].**

kôj[u] कोजु । प्रातराग्नवेला m (sg. ag. **köj[i] 1 काजि,** abl. **kāji 1 काजि**), the morning meal, breakfast (Gr.Gr. 157, K.Pr. 104); the hour of the morning meal, about 4½ hours after sunrise (K.Pr. 176), the forenoon. Cf. **aḍ-kôj[u],** p. 10*a*, l. 32; **khanḍawāv-kôj[u],** p. 403*a*, l. 27; i.q. **cāsht,** q.v. (El. also *kanj*). **—khyāwun —ख्यावुन् । प्रातराग्नवेलाभोज्यखाग्रनम्** m.inf. to cause to eat the morning meal, to give breakfast (to), esp. (when owing to a death in a family, the members fast by eating only once a day, in the evening) to cause the members of a family to break such a fast by inducing them to take the morning

meal. **kāji-kāla** काज़ि-काल । प्रातराशसायन्तनाशयोः adv. both at the morning meal and at the evening meal, both at breakfast and at supper (there being only two meals a day); cf. **kāla-kāji**, s.v. **kāl 1.** **-pát¹** -पति । प्रथमप्रहरादनु adv. after the time of the morning meal, after the early forenoon.

köj¹-bata कॉज़ि-वत । प्रथमप्रहरभोजनम् m. the food eaten at the morning meal; the morning meal itself, breakfast. **-gāsa** -गास । पूर्वाह्णभोज्यं तृणम् m. the early morning meal of grass, or the like, given to cattle. **-samay** -समय् m., i.q. **-wakth,** bel. (K. 204). **-wakth** -वक्थ् । प्रथमप्रहरभुक्तिकालः m. (sg. dat. **-waktas** -वक्तस्), the time of the morning-meal, breakfast-time. **-waktan** -वक्तन् । प्रथमप्रहरभुक्त्यनेहसि adv. at the time of the morning meal, at breakfast time. **-waktas** -वक्थ् । प्रथमप्रहरभुक्तिकाले adv., id.

köjis कॉज़िस् । प्रथमप्रहरभुक्तिकाले adv. at the hour of the morning meal, at breakfast time (u.w. vbs. of coming, going, or the like) (El. also *kanjis*). **-bög¹** -बॉगि or **-bögin** -बॉगिन् । प्रातराशवेलायाम् adv., id., but more indefinite, at about breakfast time.

kājyukᵘ काज्युकु । प्रथमप्रहरकालिकः adj. (f. **kājic**ᵘ काज़िचु), of or belonging to, or produced at the time of the morning meal (i.e. in the forenoon).

köj¹ 2 कॉज़ि or **köjᵘ 1** कॉज़ू । शिला f. (sg. abl. **kāji 2** काज़ि, for **3**, see s.v.), a slab, a flat stone; esp. a flat stone on which sandal-wood, condiments, or the like, are ground with a muller (K. 151). **kāji-tīl** काज़ि-तील । घृष्टं तैलम् m. a kind of medicinal oil, ground out of medicaments on such a slab. It is used as a remedy for skin diseases. **-wath** -वठ् । पाषाणमुसलो ऽस्यः m. (sg. dat. **-watas** -वटस्), the stone muller used with the above grinding slab (El. *kājwat* or *kājwat*) (K.Pr. 60, 112, 114, 148).

köjᵘ 2, 3 कॉज़ू, see **kôlᵘ 1, 3.**

kūj कूँज (cf. کُنج) । कोणः m. a corner (El.); an intermediate point of the compass, such as north-east, south-east, and so on. El. makes this word f.

kuj¹ कुज़ि or **kujᵘ** कुज़ू । बालवृक्षः f. a small or young tree; a bush, shrub (K.Pr. 36); a plant (as distinct from a tree) (K.Pr. 27, 80; W. 128). Cf. **olici-kuj¹**, p. 23*b*, l. 45, and **kulᵘ.**

kūjᵘ कूज़ू, see **kūlᵘ.**

küjᵘ कुज़ू, see **kal 1** and **kolᵘ 1.**

kajkulāh کجکلاہ adj. e.g. and subst. m. one who wears his turban awry, a fop, a beau; (cf a king) one who wears a curved crown (YZ. 2), see **kaj 1.**

kūjal कूँजल् or **kūjël** कूँज्यल् । कोणवान् adj. e.g. possessing corners, angled (e.g. of something quadrangular or pentangular), i.q. **kūnal.**

kajĕn कज्यन् (YZ. 569, *kajin*), (eyes, fem.) were torn out by her, see **kaḍun.**

kajĕr कज्यर् । मूकत्वम् m. dumbness, muteness (cf. **kolᵘ 1**).

kaj-raftār کجرفتار, **kaj-raphtār** कज्-रफ़्तार् adj. e.g. walking crookedly or obliquely; perverse (Gr.M.); unprincipled, irregular. Cf. **kaj 1.**

kujāst کجاست, where is? (borrowed from Persian) (K.Pr. 16).

kājwat, kājiwat, see **köj¹ 2.**

kajyōv कज्योव्, see **kaḍun.**

kak, see **kakav.**

kāka काक, see **kākh.**

kākā काका m. a crow, in **kākā-jī,** the revered crow, i.e. the crow known in Sanskrit as Bhusuṇḍa, who was famous for his piety (see **busuṇḍ**) (Śiv. 1772, where the word may also mean a revered elder. Cf. **kākh**).

kīkī कीकी or **kaikī** कैकी or **kökī** कांकी (by Paṇḍits often written **kaikayī** कैकयी or **kaikēyī** कैकेयी, in Sanskrit fashion), f. in Hindū legend, N. of one of the wives of King Daśaratha, Rāmacandra's stepmother, and mother of Bharata. In Sanskrit her N. was 'Kaikēyī'. By her intrigues she procured Rāmacandra's banishment, in order to secure the throne for her own son. She is hence considered a type of all slanderous intriguers. (Rām. 5, 40, 153, 206, 256, 277, 297, etc., always spelt **kīkī**; obl. form **kīkīyĕ,** Rām. 82, 148-9, 155, 182, 261, 266, 282, and (m.c.) **kīkiyī,** Rām. 83).

kök¹ कॉकि । अल्पाकः adj. e.g. an ill-natured tattler, one who habitually goes about saying unpleasant things. Cf. **kīkī.**

kǒkᵘ क्कुकु in **kǒkᵘ-mǒkᵘ** क्कुकु-म्कुकु । संकुचिताङ्गत्वम् m. contraction or drawing together all one's limbs, and drawing one's garments tight round one (e.g. under the influence of cold or of great fear).

kuk¹ कुकि । उष्णीषः शिरस्त्रम् f. a kind of tall hat, worn especially by mendicant devotees and the like.

kukᵘ कुकु in **byôlᵘ-kukᵘ,** a cuckoo, see **byôlᵘ-kukᵘ,** p. 150*a*, l. 24; cf. **kukilᵘ** and **kukyulᵘ.** (L. 138, *shakuk* or *kuku*, *Cuculus canorus*).

kākad काकद् (= کاغذ) । काकजम् m., see **kākaz.**

kākh काख् (= کاکا) । पितृव्यः ज्येष्ठः m. (sg. dat. **kākas** काकस्), a father (only used with reference to one's own father); an elder male relative (esp. when —• added to a person's name or referring to him); an eldest son of a family is so addressed or referred to by his brothers and sisters (K.Pr. 156, 217, 251); a much-respected person outside the family may also be so addressed (K.Pr. 217). Cf. **kākañ.**

kāka-hõkal काक-हॉकल् । दूरतरः सम्बन्धः f. distant relationship (i.e. a relationship which is admitted, or which is traditional, but the exact degree of which cannot be stated). **-lāla** -लाल । श्रेष्ठतातः m. a beloved elder, such as a beloved father of a house or person in similar position of authority in a house, is thus addressed by the other members.

kākunᵘ काकुन् adj. (f. **kākũ**ᵘ काकूं, of or belonging to one who is elder (e.g. an elder brother) (cf. **bāyyun**ᵘ, p. 149*b*, l. 17) (K.Pr. 251). **kākun**ᵘ **hāputh** काकुन् हापुथ् m. 'Daddy's bear', the bogey with which children are threatened to make them good, as in 'be quiet, there's a bear coming'; hence, nothing to be really afraid of (K.Pr. 92).

kōkh कोख् । वेशः m. (sg. dat. **kōkas** कोकस्), fine outward appearance (due to dress, ornaments, etc.). **—cārun** —चारुन् । वेशसंपादनम् m.inf. to 'tie up' one's dress, to arrange one's dress, etc., to dress oneself up; esp. to arrange or tie up the hair, etc. Cf. **kōkala.**

kūkh कूख् । कोलाहलः m. (sg. dat. **kūkas** कूकस्), a loud shouting, shriek, or outcry made by a single person.

kŏ-khoḍᵘ क्व-खॅडु । कुत्सिता योनिः m. an impure vulva, one belonging to a habitually unchaste and depraved woman.

kŏ-khaḍyukᵘ क्व-खड्युक् । कुत्सितयोनिभवः adj. (f. **-khaḍic**ᵘ -खडिच्), one born from such, one utterly vile and baseborn.

kākājī काकाजी, see **kākā.**

kŏ-köjᵘ क्व-कॉज् etc., see **kŏ-kôl**ᵘ.

kŏ-küjᵘ क्व-कॅज्, see **kŏ-kal.**

kakkŭ, see **kakav.**

kakkar कक्कर् m. *Pistacia integerrima* (El.).

kŏ-kal क्व-कल । कुत्सितोत्कण्ठा f. (sg. dat. **kŏ-küj**ᵘ क्व-कॅज्), evil longing, vicious desire. **kŏ-küj**ᵘ क्व-कॅज् । कुत्सितोत्कण्ठया adv. with an evil longing, with desires fixed on or exercised in evil objects or occupations.

kōkala कोकल । वेशपाशः m. a method of wearing the hair, esp. adopted by prostitutes and the like. It is described as tying the hair across the upper part of the forehead, and letting it hang down each cheek in a ringlet (El. translates 'a ringlet, a lock of hair'). Cf. **kōkh** and **kakav.**

kŏ-kil क्व-किल् f. used in the gen. **kŏ-kili-hond**ᵘ क्व-किलि-हॅंदु । दुष्टकीलाजातः adj. (f. **-hünz**ᵘ -हॅंज़ू), born of unlawful (incestuous) sexual intercourse; used in abuse. Cf. **kil.**

kŏ-kôlᵘ क्व-कोलु । कुत्सितकालभवः adj. (f. **-köj**ᵘ -कॉजू), of or belonging to an evil time, born or produced at an evil or ill-omened time.

kŏkölⁱ क्वकॉलि । कुत्सिते काले adv. at an evil or ill-omened time. **—warshun** —वर्शुन् । अनुचिते प्रादुर्भावः m. (sg. dat. **—warshĕnas** —वर्शनस्), rain at an evil time, untimely rain; met. the production or appearance of anything at an ill or awkward time (whether the thing is desired or not).

kukāl कुकाल्, see **kath.**

kukila कुकिल, **kukili** कुकिलि, see **kukil**ᵘ and **kukyul**ᵘ.

kukilᵘ कुकिलु । कोकिला f. the hen of the black or Indian cuckoo, *Cuculus indicus*, the *kōil* of India. Cf. **kukyul**ᵘ, of which it is f. (K.Pr. 9). In Śiv. 503 the pl. nom. is **kukila.**

koklas (? spelling), the Kashmīr Pucras Pheasant, *Pucrasia biddulphi* (L. 120).

kõkalüṭᵘ कॉकलॅटु । सरटः f. (sg. dat. **kõkalacŏ** कॉकलचॅ), a lizard, chameleon (K.Pr. 102; K. 836–7; L. 156, *kauklat*).

kŏ-kômᵘ क्व-कोमु adj. (f. **kŏ-köm**ᵘ क्व-कॉमू), one who does evil deeds, wicked, sinful (Rām. 1776).

kākunᵘ काकुन्, see **kākh.**

kõkun कॉकुन् m. a bracelet in **kõkan-band** कॉकन्-बंदु । कङ्कणबन्धः m. the tying on of the bracelet; esp. at a Hindū sacrifice the ceremonial tying on, by the sacrificing priest, of a red thread round the right fore-arm of the sacrificer, and of another round the left fore-arm of the sacrificer's wife. Cf. **kõkañ.**

kokan-bēr (? spelling) m. *Zizyphus vulgaris* (El.).

kõkánāwun कॉकनावुन् also **kõkawun** कॉकवुन् । गुणप्रशंसनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **kõkanôwᵘ** कॉकनोवु), to praise (one person to another), to recommend (a person).

kākañ काकन् । प्रजावती f. the wife of an elder male relative; esp. an eldest brother's wife (cf. **böyⁱ-kᵒ**, p. 149*b*, l. 6) (K.Pr. 156; Rām. 510; H. v, 10; K. 1017); a paternal uncle's wife, or (in the lifetime of one's grandmothers or similar female relatives of at least that degree) one's own mother. Cf. **kākh, māmaturᵘ**, and **māsaturᵘ.**

kõkañ कॉकन् । कङ्कणविशेषः f. a gold or silver bracelet or armlet. Cf. **kõkun.**

kõkañĕ-mast कॉकन-मस्त । घराघाः केशाः m. a woman's hair when naturally curling. **-worᵘ** -वर् । चप्पापूपभेदः m. a kind of small cake, made out of the little amount of flour left over when baking a number of cakes or loaves, and indicating that the tale of loaves is complete.

kakar 1, i.q. **kakkar**, q.v.

kakar 2 ककर् । धूमपानम् m. any substance meant to be smoked, such as tobacco, bhang, or the like (vulg.).

kakor^{u} ककॅव् । अनिच्छा m. unwillingness (due to laziness, apprehension of trouble, or the like) to undertake any work when urged to do so.

kākur काकुर् m. the barking deer (El.).

kakur^{u} ककुव् । कलङ्कनम् m. a mark; esp. a stain, an ugly mark (Rām. 1011).

kākur^{u} काकुव् । ग्रठप्रकृतिः m. (f. **kāk^{u}r^{u} काकॅर्**, K.Pr. 132, *kakir*), a dishonest man, a swindler (rare), f. a similar woman (in K.Pr. 132 translated 'sharp').

kakür^{u} ककॅर् or **kük^{u}r^{u} कॅक्र्** । दृढा त्वक्, हिमस्य शिलीभावः f. the hard outer rind of a water-melon or similar fruit; the hard crust of snow which has melted on the surface of a road and then frozen again. Cf. **ala-k°**, p. 22*b*, l. 9.

kēkur^{u} केंकुव् m. a servant, a subordinate (K. 23).

kŏkor^{u} क्कॅकॅव्, kŏkur क्कुकुर्, or (Gr.Gr. 58) **kŏkur^{u} क्कुकुव्** । कुक्कुटः, श्वेताल्पपाषाणः m. (pl. nom. **kŏkar क्कुकर्**; f. sg. nom. **kŏkür^{u} क्कॅकॅर्**), a cock (the barn-door fowl) (K.Pr. 221); a fowl (K.Pr. 117, 236); a kind of round white pebbles used by little girls as a toy (in this sense employed in the plur.); fem. a hen (El. *kŏkir*; K.Pr. 117, 163, *kukĕr*; Śiv. 1814).

kŏkar-bāg क्कुकर्-बाँग् f. the crowing of a cock; cock-crow, early morning (El., K.Pr. 176). **-bāgi -बाँगि** adv. at cockcrow, at dawn (El.). **-böv^{u} -बांवू** । कुक्कुटपार्श्वमांसम् f. a fowl's thigh; hence, the thick flesh off the side of a fowl. **-dōka-dōkh -दोक-दोंख्** or **-dōkha-dōkh -दोंख-दोंख्** । कुक्कुटयुद्धम् f. (sg. dat. **-dōka-dōki -दोंक-दोंकि**), the mutual pecking of cocks, cock-fighting. **-gām -गाम्** m. a fowl-village, a village in which fowls are reared, or in which the inhabitants make a speciality of rearing fowls (H. xi, 8). **-kun** (? spelling and gender), fowl cholera (L. 366). **-mor^{u} -मॅव्** । कुक्कुटालयः m. a fowl-house (cf. K.Pr. 240). **-māz -माज्** । कुक्कुटमांसम् m. fowl's flesh (a word principally used by Musalmāns). **-nāg -नाग्** m. N. of a fountain in Pargana Bring (the Sanskrit *Kukkuṭēśvara* (El. *Kukir Nāg*, RT.Tr. II, 469 *Kuk^{a}r Nāg*). **-pūt^{u} -पूतु** । कुक्कुटपोतः m. (f. **-pūb^{u} -पूबू**), a chicken (Gr.Gr. 131). **-tīr^{u} -तीव्** । कुक्कुटपक्षः f. a fowl's feather. **-tīrĕ lāgañĕ -तीर्य लागञ** । निन्दापात्रीकरणम् f. pl. inf. to apply fowl's feathers; met. to put a person to shame, to make him an object of blame by bringing a charge of some fault (esp. when undeserved). **-tīrĕ yiñĕ -तीर्य यिञ** । अतिदारिद्र्यावाप्तिः f. pl. inf. fowl's feathers to come; met. to be reduced to poverty. **-zang -जंग्** । कुक्कुटजङ्घा f. a fowl's leg; standing on one leg (like a fowl).

kŏkür^{u} क्कॅकॅर् । कुक्कुटी f. a hen. **—karüñ^{u} —करंयू** । निन्दापात्रीकरणम् f.inf. to calumniate, to make a person an object of blame (esp. when undeserved).

kŏ-kôr^{u} क्क-कोव् । कुत्सिताकारः, कुत्सितरूपः adj. (f. **-kör^{u} -कॉर्**), (of an animate object) ill-shaped, ugly.

kük^{u}r^{u} कॅक्र्, see **kakür^{u}**.

kŏkarūkū क्कुकरूकू m. the sound of a cock-crowing or any similar inarticulate meaningless sound (Śiv. 1814).

kŏ-karm 1 क्क-कर्म् । कुकर्म m. an evil action, a wicked deed (W. 110, Śiv. 19, K. 12); an unlucky action; (amongst Hindūs) an evil action done in a former birth, resulting in unhappiness or misfortune in the present life.

kŏ-karm 2 क्क-कर्म् adj. e.g. one who suffers from an unhappy fate owing to actions done in a former birth (Śiv. 423). See **1.**

kŏ-karmī क्क-कर्मी adj. e.g. an evil doer, a sinner (Rām. 52).

kŏ-kēran क्क-केरन् । कुत्सिता प्रकृतिः m. (of a human being) an evil nature, a bad disposition.

k^{a}karāray ककरारय् । काष्ठादिभञ्जनशब्दानुकृतिः f. onomat. the crashing noise of breaking or falling timber, or the like.

kākshā काँचा f. (K. 605), i.q. **kāch**, q.v.

kakshĕma (?) m. *Serratula anthelmintica*, a kind of sawwort (El., who also gives as synonyms *bukokī*, *kāla zira*, *kāli zīrī*, and *malwa bakchī*. Cf., however, **kāla-zyur^{u}**, s.v. **kāla 3**).

kŏ-kath क्क-कथ् । कुत्सितं वचनम् f. (sg. dat. **-kathi -कथि**), an ill word, a word that should not be spoken, an abusive or indecent expression.

kŏ-kaṭh क्क-कट् । कुत्सितपुत्रः m. (sg. dat. **-kaṭas -कटस्**), a bad son, one, who by bad conduct, is a disgrace to his parents and family (Gr.Gr. 132).

kakutari (? spelling) f. N. of a certain potherb, used as an acid vegetable, probably *Rumex acetosa* (L. 72). Cf. **obul^{u}** and **aibij.**

kakav ककव् or **kakuv ककुव्** । चकोरः m. (sg. dat. **kakawas ककवस्**), the Bartavelle or Greek partridge (*Perdix rufa*) (fabled to subsist on moonbeams, and to eat fire at the full moon). It is believed to be tortured by a perpetual thirst, even though it drink water continually, drop by drop (El. and K.Pr. 101, *kakkŭ*; K.Pr. 145, *kakkav*; L. 119, *kak*, *Caccabis chukar*; Rām. 97). **—karun —करन्** । अपयानम् m.inf. to play the partridge, i.e. to abscond, to run

away, esp. to do so without being seen (cf. K.Pr. 145). **—paṭh°rāwun —पठ्रावुन् । वेश्यानां वेशेन स्थापनम्** m.inf. to dress the hair over the forehead in a certain way used esp. by prostitutes; cf. **kōkala.** **-rangish**[i] **-रंगिश् । गतिचातुर्यम्** f. (of a human being) quickness in walking, the habit of or facility in walking quickly (cf. K.Pr. 101, the crow learnt to walk like a partridge). **-ṭhūl -ठूल् । चकोराण्डम्** m. a partridge's egg. **-trēsh -त्रेश् । चकोरपिपासा** f. a partridge's thirst; met. a thirst which is not quenched by frequently repeated small draughts of water.

kōkawun कोंकवुन् । गुणप्रशंसनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **kōkow**[u] **कोंकवु**), i.q. **kōkanāwun,** q.v.

kaikayī कैकयी or **kaikēyī कैकेयी** or **kökayī कांकयी,** i.q. **kaikī कैकी,** q.v.

kukyul[u] **कुक्युल । पुंस्कोकिलः** m. (f. **kukil**[u] **कुकिल**), the black, or Indian, cuckoo, *Cuculus indicus*, the *köil* of India (Śiv. 1814).

kukila-phōj कुकिल-फोज् m. a flock of cuckoos (Śiv. 1860).

kukili-hoṭ[u] **कुकिलि-हुंटु । कोकिलातुल्यः कण्ठस्वनः** m. a cuckoo's throat; met. a human voice sweet as that of the Indian cuckoo. **-pūr**[i] **-पूरि । कोकिलापादन्यासः** f. the putting down of the foot of a cuckoo, a cuckoo's gait; met. (of a beautiful woman) a gait charming as that of a cuckoo. **-pôṭ**[u] **-पोटु । ओषधभेदः** m. a kind of medicinal grass growing in wet ground. It is used as a laxative (L. 75, *kakilipot*; Śiv. 1808).

kākaz काकज़ كاغذ or **kākad काकद् । काकलम्** m. paper. According to El. the manufacture of paper in Kashmīr is said to have begun in the time of the Emperor Akbar. Before that time birch-bark was used (see **burza**). The great paper works of Kashmīr are situated at Naushāhar, near to Śrīnagar. (H. **kākad,** xii, 6, 7, 11-2, 15-8, 22; **kākaz,** viii, 10). **-baṛ°g -बर्ग्** كاغذ برگ m. a leaf, or sheet of paper (Gr.M.). **-chal -छल्** f. a bit or scrap of paper (Gr.M.). **-dasta -दस्त** كاغذ دسته । **काकजाद्यलिपिपट्टनिचयः** m. a quire of paper, 24 sheets. **-gar -गर् । काकलसम्पादकः** m. a paper-maker; a paper-seller, a stationer. **-gara -गर** m. a house made of paper equivalent to our 'house of cards', a house that can be at once destroyed (Śiv. 1778). **-han -हन्** f. a piece of paper (Rām. 1163). **-kūṭ**[u] **-कूट् । वेष्टितं दीर्घकाकलम्** f.[i] (sg. dat. **-kōcě -कोच्**), a strip of paper; esp. a long strip of paper rolled up, formerly used in Kashmīr for business accounts or the like. **-kyom**[u] **-क्यम्** । **काकलकृमिः** m. a paper-worm, an insect which eats and destroys paper that is not cared for, a fish-insect, book-worm, or the like.

kākazī काकज़ी adj. e.g. of paper, made of paper; paper-like, thin, delicate. **—dūn**[u] **—दून्** m. a superior kind of walnut, with a shell like paper and a large excellent kernel (L. 352).

kal 1 कल् । चिन्ता, उत्कण्ठा f. (sg. dat. **küj**[u] **1 कज्**, Gr.Gr. 69; K.Pr. 92 has *kaji*, but Śiv. 1757 has *kali*, and L.V. 64 has pl. dat. *kalan*; for **küj**[u] **2,** see **kol**[u] **1**), longing, regret, yearning (L.V. 64; YZ. 271; Śiv. 1757; Rām. 650; K. 499, 1102, 1142); worry, worrying, anxiety (K.Pr. 92); thought, consideration, calculation (i.q. **kalanā,** q.v., Śiv. 583, 769); loving thought, affectionate meditation (Śiv. 524, 1575; K. 279). **—ganüñ**[u] **—गनून्** । **उत्कण्ठाभिवृद्धिः** f.inf. longing (for any object) to increase (L.V. 48). **—kaḍüñ**[u] **—कडून्**, f.inf. to pull out longing, to suggest or prompt a wish, to cause a person to long (for anything) (Śiv. 576).

kal 2 कल् । यन्त्रम् f.[i] (sg. dat. **kali कलि**), a machine, an engine (Śiv. 1575, 1870).

kal 3 कल् f. (sg. dat. **kali कलि**), i.q. **kalā,** q.v. (Śiv. 1657, 1842). **shĕshi-kal,** a digit of the moon (L.V. 25, 69).

kal 4 कल् f. (sg. dat. **kali कलि**), any practical art; accomplishment, skill, dexterity; **yōga-kal,** skill in *yōga*, the practice of *yōga*, or mental absorption, L.V. 14.

kal 5 कल् in **kala-kal कल-कल । कोलाहलः** m. a noise, uproar; the act of raising an uproar. Cf. **kŏlakŏl.**

kāl 1 काल् । समयः, भोजनावसरः, क्षणान्तः m. a time, a season (cf. **āpayĕ-kāl, barsāth-k°,** p. 127*a*, l. 31, **hĕndawan-k°,** p. 338*b*, l. 21) (YZ. 454; Śiv. 659, 1325, 1723, 1758); time, a period of time (YZ. 237; Rām. 548); esp. one of the four ages or *satya*, *trēta*, *dvāpara*, and *kali yugas* (L.V. 91); a meal-time; a meal (YZ. 435); the appointed time, Fate, Destiny (Rām. 276, 282); the time of death, death (Śiv. 158, 165, 708, 1563; Rām. 192, 412, 769; K. 68, etc.); Death (personified) (Śiv. 281, 864, 1209, 1465, 1480, 1723, 1908, 1915; Rām. 414, 956; K. 38, 363, etc.); N. of Śiva in his terrific form (Śiv. 1333); —° the amount of anything taken at one time, as in **bata-kāl,** p. 137*a*, l. 8, the amount of rice sufficient for a single meal, **dŏda-kāl,** p. 189*a*, l. 47, the amount of milk taken from a cow at one milking; **anta-kāl,** the end-time, the time of death (K. 8, 238); **yüṣ**[u]

kāl, a long time (Rām. 1297; K. 489, 685, 704, 794, 1111), for, or from, a long time (Śiv. 1209; Rām. 306, 895, 1137). With suff. of indef. art. (**kālāh, kūlā**) this word is used adverbially when —•, as in **az-kālāh,** only once to-day, p. 74*a*, l. 16; **kēh-kālā,** for a short time, for a while (Gr.M., K. 603); similarly **wārayāh kāl,** for a very long time (H. viii, 2). There are three times,— present, past, and future—or, as an alternative explanation, the three conditions of waking, dreaming, and sound sleep (Śiv. 1428, 1694). —**gashun** —गछुन् m.inf. time to pass (Śiv. 81, 706); **kēh kālāh gav,** a short time passed (H. v, 10; viii, 2); **wārayāh kālāh gav,** a long time passed (H. viii, 2). —**kshēph karun** —क्षेप् करुन् m.inf. to pass time, to spend time (Gr.M.). —**wātun** —वातुन् m.inf. time to elapse; **kōtāh kāl wôtuy,** how much time elapsed for thee? how much time did you spend (in such and such a place, etc.) (Gr.M.).

kāla काल adv. at (such and such) a time; (opp. to **pagāh,** to-morrow) at (the evening) time, in the evening, this evening (K.Pr. 194, 227). Cf. **kālacan.** **-kāji** -काजि । सायंजनाश्रप्रातराशयोः adv. both at breakfast and supper, i.q. **kāji-kāla,** p. 430*a*, l. 1. **-pĕṭha** -पठ adv. from some time, i.e. for some time since (Gr.M.); **kēh kāla-pĕṭha,** from some time, some time ago; **yüsᵘ kāla-pĕṭha,** from a long time, and so on for other similar expressions (Gr.M.). **-shōkhar** -शेखर् m. (in Hindū mythology) the crest of Time or of Death, a N. of the god Śiva (Śiv. 1174). **-samhār** -संहार् m. N. of the god Śiva in his terrible form of Rudra, who will destroy the universe on the last day, literally, the destroyer of Time or of Death (Śiv. 68, 122, 864. In 118, 152, 1577, the name specifically refers to the destruction of death). **-samhōrī** -संहारी m., id. (Śiv. 203, 621, 1888). **-zāl** -ज़ाल् m. the net of time, passage or efflux of time; **-zōlᵘ** -ज़ालि adv. by efflux of time (L.V. 64).

kālan कालन् adv. —• at such and such a time (cf. **arinĕn-kālan,** p. 44*a*, l. 26).

kālas कालस् adv. at (such and such) a time (Śiv. 862, 1887). Cf. **kölᵘ-kālas,** p. 438*b*, l. 9. **wārayāhas kālas,** for (during) a long time (H. iii, 1).

kāl 2 काल् m. the day after to-morrow, in **az-kāl.** See **az** 1 (p. 74*a*, l. 13) where it is incorrectly translated 'to-morrow'. This word, therefore, differs in meaning from the Hindī *kal.* The Kāshmīrī for 'to-morrow' is **pagāh.** (El. *kāl,* i.e. **köl**); yesterday (Śiv. 1333).

kāli 1 कालि adv. (for **2,** see s.v., for **3,** see **kôlᵘ 1**) on the day after to-morrow, used —•, as in **az-kāli,** to-day and the day after to-morrow, nowadays (p. 74*a*, l. 15).

kölᵘ 1 कालि adv. (for **2,** see under **kôlᵘ 1**) on the day after to-morrow, used —•, as in **az-kölᵘ** (p. 74*a*, l. 16), to-day and the day after to-morrow, nowadays. **-kĕth** -कथ् । परश्वः adv. on the day after to-morrow (Gr.Gr. 157; W. *kolkiet,* 95). **-kĕth-kani** -कथ्-कनि । प्रायः परश्वः adv. about the day after to-morrow, on the day after to-morrow or thereabouts.

kala कल كل (L. 460, *kal*) । शिरः, कायभागः m. the head of a human being or other animal (cf. **gāḍa-k°,** p. 276*b*, l. 4) (K.Pr. 51, 92–3, 136, 169; YZ. 565; Śiv. 124–5, 128, 205, 313, 319–21, etc.; Rām. 269, 410, 630, 634, 1457, 1738; H. iii, 1, 5, 9; K. 236, 390, etc.); the top, end, or tip (of anything) (cf. **dünzᵘ-k°,** p. 229*a*, l. 42; **dā-k°,** p. 230*a*, l. 29; and **muji-k°,** s.v. **mujᵘ**); the head or beginning (of anything) (K.Pr. 118, *kulah*); the front (of anything) (cf. **dāsa-k°,** p. 252*a*, l. 10); the commencement (of a story, or the like). —**chāwun** —छावुन् m.inf. to fling the head (at so-and-so), to thrust (at) with the head, to butt (**akh akis-kun,** mutually Rām. 923, but **kalas kañĕ chāwun,** to fling stones at a person's head, Rām. 1433). **-dāla** -दाल । शिरसः स्थूलाजिनं चर्मादि m. head-leather, thick skin on a man's head which by itself gives him the appearance of stoutness. —**ḍōlun** —डोलुन् । दीनीभवनम् m.inf. 'the head to be of no value', i.e. to become very humble, to stoop to humility (in supplicating another to grant a request). —**dārun** —दारुन् । वशीभवनम् m.inf. to offer the head (to the executioner); hence, to become entirely subject or obedient to another. —**dyunᵘ** —दिगु । तत्परीभवनम् m.inf. to give the head (including the mind, voice, etc.); hence, to become entirely engrossed in the accomplishment of some object, to devote oneself with ardour to some work. **-gandᵘ hyonᵘ** -गंड्-ह्योनु । अग्रभागबन्धनम् m.inf. to tie up the head; esp. to tie up the top of a bundle of articles. —**gandun 1** —गंडुन् । उष्णीषः m. a turban. —**gandun 2** —गंडुन् m.inf. to add a preface or introduction to a book. **-hīrᵘ** -हीरु । छेदितं शिरः f. a decapitated head (e.g. of a goat) (K.Pr. 197); met. (as a term of reproach) a head as useless as if it were decapitated, an empty noddle. **-hĕrĕ-pröpyunᵘ** -हेर्-प्रोपुनु । मूर्धोपहारनैवेद्यम् m. an offering of the head of a sheep or other animal made by a Hindū to a god. —**hĕth lalanāwun** —ह्यठ् ललनावुन् m.inf. to take hold of a person's head and

fondle it (Rām. 269, 1129). **-hāth** -हाथ् । **शिरश्छेदाभियोगः** f. (sg. dat. **-hāthi** -हाथि), a charge resulting in decapitation, a charge of a capital crime. **-khaphür**^{u} **-खफ्रू**। **कपालः** f. half of the cranium of the head, i.e. the forehead and adjacent part of the skull, the front of the cranium, see **khaphür**^{u}. **-kân**^{i} **कणि** adv. in the direction of the head, at the head end (of an animal) (H. xi, 9). **-kin**^{i} **dyun**^{u} **-किनि दिनु** m.inf. to throw (a person) head-foremost, to cast head-first (K.Pr. 171, W. 144). **-kôp**^{u} **-कोपु** । **शिरः कलापश्च** m. head and cranium, i.e. an entire head including the hair; cf. **kôp**^{u} **3.** **-kāpi-sān** **-कापि-सान्** । **शिरः कलापाभ्यां सह** adv. with head and hair i.e. entirely (e.g. of a person diving and plunging so that his entire body is under water, or of a person greedily eating up an entire dish, as if, like an ogre, he were eating an entire animal, head, hair, and all). **-māl** **-माल्** f. a chaplet of heads, or skulls, said by Hindūs to be worn by the god Śiva (Śiv. 88, 814, 891). **-mālā-dar** **-माला-दर्** (Śiv. 1174) or **-māla-dārawun**^{u} **-माल-दारुनु** (Śiv. 1260, 1537) m. he who wears a chaplet of skulls, N. of Śiva. **-māz** **-माज्** । **शिरोमांसम्** m. the flesh of the head, the flesh of the head of a sheep, goat, or similar animal, cut off from the bone and sold by butchers. **-phŏphüj**^{u} **-फुफ्जू** । **अत्यल्पं शिरः** f. a small head, a little head, a head which is small as compared with the other members of the body; cf. **hēri-phŏ°**, p. 345*b*, l. 46. **-push**^{u} **-पुशु** । **टुप्पिकाविशेषः** m. a head covering, a kind of skull-cap (worn chiefly by women) (El.; K.Pr. 146, *kalaposh*; L. 459, *kal pōsh*; W. 140) (cf. **gĕv-k°**, p. 316*b*, l. 4); (from its shape) a sheep's paunch, see **ḍamb**^{i}**-k°**, p. 218*a*, l. 10, and **ḍamiñĕ-k°**, p. 220*a*, l. 39. **-push**^{i}**-kor**^{u} **-पुशि-कर्** । **टुप्पिकाविशेषाधःकलभागः** m. the lower part or edge of this skull-cap. **-push**^{u} **madun** **-पुशु मदुन्** । **टुप्पिकाविशेषधारणशीलः** m. (sg. dat. **—madanas** **—मदनस्**), a skull-cap cupid, a man who either owing to want of a proper turban or through shamelessness habitually wears such a woman's skull-cap, and who is vain of his personal appearance when doing so. **-pĕṭh**^{i} **wŏṭh** **-पेठि वट्** f. a leap over (so-and-so's head) (H. ii, 9). Similarly **-pĕṭh**^{i}, (whirling a thing) over one's head (K. 187); **-pĕṭh**^{i}**-kin**^{i} (flung it) over his head (K., 351). **-shēkh** **-शेख्** । **अतुलतः** m. (sg. dat. **-shēkhas** **-शेखस्**), one who (on account of great wealth or good qualities, high family, or the like) is proud, haughty, insolent; one who (for similar reason) is entitled to great respect. **-ṭāph** **-टाफ्** । **शिरसि तलप्रहारः** f. (sg. dat. **-ṭāpi** **-टापि**), a slap (with the open hand) on the head. **-thaṭh** **-थट्** । **कपालाहितम्** f. (sg. dat. **-thaṭi** **-थटि**), a cold blast on the head; met. terror caused by some great calamity (e.g. by undergoing punishment or by the pain due to some severe disease). **-thŏṭh** **-थुट्** । **शिरोमलधूलादिः** m. (sg. dat. **-thŏṭi** **-थुटि**), scurf of the head. **-tünḍ**^{u} **-त्रुंडु** । **शिरआहतिः** f. (sg. dat. **-tanjĕ** **-त्रंज्य**), a blow on the head (from a fist, kick, or the like); met. the occurrence of anxiety due to fear of death, or the like. **-tanjĕ-kür**^{u} **-त्रञ्ज्य-कूर्** । **निःसहाया कन्या** f. 'the daughter of a blow on the head', i.e. an orphan girl dependent upon others who treat her unkindly. **-tanjĕ-nĕcyuv**^{u} **-त्रञ्ज्य-नच्यु** । **निःसहायबालकः** m. 'the son of a blow on the head', i.e. an orphan boy situated as ab. **-ṭoṭ**^{u} **-त्रुटु** । **छिन्नशिराः, अतिसाहसी, अतुदारः**: adj. (f. **-ṭüṭ**^{u} **-त्रुटू**), having the head cut off, beheaded; met. one who is audacious in order to help another, a knight errant, quixotic, chivalrous; warm-hearted, generous, of a noble disposition; one who fearlessly and audaciously engages in vile and contemptible employment. **—ṭaṭun** **—त्रटुन्** m.inf. to behead (K.Pr. 214; Rām. 997; H. iii, 2; viii, 6; cf. Rām. 471). **-walyun**^{u} **-वलिनु** । **शिरोवेष्टनम्** m. anything wrapped like a turban round the head; esp. when worn by a woman. **-vyoṭh**^{u} **1** **-व्यठु** । **औषधविशेषः** m. N. of a certain medicinal plant, used as a remedy for colds or the like. ? the *kalawint*, mentioned in L. 75 as a plant used as an antineuralgic medicine. **-vyoṭh**^{u} **2** **-व्यठु** । **स्थूलशिराः** adj. (f. **-vĕṭh**^{u} **-वेठु**), large-headed. **kalas dôd**^{u} **कलस् दोदु** m. a headache (El., Gr.M.). **—dyun**^{u} **akhāh** **—दिनु अखाह्** m.inf. to strike a person a single blow on the head (Rām. 483, 819). **—harakath karüñ**^{u} **—हरकथ् करूञु** f.inf. to shake the head (Rām. 712).

kalā **कला** or **kal** **3** **कल्** f. (sg. dat. **kalāyĕ** **कलाय** or **kali** **कलि**), a digit, or one-sixteenth part of the moon's diameter. Hence, the expression 'sixteen kalā's' indicates complete brightness of the moon, or, met. of anything else (Śiv. 1438, 1658).

kāla **2** **काल** (for **1**, see **kāl** **1**) adj. black (YZ. 66, 228); cf. **kôl**^{u} **3.** **—dāna** **—दान** m. *Ipomœa cærulea* or *Pharbites nil* (El.). **—gaṭa** **—गट** । **गाढो ज्यवारः** f. the black darkness of a cloudy moonless night (Rām. 402); met. a time of lawlessness, injustice, and calamity. **-sar**^{a}**ph** **-सर्फ्** m. (sg. dat. **-sarpas** **-सर्पस्**), the black and most poisonous variety of the Cobra, *Coluber naga* (Śiv. 1055, Rām. 1469). **—zīra**, see **kakshĕma**, and cf. the next. L. 346 says it is

Carum, sp., and that it is a garden spring crop cultivated as a condiment for improving the condition of horses and other cattle. **—zyur**ᵘ **—ज़िर्** । **कालोपकुञ्चिका** m. the seed of the *Nigella indica*, a kind of cummin. Cf. **kālī** and **kakshĕma.**

kalāī, see **kalāy 2.**

kali 1 and **2 कलि**, see **kal 1** and **2**, and also **kalā.**

kali 3 कलि in **kali-kāl कलि-काल** । **कलियुगसमयः** m. (gen. **-kāluk**ᵘ **-कालुक्**, Śiv. 338; **-kālun**ᵘ **-कालुन्**, Śiv. 1758) (amongst Hindūs) the time of the Kali-yŏg (see the next) full of evil and sin (Śiv. 338, 1325, 1723, 1758). **-yŏg -युग्** । **कलियुगम्** m. (among Hindūs) the fourth and worst of the four ages of the world, in Sanskrit *Kali-yuga.* It is the age of vice, and is at present current (Śiv. 1521; Rām. 51; K. 6, 7, 12). Cf. **kāl 1.**

kāli 2 काल m. (for **1**, see **kāl 2**, for **3**, see **kôl**ᵘ **1**) in **kāli-nāg काल-नाग्** m. the name of a Nāga or snake who inhabited the river Yamunā (Jamnā), and was slain by Kṛṣṇa. The Skt. form of the name is *Kāliya* or *Kālīya* (K. 230 ff.).

kālī काली in **kālī-zīrī काली-ज़ीरी** f. *Serratula anthelmintica* (El.), see **kakshĕma** and **kāla 2. -zēwar -ज़ेवर्** m. *Bupleurum marginatum* (El.).

kail, see **kēla 1.**

kaul कौल् । **जातिविशेषः, तज्जातिमात्र** m. N. of a certain sept of Brāhmaṇs, the members of which follow the Tāntrik or *Kulâcāra* ritual; a member of this sept.

kaula-bāy कौल-बाय् । **कुलाचारिस्त्री** f. the wife of a member of the Kaul sept (Gr.Gr. 34). **-koṭ**ᵘ **-कोटु** । **कुलाचारानुयायिपोतः** m. the son of such a Brāhmaṇ; esp. a worthy son, spoken of with respect (Gr.Gr. 131). **-pūt**ᵘ **-पूत्** । **कौलपुत्रः** m. id., but not necessarily in a laudatory sense (Gr.Gr. 131).

kēla 1 केल । **पशुविशेषः** m. the ibex or Ladākī goat (*Capra sibirica*, L. 114 *kel* and *kal*, El. *kail*). It is found in the mountains of Ladak, Baltistān, and Wardwān. **kĕl**ⁱ**-phamb कॅल्-फंब्**, **kil**ⁱ**-phamb किल्-फंब्**, or **kīl**ⁱ**-phamb कील्-फंब्** । **रङ्कुमृगरोमाणि** m. the under hair of the ibex. It is imported from Ladak and is a valuable shawl-wool. It is superior to all other wools, and finds its way with great difficulty to the Indian markets. For further particulars see El. s.v. *kil-phamb.* Cf. **bŏṭa-phamb**, p. 138*b*, l. 24 (L. 114, *kel famb*; K.Pr. 94, *kal-phamb*).

kēla 2 केल । **(कदली) फलविशेषः** f. the fruit of the plantain tree (*Musa sapientium*), a banana. It does not grow in the valley. **-thür**ᵘ **-थ्रूर्** । **कदलीलता** f. a plantain tree (see ab.).

kĕlⁱ **1 कॅल्**, see **kēla 1.** For **2**, see **kyol**ᵘ.

kĕlⁱ **3 कॅल्** or **kĕli कॅलि** । **कदा** adv. of time (inter.) at what time? when? (Gr.Gr. 156).

kil किल् । **आहतिः** f. (sg. dat. **kili किलि**), a nudge, a thrust with the elbow, knee, or the like, to call attention (cf. **khŏni-k°**, p. 402*b*, l. 1) (Gr.Gr. 13); a slap with the edge of the open hand (El.); esp. a slap given in the act of sexual intercourse.

kila diñĕ किल दिञ f. pl. inf. to give nudges, to thrust and push (e.g. in making way through a crowd) (K.Pr. 56).

kili-hondᵘ **किलि-हॅन्दु** । **कीलाजातः** m. born of a blow given in sexual intercourse; hence, as a term of abuse, born of casual or secret intercourse, unlawfully begotten. **—kili khyon**ᵘ **—किलि ख्यु** । **असकृद्दस्ताघातेन पीडनम्** m. inf. to hurt a person with repeated slaps or cudgellings; to poke over and over again (e.g. to poke a corpse on the funeral pyre to make it burn quickly) (K.Pr. 101).

kila किल قلعه । **प्राकारः** m. a fort (esp. one on a mountain or eminence), a fortress, castle, citadel, fortification (Gr.M.). I.q. **kalāy 1**, q.v. There is another **kila**, pl. of **kil**, q.v.

kilⁱ **किल्**, etc., see **kyul**ᵘ.

kŏl 1 कॉल् । **कुलम्** m. a race, a family, stock (Śiv. 1322; K. 379, 467, 604). In Śiv. 1536 **manz kŏla** is translated by the Sanskrit *saṁsāra-madhyāt*, (I shall escape) from existence in the world (?) as if **kŏl** were used met. for the whole family of mankind. **-aḍij**ᵘ **-अडिज्** । **कुलीनास्थि** f. bone of a (good) family; hence, good stock, as in **kŏl-aḍijĕ-hünz**ᵘ **kŭr**ᵘ, a girl of a good stock. **-akŏl -अकॉल्** m. family and no family, the entire universe comprised in two categories, (1) those things which can be conceived as existing in groups or families, and (2) those things which cannot be so conceived (L.V. 2). **-cĕmākh -चमाख्** كل جماق । **धूर्तः** m. (sg. dat. **-cĕmākhas -चमाखस्**), a habitual or professional sharper, swindler, cheat. **-kūr**ᵘ **-कूर्** । **महाकुलपुत्री** f. a girl of family; hence, a virtuous maiden of good stock. **-kōrĕ-yĕhānath -कोर्य-यहानथ्** كل كوره اهانت । **शिक्षायामपि स्वाधमानज्ञानम्** f. the disdain shown by a girl of high family; met. the insulted feeling experienced by a child under instruction, even when he is being instructed by his elders and betters, the sulkiness of an unwilling pupil. **-mŏl -मल्** । **कुलं मूल्यं च** m. (sg. abl. **kŏla-mŏla कल-मल**, cf. **kŏla-mŏla-rost**ᵘ, bel.), family and money-value, family and property (the two things considered in arranging

a marriage). **-nāshukh** -नाशुख् । **कुलघातकः** m. (sg. dat. **-nāshĕkas** -नाशकस्), a destroyer of a family, a bad son who brings disgrace on his family. **-pŏt^{a}r** -प्वत्र् or **-pŏth^{a}r** -प्वथ्र् । **कुलपुत्रः** m. (sg. dat. **-pŏtras** -प्वत्रस्), one who is born of excellent stock of high rank and repute. **-rīth** -रीथ् । **कुलरीतिः** f. (sg. dat. **-rīs^{u}** -रीचू), the traditional customs of a family. **-tārukh** -तारुख् । **कुलोद्धारकः** m. (sg. dat. **-tārakas** -तारकस्), the saviour or restorer of a family, a good son of high repute and of good stock, who by his virtuous acts, or by clearing off his ancestral debts, is an honour to his family.

kŏla-dīph क्रल-दीफ् m. the lamp, or glory, of a family (Śiv. 1536). **-gātukh** -गातुख् । **कुलघातक्रत्** m. (sg. dat. **-gātakas** -गातकस्), the murderer of a family; a man of good stock, who ruins or disgraces his family. **-kalankh** -कलंख् । **कुलदूषकः** c.g. (sg. dat. **-kalankas** -कलंकस्), a stain on a family; one of respectable stock who disgraces his family by sinful practices, or the like. **-kshĕy** -क्षय् । **कुलनाशः** m. the total destruction of a family, the wiping out of a family. **-mŏla-rŏst^{u}** -म्वल-रंचु । **कुलमूलाभ्यां हीनः** adj. (f. **-mŏla-rūsh^{u}** -म्वल-रंचू), without family and money-value, of low stock and poor (u.w. reference to a person whom one is considering as a possible bride or bridegroom; see **kŏl-mŏl**, ab.). **-mār** -मार् । **सर्पविशेषः** m. a kind of serpent, whose bite is said to be so deadly that not only does the person bitten die, but also his whole family. **-nāsh** -नाश् । **कुलच्छेदः, सर्पविशेषः** m. destruction of a family; also i.q. **kŏla-mār.**

kŏl 2 क्रल् । **कुल्या** f. (sg. dat. **kŏli 1 क्रलि**), a river, a stream, a brook (cf. **chatsa-kŏl**) (K.Pr. 103, 114; W. 149; L. 457 *kulih*, dat.; YZ. 407; Śiv. 1023, 1569; Rām. 42, 620; H. xii, 2, 4; K. 563); an artificial stream, canal, irrigation channel (cf. **dāra-k^{o}**, p. 235*a*, l. 30) (L. 464); met. a stream or flow of something other than water (cf. **dyāra-kŏla,** m., p. 270*b*, l. 28). El. *kŏl, kúl,* and *kwŏl.*

kŏla-obuj^{i} क्रल-ओबुजि । **कुल्याः शाकविशेषः** f. a variety of the plant **obuj^{i}** (q.v.) which grows in streams. **-budij** -बुदिज् । **धान्यविशेषः** f. a kind of rice with a fragrant white soft grain; cf. **mŏshka-budij,** s.v. **mŏsh^{o}kh.** **-bal** -बल् । **कुल्यासन्नम्** m. ground near a river or stream (cf. **bal 3**). **-both^{u}** -बंदु । **कुल्यातटः** m. the bank of a river (Rām. 1007). **-buz^{i}** -बुज़ि । **कुल्यासात्** adj. c.g. dependent on a river, become part of a river, merged in a river (e.g. something fallen into it, or someone who has plunged into it) (cf. **buz^{i}**). **-gand** -गंद् । **कुल्यास्तम्भः** m. 'tying up a channel', stopping the flow of water through an irrigation channel in order to divert the stream in some desired direction. **-grazun** -ग्रज़ुन् । **कुल्यास्वरः** m. the roar or noise made by the current of a river or stream (e.g. when it strikes some impediment to its flow). **-gŏta** -ग्वत । **कुल्यास्नानम्** m. bathing in a stream or canal; falling accidentally into such; met. falling accidentally into any water. **-gŏta lagán^{i}** -ग्वत लगंनि । **अतिव्याकुलत्वम्** m.pl. inf. tumblings into water to occur; met. to be distraught, full of perturbation, agitated (from sorrow, anxiety, abuse given by another, or similar cause). **-hōgiñ** -हॉगिञ् । **शम्बूका** f. a fresh-water shell, the shell of a fresh-water bivalve. **-hūñ^{u}** -हूञ् । **दुर्नामा** f. a kind of water-animal said to resemble a leech (the Sanskrit *durnāmā* apparently means 'cockle'). **-kŏlur** -क्रलुर् m. the Blue-winged Teal or Garganey, *Querquedula circia* (L. 130, *kulkilar*). **-kôw^{u}** -कोउ । **पक्षिविशेषः** m. a kind of bird resembling a crow which haunts small streams and water-channels. **-nöyid** -नॉयिद् । **कुलीरः** m. a kind of fresh-water crab. **-phāt^{i} gatshun** -फाटि गछुन् । **नद्यां निमज्य मरणम्** m.inf. to die by drowning (mostly used in curses). **-ṭūc^{u}** -टूँचु । **पक्षिविशेषः** m. a kind of long-billed fish-eating bird, which haunts river banks. **-tār** -तार् । **कुल्यातरणम्** m. the act of jumping or stepping across a small brook or water-channel. **-tyūṭ^{u}** -ट्यूँटु । **कोयष्टिकः** m. a certain bird, ? a lapwing. **-wŏd^{o}r^{u}** -व्वद्र् । **कुल्योद्रः** m. a river-otter. **-wān** -वान् । **नदीमलशुद्धिः** m. the spring-clearing of a river or canal by removing the mud, etc., that has accumulated in the winter (L. 461 in *atilkulwān*, 464; Śiv. 239).

kŏli dörith dyun^{u} क्रलि दॉरिथ् द्युनु m.inf. to fling into the river; met. to cast away, get rid of (K.Pr. 76). **—gatshun** —गछुन् । **विपत्तीभवनम्** m.inf. to go into the river; to fall into a river (K.Pr. 8, 192, 224, 263); met. to become useless, ineffectual. **—kŏli khasun** —क्रलि खसुन् m.inf. to go upstream along the bank of a river, to walk upstream (H. xii, 4). **-kun** -कुन् । **नदीं प्रति** adv. to or towards the river, in the direction of a river, etc. (u.w. vbs. of motion) (Gr.Gr. 161). **-thunun** -थुनुन् । **विपत्तीकरणम्** m.inf. to throw into a river (K.Pr. 114, 146; Rām. 352, 1037, 1587–8); met. to make fruitless, to make ineffectual (an action or thing). **-wŏth** -व्वथ् । **नदीप्लवा** f. (sg. dat. **-wŏti** -व्वटि), a jump into a river; esp. a jump into a river in order to commit suicide, throwing oneself into a river.

kōl 1 कोल् (= قول) m. a promise (El., Gr.M.).

kōl 2 कोल् كول m. a cup (YZ. 130). Cf. **dŏḍa-kōl**, p. 189*a*, l. 49.

köl, see **kāl 2.**

kŏlai क्लै, i.q. **kŏlay**, q.v.

kŏli 2 क्लि (for **1**, see **kŏl 2**) in **kŏli-vĕṭh[i] kshĕ क्लि-व्ठि क्ष** । **चक्षार्**: m. the name given in schools to the Śāradā or Nāgarī compound letter *kṣa* **क्ष**.

köl[i] काल्, see **kāl 2** and **kôl[u] 1.**

kol[u] 1 कुलु । **मूक**: adj. (f. **kȧj[i] कज्** or **küj[ü] 2 कुजू**; spelt *kaj* in K.Pr. 92, 239; for **küj[ü] 1**, see **kal 1**), dumb, mute (cf. **aḍa-kol[u]**, p. 11*a*, l. 36) (Gr.Gr. 9; Gr.M. 93; L.V. 20, 86; YZ. 436; Rām. 1207).

küj[ü] कुजू adj. f. dumb, a dumb woman (K.Pr. 239). Used as the proper name of a certain dumb woman (K.Pr. 92, *kaj*, mis-translated 'deaf'). **—bahāth —बहाथ्** (cf. بہات) । **मिथ्यापवाद**: f. (*sg.* dat. **bahötü बहोतू**), a false calumny, a false accusation against a person's character. The connexion of this compound with **kol[u]** is doubtful. Cf. **kaj 1** and **kal 1.**

kȧl[i]-mŏṇḍ[ü] कलि-म्ंडु । **मूकसवृग्**: adj. (f. **-mŏṇḍ[ü] -म्ंडू**), one who is habitually silent, one who never has a word to say, one who sits silent (either from want of education or from natural disposition) amid general conversation, one who is taciturn.

kalis ḍol[u] कलिस् ड्लु । **श्रोताप्यश्रोतेव** m. one who, though he hears, pretends not to hear. Cf. **ḍalun 1.**

kol[u] 2 कुलु, bent, crooked, etc., in **hol[u]-kol[u]**, see **hol[u].** Cf. **kaj 1.**

kôl[u] 1 कोलु adj. (f. **köj[ü] कोजू**), the form which **kāl 1** takes when used adjectivally and —°. It follows **kāl 1** in all its meanings. Examples are **ok[u]-kôl[u]**, one who eats only once a day (p. 19*a*, l. 15); **yüṣ[ü]-kôl[u]**, of or belonging to a long time ago (H. ii, 4); **rĕta-kôl[u]** m. the hot-season, summer (Śiv. 327). **harda-kôl[u]**, of or belonging to winter (see **köl[i]**, bel.).

kāli 3 काल् adv. (for **1**, see **kāl 2**, for **2**, see s.v.), at such and such a time, used —°, as in **brŏṭh-kāli**, in former times (p. 128*a*, l. 15); **path-kāli**, in former times (L.V. 91; K. 240); **path-kāli pĕṭha**, from olden times (till now) (Śiv. 1653). **-hond[u] -हन्दु** adj. (f. **-hünz[ü] -हुन्जू**), of at such and such a time, used —°, as in **brŏṭh-kāli-hond[u]**, of or belonging to former times; of or belonging to the beginning, initial (p. 128*a*, l. 16).

köl[i] 2 काल् । **कालतः**: adv. (for **1**, see **kāl 2**), in the course of time, at some time (either past or future), at some time or other (K.Pr. 207; Śiv. 527, 1020; Rām. 247, 1602); at (the right) time (Gr.Gr. 157, Rām. 1676); at the appointed time, at the destined moment (L.V. 74); —° at such and such a time, as in **brŏṭh-köl[i]** (with vb. in a past tense) in former times, at the beginning; (with a vb. in a future tense) in future times, in the future (L.V. 92) (cf. **brŏṭh-k°**, p. 128*a*, l. 19; **har[a]da-k°**, in the autumn, p. 348*a*, l. 11) (K.Pr. 30, YZ. 534); **yüṣ[ü]-k°**, for a long time (Śiv. 343); **kẽh-k°**, after some time (K. 624, 734). **-kālas -कालस्** adv. sometimes, now and then (Śiv. 165).

kālyuk[u] कालिकु adj. (f. **kālic[ü] कालिचू**), of at such and such a time, used —°, as in **brŏṭh-kālyuk[u]**, existing or born in former times, old fashioned (p. 128*a*, l. 20).

kôl[u] 2 कोलु in **hāha-kôl[u]** or **hahā-kôl[u]**, see p. 324*a*, l. 43.

kôl[u] 3 कोलु adj. (f. **köj[ü] 3 कोजू**), black. Cf. **kāla 2.** With emph. **y, kôluy**, see **dŏd**, p. 188*a*, l. 40.

kul कुल् كل । **समग्रम्** m. the totality, the whole; the whole (of), total, sum; all, universal; esp. the total (in counting, adding, etc.).

kúl, see **kŏl 2.**

kul[u] कुलु । **वृक्ष**: m. (f. **kuj[i] कुज्** or **kuj[ü] कुजू**, q.v.), a tree (K.Pr. 9, 60, 116, 168; YZ. 397; Śiv. 167, 182, 197, 267, 367–8, 497–8, 505, 713, 1025, 1208, 1396, 1651, 1678, 1813; Rām. 479, 602–3, 653, 692, 1097, 1178, 1407–8; K. 12, 111, 170 ff., 219, 232, 270 ff., 350, 775, 890, 970). When —°, this word has a wider extension, and includes the idea of a creeper or a shrub, as in **ala-kul[u]** (see **al**), a pumpkin-vine; **dañĕwali-k°** (**dañĕwal**), a coriander shrub; **dat[a]r[i]-k°** (**datur[u]**), a datura shrub; cf. **kuj[i]**. It is also used in metaphorical senses, as in **bata-k°** (p. 137*a*, l. 9), the food-tree, i.e. the bread-winner of a family. **-koṭ[u] -कोटु** । **वृक्षादिः** m. trees and the like, trees shrubs bushes etc. **—pĕṭh pôñ[u] khārun —प्यठ् पोञु खारुन्** । **वैरादेर्विस्तारणम्** m.inf. as it were to water a small seed of enmity, anger, crime, to fan a spark of anger, sin, etc., to foment such.

kul[i]-dadür[ü] कुलि-दद्रु । **वृक्षकोटरः, पक्षिणीभेदः**: f. a hollow in a tree, such as that in which a bird or other living creature takes up its abode (H. ii, 10); a kind of bird that lives in hollow trees. It digs out hollows in trees itself. ? a woodpecker. **-gŏḍ -ग्वड** । **वृक्षमूलम्** m. the part of the trunk of a tree immediately above the root; the root itself. **-goḍa-gardan -ग्वड-गर्दन्** । **वृक्षमूलोपमा ग्रीवा** f. a neck resembling the root of a tree, i.e. a thick neck, a neck grown thick by self-indulgence in eating and drinking. **-gañĕr -ग्नर्** । **वृक्षघनत्वम्** m. thickness of trees, the

closeness together of trees in a wood, or the like. **-kôṭ[u]** -कोटु । **दार्वाघाटः** m. a kind of bird that drills holes in a tree with its beak, ? a kind of woodpecker. **-kôw[u]** -कोव । **पक्षिविशेषः** m. a tree-crow, a kind of bird so heavy in body that small shrubs bend under its weight. **-tih°r[u]** -तिहर् or **tyuhor[u]** त्युहर् । **वृक्षाग्रम्** m. the top of a tree, a treetop (Śiv. 747). **-wüñ[u]** -वंञ । **वृक्षसंततिः** f. a clump of trees, a grove of trees (natural or artificial) (W. 112, *kulwan'*).

kuli-pĕṭhuk[u] bôj[u] कुलि-प्यठुक् बोज । **वृक्षस्थफलदायभागी** m. one who owns a share in the fruit of a tree; met. a shareholder in joint family property. **-pĕṭhuk[u] ṣūṭh[u]** -प्यठुक् षूँठु । **वृक्षस्थितं पार्क्षवतफलम्** m. an apple on a tree (which is visible to all, and which anyone can pluck); met. (in business) money, etc., which everyone can see and which anyone can take, as in **asond[u] dana chuh kuli pĕṭhuk[u] ṣūṭh[u]**, his money is like an apple on a tree.

kūl[u] कूल । **पिङ्गलः** adj. (m. p[l] dat. **kōlĕn** कोल्यन्; f. sg. nom. **kūj[u]** कूज, f. dat. **kōjĕ** कोज्य), reddish-brown, tawny, ruddy (cf. **kōlun**).

kuil (L. 462), see **kyul[u]**.

kālbāf, kālbāph कालबाफ् (= قالي باف) m. a carpet-weaver (El.).

kulic[u] 1 कुलिचु (= كلاچه) । **पूपविशेषः** f. a kind of small disc-shaped cake made of flour, milk, sugar, clarified butter, etc. **kulicĕ-wor[u]** कुलिच-वर् । **पूपविशेषो वर्तुलः** m., id.

kulic[u] 2 कुलिचु, sg. gen. f. of **kul[u]**, q.v.

kālacan कालचन् or **kālacĕn** कालच्यन् । **सायम्** adv. in the evening (K.Pr. 105; H. v, 5; viii, 3); cf. **kāla**, p. 434*a*, l. 21. —**bög[i]** —**वॉगि** or —**bögin** —**वॉगिन्** adv. at about evening, at eveningtide.

kālacanan कालचनन् । **सायाह्ने** adv., i.q. **kālacan.** —**bög[i]** —**वॉगि** or —**bögin** —**वॉगिन्** । **प्रायः सायं काले** adv., i.q. **kālacan bög[i].**

kālacanas bög[i] कालचनस्-वॉगि or —**bögin** —**वॉगिन्** । **सायङ्कालवेलायाम्** adv., i.q. **kālacan bög[i].**

kāldach काल्दच् f. a bramble (El. who makes the word m., but **dach** is f.).

kāla-dāna काल-दान, see **kāla 2.**

kuluf, see **kuluph.**

kŏlagôm[u] क्वलगोमु । **प्रसिद्धग्रामविशेषः** m. N. of a well-known village in the Div[a]sar (Skr. *Dēvasaraḥ*) Pargana of Kashmīr. The workmen there are said to be the cleverest in the Valley (K.Pr. 94).

kŏlagöm[i] क्वलगोमि adj. e.g. of or belonging to, or produced in the village of Kŏlagôm[u]. —**ḍaba** डब । **ग्रामविशेषोद्भवसमुन्नकः** m. name of a special kind of casket made in Kŏlagôm[u].

kālāgni कालाग्नि m. (according to Hindūs) the fire that will destroy the world, conflagration at the end of time. **-rud[a]r** -रुद्र् m. (sg. dat. **-rudras** -रुद्रस्), the god Śiva regarded as the fire that is to destroy the world (Śiv. 153, 1120, 1147). Cf. **kāl 1.**

kālāh कालाह्, see **kāl 1.**

kalēja कलेज m. the liver.

kalējas dôd[u] कलेजस् दोदु m. pain in the liver, liver complaint (Gr.M.).

kalki कल्कि, see **karki.**

kŏlakŏl क्वलकल् onomat. ? gend. the sound of calling or summoning (Rām. 677). Cf. **kal 5.**

kulkilar, see **kŏla-kolur,** p. 437*b*, l. 17.

kolkiet, see **köl[i]-kĕth,** p. 434*b*, l. 8.

kalakath कलकथ् m. (sg. dat. **kalakatas** कलकतस्), Calcutta (Gr.M.).

kŏl-k[a]ḍ क्वल्-कड् । **गण्डूषः** f. a mouthful of water used for rinsing the mouth (Śiv. 836).

kōlal कोलल् । **सुतङ्गमः** m. a man who habitually has sexual intercourse with his own daughter.

kalam कलम् قلم । **लेखनी, रोपणार्हवृक्षशाखाखण्डः** m. (N.B.—This word is f. in Hindī), a reed; a reed-pen; a pen (cf. **jadwal-k°,** p. 371*a*, l. 14) (K.Pr. 152; Śiv. 1912; H. ix, 12); a painter's brush; a mode of writing, character, handwriting; a cutting of a tree for planting, a set, a slip (cf: **dachĕ-k°,** p. 185*b*, l. 38); a short length of thin wood (e.g. a bamboo) (cf. **baīs-k°,** p. 131*b*, l. 12). **-chapōṭa** -छपोट । **लेखनीशकलः** m. a splinter of a reed pen, a reed pen originally long, but which by use and constant cutting, has become worn down to a mere splinter or stump. **-dāna** -दान (= قلم دان) । **लेखनीधानिका** m. a pen-case, pen and ink case, a standish; esp. one of the highly-ornamented papier mâché pen-cases, for which Kashmīr is famous (W. 111; L. 378, *kalamdán*). **-dönī** -दोनी adj. c.g. of or belonging to a (papier mâché) pen-case; one of the three qualities of paper made in Kashmīr, the kind now chiefly manufactured, containing no hemp fibre (L. 380); **kār-i-kalamdönī,** papier mâché work (L. 378). **-dāna-khôṭ[u]** -दान-खोटु । **लेखनीधानिकार्धभागः** m. the upper half, forming the cover, of such a Kāshmīrī pen-case. —**garun** —गरुन् m.inf. to mend a pen (Gr.M.); to make a pen (El.). **kalam-nôr[u]** कलम्-नोर् । **लेखनीनालिका** m. a tubular box for holding pens. **-trāsh** -त्राश् (= قلم تراش) f. a penknife (Rām. 1268). **-zan** -ज़न् قلم زن m. a pen-smiter, a penman, a quill-driver (K.Pr. 92); a painter, draughtsman (Rām. 130).

kalama-phuṭᵘ कलम-फुटू । **भग्नलेखनी, द्रुग्नलेखनी** f. an old worn-out and broken reed-pen; a reed-pen worn down to a mere stump.

kalām كلام m. a word (El., Y%. 157).

kalima كلمه, kalama कलम, or kalma कल्म m. a word, speech, expression, phrase (Gr.M.); the Muslim creed or profession of unity, viz. *lā ilāha illa'l-lāh, wa Muḥammad rasūlu'l-lāh*, there is no god but The God, and Muḥammad is the apostle of The God (K.Pr. 227).

kĕlam केलम् । **देवदारुनिर्यास:** m. the resin of a deodar or other fir-tree, fir-tar; according to L. 80 (*kilam*) it is a kind of black pitch distilled from the roots of the Himalayan blue pine (*Pinus excelsa*, see **kāyorᵘ** and **yörᵘ**) and is used by men who work in the rice-fields, who anoint their legs and arms with it to protect themselves against water insects. Sheep are also marked with it.

kulimⁱ कुलिम्, see **kulyumᵘ**.

kīl-mīch (El.), *kulmanch* (L. 74), *kulmānch* (L. 79) (? spelling and gender), the Guelder, *Viburnum fœtens*, a honey flower (L. 74). The word is apparently connected with **māch**, honey. Cf. **kulāra** and **kwīllim**.

kalē-müšᵘ कले-मंशू, see **kalyō-motᵘ**, s.v. **kalun**.

kalanā कलना f. calculation. **kalanāyĕ-rostᵘ कलनाय-रंसु** adj. (f. **-rüshᵘ -रंशू**), not calculating, not doing anything in the hope of reward (Śiv. 1537).

kalun कलुन् । **मूकीभवनम्** conj. 3 (2 p.p. **kalyōv कल्योव्**), to become dumb, become speechless (Śiv. 434, 741, 748, 986); to be stricken dumb, to be left without an answer. **kalyō-motᵘ कल्यो-मंतु** । **मूकीभूत:** perf. part. (f. **kalē-müšᵘ कले-मंशू**), become speechless (of one who formerly could speak); (in a dispute) become speechless, left without an answer.

kōlĕn कोल्यन्, see **kūlᵘ**.

kōlun कोलुन् । **पाकादिना लोहितीभवनम्** conj. 3 (2 p.p. **kōlyōv कोल्योव्**), (of food) to become browned by roasting, frying, or the like. Cf. **kūlᵘ**.

kalandar कलन्दर् قلندر m. a kind of wandering Musalmān monk, a Calender (K.Pr. 29, sg. voc. *Kalandarai*).

kalīng कलीङ् । **समानशीलता** f. of like character (to such and such), usually —°, the former member indicating someone blameworthy.

kŏlungᵘ क्वलुंगु । **कलिङ्ग:** m. a kind of Shrike, ? *Lanius erythronotus*, the Rufous-backed Shrike (cf. L. 149).

kūlinjᵘ कूलिञ्जू । **महाशूलरोग:** f. acute colic.

kālindī कालिन्दी f. N. of one of the wives of Kṛṣṇa. She was a daughter of the Sun (K. 703).

kalankh कलंख् । **कलङ्क:** m. (sg. dat. **kalankas कलंकस्**), stain, mark, soil; esp. a moral stain, or a stain in reputation; a blemish, defect (Gr.M.).

kŏlīñᵘ क्वलिञू, kŏlīñᵘ क्वलीञू, see **kŏlyunᵘ**.

kuluph कुलुफ् (= قفل) । **यंत्रम्** m. (sg. dat. **kuluphas कुलुफस्**), a lock (of a door, chest, or the like), a padlock (K.Pr. 164, 220). **—karun —कर्न्** m.inf. to lock (El.). **—mutsarāwun —मुत्सरावुन्**, m.inf. to unlock (Gr.M.). **—thāwun —थावुन्** m.inf. to unlock (a door, etc.) (H. iii, 8).

kīl-phamb, see **kĕlⁱ-phamb**, p. 436*a*, l. 38.

kᵃlaphᵃth कलफ्थ् كلفت । **क्लृप्ति:** f. (sg. dat. **kᵃlaphᵘtsᵘ कलफ्चू**), trouble, vexation, distress, inconvenience; (in Kāshmīrī) the preparations or arrangements necessary for any Hindū religious sacrifice, or the like.

kalpan कल्पन् (L.V.) or **kalpanā कल्पना** (Śiv.) f. creating in the mind, imagining; (hence, in Śaiva theology) earthly desire (which is all vanity) (L.V. 30, 33; Śiv. 1658).

kālā-pönī काला-पानी m. transportation (the punishment) (borrowed from Hindī). **kālā-pönī sōzana yunᵘ**, to be sentenced to transportation (Gr.M.).

kalpānth कल्पान्थ् । **कल्पान्त:** m. (sg. dat. **kalpāntas कल्पान्तस्**), (amongst Hindūs) the end of a *yuga* or age, esp. of the present, or Kali, age (see **kali 3**), the dissolution of all things, the last day (Śiv. 119); met. a great calamity or agony (comparable to what will happen at the last day); a *kalpa* or fabulous period of time consisting of 4,320,000,000 years (Śiv. 854, 1209). Cf. **mahākalph**.

kalpāntas tāñ कल्पान्तस् ताञ् adv. up to the end of the age, to the end of all time, i.e. practically equivalent to our 'to all eternity'.

kalapōsh, see **kala-pushᵘ**, p. 435*a*, l. 29.

kīl-pathᵃr कील्-पथ्र् (? spelling) m. the maple (*acer*) (El. *kilpatar*).

kalpa-vruksh कल्प-वृक्ष् m. (in Hindū mythology) one of the five trees of Svarga or Indra's paradise, fabled to fulfil all desire, the wishing tree, the tree of plenty. In Sanskrit *kalpavṛkṣa* (Śiv. 1013, 1213, 1553).

kalar कलर् m. fallow ground (El.).

kŏlur क्वलुर् । **काद्मब:, कारण्डव:** m. a kind of bird, the bald coot, *Fulica atra* (L. 122, *kolar*).

kôlurᵘ कोलुर् । **मीनविशेष:** m. N. of a kind of river fish. The word is said to be very rare.

kulāra (? spelling), m. *Viburnum fœtens* (El.). Cf. **kīl-mīch** and **kwīllim**.

kalaronᵘ कलरंवु । नडतूलम् m. reed-cotton, rush-cotton, the cotton-like flower of a certain reed (? *Phragmites communis*), which grows in marshes and on the borders of lakes in Kashmīr.

kalaran-bôrᵘ कलरन्-बोर् । मृदमयेव सुधा m. reed-cotton plaster; a grey-coloured plaster (cf. **bôrᵘ 2**) made up of mud mixed with this reed-cotton, which is applied to the inner walls of houses, like whitewash.

kaḷᵃrun कळ्दन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **kaḷᵒrᵘ कळ्द्**), i.q. **kaḷᵃrāwun**, q.v. (Gr.Gr. 175).

kaḷᵃrāwun कळ्रावुन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **kaḷᵃrôwᵘ कळ्रोवु**), to make dumb, cause to be dumb, to make speechless; to strike dumb, to leave without an answer; caus. of **kalun**, q.v. (Gr.Gr. 173), also **kaḷᵃrun.**

kailās कैलास् m. (in Hindū mythology) N. of a mountain (in Sanskrit *kailāsa*), the fabulous residence of Kubēra, the god of wealth, and the paradise of Śiva. It is said to be situated among the loftiest peaks of the Himālaya, near lake Mānasa (Śiv. 63, 79, 114, 116, 270, 390, 393, 648, 737, 1076, 1100, 1349, 1440, 1456; Rām. 937).

kailāsa-kŏh कैलास-कूह् (Śiv. 252) or **kŏhi-kailās कूहि कैलास्** (Śiv. 823) m. the mountain of Kailāsa, i.q. **kailās. -wās -वास्** (Śiv. 1257) or **-wŏsī -वासी** (Śiv. 195, 779) m. he who dwells in Kailāsa, a N. of Śiva.

kilis किलिस्, see **kyulᵘ.**

klēsh क्लेश् m. pain, torment, affliction (L.V. 80). **—karun —करुन्** m.inf. to cause affliction (to, dat.) (L.V. 51).

kalush कलुश्। कलशः m. (sg. dat. **kalashĕs कलशस्**), a jar; esp. (among Hindūs) a sacred jar or cup which is set up before beginning the ritual of worship, and into which water and fruits are cast. It is supposed to represent all the gods. **—wahārun —वहारुन् । कलशस्थापनारम्भः** m. the ceremonial setting up of this jar before commencing the principal ritual; met. the first thing done in any work.

kalashĕ-ḍūnᵘ कलश-डूनु । कलशाखोटः m. a walnut which forms part of the fruit cast into this jar. At the conclusion of the main worship, and after the jar has been removed, these walnuts are distributed to the members of the congregation to be eaten by them. **-lawa -लव । कलशाभिषेकः** f. the ceremonial sprinkling of the worshippers with water from this jar, after the conclusion of the main ritual. **-nörᵘ -नार्। कलशकुक्षी** f. the above jar. **-wörᵘ -वार्। कलशकुक्षी** f., id.

kalish कलिश्। ताम्रपणः f. a copper coin of small value, such as a pice.

kŏlāsh क्वलाश् تلاش । स्वार्थसाधकः adj. e.g. shrewd, cunning, crafty; malicious; (in Kāshmīrī) one who habitually gains or attains his or her object solely by his own cleverness, a Machiavel.

kōla-sar कोल-सर् m. N. of a lake in Kashmīr visited by Hindū pilgrims on their way to **Harmŏkh** (p. 343*a*, l. 31), q.v. In Sanskrit it is called *Kaulasaras*. The pilgrims throw money into it as they pass by (Śiv. 1177, 1892).

kᵃlath कलथ् تلث । दुष्प्राप्तिः f. (sg. dat. **kᵃlüsᵘ कलुसु**), littleness, smallness; fewness, paucity, deficiency, insufficiency, scarcity; want, indigence; difficulty; (in Kāshmīrī) (of a thing) rareness (on account of insufficient production, or the like).

kulᵘtrᵃh कुलित्रह् । ग्रामभेदः m. N. of a village about twelve miles south of Śrīnagar.

kŏlash क्वलश् in the following: **kŏlash wöjᵘ क्वलश् वोजु । दायविशेषः** f. a ring given by a bride's parents to their son-in-law, when she first goes to her husband's house. It is used there as a kind of guide or omen for the auspicious helping of food; cf. **kŏlushᵘ. -wörᵘ -वार्। मृण्मयः पात्रविशेषः** f. an earthen dish in which the hands are washed after helping food (which is done with the unaided hand), a finger-bowl.

kŏlushᵘ क्वलुशु । ओदनव्यञ्जनविभजनम् the dividing out of cooked rice, condiments, etc.; helping or distributing food; met. taking out or putting back, etc., any collection of articles. Cf. **kŏlash.**

kalawāl कलवाल्। शौण्डिकः m. a seller of spirituous liquor, a wine merchant; met. a drinker of spirituous liquor; hence, applied to Śiva as he who drinks the nectar of absolute bliss (Skt. *srânandâmṛtapāyin*) (Śiv. 1260, 1537).

kulwān (L. 461), see **kŏla-wān,** p. 437*b*, l. 30.

kalawint (L. 75), see **kala-vyoṭhᵘ 1,** p. 435*b*, l. 27.

kalāy 1 कलाय् (= قلعه) **। प्राकारः** m. (sg. abl. **kalāyĕ 1 कलाय**), a fort (esp. on a mountain or on an eminence), a fortress, castle, citadel, fortification. I.q. **kila,** q.v.

kalāy 2 कलाय् قلعي **। वङ्गम्** f. (sg. dat. **kalāyĕ 2 कलाय**), tin (K.Pr. 93, 103); a coating of tin given to culinary vessels, etc.; the application of such coating (El., K.Pr., *kalāi*). **kalāyĕ-gar कलाय-गर्** قلعي گر **। वङ्गधिक्की** m. a tinner of pots and pans; a tinman.

kalāyĕ 3 कलाय, see **kalā.**

kál¹yĕ कलिय قلیه m. broiled flesh-meat dressed with anything. See s.v. **ḍaphar**, p. 233*a*, l. 33.

kŏlay क्वलय् । **पत्नी** f. a wife (K.Pr. 13, 59, 70, 132, 147; W. 16; H. iii, 4; v, 3, 5, 9; viii, 3, 11; K. 685, 699).

kŏlayĕ-buzy क्वलय-बुज् or **kŏlayi-buzy क्वलयि-बुज्** । **पत्न्यधीनीभवनम्** adj. e.g. one who is dependent on a wife, i.e. who has only one relation, viz. a wife (see **buz¹**, p. 153*a*, l. 30) (Gr.Gr. 161); as adv. (u.w. vbs. of going, etc.) entirely under one's wife's orders (whether owing to her personality, or to her holding the purse-strings). **-grünz^u asun -ग्रुंज़ू असुन्** । **अत्यधीनीभवनम्** m.inf. to become extremely subservient to someone, in order to get a desired object. **-mahanyuv^u -महन्यिव्** । **भार्याजितः** m. a wife's man, one who is always by his wife's side; one who customarily follows his wife's advice in business matters, etc.; one who is a henpecked husband. **-mot^u -मंत्** । **पत्नीनिरतः** m. 'a wife-madman', i.e. one who through love for his wife neglects his business, etc., one who is uxorious. **-pôn^u -पोन्** । **पत्नीवद्व्यापारः** m. acting like a wife, being very subservient, humble obedience. **-tôn^u -तोन्** । **पत्नीत्वम्** m., id. **-yoz^u -यंज़** । **पत्नीतत्परः** m. one who is uxoriously subservient to his wife. A **yoz^u** is a fool who wears his outer garments as inner garments, and *vice versa*.

kôluy कोलुय्, see **kôl^u 3.**

kulyum^u कुलिम् । **कुब्जम्** m. (sg. dat. **kulimis कुलिमिस्**), N. of a kind of jasmine, *Jasminum multiflorum*, or *J. hirsutum*, or *J. pubescens*.

kulim¹ कुलिम । **प्रसेवकाः** m.pl. the ornamental ivory knobs at the bottom of a lute, to which the strings are fastened. **-pōsh -पोष्** । **कुब्जम्** m. the jasmine-flower.

kalyān कल्यान् m. good fortune, happiness, prosperity (Śiv. 204).

kŏlyun^u क्वलिन् or **kŏlyūn^u क्वल्यून्** । **कुलीनः** adj. (f. **kŏlīn^u क्वलिन्** or **kŏlīn^u क्वलीन्**), of good family, of high birth; (of an animal) of good breed.

kāliyavan कालियवन् m. (in Hindū legend) N. of a tyrannical demon, who was burnt to death by the saint Mucukunda through a stratagem of Kṛṣṇa (Krishṇa). In Skt. the name is *Kālayavana* (Śiv. 1479; K. 578 ff., 614, 624).

kāla zīra, kālī-zīrī, see **kakshĕma, kāla 2,** and **kālī.**

kālī-zēwar कालि-ज़ेवर्, see **kālī.**

kam 1 कम کم । **अल्पम्** adj. e.g. deficient, less, short (K.Pr. 39; H. iii, 46), little, small, inconsiderable, few (K.Pr. 93, 94; Śiv. 1230, 1248; Rām. 520, 657; K. 660); young (of age) (YZ. 7); scanty; less (opp. to more) (Śiv. 444, 1596); abated; short (of life, stature) (Gr.M.). •— it gives the idea of defectiveness, inferiority, or negation. **-bakht -बख्त्** کم بخت or **-bakt -बक्त** (Śiv. 1041) adj. e.g. unfortunate, unlucky (W. 110). **-bāna -बान** । **अल्पभाग्यः** m. one possessed of no luck, luckless. **—gashun —गशुन्** m.inf. to become less, to diminish, decrease (Rām. 845, 1022, 1174, 1192, 1562). **-jyāda -ज्याद** (= کم زیاد) । **न्यूनाधिकम्** adv. more or less (u.w. vbs. of giving, or the like) (H. ii, 12). **—kam 1 —कम** کم کم । **अल्पशः** adv. (for **2**, see **kyāh**), only a little, little by little (u.w. vbs. of giving, or the like). **—karun —करुन्** m.inf. to diminish, to lessen (tr.), to make less (El., Śiv. 1256). **-nasīb -नसीब्** کمنصیب adj. e.g. unlucky, unfortunate (El.). **-phahm -फहम्** کم فہم adj. e.g. of feeble understanding, stupid, ignorant (W. 110). **-pahān -पहान्** । **किञ्चिदल्पम्** adj. e.g. somewhat less (than a fixed quantity, or the like). **—sapadún —सपदुन्** or **—sapanun —सपनुन्** or **—sapazun —सपज़ुन्**, m.inf. to diminish, to become less, to grow less, to lessen (intr.) (El., Gr.M., Rām. 229). **-yāb -याब्** کمیاب adj. e.g. scarce, rare, uncommon, hard to get (Gr.M.). **-zōr -ज़ोर्** کم زور । **अल्पसामर्थ्यः** adj. e.g. weak, feeble, infirm, powerless; ineffectual (Śiv. 1734). **-zāth -ज़ाथ्** کم ذات । **निकृष्टजातिकः** adj. e.g. (as subst., sg. dat. **-zātas -ज़ातस्**), of low origin or caste, low-bred (Rām. 816). **-zuv -ज़ुव्** । **न्यूनशक्तिः** adj. e.g. having little life, weak, impotent (naturally or owing to disease).

kamay-hanā कमय्-हना or **kam^uy-hanā कमूय्-हना** । **किञ्चिन्नाचम्** f. a little (of anything), a small amount. **-mŏyā -म्यया** । **किञ्चिन्नाचम्** f., id.

kam 2 कम् m. work; sg. abl. **kama 1 कम**, used in the following:—**kama drāv कम द्राव्** । **कार्योपयोगपरिचितम्** adj. (f. **-drāyĕ -द्राय**), issued from work, i.e. thoroughly experienced, well trained by practice (e.g. a well-trained horse); (of an iron weapon, or the like) thoroughly forged (by repeated hammering, etc.). **—nērun —नेरुन्** । **परिपक्वीभवनम्** m.inf. to issue from work, i.e. to become thoroughly trained by practice, to become thoroughly experienced; (of an iron weapon, or the like) to become thoroughly forged (by repeated hammering, etc.). **-zūṭ^u -ज़ूट्** । **कार्यकरणजीर्णवस्त्रम्** f. a work-rag, i.e. a working garment, an old worn-out garment used for working in, esp. the worn-out, torn garment worn by collectors of water-chestnuts.

kam 3 कम, **kama 2 कम**, see **kyāh.** Note that this word is often used to mean 'extraordinary things', 'what (wonderful) things!'

kam 4 कम, sg. abl. **kama 3 कम**, in the following :—

kama-gör[i] कम-गोरि or **-gör[u] -गोर्।** गुंगाटबीजभेदः f. N. of a particular kind of water-chestnut and of its kernel, see **gôr[u]** and **gör[u] 2.** **-khuru** (? spelling and gender), a kind of hoe on a long pole for scraping up and gathering water-chestnuts (L. 461, *kamkhuru*, cf. 355; see **gör[i]-kôw[u]**, p. 298*a*, l. 33, and **cokdan**).

kām 1 काम m. (amongst Hindūs) love, sexual love (L.V. 71, Śiv. 1749); Love, Desire personified; non-sexual love (Śiv. 179); pleasure, enjoyment (cf. **darm**, p. 244*a*, l. 10); (in Hindū theology) desire (as an impediment to free communion with God) (Śiv. 767, 888, 1568, 1798; Rām. 42, 977); **kām krūd lūb muh,** desire, wrath, greed, and illusion, four vices often grouped together in Hindū theology (Śiv. 18, 269, 932, 1647).

kāma-dīn काम-दीन् or **kāma-dēnu काम-दे(धे)नु** (El. also *kāmadayan*) f. (sg. dat. **kāma-dīni काम-दीनि**, Śiv. 1006, 1368; K. 845 ff; pl. nom. **kāma-dīna काम-दीन**, Śiv. 1388, 1439; K. 97, 218, 229, 261, 944, 974); (in Hindū mythology) the desire-cow, the cow of plenty, N. of a fabulous cow belonging to the god Indra, said to have been produced at the churning of the ocean, and to yield whatever may be requested of her (K. 13–4, 844); met. a cow that gives much milk, a milch-cow (K. 97, 218, 229, etc.); a cow (generally) (El.).

kām 2, said by El. to mean 'some'. Probably a mis-spelling of **kāh,** see **kēh.**

kam[i] कमि, kami कमि, see **kyāh.**

kamī कमी كمي । **न्यूनता** f. (= q. **kamĕr**), littleness, scantiness; paucity, scarcity, lack; deficiency (Gr.M., W. 112, Rām. 710); decrease, diminution, abatement (Śiv. 843); fall (of price). **—karüñ[u] —करूं** f.inf. to make deficiency, to do deficiency; to show want of zeal, not to exercise one's full powers (Rām. 409, 1515).

kaum, see **kōm 1.**

kĕma कम (= قيمه) । **कुट्टितं मांसम्** m. pounded or minced meat, sold in this condition in the butchers' shops.

kĕm[i] कमि, see **kyom[u].**

köim قائم, see **köyim.**

kŏm क्रम् । **व्याम:** f. an armful, as much space as there is inside the bent arms joined together at the fingers (Śiv. 1849, K. 720). **—karüñ[u] —करूं** । **बाहिक्षोत्वापनम्** f.inf. to lift up (some weighty object) by embracing it with the arms (Rām. 926).

kŏma karañĕ क्रम करच । बाहर्जनम् f. pl. inf. to make armfuls, i.e. to earn a great quantity of anything.

kōm 1 कोम् قوم । **जातिः** m. a tribe, race, family, sect, caste (K.Pr. 260, W. 141, *kaum*); **kōm-ĕ-Marwān,** the tribe of Marwāṛi (a dirtily clothed wandering lot) (K.Pr. 142).

kōm 2 कोम् । **पामरः** m. one who is mean, despicable, unworthy of respect.

kōm 3, the Hindū pronunciation of **köm[u]**, q.v.

kŏm[u] क्रम् m. or **kŏm[u] क्रमू** f. । **धान्यतुषभेदः** m. the fine bran produced from the husks of the grain when paddy is pounded for the purpose of decortication (Śiv. 702, **kŏm[u]**, so K. 1118, 1143 ff.); chaff (El., K.Pr.; *kum*) (K.Pr. 204).

kŏm[u]-ṭaṭhāj[i] क्रमू-टठाजि or **-ṭaṭhüj[u] -टठूजू** । **तुषपात्रविशेषः** f. the wooden trough from which cows are fed with this bran. **-ŏochĕ -उच्च । धान्यतुषभेदापूपाः** f.pl. cakes made of this bran (K.Pr. 103). **-wor[u] -वर्** । **तुषापूपः** m. a kind of thick round cake made of this bran. **-yöj[u] -यॉजू** f. another kind of cake made of the same (K.Pr. 3, 190).

köm[u] कॉमू । **क्रिया** f. (Hindūs generally write this word **कोमू**, and pronounce it **kōm**, cf. **gōv[u]**, p. 316*a*, l. 31. Examples are Śiv. 1237; Rām. 469, 687; K. 89, 265), a work, action, deed (K.Pr. 64, K. 360); work, labour (K.Pr. 106, 114); a task, job, undertaking (cf. **dapi-k°**, p. 232*a*, l. 23) (Gr.M.; Rām. 310; K. 469, 794, 1034, 1036, 1064 ff.); a matter, affair (Gr.M.; Rām. 360, 1185; H. xi, 11; K. 89, 519, 565, 581, 749); business, transaction of business (K.Pr. 149; Rām. 469, 687, 848, 1163, 1280, 1446, 1611; K. 169, 480); workmanship, manufacture; work (as in needle-work, embroidery-work, etc.) (cf. **döv[i]-k°**, p. 262*a*, l. 17); work, means of livelihood, profession (**kyāh köm[u] chukh karān,** what work do you do? El.) (Gr.M.); a post, employment (Gr.M.); a necessity, obligation (Rām. 1148); a purpose, object (Gr.M.), **chhuh kāmĕn lagān,** it serves (various) purposes (Gr.M.); **nērihō jān köm[u],** good work would have issued, it would have been of use (Gr.M.); **wāzan chĕh rāzan-süty kŏsa köm[u],** what have cooks to do with kings (that they should be treated on equal terms) (Śiv. 1237). So **kyāh köm[u]** (K. 1122). **—diñ[u] —दिनू** f.inf. to give employment (to); to employ (dat. of person) (Gr.M.). **-kār -कार्** । **कार्यादि** m. (sg. dat. **kāmĕ-kāras कान्य-कारस्**), work and the like; work,

business, duties, occupation, business; transactions, dealings (Gr.M.). —**karüñ**ᵘ —करूञ् f.inf. to do an action (Gr.M.; Rām. 71, 1171, 1474); to do work (Gr.M.); in folk-tales the expression **kömᵘ kürᵘn,** he did a deed, or similar phrase, is common, and is equivalent to our 'and what do you think he did' in a fairy-tale (e.g. H. ii, 5, 7; viii, 4; x, 2, 3, 7, 12, 14; xii, 22). **-kŏṭᵘ** -क्वटु। **कार्यादि** f. (sg. dat. **kāmĕ-kŏcĕ** काम्य-क्वच्य), i.q. **kömᵘ-kār** (K. 265, 281, 417).

kāmĕ-hondᵘ काम्य-ह्वन्दु adj. (fem. **-hünzᵘ** -ह्वन्दू) (sing. gen.), of use, useful (Gr.M.). **-manz anun** -मन्ज़ अनुन् m.inf. to bring into use, to use (El.).

kāmi-kār कामि-कार्। **कार्यकर्ता** m. a doer of work; esp. a good worker, a hard worker, an industrious worker. **-rostᵘ** -रस्तु adj. (f. **-rüshᵘ** -रुश्तू), without work, idle, out of work (El.). **-rostᵘ karun** -रस्तु करुन् m.inf. to dismiss, discharge (El., W. 87). **-ṭŏṭhᵘ** -टोठु। **कार्यप्रियः** m. one who is loved on account of work done by him; one who habitually shows affection to another merely on seeing his actions. **-ṭür** -चूर्। **कार्यचौरः** m. a work thief, a lazy fellow who hides himself when he finds that there is work to do.

kambai, kámbe, see **kābay 2.**

kámbᵘ 1 कंबि or **kümbᵘ** कंबू। **खड्गपिधानिका** f. (for **kámbᵘ 2,** see **kombᵘ**), the sheath of a sword, a scabbard. Cf. **kōb** (El. *kómb* and *kumb*).

kambi anun कम्बि अनुन्। **वशीकरणम्** m.inf. gradually to bring under subjection, to tame (a man, beast, bird, etc.).

kōmb कोंब्, see **kōb.**

kombᵘ कंम्बु। **भुजिकायभागः** m. the fore-end of the sleeve of a garment, the cuff. (It is made of a separate piece of material.)

kámbᵘ-chal कंम्बि-छल्। **वस्त्रबाहुकखण्डः** f. the piece of cloth of which the cuff is made. **-wār** -वार्। **भुजिकायभागपटखण्डः** m., id.

kumbᵘ 1 कुंबु m. (amongst Hindūs) a particular religious exercise, profound meditation brought on by closing the mouth and nostrils and thereby suspending the breath (Skt. *kumbhaka*) (L.V. 34, K.Pr. 187).

kumbᵘ 2 कुंबु or कुंभु m. N. of a certain astrological mansion, one of the signs of the zodiac, Aquarius, in Skt. *kumbha* (Rām. 1277, dat. **kumbi**).

kümbᵘ कंम्बू। **खड्गकोशः** f., see **kámbᵘ.**

kŏmbakh क्वंबख् or **kŏmakh** کمک m. (sg. dat. **kŏmbakas** क्वंबकस्), help, aid, assistance (El. *kumbak*; Rām. 734; H. xi, 7); reinforcement (of an army, etc.); association of villagers for any particular joint object, assembly *en masse* of the inhabitants of the village for such (L. 458, *kumak*).

kumbakarn कुंबकर्ण or **kumbakaraṇ** कुंबकरण् m. (in Hindū legend) N. of a demon, the brother of Rāvaṇa (in Skt. *Kumbhakarṇa*). He used to sleep for six months at a time and then wake to gorge himself (Rām. 636, 926).

kāmbal कांबल्, i.q. **kābal,** see **kāmal 1.**

kömbil कोंबिल्, see **kōbil.**

kŏmbun क्वंबुन्, conj. 1 (1 p.p. **kŏmbᵘ** क्वंबु), (amongst Hindūs) to suppress, or do away with (some impediment to religious welfare) by means of the *kumbhaka* meditation (L.V. 75). See **kumbᵘ 1.**

kambar कंबर् or **kamar** कमर् کمر (q.v.)। **कटिः** m. the loins, the waist; a girdle, zone, belt; the middle (of a mountain, etc.); the flank (of an army). **-band** -बन्द् (= کمربند)। **कटिबन्धनम्** m. a girdle, zone, sash, belt, waistband; a long piece of cloth folded round the loins. —**gandun** —गंडुन् m.inf. to gird up the loins (Rām. 882), i.q. **kamar-gandun,** s.v. **kamar. -kash** -कश् (cf. کمرکش)। **औषधम्** m. N. of a certain medicinal root given to women after childbirth.

kömbürᵘ कोंबुर्, see **kōbürᵘ.**

kámbar ká, kambar pach, see **kōbürᵘ.**

kambᵃrakh कंबरख्। **विशिष्टकार्पासभेदः** m. (sg. dat. **kambᵃrakas** कंबरकस्), a certain kind of cotton cloth made with very fine threads, a kind of cambric.

kāmbay कांबय्, see **kābay 1** and **2.**

kamca कमच or (El.) **kamcī** قمچي। **तोत्रम्** m. a whip, a scourge. **-dan** -दन्। **तोत्रदण्डम्** m. a whip-handle. —**lāyun** —लायुन् m.inf. to flog, to whip (El.). **-shĕlakh** -श्लख् (= قمچي شلق)। **तोत्रताडनम्** m. (sg. dat. **-shĕlakhas** -श्लखस्), a beating with a whip, a whipping, a scourging.

kamad कमद्। **पुत्रादिपङ्क्तिः** f. sons, grandsons, and the like, when referred to as a whole.

kāma-dīn काम-दीन्, see **kām 1.**

kāmdēv कामदेव् or **kāmadēv** कामदेव् m. N. of the Hindū Cupid, the god of love. His wife was Rati, the Hindū Venus (K.Pr. 93; K. 735, 739); met. a person beautiful as the god of love, a Cupid (K. 263–8, 978).

kĕmāgar क्यमाँगर्। **संतोषशीलः** adj. e.g. one who is clever at supporting a large family on a small income, a clever, economical, and industrious housemaster or housewife.

kĕmāgarī क्यमाँगरी। **निर्वाहणम्** f. successfully carrying housekeeping with a small income, clever economy.

kumüjᵘ कमंजू, see **kumolᵘ.**

kumajyār कमज्यार्। **कोमलता** m. softness, delicacy (e.g. of a flower, or of a hand) (Gr.Gr. 141); gentle-

ness, tenderness; tenderness, softness (of food); softness (e.g. that of butter caused by warmth).

kŏmakh کمک, see **kŏmbakh.**

kŏ-mŏkha क्व-मख । **कुमुखेन** adv. with an evil face; with a face distorted (by anger, or the like).

kĕmkhāb कम्खाब् or **kaṅkhāb** کمخواب m. silk or satin worked with gold or silver flowers, 'cincob,' brocade (Śiv. 535, 789, 901).

kāmi-kār कामि-कार् (El.), see s.v. **köm**ᵘ.

kamal कमल् m. a lotus, a lotus flower, to which a beautiful eye (Śiv. 1741) or a beautiful foot (Śiv. 1266; Rām. 938; K. 184, 392) is often compared; a N. of Śiva (Śiv. 1538).

kamāl کمال m. perfection (K.Pr. 94).

kāmal 1 कामल्, kābal कॉबल्, or **kābay 1 कॉबय्** । **कामला** f. jaundice, excessive secretion or obstruction of bile.

kāmal 2 कामल् or **kābay 2 कॉबय्** । **काचमाची** f. N. of a certain medicinal plant, *Solanum nigrum*, used as an anti-periodic (L. 76, *kamba*; El. *kámbet*).

kamalᵘ कमलि । **खूजग्राटकभेद:** f. a kind of black woollen blanket, said to come from the West.

kamīla कमील m. *Mallotus Philippinensis*, used as a dye, and also, in medicine, as a vermifuge (El. *Rottleria tinctoria*, a name now not used; L. 68, *kamila*).

kumal कुमल् (Rām. 1173) or **kūmal** कूमल् (Śiv. 1538) । **कोमल:** adj. e.g., i.q. **kumolᵘ**, q.v.

kumolᵘ कुमलु । **कोमल:** adj. (f. **kumüjᵘ** कुमज़ू), soft, delicate; gentle, tender; tender, soft (of food) (El. *kumul*); soft (e.g. butter when subject to warmth).

kĕmˈlad कंमिलद् । **क्रिमिदूषित:** adj. e.g. full of worms, defiled by worms, maggoty, worm-eaten. **—karun —**कदन् । **तोदनम्** m.inf. to make a person maggoty, i.e. to pester him with repeated unreasonable requests.

kumalun कुमलुन् । **कोमलीभवनम्** conj. 3 (2 p.p. **kumalyōv** कुमल्योव्), to become soft or tender (e.g. food by cooking); to become tender (of the heart), to be full of pity and grace (Śiv. 308, K. 82); to become soft, to melt (of ice, snow, butter, or the like) (El.).

kumalāwun कुमलावुन् । **कोमलीकरणम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **kumalôwᵘ** कुमलोवु), to make soft or tender (e.g. food by cooking); to make a person's heart tender, to make him compliant by supplication, or the like; to soften, to melt (something congealed); caus. of **kumalun** (Gr.Gr. 170).

kamalaz कमलज़् m. he who was born in a lotus, N. of the Hindū god Brahmā. **kamalaza-nāth** कमलज़-नाथ् m. the lord who was born in a lotus, N. of Brahmā (L.V. 8).

kamān कमान् کمان । **ज्या** f. [(sg. dat. **kamönᵘ** कमांनू (Gr.M.) or **kamāni** कमानि (Gr.M.))], a bow (the weapon) (Gr.M.; YZ. 6, 50-1, 208; Rām. 117, 121, 140, 446, 480, 919, 977, 982, 999, 1269, 1421); an arch (Gr.M., Śiv. 1715); the sign Sagittarius; (in Kāshmīrī, by confusion with **kamand,** q.v.), a bowstring; the bowstring-like top of a sidedoor or casement, the chord of an arch. **—kaḍüñᵘ —**कड्ंजू f.inf. to draw a bow (El. who makes **kamān** m.). **—shērüñᵘ —**शेर्ंजू f.inf. to prepare a bow, to string a bow (Rām 1420, 1452).

kāman 1 कामन । **दुर्लभता** f. (sg. dat. **kāmüñᵘ** कामंजू), scarcity, rarity.

kāmüñᵘ कामंजू । **दुर्लभम्** adv. (K.Pr. *kámani* or *kámuni*), under conditions of scarcity, (obtainable) with great difficulty (owing to rarity) (K.Pr. 29); at a famine price (K.Pr. 38, 250). **—gashun —**गछुन् m.inf. to become at a famine price, to be wanting when necessary (K.Pr. 95, 114, 242).

kāmanā कामना or (K. 572) **kāman 2** कामन् f. wish, desire (Śiv. 108, 1138, 1335, 1239, 1470, 1626, 1817; K. 263–4, 268–9, 274, 278, 339, 394, 573–4, 596, 718, 768, 1010). Cf. **mani-kāman,** s.v. **man 1.**

kamīn कमीन् کمین । **नीच:** adj. e.g. (of something animate) low, mean (by qualities as well as birth and family) (K.Pr. 94).

kāminī कामिनी f. (sg. dat. **kāminiyĕ** कामिनिय, K. 264), a loving or affectionate woman.

kamun कमुन् conj. 3, to tremble, to shiver (only El., probably corruption of **kōpun,** q.v., and should be spelt **kömun**).

kŏ-mana क्व-मन । **कुमनसा** adv. with an evil mind, with evil intention; with an angry mind.

kamand कमन्द् کمند m. a halter; a noose; a snare (El.); a bowstring (Rām. 977). Cf. **kamān.**

kamanḍal कमंडल् m. a gourd or vessel made of wood or earth, used as a water-jar by religious ascetics (Śiv. 543).

kamāndār کماندار m. a bowman, an archer (YZ. 50).

kamāngar-pūrᵘ कमाङ्गर-पूर् । **प्रदेशविशेष:** m. N. of a place to the north of the Naupūrᵘ quarter of Śrīnagar, formerly inhabited by makers of bows (Persian *kamān-gar*).

kaman-hondᵘ कमन्-हंदु । **क्रियासंबन्धी** adj. (f. **-hünzᵘ** -हंज़ू), see **kyāh.**

kamanāwun कमनावुन् (or **kamawun** कमवुन् or **kamāwun** कमावुन्, qq.v.) । **उपार्जनम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **kamanôwᵘ** कमनोवु), to earn, acquire, gain; to accumulate, save; to acquire (a quality, condition, etc.) by practice or experience; (of iron, hard leather,

or the like) to work at, to bring into proper condition, or to perfect by first softening it and then working upon it; to smelt (metal). **kamanôwᵘ-motᵘ** कमनोवु-मंतु । स्वभ्यस्तीकृतः perf. part. (f. **kamanövᵘ-müsᵘ** कमनावू-मंसू), earned, acquired; (of a quality, condition, etc.) acquired by practice, thoroughly learnt; (of iron, leather, etc.) brought into proper condition by being softened and then worked upon; (of metal) smelted.

kamph कंफ़् m. (sg. dat. **kampas** कंपस्), shaking, trembling (K. 415, 554). **būmi-kamph,** an earthquake (Rām. 281); cf. **bum 3** and **kōph. kampas gaṭshun** कंपस् गछुन् m.inf. to go to trembling, to be seized with trembling (K. 367).

kömph कांफ़्, see **kōph.**

kömpun कांपुन्, see **kōpun.**

kömpanāwun कांपनावुन्, see **kōpanāwun.**

kömpawun कांपवुन्, see **kōpawun.**

kömpawunᵘ कांपवुनु, see **kōpawunᵘ.**

kamar कमर् كمر m. the flank, loins, waist (El.); cf. **kambar. -band** -बंद् كمر بند m. a waistband, girdle (El.); i.q. **kambar-band,** p. 444*b*, l. 15. **-basta** -बस्त كمر بسته adj. c.g. having the loins girt, in a state of readiness, on the alert, ready for action (Rām. 573). **—gaṇḍun** —गंडुन् m.inf. to gird up the loins, get ready, arm (for) (Rām. 127), i.q. **kambar gaṇḍun,** p. 444*b*, l. 17.

kaměr कम्यर् । न्यूनता m., i.q. **kamī,** q.v.

kamürᵘ कमर्ऊ f., see **krüsᵘ-kamürᵘ** and **kratsi-kamürᵘ,** s.v. **kratsh 2.**

kŏmār 1 क्कमार् c.g. a youth (m. or f.) used —° in **rāza-kumār** राज़-क्कमार्, a prince (Śiv. 1290) or a princess (Śiv. 971, 1285); as a portion of N.P. **danishṭh-kŏmār** (Rām. 572, 593).

kŏmār 2 क्कमार् m. N.P. of the Hindū god of war, called in Skt. Kumāra, Kārttikēya, Skanda, or Subrahmaṇyā. He is said to have been the son of Śiva and Pārvatī, and to be the leader of the *gaṇas* or hosts of Śiva (Śiv. 1278, 1581).

kŏmāra-brôrᵘ क्कमार-ब्रोर् । कुमारदेवः m., i.q. **kŏmār 2. -jī** -जी m., id. (Śiv. 517). **-shēṭh** -शेठ् । कुमारषष्ठी f. (sg. dat. **shīṭhᵘ** शीठू), the sixth lunar day of the bright half of any month, esp. that of *Hār* (= June–July, Skt. *Āṣāḍha*), on which women who desire sons fast in honour of Kumāra (the Skt. *Kumārasaṣṭhī*).

kŏmörī क्कमारी, often written **kumörī** कुमारी । कुमारी f. a maiden, a virgin, older than seven, and younger than twelve years; a girl, a daughter (El. *komārī*) (Śiv. 37, 939, 945; Rām. 127, 137, 1220); a princess (Rām. 734, 1637, 1692). **rāza-kŏmörī** राज़-क्कमारी, a king's daughter, a princess (Śiv. 577, 630, 961, 1218, 1224, 1362, 1517).

kumᵃrⁱ कुमर्रि or **kumrī** f. N. of a certain bird, said to resemble the Indian cuckoo (**kukilᵘ**) (Śiv. 504). Probably fem. of **kumorᵘ,** q.v.

kumorᵘ कुमर्ऊ । पक्षिविशेषः m. N. of a certain small bird, with a high melodious voice. Cf. **kāwa-kumorᵘ** (Rām. 675).

kamrāz कम्राज़् । देशविशेषः m. N. of one of the two great divisions of the Valley of Kashmīr. It comprises the districts on both sides of the river Vŏth (or Jehlam) below Śrīnagar, while the other, **Marāz** (q.v.), comprises those above. Śrīnagar itself is called Yamrāz. The corresponding Skt. names are respectively Kramarājya and Maḍavarājya (RT.Tr. ii, 15, and II, 436). According to popular tradition, however, the valley was once divided between two brothers named, respectively, Kāmanadēva and Malhanadēva, after whom the tracts were named respectively Kāmarājya and Malhanarājya. For another popular etymology, see El. s.v. Kashmír, and K.Pr. 138.

kamrözī कम्राज़ी adj. c.g. of or belonging to Kamrāz (see the preceding); N. of a certain violent wind, i.q. **baḍa shāl,** p. 82*b*, l. 28 (L. 465).

kams कंस् m. Kaṁsa, N. of an Asura or demon (he was king of Mathurā, and the cousin and implacable foe of Kṛṣṇa, by whom he was slain (Śiv. 117, 653, 738, 748, 1425; K. 30, 37, 64, 72, *et passim*).

kĕmis क्यमिस, see **kyomᵘ.**

kamsāntakh कंसान्तख् m. (sg. dat. **kamsāntakas** कंसान्तकस), he who was the (causer of the) death of, Kaṁsa, a title of Kṛṣṇa (Śiv. 1398). See **kams.**

kamsāsŏr कंसास्वर् m. i.q. **kams,** q.v. (K. 22, 29, 31, 51, 64, 68, 122, 468).

kaimath कैमथ् (Rām. 17), see **kīmath.**

kĕmāt¹ क्यमंति in **kĕmāt¹ kūsh¹** क्यमंति कूँशि । विशिष्टचर्ममयी पादुका f. a kind of high-heeled shoe (see **kūsh¹**) made of a special kind of variegated and embossed leather.

kĕmuṭᵘ क्यमुटु । क्षुद्रकीटः m. a little worm. This term is principally used when scaring a little child from any small wormlike object of which it may catch sight.

kīmath कीमथ् قیمت or (Rām. 17) **kaimath** कैमथ् m. (sg. dat. **kīmatas** कीमतस्), price, value, worth (K.Pr. 88, Rām. 17). The form **kaimath** (or **kömath**) is probably due to confusion with the next.

kömath कामथ् قامت m. (sg. dat. **kāmatas कामतस्**), height, stature (El. *kāmat*) (Rām. 520). Cf. the preceding.

kamawun कमवुन् । अर्जनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **kamow^{u} कमंवु**), to earn, etc., i.q. **kamanāwun,** q.v. The caus. of this vb. is **kamawanāwun** (Gr.Gr. 171).

kamow^{u}-mot^{u} कमंवु-मंतु । समुपार्जितः perf. part. (f. **kamüv^{u}-müs^{u} कमंवू-मंवू**), i.q. **kamanôw^{u} mot^{u},** q.v. s.v. **kamanāwun.**

kamāwun कमावुन् । अर्जनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **kamôw^{u} कमोवु**), i.q. **kamawun** and **kamanāwun,** qq.v., but principally used in the sense of acquiring, earning, or the like.

kamāwan-kul^{u} कमावन्-कुलु । अर्जकः m. the earning tree, i.e. the bread-winner of a family (i.q. **kamāyi-kul^{u},** s.v. **kamöy^{i}**).

kamawanāwun कमवनावुन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **kamawanôw^{u} कमवनोवु**), to cause to earn; caus. of **kamawun** (Gr.Gr. 171).

kamöy^{i} कमाय् । अर्जनम् f. earning, acquiring; earnings, gains, profits; work, performance. **kamāyi-kul^{u} कमायि-कुलु । अर्जनकारी** m. the bread-winner of a family, i.q. **kamāwan-kul^{u},** q.v. s.v. **kamāwun.**

kam-yāb كمياب, see **kam 1.**

kāmyāb कामयाब् كامياب adj. e.g. obtaining one's object, successful (Gr.M.).

kāmyöbī कामयाबी كامیابي f. success, prosperity in an undertaking (YZ. 250).

kamāyidār कमायिदार् । पुष्टीकृतः adj. e.g. that which has received thorough working, thoroughly worked, perfected, made or become complete; useful, producing excellent results (Rām. 9, m.c. **-dörī**)

kamyul^{u} कम्युलु । गृहकर्षीवलः m. a farm labourer who lives in the farmer's house.

kamzōr كمزور, see **kam 1.**

kan 1 कन् । कर्णः, श्रवणभागः m. (sg. abl. **kana 1 कन**), the ear (El.; K.Pr. 154, 206, 246; W. 18; YZ. 187; Śiv. 98, 197, 408, etc.; Rām. 11, 28, 58, 171, 245, 353, etc.; K. 507; H. iii, 5, 9; vii, 11); the edge (of a leaf, or the like). Pandits often spell this word **kaṇ कण्**. **—dārun —दारुन् । कर्णधारणम्** m.inf. to place the ear, to lend the ear, attend to, listen to (Gr.M.; Śiv. 163, 395, 584, 596, 802, 966, 1439, 1517, 1580, 1614; Rām. 6, 48, 1491, 1496; K. 15, 261, 638, 991). **—khĕn^{i} —खॅनि । पौनःपुन्येन कर्णचोदनम्** m. pl. inf. to eat the ears; hence, to besiege a person's ears, to worry by continued talking (e.g. in requesting, giving advice or giving information). **—khâr^{i} gatshán^{i} —खारि गछनि । कर्णमोन्नमनम्** m. pl. inf. the ears to become erect (e.g. on hearing good news, or on learning some secret). **—mājān^{i} —मॉजनि । कर्णसंमार्जनम्** m. pl. inf. to clean the ears; esp. of a woman preparing her ears to receive ornaments; met. to polish up the edges of anything. **—phyush^{u} —फ्युशु** or **kān^{i} phish कॉनि फिश् । कर्णपथगमनम्** m. (of something said) the act getting into the ear and sticking there; esp. of children who perversely listen to people talking and do not forget what they hear, whether they are meant to hear it or not; cf. our saying about little pitchers having long ears. **-pakh^{a}sh -पख्श् । कर्णभागमात्रम्** adj. e.g. of the size of a piece of an ear; hence, very small, tiny (as a measure of size). **-path -पथ् । ताडपत्रम्** m. a kind of ear ornament, shaped like the leaf of a *tāl*-palm, and studded with precious stones or pearls. **—thawun —थवुन्** m.inf. to offer the ear, lend the ear, listen (to), attend (to) (Śiv. 40, 182, 697, 765, 807, 821, 988, etc.; Rām. 29, 55, 60, 209, 334, 455, 500, 528, etc.; H. ii, 7). **—thāwun —थावुन्** m inf., id. (L.V. 91; YZ. 556; Śiv. 533, 544, 880, 1594, 1668, 1803; Rām. 83, 1758; H. viii, 6, 8, 11; ix, 1, 4). **—tŏmbun —त्वुंबुन् । कर्णयोरन्ध्रविधानम्** m.inf. to bore the ear (to receive earrings, etc.) (Śiv. 1290). **—zor^{u} —ज़ोर्** m. a deaf ear, the ear of one who is deaf; esp. in a phrase to avert ill-luck from self-praise, **shaitāna-sānd^{i} kan zār^{i},** (may) Satan have deaf ears (K.Pr. 191).

kana-bal कन-बल् । श्रवणबलम् m. power of hearing, esp. the acute hearing of blind men and the like, who, though unable to read, are able to remember the contents of a book by merely hearing it read; cf. **kāna-pav,** bel. **-dōl -डोल् । उपेक्षा** m. disregard, indifference; although hearing, acting as if one did not hear; turning away the ear (from), refusing to listen (to) (K.Pr. 94). **-ḍölī dīn^{u} -डोली दिनु** f.inf. to refuse to listen (to a person) (H. v, 2). **-dūr -दूर् । कर्णिकाभेदः** m. a kind of earring or pendant, usually set with a single pearl and worn on the lobe of the ear (El.; YZ 36, 448; Śiv. 1689; Rām. 1040); i.q. **kana-dūr^{u} 2,** bel. **-dūr^{u} 1 -दूरु । कर्णाकृष्टिः** f. pulling the ear, esp. the disciplinary pulling of a pupil's ears by his teacher. **-dūr^{u} 2 -दूरु । षट्कप्रान्तः** f. a kind of wooden tassel set on each corner of the roof of a house, that swings to and fro like an ear pendant (cf. **kana-dūr,** ab.) (K.Pr. 123, L. 464). **-gŏgul^{u} -गगुलु । कर्णगोलकः** m. the ear-turnip, i.e. the *meatus auditorius externus,* the mastoid process of the ear (El.); a general name for the whole ear with its root; cf. **-yöj^{u},** bel. **-hāpiñ -हापिञ । कर्णजलौका** f. a centipede, *Scolopendra* (Hindī

kan-khajūrā; El. *kanahaiping*). **-kapas** -कपस् । **अतिप्रेरणा** f. 'cotton in the ear', strict injunction (given to a messenger, so that he shall not forget his message). **-kubor**^{u} -कुबर् । **कर्णजप:** m. 'an ear-puppy', one who immediately conveys to another news that he has just heard from someone else, a tattling newsmonger, a tattler. **-lĕḍ** -लॅड् । **अवलकर्ण:** adj. e.g. weak-eared, one who believes everything he hears, and who acts upon it as if it were true. **-mal** -मल् । **कर्णमलम्** m. dirt of the ear, ear-wax, etc. **-mŏṇḍ**^{u} 1 -मॅंडु । **कर्णमूलम्** m. the root of the ear. **-mŏṇḍ**^{u} 2 -मॅंडु । **जडकर्ण:** (f. **-mŏṇḍ**^{ü} 1 -मॅंडू, sg. dat. **-mŏnjĕ** 1 -मॅंज्य), dull of hearing, hard of hearing. **-mŏṇḍ**^{ü} 2 -मॅंडू । **कर्णमूलम** f. (sg. dat. **-mŏnjĕ** 2 -मॅंज्य), i.q. **-mŏṇḍ**^{u} 1. **-mana-tū** -मन-तू । **कर्णे ऽत्युच्चै: शब्दकरणानुकरणम्** m. (when a grown-up person is sporting with a child) pretending to shout loudly into the ear. The speaker makes motions as if he were going to shout, and then merely murmurs these words '*kana mana tū*' into the child's ear. **-phol**^{u} 1 -फॉलु । **जीर्णप्रान्त:** adj. (for 2, see **kana** 2), worn or torn at the edges (esp. of garments and the like). **-phoṭ**^{u} -फॅटु । **भग्नकर्ण:** adj. (f. **-phüṭ**^{ü} -फॅटू), having the ear torn or broken (from a blow, or the like); (of something inanimate) having the edge torn or broken. **-pyush**^{u} -पिशु । **अत्यल्पम्** m. a flea in the ear (and hence invisible); hence, some very small thing which cannot be seen, but whose existence is perceived by some other sense. **-pav** -पव् । **श्रवणग्रन्थिनिपुणम्** m. skill in remembering narratives or literary passages after a single hearing; cf. **kana-bal**, ab. **-ron**^{u} -रंनु । **भूषणहीनकर्ण:** adj. (f. **-rüñ**^{ü} -रंञू), ear-maimed, one having ears that are not adorned with the usual earrings, etc.; ugly-eared. **-tihij**^{ü} -तिहिञू । **कर्णपालि:** f. the 'ear-sprout', i.e. the lobe of the ear. **-ṭoṭ**^{u} -ट॒टु । **छिन्नकर्ण:** adj. (f. **-ṭüṭ**^{ü} -ट॒टू), having the ear or ears cut (Gr.Gr. 75); (of something inanimate, e.g. a sheet of paper) having the edge or edges cut. **-wöj**^{ü} -वांञू । **कर्णभूषणम** f. an earring (El.; K.Pr. 36, 236; W. 114; K. 926, 1047). **-wôl**^{u} -वोलु । **कुण्डलम** m. a large earring, worn both by men and by women (El.; Śiv. 98; K. 60, 755, 770, 926, 1047). **-wān** -वान् । **कर्णाकर्णिका** m. the passing of news from ear to ear, the spreading of a general report in this way. **-woṭ**^{u} -वॅटु । **दुप्पिका, अंसाच्छपट:** m. a kind of cap reaching down to the ears, worn by Panjābīs; a pad made of rags or straw put on the shoulders under a load that is being carried. **-wāṭ**^{i}**-byôl**^{u} -वॅटि-ब्योलु । **धान्यविशेष:** m. N. of a certain kind of paddy. **-yöj**^{ü} -यांञू । **कर्णशष्कुली** f. the ear-biscuit, i.e. the entire ear with its root; cf. **-gŏgul**^{u}, ab. **-yār** -यार् । **कर्णनिकटवर्ती सखा** m. an ear-friend, a confidential friend, a close and dear friend to whom one can confide secrets. **-zūj**^{ü} -ज़ूञू । **तिरस्करणम्** f. the **zūj**^{ü} is a kind of long cloth hanging down the back from the crown of the head to the small of the back; when it hangs only as far as the ears it is called **kana-zūj**^{ü}. In former times in schools, when one pupil defeated another in a learned discussion, the defeated pupil was made to put on and wear a **kana-zūj**^{ü}, and hence the word still means also defeat in a contest of learning.

kàn^{i}**-achar** कनि-अछर् । **कर्णश्रुतान्यक्षराणि** m.pl. letters the sound of which are known by ear and not by sight (e.g. in the case of a blind man, or of one too stupid to read). **-katha** -कथ । **कर्णे कथितम्** f.pl. words spoken into a person's ear, private communications conveyed by a whisper, etc. **-phish** -फिश् । **कर्णपथगमनम्** m., i.q. **kan phyush**^{u}, ab. **-phisarāray** -फिसरारय् । **कर्णजाप:** f. long whispered communication, continued whispering in the ear. **-pàt**^{i} -पॅति । **श्रुतमश्रुतवत्** adv. behind the ear, i.e. (when one hears) as if one did not hear; inattentively (K.Pr. 229). **-shĕch**^{i} -शॅछि । **कर्णवार्ता** f. news or a message conveyed privately, a secretly conveyed message, whispered news. **-sīr**^{ü} -सीञ् । **पशुचिकित्साविशेष:** f. slitting the ear of a cow, as a remedy for cattle-pox (L. 459). **-t**^{a}**j**^{i} -त॒ञि or **-t**^{ü}**j**^{ü} -त॒ञू । **कर्णतूलिका** f. an ear-pick, a small metal or wooden spike for clearing out the ears. **-tàl**^{i} **anun** -तॅलि अनुन् । **गूढयुति:** m.inf. to bring under the ear, to make a practice of eavesdropping. **-tàl**^{i} **nyun**^{u} -तॅलि निनु m.inf. to take (a person) under the ear, to let him have one's ear, to patronize (K.Pr. 102). **-tàl**^{i} **wanun** -तॅलि वनुन् m.inf. to say under the ear, to say privately (Gr.M.). **-tàl**^{i} **yun**^{u} -तॅलि यिनु । **कर्णे अपत्यम्** m.inf. to come under (so-and-so's) ear, to tell (false) tales to a person, to calumniate secretly to so-and-so.

kanas bata ladun कनस् बत लदुन् m.inf. to put food into one's ear (instead of into one's mouth) (originally of a drunkard), to be an utter fool (K.Pr. 94, 206). **—dôd**^{u} **—दोदु** m. ear-ache (W. 114).

kan 2 कन् m.—• a ball of cooked food; cf. **ana-kan**, p. 29*b*, l. 37, and **bata-kan**, p. 137*a*, l. 11.

kani-hanā कनि-हना f. a little ball of cooked food, a small quantity of food (K.Pr. 150, *kanih-hanā*).

kan 3 कन् m. —• a single one, esp. one of a pair, as in **bīrbali-kan,** one of a pair of earrings (p. 119*a*, l. 2). So, **dachĕ-kan,** a single grape (p. 185*b*, l. 40); **dūra-kan** or **dūra-hár[1]-kan** (p. 238*b*, ll. 43, 47); **ḍĕj[1]-hár[1]-kan** (p. 267*b*, l. 19); **jumka-kan** (p. 374*a*, l. 18); **lōlakh-kan,** s.v. **lōlakh.** With the exception of **dachĕ-k°**, each of these examples refers to some kind of earring. Cf. **kun[u]**.

kan 4, see **kün[u]**.

kan 5 कन् کن m. a digger, an engraver, used —•, as in **mŏhar-kan,** a seal-engraver, see **mŏhar.**

kān 1 कान् । शरः m. an arrow (El.; Gr.M.; K.Pr. 68; Śiv. 353; Rām. 320, 367, 499, 503, 552, 685, 727, 932, 1298, 1453, 1455; K. 824). —**barun —वदन्** m.inf. to aim an arrow (L.V. 71).

kāna-dag कान-दग् । शरप्रक्षेपमार्गम् f. the range of an arrow, a bowshot. **-nôr[u] -नीर् । इषुधिः** m. a quiver. **-phal -फल । शल्यम्** m. the metal tip or point of an arrow.

kān 2 कान् کان । **खनिः** f. (sg. dat. **kŏñ[u] कांञ्**), a mine, a quarry (El., m.), a source (El., f.). Cf. **gandakh-k°**, p. 290*a*, l. 35.

kān 3, see **kün[u]**.

kana 2 कण । कणः m. (for **1,** see **kan 1**), a particle, atom, granule; esp. (in the pl.) the broken fragments of grain remain when rice is being husked, broken rice. **-khĕtsür[u] -खत्सुर् । कणसंमिश्रम्** f. a mixed pottage in which this broken grain is used instead of legumes, see **khĕtsür[u] 2.** **kana-phol[u] 2 -फोल् । कणबीजम्** m. (for **1,** see **kan 1**), a single fragment of this broken rice.

kana 3 कन । कदा यावत् adv. inter. (for **1,** see **kan 1**), from when? since when? (usually referring to a time long past). **ḍĕṭha-kana,** a long time ago, from a long time ago, see **ḍĕṭha** and Gr.Gr. 256). **kana-pĕṭha कन-पठ । कदा प्रभृति** adv., id. **kana-shutun कन-शुतुन् । कस्मात्कालादारभ्य** adv., id.

kana 4 कन pleon. suff. added to inter. adverbs, as in **kĕtha-kana,** how? (K. 272).

kane, see **kün[u]**.

kàn[i] 1 and **2 कनि,** see **kan 1** and **kon[u]**.

kàn[i] 3 कनि postpos. governing abl. (cf. **kin[i]**, of which it is a variant). It also governs the dative if the governed noun or pronoun is or refers to a human being. It indicates locality, as in **kala-kàn[i],** at the head end (of an animal), and **laṭi-kàn[i],** at the tail end (H. xi, 9); route or method, as in **dāri-kàn[i]** (flung out) through the window (H. v, 4); and, esp., motion from, as in **yĕs-kàn[i],** from whom (it will escape) (H. ii, 8).

kani 1, see **kün[u]**.

kani 2 कनि or **kanĕn कनन्** (cf. **kin[i]** and **kun**) postpos. governing abl. or, in the case of animate rational beings, the dat. Considered by native grammarians to be a sec. suff. It is used in various ways, viz.:—

(1) Governing the abl. of adverbs of place and other words, it indicates 'on to', and is u.w. vbs. of putting, and the like, as in **anda-kani,** (put) on the outer side (p. 31*b*, l. 43); **apāri-kani,** (put) on the other side (p. 39*a*, l. 30); **ōra-kani,** (put) on there, on the far side, or (H. v, 2) in that direction (p. 41*b*, l. 21); **bŏna-kani,** (put) down (p. 110*b*, l. 18); **brōṭha-kani,** (put) in front, (lay) before, (sit down) before (Rām. 268) (p. 128*a*, l. 39); **hĕri-kani,** (put) at the top (p. 367*a*, l. 39); **khōwari-kani,** (put) on the left side (Śiv. 1090) (p. 425*b*, l. 15); **pĕṭha-kani,** (put) above (everyone else), in the place of honour (Śiv. 1716), and so on.

Often the idea of 'putting', etc. is dropped, and the compound is used simply as an adv. or post.pos. (governing dat.), as in **anda-kani,** outside (Śiv. 422); **bŏna-kani,** below (H. iii, 2); **brōṭha** (or **bōnṭha**) **-kani,** in front; **garas brōṭha-kani,** opposite the house (Gr.M.; so H. ii, 3; iii, 1; viii, 11, etc.); **labi-kani,** at the edge (Śiv. 842, 1445, 1570); **pĕṭha-kani,** above, on the top of (H. viii, 1); **wŏzali-kani** (a bite) on the red side (of an apple) (K.Pr. 238).

In all the above cases it may be put into the genitive, and then forms and adjective indicating 'of' or belonging to such-and-such a position', as in **anda-kanyuk[u]** (f. **-kanic[u]**), of or belonging to what is outside, of or belonging to the outside; **apāri-kanyuk[u],** of or belonging to the opposite side; **ōra-kanyuk[u],** of or belonging to the far side; **bŏna-kanyuk[u],** of or belonging to below, nether; **brōṭha-kanyuk[u],** of or belonging to what is in front; **hĕri-kanyuk[u],** of or belonging to something on the top, and so on.

(2) So far we have dealt with **kani** as a post-position governing the ablative. The word with which it is compounded, **anda, apāri, ōra,** and so forth is put in the ablative because it is governed by **kani.** But adverbs of place can be placed independently in the ablative, and then indicate motion from. Thus: **ōr,** there; **ōra,** from there: **yōr,** here; **yōra,** from here, and so on. **kani** may also be compounded with these ablatives without changing their meaning. Here it is not a question of **kani** as

a postposition governing the ablative, but one of **kani** as an adverb being suffixed, without changing the meaning, to another adverb indicating motion from. Thus, **ōra-kani,** means not only 'on there' (under 1), but also 'from there' (Śiv. 1674, Rām. 946) under this rule. Similarly we have **hōra-kani,** from there, thence; **kōra-kani,** whence? (Rām. 949); **pata-kani,** from behind (Śiv. 1734); **tōra-kani,** thence; **yōra-kani,** hence, or (relative) whence (Gr.Gr. 159); **brōṭha-kani,** from opposite, as well as 'in front'. Similarly, with nouns, we have **ösa-kani** (issuing) from the mouth (H. viii, 7); **tālawa-kani** (down) from the ceiling (H. viii, 6).

Similarly, as an adverb, **kani** is sometimes added pleonastically to an adverb of place, without causing a change of meaning. A good example is **pĕṭh-kani** (s.v. **pĕṭh**), above, in the upper portion; hence, in the place of honour (K.Pr. 103) (cf. **pĕṭha-kani,** ab.); **tami pĕṭh[i]-kani,** on the top of that, in addition to that (H. iii, 8).

(3) As a postpos. **kani** may also indicate the reason for anything, as in **ad[a]ri-kani** (p. 15*a*, l. 45), (money) for the sweetmeats; **ami-kani** or **awa-kani** (p. 54*b*, l. 37; p. 55*b*, l. 36) for that reason, therefore; **humi-kani** or **huwa-kani,** therefore; **kami-kani** or **kawa-kani,** wherefore? **tami-kani** or **tawa-kani,** therefore; **yĕmi-kani** or **yĕwa-kani,** wherefore; **yimi-kani** or **yiwa-kani,** for this reason (Gr.Gr. 159).

(4) As a further development of this sense it may often be translated by 'for', in the sense of 'as a substitute for', 'instead of', 'in the place of', 'to serve as'. The following examples are mainly taken from Śiv., but the use runs through all literature; **ashĕ-kani,** (blood) instead of tears (Rām. 1483); **bāri-kani,** (silver used) as plaster (Rām. 568); **dāji-kani,** in place of a dowry (Śiv. 1677); **dūpa-dīpa-k°,** instead of incense and lamps (Śiv. 1692); **dāra-k°,** in place of wood (Śiv. 337); **dāryau-k°,** to serve as casements (Śiv. 340); **kaharau-k°,** serving as palankeen-bearers (Śiv. 84); **laṭi-k° lashul[u],** a besom used as a tail (K.Pr. 124); **mŏkta-k°,** instead of a pearl (Śiv. 1145); **mŏkaṭa-k°,** in place of a diadem (Śiv. 892); **pakh[a]cau-k°,** in place of the side-arms of a spinning-wheel (Śiv. 1014); **pōshĕ-k°,** instead of a flower (Śiv. 863; cf. 1692); **rūda-k°,** instead of rain (Śiv. 713); **raṭhabāna-k°,** serving as a charioteer (Śiv. 1146); **sumi-k°,** to serve as a bridge (Śiv. 1793); **sŏna-k°,** instead of gold (Śiv. 169); **traṭi-k°,** serving as a necklace (Śiv. 1557); **wardanau-k°,** (bark) for a bridal garment (Rām. 763); **yikili-k°,** to serve for a beam (K.Pr. 41); **yōñĕ-k°,** instead of a sacrificial thread (Śiv. 1014).

(5) As a postpos. governing a word signifying time or season, it indicates uncertainty (Gr.Gr. 159), as in **ūtra-kani,** about the day before yesterday (p. 68*b*, l. 21); **az-kani,** about to-day, perhaps to-day (p. 74*a*, l. 19); **brōṭhus-kani,** about, or perhaps, next year (p. 129*a*, l. 32); **daḥum-kani,** on about the tenth lunar day (p. 201*a*, l. 43); **dā-phulayi-kani,** at about the season of paddy flowering (**dā-phulay,** p. 230*b*, l. 12); **hāra-kani,** about the month of Hār (p. 343*b*, l. 44); **har[a]da-kani,** at about autumn (p. 348*a*, l. 12); **köl[i]-kĕth-kani,** on about the day after to-morrow (**köl[i]-kĕth,** p. 434*b*, l. 9); **pagāh-kani,** perhaps to-morrow (**pagāh**).

(6) Examples of other relations indicated by this postposition are :—**āmpa-kani,** by means of beak-to-beak feeding (H. viii, 1; perhaps incorr. for **kàn[i] 3**); **kuni-kani,** in any way (H. xii, 13); **pata-kani,** afterwards (H. x, 1); **thür[u]-kani,** (turning) backwards (H. v, 4).

In all the above (whether under head 2, 3, 4, 5, or 6) **kani** can be put into the genitive as under head 1, to indicate of or belonging to the motion from, reason, or indefinite time indicated.

kĕn कन्, an adverbial suff. added pleonastically in **wuñ-kĕn,** now, at present (Gr.M.; Śiv. 634, 841, 1713, 1718–9; Rām. 852); a by-form of **kani.**

kĕna कन, see **kyon[u].**

kin 1, see **kañĕ 1.**

kin 2 किन् (Śiv. 1894–5), a by-form of **kin[i],** q.v.

kina किन । उत conj. or, as in **suh kina bŏh,** he or I (Gr.M.; K.Pr. 82, 121, *kih nah*; W. 153; YZ. 110, 206; Śiv. 923, 1664; Rām. 280, 289, 445, 450, etc.; H. v, 7; viii, 3, 11; xii, 18, 19, 23).

kīna कीन كينه । **चलच्कोप:** m. hatred, rancour, malevolence, malice, spite, grudge, resentment, animosity (El. *kin* and *kinah*, Rām. 802).

kin[i] किन्[इ] or occasionally (e.g. Śiv. 1894–5) **kin** किन् or **kàn[i]** कनि (q.v.) । **पार्श्वत:** postpos. (cf. **kàn[i] 3, kani 2, kun, kāñ 2,** and **kiñ**), governing ag. or abl. or occasionally the ag. of the gen. (as in **himāla-sànd[i]-kin[i],** Śiv. 728). There does not appear to be any distinction of meaning dependent on the case governed. The word primarily means 'from', as in **achiv-kin[i],** (tears falling) from the eyes (Rām. 284, 482, 1201, 1482); **and[a]r[i]-kin[i],** from within (p. 32*b*, l. 17); **apör[i]-kin[i],** from the far side (p. 39*a*, l. 42);

brũṭh¹-kin¹, from in front, from before (p. 128*b*, l. 14) (Gr.Gr. 158); **dachin¹-kin¹**, from the right (p. 186*a*, l. 36) (Gr.Gr. 159), cf. bel.; **khōw⁴r¹-kin¹**, from the left (p. 425*b*, l. 8) (Gr.Gr. 159); **pȧt¹-kin¹**, from behind (**path**) (Gr.Gr. 159); **pĕṭh¹-kin¹**, from above (**pĕṭh**) (Gr.Gr. 159), but 'upon' in Śiv. 166; **thȧj¹wŏrī-kin**, from Thȧj¹wôr¤ (Śiv. 1895); **tȧl¹-kin¹**, from below (**tal**) (Gr.Gr. 159; Rām. 1410, contrasted with **hyor¤-kun**, upwards); **wana-kin¹**, from the forest (Śiv. 1440).

In this sense it is added pleonastically to adverbs already signifying motion from (Gr.Gr. 158) as in **ati-kin¹**, from there, thence; **huti-kin¹**, thence; **kati-kin¹**, whence? **tati-kin¹**, thence; **yĕti-kin¹**, whence (relative); **yiti-kin¹**, hence.

Sometimes it indicates progressive motion, the idea of 'from' being more or less dormant (cf. W. 97, *kin*, by the side of), as in **bŏn¹-kin¹**, below, in the sense of going along the foot of anything (e.g. an embankment) (p. 110*b*, l. 24); **brũṭh¹-kin¹**, not only 'from before', as ab., but also 'ahead', in the sense of going along in front of another person; **ŏbī wati-kin¹**, (to go) by the water route (Gr.M.); **himāla-sȧnd¹-kin¹**, via the Himâlaya (Śiv. 728); **kōcĕ-kin¹**, (wandering) through lanes (Rām. 44); **khala-kin¹**, by way of the threshing floor (Śiv. 1476); **khŏshkī wati-kin¹**, (to go) by the land route (p. 419*a*, l. 20); **kŏlav-kin¹**, (swimming) along the streams (Rām. 620); **löriy-kin¹**, via Lār (Śiv. 1894, so K.Pr. 124, *lāri-kin¹*).

With adverbs of place, it is even used pleonastically, and may altogether lose the root-idea of motion from. Thus, **dachin¹-kin¹**, on the right hand (Rām. 856), on the south (cf. ab.) (Rām. 1682); **khōw⁴r¹-kin¹**, on the left (Rām. 421, 856); **nĕbȧr¹-kin¹**, on the outside (Rām. 1558); outwardly (Śiv. 764); **pachim¹-kin¹**, on the west (Rām. 1681); **pūr¹-kin¹**, on the east (Rām. 1681); **wŏtȧr¹-kin¹**, on the north (Rām. 1682). Cf. **buth¹-kin¹**, face to face, bel.

It sometimes indicates reason or cause, as in **ami-kin¹** or **awa-kin¹** (p. 54*b*, l. 39; p. 55*b*, l. 39), for that reason, therefore; **zānana-kin¹**, through knowing (Gr.M.); **āsana-kin¹**, owing to being (so-and-so) (Gr.M.); **bē-khabariyi-kin¹**, owing to neglect (Gr.M.); **anubawa-bāwa-kin¹**, owing to the condition of perception (Śiv. 75, 982); **murkha-bŏz¤-kin¹**, owing to foolish thought (Śiv. 881); **nirmala rūpa-kin¹**, owing to (thy) pure form (Śiv. 886).

It often signifies a means or method, as in **achiv-kin¹**, by means of the eyes; hence (to come) as fast as one can see, (to come) at once (Śiv. 717); **barau-kin¹**, (looking) through the doors (Śiv. 958); **dāri-kin¹**, (to go out, or look) through a window (**dŏr¤ 3**) (Gr.M., K.Pr. 254, Rām. 331); **ak⁴li-kin¹**, by means of intelligence, to the best of one's intelligence (Rām. 546); **kana-kin¹**, by means of the ears, by hearing (Śiv. 1815); **mana-tana-kin¹**, (knowing) with mind and body (Śiv. 241); **myŏn¹-kin¹**, through, by means of me (Gr.M.); **yōga-kin¹**, by means of ascetic practices (Śiv. 984); **zĕvi-kin¹**, (singing) with the tongue (Śiv. 241).

Like the Hindī *sĕ*, it is very often used to form adverbs of manner, as in **āgyāyĕ-kin¹**, according to a command (Śiv. 1051); **ȧnd⁴r¹-kin¹**, inwardly (as well as 'from the inside') (Śiv. 764); **avĕz¤-kin¹**, wrongly (p. 71*a*, l. 7); **bakta-bāganāyĕ-kin¹**, by good fortune (Śiv. 411); **buth¹-kin¹**, impudently, audaciously (p. 142*b*, ll. 10 ff.); face to face (Rām. 152, 920); (falling) on the face (Rām. 5, 8, 926, 1176, 1180, 1201, 1242, 1354); **dȧna-kin¹**, (to return) like a hockey-ball (p. 222*a*, l. 38); hence, to retort; **darma-kin¹**, devoutly (p. 244*b*, l. 20) (Śiv. 428); **dayāyĕ-kin¹**, in a kindly way; as interj. please! have the kindness to (p. 267*a*, l. 3); **hōshĕ-kin¹** with due care and attention (p. 353*a*, l. 27), carefully, heedfully (Rām. 1286); **lōla-kin¹**, affectionately (Śiv. 702); **kuni-kin¹**, in some way or other (p. 390*a*, l. 34) (Rām. 780); **mana-kin¹**, with the mind, with heart and soul (Śiv. 62, 272, 335, 1534); **nāwa-kin¹**, (known) by name (Śiv. 1289); **parhēza-kin¹**, cautiously (**parhēz**, caution) (Gr.M.); **pȧz¹-kin¹**, in truth (Rām. 1149); **rāma-rūpa-kin¹**, in the person (or in the character) of Rāma (Śiv. 701; so 737, 778); **ranga-kin¹**, in appearance (Śiv. 1366); **tawāzau-kin¹**, politely (**tawāza**, politeness) (Gr.M.); **zarra-kin¹**, ever so, little, hardly at all (**zarra**, an atom) (YZ. 231).

kon (K.Pr. 156), see **shŏṭa-kôn¤**, s.v. **shŏṭ¤**.

kōn (? spelling) m. the branch of a tree (El. who gives *kón* on p. 8, and *koṇi* on p. 159). Perhaps the same as **kôn¤ 2.**

kŏna क्षण। नौरन्ध्ररोधनम् f.pl. the caulking of a boat. (This is done by packing in a kind of grass rope between the planking; cf. **kôn¤ 5** and **kŏṭh¤**). —**kaḍañĕ —कडञ। नौरन्ध्रपूरकरज्जुनिष्कासनम्** f.pl.inf. to pull or pick out the caulking between the planks of a boat; met. to pick holes in a person's character, to criticize unfavourably.

kōna कोन । किं न adv. how not? why not? (e.g. **suh kōna yiyi,** why will he not come?) (K.Pr. 30, *kunah*; 173, 251, 253, *konah*; YZ. 28; Śiv. 87, 309, 487, 1559, 1704; Rām. 76, 215, 352, 436, 664, 769, 1186, 1217, 1484, 1588–9, 1615–6, 1635, 1769, 1775; H. viii, 1; K. 141, 264, 341, etc.).

kōni कोनि, m.sg.abl. of **kūn**^{u}, q.v.

könī कानी adj. e.g. in Rām. 1141, **lāl-i könī,** translated in the Skt. commentary by '*ratnaṁ bahumūlyam*', a jewel of great price. The phrase probably represents the Pers. لعل كاني, a ruby of a mine, i.e. a genuine, not artificial, ruby.

kon^{u} **कंनु** । **आह्वायकः** m. a summoner, the man sent by her people to invite a young bride on a visit from her husband's house. (The invitation is a matter of some ceremony, and must be accompanied by a present to the husband, L. 262). **kàn**^{i}**-wôl**^{u} **कंनि-वोलु** । **आह्वायकः** n.ag. (f. **-wājĕñ** -वाज्यम्), id.

kôn^{u} **1 कोनु** । **सूचगुटिका, सूचगोलकः** m. a ball of thread as it is made on the spinning wheel (K.Pr. 259).

kön^{i} **barana yin**^{i} **कानि वरन यिनि** । **आन्त्रीयाङ्गनाड्यादितुन्निः** m. pl. inf. pass. the balls of thread to become filled up; hence, met. (when a person has been reduced to a skeleton by famine or disease, and receives relief or is convalescent) the filling out of his internal organs and veins due to returned appetite and good food.

kôn^{u} **2 कोनु** । **क्षुद्रदण्डः** m. a thin stick, a slight rod (cf. **lashi-kôn**^{u}, s.v. **làsh**^{i}); esp. one of the row of sticks set up in the ground by a weaver, on which he arranges the warp prior to putting it in a loom for weaving. Cf. **gaba-kôn**^{u}, p. 274*b*, l. 1.

kôn^{u} **3 कोनु** in **burza-kôn**^{u}, a man whose profession it is to remove bark from birch-trees. See **burza,** p. 130*b*, l. 32. Cf. also **lari-kôn**^{u}, a house-broker, s.v. **lür**^{u}.

kôn^{u} **4 कोनु** । **काणः** adj. (f. **kön**^{u} **कानू**), one-eyed, monocular, blind of one eye (K.Pr. 1, 14, 66, 95, 100, 249); cf. **cipa-kôn**^{u} and **dōla-kôn**^{u} (p. 211*b*, l. 16). —• often used to indicate clumsiness, or the like, as in **atha-kôn**^{u}, p. 59*a*, l. 33. —**kalam** —**कलम्** । **काणीभूता लेखनी** m. a one-eyed pen, i.e. a pen of which one side of the nib is damaged.

kön^{i}**-bāgay कानि-बागय्** । **काणो विभागः** f. a one-eyed division, an unfair division (looking more in one direction than another; hence, giving more to one person than another).

kāñi-àch^{i}**-gäsh कांनि-अछि-गाश्** । **काणाक्षणः प्रकाशः** m. the gleam of a one-eyed eye, i.e. of the eye of a one-eyed man (a very rare thing, and difficult to bring about); hence, met. used with reference to some object which is rare or difficult of accomplishment.

kôn^{u} **5 कोनु** । **नीरन्ध्रत्वं प्राप्तः** adj. (f. **kön**^{u} **कानू**), having holes or orifices filled or choked up (e.g. a sieve choked up with dirt). Cf. **kŏna.**

koin, see **kon**^{u} **2** and **3.**

kun 1 कुन्, incorr. for **kun**^{u}, q.v. (Śiv. 329).

kun 2 (? spelling) in **kŏkar-kun** (L. 366), fowl-cholera, see p. 432*a*, l. 37.

kun 3 कुन् । **प्रति** postpos. (cf. **kanì 2** and **kin**^{i}) governing the dat. (Gr.M.), also used as a sec. suff. not governing any case (Gr.Gr. 160, Gr.M.); towards, in the direction of, to (W. 97). The following examples are taken principally from Śiv. and Rām. u.w. vbs. of motion (Śiv. 341, 532, 538, 654, 1010, 1193, 1196, 1209, 1275, 1437, 1555, 1560, 1709, 1722–3, 1745, 1860; Rām. 114, 205, 249, 388, 443, 495, 521, 750, 1193, 1207; H. viii, 6, 11).

(*a*) As postpos.:—**ath-kun,** towards that, in that direction (p. 55*b*, l. 20) (Gr.Gr. 160); **biyĕ-kun,** (going) anywhere else (H. xii, 4); **dakhĕnas-kun,** (reached to the south) (Rām 632); **danjĕ-kun wuchun,** to look towards the condition (p. 226*a*, l. 8), to calculate resources; **kŏli-kun,** towards the river (p. 437*b*, l. 42) (Gr.Gr. 161); **mājĕ-kun,** towards the mother (**möj**^{u}) (Gr.Gr. 161); **mölis-kun,** towards the father (Gr.Gr. 161); **tas-kun,** (love) towards him (YZ. 77); **tath-kun,** towards that, in that direction (Gr.Gr. 160); **tĕ-kun phīr**^{u}, she turned towards thee (Rām. 1275); **wārĕ-kun,** towards the garden (Gr.Gr. 161).

(*b*) As suffix:—**ākāsh-kun,** towards, or up to, the sky (Rām. 924, 1055); **andar-kun,** to within (p. 32*a*, l. 42); **apôr**^{u}**-kun,** to beyond (**apôr**^{u}); **ōr-kun,** in that direction (Gr.Gr. 160); **ot**^{u}**-kun,** in that direction (p. 53*a*, l. 13); **bŏn-kun,** downwards (p. 110*b*, l. 8) (Gr.Gr. 161); **brŏṭh-kun,** towards the front (p. 128*a*, l. 23) forwards; in future (Śiv. 1756); **gām-kun,** towards the village (p. 286*b*, l. 30) (Gr.Gr. 160); **gara-kun,** towards the house (Gr.Gr. 160, Rām. 1370); but **garas-kun** (Rām. 1090, 1693); **hyor**^{u}**-kun,** upwards (p. 367*a*, l. 34) (Rām. 1410, contrasted with **tàl**^{i}**-kin**^{i}, from below); **kōr-kun,** whither? (Rām. 513); **nagar-kun,** (went) to the city (Rām. 1554); **tūr**^{i}**-kun,** thither verily (Rām. 1254); **wŏtur**^{u}**-kun,** towards the north (Rām. 632; cf. 783); **yipôr**^{u}**-kun,** in this direction (W. 95); **yāra-sond**^{u}**-kun,** in the direction of the friend's (house) (H. x, 11).

From the idea of motion towards, there is developed the meaning of 'to' after verbs of saying, addressing, etc. (Śiv. 79, 86, 394, 429, 555, 708, 941, 1007, 1252, 1318; Rām. 55, 198, 208, 220, 252, 307, 371, 373, 379, 442, etc.; H. v, 2; vii, 4, 20, etc.), and various other dative senses, such as (making a bow) to (Śiv. 156); (looking towards or at) (Śiv. 584, 758, 760, 768, 1008, 1593, 1737; Rām. 245, 535–6, 670, 825, 980, 1048, 1084–5, etc.); (showing) to (H. vi, 5); (becoming manifest) to (L.V. 22, Śiv. 171); (turning the ear) to (Śiv. 544); (turning the mind) to, (having and inclination) to, (or taste) for, etc. (Śiv. 596, 750, 754, 1181, 1293, 1751); (devoting the mind) to (Rām. 565, 1134, 1673); (affection) to, (longing) for (YZ. 77; H. iii, 7; vii, 3); (good intentions) to (Rām. 521); (do service) to (Rām. 627); (give welcome) to (Rām. 751); (promise) to (Rām. 627); (arrive) at (Rām. 1167, 1428; H. x, 5); (happen) to (Rām. 536, 1116); (attach) to (Rām. 993, 1178); (wield a weapon) against (Rām. 40, 999); (go for refuge) to, (take refuge) with (Rām. 1291, 1478, 1584); (a test) in reference to, (a test) of (Rām. 459); (limbs pressed) to (limb) (Rām. 1117); **akh akis-kun,** one to, or against, the other (Rām. 518, 923).

A further development is the meaning 'in', 'at', as in :—**akith-kun,** on one side (H. xii, 14); **ōr-kun,** on the far side, over there, as well as 'in that direction'; **andas-kun,** at the end (H. xii, 6); **ath-kun,** there, as well as 'in that direction' (p. 556, l. 20); **brōṭh-** (or **bōnṭh-**) **kun,** in front (H. i, 8; K. 555), as well as 'in a forward direction' (p. 128*a*, l. 23); **dachan-kun,** on the right-hand side (**dachyun^{u}**) (W.); **hyor^{u}-kun** or **hyūr^{u}-kun,** at the top, as well as 'upwards' (p. 367*a*, l. 34); **khôwur-kun,** on the left (W. 129); **kōr-kun** or **kot^{u}-kun,** where? as well as 'whither?' **path-kun,** at the back, behind (Śiv. 1194; H. v, 8); afterwards (H. iii, 5; v, 5); finally, ultimately (Śiv. 1344, 1901); (with verb in future) behind (the present time); afterwards, in the future (Śiv. 70, 311); (with verb in past) behind (the present time), formerly, in the past (Śiv. 72, 425, 1908; K. 347); **pĕṭh-kun,** above, in the place of honour (K. 476, 516).

kun 4 कुन्, adv. anywhere, at any place (Śiv. 1428), i.q. **kuni 1**, q.v.

kūn कून । **कोण:** m. a corner (El., Gr. Gr. 18). **—yun^{u} —चिनु** । **वक्रीभवनम्** m.inf. a corner to come; in a machine, a driving band to become displaced.

kuna 1 कुन । **शाकविशेष:** f. a certain potherb, growing wild amidst other potherbs; it is also used medicinally in colds and inflammatory diseases, being considered cool and dry; it is said to be the same as the *kulfa* of India, *Portulaca oleracea* or purslane. It is believed to grow with particular freedom in famine years, when it is used for food (L. 71).

kuna 2 कुन, in **kuna-pŏth^{a}r कुन-पोथर** । **शकुनादिदेयम्** m. a present given to artizans employed in making the necessary materials on the occasion of a son's marriage; the present is given for good luck, and especially by a man who has only one son.

kuni 1 कुनि । **कदाचित्, क्वापि** adv. ever, at any time (Gr.M., K. 504); at some time, sometimes; anywhere, in any place (Gr.M.; W. 95; Śiv. 1428, **kun**; 23, 97, 846, 1540, 1666, 1757, **kuni**; Rām. 1158; H. viii, 7; K. 82, 152, etc.); somewhere (H. viii, 7); at all, in any respect (H. v, 6; viii, 1, 2, 9; xii, 1, 22; K. 641); **prath kuni,** everywhere (Gr.M.); **har kuni,** everywhere (W. 95); **kuni-kani,** in any way (H. xii, 13); with emph. *y*, **kuniy,** at any time (Rām. 1654); anywhere (Rām. 91) (El. *kunyi*). **-kuni -कुनि** । **कदाचित्कदाचित्** adv. sometimes, now and then (Gr.M.; K. 476, 480, 963, 992), wherever, in every place that (Rām. 739). **-na -न** adv. at no time; nowhere (El.; W. 95; L.V. 9, 11, **nā kunē,** m.c.; K.Pr. 201, *nah kúne*).

kuni 2 कुनि and **kunī,** see **kun^{u}.**

kuni 3 कुनि, see **kĕh.**

kun^{u} कुनु, sometimes (e.g. Śiv. 329) written **kun कुन्** । **एकक:** card. (f. **kuñ^{u} कुञु**), one, only one, a single (Gr.Gr. 81; K.Pr. 119, 220; Śiv. 1239, 1544, 1561, 1622; Rām. 410); only, the only [as in **kun^{u} nĕchyuw^{u},** an only son; so **kun^{u} bokt^{u},** the only devotee (K. 828)]; exactly one (Gr.M.); one and the same (Rām. 301); alone, by oneself (YZ. 436; Rām. 1623, K. 895); only, bare (El.). (K.Pr. spells **kuñ^{u}**, *kuni*; and the dat. **kuñĕ**, *kunih.*) **kun^{u} zon^{u} कुनु ज़ोनु** । **एकाकी** adj. (f. **kuñ^{u} züñ^{u} कुञु ज़ोञु**), a person alone, one all alone, by oneself, genl. used with a verb, as in 'sitting alone', and so forth (Śiv. 1199, K. 563).

kunuy कुनुय् । **एक एव** adj. (f. **kuñ^{u}y कुञुय्**), only one (L.V. 84, 94; H. vi, 7; vii, 2; x, 8); a single (K.Pr. 9, 91, 117, 119, *kunui*; Śiv. 25, 328, 512, 712, 715, 883, 898, 907, 912, 1274, 1281, 1443, 1548, 1643, 1646, 1756, 1763, 1764, 1768; Rām. 1229; K. 288, 761); one, become one, united (K.Pr. 83, of quarrelsome dogs becoming one for common object, *kuni* for pl. nom. **kuniy**); (of several things

compared) one and the same, all one (L.V. 90; K.Pr. 125, *kuni*; K. 821); alone, by oneself (L. 458, *kuni*; Śiv. 779, 1189, 1713; Rām. 1361, 1744); left all alone, with no friends or relations, or (e.g. on a journey when one is separated from his fellow-travellers) companions, or the sole survivor (e.g. in a battle) (Rām. 981). —**hyuh^{u}** —**हियु** adj. (f. **kuñ^{u}y hish^{u}** कुञूय् हिषू), exactly similar (Hindī *ēk sā*) (Gr.M.). —**zon^{u}** —**ज़ंयु । एक एव पुरुषः** adj. (f. **kuñ^{u}y zün^{u}** कुञूय् ज़ंमू), one who is alone (Śiv. 534; Rām. 1051, 1219, 1225; H. viii, 7; xii, 15); left all alone (e.g. of one on a journey separated from his comrades, or a single survivor in a battle) (Rām. 973, 1200).

kuñ^{u}y कुञूय् । वराटक्रीडापणविशेषः f. of **kunuy**, ab.; also, in the game of heads and tails played by children with cowries (in which a number of cowries are thrown up into the air, and those that fall open side downwards and upwards respectively are counted), when only one cowry falls with the open side downwards, and all the others fall with it upwards, the throw is called a **kuñ^{u}y**, and the owner of the single cowry wins the game. **kuñ^{u}y** (or **kuñiy**) **zün^{u}** कुञूय् (or कुञिय्) ज़ंमू । **एकाक्किन्येव** f. of **kunuy zon^{u}**, ab.

kūn^{u} कून् adj. (m. pl. dat. **kōnĕn** कोन्यन्; f. sg. nom. **kūñ^{u}** कूञू, sg. dat. **kōnĕ** कोन्य), cornered; used —• as in **öṭha-kūn^{u}**, eight-cornered, octagonal (p. 66*b*, l. 23).

kün^{u} कंनू । **वास्तु** m. the foundation (of a house, or the like) (El. *kān* and *kan*; Gr.M.; Śiv. 448; Rām. 607).

kĕnabob^{u} **क्यनबंबु** m. the fruit of the blue lotus or water lily (*Nymphæa*) (Śiv. 1809). Cf. **kĕna-rab**, s.v. **kyon^{u}**.

kanācī कनाची m. *Rubus rotundifolius* (El.).

kanauca कनौच, m. *Salvia* (El.).

kinch, see **kinj^{u}**.

kúnch कुंछ्, see **kūch**.

kānchun काछुन्, see **kāchun**.

kŏ-nĕcyuw^{u} क्र-न्यचियु m. (sg. dat. **-nĕcivis** -न्यचिविस्), a bad child (W. 110).

kand 1 कंद् قند । **फाणितम्** m. crystallized sugar, sugar-candy (El.; K.Pr. 62, 94; Śiv. 45, 435, 1169, 1202, 1524; Rām. 42, 998, 1335, 1557). El. also has **gand**, which may be a misprint for *qand* (قند). **kanda-bŏk^{u}** कन्द-बुकु । **फाणितमूलम्** m. the bottom part of a piece of crystallized sugar; (sugar is crystallized in a kind of jar, and the bottom of the resulting lump is naturally the thickest part; cf. Pers. *kūza*). Cf. **mŏdur^{u}**.

kand 2 कंदु m. an edible root, a bulb; (in Śaiva philosophy) the 'bulb' which is supposed to be the root of the *nāḍis* or tubes through which the *prāṇa* or life wind circulates. It is also called *maṇipūraka*, and is said to be situated in the region of the navel or solar plexus; (cf. *Śivasūtravimarśiṇī*, i, 12, and *Yōgacūḍāmaṇi-upaniṣad*, 12). In L.V. 56, it is called **kandāpurā**. **kanda-mūl** कंद-मूल । **वनौषधिमूलानि** m.pl. edible roots, radish, etc.; esp. the roots eaten by Hindū forest ascetics.

kanḍ कंड् m. a nut (El.).

kānḍ काण्ड् or **काण्ड्**, see **kāḍ 1** and **2**.

kandi 1 (? spelling) N. of a hilly tract in Kashmīr (L. 359, 436).

kandi 2, see **künḍ^{u} 1**.

kándi कंन्दि । **चयलम्** f. the selvedge, or non-ravelling edge of a textile fabric.

kando, ? spelling, *Cæsalpinia sepiaria* (El.).

kandū, see **kanduw^{u}**.

kŏnḍ क्ंड् or **kŏnḍa** क्ंड । **कुण्डः** m. a kind of large bowl or basin made of metal or earthenware (Gr.Gr. 145); a deep still spring (El., Gr.Gr. 145); (amongst Hindūs) a hole dug in the ground for receiving consecrated fire; cf. **ag^{a}na-kŏnḍ** (p. 16*b*, l. 34) (Rām. 631). Cf. **kŏṇḍ^{u}**.

kōnda कोंद, see **kŏda**.

kond^{u} कंदु pron. indef. only noted in L.V. 55, where it occurs in the pl. ag. **kandĕv** . . . **kandĕv**, by some . . . by others, by several people . . . by several other people.

kŏṇḍ^{u} क्ंडु or **konḍ^{u} 1** कंडु । **कुण्डम्** m. a large bowl or basin, a cauldron for cooking or other use (cf. **liwan-kŏṇḍ^{u}**, s.v. **liwun**; **maīzi-k^{o}**, s.v. **maīz**); (amongst Hindūs) a hole dug in the ground for receiving consecrated fire; i.q. **kŏnḍ**, q.v. **-kās** -कास् । **कार्यसमाप्तिपूर्वको ऽवकाशः** m. 'removal of the (dirty) pots and pans after a feast'; hence, leisure after the completion of a work; cf. the next. **-kāṭh** -काठ् । **कुण्डकाष्ठादि** m. the litter of dirty cauldrons and bits of firewood left after a great feast, used in phrases like **konḍ^{u}-kāṭh kösith**, having cleared up the litter (he did so-and-so); used met. when a person gives up laziness, and takes to serious work (quasi, he clears up the litter after his feast, and sets to work). Cf. the preceding. —**manḍul^{u}** —**मंडुलु । मार्जन(लेपन)विशेषः** m. scouring round a cooking pot after use with scouring earth, water, etc., in order to clean the inside from the remains of food or the outside from smoke, etc.; met. disgracing a person by covering his face with mud (Śiv. 128). Cf. **d^{a}h**, p. 198*b*, l. 7.

kànḍ^{i}-lĕj^{u} कंडि-लॅजु । क्षाळादिसंशोधनार्थमळं मृत्पात्रम् f. the small vessel in which are kept the scouring-earth, water, etc., used for scouring cooking pots, etc., as ab. **-wā̆-ḍul^{u}** -वाँ-डुलु । क्षाळीक्षाळादिसंशोधको मृत्पात्रभेदः m. the large bowl or tub in which water is kept for scouring purposes, as ab. **-wā̆-manḍul^{u}** -वाँ-मंडुलु । क्षाळादिसंमार्जनशोधनादि । m., i.q. **kond^{u}-manḍul^{u}**, ab. **-wôñ^{u}** -वोञु । क्षाळादिसंमार्जनप्रक्षालनजलम् m. the dirty water with which vessels have been scoured, as ab.

kond^{u} 2 कंदु । कण्टकः m. a thorn, prickle, spine (cf. **mitsar-k°**) (El. *kŏnḍ, kúnḍ*; K.Pr.61; L. 75, 76, *kunḍ*; 464, *kundu*; YZ. 99; Śiv. 1734, 1807; Rām. 354, 1200, 1210, 1218, 1224, 1226, 1329, 1355, 1424, 1432, 1529, 1633; H. viii, 1); the sharp bone of a fish (cf. **gāḍa-k°**, p. 276*b*, l. 10) (K.Pr. 168); a small nail, a sprig, a tack.

kànḍ^{i}-bab^{u}r^{u} कंडि-बब्रु । कण्टकिनी बर्बरा f. a kind of basil. **-bombur** -बंबुर् । भ्रमरः m. a kind of bee whose body is said to be covered with spines. **-dŏph** -डफ् । कण्टकक्षुपः m. (sg. dat. **-dŏpas** -डपस्), a thorn-bush, a thorny bush. **-hür^{u}** -हुर् । कण्टकदारुसमूहः f. a collection of (dry) thorn branches, a heap of thorns (Rām. 585); cf. **hür^{u}** (p. 347*b*, l. 35). **-nār** -नार् । कण्टकाग्निः, कण्टकसमर्थकापथः m. a fire of thorns (very fierce in its burning); a valley road between two mountains choked with thorns, and almost impassable. **-pàl^{i}yār** -पल्यार् । कण्टकवृतिः f. a thorn fence (round a garden, or the like). **-pōsh** -पोश् । कण्टकपुष्पम्, पुष्पविशेषः m. the flower of any thorny shrub; N. of a certain flower. **-pay** -पय् । कण्टकवृतिः m. a thorn fence. **-thür^{u}** -थुर् । कण्टकलता f. any thorny shrub, a thorn-bush (K.Pr. 218, L. 282); N. of a special thorny shrub used for making fences. **-thar** -थर् । शाकोर्ध्वाच्छादकपटलाकारभेदः f. a thorn-creel, a large kind of basket full of, or for holding, thorns; N. of a certain piece of wood in the topmost roof of a house. **-thür^{u}** -थुर् । कण्टकपञ्जरः f. a basket made of thorns; a basket full of thorns. **-zāl** -ज़ाल् । कण्टकजालम् m. a piece of ground covered with or surrounded by thorns, as by a net (YZ. 257; Śiv. 1568, 1686, 1854). Cf. W. 112, *kandisār*.

kond^{u} 3 कंदु । क्षपणः m. (f. **künḍ^{u} 2** कुंदु, q.v.), a stingy person, a miser.

kond^{u} 4 कंदु, also written **kŏnḍ^{u}** कंदु । वर्णकः m. a stain (cf. **lashi-kŏnḍ^{u}**, s.v. **lāah^{i}**), the act of causing a stain, staining.

kond^{u} 5 कंदु । मूषिकादिघर्षणवस्तु m. a washerman's dressing iron (El. *kunḍh*); a scraper or grater for grating radishes, or the like; usually •—, the second member being the article to be grated, as in the following:—**kànḍ^{i}-muj^{u}** कंडि-मुजु । घर्षिता मूलिका f. grated radish, but **mujĕ-kond^{u}**, a radish-grater (cf. **muj^{u}**).

kŏnḍ^{u} कंदु f. used in pl. **kŏnjĕ** कंज्य । उपेक्षार्थं विलम्बः f.pl. delay deliberately made in making a gift or granting a request, or in order to show indifference or contempt.

kŏnjĕ-āsha कंज्य-आश । उपेक्षार्थं विलम्बः f., id. The word *āsha* is said to be meaningless here, but cf. **ôsh^{u}**, endeavour; **āsha** may be pl. of a fem. **ösh^{u}**. —**karañĕ lagañĕ** —करन लगन । उपेक्षार्थं विलम्बोत्पादनप्रकटीकरणादि f. pl. inf. openly to make such delay. —**lagañĕ** —लगन f. pl. inf. such delay to occur, hence (on the part of the person who is expecting) anxiety to be felt (K.Pr. 128, *konjih*).

kunda कुंद كندة । स्थाणुः m. a billet, a log; a trunk or stump of a tree; a kind of clog or wooden fetter (for prisoners).

kūnḍī कूंडी, see **kūḍī**.

künḍ^{u} 1 कुंदु । दृढत्वक् f. (sg. dat. **kanjĕ** कंज्य), the hard woody shell of a fruit, such as a walnut, pomegranate, or the like (K.Pr. 120; L. 353, *kandi*); used for the hard rind of a special kind of gourd, see **ala-k°**, p. 22*b*, l. 16; an encampment, see **gujár^{i}-k°**, p. 281*b*, l. 41.

kanjĕ-nār कंज्य-नार् । वह्निः m. a fire of such shells; esp. a fire of the shells of the water-chestnut. Cf. **gör^{i}-künḍ^{u}**, p. 298*a*, l. 31. L. 460 has incorr. *kanga*, for **kanjĕ**. **-trŏp^{u}** -त्रुप् । सूत्रिभेदः m. a certain method of sewing together pieces of cloth, 'top-sewing.'

künḍ^{u} 2 कुंदु । क्षपणा f. of **kond^{u} 3**, q.v. (sg. dat. **kanjĕ** कंज्य), a miserly woman, a skinflint who stints even her necessary expenditure.

kandcher, see **kandij^{u}**.

kandij^{u} कंडिजु । शाकविशेषः f. a certain wild plant used as a potherb, *Morina longifolia* (L. 77, *khandij* or *kandcher*). According to L. the dried plants and roots are esteemed by Ladakhīs as incense.

kŏnḍ^{u}j^{u} कंड्जु, see **kŏnḍul**.

kŏnḍüj^{u} कंड्यु । कुण्डलिका f. N. of a diagram in a horoscope in which are marked the positions of the various planets, etc., at the time of one's birth (cf. **mūl 2**).

kandīl कंदील قنديل m. a candelabrum; (in Kāshmīrī) the shade of a lamp (El.).

kándíla कंदिल (= تندیل, K.Pr. 84) । **नालिकाविशेषः** m. a kind of long tubular box in which heron plumes (cf. **brag**) and similar valuable articles are kept for safety (K.Pr. 83, *kandil*).

kŏndal 1 क्रांडल् or (Gr.Gr. 69) **kundal कुंडल** । **वाडाङ्गारिकामुख्यमधो भागः, निन्दावाक्यघोषः** f. (sg. dat. **kŏndali क्रांडलि** or **kŏndüjᵘ क्रांडवू**, Gr.Gr. 69), the earthenware bowl of a **kāgᵘrᵘ**, *kāngrī* or portable brazier, which holds the burning coals (K.Pr. 25, 129, 210); the outcry of a number of people running after a person and shouting abuse at him. Cf. **kŏndul.** —**karüñᵘ** —**करंजू** । **निन्दावाक्योद्घोषणम्** f.inf. to shout abuse, *as ab.*

kŏndal 2 क्रांडल्, in **girda-kŏndal**, p. 300*b*, l. 10, i.q. **kŏndul**, q.v.

kōndal कोंडल्, see **kōḍal.**

kŏndul क्रांडुल् or **kŏndolᵘ क्रांडोलु** । **कुंडलाकृतिः** adj. (f. **kŏndᵘjᵘ क्रांडवू**, Gr. Gr. 145), ring-shaped, annular; bowl-shaped; as subst. m., i.q. **kŏndal 1** and **2**, qq.v.; cf. **ālakŏndul. kŏndali-wahay क्रांडलि-वहय्** । **कुण्डलाकारा आकारस्वरलिपिः** f. N. of the ring-like form assumed by the letter *ā* when non-initial in the Śāradā character, when following the letter *h*, *j*, or *ṭ*, as in ह्ा *jā*.

kandām कंदाम्, in **khŏsh-kandām**, adj. e.g. possessing a beautiful form (Rām. 1040). The word is apparently a corruption of **andām** اندام, see p. 418*a*, l. 35.

kundan कुंदन् । **निर्मलं हेम** m. pure gold, the finest gold (Śiv. 531, 1293). —**char hyuhᵘ** —**छर् ह्युह्** । **अतिनिर्मलम् भूषणम्** adj. (f. —**hishᵘ** —**ह्यिशू**), like a drop of pure gold; hence, very flawless and brilliant.

kandāpurā कंदापुरा, (L.V. 56), see **kand 2.**

kānd[a]r कांदर्, see **kāḍ[a]r.**

kandiāra ? spelling, m. *Rubus lasiocarpus* (El.).

kāndur कांदुर्, see **kādur 1** and **2.**

kind[a]r किंद्र m. (in astrology), the centre of a circle; the first, fourth, seventh, and tenth places in a horoscope (Rām. 144, 1262). **kind[a]r[i] bĕhun किंद्रि व्यञ्जन्** m.inf. (of a planet) to be in the centre of its orbit, (?) to be in prime (Śiv. 730, 924).

kānd[a]rĕñ कांदर्यञ्, see **kāḍ[a]rĕñ.**

kanduwᵘ कंदुवु, m. *Eryngium planum* (El. *kandū*).

kang कंग् । **आवसथ्यो ऽग्निः** m. the fire-receptacle or fire-place, kept burning in former times in the court-yard of a Kāshmīrī house for the benefit of guests, etc., and distinct from the three religious domestic fires of a Hindū; (at the present day) a fire-place or brazier lit in the open air on mountain sides, etc., for the sake of warmth or for keeping off wild beasts. **nāra-kang**, a fire-receptacle; hence, met. a shower of sparks (falling on a person) (Rām. 1082). Cf. **kāgᵘrᵘ**, which is the fem. of this word in a dim. sense (Gr.Gr. 33, 37).

kanga, see **kanjĕ-nār**, p. 445*b*, l. 32.

kangū, see **kanguwᵘ 1** and **2.**

kŏng क्रांग् । **कुङ्कुमम्** m. saffron, *Crocus sativus* (the plant and the dried flowers (El.; L. 330, 342; K.Pr. 55; Rām. 1092, 1626). It is in great request as a condiment and as a pigment for the *tilaka* or forehead-marks of the Hindūs. See El. and L. for particulars regarding the cultivation (El. also *kangan*, *kongs*, and *kwong*). **-bakusᵘ -वकुसु** or **-bŏkusᵘ -बुकुसु** । **कुङ्कुमपुष्पपत्राणि** m. the outer dark-coloured calix-leaves of a saffron flower. **-mŏnḍᵘ -मांदु** । **कुङ्कुमपुष्पमूलम्** f. (sg. dat. **mŏnjĕ म्वंज्य**), the bulb or root of a saffron plant. **-pōsh -पोश्** । **कुङ्कुमपुष्पम्** m. the saffron flower (El., Śiv. 1180, Rām. 1043). **-püṭᵘ -पंटु** । **कुङ्कुमपुष्पपीतकेसरः** f. the yellow-coloured portion of the stigma of the saffron-flower. **-tihijᵘ -तिहिजू** । **कुङ्कुमपुष्परक्तकेसरः** f. the orange-red tip of the stigma of the saffron flower. It is from this that the first quality saffron is made (L. 344). **-ṭūrᵘ shunüñᵘ -टूर् क्रुनंजू** । **कुङ्कुमपात्रपातनम्** f.inf. 'to pour forth the saffron-bowl' (an allusion to the old custom of Hindū times, according to which a girl chose her husband at a *swayamvara*, or assembly of candidates for her hand. She signified her choice by emptying upon the happy suitor a small bowl containing saffron and water); hence, met. to express approval (of), to select on account of charm or worthiness. **-wŏrᵘ -वांर्** । **कुङ्कुमपुष्पवाटिका** f. a saffron garden, a plot in which the saffron-crocus is grown (L.V. 88; H. v, 7).

kungi (? spelling) *Stipa sibirica*, a kind of grass poisonous to cattle (L. 70).

kana-g[a]ch कन-ग्छ् । **सिलिन्ध्रम्** m. (sg. dat. **-g[a]chas -ग्छस्**), a kind of edible mushroom, morel, *Morchella* sp. (L. 73; El. *kanagich*, *kanaguch*, *kána kach*, *kangach*, *Morchella semilibera*). **kana-g[a]ch-rāṭh कन-ग्छ्-राट्** । **सिलिन्ध्रोत्पत्तिस्थानम्** f. a bed of these mushrooms. These abound on the mountains (L. 73) and are believed to be caused to issue from the earth by the noise of thunder. Cf. **g[a]ch.**

kangāl कंगाल्, adj. e.g. poor, indigent (El.). Cf. **kankāl.**

kāngolᵘ कांगलु, see **kāgolᵘ 1** and **2.**

kānglan, kāngalunᵘ कांगलन्, कांगलुनु, see **kāgalunᵘ.**

kangnī (? spelling), a kind of millet, *Setaria italica* (L. 337, 366).

kangan 1 कंगन् । **प्रदेशविशेष:** f. N. of a large village in the Lār district of Kashmīr, on the right bank of the river Sind, and the ancient *Kaṅkaṇapura* (RT.Tr. II, 490).

kangan 2 कंगन्, i.q. **kŏng**, q.v. (El.).

kangun कंगुन् । **कटक:** (**कङ्कणम्**) m. (pl. nom. **kangan 3 कंगन्**), a kind of bracelet. **kangan tulān[i] कंगन् तुलनि** । **आस्फलसाहसादिकरणम्** m. pl. inf. 'to lift up one's bracelets', to bully, tyrannize over.

kangañ कंगञ् । **कंकतिका** f. a hair-comb, esp. the comb used by women (cf. **kanguw[u] 2**) (El. *kangain*). —**wālüñ[u]** —**वालॅव्** f.inf. to comb one's hair (H. v, 4).

kangañi-gor[u] कंगनि-गॅर् । **कङ्कतिकासम्पादक:** m. a comb-maker or comb-seller (El. *kanganyigur*, a brush-maker (*sic*); Gr.Gr. 149); a man whose profession it is to card the wool from which *pashmīna* cloth is made. **-phuṭ[u] -फुटू** । **भग्नकङ्कतिका** f. an old broken comb.

kangar 1 कंगर् m. a large portable brazier (El.). See **kāg[u]r[u]**.

kangar 2, for **kāg[u]r[u]**, q.v.

kangar 3, a kind of water-chestnut, with a very thick shell and long projecting horns (L. 354).

kāng[u]r[u] कांगर्, see **kāg[u]r[u]**.

kangow[u] कंगव् or **kanguw[u] 1 कंगुव्** । **अंसाधस्तनभाग:** m. the shoulder-blade, scapula (said to resemble a comb in shape) (El. *kangū*, Gr.M.). **kangáv[i]-tür[u] कंगवि-तर्** । **अंसाधस्तनभागप्रान्त:** f. the end or point of the collar-bone.

kanguw[u] 2 कंगुव् । **कङ्कत:** m. the kind of hair-comb used by men (cf. **kangañ**) (El. *kangū*). —**dyun[u]** —**द्युन्** m.inf. to comb (El.).

kangáv[i]-gor[u] कंगवि-गॅर् । **कङ्कतिकाकार:** m. a comb-maker or comb-seller. **-phuṭ[u] -फुटू** । **भग्नकङ्कत:** f. an old broken comb.

kánah, see **küñ[u]**.

kanih 1 (YZ. 263), for **kāh**, and **kenih** (YZ. 200) for **kĕh**, for both of which, see **kēh**.

kanih 2, see **kan 2**, and **küñ[u]**.

kānih, see **kŏñ[u] 1**.

kunih, see **kun[u]**.

kunahaiṭh कुनहैठ् । **एकोनषष्टि:** card. e.g. (pl. dat. **kunahaiṭhan कुनहैठन्**), fifty-nine (Gr.Gr. 78, 84).

kunahaiṭhyum[u] कुनहैठियुम् । **एकोनषष्टितम:** ord. (f. **kunahaiṭhim[u] कुनहैठिमू**), fifty-ninth (Gr.Gr. 78).

kanj, see **kôj[u]**.

kanjĕ कंज, see **künd[u] 1** and **2**.

kānji 1 कांजि, see **könz[u]**, p. 460*a*, l. 8.

kān[a]j[i] कान्जि, **kān[u]j[u] कान्जू**, or **kānüj[u] कानॅव्जू** । **धातुतूलिका**, **गावतूलिका** (f. of **kānol[u]**, q.v.), a filament or tendril of a plant (cf. **dachĕ-k°**, p. 185*b*, l. 47, and **drāman-k°**, p. 245*b*, l. 31); the fine wire used to unite the segments of a necklace, to hang an earring from the ear, or the like (cf. **dūra-k°**, p. 238*b*, l. 49); the handle of a **kāg[u]r[u]** or portable brazier (K.Pr. 129, *kánjih*). **kān[a]jĕ tulañĕ कान्ज्य तुलञ** । **आस्फलसाहसित्वादिप्रदर्शनम्** f. pl. inf. to root up the (root-) filaments; met. ferociously to destroy root and branch, to exhibit oppressive violence.

kinj[u] किंजू or **klj[u] कीँजू** f. the cat in the game of tipcat (**lāṭh[i] kinja loṭh[u]**, L. 464, *lat kinch lut*, see **loṭh[u]**). The word is a by-form of **kij[i]**, q.v. **kinja** is a variant spelling of **kinjĕ** or **kinji**.

kŏnjĕ क्नञ्य, see **kŏnḍ[u]**.

kunj, see **kunz[u]**.

kūnj कूंज्, see **kūj**.

kunjad कुंजद كُنجَد m. *Sesamum orientale* (El.).

kūnjal कूंजल् or **kūnjĕl कूंज्यल्**, see **kūjal**.

kanjar कंजर् or **kanjĕr 1 कंज्यर्** m. (f. **kanjĕrĕñ कंज्यर्यञ्**, q.v.), a prostitute's husband, a souteneur, a brothel-keeper. This is a Hindī word, and is i.q. the Kāshmīrī **gān** (K.Pr. 96). **-pôn[u] -पोनु** । **निर्लज्जत्वम्** m. conduct like that of a souteneur, scandalous infamous and shameless conduct. **-tôn[u] -तोनु** । **वेश्यापतित्वम्** m., id. **-wān -वान्** । **वेश्याजनसमाजय:** m. a place where these men congregate.

kanjĕr 2 कंज्यर् । **कार्पण्यम्** m. stinginess, miserliness (cf. **kond[u] 3**).

kanjĕrgī कंज्यर्गी । **धिटत्वम्** f. conduct like that of a prostitute's husband or souteneur; scandalous, infamous, and shameless conduct.

kanjĕrĕñ कंज्यर्यञ् । **वेश्या** f. a souteneur's wife, i.e. a prostitute (see **kanjar**).

kanjis, see **köjis**, p. 430*a*, l. 19.

kan[a]kh कनख् । **गोधूम:** m. (sg. dat. **kan[a]kas कनकस्**), wheat (El. *kanak*; Gr.M.; L. 330, *kanak*).

kan[a]ka-böṭ[u] कनक-बुटू । **गोधूमापूप:** f. a cake of wheaten meal (Gr.Gr. 74). **-wāṭh -वाठ्** m. (sg. dat. **-wāṭas -वाटस्**), coarsely-ground wheat (W. 115, *kanakwāt*; **wāṭh** here means 'any coarsely-ground grain' and not, as W. says, 'a seam').

kanakh कनख् m. (sg. dat. **kanakas कनकस्**), *Segeretia oppositifolia* (El.). Cf. **gīdar-dākh** (p. 278*b*, l. 11).

kankŏj[u] कंकाजू । **दरिद्रा** f., see **kankāl**.

kankāl कंकाल् । **दरिद्रार्धी** m. (f. **kankŏj[u] कंकाजू**), one who is wretchedly poor (Śiv. 1216, 1723); one who is a persistent beggar; one who is miserly, avaricious. Cf. **kangāl**.

kankōl कंकोल् m. a species of *Elæagnus* (El.). **-marᵇ** -मर् m. *Elæagnus orientalis* (El. *kankol mirich*).

kēnkalüṭᵘ केंकलूटु, see **kēkalüṭᵘ**.

könkun कांकुन्, see **kōkun**.

kōnkanāwun कोंकनावुन्, etc.; see **kōkanāwun**.

könkañ कांकञ्, see **kökañ**.

kankīph कन्कीफ् । क्षपणबुद्धि: adj. e.g. mean-minded, little-minded.

kānolᵘ कानलु । शाकभेद: m. (f. **kānᵃjⁱ** कानज्जि, etc., q.v.), a stalk or soft branch (e.g. of a gourd-vine) (cf. **al**, p. 22*b*, l. 20); the second crop of young sprouts coming out in spring from the roots of vegetables that have been cut in the preceding year. These are also used for food. **kānalⁱ-hākh** कानलि-हाख् । शाकविशेष: m. (sg. dat. **-hākas** -हाकस), the second crop, etc., as ab.

kānul कानुल् । सेतुपृष्ठस्थापितं बृहत्काष्ठम् m. (in building) a beam (cf. **ḍambⁱ-k°**, p. 218*a*, l. 13); esp. one of the main beams of a Kāshmīrī cantilever bridge, the roadway of which it supports. Cf. **kaḍᵃla-k°** (p. 385*a*, l. 37).

kenalu, see **kĕñulᵘ**.

könil कानिल् f. abstract noun of **kônᵘ 3**, q.v. Cf. **lari-könil**, s.v. **lürᵘ**.

kūnal कूनल् । कोणयुत: m. cornered, possessing corners, i.q. **kūjal**.

kunāla कुनाल । पात्रविशेष: m. a kind of vessel, usually of earthenware, narrow at the bottom and wide at the top.

kanama कनम । दुर्बल: adj. e.g. (of a person's natural form) thin, lean, meagre.

kᵃnanī कनणी । क्रयम् impers. fut. part. e.g. to be sold, for sale, exposed for sale (in a shop) (K.Pr. 108, *kanani*).

kanĕn कनन् adv. and postpos., i.q. **kani 2**, q.v. Cf. **aṇdᵃra-kanĕn** (p. 32*b*, l. 5), **ōra-k°** (p. 41*b*, l. 23), **az-k°** (p. 74*a*, l. 20), and **hĕri-k°** (p. 367*a*, l. 39).

kánin, see **kāñĕñ**.

kᵃnun कनुन् । विक्रय: conj. 1 (1 p.p. **k°nᵘ** कंनु; 2 p.p. **kᵃñōv** कञोव्), to sell, dispose of (El. *kánun* and *kunun*; K.Pr. 78, 150; W. 144, *kunun*; YZ. 119, 122; Śiv. 53, 590; H. vii, 17, 26; viii, 9; xii, 3; K. 178). **—dᵃnun —दुनुन् । विक्रयादि** m. to sell etcetera, to sell and do the other things necessary to complete a sale, to sell and take the price of the article sold. **-kyutᵘ** -क्युतु । विक्रेय: adj. (f. **kᵃnüñᵘ-kisᵘ** कनूञ्-किसु), on sale, for sale, to be sold.

k°nᵘ-motᵘ कंनु-मंतु । विक्रीत: perf. part. (f. **kᵘñᵘ-müsᵘ** कुञ्-मंसु), sold, disposed of.

kānun कानुन् । हीनाक्षीभवनम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. **kānyōv** कान्योव्), to be, or become, one-eyed; met. to become lopsided, incomplete on one side; to become maimed, to lose a limb (esp. one of a pair of limbs); to be defeated, conquered (Gr.Gr. xiv).

kānūn कानून् قانون m. a law, regulation (Gr.M.); **bē-kānūn**, illegal, unlawful (Gr.M.).

kĕnun कनुन् or **kĕnnun** कन्नुन् । क्लिन्नीभवनम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. **kĕnyōv** कन्योव् or **kĕnnyōv** कन्न्योव्), to become moist; esp. to become too moist, too wet, too liquid (e.g. of food being cooked, or of earth being made into mud for plaster). Cf. **kyonᵘ**.

kunanamath कुनन्मथ् । एकोननवति: card. e.g. (pl. dat. **kunanamatan** कुनन्मतन्), eighty-nine (Gr.Gr. 79).

kunanamatyumᵘ कुनन्मत्युमु । एकोननवतितम: ord. (f. **kunanamatimᵘ** कुनन्मतिमू), eighty-ninth (Gr.Gr. 79).

kĕnnun कन्नुन्, see **kĕnun**.

kuinphor, see **köñᵘ-pōhur**, p. 461*a*, l. 4.

kanōra कनोर । भृत्यक: m. a servant who works for his food and gets no other wages (rare). Cf. **gura-kanōra**, p. 298*b*, l. 16.

kanur कनुर् m. the maple, *Acer* (El., L. 79, 81, *kanar*).

kanᵘrᵘ कन्रु or **kanürᵘ** कनॅरु । सूचयन्त्रावयव: f. the part of a spinning wheel on which the little wheel rests (El. *kanar* m.) (it is wound round with grass string); a separate grass string or rope fastened along the edge of the top and sole of the grass sandals used in Kashmīr, in order to fasten the whole together.

kunur कुनुर् । अद्राक्षो द्राक्षागुच्छक: m. a 'blind' bunch of grapes, i.e. a bunch of grapes which began to form, but from which all the grapes have fallen or been removed while yet in an early stage, and before they have approached maturity.

knīs (? spelling), *Dioscorea deltoidea*, i.q. **krīs** (El.).

kans, see **kanz**.

kĕnas कनस्, in **bālⁱ-kĕnas** बालि-कनस् (p. 104*b*, l. 32).

kūnsᵘ कूंसु, see **kūsᵘ**.

kūnsh कूंश्, see **kūsh**.

kunashīth कुनशीथ् । एकोनाशीति: card. e.g. (pl. dat. **kunashītan** कुनशीतन्), seventy-nine (Gr.Gr. 79).

kunashītyumᵘ कुनशीत्युमु । एकोनाशीतितम: ord. (f. **kunashītimᵘ** कुनशीतिमू), seventy-ninth (Gr.Gr. 79).

kaunsal कौन्सल् m. a Government Council (the English word) (Gr.M.).

kunasatathˊ कुनसतथ् । एकोनसप्तति: card. e.g. (pl. dat. **kunasatatan** कुनसततन्), sixty-nine (Gr.Gr. 79).

kunasatatyumᵘ कुनसततुमु । एकोनसप्ततितम: ord. (f. **kunasatatimᵘ** कुनसततिमू), sixty-ninth (Gr.Gr. 79).

könṭa कोंट, see **kõṭa 1** and **2**.

kuntī कुन्ती f. in Hindū mythology, N. of the mother of the Pāṇḍavas, the heroes of the Sanskrit Mahābhārata (K. 535–46, 1015).

kanṭh कंठ् m. (sg. dat. **kanṭhas कंठस्**), the throat (El., also *kõṭh*, q.v.; K. 60, 583, 927). —**thawun** —**थवुन्** m.inf. to remember (El. *kanṭ thawun*), know by rote.

kanāth कनाथ् or **kanāath** قناعت । **संतोष:** m. (sg. dat. **kanātas कनातस्**), content, contentment (Gr.M.); resignation; tranquillity; ability to do without.

kõnṭh कोंठ्, see **kõth.**

könṭh कोंट्, etc., see **kõṭh**, etc.

könṭha कोंठ, see **kõṭha.**

kunatöjih कुनतोंजिह्, also spelt **kunatöjī कुनतोंजी** and **kunātöjī कुनातोंजी** । **एकोनचत्वारिंशत्** card. c.g. thirty-nine (Gr.Gr. 77).

kunatöjihyum[u] कुनतोंजिह्युमु । **एकोनचत्वारिंश:** ord. (f. **kunatöjihim[u] कुनतोंजिहिमू**), thirty-ninth (Gr.Gr. 77).

kõntal कोंतल्, see **kõtal.**

könṭun कोंटुन्, see **kõṭun.**

könṭur कोंटुर् । **चटक:** m. (sg. dat. **könṭaras कोंटरस्**), a cock-sparrow (K.Pr. 245 voc., W. 18).

kunatr[a]h कुनत्रह् । **एकोनविंशत्** card. c.g. twenty-nine (Gr.Gr. 77).

kunatr[a]hyum[u] कुनत्रह्युमु । **एकोनविंश:** ord. (f. **kunatr[a]him[u] कुनत्रहिमू**), twenty-ninth (Gr.Gr. 77).

kĕnṭs क्यंट्स्, **kēnṭs कींट्स्**, see **kẽh.**

kĕnṭsau क्यंट्सौ, **kēnṭsau कींट्सौ**; for **kẽtsau क्यँत्सौ**, **kẽtsau कींत्सौ**; see **kẽh.**

kĕnṭsh क्यन्ट्श्, **kēnṭsh कींट्श्**; for **kẽtsh क्यँत्श्**, **kẽtsh कींत्श्**; see **kẽh.**

kanṭshāh कन्ट्शाह्, **kānṭshāh कांट्शाह्**; for **kātshāh कँत्शाह्**, **kātshāh कींत्शाह्**; see **kẽh.**

kĕnṭshāh क्यन्ट्शाह्, **kēnṭshāh कींट्शाह्**; for **kẽtshāh क्यँत्शाह्**, **kẽtshāh कींत्शाह्**; see **kẽh.**

kuntshāh कुन्त्शाह्, **kūntshāh कूंत्शाह्**; for **kũtshāh कुँत्शाह्**, **kũtshāh कूँत्शाह्**; see **kẽh.**

kĕntsan क्यन्त्सन्, **kēntsan कींत्सन्**; for **kẽtsan क्यँत्सन्**, **kẽtsan कींत्सन्**; see **kẽh.**

kunawuh कुनवुह् । **एकोनविंशति:** card. c.g. nineteen (Gr.Gr. 77).

kunawuh[i] कुनवुहि card., the word used for the numeral 19 in multiplication. It can only be used with numbers greater than ten, as in **wuh kunawuh[i] trih hath ta shīth,** twenty nineteens (are) three hundred and eighty (Gr.Gr. 86).

kunawuhyum[u] कुनवुह्युमु । **एकोनविंश:** ord. (f. **kunawuhim[u] कुनवुहिमू**), nineteenth (Gr.Gr. 77).

kunawanzāh कुनवन्ज़ाह् । **एकोनपंचाशत्** card. c.g. forty-nine (Gr.Gr. 78, 84).

kunawanzöhyum[u] कुनवन्ज़ोह्युमु । **एकोनपञ्चाशत्तम:** ord. (f. **kunawanzöhim[u] कुनवन्ज़ोहिमू**), forty-ninth (Gr.Gr. 78).

kanāwōza कनावोज़ । **कौशेयवस्त्रविशेष:** m. a certain kind of silken garment (cf. کاویزہ).

kanyā कन्या f. a girl, virgin, daughter (Śiv. 33, 35, 45, 1453, 1491; K. 901). Cf. **kañĕ 1.**

kunyi, see **kuni 1.**

kunyuk[u], see **kõh.**

kanyun, one of the best kinds of white rice (L. 332, 463), ? i.q. **koñ[u] 1.**

kanāyĕth कनाय्थ् (= قنات) । **तिरस्करिणी** f. (sg. dat. **kanāyüs[u] कनाय्थू**), the wall of a tent; a kind of canvas screen forming an enclosure round a tent, or with which a sort of courtyard is formed in camp.

kanz कन्ज़् । **काष्ठोदूखलम्** m. a kind of mortar cut out of a large block of wood, in which grain is husked by being pounded, a husking mortar (K.Pr. 116; W. 2, *kans*; L. 80, 462; Śiv. 1533). Cf. **dā-kanz,** p. 230*a*, l. 31, and **kās.** —**asun** —**असुन्** m.inf. to enter a mortar, to put one's head into a mortar, to put oneself into such a position as to be subjected to great calamity; (as a punishment) to be compelled to go about wearing a heavy mortar as if it were a hat, and thus to be made an object of general derision (K.Pr. 136). **-muhul[u] -मुज़्ल** । **काष्ठोदूखल-मुसली** m. mortar and pestle, the pestle and mortar, as ab. (L. 463, *kanz ta mohl*).

kanza-kŏkür[u] कन्ज़-क्यकूर् । **काष्ठोदूखलकुक्कुटी** f. a hen that haunts the neighbourhood of a husking-mortar for the sake of the scattered grains; met. a girl-child that acts similarly with the same object. **-kŏm[u] -क्यम्** । **उदूखलवुसम्** f. the fine bran found in a mortar after husking grain; see **kŏm[u].** **-kutür[u] -कुत्रूर्** । **काष्ठोदूखलमार्जरा** f. 'a mortar whelp (f.)', hence a poverty-stricken woman or girl, who haunts husking mortars on the chance of picking up a few grains for food. Cf. **-kŏkür[u]**, ab.

kanīz कनीज़ کنیز m. a slave (El. who says it is m., but in other languages the word means 'a slave-girl', and so also YZ. 21).

kĕnz[u] क्यंज़् । **सावलम्बक:** f. a kind of cup with a foot to it. Musalmān women eat their rice out of it. It is either of clay or copper (El.; H. x, 3). **kĕnzi-khôs[u] क्यंज़ि-खोसु** । **आधारयुतं पानभाजनम्** m., id.

könz[u] कांज़ू । **काञ्जिकम्** n. rice-water, gruel, or the like, liquid residue when grain is boiled, congee (El.),

sour gruel, or vinegar made from rice-water, etc. (K.Pr. 26, 147, 248); cf. **chāri-k°**, p. 165*a*, l. 38.

kānz-pôw[u] कान्ज़-पोवु । **काञ्जिकाधारकुम्भ:** m. the jar in which gruel is kept in order to turn sour. **-myul[u]** -म्युल । **काञ्जिकमित्रीभाव:** m. 'gruel terms', close intimacy and friendship between near neighbours, so that they will receive each other's gruel.

kānzi gashun काञ्ज़ि गछुन्, also written **kānji gashun** कांजि गछुन् । **दुग्धविकार:** m.inf. to go sour (of milk).

kunz कुन्ज़ **kunz[u]** कुन्ज़ु or **künz[u]** कून्ज़ । **यन्त्रोद्घाटिनी** f. a key (of a lock) (El. and Gr.M. *kunz*; K.Pr. 24 *kunj*; H. iii, 8, *kunz*; K. 465 *kunz[u]*); cf. Hindī *kunjī*. **kunz[u](künz[u])-kuluph** कुन्ज़(कून्ज़)-कुलुफ् (cf. Arabic-Hindī قفل كنجي) **केशादिबन्धनविचविशेष:**, **वस्त्रकोशकुक्षिके** m. key and lock; N. of a mode of dressing the hair in which the various locks are plaited (or interlocked) together in a special way; a method of tying a garment.

künz[u] कून्ज़ । **महापक्षी** m. N. of a certain large aquatic bird.

kanzal (? spelling), the alder, *Alnus nitida* (L. 79).

kanzun कन्ज़ुन् । **पक्षिभर्जनम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **konz[u]** कन्ज़ु) to singe a plucked fowl, or the like before cooking; met. (in gambling or the like) to render a person penniless, 'to pluck a pigeon.'

konz[u]-mot[u] कन्ज़ु-मंतु । **भर्जित:** perf. part. (f. **künz[u]-müt[u]** कून्ज़ु-मंतु), singed, as ab.; rendered penniless, as ab.

kanzan-phakh कन्ज़न्-फख् । **चर्माद्दिभर्जनगन्ध:** m. (sg. dat. **-phakas** -फकस्), the smell of singeing, as ab., or the like.

kanz[a]run कन्ज़रुन् । **दरिद्रीकरणम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **kanz°r[u]** कन्ज़ुर्), to render a person penniless (in gambling, or the like). Cf. **kanzun.**

kanz[a]rāwun कन्ज़रावुन् । **निःस्वीकरणम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **kanz[a]rôw[u]** कन्ज़रोवु), i.q. **kanz[a]run**, q.v.

kanzôwul कन्ज़ोवुल् । **अतिस्थूलगोलक:** m. a large ball or globe of stone or lac; met. a round fat globular-shaped man.

kāñ 1 काञ् f. sec. suff. indicating a small quantity, u.w. words signifying vegetables or wood, as in **hāka-kāñ,** a little spinach; **pōshĕ-kāñ,** a few flowers; **zin[i]-kāñ,** a little firewood (Gr.Gr. 163), with suff. of indef. art. **darbi-kāñāh,** a small heap of *darbha*-grass (Rām. 1285). Cf. **kŏñ[u] 5.**

kāñ 2 काञ् postpos. i.q. **kin[i]**, q.v. **āb-dawa-kāñ,** (enter) through the water-drain (H. v, 4).

kañĕ 1 कञ f. an unmarried girl, a virgin (El. *kanya*); esp. a bride, up to and including the marriage ceremony (cf. **kañĕkh**); Virgo, the sign of the zodiac (El. *kin*, Śiv. 478, K. 131). **-dān** -दान् । **कन्यादानम्** m. (amongst Hindūs) the giving of a girl in marriage (Śiv. 685, 687). **-kot[u]** -कंटु । **अविवाहितबालक:** m. 'a virgin-boy', a boy still unmarried. **-shrān** -श्रान् । **विवाहादिमङ्गलस्नानम्** m. the ceremonial bathing of a girl at her marriage or on a similar religious occasion (Hindū).

kañĕ 2 कञ, see **künˀ[u].**

kŏñ[u] कंञु, see **kyon[u].**

kiñ किञ् । **पार्श्वत:** postpos. indicating motion from; from the direction of, from near (H. v, 7). Cf. **kin[i].**

köñī कांञी f. the attic or topmost floor in a house, in which the tenants live during summer time (El. *kánji*). Cf. **brör[i]-köñī,** p. 125*b*, l. 34, and **kŏñ[u] 4**; i.q. **kāñĕñ.**

koñ[u] 1 कंञु । **धान्यभेद:** m. N. of a kind of paddy, with a soft and fragrant grain. Cf. **kañi-hāl,** p. 461*a*, l. 37, and El. *kánji dánji*; ? L. 332, 463, *kangun.*

koñ[u] 2 कंञु । **कपिलवर्ण:** adj. (f. **küñ[u]** कून्ञु), tawny coloured, reddish brown. **—dād —दाँद् । कपिलवृषभ:** m. a tawny bull (L.V. 66, sg. dat. **kañ[i] dādas**). **—hāputh —हापुथ्** m. the red bear, *Ursus arctus* or *Isabellinus* (L. *koin hápat*, 111, 458).

küñ[u] gāv कून्ञु गाव् । **कपिला गौ:** f. a tawny cow.

koñ[u] 3 कंञु in **kañ[i]-gāsa** कञि-गास । **तृणविशेष:** m. N. of a kind of long white grass used for making sandals, well-ropes, etc. (L. 68 *koin*, *Carex rubigena*).

köñ[u] 1 कांञू । **पार्श्वम्** f. the region of the ribs, side, flank; sometimes extended to mean 'rib'. Cf. **hál[i]-k°**, p. 331*b*, l. 14, and **lara-k°**, s.v. **lar 2** (K.Pr. 182, *kānih*).

kāñi-kumol[u] काञि-कुमंलु । **कोमलपार्श्व:** adj. (f. **-kumàj[i]** -कुमंज or **kumüj[u]** कुमंजु), having tender or delicate flanks; met. gentle natured; active and zealous in obedience. **-lar** -लर् । **पार्श्वकाल:** f. the end of a rib; the side of the human body where the ribs are, the loin (El. *kányilar*). Cf. **lara-köñ[u]**, as ab. **-phĕl** -फल् । **पार्श्वपिटक:** m. a carbuncle on the side; met. any near relation who gives great pain or worry. **kāñi-panzur** काञि-पंज़ुर् । **पार्श्वपञ्जर:** m. the skeleton of the ribs; met. a man who is so thin that he is mere skin and bone.

köñ[u] 2 कांञू । **शाखिका** f. the small withy from which is woven the wicker basket-work forming the outside of the *kāngrī* or portable brazier used in Kashmīr. Cf. **kôn[u] 2, kāg[u]r[u]** and **gura-küsh[u]**, p. 298*b*, l. 19.

köñ[u] 3 कांञू, see **kôn[u] 4** and **5.**

kŏñ[u] 4 कांचू (cf. **kŏñī** and **kāñĕñ**) in **kŏñ[u]-pŏhur कांचू-पथुर्** । **चलभीपट्टलम्** m. the top floor or attic of a house of several stories, in which the tenants live during the summer season (L. 461 *kuinphor*). **-pŏṭh -पठ्** । **चलभ्या उपरि** adv. on the top floor, in the attic, as ab.

kŏñ[i]-pōr कांचि-पोर् । **वृहोर्ध्वपुरम्** m. i.q. **kŏñ[u]-pŏhur**, ab.

kŏñiyĕ-pōr कांचिय-पोर् । **वृहोर्ध्वपुरम्** m. i.q. **kŏñ[i]-pōr**, but with more emphasis on the fact that it is the topmost floor that is referred to, the very topmost floor, the very attic.

kŏñ[u] 5 कांचू f. sec. suff. u.w. nouns signifying things such as vegetables or wood, to indicate a small amount or a small bundle of the article referred to, as in **gāsa-kŏñ[u]**, a small bundle of grass (p. 307*b*, l. 32); **hāka-kŏñ[u]**, a little spinach (p. 326*b*, l. 21); **kāṭha-k°**, a small bundle of wood (**kāṭh**); **mujĕ-k°**, a few radishes (**muj[i]**); **niran-k°**, a small bundle of thatching-reeds (**nirun**); **pōshĕ-k°**, a few flowers (**pōsh**); **zin[i]-k°**, a little firewood (**zyun[u]**) (Gr.Gr. 163). Cf. **kāñ 1.**

kŏñ[u] 6 कांचू, sg. dat. of **kān 2**, q.v.

kuñ[u] कुंचू, see **kun[u]**.

küñ[u] कंचू । **शिला** f. (sg. dat. **kañĕ 2 कञ**, for **1**, see s.v.), a stone, a rock (L.V. 103; K.Pr. 34, 88, 95–6, 122, 183, 226; YZ. 108, 130, 234–6, 394, 496; L. 464 *kánah*; Śiv. 589, 602, 1463, 1902–4; Rām. 352, 397, 568, 787, 789, 918, 1037, 1174, 1197, 1251, 1433, 1587, 1694; H. vi, 7; K. 111, 890). (El. *kain*, *kainyi*, K.Pr. *kane*, *kani*, and *kanih* in various cases.)

kañi-āra कञि-आर । **शिलाटवी** m. a rocky spring; a mountain stream. **-chal -छल** । **शिलाखण्डम्** f. a fragment of stone, a piece of stone broken off from a larger stone. **-ḍēr -डेर्** । **शिलापुञ्जः** m. a pile or heap of stones (K.Pr. 48). **-hāl -हाल्** । **व्रीहिविशेषः** f. a kind of paddy; cf. **koñ[u] 1.** **-hönz[u] -हांज्** । **शिलानाविकः** m. a stone boatman, a boatman who makes his living by conveying stone in a boat. **-har -हर्** । **शिलायुद्धम्** f. a stone quarrel, a fight or battle in which the combatants assail each other with stones flung from slings (common in Kashmīr in ancient times). **-hür[u]bāz -हुरुबाज्** । **शिलायुद्धकारी** m. a man who engaged in such a fight. **-khōkhur -खोंखुर्** । **शिलाविषमकुहरम्** m. an irregular cavern created by a number of rocks naturally piled together, such as is found in wild mountainous country; cf. **khākhur.** **-khraph -ख्रप्** । **शिलाचिक्कम्** f. (sg. dat. **khrapi -ख्रपि**), a long fissure-like space between two rocks. **-köj[i] -कोजि** f. a flat stone on which condiments, etc., are ground with a muller (K. 151); cf. **köj[i] 2.** **-küñ[u] -कंचू** । **शिलाशिलि** (युद्धम्) f. stone on stone, i.e. mutual lapidation, a fight in which the combatants fling stones at each other; the punishment of death by stoning, lapidation (H. x, 13, **kañĕ-küñ[u]**). **-küñ[u] karun -कंचू करन्** । **शिलाप्रक्षेपणमारणम्** m.inf. (note that the verb is masc.) to kill a person by stoning, to execute a criminal by lapidation; met. to kill a person by any means. **-küñ[u] trāwun -कंचू त्रावुन्** । **शिलाप्रक्षेपणमारणार्थं स्थापनम्** m.inf. (note the inf. masc.) to leave (a person) to be killed by stoning, to deposit or set a person in a position for execution by lapidation. **-lür[u] -लर्** । **शिलामयी शाला** f. a stone house, a house built of stone; a house used for storing stone. **-mŏnḍa -मंड** । **शिलाजीवी** m. a man employed to quarry stone in the hills, and to sell it when quarried, a quarryman. **-nōl -नोल्** m. the broad strap at the end of the rope with which a **ḍūga**, or boat, is towed (El. spells this word *kanginol*, and it is given on his authority). **-nôṭ[u] -नोटु** or **-nõṭ[u] -नोँटु** । **शिलागोलकम्** m. a round smooth stone (such as is found in a mountain stream). **-phol[u] -फोलु** । **शिलाफलम्** m. a small round stone or pebble (such as would not weigh more than an ounce or so), a particle of gravel (H. xii, 15); the pl. (**kañi-phál[i]**) is used to mean gravel of the bladder (El.). **-phür[u] -फुरु** । **शिलामानदण्डः** f. a heap of stones measuring a yard (*gaz*) every way. **-pōr -पोर्** । **शिलामयगृहपुरम्** m. the lower story of a house (built of stone, the upper stories usually being built of brick). **-pyot[u] -प्योतु** । **शिलाग्रम्** m. the tip or point of a long rock or stone. **-sôk[u] -सोकु** । **शिलामयचतुष्किका** m. a stone wall built round a square enclosure, preparatory to building operations or the like therein. **-sŏl -सुल** । **शिलामयचुल्ली** f. a fireplace for cooking, put together of loose stones for immediate requirements. **-sünḍ[u] -सुंदु** f. a blow from a stone (K.Pr. 62, translated 'a slap of the hand'). **-syūn[u] -स्यूनु** । **शिलामयभित्तिः** m. a stone pillar (e.g. in the doorway of a house, or at the corners to support the upper stories). **-wot[u] -वतु** । **शिलाप्रक्षेपणासारः** m. a shower of stones (e.g. when flung from an army of slingers). **-waṭh -वठ्** । **मध्यमशिला** m. (sg. dat. **waṭas वटस्**), a round stone, such as is found in the bed of a river, esp. one of moderate size that can be lifted by a man.

kañāh कञाह (with suff. of indef. art.) a single stone (YZ. 107).

kañĕkh कञ्ख । **कन्या** f. (sg. dat. **kañĕki कञ्खि**), an unmarried girl, a virgin, i.q. **kañĕ 1** (Rām. 624–5; K. 703, 765–81); u.w. ref. to a married woman suspected of unchastity, but proved to be chaste (Rām. 1058).

kañĕl कञ्ल् adj. e.g. possessing stones, stony, rocky, full of stones, stony country (El. *kanyal*). **—van —वन्** । **शिलावनम्, ग्रामविशेषः** m. a forest which is full of stones and nothing else; N. of a well-known village in the Dachinpôr^{u} Pargana of Kashmīr.

kāñĕl काञ्ल्, adj. e.g. possessing a flank (cf. **kŏñ^{u} 1**) used **—•** as in **aḍa-kāñĕl** (p. 11*a*, l. 38), half lying on one side; hence almost confined to bed; **ok^{u}-kāñĕl** (p. 19*a*, l. 18), possessing only one flank or rib; hence having no strength.

kāñol^{u} काञ्ल । **शाखाशिल्पी** m. a basket-weaver (El. *kánjúl*), esp. one who weaves the external basket-work of the *kāngrī* or portable brazier of Kashmīr, see **kŏñ^{u} 2** (L. 458 *kainyal*).

kĕñul^{u} कञ्ञुल् m. a method of rice cultivation, in which the soil is ploughed wet (L. 332, 463 *kenalu*).

k^{u}ñ^{u}-müṣ^{u} कञ्-मंज् , see **k^{a}nun.**

kāñĕñ काञ्ञ् । **वलभी** f. the topmost story, or attic, of a house of several stories, in which the tenants live during the summer season (K.Pr. 101 *kánin*; cf. **brör^{i}-kāñĕñ**, p. 125*b*, l. 37, and **kŏñī** and **kŏñ^{u} 4**). **kāñĕñi-pŏhur काञ्ञि-प्वञ्र्** । **वलभीपटलम्** m. id., i.q. **kŏñ^{u}-pŏhur**, see **kŏñ^{u} 4**, p. 461*a*, l. 1.

kañĕkh कञ्ख ?m. the apparatus for securing blankets, etc., consisting of two ropes attached to the back of a Kāshmīrī saddle (H. xi, 9).

kāñĕr काञ्र् । **काणता** m. the condition of being one-eyed, monocularness (cf. **dōla-k°**, p. 211*b*, l. 17); one-sidedness, unevenness (cf. **aṭa-k°**, p. 56*a*, l. 24); clumsiness (cf. **atha-k°**, p. 59*a*, l. 37). **—•** imperfection, disease (cf. **baba-k°**, p. 77*a*, l. 35).

kĕñĕr क्ञ्र् । **क्लिन्नत्वम्** m. moistness, clamminess (cf. **atha-k°**, p. 59*a*, l. 40).

kŏñur^{u} क्ञुर् । **भारवाहिनां स्कन्धयो रज्जुद्वतं वस्तु** m. a pad of grass rope or rags which carriers place on their shoulders to take the pressure of the load.

kuñĕr कुञ्र् । **एकाकिता** m. loneliness, solitariness; esp. the condition of one who has lost all his relations and is alone in the world; (in Śaiva philosophy) detachment from all conceptions, and consciousness only of the identity of the soul with the Supreme (Śiv. 1212).

kŏñ^{ś}rāwun कॉञ्रावुन् । **काणीकरणम्, निश्चरीकरणम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **kŏñ^{ś}rôw^{u} कॉञ्रोवु**), to make one-eyed, to knock out or destroy a person's eye (Gr.Gr. 173); met. by some cutting remark to render a person answerless in a dispute.

kañuw^{u} कञ्वु adj. (f. **kañiv^{u} कञ्विव्**), made of stone (Rām. 635; H. v, 4); met. stony, without feeling (YZ. 483).

kāñuw^{u} काञ्वु । **शाखामयः** adj. (f. **kāñiv^{u} काञ्विव्**), made of the withies called **kŏñ^{u}**, see **kŏñ^{u} 2.**

kúñ^{u}y कुञ्य्, see **kunuy**, p. 453*b*, l. 43.

kañĕz^{u} कञ्ज् । **शिलासमुच्चयः** f. a heap of stones that are of moderate size (Gr.Gr. 93).

kôp^{u} 1 कोपु । **समूहः** m. a collection, bunch, total; genl. **—•**, as in **zara**, the unshaven hair of a young child, **zara-kôp^{u}**, the total head of hair of this kind. Cf. **kala-k°**, p. 435*a*, l. 10, and **kôp^{u} 3.**

kôp^{u} 2 कोपु । **स्वेच्छापेक्षिता वस्तुस्थितिः** m. (of any thing) a position or condition which is natural and expected, in its right place. **kāpi yun^{u} कापि यिनु** । **अनुकूलतया स्थितिः** m.inf. (of any thing) to take a natural and desired position, to be in the right place and stay there.

kôp^{u} 3 कोपु । **शिरोऽस्थि** m. the top of the skull, the brain pan. Cf. **kôp^{u} 1**, and **kala-k°**, p. 435*a*, l. 10.

kŏp^{u} क्रूपु । **कुतूः** f. a leather bag for holding *ghī*, oil, or the like, the *kuppā* of India.

kup^{u} कुपु in **kup^{i} gaṣhun कुपि गछुन्** । **क्रोधाधिगमनम्** m.inf. to become angry (with some one); cf. **kupun** and **kupot^{u}. kupi कुपि** । **क्रोपम्** adv. angrily.

kaph कफ् كف । **कफः** m. (sg. dat. **kaphas कफस्**), phlegm (one of the three humours of the body) (El. *kaf*). **-gand -गंड्** । **गलस्फोटकः** m. a kind of tumour in the throat; swelling in the throat of cattle (L. 459, *kafgan*). **—karun —कर्न्** (with confusion with خفه کرن) । **क्रोधाविष्करणम्** m.inf. to display anger (quasi, so that one splutters forth phlegm and spittle).

kapha-loṣh^{u} कफ-लंछु । **कफगोलकः** m. a globular lump of thickened phlegm.

kāph काफ् قاف m. (sg. dat. **kāphas काफस्**), (in Muslim legend) a fabulous mountain, supposed to surround the world and to bound the extreme horizon. **kŏh-ĕ-qāf** (Persian), id. Hence, in Kashmīr, in Śiv. 206 **kŏh-kāph** (pl. dat. **kŏhan-kāphan**), (in) mountains and Qāfs; hence in mountains and mountain forests.

kŏph कॉफ् or **kömph कांफ्** । **कम्पः** m. (sg. dat. **kŏpas कॉपस्**), trembling, shaking (from fear, or the like, nŏt the shivering from cold, etc.) (Gr.Gr. 123, K. 91, 579). **log^{u} kŏpas** (for **kŏpanas**, cf. **kŏpun**), he began to tremble (K. 107).

kūph कूफ़ m. (sg. dat. **kūpas कूपस्**, pl. dat. **kōpan कोपन्**, Gr.Gr. 51), anger (L.V. 23; K. 328, 814); esp. anger of fate, misfortune, ill-luck (Rām. 1779). **kūpas gatshun कूपस् गछुन** m.inf. to become angry (K. 325, 809, 813, 875, 895, 910).

kuph[u] कुफ़ । शारीरो मलभेद: m. scurf of the body.

kŏphēl क्ŏ-फेल् । कुत्सितगुणा: m.pl. vile qualities (of a person) characterized by immoral actions (cf. فعل).

kŏphila क्ŏफिल قافله m. a body of travellers or traders, etc., a caravan (Śiv. 1029).

kaphan कफन् كفن **। शववस्त्राणि** m. grave clothes, a winding-sheet, shroud (used both by Hindūs and Muslims. In the case of Hindūs, it is burnt with the corpse) (El., L. 263, *kafan*). **nŏl[i] kafan prāwun,** to put on a shroud, to don a robe of mourning (worn by a person as if ready for death and burial) (YZ. 22); to engage in a perilous enterprise, to risk life, to court death.

kaphün[u] कफ्ञू (= كفني) **। वस्त्रविशेष:** f. a dress resembling a shroud worn by a *faqīr* or Musalmān mendicant. It reaches to the feet, and opens in front.

kaphāra कफार كفارة m. penance, expiation, atonement (Gr.M.).

kŏphir क्ŏफिर् كافر m. an infidel, a non-Muslim, idolater, pagan, impious wretch (El., K.Pr. 183). **-kēsh** كافر كيش adj. e.g. prone to infidelity; met. a mistress, a sweetheart (YZ. 11, a mixture of both meanings).

kôphur[u] कोफुर्, see **kôpur[u]**.

kuphār कुफार् كفار m.pl. infidels, non-Muslims, idolaters, pagans (H. iv, 3) (for *kuffār*, the Arabic pl. of **kŏphir,** q.v.).

kaphas कफस् قفس m. a bird's cage, a coop (Rām. 405).

kapāl कपाल् m. a skull, cranium, skull-bone (Śiv. 661). The Hindū god Śiva is believed to wear a necklace of skulls.

kapāla-māl कपाल-माल् f. a necklace of skulls (Śiv. 266). **-mālā-dar -माला-दर्** m. he who wears a necklace of skulls, N. of Śiva (Śiv. 1171). **-mōṯsan -मोत्सन्** m. N. of a sacred spring in Kashmīr, near Shupiyan. It is the Skt. *Kapālamōcana*, and is said to mark the spot where Śiva cleared himself from the sin attaching to him after cutting off Brahmā's head (RT.Tr. II, 472; Śiv. 1171).

kŏ-pōn क्ŏ-पोन् । कुत्सिता योनि: m. an evil or foul vulva. **kŏpōnuk[u] क्ŏपोनुक् । कुयोनिज:** adj. (f. **kŏpōnic[u] क्ŏपोनिचू**), born from a foul vulva, one who is utterly vile in character.

kŏpun क्ŏपुन् or **kŏmpun क्ŏंपुन् । कम्पनम्** conj. 3 (2 p.p. **kŏpyōv क्ŏप्योव्**), (of an animate being) to tremble (from fear, or the like) (Gr.M.; Śiv. 343, 1286, 1297, 1754; Rām. 935, 937; K. 234–5, 436, 886); (of something inanimate) to quiver, to shake (Rām. 74, the reflexion of the sun in water; 170, the atmósphere at a loud cry; 1042, the earth; K. 91, a tree-branch) (El. *kampun*). The caus. of this vb. is **kŏpanāwun** or **kŏpawun** (Gr.Gr. 171).

kupun कुपुन् । कोपविधानम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. **kupyōv कुप्योव्**), to be or become angry or wrathful (esp. of some great person or god wrathful at some act of disrespect). Cf. **kup[u]** and **kupot[u]**.

kŏpanāwun क्ŏपनावुन् । कम्पनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **kŏpanôw[u] क्ŏपनोवु**) (of an animate being) to cause to tremble (by frightening, or the like); (of something inanimate) to cause to tremble, to shake (something). (El. *kampanāwun*, Gr.Gr. 171).

kapôr[u] कपोर् । कुत्र adv. where? in what place? **kapôr[u]-kun कपोर्-कुन् । किंपार्श्वभागे** adv. whither? to or on to what place?

kapör[i] कपॉरि । कस्मात्पार्श्वत: adv. whence? from what direction? u.w. vbs. of motion (Gr.Gr. 159); in what direction? (Gr.Gr. 159).

kapur कपुर् । कार्पासम् m. cotton cloth, calico (Gr.Gr. 162–3, Gr.M., K.Pr. 221); (sg. or pl.) clothes made of calico, apparel, garments genl. (Gr.M.); **z[a]h jōra kaparāk[i],** two suits of clothes (Gr.M.).

kapar-chal कपर्-छल । कार्पासखण्ड: f. a piece of calico, esp. when long and stretched out (Gr.Gr. 162). **-dōra -दोर । कार्पासयुग्मकम्** m. a doubled piece of calico, used as a quilt or for a similar purpose. **-mĕkarāz -म्यकराज़ । कार्पासकर्तनी, तीक्ष्णस्वभाव:** f. a pair of scissors for cutting calico; met. a termagant, a scold (male or female). **-rĕl -रॅल । कार्पासखण्ड:** f. a very long and very narrow strip of calico. **-rēsh -रेश । अत्यल्पकार्पासखण्ड:** f. a small piece of cotton cloth, a little rag (Gr.Gr. 163). **-thān -थान् । कार्पासस्यूतशाटक:** m. a roll of uncut calico, calico in the piece, a *thān* of calico (Rām. 911). **-tilim -तिलिम् । कार्पासखण्ड:** f. a long narrow piece of a calico, a strip of calico (Gr.Gr. 163). **-t[a]r -तर् । कार्पासखण्ड:** f. a long strip of calico, only an inch or two wide (Gr.Gr. 162). **-tsādar -त्सादर् । कार्पासवस्त्रविशेष:** f. a sheet of calico worn over the upper part of the body, a chuddar, a cotton shawl (El.). **—tshunān[i] —त्सुनॅनि** m. pl. inf. to put on clothes; to wear clothes (Gr.M.). **-tsumüṯh[u] -त्सुमंठू । आघातविशेष:** f. (sg. dat. **-tsumachĕ -त्सुमच्**), playful pinches given to a child or other person when wearing new clothes for the first time, 'nips for new.' **-wôñ[u] -वोञु । कार्पासवणिक्** m. a calico seller, a draper. **-zŏv -ज़ॅव् । कार्पासयूका**

f. a kind of louse that fastens itself into clothes; met. one who clings closely to another in the hope of his supplying some need, a parasite.

kapara-hanā कपर-हना f. a piece of cotton cloth (Gr.M.).

kapūr कपूर। **कार्पासम्** m. i.q. **kapur.** This form is used in villages and by children.

kôpur^{u} कोपुर्, kôpūr कोपूर् (=كافور), **kôphur^{u} कोफुर्** or **kôphūr कोफूर** (=كافور)। **कर्पूरम्** m. camphor; considered as very cooling to a fevered body (Śiv. 537), and to be an example of perfectly pure whiteness (**kôpur,** Śiv. 537; **kôphur^{u},** Śiv. 771; **kôphūr,** Śiv. 619, 815, 1149). **kôphura-rang कोफुर-रंग्** adj. e.g. of the colour of camphor, pure white, snow-white (Śiv. 359).

kapardin कपर्दिन् (Śiv. 11) Sanskrit, m. sg. voc., O thou with braided hair (applied to the god Gaṇēśa).

kapöryum^{u} कपार्युमु। **कुचत्यः** adj. (f. **kapörim^{u} कपार्यिमू**), of or belonging to what direction, of what place? (Gr.Gr. 151).

kapas कपस्। **कर्पासी** f. cotton (seeds and all) (El., K.Pr. 181, L. 330 *kapás*); the cotton plant (El. m., Gr.M.). —**kaḍüñ^{u} -कड्ञू** f.inf. to pluck cotton from the plant, to gather cotton (K.Pr. 80). **kana kapas kaḍüñ^{u},** to pluck cotton from the ear, to attempt an impossibility (K.Pr. 94). —**waniñ^{u} —वनिञ्**। **असत्यादिकथनम्** f.inf. to speak falsely (in malice or to deceive).

kapasi-düj^{u} कपसि-द्ज्यू। **कर्पासीक्षेत्रम्** f. a plot of ground planted with cotton shrubs. **-ḍār -डार्**। **कर्पासक्षेत्रम्** m. a field in which cotton shrubs are grown, or which is suitable for growing them. **-kôḍ^{u} -कोड्**। **कार्पाससंशोधकः** m. (his wife is **kapasi-köḍ^{i}-bāy कपसि-कोड्-बाय**), a man whose profession it is to extract the seeds from raw cotton in a machine for that purpose, a cotton cleaner. **-kul^{u} -कुलु**। **कर्पासलता** m. the cotton shrub. **-kŏth^{u} -क्वठु**। **कर्पासीभस्त्रा** m. a sack stuffed full of cotton, a bale of cotton; met. a very stout man. **-pösh -पोश्**। **कर्पासपुष्पम्** m. the light yellow flower of the cotton-shrub (L.V. 102); met. anything of a light yellow colour. **-ṭŏṭ^{u} -ट्वट्**। **कर्पासीगुच्छकः** m. the cotton-pod. **-ṭŏṭh -ट्वठ्**। **अत्यल्पकर्पासफलम्** m. (sg. dat. **-ṭŏṭas -ट्वटस्**), a small unripe or imperfect cotton-pod.

kapaṭī कपटी adj. e.g. deceitful, dishonest (Gr.M.).

kò-pūt^{u} क्व-पूतु। **कुपुत्रः** m. a bad or wicked son, the third of the three kinds of sons,—a sonequal to the father, one better than the father, and one not so good as the father (K.Pr. 174).

kupot^{u} कुपतु in **kupát^{i} gaṭhun कुपति गठुन्**। **कुद्धीभवनम्** m.inf. to become angry (esp. with some servant, or the like). Cf. **kup^{u}** and **kupun.**

kapaṭh 1 कपठ्। **शिरसि पटच्छादनम्** m. (sg. dat. **kapaṭas कपटस्**), deceit, hypocrisy (Śiv. 557, 572, 588); esp. wearing a cloth on the head, or to have the head covered in order to deceive others, so as to manifest one's assumed high character or high position; **kapaṭa-śarĕth कपट-श्रर्यथ्** m. conduct of deceit, jugglery, deception (L.V. 38).

kapaṭh 2 कपठ्। **कपटः** adj. e.g. (as subst., sg. dat. **kapaṭas कपटस्**), deceitful, dishonest, fraudulent, insincere, false, hypocritical.

kŏ-pŏṭh^{i} क्व-पाठि or **-pŏṭhin -पाठिन्**। **कुत्सितप्रकारेण** adv. in an evil manner, evilly, wickedly.

kŏ-pŏṭh^{a}r क्व-पाथ्र। **कुत्सितव्यवहारः** m. evil conduct.

kapaṭan कपटन्। **पटादिच्छेदनम्** f. (sg. dat. **kapatüñ^{u} कपट्यू**), the cutting out of the cloth into properly shaped pieces when making a garment, 'cutting out' (Gr.Gr. 121); met. dividing out into portions genl.

kapaṭun कपटुन्। **भिदा** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **kapoṭ^{u} कपटु**; 2 p.p. **kapacyōv कपच्योव्**), to cut out cloth for making a garment, to cut out clothes (Gr.Gr. 120, YZ. 505, Śiv. 1597).

kapoṭ^{u}-mot^{u} कपटु-मतु। **भेदितः** perf. part. (f. **kapüṭ^{u}-müṭ^{u} कपट्यू-मट्यू**, sg. dat. **kapacĕ-maṭsĕ कपच्य-मच्य**), cut out (of cloth, as ab.).

kapaṭanāwun कपटनावुन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **kapaṭanôw^{u} कपटनोवु**), to cause (so-and-so) to cut clothes; to cause clothes to be cut (caus. of **kapaṭun,** q.v., Gr.Gr. 171).

kapaṭāwun कपटावुन्। **भेदनम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **kapaṭôw^{u} कपटोवु**), i.q. **kapaṭun. kapaṭôw^{u}-mot^{u} कपटोवु-मतु**। **भेदितः** perf. part. (1 p.p. **kapaṭöv^{u}-müṭ^{u} कपटाव्यू-मट्यू**), i.q. **kapoṭ^{u}-mot^{u}.** See **kapaṭun.**

kõpawun कॉपवुन् (1 p.p. **kõpow^{u} कॉपवु**), i.q. **kõpanāwun,** q.v. (Gr.Gr. 171). **kõpawana yun^{u} कॉपवन यिनु**। **सकम्पीभवनम्** m.inf. pass. to be caused to tremble (e.g. by a nightmare, or by agitation); to be distraught and totter almost to the point of fainting.

kõpawun^{u} कॉपवुनु। **कम्पमानः** n.ag. (f. **kõpavüñ^{u} कॉपव्यू**), (of an animate being) shaking, trembling (from fear, disease, or the like); (of an inanimate object) shaking, trembling (e.g. from the wind).

kŏ-puy क्व-पुय्। **कुत्सितोत्पत्तिः** m. evil progeny, evil offspring, evil issue (of men, beasts, or plants).

krai, see **kray 1.**

krái, see **krāy.**

kre (L. 334), see **kray 2.**

kreu, see **krēv.**

k^{a}r कर् । **शब्दानुकृतिः** m. onomat. a single creak, grating, or rustle (of a door, of a machine, or the like) ; cf. **kar 3.** **-k^{a}r -कर्** । **शब्दानुकारः** m. onomat. a continued creaking or rustling, as ab. ; the clucking of a hen (K.Pr. 120, *kur kur*). **-ṭ^{a}r -टर्** । **स्वरविशेषः** m. onomat. the worrying noise of doors opening and shutting caused by people coming and going; the worrying rustling of uneasy children, or the like, going about.

kar 1 कर् । **कदा** adv. when ? at what time ? (Gr.Gr. 156 ; Gr.M. ; L.V. 87 ; YZ. 253 ; W. 94 ; Rām. 69, 1209, 1211–2 ; K. 394, 849, 937 ; H. ii, 4) ; when ? (expecting a negative answer) ; hence, practically equivalent to 'never' (Śiv. 1790 -1, in each case with a pun on **kar,** impve. sg. 2 of **karun,** to do) ; Rām. 327, 363, 380–1, et passim ; **ḍēṭha kar,** a long time ago (Gr.Gr. 257). **-bög^{i} -बॉगि** or **-bögin -बॉगिन्** । **कस्मिन्काले** adv. about when ? at what time ? **-hyuh^{u} -ह्युः** । **कदा नु** adv. about when ? n.w. vbs. of coming, going, or the like. **-kani -कनि** । **कस्मिन्काले** adv. at what time ? **-sanā -सना** । **कदा नु** adv. when ? (with a shade of doubt or anxiety in the question) (Gr.Gr. 180–1). **-sanā-bög^{i} -सना-बॉगि** or **-sanā-bögin -सना-बॉगिन्** । **कदा नु काले** adv. about when ? (with a shade of doubt or anxiety) (Gr.Gr. 181). **-tām -ताम्** । **कदाचित्, कदापि** adv. at sometime or other (in the immediate past) ; till when ? (W. 94) ; also (doubtfully) when ? as in **kartām** (or **tāñ,** etc.) **āv,** did he come at any time ? if so, when ? (Gr.Gr. 256 ; Rām. 1012, **kar-tāñ**). **-tāmath -तामथ्** । **कदाचित्, कदापि** adv., id. **-tāñ -ताञ्** । **कदाचित्, कदापि** adv., id. (Rām. 1012). **-tāñēth -ताञथ्** । **कस्मिँश्चित्काले, कदापि** adv., id.

karuk^{u} करुक् । **कदाकालिकः** adj. (f. **karüc^{u} करूच्**), of or belonging to what time ? of when ? (Gr.Gr. 151).

kar 2 कर् m. a beam or rafter in **kara-gand कर-गंड्** । **गृहदारुविशेषः** m. a beam under the roof of a house connecting the front and back walls so as to strengthen them. Cf. **kür^{u} 4.**

kar 3 कर् in **kar-kar karun कर्-कर् करन्** । **कर् कर् इतिशब्दानुकरणम्** m.inf. (onomat.) to make a rustling or crackling sound (as made by new calico, new paper, etc.). Cf. **k^{a}r.**

kar 4 कर् in **kar-nāv 1 कर्-नाव्** । **तरणनौका** f. (for **2,** see s.v. **karnāv 2**) a large ferry boat, established and supported by some public-spirited person for carrying people free across a river (El. *karanáv*, a ferryman).

kar 5 कर्, impve. sg. 2 of **karun 1** and **2,** qq.v.

kār 1 कार् m. a letter, a syllable, as in **ōm-kār,** q.v. p. 27*b*, l. 49 (L.V. 31 ; Śiv. 50, 914, 1760, 1789). **a-kār अ-कार्,** the letter *a*, the first letter of the alphabet, and hence used, like our 'alpha' in 'alpha and omega', as an epithet of the Deity (Śiv. 1771).

kār 2 कार् كار । **कार्यम्** m. an act, a deed (Śiv. 323, 913, 1018, 1721, 1796) ; work, operation, labour, action (K.Pr. 96, 210, 227 ; YZ. 26 ; Śiv. 8, 1778 ; Rām. 28, 62, 64, 86, etc. ; H. v, 12 ; xi, 2, 10) ; occupation, service, profession (Gr.M. ; L.V. 108) (**dĕn-kār,** the day's work) ; work, the result of work (e.g. embroidery-work, mosaic-work, etc.) (Śiv. 337, 1796) ; cf. **cikan-kār,** p. 170*a*, l. 48, **ḍūr^{i}-kār,** p. 239*b*, l. 37 ; **mĕtra-kār,** s.v. **mĕth^{a}r. kār-ĕ-kalamdönī** كار كلمدآني m. papier-maché work, so called because the best specimens of the old work were pen-boxes (**kalam-dönī,** q.v., p. 439*b*, l. 37) (L. 378).

This word is common —•, in the sense of 'work', 'doing', as in **jai-jai-kār,** 'doing victory ! victory !', i.e. making an ovation (K. 10, 11, 54, etc.) ; **viwāha-kār,** marriage ceremonies (Śiv. 411) ; **pŏrushĕ-kār,** the deeds of a man, manliness (Śiv. 1791), and so on.

kār-köm^{u} कार्-कॉमू । **कार्यादि** f. (sg. dat. **kāras-kāmĕ कारस्-काम्य**), work and business, all the work of a person or connected with some affair.

kāra-wôl^{u} कार-वोलु । **कार्यवान्** m. (f. **-wājĕñ -वाज्यञ्**), one who is always engaged in work, a busy person, one who has no leisure.

kār 3 (K.Pr. 77, 156), see **kör^{u} 1.**

kara 1 कर । **हस्तः, हस्तिकरः** m. a hand (obs.) ; an elephant's trunk (see p. 354*b*, l. 30) (El. *karra*). **-pöntsok^{u} -पोंत्सकु** । **हस्तादिनक्षत्राणि पञ्च नक्षत्राणि** m. (in Hindū chronology) the period of five lunar asterisms named in Sanskrit Hasta, Citrā, Svāti, Viśākhā, and Anurādhā. They are looked upon as an auspicious period for putting on new clothes.

kari-phērañĕ करि-फ़ेरञ । **हस्तसञ्चलनम्, बुभुक्षाहस्तत्वम्** m. the act of clenching the fist ; extreme hunger.

kara 2 कर । **कलायः** m. the pea, *Pisum sativum* (L. 330 *karré* ; Gr.Gr. 164 ; H. xii, 16–7). **-düj^{u} -द्यू** । **कलायपूर्णो वस्त्रखण्डः, कलायचेचम्** f. a piece of cloth containing peas, a kerchief full of pease (cooked or uncooked. Children carry peas in this way for eating) ; a plot of ground in which peas are cultivated. **-dāl -दाल्** । **कलायदाली, कलायविदलः** f. pease-pottage, *dāl* made with pease; split pease. **-hĕm -ह्यम्** । **कलायशमी** f. (sg. dat. **karas-hĕmi करस्-ह्यमि**), pease and beans. **-muṭh^{u} -मुठु** । **कलायमुष्टकी** m. (sg. dat. **karas-muṭhis करस्-मुठिस्**), pease and

pulse (*Phaseolus aconitifolius*) (these are often cooked together). **-mũth^{a}r -मूँथ्र्** । **कलायार्थमामन्त्रणम्** f. (sg. dat. **kara-mũth^{a}ri कर-मूँथ्रि**), a pease-invitation. When a Hindū child in school is being taught the alphabet, on his beginning to learn to read and write consonants joined to vowels, and conjunct consonants, parched pease and pulse (*Phaseolus aconitifolius*) are distributed by his family to his fellow-pupils. The invitation to this distribution is called by the above name. **-muṭh^{i}-mũth^{a}r -मुठि-मूँथ्र्** । **कलायमकुष्टकवलिः** m. (sg. dat. **-muṭh^{i}-mũth^{a}ras -मुठि-मूँथ्रस्**), the distribution of parched pease and pulse, as ab. **-phol^{u} -फ्ल्** । **कलायबीजम्, कलायबीजानि** m. a single pea; a small number of peas, a few peas (Gr.Gr. 164); (in plur.) pease, many peas.

kara 3 कर in **kara-phar कर-फर्** । **महत्त्वम्** m. power, greatness, great influence (from riches, high office, or the like).

kara 4 कर in **kara-môr^{u} कर-मोर्** । **अङ्गविशरणम्** m. failing of the limbs, feebleness, weakness, exhaustion, being done up (resulting from a long journey, extreme exertion, or the like).

kara 5 कर in **kara-wôñ^{u} कर-वोञ्** । **क्वथितजलम्** m. boiled water (given to invalids to whom fresh water is forbidden). Cf. **nũna-kara-wôñ^{u}**, s.v. **nũn**.

kāra कार in **kāra wôñ^{u} कार वोञ्** । **अति क्वथितं पानीयम्** m., i.q. the preceding.

kàr^{i} कर्ि in **kàr^{i} kàr^{i} कर्ि कर्ि**, see **karun**.

kari (L. 263), see **krayĕ**.

kàir, see **kür^{u} 2**.

kairu (L. 79), see **kāyor^{u}**.

kirái, see **kirāy**.

kīr^{i} कीर्ि, see **krūr^{u} 1**.

kīri कीरि in **kīri gaṣhun कीरि गछुन्** m.inf. to be full, to be fully supplied, to have everything required; opp. to **hīri gaṣhun** (p. 315*b*, l. 33), q.v.

kōr कोर् । **कुत्र** adv. in what place? where? (Gr.Gr. 155; W. 94; Śiv. 279; H. ii, 2); whither (El.); **ada kōr** or **ada kōr-kun**, then where? i.e. (if not there) then where is it? (see p. 12*b*, l. 29); **ḍĕṭha kōr**, everywhere, very much, exceedingly (see p. 257*b*, l. 32). **-kun -कुन्** । **कस्मिन्पार्श्वे** adv. in what direction? where? (Gr.Gr. 160); whither? (Rām. 513, K. 801).

kōra कोर adv. from where? whence? (Gr.Gr. 156, W. 94); (?) recently (El.). **-kani -कनि** । **कस्मात्प्रदेशात्** adv. from where? whence? (Gr.Gr. 159, Rām 949). This expression is chiefly used in addressing a new arrival or in similar circumstances. **-kanĕn -कन्यन्** । **कस्मिन्पार्श्वे** adv. in what direction? where? **-kanyuk^{u} -कन्युक्** । **किंपार्श्वभवः** adj. (f. **-kanic^{u} -कनिचू**), of or belonging to what direction? of where?

kūr^{i} कूर्ि or **kūry कूर्य्** । **कुत्रैव** adv. where even? verily in what place? where ever? (Gr.Gr. 156).

kŏra क्वर (? ऽऽ, a globe, *quasi* the globe of the eye) m. in **kŏra pyon^{u} क्वर प्यन्** । **दृष्टिपातः** m.inf. a glance to fall (upon something); looking (at something) to occur; esp. a longing glance to fall, etc. **—trāwun —त्रावुन्** । **अपनयार्थं दृष्टिपातः** m.inf. to look longingly (at), to gaze covetously.

kōra 2 कोर । **उपवासः** m. (for 1, see **kōr**) voluntary abstention from food, loathing against even the mention of food or drink in sickness or the like, eating absolutely nothing in such a case, i.q. **kūr^{i}-kōra**, s.v. **kūr^{i} 2**. **-kāh -काह** । **उपवासमयमेकादशीव्रतम्** m. the Hindū fast of the eleventh day of a lunar fortnight, when it is kept solely by total abstinence from food and drink.

kōra 3 कोर । **अशोधितः** adj. e.g. 'virgin'; hence, unwashed, uncleaned (of an article, e.g. cloth, as it comes from the shop, and which has not been washed since it was brought home), new, fresh from the shop, bran new (K.Pr. 181). **-bāna -बान** । **अक्षालितं पात्रम्** m. an unused earthen vessel, as it is received from the potter. **-kapur -कपुर्** । **अक्षालितं कार्पासम्** m. calico fresh from the shop, unbleached calico. **-pūṣ^{u} -पूछ्** । **अक्षालितः स्त्रीशिरःपटभेदः** f. a woman's veil fresh from the shop. See **pūṣ^{u}**.

kōra 4 कोर in **kōra-hüṭ^{u} कोर-हूट्** । **फालकाष्ठम्, क्रिमिविशेषः** f. (sg. dat. **-hacĕ -हच्य**), the block of wood that supports the iron spike of a native ploughshare; a certain forest insect that burrows under the skin and causes great pain, ? a kind of tick.

kōrā कोरा in **kōra-kūrī कोरा-कूरी** । **महदान्ध्यम्** f. a condition of tyranny or anarchy.

kōri कोरि in **kōri-kach कोरि-कछ** । **अल्पाल्पकचाः** m. (sg. dat. **kachas कछस्**), the grass called **kach** (q.v.), when in the springtime it is so small that it cannot even be cut or plucked up.

kor^{u} 1 कर् । **वलयः, मण्डवेला** m. a bracelet, wristlet, bangle (massive and open, El. *kaur* and *kúr*; Gr.Gr. 45, 46, 55; K. 60; H. xii, 10–15, 18, 25); an anklet (cf. **gŏda-kor^{u}**, p 277*a*, l. 35) (K. 184); a link or ring in a chain (Gr.M.); a hoop, a band (cf. **dājĕ-kor^{u}**, p 202*b*, l 25); the ring of cream, etc., on the edge of a dish of milk, or the like.

kàr^{i}-chal कर्ि-छल् । **कटकखण्डः** f. a piece of a broken bracelet, etc. **-gul^{u} -गुल्** । **एकवलयम्** m. a single bracelet (on one forearm). **-jūr^{i} -जूर्ि** । **वलययुगलम्** f. a pair of bracelets, one for each arm.

-khünḍ^{u} -खंडू । कटकखण्ड: f. a piece of a bracelet; a little old worn-out bracelet. **-khap^{u}ṭ^{u}** -खप्टू । अत्यल्पकटक: f. a mean little worn-out bracelet (cf. **khapoṭ^{u}**, p. 406*b*, l. 7). **-phuṭ^{u}** -फुटू । भग्नप्रायकटक: f. a small bracelet, esp. one that is broken. **-pĭth** -पीँथ् । अत्यल्पकटक: f. (sg. dat. **-pĭṭ^{u}** -पीँटू), a tiny bracelet for a child.

kor^{u} 2 कोर् । नदीप्रान्तपिच्छिलत्वम् m. the slipperiness on the bank of a river in frosty weather.

kôr^{u} 1 कोर्, see **kārun.**

kôr^{u} 2 कोर् । अक्षोभनाङ्ग: adj. (f. **kör^{u} 2** कार्; for **1**, see s.v.), one-eyed (= **kôn^{u} 4**, q.v.) (L.V. 20); crooked limbed, deformed (of a person).

kör^{i}-shiñ^{u} कारि-शिञ् । अधन्यता f. the misfortunes, inconveniences, etc., arising from poverty.

kör^{u} 1 कार् । शिरोधि: f. (for **2**, see **kôr^{u} 2**; cf. also **kārun**), the neck (El. *kár* and *kār*; Gr.Gr. 13; K.Pr. 156, *kār*; YZ. 64; W. 12; Śiv. 52, 971, 1363). **-mārüñ^{u}** -मारंञ् । ग्रीवातिर्यक्करणम् f.inf. to bend the neck; to bow the head or nod in acquiescence; to nod the head in a pleased sort of way (K.Pr. 77). Cf. **nigayĕ-k°**, s.v. **nigay.**

kāri-hol^{u} कारि-हंलु । वक्रग्रीव: adj. (f. **-hüj^{u}** -हंजू), crooked necked, wry-necked (by nature or from rheumatism, etc.). **-pāt^{i} 1** पंति । पुष्पविशेष: m. N. of a certain wild flower, described as dark in colour, with small tooth-shaped shoots at the back (**pāt^{i}**) (Rām. 649, 655). **-pāt^{i} 2** -पंति । ग्रीवाया: पश्चाद्भागे adv. on the back or nape of the neck (Rām. 1615). **-thod^{u}** -थंदु । उच्चग्रीवधर: adj. (f. **-thüz^{u}** -थंजू), 'high in the neck,' one who carries his head high in public, one who occupies an honourable position and knows it (cf. Śiv. 971, 1363).

kúr, a paddle (L. 462) incorr. for **khūr^{u} 4**, q.v.

kūr कूर्, see **kūr^{u} 1.**

kura 1 कुर । सभ्रचिह्नम्, कर्पटादिचिह्नम् f. a groove or long mark cut in a main beam of a roof to receive the edges or ends of the boardings; a dirty crease in clean cloth. **-wüṭ^{u}** -वंटू । काष्ठबन्धार्थं नालिका f. i.q. **kura 1** in the sense of a groove.

kura 2 कुर । मीनभेद: f. N. of a certain small fish, found only in reedy water.

kura 3 कुर for **kur^{a}ra**, q.v. **kura-ṭās** कुर-टास् । तोत्रशब्द: m. the crack of a whip. Cf. also **dura ta kura**, p. 239*a*, l. 24.

kura 4 कुर, see **khar-kura**, p. 407*a*, l. 23.

kuri कुरि, card. a score, twenty (W. 104); probably a borrowing from Hindī. Only mentioned by W. (104).

kūr^{i} 1 कूरि in **kūr^{i} kūr^{i} asun** कूरि कूरि असुन् । अत्यति निकटागमनम् m.inf. to go so close up to another that the two seem, as it were, one person swallowed up in another.

kūr^{i} 2 कूरि in **kūr^{i}-kōra** कूरि-कोर । केवलोपवास: m. i.q. **kōra 2**, q.v.

kur^{u} 1 कुर्। अपक्वा द्राक्षा f. an unripe grape, a sour grape. Vinegar is made from them (El. *kur*).

kur^{u} 2 कुर् । निसुषीकृतो यव: f. husked barley, whole barley groats.

kuru 1 कुर m. N. of a people of Northern India, celebrated in Hindū legend as taking a part in the great war of the Mahābhārata. In this their leader was Duryōdhana (see bel.). **-rāza** -राज़ m. the king of the Kurus, Duryōdhana (K. 893). Duryōdhana was never really their king. He was a son of the king, and leader of the Kuru army in the Great War. **-yŏdd** -य्यद्(द) m. war with the Kurus, fighting against the Kurus (K. 897).

kuru 2 (? spelling) m. a measure of rice straw, consisting of 96 **bŏd^{u}** or handfuls (see p. 84*a*, l. 6) (L. 328). Perhaps by this spelling **kor^{u}** कोर् is meant.

kūr^{u} 1 कूर् or (Śiv. 537) **kūr** कूर । क्रूर: adj. (for **2**, see **kūrun**; f. **kūr^{u}** कूर्, Gr.Gr. 20), cruel, fierce, ferocious, harsh, pitiless, ruthless (W. 20, Śiv. 537, Rām. 457). Cf. **krūr^{u} 2.**

kūrū (? spelling) m. *Villarsia nymphoides* (El. *kúrú*, 'it is very abundant in the lakes, and is used for fodder.' Cf. **khair** and **khor^{u} 1**).

kūr^{u} कूर्। कन्या f. (sg. dat. **kōré** कोर्य), a young girl, married or unmarried (El.; Gr.Gr. 20, 36, 61 declined, 62; K.Pr. 16, 83, 119; YZ 201; Śiv. 895); a virgin (YZ. 229); a daughter (Gr.Gr. 72, 134, 136; L.V. 92; K.Pr. 25, 31, 47, 54, 62, 71, 92, 137, 164, 241; YZ. 2; W. 9, 12, 18; L. 459; Śiv. 34, 38, 432, 533, 822, 871, 1313; Rām. 115, 1086, 1177, 1597–8; K. 66, 71–2, etc.; H. v, *passim*; xii, *passim*). With suff. of indef. art. **kōrāh** कोराह् (Śiv. 34, 432; Rām. 115).

This word is also spelt **kūḍ^{u}** कूड्, and this pronunciation is common in the village dialect (H. v, 5, 12).

kōri-boj^{u} कोरि-बंजु । कुलद: m the parent, guardian, or other person, who at a marriage formally and with due ceremony gives the bride to the bridegroom. **-byôl^{u}** -ब्योलु । कन्याबीजस्वभाव: m. (the growth of) a girl's seed, i.e. the gradual growth in character and disposition from babyhood to maturity (compared to tender shoots, flowers, and

fruit coming in order from a single seed). **kōri-dŏd** कोरि-द्वद् । **कन्याजनयित्रीदुग्धम्** m. the milk of a woman who has borne only a daughter to whom she is giving suck. It is used as an ingredient in medicines for curing deafness. **-dad^{u}r^{u}** -द्दर् । **स्थूलाल्पकन्या** f. a girl who from the day of her birth is little and plump. **-dil** -दिल्, **-dilal** -दिलल्, or **-dinal** -दिनल् । **कन्यागामी** m. one who habitually has incestuous intercourse with his own daughter (Gr.Gr. 107, **-dinal**; K.Pr. 4, *horiadilh*); a term of abuse. **-dāwal** -द्दावल् । **स्वकन्यागामी, व्यभिचारिकन्यावान्** m., id. (Gr.Gr. 107); also one whose daughter is unchaste. **-gūd^{u}** -गूदु । **कन्यायोनिलोलुपः** m. one who hankers after his daughter's privities, one who lusts after his own daughter (a term of abuse). **-han** -हन् f. a little girl (El., W. 113); a pet daughter (K.Pr. 70). **-hār** -हार् । **कन्यावराटकः** f. the daughter's cowry, i.e. amongst Musalmāns a few copper coins given to each daughter to represent her share in the distribution of the family inheritance. **-khod^{u}** -खदु । **कन्यायोनिलोलुपः** m., i.q. **-gūd^{u}**, ab. **-khădar** -खॅदर् । **कन्याविवाहः** m. a daughter's marriage ceremony (which is much more expensive than that of a son) (Rām. 864). **-lag^{a}n** -लगन् । **कन्याकालक्षम** m. the auspicious astrological moment for the marriage of a daughter. **-lĕkh** -ल्यख् । **कन्यागालिः** f. (sg. dat. **lĕki** ल्यकि), indecent abuse alluding to a daughter or other girl, as in **kōri-dil**, etc., ab. **-mahanyuw^{u}** -महन्यु । **कन्यकात्वम्** m. the appropriate conduct of a girl, extreme modesty, modest purity. **-möj^{u}** -मांजू । **कन्याजनयित्री** m. the mother of a girl; esp. the mother of a bride; a mother of many daughters, or one who has only daughters and no sons. **-môl^{u}** -मोलु । **कन्याजनयिता** m. the father of a girl; esp. the father of a bride; one who is the father of many daughters, or one who has only daughters and no sons. **-nala** -नल । **स्वकन्याविटः** m. one who acts as pimp for his own daughter. **-wôl^{u}** -वोलु । **कन्यावान्** m. (f. **-wājĕñ** -वाज्यञ्, Gr.Gr. 136), one who is a father or (f.) mother of many daughters (Gr.Gr. 134, 136); at a wedding, the father or (f.) mother of the bride.

kür^{u} 2 कूर् । **अप्रसूता** f. (for **1**, see **karun 1**), a woman who has never been pregnant, a virgin; a barren woman (El. *kār*). Cf. **kūr^{u}**.

kür^{u} 3 कूर् । **पक्वं दधि** f. curdled milk cooked and spiced, used as a relish with other food.

kür^{u} 4 कूर् f. a beam (Gr.Gr. 10). Cf. **kar 2.**

kūr^{u} कूर्, see **kür^{u} 1.**

kŏrāba क्रराब । **वस्त्रभुजाग्रविशेषः** m. a kind of loose piece of embroidered cloth hanging from the front part of the sleeve of a dress. It has no use, and is worn principally by prostitutes. **-nor^{u}** -नर्ु । **खण्डविशेषयुतो वस्त्रबाहुः** m. a sleeve furnished with this cloth.

karābīn कराबीन् قرابين । **अग्निप्रक्षेपणयन्त्रभेदः** f. a carbine (Italian *carabina*).

kŏrbān क्रुर्बान् قربان m. a sacrifice, victim, offering, oblation. **Yīd kŏrbān,** one of the four chief Musalmān holidays of Kashmīr (L. 268), the *'īdu'l-qurbān* or *'īdu'z-zŏḥā*, held on the tenth day of the month *Zu'l-ḥijja*, in commemoration of Abraham's offering up of his son Isaac, or (according to Musalmān tradition) Ishmael. —**lagun** —लगुन् m.inf. to become a sacrifice, to offer oneself as a sacrifice, to throw oneself before a person as if one were a sacrificial offering (YZ. 569).

kārubār कारुबार् کاروبار m. business, affairs (Śiv. 1796).

kracĕ क्रच, sg. dat. of **krüṭ^{u}**, q.v. s.v., and under **kroṭ^{u}.**

kric क्रिच् or **krich** क्रिछ् । **शब्दविशेषः, कूपादियन्त्रशब्दः, सूचयन्त्रादिशब्दः** m. onomat. a creaking or grating sound, such as that made by the teeth against a fruitstone, or by a Persian wheel at a well, or by a spinning-wheel. **kric-kric** क्रिच्-क्रिच् or **krich-krich** क्रिछ्-क्रिछ् । **कूपादियन्त्रशब्दः** m., id.

karüc^{u} कर्चू, see **karuk^{u}**, p. 465*a*, l. 36.

krēchĕr क्रेछर् m. trouble, pain, sorrow, affliction (mental or bodily) (Gr.M.; Rām. 208, 421, 989). Cf. **krēṭh.**

krīḍā क्रीडा f. play, sport. —**karüñ^{u}** —कर्ञू f.inf. to play, to sport (K. 279).

krūd क्रूद् । **क्रोधः** m. anger, wrath (Gr.Gr. 136; Gr.M.; L.V. 71; Śiv. 13, 18, 68, 92, 106, 118, 122, 170, etc.; Rām. 977, 982, 1514; K. 137, 561, 618, 796, 826, 903, 908, 1055); revenge (only El.). **krūda-hot^{u}** क्रूद्-हतु । **क्रोधाहतः** adj. (f. **-hüṣ^{u}** -हचू), angry, wrathful, full of wrath (Gr.Gr. 136).

krūḍ क्रूड् । **वीरुद्विशेषः** m. N. of a kind of creeping plant, described as thorny and possessing a sweet-scented white flower. Cf. **dŏda-krūḍ** (p. 189*b*, l. 3) and **krĕhna-krūḍ** (p. 469*a*, l. 49).

krūḍa-pōsh क्रूड-पोश् । **काण्डिनीवल्लतापुष्पम्** m. the flower of this plant. **-thür^{u}** -थर्ु । **काण्डिनी वल्लता** f. the shrub or creeper plant itself. **-zāl** -ज़ाल् । **काण्डिनीवल्लताजालम्** m. a thicket or mass of this creeper (Rām. 1252).

krūdī क्रूदी adj. e.g. angry, passionate, violent in temper (Gr.M.; Śiv. 537; Rām. 709, 1416, 1428, 1724, 1753).

krūdalad क्रूदलद् adj. e.g. (as subst., f. **krūdaladiñ क्रूदलदिञ्**), angry, passionate, wrathful (W. 21, *krödalad*).

koriadilh (K.Pr. 4), see **kōri-dil,** p. 468*a*, l. 7.

kārdār कार्दार् كاردار m. the Hindū overseer of a village, a government official whose duty it is to collect the Mahārāja's share of the grain (El.; K.Pr. 139; L. 402, 421; H. ix, 1).

krūdāvēṭh क्रूदावेठ् । क्रोधावेशः f. (sg. dat. **krūdāvēṭhi क्रूदावेठि**), an attack of wrath, a fit of rage. Cf. **āvēṭh,** p. 72*a*, l. 31.

krīḍun क्रीडुन् । क्रीडनम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. **krīḍyōv क्रीड्योव्**), to play; esp. to play music.

kargil कर्गिल् । प्रदेशविशेषः m. N. of a town and tract of country in Baltistān forty miles east of Dras.

kargômᵘ कर्गोमु । ग्रामभेदः m. N. of a village about ten miles south of Śrīnagar.

kurī-gām कुरी-गाम् m. N. of a certain village about two miles from the spot where, according to Hindū legend, Sītā descended into the earth (Rām. 1719).

kör'garz कोर्गर्ज़् adj. e.g. rebellious (El. *kārigarz*).

kruh 1 क्रुह् । क्रोशः m. a certain measure of distance, the *kōs* of India, about two miles (Gr.Gr. 93; Rām. 536, 545–8, 600, 630, 741, 796, 885, 1070, 1301, 1601; K. 111); with suff. of indef. art. **kruhāh क्रुहाह्** (Rām. 1719). —**kaḍân' —कडन् । मरणावस्थासामुख्यम्** m. pl. inf. to be at the point of death. **-khanḍ -खंड् । क्रोशमात्रम्** m. about a *kōs*, but a little less (Gr.Gr. 93).

kruha-bǒḍᵘ क्रुह-बुंडु । बहवः क्रोशाः m. several *kōs*, an indefinite large number of *kōs* (Rām. 1601, K. 193).

kruhā-khanḍā क्रुहा-खंडा or **kruhāh-khanḍāh क्रुहाह्-खंडाह् । क्रोशमात्रम्** m. about a *kōs*, but a little less, i.q. **kruh-khanḍ,** ab. (Gr.Gr. 93).

kruhāh क्रुहाह् m. about a *kōs* (Gr.Gr. 93). **kruhāh sāsāh,** a thousand *kōs*, an indefinite long distance (K.Pr. 45).

kruh 2 क्रुह् or **kruhᵘ क्रुहु । भक्षणे रूक्षता** f. (sg. dat. **kruhě क्रुह्य**), acridity, roughness of taste; also met. cf. **man-kruh,** s.v. **man 1,** and **kruṭh.**

karih करिह् । कर्षः m. N. of a certain weight, the fourth part of a **pal** which = about $\frac{1}{16}$ of a lb.

kōrāh कोराह्, see **kūrᵘ.**

kruhalad क्रुहलद् । रूक्षतायुतम् adj. e.g. rough tasting, acrid.

krěhna क्रेह्न for **krěhonᵘ,** in the following:—**krěhna-braz क्रेह्न-ब्रज़् । धान्यभेदः** f. a kind of rice with dark-coloured straw and husk and a large white and red grain. **-krūḍ -क्रूड् । धान्यभेदः** f. a kind of rice with dark-coloured straw and husk and a small white grain. **-lyūṭᵘ -ल्यूटु । धान्यभेदः** m. N. of a kind of rice growing in marshy ground, with a small white grain. **-māz -माज़् । कृष्णमांसम् (यकृत्)** m. 'black flesh', the liver (El., Gr.M.). **-māz-chal -माज़्-छल्** f. a piece of liver (Gr.Gr. 162). **-sŏn -स्वन् । फलभूमिः** m. 'black gold', a dark-soiled piece of ground, valuable for orchards or fruit gardens, which is very fertile and produces plenty of valuable fruit.

krěhonᵘ क्रेह्नु । कृष्णः adj. (f. **krěhüñᵘ क्रेह्यू**), black, dark-coloured (Gr.Gr. 139; Gr.M.; K.Pr. 116, *kruhun*; L. 159, *kruhun*; Śiv. 1543, 1704); morally black, black natured. —**kṭa-** (or **-kta-**) **kāl-hyuhᵘ —कट(or —क-)काल-ह्युहु । अत्यन्तकृष्णवर्णः** adj. (f. **krěhüñᵘ — -hishᵘ क्रेह्यू — -ह्युशु**), black like the black *kāla-kūṭa* poison swallowed by the Hindū god Śiva; hence, intensely black, jet black.

krěhanun क्रेह्नुन् । कृष्णीभवनम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. **krěhanyōv क्रेह्न्योव्**), to become black, to be made black (Gr.Gr. 21).

krěhañěr क्रेह्नर् or **krěhañār क्रेह्नार् । कृष्णत्वम्** m. blackness (literal or moral) (Gr.Gr. 139, **-ñěr**).

karāhath कराहथ् كراهت । तिक्तता f. (sg. dat. **kárāhüṭᵘ कराह्यु**), aversion, dislike, disgust, loathing, horror, abhorrence, detestation; in Kāshmīrī, usually with ref. to food.

krŏjᵘ क्रोजु । कुम्भकारी f. of **krāl,** q.v., a potter's wife, a female potter (K Pr. 144; W. 17; H. xi, 11); **krŏj'-mās,** the aunt of a potter's wife (L.V. 47, K.Pr. 47).

karki कर्कि or **kalki कल्कि** m. (in Hindū mythology) N. of the tenth incarnation of the god Viṣṇu; it is yet to come. He is to appear mounted on a white horse and wielding a drawn sword as a destroyer of the wicked (Śiv. 862, **karki**). The Sanskrit form is *kalki*.

karukᵘ करकु, see p. 465*a*, l. 36.

kŏrkocᵘ क्रुरकुचु । करेटुः m. the Numidian crane, *Anthropoides virgo*.

krakh क्रख् or **krēkh क्रेख् । कोलाहलः** f. (sg. dat. **kraki क्रकि**), a loud noise, outcry (in fighting, from terror, or in lamentation) (cf. **nāra-k°,** s.v. **nār 1**) (Gr.Gr. 6, 65, 66; H. iii, 3); an exclamation, a cry (by one person or many) (Rām. 377); met. a loud noise (e.g. the roaring of the sea) (Gr.M.); a complaint (El.). **krakh** is the form used in Śrīnagar, while **krēkh** is used elsewhere (El., H.). **-cikh -चिख्** or **-cīkh -चीख् । उच्चैः शब्दादि** f. (sg. dat. **kraki-ciki क्रकि-चिकि** or **-cīki -चीकि**), outcry and shriek, a loud outcry. —**diñᵘ —दिञु । उच्चैराक्रोशादिविधानम्** f.inf. to raise an outcry, to

shriek out (on receiving a blow or in pain, etc.), cry aloud (Rām. 407, 949; K. 445, 600; H. v, 7; xii, 7). —**karüñᵘ** —**करंञू** f.inf. to shout, to roar (El., K. 232); to complain (El.). —**lāyüñᵘ** —**लायंञू** f.inf. to cry out, cry aloud (Rām. 390, 1360; K. 443). —**tulüñᵘ** —**तुलंञू** f.inf. to make a noise (El.); to cry out (Gr.M.).

kraka-nād क्रक-नाद् । कोलाहलः m. an outcry raised by a number of people; the screaming of children (Gr.M.).

krēkh क्रेंख् । मुद्रामणिः m. (sg. dat. **krēkas क्रेंकस**), a stone set in a ring, the jewel of a ring (Rām. 609, 1249). Cf. **nūna-kº**, s.v. **nūn.**

krēka-nadī क्रेंक-नदी । नदीविशेषः f. N. of a river in the Lār Pargana of Kashmīr. It is passed by Hindū pilgrims on the way to Harmŏkh, and *Śrāddha* offerings to the deceased are made on its banks (Rām. 245). **-nūn -नून् । लवणभेदः** m. a pure kind of crystallized salt. **-wōjᵘ -वांजू । ऊर्मिका** f. a ring in which a stone is set.

kārkhāndār कार्खान्दार् (= کارخانه دار) m. the proprietor of a factory; esp. the proprietor of a shawl factory, a shawl manufacturer (El.).

kirⁱ-kija-muhulᵘ किरि-किज-मुहुल । दोलायन्त्रभेदः m. 'the pestle that says "kirⁱ-kija", as it goes up and down'; hence, a kind of swing or merry-go-round, in which the seat goes round and round and up and down.

krakal क्रकल् । तारस्वरकथनशीलः m. one who is accustomed to make an uproar, a loud-voiced person.

kôrkun कोर्कुन् (= کارکن) **। सेवाङ्गब्राह्मणः** m. a director, manager; an officer whose business it is to keep records; in Kashmīr, a Persian-knowing Brahman employed by Government. The title dates from the time of Sulṭān Zainu 'l-'ābidīn in the 15th century. These men are by profession writers, merchants, and farmers, never soldiers (El. *kárkun*, s.v. *baṭa*; L. 302).

kūrknī (? spelling) m. serpent stick, *Staphylea emodi* (El.). Cf. **citra 2.**

kurukshēthᵃr कुरुक्षेथ्र् m. (sg. dat. **kurukshētras कुरुक्षेत्रस्**), (in Hindū mythology) the traditional scene of the great battle of the Mahābhārata between the Kurus and the Pāṇḍavas. It is the plain stretching south of Ṭhāṇēśvar towards Pānīpat in the Eastern Panjāb. Pilgrimages were made thither from Kashmīr; cf. RT.Tr. viii, 540, 2220 (Śiv. 927).

kārkōṭa कार्कोट in **kārkōṭa-nāg कार्कोट-नाग्** m. N. of Nāga or sacred spring in the Pīr Pantsāl Range near the Tōshĕmaidān Pass. It takes its name from the Nāga, or snake-god, Kārkōṭa, see RT.Tr. iii, 490; II, 399 (Śiv. 1164).

kurkoṭᵘ कुर्कोटु or **kurakoṭᵘ कुरकोटु । लोहाग्रम्** m. iron slag, the remains after melting iron (Śiv. 1563, **kurkoṭᵘ**).

kurᵃkoṭᵘ कुर्कोटु m. rubbish, sweepings, chips, litter (Gr.M.). Probably the same word as the preceding.

karkaṭh कर्कठ् f. (sg. dat. **karkaṭi कर्कटि**), the sign Cancer (El. *kurukaut*, Śiv. 479, K. 131).

krāl क्राल् । कुलालः m. (the f. is **krōjᵘ क्रांजू**, q.v., and signifies either his wife, or a female potter), a potter (always a Musalmān) (El.; K.Pr. 114; L. 462; W. 17; H. xi, 10, 11). **krāla-anzan क्राल-अञ्जन् । शालिविशेषः** m. a kind of rice; cf. **anzan.** **-ḍabur -डबुर् । कुलालगृहपटलम्** m. the roof of a potter's house (flat and not ridged). **-kōda -कोंद् । कुलालकन्दुः** f. a potter's kiln. **-khōḍ -खोड् । स्थानविशेषः** m. N. of a quarter in Śrīnagar, near the Haba Kadal bridge, and inhabited by potters. **-mŏṇḍᵘ -मंडु । शाकभेदः** m. a kind of vegetable, growing wild in spring in grassy places, *Capsella Bursa-pastoris* (L. 71). **-pan -पन् । कुलालसूत्रम्** m. the potter's string with which he cuts the soft vessels from the lump of earth on the wheel. **-sangürᵘ -संगुर् । लघुपर्वतविशेषः** f. N. of a hill on the south-east of the Dal lake near Śrīnagar. **-taküjᵘ -त्रकंजू । कुलालचक्रम्** f. a potter's wheel. **-wān -वान् । कुलालगृहापणः** m. a potter's shop (usually his house, where he stores and sells his pots).

krôlᵘ क्रोलु m. the scab of an ulcer, i.q. **krôrᵘ**, q.v. (only El.).

krūl 1 क्रूल् । तण्डुलकृमिः m. the weevil that breeds in husked rice (K.Pr. 183, *krul*); an insect (El. *krēl*; W. 115, *krol*). Met. cf. **mōṭa-k.**, s.v. **mōṭh.**

krūl 2 क्रूल् । काष्ठबन्धनम् m. the withy or twig with which firewood is tied up into a bundle. **krūla-gaṇḍ क्रूल-गंड् । काष्ठबन्धनबन्धः** m. the tying up of a bundle of firewood in this way.

krūl 3 क्रूल् for **krūlᵘ**, q.v., in **krūl khārun क्रूल् खारुन् । द्वारे चित्रारोपणम्** m.inf. to set up or paint the **krūlᵘ** pattern.

krūla-pach क्रूल-पच्छ् । नवीनवर्षपञ्चपत्रम् m. a kind of almanac of the first fifteen days of the new year, drawn up on a sheet of paper for the amusement of children. **-ṣōṭᵘ -षुटू । द्वारचित्रार्थमपूपः** f. a cake offered to the household god on the occasion of the painting of the **krūlᵘ** pattern.

krūlᵘ क्रूलु । द्वारचित्रम् m. a kind of auspicious vine-pattern painted in whitewash on the doors and walls of a house by the women of a family on the occasion of a marriage or similar festival (Śiv. 1075–6).

karēl करेल् । **कण्टकीशाकविशेषः** f. N. of one of the *cucurbitaceæ*, *Momordica charantia* (El. *karela*).
karēla-bŏngª**r करेल-बुंगर्** f. a kind of bracelet (El.).

kōrĕl कोर्यल् । **आतवङ्कन्याः, व्यभिचारिकन्यावान्** m. one who has many daughters; (in obscene abuse) one whose daughter is unchaste, or one who has incestuous connexion with his own daughter (Gr.Gr. 134; cf. **kōlal**).

kram क्रम् । **क्रमः** m. a footstep; progression (Śiv. 1754, 1851); progressive order, uninterrupted progress, series, succession; **lata-kram,** a step with the foot; hence, a kick (see **lath**).

krama krama gālun क्रम क्रम गालुन् । **असकृत्पीडनम्** m.inf. to destroy progressively; hence, to keep maltreating or worrying (a servant or the like), to do so over and over again. **-rost**ᵘ **-रंस्तु** adj. (f. **-rüsh**ᵘ **-रंछू**), without order, without system (Gr.M.). **-sar -सर्** । **क्षेत्रविशेषः** m. old N. of a lake and village in the Div*sar Pargana. It is supposed to mark a footstep (*kram*) of the god Viṣṇu. See RT.Tr. II, 393.

krām क्राम् । **जातिनुखं नाम** f. a group of people known by the same title, or carrying on the same profession; nearly equivalent to, but not the same as 'caste' or 'sub-caste', a tribal section (K.Pr. 260, W. 141, L. 304), cf. RT.Tr. II, 430; a surname, a nickname, added to a man's original name by reason of his special calling, or because of some special circumstance that has occurred to him (El.; see K.Pr. 115 for examples).

kromᵘ **क्रमु** in the following:—**kràm'shĕr क्रमिशर्** । **क्षेत्रग्रामः** m. N. of a sacred place and village in Yĕch Pargana.

krami-hākh क्रमि-हाख । **शाकः** m. (sg. dat. **-hākas -हाकस्**), a certain vegetable, the knol-kohl, *Brassica oleracea*, var. *caulo-rapa* (L. 72, 346, *karm ság*, *karm hak*, or *kremi hák*).

krim (? spelling) m. a kind of vegetable (El.; cf. **krami-hākh**, s.v. **krom**ᵘ).

krum क्रम्, (Gr.Gr. 21) **krüm**ᵘ **क्रमू**, or (Śiv. 855), **kūrm कूर्म्** । **कूर्मः** m. (f. **krumiñ**ᵘ **क्रमिञू**, q.v.), a tortoise (Śiv. 1755, 1817; Rām. 599); a crocodile (only El. *krim*). According to Hindū mythology Viṣṇu's second incarnation was that of a tortoise, which supported Mount Mandara at the churning of the ocean (cf. Śiv. 855).

karm कर्म् । **प्राकृतम्, प्रेतादिक्रिया** m. an action, a deed (L.V. 58, 61, 75; W. 110; Śiv. 105, 285, 1013, 1213, 1511, 1539, 1737, 1849; Rām. 1202; K. 968, 1092, 1096); often used in special senses, e.g. a deed done in a previous life, and affecting one's present life by its fruits of happiness or sorrow (Śiv. 171, 425, 1801); hence, what is fated, a man's present fate (K.Pr. 187; Śiv. 533, 1511, 1665; Rām. 208, 255, 1076, 1202, 1556); Fate, personified as a god (Rām. 581); a religious rite, the performance of religious obligations (cf. p. 244*a*, l. 26, and 244*b*, l. 27); esp. funeral rites, obsequies (Rām. 311); a pious or good action or work (Śiv. 51, 448, 598, 657, *et passim*; Rām. 67, 999; K. 7, 717, 1070). **nitĕ karm,** a continual act, an act done at regular intervals; esp. the daily obligatory rites in a Hindū household (K. 968); **nitĕ karma,** by continual action, continually, perpetually (Śiv. 1541). (In Hindūism) actions are of three kinds, good actions, sins, and actions that are partly good and partly bad (*miśra*) (Śiv. 1844).

karma-bodᵘ **कर्म-बुड** । **महाभाग्यः** adj. (f. **-büd**ᵘ **-बुडू**), one who has a great fate, one who is very prosperous. **-bajĕr -बज्यर्** । **भाग्यवृद्धिः** m. great prosperity. **-hīn -हीन्** (Śiv. 1473, 1554) or **-hyūn**ᵘ **-ह्यून** (Śiv. 1216, 1738), adj. (f. **-hīñ**ᵘ **-हीञू**), deprived of (the fruits of) former virtuous acts, luckless, one who has no good acts to his credit. **-khandĕth -खंड्यथ** । **दुर्दैवविलसितम्** f. (sg. dat. **-khandĕṭṭ**ᵘ **-खंड्यटू**), the shattering of the results of good actions done in a former life, i.e. great bad fortune. **-lēkhā -लेखा** or **-līkhā -लीखा**, f., i.q. **-r**ª**kh**, bol., the lines of fate on the forehead (Śiv. 1477, 1492, 1511); personified as a goddess (Śiv. 1143, 1152); a person's fate, destiny (Rām 40, 120). **-lôn**ᵘ **-लोन** । **दैवम्** m. fate (K.Pr. 219; Śiv. 449, 643; Rām. 120, 302, 1015, 1034, 1036, 1187, 1768); a woman's destined fate (considered as a reward of former good actions), a husband (Śiv. 690, 822, 940, 945). **-phal -फल** m. the fruit of good actions, the resultant fate springing from former actions (Śiv. 1241, 1828). **-r**ª**kh -रख** or (L.V. 107) **karmüñ**ᵘ **r**ª**kh कर्मञू रख** । **कर्मरेखा** f. (sg. dat. **-r**ª**khi -रखि**), the lines of fate, supposed to be inscribed by Brahmā on the forehead of the skull on the sixth night after birth and indicating the future good or evil fortune of the bearer. **-rēkhā -रेखा** or **-rīkhā -रीखा** । **कर्मलेखा** f., id. **-sĕd -स्यद्** f. (sg. dat. **-sĕz**ᵘ **-स्यज़ू**), success in action; hence, the successful carrying out, or due performance of pious actions (Śiv. 1830). **-wôl**ᵘ **-वोलु** । **धन्यपुरुषः** m. (f. **-wājĕñ -वाज्यञ्**), a master of (good) fate, one who is extremely prosperous.

karam करम् كرم m. generosity, nobleness, excellence; grace, favour, courtesy; success (El.).

kirm किर्म کرم m. a worm. **-kash** -कश کرم کش m. 'a worm puller', a rearer of silk worms (L. 367, where it is translated 'worm-killer', as if for *kirm-kush* or **-khash** (p. 417*b*, l. 37).

kūrm कूर्म, see **krum.**

kirmil, see **karmōra.**

kirāman किरामन् । **रोमाञ्चोद्गम:** m. horripilation, the standing on end of the hair and down of the body (from excitement, surprise, terror, etc.), thrilling, a thrill.

kramiñĕ क्रमिञ, see **namiñ.**

krumiñ[u] क्रमिञ् । **कमठी** f. of **krum,** q.v. a female tortoise.

karmōra कर्मोर m. ivy, *Hedera helix* (El., L 461 *karmal*).

kirmri (? spelling) f. (?) *Ficus carica* (El. *Ficus carcorder*)

krimsi, see **kirmizī.**

karmishṭh कर्मिष्ठ adj. e.g. skilled, clever, diligent, hard-working; performing (good) works, very virtuous (Rām. 634)

karāmath करामथ کرامت f. (sg dat. **karāmüṣ**[u] करामंषू), a miracle (K.Pr. 86). The gender and, consequently, the declension of this word are uncertain.

karmawān कर्मवान । **भाग्यवान्** adj. e.g. one who is very prosperous, one who has great good fortune (Śiv. 495); one who is wont to perform pious actions, of a pious nature (Śiv. 427, 671, 687, 1070–3).

karmāyĕth कर्मायथ । **पूर्वार्जितं कर्म** f (sg. dat. **karmāyĕṣ**[u] कर्मायंचू), the good or evil fate which is the result of deeds done in a former life. Cf. **karm.**

kirmizī किर्मिज़ी قرمزی adj. e.g. crimson-coloured, crimson, scarlet (L. 159, *krimsi*. In 251, L. calls the colour dark maroon).

krôn[u] **1** क्रोनु । **परिभाषणम** m. abusive reproach, blame giving, scolding (Rām. 754, 1785); the mutual abuse of a number of people This word is most often used with reference to the wordy warfare of women.

krôn[u] **2** क्रोनु । **सम्बन्ध्यादिवर्ग:** m. a woman's relations through her father or through her brothers-in-law (El. a tribe, a word used by Hindū women; Gr.Gr. 12, 23; K.Pr. 236; YZ. 23; Rām. 1780). Cf. **krôn**[u] **1.**

krāni nērun क्रानि नेरुन् । **नियमोल्लङ्घनम** m.inf. to go outside the (custom) of the family; esp. to give more to a bride than the amount customary in the family; (of a bride) to go forth from her parent's house to live with her husband (Rām. 1036, 1586).

krön[i]**-kôs**[u] क्रोनि-कोसु । **बन्धुहीन:** adj. (f. **-kös**[u] **-कोसू**), removed far from the family; hence, born in a family which has no near relatives; one who has broken all connexion with his relatives. **-küṭ**[u] **-कूटू** । **कुलीना** f. a girl who is born in a family which has many respectable relations.

kāran 1 कारन् m. a cause (see bel.) (L.V. 75, Rām. 1421, K. 174); a reason (Gr.M.; Rām. 61, 1300; K. 4); a motive, purpose; a means (L.V. 76 **kārân**[i] **pranavâk**[i], by means of the *praṇava*, see bel.); (according to Śaiva theology) a causal deity or creator of the universe. There are three of these, viz. Brahmā (the Creator), Viṣṇu (the Preserver), and Maheśvara or Rudra (the Destroyer), the last-named being one of the forms of Śiva (Śiv. 64, 678, 1158, 1466, 1728). There are also five causes of the universe, viz. the above three, Sadāśiva (Śiva as the lord of the manifested universe), and Īśvara, or Śiva himself. These five are represented by the *praṇava*, or mystic syllable *ōṁ*, which is said to be formed from the union of the pentad *a*, *u*, *m*, *bindu*, and *nāda* (see **bĕnd**), or, again, by the five mystic syllables *Śi*, *vā*, *ya*, *na*, and *mah*, which together are considered to express the same meaning as *ōṁ* (Śiv. 914, 1520). **ādi-kāran,** a first cause; **ami kārana,** for this reason (Gr.M.); **wŏtpatti-kāran,** a cause of origin, a Creator (Gr.M.).

kāran 2 कारन् pl. dat. of **kār 1** and **2,** qq.v.

karun 1 करुन् । **करणम** conj. I (I p.p. **kor**[u] **करु**; f. **kür**[u] **1 करू**). In the modern language this verb is quite regular. Its regular conjugation is given in full in Gr.Gr. But in the old Kāshmīrī of L.V. there is a form **kiyĕm,** I made f. things (L.V. 81), which is parallel to the Hindī *kiyā*.

to do, perform, practise, transact (business) (*passim*, e.g. L.V. 34, 37; K.Pr. 78; YZ. 40, 41, 85, 100, 212, 233, 245, 264; W. 135; Śiv. 119, 121, 158, 324, etc.; Rām. 62, 105, 145, 234, 506, 590, 653, 954, 1030, 1342, 1671, 1781, etc.; K. *passim*; H. ii, 4, 11; iii, 8, etc.); to act (*passim*, e.g. Śiv. 522, 1708, etc.; Rām. 619, 846–7, 930, 1508, etc.; K. *passim*); to keep, open (a shop), to run (a house) (K.Pr. 66); to achieve, effect, accomplish (*passim*, e.g. Rām. 608, 1702, etc.); to commit (a crime) (e.g. Rām. 27, 241, 473, 504, 968, 1215); to make, form, frame (*passim*, e.g. L.V. 17, 65, 81, 82; K.Pr. 14, 182; YZ. 41, 49, 57, 78, 93, 142, 155, 179, 193, etc.; Śiv. 32, 373, 965, 1188, 1615, 1687, 1690, etc.; Rām. 131, 323, 418, 1152, 1298, 1301, 1320, 1372, 1545, 1571, 1783, etc.; K. *passim*; H. i, 1, 3, 7,

etc.); to make, create (K. 210, 577); to make, draw (a line) (Gr.M.); to avail; to render, to cause to become, to turn or change (something into) (*passim*, e.g. Śiv. 114, 339, 712, 751, 846, 859, 1013, 1016, 1018, 1030-1, 1046, 1308, 1349, 1491, 1527, etc.; Rām. 185, 279, 306, 457, 554, 744, 839, 844, 1018, 1145, 1203, 1263, etc.; K. *passim*; H. x, 7; xii, 15); to make or give (a name) (Rām. 85, 534, 1282, 1296); to make a marriage, to marry a wife (Rām. 126, 136, 324, 328, 330; H. viii, 1, 2); to make (a sound), utter (speech, etc.) (Rām. 103, 389, 789, 1611); to make an utterance, to repeat words, as in **shiwa shiwa karān,** uttering the cry of 'Śiva, Śiva' (L.V. 65); **Lâl^{i} Lâl^{i} karān,** crying out 'Lâl^{i}, Lâl^{i}' or 'it is Lal, it is I Lal' (L.V. 105. Similarly Śiv. 29, 75, 127, 151, 378, 434, 539, etc.; Rām. 240, 1021, 1403).

This verb is very commonly used with a substantive or adjective to form a nominal compound verb. Such so-called compounds are often hardly compounds at all, each member retaining its own meaning, as in **amal karun,** to do action (p. 28*a*, l. 9), to act, or with **pĕth,** to act upon (a request), to comply (Gr.M.); **āradan karüñ^{u},** to do worship, to worship (p. 42*b*, l. 45) (id.); **prakhᵒṭ^{u} karun,** to make manifest. At other times the compound acquires a special meaning, as in **an karun,** to eat food (p. 29*b*, l. 21); **khabar karüñ^{u},** to inform (p. 391*a*, l. 26); **khās karith,** especially, mainly (p. 417*a*, l. 18); **mihrbönī karith,** please! Such compounds will be found under the respective substantives or adjectives which form the first member.

With an adjective signifying nationality, this verb signifies 'to speak the language of the country referred to', as in **angrīzī karun,** to do the Englishman, to speak English; **köshur^{u} karun,** to play the Kāshmīrī man, to speak Kāshmīrī (El.).

karun hyot^{u}-mot^{u} करुन ह्यत्-मत् । कर्तुमारब्धः adj. (f. **karüñ^{u} hĕṭs^{u}-müṭs^{u}** करंजू ह्यंचू-मंचू), begun to be done, commenced. **—kyut^{u}** —क्युत् । करणार्थकः adj. (f. **karüñ^{u} kiṭs^{u}** करंजू क्यूचू), for being done, intended to be done, suitable to be done (cf. Gr.Gr. 115).

kar^{i} kar^{i} करि करि । कृत्वा कृत्वा freq. part. doing (anything) over and over again (Śiv. 349).

kor^{u}-mot^{u} कर्-मत् । कृतः perf. part. (f. **kür^{u}-müṭs^{u}** कर्-मंचू), done, made, etc., as ab.

karon^{u} करुन् or **karun^{u}** करुन्, fut. pass. part. to be done, necessary to be done (Śiv. 1230, 1305, 1749; Rām. 1781); that which must be done, a thing determined or predestined (Śiv. 67, 317; Rām. 1671).

karan-grākh करन्-ग्राख् । करणशीलः n.ag. (f. **-grākañ** -ग्राकञ्), a doer, etc., one who does, etc., habitually, as ab. (Gr.Gr. 106, 193). **karan-hār** करन्-हार् । करणयोग्यः adj. e.g. worthy of being done, fit to be done, necessary to be done (cf. Gr.Gr. 129). **-wôl^{u}** -वोल् । कारकः n.ag. (f. **-wājĕñ** -वाज्यञ्), a doer, a maker, etc., as ab. (Gr.Gr. 106, 193; Śiv. 1287).

karana karān करन करान्, this form implies a condition of difficulty, as in **suh chuh karana karān magar wâd^{i} wâd^{i},** he works indeed, but he does it weeping (W. 87).

karanī करनी । कर्तव्यः impers. fut. part., e.g. necessary to be made, to be made (K. 72); necessary to be done (Gr.Gr. 111).

karön^{i} करोनि adverbial part. on doing, etc., at the time of doing, etc. (Gr.Gr. 197).

karith करिथ्, having done. In the old Kāshmīrī of L.V. used instead of the modern **kĕth** as a suffix of the conjunctive participle, as in **hĕth karith,** having taken (L.V. 12), **dith karith,** having given (id.). In nominal compounds, **karith** often gives an adverbial force, as in **sakhtī karith,** with great difficulty, by using extreme measures (Rām. 433, 909). **—dyun^{u}** —द्युन्, m.inf. to make out and out, to accomplish, complete (Rām. 1203, 1589; H. x, 12); cf. Hindī, *kar dēnā*. **—gashun** —गशुन्, m.inf. to do, or make, completely, to finish off (L.V. 96, Śiv. 210); cf. Hindī, *kar jānā*. **—krövith** —क्रोविथ् । निःशेषेण कृत्वा conj. part. having done completely. **—thawun** —थवुन्, m.inf. to place, arrange (Śiv. 1084, 1302; Rām. 253).

karun 2 करुन, i.q. **kaḍun,** q.v.

kārun कारुन् । क्वथनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **kôr^{u}** कोर्), to boil (something, e.g. milk, clarified butter, or other liquid) (Gr.Gr. 104, 197; L. 458); to melt (lead or the like) (Gr.M.). **kôr^{u}-mot^{u}** कोर्-मत् । क्वथितः perf. part. (f. **kör^{u}-müṭs^{u}** कोर्-मंचू), boiled, etc., as ab.

karunā करुना f. pity, tenderness, tender kindness (Śiv. 170).

kĕran करन । किरणाः m.pl. rays, beams (of the sun, etc.). Only used in pl.

kēran 1 केरन् । स्वभावाः m.pl. the various natures of men or women (kindly, crooked, good, evil, tender, cruel, and so on) (L.V. 92).

kēran 2 केरन् m.pl. in **kiyāmatak^{i} kēran,** translated in K.Pr. 214 by 'the day of resurrection'. If the word is not the same as **kēran 1,** it may possibly be a corruption of the Arabic قرن, a conjunction of the planets.

kŏrān क़रान قرآن । **म्लेच्छधर्मपुस्तकम्** m. the Qur'ān, the Muslim sacred book.

kūrun 1 कूरुन । **केशवापाय जलेन शिरोमर्दनम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **kūr^{u} कूर्**), to rub water into the hair to soften it before shaving the head.

kūrun 2 कूरुन् । **निष्कर्षः** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **kūr^{u} 2 कूर्**), to gouge out, extract (e.g. the kernel of a walnut with a knife, or the eye; cf. p. 8*a*, l. 35); to loosen from the foundation, to make the foundation loose (Gr.Gr. xv). Cf. **nasakh.**

kūrun क़ूरुन । **क्रूरीभवनम्** conj. 3 (2 p.p. **kūryōv क़ूर्योव्**) (of someone or something previously gentle or soft) to become ruthless, cruel, fierce; to become hard. **kūryō-mot^{u} क़ूर्यो-मंत्** । **कठिनीभूतः** perf. part. (f. **kūryē-müṭ^{ü} क़ूर्ये-मंचू**), become fierce or hard, as ab.

kranḍa क्रंड । **करण्डः** m. a kind of large covered trunk or basket made of withies, a kind of '*khilta*'. Those used by natives of Kashmīr are a little larger than those used by English travellers, and are not covered with leather (El., K.Pr. 1, *krand*). **-wôr^{u} -वोर्** । **करण्डभेदो ऽल्पः** m. a smaller kind of the same.

krind (L. 123) incorr. for **khrind**, q.v.

krond^{u} क्रंदु । **करण्डः, लोहाल्पपात्रम्, लोहमयी दीपिका** m. a kind of basket for holding grain made of earth or of withies; a kind of iron vessel for ladling out oil; a kind of lamp-post or iron torch holder, on the top of a pole or tripod. Cf. **lashi-krond^{u}**, s.v. **lâsh^{i}.**

kründ^{u} क्रंदू । **कंडोलः** f. (sg. dat. **kranjĕ क्रंज्य**), a kind of large basket made of withies; esp. used at weddings and similar festivities for holding the cooked food in quantities (L. 24; H. v, 7). **-zālüñ^{u} -ज़ालंञ्** । **काष्ठमयदीपिकाप्रज्वालनम्** f.inf. to light fires of wood in earthen pots elevated on tripods at festivals or in times of rejoicing (such as welcoming the arrival of some great person). Cf. **krond^{u}.**

kranga क्रंग or **krangūs क्रंगूस्** । **वराटकभेदः** m. a kind of cowry, long in shape and with no back.

kranjĕ क्रंज्य, see **kründ^{u}.**

kranjol^{u} क्रंजोलु । **कण्डोलविशेषः** m. a kind of basket made of withies not closely woven together, so that it has numerous interstices. It is used for carrying vegetables, roots, or the like (El., K.Pr. 115). Cf. **kranzul^{u}.** **gaṭshun -गट्शुन्** । **अति कार्श्यम्** m.inf. to become such a basket; met. to be reduced to a skeleton through sickness.

kranjali pôñ^{u} sārun क्रंजलि पोञ् सारुन् । **प्रयत्ननिष्फलम्** m.inf. to carry water in such a basket; hence, to be employed on fruitless labour.

krēnkh क्रेंख्, see **krēkh.**

karnikh कर्निख् । **नासामूलम्** f. (sg. dat. **karniki कर्निकि**), the root of the nose (below the centre of the forehead).

karanēshŏrī करणेश्वरी f. the goddess over each sense or organ of the body; in the plural, the total of these goddesses, the sum of the senses, the vital principles (Śiv. 1493).

krônt^{u} क्रोंतु, see **krôt^{u}.**

krints (L. 113) incorr. from **khrīsh**, q.v.

karnāv 2 कर्नाव् । **प्रदेशविशेषः** m. (for **1**, see p. 465*a*, l. 47), N. of a tract of country in the Uttar Pargana of Kashmīr, lying between the River Kishŏngangā and the Kājnāg Range, the ancient Karṇāha or Karṇāḍha. In it is the ancient Tīrtha or bathing place of Shĕrdi, sacred to the goddess Śāradā. See RT.Tr. viii, 2485, and II, 405.

karnöv^{i} कर्नोवि । **कैवर्तः** m. the boatman of a free ferry boat, see **kar-nāv 1**, p. 465*a*, l. 47 (El. *karanār*).

karanāwun करनावुन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **karanôw^{u} करनोवु**), caus. of **karun**, q.v. in all its senses (Gr.Gr. 170); to cause to make or do (Gr.M.; Śiv. 735, 740, 1859, 1876); to cause to be made or done (Śiv. 1309, 1315, 1467, 1648, 1693, 1749, 1816, 1877; Rām 589; K. 454, 951, 957, 990; H. x, 13; xii, 24); to cause to ejaculate (Śiv. 127, 1915).

karunāwatār करुनावतार् । **करुणावतारः** m. one who out of tender pity has become incarnate, a title of the Deity (Śiv. 152, 316, 415, 1569, 1576, 1840).

karanāwawun^{u} करनाववुनु n.ag. (f. **karanāwavüñ^{ü} करनाववंञ्**), one who causes to do or to be done (Śiv. 247), etc., see **karanāwun.**

karnay करनय् (= قرناي) । **भेरी** f. a musical horn; the largest brass trumpet that sounds the bass; a trumpet, bugle, clarion, etc. (K. 1009).

kranz क्रंज् । **कंकालः** m. a skeleton (? YZ. 423, Rām. 477).

kranzul^{u} क्रंज़ुलु m. a reed basket (Śiv. 1592). Cf. **kranjol^{u}.**

karin करिञ् । **लेपकयन्त्रम्** f. a mason's or plasterer's trowel (El. *karin* m.; Gr.Gr. 120, f.).

karüñ^{ü} hĕṭ^{u}-müṭ^{ü} करंञ् ह्यटु-मंचू, see **karun hyot^{u}-mot^{u}**, p. 473*a*, l. 38.

karüñ^{ü} kiṭ^{u} करंञ् किटु, see **karun kyut^{u}**, p. 473*a*, l. 40.

krapā क्रपा or **krĕpā क्रेपा** f. compassion, favour (shown to a person), tenderness, mercy, loving-kindness (Śiv. 626, 629, 1487, 1636); **krĕpāyi-kin^{i}**, through kindness; hence, kindly (do so-and-so), please! (Gr.M.). Cf. **dayĕ-krapā**, p. 266*a*, l. 18.

kraph क्रप् । **छेदनम्** m. (sg. dat. **krapas क्रपस्**), chopping, cutting, cutting off, esp. used for cutting

wood, or for cutting food with the teeth in the act of eating; cf. **krĕph.** **kraph-kraph क्राफ्-क्राफ् । भक्षणशब्दानुकारा:** m. onomat. the noise made by the jaws in eating, champing, as in **kraph kraph karith khyon**^{u}, to make a noise with the jaws in eating.

krāph क्राफ् । काष्ठभङ्गशब्द: m. onomat. (sg. dat. **krāpas क्रापस्**), the noise of the breaking of wood or similar substance, 'crack.'

krĕph क्रेफ् । छेदनम्, बालादिछेदनशब्द: m. (sg. dat. **krĕpas क्रेपस्**), cutting (with scissors, e.g. cloth or the hair (Gr.Gr. 123); (onomat.) the noise of such cutting, 'clip,' 'snip'; cf. **kraph.** **krĕph-krĕph क्रेफ्-क्रेफ् । बालादिछेदनशब्द:** m. onomat. the noise made by such cutting, 'clip, clip,' 'snip, snip.'

krapan क्रपन् । कृपण: m. a miser, one who is mean and niggardly. Cf. **krupun**^{u}.

krupun क्रुपुन् । वर्तनम् conj. (1 p.p **krup**^{u} **क्रुप्**), to cut (with scissors, e.g. cloth or the hair) (Gr.Gr. 21); to scrape (only El.).

krupun^{u} **क्रुपुन्** or **krupyun**^{u} **क्रुप्युन् । कृपण:** adj. (f. **krupiñ**^{u} **क्रुपिञ्**), niggardly, miserly, one who grudges even necessary expenditure, mean (Gr.Gr. 139). Cf. **krapan.**

krupañĕr क्रुपञ्र् (Gr.Gr. 139) or **krupiñār क्रुपिञार् । कृपणत्वम्** m. miserliness, niggardliness.

karpūr कर्पूर् m. camphor (Śiv. 47). **karpūra-gauram कर्पूर-गौरम्**, the initial words of a Sanskrit *mantra* or mystic formula sacred to Śiva (Śiv. 211).

kirpārāmī किर्पारामी adj. e.g. of or belonging to Kirpārām, the boat-loving Sikh Governor of Kashmīr (1825–31). **--capa —चप** m. fancy strokes in rowing, so named by boatmen in honour of Kirpārām (L. 382, *'kirparámi chappr'*), and said to have been invented by him. The following are some of these fancy strokes, the rowers all keeping time together:— the handles of the paddles (**capa**) are caused to strike the gunwale at every third stroke; the paddles are thrown out as far as possible and noisily smacked flat on the water at the third stroke; or at each third stroke the blade is struck by the hand, or a salaám is made; or the third stroke is made soft and swishing, distinct from the two vigorous strokes that preceded it (see *Pioneer Mail* for September 30, 1910).

krapūs क्रपूस् । सशब्दभङ्ग:, चूर्णनम् m. breaking with the sound of a snap (e.g. of a bone or a piece of wood) (cf. **krāph**); the act of reducing to small fragments or to powder.

kāri-pāt^{i} 1 and 2 **कारि-पति**, see **kör**^{u} 1.

kr^{a}**r क्रर्** m. the wild white rose, *Rosa Brunonis* (El., *krár*; L. 459, *krir*, a dog-rose).

kreri (? spelling) N. of a certain plant eaten in time of famine (L. 71).

krīr^{i} **क्रीरि**, etc., see **krūr**^{u} 1.

krôr^{u} **क्रोर । भाण्डस्थान्नाद्यवयभाग:, विस्फोटनवीनत्वक्** m. the scab or crust on a sore or wound (El. also *król*, i.e. **krôl**^{u}; Gr.Gr. 12); the scum or skin that rises on the top of a vessel containing food. **—běhun —व्यङ्गन् । विस्फोटनवीनत्वङ्निर्घीदनम्** m.inf. scab to form on a sore. **--tulun --तुल्लुन । विस्फोटनवीनत्वगुत्थापनम्** m.inf. to raise the scab from a sore; met. to raise the covering from over something hidden, to divulge a secret, to reveal a hidden matter.

krör^{u} **क्रोर् । गोरसपूप:** f. a kind of cake made of inspissated milk and buttermilk mixed. It is eaten cooked in oil. Cf. **maishĕ-k**^{o}, s.v. **mūsh**^{i}.

krūr^{u} 1 **क्रूर्** or **kyūr**^{u} **क्यूर्** (for ***kryūr**^{u} **क्र्यूर्**) **। कूप:** m. [sg. dat **krūris क्रूरिस**, **krīris क्रीरिस्** (K. 836, 838), or **kīris कीरिस**; ag. **krūr**^{i} **क्रूरि**, **krīr**^{i} **क्रीरि** or **kīr**^{i} **कीरि**; abl. **krēri क्रेरि** (K. 836, 839) or **kēri केरि**], a well (Gr.Gr. 18, 19; K.Pr. 256; L. 464 and W. 12, *krur*; Śiv. 1026, 1629). The form **krūr**^{u} is mostly used by Hindūs, and **kyūr**^{u} by Musalmāns.

krūr^{i}**-bal क्रूरि-बल्** or **krīr**^{i}**-bal क्रीरि-बल् । कूपाश्रय:** m. the ground round a well (Gr.Gr. 165).

krīr^{i}**-bal क्रीरि-बल् । कूपस्थानम्** m., see **krūr**^{i}**-bal**, ab. **-carkh -चर्ख् । कूपयन्त्रम्** (sg. dat. **-carkas -चर्कस्**), the windlass or pulley over a well over which the well-rope passes. **-dayuth -दयुथ् । कूपाधिष्ठातृदेव:** m. (sg. dat. **-dayétas -दयतस**), the tutelary deity of a well, supposed to remain hidden therein and to guard the water. **-pahī -पही । कूपनेमि:** f the framework over a well to which the rope is attached. **-ṣôk**^{u} **-षोकु । दीनाह:** m. the (wooden) cover of a well. **-sag -सग् । कूपवारिसेक:** m. irrigation (usually of a vegetable garden) from a well. **-wôñ**^{u} **-वोञु । कूपपानीयम** m. well-water (El.; Gr.Gr. 73; W. 115, *krarivon'*).

krūr^{u} 2 **क्रूर् । क्रूर:** adj. (f. **krūr**^{u} **क्रूरु**), cruel, fierce, ferocious, harsh, pitiless, ruthless (L.V. 27), i.q. **krūr**^{u} 1.

karār करार् قرار m. fixedness, fixity, permanence; consistency, stability, firmness, constancy; quietude, quiet, peace; patient waiting, patience; settlement, determination, confirmation; agreement, engagement (Gr.M.): reality, certainty, truth. **—hyon**^{u} **—ह्योनु । प्रतीक्षणम्** m.inf. to wait patiently.

karāra 1 करार adj. e.g. fixed, firm, settled, established; (of health) sound, strong, hearty (Gr.M.).

karāra 2 करार in **karāra karāra करार करार । शनै: शनै:** adv. very slowly, gradually and slowly.

karĕr कर्यर् । अप्रसूतिकात्वम् m. the condition of never having born children, the condition of any female up to the time she bears her first child. See **kür**[u] 2.

korr (? spelling) m. a glove (El.).

karōr करोर् or kŏrōr क्करोर् । कोटि: card. ten millions, a crore (El. *karór*; Gr.Gr. 80; Śiv. 619, 731, 908); **karōr sūrĕ** (pl.) (Śiv. 904–5) or **karōra-sūrĕ** (sg.) (Śiv. 936, 1155; K. 449, 881) ten million suns. **ka(kŏ)rōra-bod**[u] **क(क्क)रोर-बंदु । कोटिश्:** adj. in tens of millions, in crores, unnumbered (W. 164, Rām. 1415, **ka°**).

kur[a]**ra कुर्र । प्राजनम्** m. (in comps. this word sometimes takes the form **kura 3**, q.v.), a whip, a horse-whip, an ox-whip (K.Pr. 187); esp. a long whip made of pliant branches of the vine, with which gardeners frighten away birds during the vintage. Its crack is very loud (El.).

kürĕr कूर्यर् । क्रूरता m. fierceness, ferocity, see **kür**[u] 1.

krārun क्रारुन् । मृद्गन्ध: m. the earthy smell of newly-baked earthenware pots, such as is observed in a potter's house. **krāran-phakh क्रारन्-फख् । तैलादिपाकजो दुर्गन्ध:** m. (sg. dat. **-phakas -फकस्**), the stink of boiling oil or the like.

krīris क्रीरिस्, see **krür**[u] 1.

kŏrōryum[u] **क्करोर्युम्** ord. (f. **kŏrōrim**[u] **क्करोरिम्**), ten-millionth (Gr.Gr. 80).

kris, see **krash 3.**

kīris कीरिस्, see **krür**[u] or **kyür**[u].

kurs[i] **कुर्सि** كرسي f. a chair (Gr.M.).

kuris कुरिस् (cf. كرسي) f. a chair; a foundation. The only authority for this word is El. Probably instead of 'foundation' we should read 'plinth'.

kàrish कारिश् । कर्षू: f. (among Hindūs) a line of flour or meal drawn by the performer of the *Anvaṣṭakā śrāddha* ceremony a year after the death of his father or other relative. The *Anvaṣṭakā* is the ninth day of one of the four months Āgrahāyaṇa, Pauṣa, Māgha, and Phālguna (or, according to others, of one of the first three of these).

krashi-bal क्रशि-बल । प्रदेशभेद: m. N. of a tract on the western outskirts of the city of Śrīnagar.

krĕshim क्रेशिम । तृणविशेष: f. N. of a certain fibre plant, *Iris ensata* (L. 68, *krishm*; El. *krishún*, *Iris pseudacorus*). It grows wild on river banks, and besides being used for making ropes, is eaten by sheep. It has bright blue flowers. **krĕshimi-raz क्रेशिमि-रज् । तृणभेदकृता रज्जु:** f. a rope made of this fibre. These ropes serve many purposes in agriculture, but the fibre is not very durable (L. 69).

krēshun क्रेशुन् । गृध्नता conj. 1 (1 p.p. **kryūsh**[u] **क्र्यूशु**), to long for, covet, be eager to possess (YZ. 21).

krishún, see **krĕshim.**

krushn क्रुष्ण् adj. black, dark. As subst. m. Krishna (Skt. *kṛṣṇa*), N. of the eighth incarnation of the Hindū god Viṣṇu (Śiv. *passim*, K. *passim*); also a common Hindū proper name, e.g. that of the author of Śiv. (Śiv. 28, etc.).

krēshĕwun[u] **क्रेशवुन्** n.ag. (f. **krēshĕvüñ**[u]), one who eagerly longs for anything, one who ardently desires (YZ. 8).

krüs[u]**-kamür**[u] **क्रुसु-कमर्** । **आक्रोशनम्** f. vituperation, repeatedly cursing some one else (on the occasion of loss of money or similar calamity).

krot[u] **क्रतु** in **krot**[u]**-krot**[u] **क्रतु-क्रतु । अव्यक्तशब्द:** m. an indefinite or inarticulate sound issuing from the mouth, esp. the twittering of birds, or the munching sound of eating.

krot[u] **क्रटु । क्षीण:** adj. (f. **krüt**[u] 1 **क्रटू**) (of a rational being) thin (naturally), wasted away (by disease).

krōt[u] **क्रोँतु** (in **āra-krōt**[u], p. 40*b*, l. 50), adj. (f. **krōs**[u] **क्रोँचू**), overcome (by pity or other feeling).

krout (? spelling) N. of a certain fish found in Kashmīr (L. 158), ? **khōṭ**[u].

krut[u] **क्रुतु । अनिष्ट:** adj. (f. **kruts**[u] **क्रुचू**), unpleasant, not liked (of a quality, thing, or action).

krüṭ[u] **2 क्रटू । यवतृणादिचूर्णम्** f. (for 1, see **krot**[u]; sg. dat. **kracĕ क्रच**), chaff, chopped straw, chopped stalks of plants such as linseed (cf. **àl**[i]**shi-k°**, p. 25*a*, l. 6), used for mixing with mud for plaster.

kartā कर्ता m. (sg. dat. **kartāhas कर्ताहस्**, Śiv. 317), a doer (Gr.M.); a maker, a creator (Śiv. 317, 911); a proprietor, master, head of a house or association. Cf. **hartā-kartā**, p. 351*a*, l. 15; **nyāyĕ-kartā**, a doer of justice (Gr.M.).

kàrt[i] **कर्ति । कर्माधिकारी** m. a manager, chief administrator; esp. [in a Hindū religious act, such as a sacrificial oblation, funeral offering (*śrāddha*) or the like], the superintending official.

kurta कुर्त كرتہ m. a kind of tunic (K.Pr. 124). Cf. **kurt**[i].

kūrta कूर्त m. a measure of length, six **gaz**, each of which is about ¼ an inch longer than an English yard (El.).

kurt[i] **कुर्ति** (= كرتي) **। वस्त्रविशेष:** f. a kind of long quilted overcoat reaching to the knees. Cf. **kurta.**

krath क्रथ् f. (sg. dat. **krüts**[u] **क्रुचू**), a writing, a composition (Gr.M.).

kraṭh क्रठ् । **निगिलनशब्दानुकरणम्** onomat. m. the sound made in swallowing food, the noise of a gulp; cf. **krith** and **kruth 1** and **2**. —**kaḍun** —**कडुन्** । **यावत्तृप्तिभोगः** m.inf. to withdraw the sound of gulping, to have eaten to repletion, to be satiated; met. to have all that one desires of property, wealth, or the like. —**karith** —**करित्** । **निगिलनशब्दानुकारं कृत्वा** adv. having made a gulping sound, (to eat, etc.) with a gulping sound.

krēṭh क्रेठ् । **क्लेशः** m. (sg. dat. **krēṭhas क्रेठस्**), trouble, pain, worry (mental or bodily).

krith क्रित् onomat. m. in **krith kaḍun क्रित् कडुन्** । **कण्ठमात्रस्वरोत्पादनम्** m.inf. to make a slight sound in the throat (e.g. the sound of swallowing). Cf. **kraṭh** and **kruth 1** and **2**.

krŏtha 1 क्रुथ । **अङ्गक्लेशः** m. ache or pain in the limbs (e.g. from rheumatism or from excessive weariness on a journey).

krŏtha 2 क्रुथ । **कुल्थाधः** m. a kind of vetch, *Dolichos uniflorus* or *biflorus*, the *kulthi* or *kurthi* of India; (?) the *krotha* of L. 75, a medicinal plant used in renal calculus.

kruth 1 क्रुथ् । **पक्षिशावशब्दः** onomat. m. the cheeping of a young bird; cf. **kraṭh, krith,** and **kruth 2**. **-kruth -क्रुथ्** । **पक्षिशावशब्दः** m., id.

kruth 2 क्रुथ् । **मन्दशब्दः** onomat. m. a very slight sound uttered by any animate being. Cf. **kraṭh, krith,** and **kruth 1**.

kruṭh क्रुठ् f. acridity, an acrid taste. Cf. **dˢha-kruṭh**, p. 198*a*, l. 28, **kaṭh 3** and **kruh 2**.

krūtha क्रूथ । **अङ्गभङ्गः** m. the breaking to pieces of the limbs (e.g. from a fall from a height, or from a merciless beating).

krūṭhᵘ क्रूठु । **कठोरः, क्लेशदः** adj. [m. sg. dat. **krīṭhis क्रीठिस्**, abl. **krēṭhi क्रेठि** (Śiv. 333); f. sg. nom. **krūṭhᵘ क्रूठू** or **kriṭhᵘ क्रीठू**, dat. **krēchĕ क्रेच्च**], hard, severe (e.g. a sickness); hard, rough-mannered, bearish (K.Pr. 148; Śiv. 333, 769) (cf. **mana-k°**, s.v. **man 1**); obtainable with great difficulty, to be found only after much labour (L.V. 51–4, 80; YZ. 386); painful, giving pain, difficult, hard (e.g. a road, or a grief) (Śiv. 842, 1630; Rām. 419, 517, 1010, 1430, 1489, 1751); often contrasted with **myūṭhᵘ**, sweet, e.g. Rām. 1430, 1489, 1751.

krēṭhun क्रेठुन् । **कर्कशीभावः** conj. 3 (2 p.p. **krēṭhyōv क्रेठ्योव**), to be hard, unyielding (of some material object); to be hard, inflexible in character (of a person).

kārtikh कार्तिख् or **körtikh कार्तिख्** । **कार्त्तिकमासः** m. (sg. dat. **kārtikas कार्तिकस्**), N. of a month, the Skt. *kārttika*, October–November (K.Pr. 128; W. 107, *kārttik*; Śiv. 470; Rām. 205).

kruta-karm क्रुत-कर्म् m. (a Skt. compound) an action done, esp. (among Hindūs) a deed done in a former life, affecting one's good or evil fate in the present life (Śiv. 1511).

kārtikiy कार्तिकिय् m. N.P., in Skt. Kārttikēya or Skanda, the Mars or god of war in Hindū mythology. He was the son of Śiva, but without the direct intervention of any woman (K. 820).

kartal कर्तल् । **खड्गः** f. (sg. dat. **kartali कर्तलि** or **kartüjᵘ कर्तजू**, Gr.Gr. 69), a kind of sword, small in size (El. m.; L.V. 62, 88; YZ. 278).

kartūl m. business, profession (El. perhaps a misprint for *kartūt*, i.e. **kartūth**, q.v.).

kraṭun क्रटुन् or **krĕṭun क्रेटुन्** (Gr.Gr. xv) । **कार्श्यम्** conj. 3 (2 p.p. **kraṭyōv क्रट्योव**), to become thin (of someone or something formerly stout or thick). **kraṭyō-motᵘ क्रट्यो-मंतु** । **कृशीभूतः** perf. part. (f. **kraṭyē-müṡᵘ क्रट्ये-मंषू**), become thin, as ab.

kīrtanā कीर्तना f. mention, report, description (Śiv. 47); celebrating, praising (Śiv. 107).

kurtüñᵘ कुर्तञू । **संज्ञानभेदः** f. a kind of inner garment, said to be common in the Panjāb (El. *kurtin*). **kurtañĕ-nürᵘ कुर्तञ-नंरू**, the sleeve of such a coat (K. 419).

krutārth कृतार्थ adj. having attained one's desire, having accomplished one's object, satisfied, contented (K. 933).

kartūth कर्तूथ् । **व्यवहारः, संबन्धवशदेयम्** m. (sg. dat. **kartūtas कर्तूतस्**), business, duty, obligation (Rām. 812) ‖ profession; conduct, behaviour (Gr.M., Rām. 1519); a course of conduct, a series of actions (K. 840); esp. (in Hindū marriage ceremonies) the obligatory gifts sent to the bride's relations, or the business of giving the dowry, or the like. Cf. **kartūl**.

kraṭawôlᵘ क्रटवोलु m. a miller (only El.), i.q. **graṭa-wôlᵘ**, p. 305*a*, l. 5.

kraṡh 1 क्रष् । **कृत्तिका** (sg. dat. **kraṡi क्रषि**), N. of a certain lunar mansion, in Skt. *Kṛttikā*, the Pleiades. It contains six stars.

kraṡi-kūrᵘ क्रषि-कूरू । **कृत्तिकातारा** f. (pl. nom. **-kōrĕ -कोर्ये**), a daughter of Kṛttikā, N. of any one of the six stars of Kṛttikā. The pl. is used to signify the entire constellation.

kraṡh 2 क्रष्, kriṡh क्रिष्, or krĕṡh क्रेष् । **ग्रामभेदः** f. N. of a certain plant, a green spiny potherb which grows spontaneously on grassy ground, prob. *Cousinia Thomsonii*, Clarke. This is a thistle-like plant, the

leaves of which together with the spines are eaten by villagers as spinach in spring, when they are young and tender. Later on the shoots become woody and the spines very formidable (El. *krits*).

krath-kamür^{u} **क्रठ-कमर्** । कण्टकभेदाख्यशाखा f. one of the spines among the flowers of this herb; met. anything extremely thin or slender. **-kond**^{u} **-कंड्** । तृणविशेषकण्टकः m., id. **-kot**^{u} **-कट्** । क्षशवालकः m. (f. **-küt**^{u} **-कट्**), a boy (or girl) who is lean and thin for want of proper nourishment. **-kath -कठ्** । निष्पिता m. (sg. dat. **-katas -कटस्**), a child who is lean and wasted for want of proper nourishment; hence, met. an orphan. **-pōsh -पोश्** । तृणविशेषपुष्पम् m. the flower of this plant. The flowers appear among the above spines.

krath 3 क्रठ्, krith क्रिठ्, or **krĕth क्रेठ्** । शोधनद्रव्यम् f. N. of a certain plant of the yam species, *Dioscorea deltoides*. It is used in medicine as a diuretic, and its tubers are used to provide a soap for cleaning wool (L. 75, 78, *krits*; El. *knis* or *kris*); the word is also used for the cleansing material itself. **-mūl -मूल** । कण्टकारीविशेषमूलम् m. the tuber of this plant, used as ab.

krŏsh^{u} **क्रॅछ** । दर्विभेदः m. a kind of iron shovel with a long handle, used for drawing out coals from a fireplace. It is also used as a griddle; cf. **gula-gula-k.**, p. 284*b*, l. 32 and **nāra-k.**, s.v. **nār 1** (L. 464, *krúts*). **—lāgun —लागुन्** । दोषप्रत्यारोपणम् m.inf. to retort fault-finding by fault-finding, to repay an accusation by a counter-accusation.

krāsh^{i}-ashud क्राछि-अशुद् । नेत्रौषधविशेषः m. a certain medicine used for the eyes when inflamed in the hot season. **-wor**^{u} **-वर्** । पूपविशेषः m shovel-cake, a kind of cake made of rice-flour cooked on a shovel, a griddle-cake.

krüsh^{u} **क्रूछ** । दर्विः f. a ladle, a large spoon, a brazen or iron cooking ladle (El. *krats*). **—khĕn**^{u} **—ख्यन्** । अन्त्यकालिकभोजनप्रतिग्रहणम् f.inf. 'to eat the ladle'. When a Kāshmīrī Hindū is at the point of death a ladle is put into his hand, and from it food and other gifts are given to some outcaste Brāhmaṇa. The acceptance of this food is called 'eating the ladle'.

kar^{a}sh कर्छ । शयनपटभेदः m. a sheet for lying on.

krāv क्राव् । क्षयारम्भः f. the harvesting, usufruct, or collection of crops, fruit, flowers, etc. (YZ. 31, 254; Śiv. 269, 526, 1720, 1801); the final reaping of a harvest (K Pr. 247); the village festival on the first day of spring, on which farmers commence to plough their fields for the new crop (Paṇḍit's explanation of *kṣyárambhaḥ*).

krēv (? spelling and gender), the European Common Tern, *Sterna hirundo* (L. 123, *kreu*, by which *krēv* is probably meant).

krôw^{u} (W. 12) incorr. for **khrôw**^{u}, q.v.

karēwa करेव (? spelling) m. a plateau or raised plain; esp. one of the six large cultivated plateaux in the Kashmīr Valley (El. *karewah*, q.v. for particulars). The word is said to be of Persian origin (cf. RT.Tr. II, 425), but this is very doubtful. It does not occur in Persian dictionaries. The true Kāshmīrī word for these plateaux is **wuḍar**, q.v. (L. 320).

kaurav कौरव् or **kōrav कोरव्** m. a man of the Kuru tribe (see **kuru 1**); in pl. N. of one of the opposing parties in the great war of the Mahābhārata, the other party being the Pāṇḍavs (Śiv. 1328; K. 533, 546–7, 699, 895, 899, 904, 1035).

krāwun क्रावुन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **krôw**^{u} **क्रोव्**), to do, to make (Gr.Gr. xvi). Cf. **karith krövith**, p. 473*b*, l. 29.

karwāna करवान (= كاروان) m. a caravan (El., K.Pr. 84, W. 139).

karawun^{u} **करवुन्** । कुर्वन् n.ag. (f. **karavün**^{u} **करवून्**), one who does or makes, a doer, a maker, etc., in all the meanings of **karun**, q.v. (Gr.Gr. 105, 192; Śiv. 63, 196, 215, 282, 598, 645, 737, 852, 858–9, 1018, 1421, 1507, 1520, 1523, 1888; K. 200, 218, 386, 400, 402, *et passim*).

karawañ करवञ् । करणभृतिः f. wages for doing or making (Gr.Gr. 129).

karawön^{i} करवॉनि । जातिभेदः m.pl. N. of a sept of Kāshmīrī Brāhmaṇas living in Śrīnagar.

kar-waṭiñ कर्-वटिञ् । वप्रादिषेधपङ्क्तिष्टिकादिः f. (in a wall or fence) the portion made of hard mud or bricks.

kray 1 क्रय् । क्रिया f. a deed, an action; esp. a religious performance, a religious rite, such as a *śrāddh*, etc.; (according to El.) alms, esp. in connexion with the dead (El. *krai*, K.Pr. 115).

kray 2 क्रय् । धान्यादिविशेषः f. grain which has fallen to the ground at the time of reaping, and which springs up spontaneously in the following year; esp. self-sown rice (L. 334, *kre*).

krāy क्राय् । कटाहः f. an iron boiling-pan, a cauldron (El. *krái*).

krayŏ क्रय । प्रेतक्रियाः f. the daily religious rites performed in a family for ten days after a death. The word is sing., and the plur., which is the same in form, is used in the same sense. Cf. **kray 1** (L. 263, *kari*).

kriy 1 क्रिय् f. an act, action, i.q. **kriyā** (L.V. 63); esp. a good work, a holy action, a ceremonial act of religion, or the like (L.V. 63, K. 454).

kriy 2 क्रिय् adj. c g. used —•, a doer, a maker, as in **sarwa-kriy,** the maker of all things, the Creator (L.V. 59).

kriyā क्रिया f. an act, action (Gr.M., Śiv. 1754). Cf. **kriy 1.**

kirāy किराय् (= کرایہ) । **निवासस्थानादिशुल्कः** f. hire, rent (of a house, a boat, or the like) (El. *kirái*; Gr.M.; *khar kirāy,* hire due for the services of an ass, K.Pr. 104); fare, hire, freight (**dākücu kirāy,** the postage of a letter, Gr.M.). —**hĕñu** —**ह्यंजू** f.inf. to borrow (*sic.* El.).

kirāyĕ-cīr किराय-चीर् । **निवासस्थानादिशुल्कचीरिका** f. the document fixing the rent of a house, a lease (Gr.M.). —**hyonu** —**ह्योनु** m.inf. to take on lease or on hire (Gr.M.). —**karun** —**करुन्** m.inf. to take on hire, in phrases such as **nāv chĕh kirāyĕ karüñu,** a boat must be taken on hire (Gr.M.).

kūry कूर्य्, see **kōr.**

kirāyidār किरायिदार् کرایہدار m. (f. **kirāyidārĕñ किरायिदार्यञ्**), a lease-holder, the tenant (of a house, etc.) (Gr.M.).

kryūru क्र्यूर्, see **krūru 1.**

kryūshu क्र्यूशु, see **krēshun.**

karyutu कर्युतु । प्रेतोर्ध्वदैहिकक्रियाकर्ता m. a performer of the *krayĕ* ceremony, see **krayĕ.**

karᵃz करज़् قرض । ऋणम् m. a debt, money borrowed (Gr.M., K.Pr. 157). —**dyunu** —**दिनु** m.inf. to lend money, to give credit, become a creditor (Rām. 1312). —**tulun** —**तुलुन् । क्रमश ऋणग्रहणम्** m.inf. to borrow money gradually, or by instalments. —**ṭaṭun** —**टटुन् । ऋणसंग्रहणम्** m.inf. to borrow money, to incur debt.

kirza (? spelling, gender, and number), water insects found in flooded fields (L. 80). The word looks like a plural of some word like **kirzu.** Cf. **krūl 1.**

karᵃzdār करज़्दार् । ऋणप्रयोक्ता, ऋणग्राहकः e.g. one who lends another money, a creditor; one who takes a loan, a debtor (Gr.M.).

karᵃzkhāh करज़्खाह् قرض‌خواہ m. a creditor a dun (Gr.M.).

kas 1 कस्, see **kyāh.**

kas 2 कस् کس m. somēone, anybody; a person, an individual; cf. **bē-kas,** without anyone, friendless, forlorn (Śiv. 190). This word is often used with Persian numerals, as in **yak kas,** one person, **dū kas,** two persons (K.Pr. 118, 240; W. 156).

kas 3 in **kas kokar** (L. 459), see **khas 3.**

kās कास् m. the larger wooden mortar in which grain is bruised (El.). Cf. **kanz.**

kᵃsa कस m. (another form of **kissa,** q.v.) a story, tale, narration (Gr.M.; Śiv. 117, 653).

kasū कसू, see **kyāh.**

kaīsa कैंस, see **kūsu.**

kaīsi कैंसि, see **kēh.**

keus, see **kyusu.**

kis किस् or **kisu किसू । कनिष्ठाङ्गुली** f. the little, or fifth, finger of the hand (cf. **atha-kisu,** p. 59*b*, l. 3) (Gr.Gr. 13; K.Pr. 17; Śiv. 701, 994, 1392; K. 326-7); the little toe (El.).

kisi किसि, see **kyusu.**

kisu किसू, see **kis.**

kŏsa कस, see **kyāh.**

kōs कोस् । न्यूनता, वक्रता m. the deficiency or distorted shape in a superficies with corners (e.g. a piece of cloth or an area of land) owing to the angles being too large or too small, want of symmetry or deficiency due to want of symmetry of this kind.

kōsa कॉस, see **kūsu.**

kōsi कॉसि, i.q. **kaīsi,** see **kēh.**

kôsu कोसु, see **kāsun 1** and **2.**

kus कुस्, see **kyāh.**

kusu कुसु । व्यभिचारी m. (f. **kusu कुसू,** q.v.), an unchaste man, a libertine, a debauchee, a fornicator, a lecher.

kusu कुसू । स्त्रैरिणी f. of **kusu,** q.v. a publicly and obscenely unchaste woman, a drab, a strumpet (obsc.).

kūsu कूंसु । कनिष्ठः adj. (f. **kūsu कूंसू**. When not followed by a *mātrā*-vowel or by **-is** of the m.sg. acc.-dat., the base of this word is **kōs-, kaīs-, kōsh-,** or **kaīsh-**) youngest brother (or sister) (of a group of brothers and sisters or the like), the youngest child of a family (Gr.Gr. 141, K.Pr. 83, YZ. 436), (a youngest son is the father's butt, the mother's scorn, and the brothers' fag, K.Pr. 83). —**hyuhu** —**ह्युहु** adj. (f. **kūsu hishu कूंसू हिशू**), i.q. **kūsu** (YZ. 418). —**tāṭh** —**टाठ् । कनिष्ठः ब्रह्मचारी** m. (sg. dat. **kūsis tāṭas कूंसिस् टाटस्**), the youngest (i.e. the last entered) boy in a school or the like.

kōsa- (or **kaīsa-,** or **kōsha-,** or **kaīsha-**) **koṭu,** **कॉस-** (or **कैंस-,** or **कॉश-,** or **कैंश-**) **कोटु । कनिष्ठः** m. (f. **-küṭu -कूटु**), the youngest son (or f. daughter) of a family.

kasab कसब् کسب m. trade, occupation (El.).

kasāba कसाब قصابہ m. a small red cap worn by Musalmān women (El.).

kasᵃd कसद् قصد m. intention, design, resolve, resolution (Gr.M., W. 6).

kösid कासिद् ناصد or **kösith कासिथ्** m. a messenger, a courier (K.Pr. 128); a postman who carries mail-bags from one stage to another, a letter-carrier (El.); an envoy, an ambassador (Rām. 708, 726).

kash कश् كش m drawing, pulling, in **kash kaḍun कश् कडुन । आकर्षणम्, आसंतोषं सेवनम्** m.inf. to draw, to drag, to draw (a bow) (see **kaḍun**) (Rām. 117, 123, 248, 1269, 1271); to practise any work to one's complete satisfaction.

kēsh كيش m. sect, religion, faith. **köfir-kēsh,** of an infidel sect, prone to infidelity (YZ. 11).

kīsh कीश् । केशः m. (pl. ag. **kēshau केशौ**, Rām. 402; **kīshĕv कीशव्**, K. 33), hair (on the head or on the body); esp. a long tress of hair, hair in long tresses (Śiv. 1704, 1725; Rām. 183, 402; K. 33); a ringlet (El.); cf. **kih. kīsḥĕ-hüṭᵘ कीश-हुटू । कबरी** f. (sg. dat. **-hacĕ -हच्**), a long fillet or braid of hair; esp. the double long braid worn by women commencing at the forehead, going over the head to the back of the neck, and then hanging down. Cf. **hüṭᵘ**.

kōsh कोश् m. a treasury; a treasury of words, a dictionary (a Hindū word) (Gr.M.).

köshī कांशी f. (sg. dat. **köshiyĕ कांशिय**), the city of Kāśī or Benares. Its tutelary deity is Śiva (Śiv. 672–3, 694, 865, 1257; K. 691, 873, 884, etc.). **-nāth -नाथ्**, m. the Lord of Kāśī, a title of Śiva (Śiv. 1409).

kosh^u 1 कंशु । पिष्टबुसम् m. pounded chaff of wheat, barley, maize, or the like, which remains after husking the grain in a mortar (El. *kosh* and *kúsh*; cf. *kisr*, s.v. **kĕsür^ü**); a honeycomb (H. ix, 5). In composition this word has a wider signification. Thus **ara-kosh^u** (p. 41*a*, l. 17) is 'sawdust', and **cāhi-kosh^u** (p. 158*a*, l. 11) is 'used tea leaves'. El., s.v. *kúsh*, also gives the meaning 'beeswax'; cf. **kashür^ü**.

kàsh^i-dāl कंशि-दाल । बुसपूर्णा दाली, बुसपूर्णो विदलः f. millets, etc., or *dal*, in the husk, cooked as a porridge, porridge of unhusked millet. **-phol^u -फंलु । बुसमात्रम्** m. a single flake, or a very small amount, of chaff, as ab. **-böṭᵘ -बुंटू । बुसापूपः** f. a cake made only of chaff, as ab. It is used as a medicine.

kosh^u 2 कंशु in **kaṭh-kosh^u**, etc., s.v. **kaṭh 4**, q.v.

kôsh^u कोशु adj. (f. **kösh^u 1 कांशू**), of or belonging to the eleventh lunar day (on which Hindūs fast) (cf. **kāh 3**); hence, subst. m. a severe fast, such as that which is held on that day. **—karun —करुन्** m.inf. to fast (Rām. 188).

kösh^u 2 कांशू sg. dat. of **kāh 3.**

kush कुश् m *Kuśa*-grass, *Poa cynosuroides*, a sacred grass employed at various Hindū religious ceremonies (L.V. 15); N of one of the sons of Rāmacandra, in Skt. Kuśa. His brother's name was Lava (see **Lav**). He was created by the saint Vālmīki out of a doll made of *Kuśa*-grass, as a substitute for Lava, whom he believed to be dead (Rām. 1296, 1327, etc.). For an account of his birth, see Rām. 1283 ff.

kúsh, see **kosh^u 1.**

kūsh कूँश् or **kūsh^i कूँशि । पादुविशेषः** f. (sg. dat. **kōshĕ कोँशे**), a kind of shoe with high iron heels, and the uppers lessening towards the heels. It was formerly used in Kashmīr for winter travelling. At the present day it is mostly used by women (Hindū or Musalmān of a very respectable class) (El. *kúnish*; K.Pr. 110, 111, 153, 219). Cf. **kĕmát^i.**

kōshi-khal^ürᵘ कोँशि-खल्रु । जीर्ण उपानद्विशेषः f. an old worn-out shoe of this kind; see **khal^ürᵘ 2. -khŏr -खुर् । उपानद्विशेषैकपाद्:** m. a single one of a pair of these shoes. **-phrath -फ्रथ् । जीर्णतर उपानद्विशेषः** m. (sg. dat. **-phratas -फ्रतस्**), an extremely worn-out shoe, more worn out than **-khal^ürᵘ**, ab.

kshūb क्षूब् m. agitation, disturbance, distraction (Śiv. 22, 754, 843, 896, 930). (The word is borrowed by Hindūs from the Sanskrit *kṣōbhaḥ*.)

kshŏd क्षद् f. hunger (L.V. 28, 72), i.q. **chŏd,** q.v.

kushāda कुशाद كشاده adj. e.g. opened, uncovered; loose, wide (El.).

kàsh^idagar कंशिदगर् । हठबुद्धिः adj. e.g. obstinate, pig-headed, in any business, esp. when this obstinacy is due to a mean or petty character.

kàsh^idagarī कंशिदगरी । हठबुद्धिता f. obstinacy or pig-headedness, as ab.

kashĕf كشف, see **kashĕph.**

kāshke كاشكه, conj. would to heaven, would that (W. 145, YZ. 479, Rām. 811).

kash-kōl कश्-कोल् كشكول **। पात्रविशेषः** m. a (beggar's) cup or bowl, usually a coco-nut shell, or the lower half of a broken pitcher, especially used by religious mendicants and the like (K.Pr. 24).

kŏ-shĕkun क-शकुन् । अनिष्टशकुनम् m. (sg. dat. **-shĕkunas -शकुनस्**), an ill-omen; mostly used with reference to the commencement of a journey or of a festival.

kashāla कशाल । क्लेशम् m. labour, trouble, pain (incurred in some impossible or unwelcome forced task).

kŏshĕl क्शल् or kushĕl कुशल् । कुशलम् m. health, well-being, welfare; esp. health recovered after illness (a Hindū word). **-hum -हुम् । कुशहोमः** m. (among Hindūs) a special small oblation offered for the benefit of his family by each participant, after the conclusion of an important general sacrificial ceremony.

kŏshĕla-pathᵃr क्रशुल-पथ्र् m. a letter giving news of welfare; hence, politely, a letter (Gr.M.).

köshⁱlad कॉशिलद् in **okᵘ-köshⁱlad** (p. 19*a*, l. 20), a word derived from **kāh 3** (sg. dat. **köshᵘ**), the eleventh day of a lunar fortnight, on which Hindūs fast. Hence, **okᵘ-köshⁱlad** means one who suffers, or who would suffer, from a single one of these fasts, lit. suffering from a single eleventh lunar day.

kshĕmā क्षमा (often, esp. in the Persian character, written **khĕmā ख्यमा** خیما, and so pronounced. So also in Rām. and K.) f. patience, forbearance, forgiveness (Rām. 38). **—karünᵘ —करेंवू** f.inf. to show forbearance (to), to forgive (Śiv. 53, 121, 705, 760, 768, 1115, 1165, 1186, 1283; Rām. 730, 1181, 1514, 1521, 1637; K. 89, 329); to show mercy, be merciful (Rām. 161, 1231, 1240; K. 911, 937).

kashmīr कश्मीर् کشمیر m. the country of Kashmīr (this word is borrowed from India or Persia. The indigenous word is **kashīrᵘ**, f., q.v.) (Gr.M.; Śiv. 865, 1257; K. 958). **-mar -मर्** m. the hermitage of Kashmīr, i.e. the holy land of Kashmīr (Śiv. 1159).

kishmish کشمش or **kishĕmish किश्मिश्। द्राक्षाविशेषः** f. a small dried grape without stones, a sultana raisin, currant (Gr.M.).

kishmishī کشمشی in **kishmishī dach,** a kind of grape growing in Kashmīr (El., s.v. *dach*). Cf. the preceding.

kshĕn क्षन् (sometimes, esp. in the Persian character, written **khyan ख्यन्** خیں, and so pronounced) m. a moment of time, an instant (Śiv. 605, 1042, 1341, 1405, 1439; K. 562, 778).

kshĕna-kshĕna क्षन-क्षन adv. at every moment, continually (Śiv. 1412, 1427, 1437; K. 62). **-mātᵃr -मात्र्** m. (sg. dat. **-mātras -मात्रस्** or **-mātaras -मातरस**), a mere moment of time, an instant (Śiv. 854, 913, 930, 979, 1066, 1163, 1182, 1303).

kashun कशुन्। कण्डूयनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **koshᵘ कशु**. This verb is used impersonally in the tenses derived from the past participles), to itch (Rām. 825); to scratch oneself or another in an itchy place, to scratch (El.; K.Pr. 163, 218; L. 463; H. xii, 16, 17).

kàshⁱ kàshⁱ kaḍun कॉशि कॉशि कडुन्। कष्टेन वितरणम् m.inf. itching and itching to extract; hence, to draw out (money from a purse) with itching fingers, (of a miser) to give or spend, unwilling and meanly, a very small amount out of great wealth.

kashĕn-phash कशन्-फश्। कण्डूयनमात्रम् m. a single scratch on an itching place.

kushūna कुशून (=Turkī قشون) m. an army (Rām. 777, 1331, 1357).

kŏ-shānukᵘ क्र-शानुकु। निम्नाभिजनः m. (f. **kŏ-shānücᵘ क्र-शानूचु**), one who is of mean family, descended from a family which is unworthy (either in regard to virtue or to fortune).

kshēph क्षेफ् m. (sg. dat. **kshēpas क्षेपस्**), throwing, casting; passing (of time). Cf. **kāla kshēph karun,** p. 434*a*, l. 15 (a borrowed Skt. word used only by Hindūs).

kashĕph 1 कश्यफ् m. (sg. dat. **kashĕpas कश्यपस्**), N. of celebrated Rishi, the son of Brahmā, in Skt. Kaśyapa. It was he who turned the valley of Kashmīr from a lake to dry land. He was the father of all living beings. One of his sons was Garuḍa, the vehicle of Viṣṇu (Rām. 225, 598; K. 26, 1038).

kashĕph 2 कश्फ کشف m a tortoise (El. *kashaf*).

kashiph काशिफ् (=کشف)। **अन्तरज्ञता** f. (sg. dat. **kashiphi काशिफि**), an opening, a declaration, solution, explanation; a manifestation, disclosure, apocalypse, revelation; inspiration; in Kāshmīrī, knowing another's secret thoughts; unintentionally revealing one's own secret thoughts.

kshīr क्षीर् or **khīr ख्वीर्** m. milk (Śiv. 207, 283, 1169, 1202, 1524; Rām. 80-1); (a Hindū word, mostly used with a reference to religious rites). **kshīra-(khīra-)sāgar क्षीर-(ख्वीर-)सागर्** m. the ocean of milk, one of the fabulous oceans by which, according to Hindū legend, the earth is surrounded (K. 14).

kashīrᵘ कशीरु। कश्मीरदेशः f. the country of Kashmīr (K Pr. 97, K. 959). Cf. **kashmīr.**

kashᵘrᵘ कशुरु। सारांशावशिष्टभागः f. that which remains after the essential part has been removed (e.g. an emptied honeycomb) (cf. El. *kāsh*, beeswax; L. 459, *kashri*, the (refuse) core of maize) (cf. **mŏch-kº**, s.v. **māch**; **makāyi-kº**, s.v. **maköyᵘ**). **kashᵃri-nār कशरि-नार्। सारांशावशिष्टभागाग्निः** m. a fire of such refuse.

kôshurᵘ कोशुर् or **kôshyurᵘ कोशिय्रु। काश्मीरिकः** adj. (f. **köshirᵘ कॉशिरु**), of or belonging to Kashmīr, Kāshmīrī; a man of Kashmīr (El; H. xi, 6); the Kāshmīrī language (El., YZ. 239); (f) a woman of Kashmīr (El.); the Kāshmīrī language (Gr.M.). **-pahān -पहान्। किंचित्काश्मीरिकः** adj. (f. **köshirᵘ-pahān कॉशिरु-पहान्**), somewhat Kāshmīrī, more or less Kāshmīrī, closely resembling something produced in Kashmīr.

köshirᵘ al कॉशिरु अल्। दीर्घतुम्बी f. a kind of pumpkin, long in shape and green in colour (cf. El., s.v. *al*). **—mujᵘ —मुजु** f. a species of radish (El. *köshiri múj*). **—nāsth —नास्थ्। काश्मीरिकी नस्था**

f. a kind of yellow snuff made of Kāshmīrī tobacco. —zĕv —ज़ेव् f. the Kāshmīrī language (El.).

köshirᵘ कोशिरु, see **kôshurᵘ**.

kōshish कोशिश كوشش f. exertion, endeavour, diligence (Gr.M.).

kēshāsŏr केशासर् m. N. of a demon slain by Kṛṣṇa, in Skt. Kēśâsura (K. 368, 380).

kashṭ कष्ट m. trouble, worry, inconvenience; sorrow, woe (Gr.M.; Rām. 1570, 1769).

kisht किश्त् f. a beggar's wallet or cup (El.; K.Pr. 15; L. 457, 458).

kushta كشته adj. e.g. killed, slain (El.).

kshĕtriy क्षत्रिय, see **khĕtriy**.

kashṭawār कष्टवार् m. N. of a territory to the south-east of the Kashmīr Valley on the upper Cinūb river, the ancient Kāṣṭavāṭa, and the Kishtwar of modern maps (RT.Tr. II, 431; Śiv. 1504).

kēshĕv केशव् m. a name of Kṛṣṇa (Krishna) (Śiv. 737, 933, 1127, etc.; L.V. 8, 14).

kāshawah काशवह् (? = Turkī قاشق) m. a table- or dessert-spoon (El.).

kāshahan काशहन् ? f. a tea-spoon (El. who states that the word is m.).

kushĕwath कुशवथ् (sg. dat. **kushĕwüṭsᵘ कुशवथ्सू**), N. of the capital city of Kuśa, the son of Rāmacandra, in Skt. Kuśāvatī (Rām. 1738).

kŏ-shāway क्व-शावय् । **अनिष्टप्रवृत्तिः** f. a bad rumour, a report or rumour (true or untrue) about some calamity or other similar unwished for occurrence.

kshĕy क्षय m. loss or (Rām. and K.) **khĕy ख्य** کھی, waste, wearing away; removal, destruction (Śiv. 101, 1171, 1452, 1541, 1596; Rām. 227; K. 660) (a Hindū word generally employed with a religious application, such as destruction of sin, or the like, or of demons).

kōsalyā कोसल्या or **kōsalyā कोसल्या**, or **kusalyā कुसल्या** f. Kausalyā, N. of a wife of king Daśaratha. She was mother of Rāma-candra (Śiv. 1140, 1483; Rām. 83, 191, 1227, *kausalyā*; 40, 82, 209-10, 225, etc., *kusalyā*).

kᵃsm कस्म m. the Kāshmīrī form of **kism**, q.v. (Gr.M.).

kasᵃm कसम् or **kasam कसम** قسم । **शपथः** m. an oath, asseveration, adjuration (El.; K.Pr. 14; Rām. 771, 1059-60, 1062, 1532); an uttered charm, a mystic word, a word of power, incantation (H. xii, 22). —**hāwun** —**हावुन** । **शपथप्रदर्शनम्** m.inf. to show an oath, to asseverate, to offer to make oath in order to convince a person (Rām. 1056, 1058; H. v, 9); to swear (El.). —**khyonᵘ** —**ख्योनु** m.inf. to swear (El., Gr.M., Rām. 154). —**karun** —**करुन** । **शपथविधानम्** m.inf. to make oath by calling a god or the like to witness; to swear (El.; H. v, 9).

kism किस्म قسم or **kᵃsm कस्म** m. kind, sort, species (El.); used in the genitive, as in **gurun chuh aki kisamücᵘ göḍᵘ**, the *gurun* is a kind of fish (W. 123).

kōsam कोसम् m. a violet (El.); safflower (Skt. *kusumbha*) (YZ. 254, 257; Rām. 645, 1008, 1094). A woman's hands or feet are compared to it for delicacy and beauty (Rām. 189, 355, 1082, 1251).

kusum कुसुम् m. a flower (L.V. 21, 39, 40).

kāsnī कास्नी m. *Cichorium intybus* (El.). Cf. **hand.**

kasun कसुन् । **तैले पचनम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **kosᵘ कोसु**; 2 p.p. **kasōv कसोव्**), to fry (Gr.Gr. 208, 225). **kosᵘ-motᵘ कोसु-मतु** । **तैले पक्वः** perf. part. (f. **küsᵘ-müṭsᵘ कूसु-मचू**), fried.

kāsun 1 कासुन् । **अपनयनम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **kôsᵘ कोसु**), to take away, remove, rid of (El.; K.Pr. 57; YZ. 209, 257, 479; Śiv. 212, 282, 1351, etc.; Rām. 110, 1062, 1076, 1230, 1510, 1657, 1686, 1771, 1779; K. 385, 473, 547, 1064, etc.; L.V. 8, 73; H. i, 12; vi, 6); esp. in a religious or psychical sense to put away (sin), to remove (guilt), to expel (a demon in possession; cf. **dakhᵃl kāsun**, p. 207*a*, l. 45); to expel (pain) (YZ. 485; Śiv. 104, 168, 171, 926, etc.; Rām. 20, 293); to remove (sorrow, anxiety) (Rām. 72, 714, 770, 1479, 1570, 1769; K. 724); to annul (a curse) (Rām. 215, K. 1091-2); to expel or cure (a disease) (cf. **myondᵘ** 1). **kôsᵘ-motᵘ 1 कोसु-मतु** । **अपनीतः** perf. part. (f. **kösᵘ-müṭsᵘ कासू-मचू**), taken away, removed, as ab.

kāsun 2 कासुन् । **मण्डनम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **kôsᵘ कोसु**), to shave (as a barber) (El.; K. 483, 662, 664). **mas** (or **mast**) **kāsun**, to shave the hair (of the head) (Gr.M.; K.Pr. 138; H. xii, 4, 5, etc.). **nam kāsanⁱ**, to pare the nails; see **nam 1. kôsᵘ-motᵘ 2 कोसु-मतु** । **मण्डितः क्षौरः** perf. part. (f. **kösᵘ-müṭsᵘ कासू-मचू**), shaved, shaved off (of hair).

kasondᵘ कसन्दु, see **kyāh.**

kŏsang क्वसंग् m. bad company, evil companionship, consorting with evil-doers (Śiv. 1808).

kasar कसर کسر m. a defect (El.).

kasīr कसीर् m. *Cornus macrophylla* (El.).

kaisar कैसर् or **kōsar कौसर्** । **कनिष्ठता** m. the condition of being the youngest in a family, see **kūsᵘ**. Another form of this word is **kaiṭhar** or **kōṭhar** (Gr.Gr. 141).

kĕsürᵘ कसूरु । **क्षिप्राङ्गः** f. the beard of corn (El. *kisar*; K.Pr. 112, translated 'barley'); the glumes of rice

(L. 460, *kesar*); rice-chaff (El. *kisr*, Gr.Gr. 293, K.Pr. 234 = YZ. 124). **kĕsari-bôr**[u] **कसरि-बोड्** । **किंशाद्यु॒त: सुधाभेद:** m. a kind of wall-plaster made of mud, etc., mixed with corn-boards.

kasūr कसूर्, see **kusūr.**

kīsar कीसर् m. the filament of a lotus or other plant. Cf. **nāga-k°**, s.v. **nāg 2.**

kõsar कौंसर् or **kaũsar कौंसर्** m. N. of a mountain lake in the Pīr Pantsāl Range, in Skt. Kramasaras and the Kōns[a]r of RT.Tr. It is supposed to mark a footstep (*krama*) of Viṣṇu, and is an object of the Naubandhana pilgrimage (RT.Tr. II, 393; Śiv. 1170; L.V. 50).

kusūr कुसूर् قصور or **kasūr कसूर्** m. a fault, a defect (El. *kasūr*; Gr.M.; H. vii, 13).

kissa किस्स قصہ or **k[a]sa क्स** m. a tale, story, narration (El.).

kisis किसिस्, see **kyus**[u].

kŏssa क्रस्स, see **kyāh.**

k[a]st क्स्त् (= قسط) m. a dividend, an instalment (Gr.M.).

kōstŏb कोस्तुब् or **kōstubh कोस्तुभ्** m. N. of a celebrated gem, in Skt. Kaustubha, obtained, according to Hindū legend, at the churning of the ocean and worn by Viṣṇu on his breast (Śiv. 792, 1436; K. 60).

kösith कोसिथ्, see **kösid,** of which it is a corruption (El.). The word may also be the conj. part. of **kāsun 1** and **2.**

kŏstūr क्रस्तूर्, i.q. **kŏstūr**[u], q.v.

kŏstūra क्रस्तूर (? spelling) m. the musk-deer (L. 462, *kastura*). The word should perhaps be **kŏstūr**[u], q.v.

kŏstūr[i] **क्रस्तूरि** । **कस्तूरी** f. musk; the sweet-scented lousewort, *Pedicularis brevifolia* (it has a delicious odour, but not of musk) (L. 77). **kŏstūrĕ-gag**[u]**r**[u] **क्रस्तूर्य-गर्ग्** । **कस्तूरीगन्धिनी मूषकी** f. a musk-rat. **-nāph -नाफ**, f. a musk-pod; musk (Śiv. 501).

kŏstūr[u] **क्रस्तूड्**, **kŏstūr क्रस्तूर्**, or **kastūr**[u] **कस्तूड्** । **पक्षिभेद:** m. (pl. dat. **kastūrĕn कस्तूर्यन्**, Gr.Gr. 56), a certain bird, the Grey-winged Blackbird, *Merula boulboul* (L. 152, *kastura*). According to El. it corresponds to the *shah bulbul* and to the *hazār dastān* or nightingale. It has a melodious voice, and is valued as a cage-bird (El. *kastūr* and *kostūr*; K.Pr. 147, *kastur*; L. gives *kastura* both for this bird and for the musk-deer. See **kŏstūra**; Śiv. 327).

kāsawun[u] **कासवुन्** n.ag. (f. **kāsaviñ**[u], **कासविञ्**), one who removes, makes away with, etc. See **kāsun 1** (Śiv. 105, 813, 1190; H. i, 11).

kusuy कुसुय्, see **kyāh.**

kasiyāna कसियान m. vomiting (El.).

k[a]ta क्त in **k[a]ta-k[a]ta क्त-क्त** । **कण्डूयनभेद:** m. tickling (the act). **—karun —कर्न्** m.inf. to tickle (El. *kuta-kuta karun*).

k[a]ṭa क्ट । **कूट:, क्रत्रिम:** adj. e.g. artificial, imitation, fictitious, bogus (L. 458, *kut*; K.Pr. 103, *kĕṭah*; 246, *kuṭah*). **-kŏl -क्रल्** f. a winter stream, dry in hot weather (W. 115).

kata कत in **kata-gand कत-गंड्** । **महानिरोध:** m. great opposition, stopping another (e.g. in his business or the like).

kaṭa कट com. gen. one who cuts off or destroys, a destroyer, used in compounds such as **kaṭa-sankaṭa** (Śiv. 161) or **sankaṭa-kaṭa** (Śiv. 892, 934, 1078, 1501), a destroyer of perils, an attributive name of Śiva or (Śiv. 1501) Pūrvatī.

kàt[i] **कति** adv. in what place? where? (Gr.Gr. 154).

kati 1 कति । **कुच** adv. in what place? where? (Gr.Gr. 150; Gr.M.; L.V. 106; K.Pr. 178; W. 94; YZ 33, *katĕ*; 56, 59, 163, *katih*; Śiv. 282, 346, 370, etc.; Rām. 202, 221, 253, etc.; H. vii, 20, etc.); from what place? whence? (Gr.Gr. 155; K.Pf. 99; Śiv. 522, 1357; K. 141; H. x, 4; xi, 7, etc.). Often used in the sense of 'where?' with the expectation of a negative answer, and thus equivalent to 'nowhere', 'not at all' (Śiv. 351-2, 1079, 1284, 1787, 1888); cf. **katĕn.** **-kin**[i] **-किन्** । **किं पार्श्वत:** adv. from what direction? whence? (Gr.Gr. 158); whence? by what means? how? (Rām. 544, 1293, 1307). **—kot**[u] **—कत्** । **कुत: कुच** adv. whence where? used to indicate a great indefinite distance, as in **kati-ḳot**[u] **chuh Kashīri-pĕṭha Lāhōr,** Lahore is a very long way from Kashmīr. **—kūt**[u] **—कूत्** । **अतिदीर्घ:** adj. (f. **—kūs**[u] **—कूचु**), from where how much? used to indicate indefinite length (in space or time); cf. the preceding. **—kŏr —कोर्** । **कुत: क्र** adv. from where where? i.q. **—kot**[u], ab. **-pĕṭha -पठ** । **कुत:** adv. from what place? whence? (Gr.Gr. 155; H. ii, 2). **-sanā -सना** । **कुच नाम** adv. where? i.q. **kati,** but indicates a shade of doubtfulness, *quasi* 'I wonder where?'; cf. Gr.Gr. 180-1. **-tām -ताम्**, **-tāmath -तामथ्**, **-tāñ -ताञ्**, or **-tāñĕth -ताञथ्** । **कुत्रचित्** adv. somewhere, anywhere. The underlying idea in the mind of the speaker is a question with doubt, as in, e.g. 'is so-and-so anywhere? if so, where?' (Gr.Gr. 256).

katiy कतिय् adv. (**kati** with emph. *y*) wherever, in whatever place (Gr.M., YZ. 15).

katyō कत्यो, i.q. **kati,** with interjection **ō** (YZ. 43).

katyukᵘ कत्युकु । कुत्रत्यः adj. (f. **katicᵘ कतिचू**.), of or belonging to what place? of where? (Gr.Gr. 150, YZ. 45). Cf. **katīkō.**

kati 2 (? spelling) f. a young heifer (L. 360). Perhaps i.q. **kūṭᵘ.**

kaṭi (? spelling) in K.Pr. 22, said to mean 'a (stupid) child or disciple'. Probably **kaṭhᵘy** is meant, i.e. **kaṭh 2** (q.v.) with emph. *y*.

katū कतू, see **kotᵘ 2**, l. 3 of next column.

kauṭ, see **kōṭh.**

kitⁱ किति, see **kyutᵘ.**

kŏt, see **kotᵘ 2.**

kóṭ (? spelling) f. labour (El.; possibly by this is meant **kōṭhᵘ 4**, or some connected word not elsewhere recorded).

kŏ̄ṭa 1 कॉट । अल्पा तुला a small pair of scales, such as those used by jewellers for weighing gold, etc.

kŏ̄ṭa 2 कॉट । कीलविशेषः m. a pin (used for fixing garments, etc., or as a brooch-pin, necklace-clasp, etc.).

kᵒtᵘ कतु । क्लिन्नः adj. (f. **kᵘtᵘ कचू**), wet, moist, damp; full of juice, juicy; sappy (L.V. 51). Often used met., as in **āra-kᵒtᵘ** (p. 41*a*, l. 5) damp with compassion, compassionate, or (YZ. 39; Śiv. 113, 948, 1473, 1527; Rām. 1595) deserving of compassion (p.p. of **kᵃsun**, q.v.).

kŏṭᵘ कॉटू f. (sg. dat. **kŏcĕ कच्च**), in **kömᵘ-kŏṭᵘ**, q.v., p. 444*a*, l. 8.

kotᵘ 1 कतु (Śiv. 1014), see **katun.**

kotᵘ 2 कतु । क्व adv. in what place, where? (Gr.Gr. 156; W. 94; Rām. 209, 211, 219, etc.; K. 363, 1161; H. xi, 5); towards where? whither? (El. *kŏt*; Gr.M.; L.V. 9; K.Pr. 99, *kut*; Śiv. 410, 416, 1733, 1862); for what reason? why? (Rām. 238, 450). As an interrogative expecting the answer 'no', this word may be used with a sense equivalent to 'nowhere', 'not at all' (Śiv. 1035); cf. **kotᵘnanas, kotᵘnas,** and **katuth.** **—bā —बा । क्व भ्रातः** adv. where, sir? (used in addressing a male equal). **—biñ —बिञ् । क्व भगिनि** adv. where, madam? (used in addressing respectfully an equal or elder woman). **-kun -कुन् । कस्मिन्पार्श्वे** adv. in what direction? whither? **—sa —स । क्व भोः** adv. where, sir? (used in addressing a male superior). **-sana -सना । क्व स्वित्** adv. where? i.q. **kotᵘ**, but indicates a shade of doubtfulness, *quasi* 'I wonder where' (cf. Gr Gr. 180-1). **—ta kōr —त कोर् । न कुत्रापि** adv. where and where? i.e. nowhere (Śiv. 279). **-tām -ताम, -tāmath -तामथ, -tāñ -ताञ्**, or **-tāñĕth -ताञ्थ । अविदितस्थाने** adv. up to how far? how far? (Gr M.); somewhere, anywhere. The underlying idea in the mind of the speaker is a doubtful question, as in, e.g. 'is so-and-so anywhere? if so, where?' (Gr.Gr. 256).

katū कतू । क्व रे adv. where (used in addressing an inferior)?

koṭᵘ कटु । अङ्कुरः, पुमपत्यम् (f. **kūṭᵘ कटू**, q.v.), a seedling-sprout, the first sprout of a young plant (cf. **gāsa-koṭᵘ**, p. 307*b*, l. 34; **muji-kᵒ**, s.v. **mujᵘ**); a bush, a thicket of bushes (K. 111, 219, 350); a male child (generally used with reference to caste or profession), usually, but not always, with the idea of praise. It is also occasionally used to indicate the young of animals. Thus, **baṭa-koṭᵘ**, a (real) son of a Brāhman, a good Brāhman; **chāna-koṭᵘ**, a carpenter's son, a real son of a carpenter, a good carpenter; **haraṇa-koṭᵘ**, a fawn (p. 349*a*, l. 24); **mŏ̄shĕ-koṭᵘ**, a buffalo-calf; cf. Gr.Gr. 132 (K.Pr. 174; H. xii, 25). **—gaṣhun —गछुन्** m.inf. to become insufficient, to be found to be too short, not long enough (K. 166).

kaṭⁱ gūlᵘ कटि गूलु । अङ्कुरितशृङ्गाटसाराः m.pl. the kernels of water-chestnuts which have just sprouted in the spring-time, see the next; cf. **gūlᵘ 2.** **—gŏrⁱ —गॉरि । अङ्कुरितशृङ्गाटाः** m.pl. young water-chestnuts which have just sprouted in the spring-time; cf. **gôrᵘ 1.** **—gāsa —गास । तृणविशेषः** m.pl. a kind of grass growing in marshy ground, used as a remedy for eye-disease. **kaṭⁱ-har कटि-हर् । बालयुद्धम्, जुलाययुद्धम्** f. a fight amongst naughty boys; a fight between two young buffalos.

kôtᵘ कोतु in **kötⁱ-nǒmᵘ कॉति-न्वंमु । सर्वतो बन्धनम्** m. the being confined in all directions, being stopped from going in any direction, imprisonment; met. taking measures to prevent another exercising his free will as regards income and expenditure, etc., tying up another's power of expenditure.

kúṭ (? **kūṭᵘ** or **kūṭh**) m. privacy (El.).

kūtᵘ कूतु । कियान् pron. adj. [m. sg. dat. **kūtis कूतिस्**; ag. **kūtⁱ कूति**; pl. nom. **kūtⁱ कूति** (written **kūty कूत्य**, Śiv. 164, 435; Rām. 176, 701, 1342; K. 981, or **kītⁱ** كيت, YZ. 24) (Śiv. 712–3, 742, 1067, etc.; Rām. 35, 690, etc.; K. 478; H. vii, 25) or (old) **kaitⁱ कैति** (written **kötⁱ कॉति**, YZ. 25) (L.V. 81); in Śiv. 1872, with emph. *y*; exceptionally **küṣᵘy कचूय्**, for the sake of rhyme; dat. **kaitĕn कैतयन्** or **kötĕn कॉतयन्**; ag. **kaityau कैत्यौ** or **kötyau कॉत्यौ.**

Fem. sg. nom. **küṣᵘ कूचू** (YZ. 231), **köṣᵘ कॉचू** (H. vii, 15), or **küṣᵘ कचू** (I.K. iv, 114); ag. **kāṣa काच** (H. i, 12); pl. nom. **kaiṣa कैच** (L.V. 81), or **kūṣa कूच** (K. 936), or **köṣa कॉच**, or **kaṣa कच** (I.K. iv, 114; Śiv. 1663; H. x, 6).

The base of this word is **kat-** कत्- or, more usually, **kait-** कैत्- or **köt-** कात्-. The vowel **ai** or **ö** of the latter is changed either to *ā* or to *ā̆* before a mātrā-vowel, and in the m.sg. acc.

When the suff. of the indef. art. is added to **kūtᵘ** कूतु, the latter becomes **kōtāh** कोताह, or sometimes **kaitwāh** कैत्वाह or **kōtwāh** कोत्वाह, for which see bel.]

how much (Gr.Gr. 59, 91; Gr.M.; K.Pr. 17; Śiv. 415, 496, 1181, 1253; Rām. 1613; K. 1103–4); (in pl.) how many? (see bel.). This word is very frequently used in the sense of our 'how much!' to signify a great quantity, an immeasurable quantity, or (in the plural) 'innumerable'; e.g. K. 28, 142, 478, etc., and so elsewhere, *passim*. **—kôlᵘ —कोलु।** **कियत्कालिक:** adj. (f. **kūtsᵘ köjᵘ** कूचु कांजु), of, or belonging to, what time? of what date? **-sanā** -सना, i.q. **kūtᵘ**, but with a shade of doubt, *quasi* 'I wonder how much'. **-tām** -ताम्, **-tāmath** -तामथ, **-tāñ** -ताञ्, or **-tāñĕth** ताञथ। **अनिश्चित-परिमाण:** pron. adj. indef. (f. **kūtsᵘ-tām** कूचु-ताम, etc.), of some indefinite quantity, (pl.) of some indefinite number. The underlying idea in the mind of the speaker is a question with doubt, as in, e.g. 'did he give anything? if so, how much?' (Gr.Gr. 256).

kūtⁱ कूति, or (Śiv. 164, 435) **kūty** कूत्य, or (L.V. 81) **kaitⁱ** कैति। **कियत:** m.pl. of **kūtᵘ** (for f., see ab.) how many? (Gr.M.; YZ. 24, كست; Śiv. 435; Rām. 35, 738, 1377, etc.); often used to mean 'very many', 'innumerable', as in (Śiv. 164, 712–3, 742, etc.; Rām. 1082, 1323, etc.); similarly **kēh kūtⁱ**, very many (Rām. 690). With emph. *y*, this word becomes *kaitiy* (K.Pr. 243, spelt *kahti*).

kōtāh कोताह, **kaitwāh** कैत्वाह (K. 568, 637, 783), or **kōtwāh** कोत्वाह (K. 821, 1014, 1131) । **कियान्** pron. adj. [pl. nom. **kaityāh** कैत्याह or **kötyāh** कात्याह (see bel.); f.sg. and (Rām. 1627) pl. **kaisāh** कैसाह (Rām. 98, 372; K. 427, 526, 532, 610) or **kösāh** कासाह (Śiv. 47, 1235, 1255)], how much? how great? (Gr.M.; YZ. 60; Śiv. 435, 538, 703, 748, 870, 917, 971, 1255, etc.; Rām. 645, 1208, 1571, 1610; H. vii, 24). Like **kūtᵘ** this word is often used to mean 'very much', 'very many', e.g. Śiv. 47, 495, 653; Rām. 792, 1053; K. 275, 428, 445, 523, etc. This word is the form taken by **kūtᵘ** when the suff. of the indef. art. is added. In K. 821 **kōtwāh** is treated as indeclinable, agreeing with a noun in the sg. abl. **—kāl —काल्। कियाल्काल:** m. how much time? how long a period? as adv. for how long?

kūtis कूतिस्। **कियता मूल्येन** adv. (m. sg. dat. of **kūtᵘ**), for how much? hence, for what price? at what price?

kaityāh कैत्याह (Gr.M.; Śiv. 1486; K. 786, 1070; H. ix, 5, 11) or **kötyāh** कात्याह (YZ. 29, 41–2, 184; H. vii, 31; x, 7, 8; xii, 20) (pl. of **kōtāh**, ab.) how many? i.q. **kūtⁱ** (cf. Śiv. 164, 1486, and H. xii, 20, where both forms are used side by side) (K.Pr. 11, spelt *kātiyāh*, 248, spelt *kahtyāh*).

kūṭᵘ कूटु। **महत्काष्ठम्** m. (pl. dat. **kūṭĕn** कूटन् not **kōṭĕn** कोटन्, Gr.Gr. 56), a large beam or log of wood, suitable for building or the like, a beam (Gr.M., L.V. 23, Śiv. 1080) (cf. **nārⁱ-k°**, s.v. **norᵘ**); a long slender stem of a tree (El. *kūt*); met. a pillar or anything extended in length (cf. **nāra-k°**, s.v. **nār**, and **nörⁱ-k°**, the stem of a blowpipe, s.v. **nôrᵘ**). [L.V. has sg. abl. **kōṭi** for mod. **kūṭi**.]

kūṭⁱ-latᵘrᵘ कूटि-लट्रु or **-laṭᵃr** -लटर्। **वृहत्काष्ठा-वशिष्टभाग:** f. the end of a beam which is cut off as not required, when the beam is being fitted into its place (Gr.Gr. 37). **-türᵘ** -तरु। **वृहत्काष्ठ-प्रान्तभाग:** f. the tenon at the end of a beam, fitting into a mortice in the beam to which it is fitted and joined.

kūṭᵘ कूटू। **खण्डम्** f (sg. dat. **kōcĕ** कोच्य), a piece, a fragment (K.Pr. 239); esp. a long thin piece (as a short length of thread, a strip of paper, a piece of lotus-filament (**nadārⁱ-k°**), or a strip of meat (**māz-k°**); with suff. of indef. art. **kūṭᵘāh**, a single piece (K.Pr. 15, *kuṭāh*, translated 'food'). Cf. **dövⁱ-k°**, p. 262*a*, l. 21; **kākaz-k°** (p. 433*a*, l. 47); s.v. **nadorᵘ**, **nadārⁱ-k°**; and s.v. **nĕchapatᵃr**, **nĕchapatri-k°**).

kūṭᵘ कूटू। **स्त्रीपत्यम्** f. (sg. dat. **kacĕ** कच्य, Rām. 1319), a sprout, a seedling sprout, a blade of grass or the like (Śiv. 1049); a female child, a daughter. As in the case of **koṭᵘ**, q.v., of which it is the f., this word is generally used with reference to a caste or profession, but this f. form is principally used only with reference to some mean or despised profession (cf. **kaṭh 2**) as in **bāḍa-kūṭᵘ**, a buffoon's daughter; **wāza-kūṭᵘ**, a cook's daughter. Hence used in metaphorical expressions, such as (Rām. 1319) **shikas-kūṭᵘ**, a daughter of defeat or misery, i.e. an unfortunate woman. **kacĕ-bacĕ** कच-बच्। **कन्यापुत्राद्य:** m.pl. (a comp. of which the first member is f.pl. and the second m.pl.), all the children (esp. little children), girls and boys, of a family, i.e. daughters, sons, grandchildren, etc.

kaiṭab कैटब(भ्) m. in Hindū mythology N. of a demon (Skt. *kaṭaha*). He and another demon named Madhu are said to have sprung from the ears of Viṣṇu, when he was asleep. They were about to devour Brahmā when Viṣṇu slew them (Śiv. 1321).

kitāb किताब् كتاب f. a book (El.; Gr.M.; K.Pr. 166; W. 13; H. x, 11). **-lēkhanwôl[u] -लेखन्वोल्** n.ag. (f. **-lēkanwājĕñ -लेखन्वाज्यञ्**), a clerk, a writer (El.).

kutub-khāna कुतुब्-खान كتب خانه m. a library (Gr.M.).

kutub-numā कुतुब्-नुमा قطب نما m. a magnetic compass (Gr.M.).

katic[u] कतिचू, see **katyuk[u]**, s.v. **kati** (p. 484*a*, l. 1).

k[a]ṭh कठ् । **कलङ्कः, दोषः** m. a stain, mark, dark spot; stain, stigma, obloquy; a fault charged (truly or falsely). **—kaḍun —कडुन्** । **दोषारोपः** m.inf. to bring a charge (true or false) of some fault. **—ṭānun —टानुन्** । **दोषप्रवेशनम्** m.inf. to attribute a fault (true or false).

kath 1, see **kyāh.**

kath कथ् । **कथा** f. (sg. dat. **kathi**, Gr.Gr. 70), a story, narrative, account, fable, statement (L.V. 45, 62; K.Pr. 190; L. 458; Śiv. 91; 426, 553, 1098, 1362, etc.; Rām. 30, 43, 48, 396, 828, 1173, 1242, 1525; K. 938; H. iv, 5; vii, 1; viii, 1; x, 1, 2, 4); a word, speech, language (L.V. 91; K.Pr. 17, 33, 41, 245; YZ. 53, 155, 182; Rām. 334, 967, 1108, 1251, 1568; K. 400, 1151; H. ix, 7; xii, 9); a proverb, saying (Rām. 13, 27, 1643, 1646); talk, conversation (K. 47, 524, 617); a thing, affair, matter, case, circumstance, occurrence (K.Pr. 87; Śiv. 73, 718, 786, 838, 1085, 1194, 1902; Rām. 120, 167, 181, 956, 1296, etc.; K. 182; H. iii, 5; xii, 1); talk (as opposed to action) (Rām. 1388); talk, discussion (cf. **nētra-k°**, s.v. **nēth[a]r 1**). **-bāth -बाथ्** । **संभाषणादि** f. (pl. nom. **katha-bāta कथ-बात**), conversation, talking together (H. xii, 25). **-bāth karüñ[u] -बाथ् करंजू** f.inf. to converse (El.). **—karüñ[u] —करंजू** f.inf. to speak, or utter, words (Rām. 899, 1611); to converse (Śiv. 66; Rām. 142, 379, 1079; K. 938); to tell a story (Śiv. 741); to hold speech (with a woman), i.e. to make improper advances to her (H. xii, 1). **—rachüñ[u] —रछंजू** । **कथापालनम्** f.inf. to keep a word, to keep a secret confided to one. **—rāwüñ[u] —रावंजू** । **अलारोषः** f.inf. speech to be lost, of two or more persons not speaking to each other (on account of a quarrel or the like); to lose a word, a word to be rendered useless (K.Pr. 242). **—rāwarüñ[u] —रावरंजू** । **कथानिष्फलीकरणम्** f.inf. to lose speech, to render speech useless, to act contrary to advice.

katha-bĕmör[i] कथ-ब्यमॉरि । **कथाव्यसनम्** f. disease of speech, inability to speak properly, or to hear properly what another says. **-cāv -चाव्** । **कथात्युत्कण्ठा** m. speech-longing, eager desire to speak; eager desire to hear something spoken (e.g. a story, etc.). **-gor[u] -गंद्** । **वावदूकः** m. loquacious, garrulous, one who speaks whether addressed or not. **-gāṭul[u] -गाटुल्** । **वाग्मी** m. skilled in speech, eloquent (Gr.M.). **-kukāl -कुकाल्** । **अल्पावः** m. a prater, a garrulous talker, one who speaks in season and out of season. **-kath -कथ्** । **मुहुर्भाषा** f. frequent repetition of the same words; rumour, report; a conversation (Gr.M.). **-kutāl -कुताल्** । **वाचाटः** m. talkative, garrulous; esp. one who is always going about telling invented stories. **-köz[i] -कोज़ि** । **कथामुखरः** m. ready tongued, skilled in speech, eloquent. **-rot[u] -रंत्** । **आलापः** m. much conversation, a long talk. **-tör[u] -तोर्** । **कथाविलम्बः** f. delay caused by talking. **-ṭĕsor[u] -ट्सस्** । **परस्परं मुखैः संभाषणम्** m. frequent mutual conversations (esp. among women).

kathi gaṭshun कथि गट्शुन् । **कथानुसरणम्** m.inf. to go on a word, to act according to something said (e.g. instructions). **-hanā -हना** f. a single little word, etc., dim. of **kath** in all its meanings (Rām. 1616). **—lagun —लगुन्** । **कथातत्परत्वम्** m.inf. to attend to the word, to follow out instructions. **-kŏṭsh[u] -क्ट्श्** । **कथोत्कोचः** m. a word-bribe, a bribe given to someone to speak a good word to a person in authority, or the like; a bribe offered to a child to make it do something.

kathāh कथाह् । **एककथामात्रम्, पुराणादिवाचनम्** f. (**kath** with the suff. of the indef. art. added), a single word, only a word (Gr.Gr. 93; K.Pr. 5 (*katā*), 216; YZ. 264; Rām. 824); a reading or recitation of one of the Hindū scriptures. Often used in various idiomatic senses, such as 'merely a story', 'a mere piece of talk', 'a mere yarn', 'a thing no longer existing', 'a tale that is told', and so on (Rām. 545, 777, 1053). **kathāh chĕna**, it is not even a word, it is nothing (Rām. 741); there is no telling, it is impossible to tell (Rām. 701). So, interrogatively, **kathāh chyā**, is it possible (i.e. it is impossible) to tell (Rām. 1377).

kaṭh 1 कठ् । **मेषः** m. (sg. dat. **kaṭas कटस्**), a male sheep, a ram (Gr.Gr. 52, Gr.M., K.Pr. 32, L. 463, W. 18, Rām. 923); a sheep (generally) [K.Pr. 189, 213, 245; W. 114; YZ. 397 (pl. nom. **kaṭh**, wrongly written **kaṭy**).] In K.Pr. 82, a small sheep, as contrasted with **hond[u] 1**, q.v.

kaṭa-mal'ñār कट-मल्ञार् । धूमलवर्णता m. brownish (the colour), half-whiteness, half-cleanness (Gr.Gr. 141). **-malyun^{u} -मल्युन् । धूसर:** adj. (f. **-malin^{u} -मलिन्**), 'ram-dirty,' of the mottled or brownish colour of a ram, half-white, half-clean (Gr.Gr. 141). **-maṭa -मट । सर्वाङ्गपीन:** adj. e.g. plump, equally fully-formed all over (without hollows or lumps). **-māz -माज्** m. mutton (El., W. 114). **-ñūr' -ञूरि । मेषखुरनख:** f. the hoof of a ram. **-pröṣ^{u} -प्रोषू । अतिदीर्घो ऽल्पविशाख:** f. the corner of a ram's mouth; met. something long and creased in two (esp. u.w. reference to the page of a manuscript, which is always two folios made of one sheet folded lengthwise). **-prāṣh-hyuh^{u} -प्राष्-हिहु । अतिवक्रदीर्घाकार:** adj. (f. **-prāṣh-hish^{u} -प्राष्-हिषू**), like the corners of a ram's mouth, long and creased in two, as in the preceding. **-pūt^{u} -पूतु । मेषशावक:** m. a ram's son, a young sheep, a young ram (Gr.Gr. 131); N. of a child's game, in which a child is carried across the shoulders, as a lamb is carried.

kaṭh 2 कठ् । कुत्सितशिशु: m. a son, almost always —° in a contemptuous sense, or in abuse or anger, as in **gāna-kaṭh,** son of a pimp. Exceptions are **sŏ-kaṭh,** a good son, and **sŏkha-kaṭh,** a son of happiness (Gr.Gr. 132, Gr.M.); **küṭ^{u}** (q.v.) is used for the f. of this word as well as of **koṭ^{u}.**

kaṭh 3 कठ् । उग्रगन्ध: f. acridity, pungency (esp. of smell); cf. **kruṭh. —kaḍüñ^{u}—कडंञू । यावत्पूतिभोग:** f.inf. to expel acridity, to take away the acrid smell or flavour of sour *ghī* or the like by cooking; to enjoy or eat anything till one is completely satisfied; cf. the next. **—kaḍith —कडिथ् । समयतया, पर्याप्ततया** adv. having expelled acridity (as ab.); completely, to one's fill (of eating, sleeping, etc.).

kaṭh 4 कठ् in **kaṭh-kār कठ्-कार् । महाशीतम्** m. icy cold weather, the freezing cold of a blizzard, or the like (Śiv. 332). **-kosh^{u} -कंशु** or **kaṭhyush^{u} कठिशु । हिमशिलाभावकारी काल:** m. freezingly cold weather accompanied by wind and icy mist (L. 353, *kat kusha*; Śiv. 336, 347–8; Rām. 674). **-kàsh'-dĕv -कंशि-देव् । हिमशिलाभावकारिकालराक्षस:** m. lit. a frost-demon; hence, freezing weather, stinging, and, so to speak, biting with hailstones; met. a chilly person, who is always cowering over a fire.

kāṭh 1 काठ् । काष्ठम् m. (sg. abl. **kāṭha 1 काठ**), wood, dried wood, a stick, a dried hard stalk (L.V. 38; Rām. 1080, 1200; K. 976). The dim. is **kŏṭh^{u} 1,** q.v. **-bāṭh -बाठ् । काष्ठादि** m. a jingle of **kāṭh,** wood and the like, wood etc. The word is reported to be m., but according to I.K. iii, 14, such jingles are f.

kāṭha-bŏrr^{u} काठ-ब्रोर् । **काष्ठमयी बिडालिका** f. a wooden cat, an imitation cat made of wood, set to frighten away mice, etc.; a house or roof made with very lofty wooden supports or beams. **-chān -छान् । शालिभेद:** m. a good kind of rice, with a white grain (El., L. 463). **-chiṭh -छिट् । चित्रितपटविशेष:** f. (sg. dat. **-chiṭi -छिटि**), a kind of cheap chintz. **-khŏn -खुन् । कक्षदेशवाह्यानि काष्ठानि** f. (sg. dat. **-khŏni -खुनि**), as much wood as can be held under one arm, an armful of wood (for fuel or the like). **-köñ^{u} -कांञू । काष्ठभारिका** f. a small amount of wood, a little wood (Gr.Gr. 163). **-kar -कर् । दारुवप्रम्** m. a wooden railing or fence (round a garden or the like, or in front of a balcony); the wooden frame of a mirror or the like. **-lŏṭsh^{u} -ल्ठुछु । काष्ठपुञ्ज:** m. a heap of sticks. **-lŏṭshür^{u} -ल्ठुछ्रु । अल्प: काष्ठपुञ्ज:** f. a small heap of sticks. **-tul^{u} -तुलु । काष्ठनिचय:** m. a small collection of dried twigs (Gr.Gr. 164). **-ṭ^{s}ñĕ -त्स्न । काष्ठाङ्गाङ्गारा:** f.pl. charcoal made from dry sticks. **-zanḍ -ज़ंड् । काष्ठसमूह:** m. a little dried wood, a small collection of dried twigs (cf. Gr.Gr. 163).

kāṭh 2 काठ् m. (sg. abl. **kāṭha 2 काठ**), laziness, in the following: —**kāṭh-kasūr काठ्-कसूर । आलस्यदोषादि** m. the fault of laziness, laziness, used in phrases such as **kāṭh-kasūr kösith karav,** we shall work having expelled our laziness, i.e. we shall do our best. Cf. **köṭh' 2** and **köṭh^{u} 4.**

kāṭh 3 काठ् or **kāṭha 3 काठ । कठोरम्** adj. e.g. (for f., see **köṭh^{u} 3**), hard, dry, sapless. Cf. **an-kāṭh,** p. 29*b*, l. 23.

kāṭha-dach काठ-दछ् । नीरसा द्राक्षा f. a wild grape with no, or hardly any, juice. **-dön^{u} -दांनू । नीरसो दाडिम:** m. a pomegranate which has no, or hardly any, juice.

kĕth 1 कथ् postpos. governing dat. in, as in **athas kĕth,** in the hand (K.Pr. 29, YZ. 242, Śiv. 620), **thālas kĕth,** in a dish; **nāvi kĕth,** in a boat (Śiv. 1589). Generally speaking it can only be used with words signifying a receptacle or a conveyance. Thus, we cannot say **garas kĕth,** in a house, or **mūlas kĕth,** in a root, because a house or a root is not used as a receptacle for putting things into. For this purpose a horse or the like, is looked upon as a conveyance, and we can say **guris kĕth,** which must be translated 'on horseback'; similarly, **nakhas-kĕth,** on the shoulder (Rām. 890); **khŏni-kĕth** (carrying a child) on the haunch (H. xi, 13) (Gr.Gr. 43; Gr.M.; W. 97, *kĕt*; Śiv. 12, 245, 286, 543, 967, etc.; Rām. 151, 305, 625, 665, etc.;

K. 378, 429, 433; H. ii, 7; iii, 2). For a special use, see **kŏlⁱ-kĕth** on the day after to-morrow (p. 434*b*, l. 8).

kĕth 2 क्वथ्, a suff. added pleonastically to the conj. part. of a verb, as in **karith** or **karith kĕth,** having done (Gr.Gr. 104, 197; L.V. 9; Śiv. 198; K. 50, 60, 110, etc.). L.V. 12 has also an older form **karith** used in the same way.

kēth केथ् or **kīth कीथ्** m. (sg. dat. **kētas केतस्** or **kītas कीतस्**), a comet (Śiv. 483, sg. voc. **kēta केत**); (in Hindū astronomy) the descending node, considered as the ninth planet (Rām. 399, 400, 406, 1277; K. 132).

kĕtha क्वथ । कथम् adv. in what manner? how? (Gr.Gr. 153; Gr.M.; L.V. 10; YZ. 24; Śiv. 157, 271, 594; Rām. 113, 157, 237, etc.; K. 4, 47, 52, etc.); with emph. *y*, **kĕthay** (Rām. 1017–9). **-kana -कन**, or **-kanan -कनन्**, or **-kanas -कनस् । कथम्** adv., i.q. **kĕtha** (Gr.M.; K. 272, **-kana**). **-kinⁱ -किन्**, how? by what means? by what manner of means? (K. 614). **-pŏṭhⁱ -पॉठि** or **-pŏṭhin -पॉठिन् । केन प्रकारेण** adv. in what manner? how? (El. *kitha pāṭ* and *kitha pŏṭh*; Gr.Gr. 153; Gr.M.; K.Pr. 15, *kitah pāṭhi*; W. 96, *kĕta pŏṭh*; Śiv. 171, 743, 755, 763, 820, 1251, etc. **-pŏṭhⁱ**, with emph. *y*, **kĕthay-pŏṭhⁱ**, 576; Rām. 53–4, 111, 412, etc., **-pŏṭhⁱ**; 951, 1362, **-pŏṭhin**; K. 9, 669, 799, **-pŏṭhⁱ**; H. iii, 9; v, 8, etc., **-pŏṭhⁱ**). Occasionally used indefinitely like **kĕtha-tām-pŏṭhⁱ**, bel., in some way or other (Rām. 1111). **-sana -सन**, **-sanā-pŏṭhⁱ -सना-पॉठि**, or **-sanā-pŏṭhin -सना-पॉठिन् । कथमिव** adv., i.q. the preceding, but the question is asked with a shade of doubt, *quasi* 'I wonder how', 'I should like to know how' (K. 165, 213, 328, 1134, **-sana**). **-tām-pŏṭhⁱ -ताम्-पॉठि**, or **-tāmath-pŏṭhⁱ -तामथ्-पॉठि**, or **-tāñ-pŏṭhⁱ -ताञ्-पॉठि**, or **-tāñĕth-pŏṭhⁱ -ताञथ्-पॉठि** (or **-pŏṭhin -पॉठिन्** may be substituted throughout for **-pŏṭhⁱ -पॉठि**) । **केनापि प्रकारेण** indef. adv. in some way, in any way, somehow, anyhow (Gr.Gr. 154). The underlying idea in the mind of the speaker is a question with doubt, as in, e.g. 'did he do it in any way? if so, how?'

kĕthau क्वथौ or **kĕthō क्वथो । कथं भोः** adv. how? used in addressing a person at some distance or out of sight (L.V. 91, Śiv. 440, Rām. 812).

kĕṭah (K.Pr. 103), see **kᵃṭa**. Cf. **kuṭah.**

kīth कीथ्, see **kēth.**

kīṭh कीठ् m. (sg. dat. **kīṭas कीटस्**), a worm, an insect.

kithⁱ किथि, see **kyuthᵘ.**

kŏth 1 क्वथ् । सूचसंघट्टः, सूचतन्तुगुलिका f. (sg. dat. **kŏṭhᵘ क्वठु**), a hank of thread (esp. of the loose single strands of thread, preparatory to twisting into thread in strands); a ball of sewing-thread (Gr.Gr. 69).

kŏth 2 क्वथ् or **kŏṭh क्वठ् । भस्त्राविशेषः** f. (sg. dat. **kŏṭhᵘ क्वठु**), a kind of large leathern bag for transporting grain. Cf. **kŏṭhᵘ**, **kŏṭhᵘ 1**, and **kŏṭhul** (Gr.Gr. 146).

kŏṭh क्वठ् । कुष्ठम्, औषधभेदः f. (sg. dat. **kŏṭhᵘ क्वठु**, Gr.Gr. 71), N. of a certain medicinal plant *Aucklandia Costus*. The root, which is fragrant, is a government monopoly. For full accounts of this plant, see El. s.v. *kŏṭ* and L. 77. L. gives the botanical name as *Saussurea Lappa*. Cf. **cōb-ĕ-kŏṭh,** p. 156*b*, l. 34; L. 83, 389, 418.

kōṭh कोठ् m. (sg. dat. **kōṭas कोटस्**), a coat or cloak (of the English fashion; the English word borrowed) (Gr.M.).

kōth कोॅथ् in **kōth-möjᵘ कोॅथ्-मोजु । ज्येष्ठतरा** f. the eldest woman of a family in a household, the head lady of a family.

kōṭh कोॅठ् m. (sg. dat. **kōṭhas कोॅठस्**), the throat, the front of the neck (El. *kāṇṭ*, *kaut*, and *kanṭh*). **-māl -माल् । कण्ठभूषा** f. an ornament worn by women on the front of the neck (El. *kauṭmal*, *kauṭmál*, and *kāṇṭhmál*).

kōṭha कोठ । कोष्ठम् m. a granary, a store-room; the wall, circumvallation, or *enceinte* round a town or fortress (K. 757–8); cf. **kūṭh 1** and **kuṭhᵘ**. **-dār -दार्** m. (f. **-dārĕñ -दार्यञ्**), a man in charge of a store-room, a store-keeper, a house-steward (YZ. 420).

kōṭha कोॅठ । कण्ठाभरणम् m. a gold necklet; a necklace or rosary (of beads of gold, or silver, or pearls, or jewels, or crystal, or of the earth of Karbalā). **-gan -गन् । गुग्गुलुः** a particular fragrant gum-resin (the exudation of the tree *Amyris agallochum*), bdellium (Śiv. 377).

kŏṭhⁱ 1 कॉठि । पर्याणम् f. the old Kāshmīrī wooden riding-saddle (El. *kāṭh* m. and *kāṭhi* f.; L. 463).

kŏṭhⁱ 2 कॉठि adj. e.g. lazy, indolent; weary from over-work (K.Pr. 182, *kāṭ*); cf. **kāṭh 2** and **kŏṭhᵘ 4.** **—gashun —गशुन् । श्रमसखाभिः** m.inf. to become lazy or wearied, as ab.

kŏṭhᵘ क्वठु । भारः (विषमभारः) m. a load, a burden, bundle (especially one awkwardly shaped, and hence requiring to be tied up and difficult to carry) (Gr.Gr. 33, 37; K.Pr. 3); the caulking of a boat or ship (cf. **nāwa-kᵒ**, s.v. **nāv 2**); cf. **kŏth 2** and

kŏṭhᵘ 1. —**dyunᵘ** —**द्युनु** । **रन्ध्रपूरणम्** m.inf. to caulk the seams or holes in a boat or ship. Cf. **kŏna.**

kŏṭhⁱ-kuchay क्वठि-कुछय् । **उत्कोचयाहिभुत्वः** m. a servant of a judge or other person in authority who acts as a go-between in taking bribes from litigants on behalf of his master. Cf. **kuchay** and **kŏṭhᵘ.**

kŏṭhᵘ क्वठु । **आनु** m. the knee (Gr.M.; K.Pr. 200–1, 237; Rām. 285, 1129, 1146; K. 1125). —**mūrun** —**मूरुन्** । **आनूत्थापनम्** m.inf. when one is seated on the ground, to move the knees so as to make room politely for another. —**nạmᵃrāwun** —**नमरावुन्** m.inf. to bend the knee, to fall on one's knee (Gr.M.). —**trāwun** —**त्रावुन्** । **आनुनम्रतापूर्वं स्थितिः** m.inf. to kneel (El.). —**yunᵘ** —**यिनु** । **आनुगमनशक्तिप्रारम्भः** m. the knee to come, i.e. the ability to crawl on the knees to come (of a child beginning to learn to crawl on its hands and knees) (K.Pr. 260).

kŏṭhⁱ-ācẽ क्वठि-आँच् । **आनुनोदपरितनमस्थि** f.pl., see the next. **-ōṭᵘ -ऑटू** । **आनुनोर्मर्मास्थि** f. the knee-cap (pl. **-ācẽ -आँच्**). **-ganḍ -गंड** । **आनुनोर्बन्धनम्** m. tying the knees (of a person, to prevent his going). **-kŏtsᵘ -क्वाट्स** । **आनुनोरधो भागः** f. the poples, ham (El. *kúṭkáts*); cf. **kŏtsᵘ 3.** **-nĕṭhᵘ -न्यठू** f. the patella, knee-cap, knee-pan (El. *kútanyit*). **-tsŏcĕ -त्सुच्** । **आनुनोरर्थे कृतापूपगणः** f.pl. cakes made and distributed in honour of the occasion of a child first beginning to crawl on its hands and knees. **-wace -वच्** । **आनुजंघासन्धिः** f.pl. the knee-joint.

kôṭhᵘ कोठु । **बन्धनदारु, शूलम्** m. a kind of stocks in which prisoners are confined by the legs; an impalement stake, the stake on which a criminal is impaled, a gallows (El.; K.Pr. 5, 215; Siv. 1630).

kŏṭhis ladun क्वाठिस् लडुन् m.inf. to hang (a criminal) (El.). **-pĕṭh āsun -प्यठ् आसुन्** m.inf. to be hanged (El.).

kõṭhᵘ कोँठु m. a high-heeled shoe worn by the Pandits of Kashmīr (El. *kónth*, i.e. *kõṭhᵘ*).

kŏṭhᵘ 1 क्वाठू । **अल्पकाष्ठिका** f. (sg. dat. **kāchĕ काच्**, Gr.Gr. 63), a small stick, a stalk (Gr.Gr. 29); dim. of **kāṭh 1,** q.v.

kŏṭhᵘ 2 क्वाठू । **कनिष्ठिकाङ्गुलिः** f. (sg. dat. **kāchĕ काच्**), the fifth, or little, finger or toe.

kŏṭhᵘ 3 क्वाठू । **नीरसा, शाकादिमूलस्य कठिनत्वक्** adj. f. (sg. dat. **kāchĕ काच्**), hard, dry, sapless (used as the f. of **kāṭh 3,** q.v.); most commonly used with ref. to radishes and similar roots; hence, as subst. f. the hard rind of a vegetable root (cf. **mŏnjĕ-kᵒ,** s.v. **mŏnḍᵘ 1**).

kŏṭhᵘ 4 क्वाठू । **आलस्यशीला** adj. f. (sg. dat. **kāchĕ काच्**), habitually lazy, indolent in doing any work. A feminine form, used as a fem. of **kŏṭhⁱ 2,** q.v. Cf. **kóṭ.**

kōtāh कोताह्, see **kūtᵘ**, p. 485*a*, l. 34.

kūṭh 1 कूठ् m. a fortress (cf. **kōṭha**). **kūṭa-rāj कूट-राज्** । **कोट्टराज्यम्** m. the rule of a fort, i.e. the rule of a freebooter who has established himself as a petty king in some fort, and levies tribute from the surrounding country (a common occurrence in old times). Cf. **andar-kūṭh,** p. 32*a*, l. 44.

kūṭh 2 कूठ् m. (sg. dat. **kūṭas कूटस्**), a heap, a pile. Cf. **an-kūṭh,** p. 29*b*, l. 25.

kūṭh 3 (?), see **kúṭ.**

kuṭhᵘ कुठु । **कोष्ठम्** m. a room in a house, a chamber, a closet (Gr.M.; K.Pr. 95, 121, 124, 220; YZ. 343; Rām. 1627; H. iii, 8; vi, 3; ix, 4, etc.); esp. the floor or floors between the ground floor and the topmost floor of a house (El. *kut*, K.Pr. 237); (in astrology) a room or mansion in which some constellation is at some particular moment. Cf. **ạgⁿᵃnᵃ-kuṭhᵘ,** p. 166, l. 36.

kuṭhⁱ-nakawôrᵘ कुठि-नकवोर् । **अत्यल्पं कोष्ठम्** m. 'a room-nostril', a very small room, a tiny closet. **-pōr -पोर्** । **कोष्ठपटलम्** m. the particular floor or story of a house (usually the first floor or middle story), which is divided into rooms (L. 461, *kutphor*; Śiv. 1246).

kuṭhi कुठि । **कोष्ठे** adv. in a room, in the room (used in this form in the sense of the locative).

kuṭhᵘ कुठु । **धान्यकोष्ठम् (कोष्ठागारम्)** f. (sg. dat. **kuchĕ कुछ्**), a granary (K.Pr. 5, Śiv. 1248); (a tradesman's) shop or storehouse (K.Pr. 26, *kūt*). Cf. **kōṭha.**

kuchĕ-hönzᵘ कुछ्-हांज़ू m. a boatman who pounds rice at so much a *kharwār* for the great folk in the city of Śrīnagar. These men keep boats to carry the rice about in (K.Pr. 116, *kuchĕh-hánz*).

kuṭah (K.Pr. 246), see **kᵃṭa.** Cf. **kĕṭah.**

kūṭᵘāh कूटूआह्, kūṭāh, see **kūṭᵘ**, p. 485*b*, l. 30.

kŏthᵘjᵘ क्वथ्यूजू । **भारिका (अल्पा भस्त्रा)** f. a small bag, tied up as a parcel, and carried, like a parcel, on the head or under the arm; dim. of **kŏthul,** q.v.

kaṭh-kār कट्-कार्, kaṭh-koshᵘ कट्-कोशु, see **kaṭh 4.**

kathal कथल् or **kathulᵘ कथुलु** । **कथकः** m. one who is talkative, garrulous; one who is skilled in narrating stories, or the like, a good story-teller.

kŏthul क्वथुल् or **kŏthulᵘ क्वथुलु** । **भारः (विषमोन्नतभारः)** m. (sg. dat. **kŏthalas क्वथलस्**), a large bundle or parcel (esp. one of awkward shape, and hence requiring much tying up). Cf. **kŏṭhᵘ** and **kŏtshul.**

kāṭhun काठुन conj. 3 (2 p.p. **kāṭhyōv काठ्योव्**), to be hard (Gr.Gr. xiv).

kuṭhun कुठुन् । वृत्तिसंकोचः conj. 3 (2 p.p. **kuṭhyōv कुठ्योव्**), to become poverty stricken, to be hard up (owing to want of employment, diminution of business, or the like), to become distressed, to be in distress; (of times) to become hard (L.V. 91).

kaṭhinᵘ कठिञू, see **kaṭhyunᵘ**.

kaṭhiñār कठिञार् । कार्ठिन्यम m. hardness, etc., abs. noun der. fr. **kaṭhyunᵘ**, q.v.

kaṭhᵃr कठर् । पुत्रीयितः m. one who is treated (affectionately) as a son (generally applied to a son-in-law, not to an adopted son, or the like); —• a son (as an affectionate term). Cf. **dāyĕ-kaṭhᵃr**, p. 266*b*, l. 1.

kaṭhūr कठूर् । कठोरः adj. e.g. hard, solid, stiff; hard-hearted, ruthless (K. 860).

kŏthurᵘ क्रुथुर् m. a man who caulks (a boat or ship) (cf. **nāwa-kᵒ**, s.v. **nāv 2**).

kuṭhar कुठर m. a tower, minaret (El.).

kuṭhār कुठार् m. a wooden granary (L. 460). Cf. **kōṭha** and **kuṭhᵘ**.

kuṭhurᵘ कुठुर् । क्लिष्टः adj. (f. **kuṭhᵘrᵘ 1 कुठ्रू**), difficult of accomplishment, requiring labour for carrying out.

kūṭhᵘrᵘ 2 कूठ्रू or **kūṭhürᵘ कूठ्रू** f. a small room, a closet (L.V. 101, **kūṭhᵘrᵘ**; K.Pr. 50, written *kotrī* for *kūṭhᵘri*, sg. abl.).

kūṭᵘhēr कूटिहेर m. N. of a sacred place in the valley of the Ārᵃpath, to the east of Islāmābād in Kashmīr, the Kōṭhēr of RT.Tr. II, 467. According to Stein, the name represents the Skt. *Kapaṭēśvara*, but Śiv. plainly refers it to the Skt. *Kōṭīśvara* (Śiv. 1166). Cf. **kūṭīśŏr** and **kūṭi-tirᵃth**.

kāṭhuwᵘ काठुवु । काष्ठमयः adj. (f. **kāṭhüvᵘ काठ्वू**), made of wood, wooden (Gr.Gr. 161).

kaṭhyunᵘ कठिञु । कठिनः adj (f. **kaṭhiñᵘ कठिञू**), hard, stiff; cruel, ruthless, ferocious (Gr.M.); inflexible, inexorable; sharp, violent (of pain, etc.); hard, difficult (Gr.M.; Śiv. 744, 848, 1854, 1877).

kaṭhyushᵘ कठिशु । हिमशिलाभावकारी कालः m. frosty weather, the freezing cold of a blizzard, or the like, i.q. **kaṭh-koshᵘ**, p. 487*a*, l. 37.

katijᵘ कतिजू । खञ्जरीटः f. a swallow, *Hirundo rustica* (El *katij*, *kōtiz*; L. 117, 155, *katij*).

katojᵘ कतोजु, **katojᵘ कतोजू**, see **katāl**.

katikᵒ कतिकॊ. pron. adj. of, or belonging to, where? (poet., i.q. **katyukᵘ**, p. 484*a*, l. 1, q.v.) (H. ii, 2).

kutakh कुतख् । ताडनम् m. (sg. dat. **kutakas कुतकस्**), beating, whipping, flogging (esp. of school correction).

kṭa-(or kta-)kāl कट-(or क्त-)काल् m. a corruption of the Sanskrit word **kāla-kūṭa**, the name of deadly black-coloured poison said to have been drunk by the Hindū god Śiva at the famous churning of the ocean. Cf. **krĕhonᵘ**, p. 469*b*, l. 12.

kaṭāksh कटाष् । कटाक्षः m. a side-glance, a passing glance (Śiv. 1731); a leer.

kúṭkáṣ, see **kŏṭhᵘ-köṣᵘ**, p. 489*a*, l. 34.

katāl कताल । क्षुद्रस्वभावः m. (f. **katöjᵘ कतोंजि** or **katöjᵘ कतोंजू**), mean-natured, possessing all the vices of a mean nature, such as always asking for things, perpetually quarrelling, etc., vile.

kāṭil कॉटिल् f. the condition or conduct of a despised child (cf. **kaṭh 2**), used —• as in **harām-kātil**, p. 348*b*, l. 40, q.v.

kōtal कोॅतल । अश्वपुरस्करणम् f. the leading of a horse in a procession. Such horses, decorated with ornamented trappings, are led at the head of a royal procession, or before a bridegroom, etc.

kötil कातिल قاتل adj. e.g. causing death, deadly. **zahᵃr-i-kötil**, deadly poison (Rām. 827).

kītam कीतम । क्षीणतनुः m. thin, lean, spare (by nature, not by disease) (esp. of children).

kōtām कोताम् or **kōtámath कोतामथ्**, adv. up to where? till when? (W. 93).

kūtimᵘ कूतिमू, see **kūtyumᵘ**.

kuṭumb कुटुंब m. a household, a family (K. 933).

kauṭmal, kauṭmál, see **kōṭh-māl**, p. 488*b*, l. 25.

katān, in katān kēūm (? spelling), linseed oil (El.).

katĕn कत्यन्, katénan कत्यनन्, katinan कतिनन्, katĕnas कत्यनस्, or **katinas कतिनस्** । **कुत्र** adv. in what place, where (Gr.Gr. 155). Cf. **kati**.

katĕnī कत्यनी । कुत्र adv., i.q. **katĕn**, q.v, but used only in addressing a female (Gr.Gr. 155).

kᵃtun कतुन । आर्द्रीभवनम् conj. 2 (1 p.p. **kᵒtᵘ कतु**, 2 p.p. **kᵃśyōv कश्योव्**), i.q. **kᵃśun**, q.v.

katun 1 कतुन् । कर्तनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **kotᵘ कतु**), f. **küśᵘ कंचू**; 2 p.p. **kaśōv कशोव्**, pl. **kaśóy कशॉय्**, Gr.Gr. 225, 227), to spin (thread in a spinning-wheel) (El.; K.Pr. 65, 126, 253; Śiv. 1014, 1872). **kotᵘ-motᵘ कतु-मतु । कर्तितः** perf. part. (f. **küśᵘ-müśᵘ कंचू-मंचू**), spun (of thread, etc.).

katun 2 कतुन् । अतिकार्पण्यम् m. miserliness, niggardliness. Cf. **kôśᵘ**.

kaṭun कटुन conj. 1 (1 p.p. **koṭᵘ कटु**; 2 p.p. **kacyōv कच्योव्**), to cut (El.).

kōṭun कोॅटुन । अप्रत्यवहरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **kōṭᵘ कोॅटु**; 2 p.p. **kōcyōv कोॅच्योव्**), to pilfer secretly (esp. from

goods entrusted to the thief). **kōṭᵘ-motᵘ कोँटु-मतु । अपहृतवस्तु**: perf. part. (f. **kōṭᵘ-müṭᵘ कोँटू-मचू**), pilfered, as ab.

kuṭun कुटुन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **kuṭᵘ कुटु** ; 2 p.p. **kucyōv कुच्योव्**), to pound, crush, reduce to powder (L.V. 80).

kūṭun कूटुन् or **kūṭunᵘ कूटुनु । दण्डखण्डम्** m. (sg. dat. **kūṭanas कूटनस्**), a piece of a staff or stick (not a piece of any wood, but of a straight piece prepared for some purpose) (Gr.Gr. 148, K.Pr. 126). Cf. **kūṭᵘ** and **lōri-kūṭun**, s.v. **lūrᵘ**, —° a piece in a wider sense, as in **andᵃram-k°** (p. 32*b*, l. 38), and **nāni-k°**, s.v. **nān**. In **cum-k°** (p. 171*b*, l. 26) it is used metaphorically.

katan-kār कतन्-कार m. a kind of shawl-work, in which the shawl is embroidered with silk and gold thread (L. 377). Cf. **katun 1.**

katĕnan कत्यनन्, **katinan कतिनन्**, **katĕnas कत्यनस्**, or **katinas कतिनस्**, i.q. **katĕn**, q.v. (Gr.Gr. 155).

kotᵘnanas कतुनस् or **kotᵘnas कतुनस । कुत्र नाम** adv. in what place? where?; towards what place? whither? Cf. **kotᵘ 2.**

kūtiñᵘ कूतिञ्, see **kūtyunᵘ**.

kŏ-ṭapa क्र-टप । कुत्सितव्याजेन adv. lit. 'with a weak kick'; hence, met. with a feeble or silly excuse (e.g. for not completing some simple or easy work). **—lagun —लगुन् । अकस्मादुद्भीभवनम्** m.inf. (of some work) to become suddenly, or for no reason, stopped.

kŏ-ṭēpa क्र-टेप । दुःशीलो बालकः m. a bad bastard; hence, a naughty, bold, bad little boy.

kōṭapāl कोटपाल् or **kūṭapāl कूटपाल्** m. the chief official of a town or fortress, the chief of the police, the captain of a fort (K. 404, 792–3, 819). Cf. **kuṭawāl.**

kaṭᵃr कटर्, another spelling of **kaṭürᵘ**, q.v.

kaṭᵃra कतर । कणमुष्टिका, धान्यादिवीजानि m. a small amount of grain (say, as much as can be held in the palm of the hand); a drop (El. *katra*); a small amount, a small store of anything (cf. **māyā-k°**). According to another authority, the word means 'grains' only, without reference to the amount. Cf. **dā-k°**, p. 230*a*, l. 37, and **dyāra-k°**, p. 270*b*, l. 38.

katīra कतीर । द्रुमरसविशेषः m. a certain gum resembling gum-tragacanth.

katorᵘ कतर् or **katurᵘ कतुर् । घटकपालः** m. a large potsherd or piece of a bowl; esp. one used for holding a fire of burning charcoal (cf. **nāra-k°**, s.v. **nār**, and **nāṭⁱ-k°**, s.v. **noṭᵘ**), or for receiving ordure (cf. **mal-k°**, s.v. **mal 1**); a similar sherd of ice or the like, a piece of sheet-ice (Śiv. 337) (cf. **tula-katorᵘ**). The f. of this word is **katᵘrᵘ**, q.v., which is used as a diminutive (Gr.Gr. 33, 35).

kātur कातुर् or (El.) **kāṭur काटुर्** (= Turkī قاطر) m. (f. **kātᵘrᵘ कातर्**), a mule (El. *kāṭur*; Gr.M. *kātur*).

katᵘrᵘ कतर्, **katürᵘ कतर्** or **kütrᵘ कचू । कपालखण्डः** f. a potsherd (esp. a small potsherd) (dim. of **katorᵘ**, q.v., Gr.Gr. 33, 35) (El. *katir*, baked clay) (cf. **mal-k°**, a filth-pan, s.v. **mal 1**, and **nāṭⁱ-k°**, s.v. **noṭᵘ**).

katri-khūndᵘ कत्रि-खंदु । कपालखण्डः f. (sg. dat. **-khanjĕ -खंज्य**), a bit of potsherd. **-khash -खश । कपालाघातः** m. a cut (on the throat or elsewhere) caused by a potsherd.

katari-ashkhāsh कतरि-अश्खाश । कपालिकाभिरेव मारणम् m. destruction (i.e. execution, or killing) by cutting with potsherds (instead of with a sword); hence, using a potsherd instead of a sword for any purpose for which the latter is employed. **-bata -बत । कपालिकासात्कारणतुल्यं हिंसनम्** m. 'boiled rice from a potsherd', i.e. a method of killing a person, in which first his limbs are broken to pieces, and then these fragments are again broken into pieces like fragments of potsherds. **-zôrᵘ -ज़ोर् । महाद्यूतज्ञः** m. (f. **-zörᵘ -ज़ोर्**), an inveterate gambler, one who has gambled away all his (or her) property, and is reduced to gambling with potsherds; met. one who is ruining himself (or herself) by extravagance, or who has done so.

kaṭürᵘ, कटर्, also spelt **kaṭᵃr कटर् । भस्त्रिका** f. a scrap or piece of leather; a small leathern pouch or bag.

kiturᵘ कितुर् । पक्षिविशेषः m. a kind of bird, resembling the domestic fowl in appearance and voice; a kind of rat (cf. **an-kitārⁱ**, p. 29*b*, l. 30).

kitürᵘ कितर् । कपालिका f. a small potsherd. Cf. **katᵘrᵘ.**

kiṭurᵘ किटुर् । अक्षिकण्टकः m. a thorn or foreign particle in the eye; a stye or ulcer in the eye (believed to be caused by such).

kotrī, see **kuṭhᵘrᵘ.**

kōtur कोतुर् or (Gr.Gr. 58) **kōturᵘ कोतुर् । कपोतः** m. (sg. dat. **kōtaras कोतरस्**; f. nom. **kōtᵘrᵘ कोतर्**), a pigeon or dove (wild or tame) (El.; L. 462, *kotar*; Rām. 93; K. 922, 947); N. of a sept of Kāshmīrī Brāhmaṇas. A cock pigeon is also **nar-kōtur**, and a hen is **māda-kōtur** (W. 17).

kōtar-bāz कोतर्-बाज़ m. one who trains pigeons, a pigeon-fancier (W. 111). **-jūrⁱ -जूरि । कपोतयुग्मम्** f. a pair of doves (Gr.Gr. 82); esp. a pair of doves (male and female) swung, or let loose, in a wedding ceremony, over the bride and bridegroom. **-morᵘ -मर् । विटङ्कम्** m. a dovecot (K.Pr. 57). **-nal -नल । टङ्काख्यफलविशेषः**: m. 'a dove's leg', a species of pear

(L. 350, *kotenal*). **-pūtᵘ -पूतु** । **कपोतार्भकः**, **कपोतजातिमत्पुत्रः** m. a young pigeon (Gr.Gr. 131).; a boy of the Kõturᵘ sept of Brāhmaṇas. **-rath -रथ्** । **कपोतरक्तम्** m. (sg. dat. **-ratas -रतस्**), pigeon's blood. It is of a very red colour, and the compound is often used in similes to express extreme redness.

kõṭur कॉटुर्, i.q. **kŏnṭur**, q.v.

kütrᵘ, see **katᵘrᵘ**.

katarun कतरुन् । **कर्तनम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **katorᵘ कतर्**), to cut in slices, slice, cut up (El. *katurun* ; H. x, 7).

katorᵘ-motᵘ कतर्-मतु । **कर्तितः** perf. part. (f. **katürᵘ-müṭsᵘ कतर्-मट्सू**) cut up, cut into pieces.

kataranāwun कतरनावुन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **kataranôwᵘ कतरनोवु**), caus. of **katarun**, q.v., to cause to slice; to cause to be sliced, to get sliced (Gr.Gr. 171).

kūṭīshŏr कूटीश्वर, m. a title of Śiva, as the presiding deity of **kūṭihēr** and **kūṭi-tīrᵃth**, qq.v., in Skt. **kōṭīśwara** (Śiv. 1166).

katuth कतुथ् । **कुत्र** adv. in what place? where? (Gr.Gr. 156); to what place? whither? Cf. **kotᵘ 2.**

kūṭi-tīrᵃth कूटि-तीर्थ or **kūṭī-tīrᵃth कूटी-तीर्थ** m. (sg. dat. **-tīrthas -तीर्थस्**), N. of a Kashmīr site sacred among Hindūs on the bank of the river Vēth (Jehlam) near the western extremity of the town of Bārāmūla (RT.Tr. II, 483 ; Śiv. 1080, 1166, 1172).

kaitwāh कैत्वाह्, **kōtwāh कोत्वाह्**, i.q. **kōtāh**, q.v., p. 485*a*, l. 35.

kuṭawāl कुटवाल् । **कोटपालः** m. the captain of a fortress; hence, the chief officer of police of a city or town, the chief constable, the city magistrate (Gr.M. ; K.Pr. 114 ; H. v, 7, 8, etc.). Cf. **kōṭapāl.**

kuṭawölī कुटवाली f. the office or post of chief constable, etc. (Rām. 512).

katawān कतवन् । **सूचसम्पादनमूल्यम्** f. wages for spinning, wages paid to a person who spins thread, the charge for spinning (K.Pr. 214) —**karüñᵘ - करून्** f.inf. to earn money by spinning, to take to spinning for a livelihood (H. xi, 19).

kaṭy (YZ. 397), see **kaṭh 1**, p. 186*b*, l. 48.

katyō कत्यो, see **kati 1**, p. 483*b*, l. 49.

kaityāh कैत्याह्, **kötyāh कोत्याह्**, see **kūtᵘ**, p. 485*b*, l. 4.

katyukᵘ कत्युकु, see **kati**, p. 484*a*, l. 1.

kūtyumᵘ कूत्युमु । **कियत्संख्याकः** pron. adj. (f. **kūtimᵘ कूतिमू**), consisting of how many? of how many? Cf. **katsyumᵘ.**

kūtyunᵘ कूत्युनु । **कियन्मूल्यः** pron. adj. (f. **kūtiñᵘ कूतिञ्**), of how much price? of what price? how highly priced? worth how much? (Gr.Gr. 148).

kātyāyanī कात्यायनी f. a name of the goddess Pārvatī, the consort of Śiva (K. 267).

kaṭüzᵘ कटूज् । **मेषसमूहः** f. a flock of rams, a number of rams (Gr.Gr. 93).

kōtiz, see **katijᵘ**.

kᵃṭs कट्स्, in **kŏl-kᵃṭs**, q.v. (p. 439*b*, l. 18).

katsa कत्स । **कति**, **कियत्यो** f. pl. how many? ; see **kūtᵃ**, p. 484*b*, l. 49 (W. 94, *kats*) ; also 1 p.p., f. pl. of **katun**, q.v.

kātsa 1 काट्स । **आधारकीलकाणि** f. (for **3, 4**, see **kātsh 1, 2**), (in building) a truss, two obliquely set posts, meeting at an angle to support a cross beam. —• the joint of the knee or similar hinge joint of two long bones.

kātsa 2 काट्स, see **kūtᵘ**, p. 484*b*, l. 47 (for **3, 4**, see **kātsh, 1, 2**).

kaitsa कैट्स, see **kūtᵘ**, p. 484*b*, l. 48.

kätsi कॅट्सि in **kätsi bĕhun कॅट्सि ब्यठुन्** । **निश्चलीभावः** m.inf. to sit silent (used of a questioner who has no counter-reply to the answer he has received, either because the answer puts him out of countenance, or because it is satisfactory).

kĕtsh कॅट्श्, **kĕtsh कॅट्श्**, **kĕtsau कॅट्सौ**, **kĕtsau कॅट्सौ**, see **kĕh.**

kitsᵘ 1 कित्सु, see **kyutᵘ**.

kitsᵘ 2 कित्सु, see **jangāliᵘ**, p. 375*b*, l. 24.

kôtsᵘ कोट्सु । **कृपणः** adj. (f. **kötsᵘ 1 कोट्सु**, for **2, 3**, see s.vv.), a miser, one who will not spend money, even though rich. Cf. **katun 2.**

kötsᵘ 2 कोट्सु । **यन्त्रविशेषः** f. (for **1**, see **kôtsᵘ**), a kind of scissors or pincers for cutting betel-nut, the *sarōtā* of India; a pair of scissors (for cutting cloth, etc.) (L.V. 103).

kötsᵘ 3 कोट्सु । **जान्वधोभागः** f. (for **1**, see **kôtsᵘ**), the under part of the leg between the thigh and the knee, the ham.

kötsᵘ 4 कोट्सु, see **kūtᵘ**, p. 484*b*, l. 46.

kᵘtsᵘ कुत्सु, see **kᵒtᵘ**, **kᵃtun**, and **kᵃtsun** (in YZ. 39, written **kötsᵘ**, see **kᵒtᵘ**).

kütsᵘ 1 कुट्सु, see **kūtᵘ**, p. 484*b*, l. 47.

kütsᵘ 2 कुट्सु, see **katun.**

kūtsᵘ कूट्सु, see **kūtᵘ**, p. 484*b*, l. 46.

kātsa-bōṭa काट्स-बोट, see **kātsh 2.**

kaṭsh 1 कट्श् । **धातुमालिन्यम्** (sg. dat. ? **kaṭsas कट्सस्**), verdigris.

kaṭsh 2 कट्श् । **कक्षा** m. (sg. dat. **kaṭshas कट्शस्**), the armpit; the corresponding pit at the root of the legs, the groin.

kaṭsha-brôrᵘ कट्श-ब्रोर् । **कक्षविस्फोटकभेदः** m. a bubo, or glandular swelling, in the armpit, the *baghal-bilāī* of India (believed to be dispersed by getting a cat to lick it). **-wāl -वाल्** । **कक्षरोमाणि** m. the hair of armpits. **-wüṭᵘ -वट्** । **कक्षत्राणीयवस्त्रशकलः** f. (in a Kāshmīrī coat) the gusset under the armpits.

kásh[i]-tál[i] mélun कशि-तलि मेलुन । **अवासन्न मिलनम्** m.inf. to get quite close under a person's armpits, i.e. approaching a person secretly in order to give a bribe; hence, to give a bribe. **-wöd[u]r[u]** वादुर् f. a bubo (El. *katsawádir* m.). **—yun[u]** —यिनु । **कक्षमन्वागमनम्** m.inf. to get up to a person by his armpit (i.e. unexpectedly, without his seeing, and not straightforwardly from the front), to make a flank attack.

kāsh 1 काश् । **क्षय:** m. (sg. abl. **kāsa 3 काश**, for 1, 2, see s.vv.), pulmonary disease, phthisis, consumption (Gr.Gr. 52, K.Pr. 207).

kāsa-kŏthol[u] काश-क्रथंलु । **यक्ष्मरुग्ण:** adj. (f. **-kŏthàj[i]** -क्रथंजि or **-kŏthüj[u]** -क्रथंजू), one who suffers from phthisis, consumptive. **-wāv** -वाव् । **उपद्रवादिकाल:** m. an epidemic of consumption; met. a time of general calamities (such as plague, earthquakes, or the like).

kāsh 2 काश् । **काच:** m. (sg. abl. **kāsa 4 काश**, for 1, 2, see s.vv.), glass (Gr.Gr. 10, 31, 52); crystal; (in Kāshmīri) a species of pottery made of a fine kind of clay, from which bracelets and certain vessels are made (Gr.Gr. 10). Cf. **nyūl[u] kāsh hyuh[u]**, s.v. **nyūl[u]**.

kāsa-bŏng[a]r काश-बुंगर् or **-bŏng[u]r[u]** -बुंगुर् । **काचमयकटक:** f. a common kind of bracelet worn on the forearm, made of this pottery (El.). **-bōṭa** -बोट । **पतङ्गिका** m. a kind of small winged insect, ? the winged white-ant (Śiv. 1647). **-gor[u]** -गंर् । **काचग्रिन्थी** m. (f. **-gàr[i]-bāy** -गंरि-बाय्), a man who makes bracelets, etc., of this pottery (the fem. is either his wife, or a woman who does this work) (El.); a bottle-maker (El.). **-kor[u]** -कर् m. a kind of bracelet made of this pottery (El.); cf. **katsha-kar**, s.v. **katsha**. **-mĕṭ[u]** -म्यचू । **काचमृत्तिका** f. the fine earth from which this pottery is made. **-tĕmbar** -त्यंबर् । **तिमिरम्** m. cataract (the disease of the eyes). **-tĕmbarlad** -त्यंबर्लद् । **तिमिररोगवान्** adj. e.g. (as subst, f. **-tĕmbarladiñ** -त्यंबर्लदिञ्), one who suffers from cataract. **-zūn[u]** -ज़ून् । **कार्त्तिकशीतला** f. the crystal-clear moonlight of the month of Kārtikh (October-November) (Rām. 1620).

katsha कच्छ in **katsha-kar** कच्छ-कर् । **वलयविशेषा:** m.pl. a set of bangles or bracelets (usually silver or gold) worn by women on their arms. Cf. **kāsa-kor[u]**, s.v. **kāsh 2**.

kaīsha कैंश्, see **kūs[u]**.

kaīsāh कैंशाह्, see **kūt[u]**, p. 485*a*, l. 27.

kĕ̄sh क्यँश् or **kēsh** केंश्, see **kēh**.

kish[u] किशू, see **kyuth[u]**.

kŏsh क्रुश् f., i.q. **kŏth 2**, q.v.

kōsha कौंश्, see **kūs[u]**.

kŏsh[u] क्रुशु or **kosh[u]** कुशु । **उत्कोच:** m. a bribe (El. *kauṭs*; Gr.M.; K.Pr. 99, *khubsh*); cf. **kŏth[i]-kuchay**, p. 489*a*, l. 4. **—dyun[u]** •—द्युनु m.inf. to give a bribe, to bribe (Gr.M.). **—khyon[u]** —ख्योनु m.inf. to take bribes (El.).

kŏsh[i]-khŏr क्रुशि-खुर् or **kŏsh[i]-khāv** क्रुशि-खाव् । **उत्कोचभोक्ता** m. a bribe-eater, a bribe-taker.

kŏsh[u] 1 क्रुशु or **küsh[u]** कुशु । **वस्त्रामचम्** f. a bag, sack, pouch, or wallet, made of cloth (Gr.Gr. 63). Cf. **kŏth[u]**, of which this word is a fem. dim. (Gr.Gr. 33, 37); cf. also **kŏth 2**.

kŏsh[u] 2 क्रुशु, see **kŏth 1** and **2**.

kosh[u] कुशु, see **kŏsh[u]**.

kōsāh कौंशाह्, see **kūt[u]**, p. 485*a*, l. 29.

küsh[u] 1 कुशु, see **kŏsh[u] 1**.

küsh[u] 2 कुशु । **क्षुद्रक्षुपभेद:** m. wild indigo, a small shrub, generally found in villages near mountains; *Indigofera heterantha* (El. *kúts*; K.Pr. 184, *kuts*; L. 68, 70, 461). The twigs are used in basket-making; cf. **gura-küsh[u]**, p. 298*b*, l. 19, and **kŏñ[u] 2**. **-t[s]ĕ̄** -च्य । **क्षुद्रक्षुपजाताङ्गारा:** f.pl. charcoal made from this plant.

kāshāh कौंशाह्, **kā̆shāh** कौंशाह्, **kĕ̄shāh** क्यँशाह्, **kēshāh** केंशाह्, **kūshāh** कूँशाह्, **kūshāh** कूँशाह्, see **kēh**.

kŏsh[u]j[u] क्रुशूजू, see **kŏshul**.

kŏshal क्रुशल । **आकस्मिकछलम्** m. an unexpected trick (esp. when it stops or confines the deceived person).

kŏshul क्रुशुल or **kŏshul[u]** क्रुशुलु । **भारिक:** m. (sg. dat. **kŏshalas** क्रुशलस्, Gr.Gr. 58; f. **kŏsh[u]j[u]** क्रुशूजू), a porter, esp. one who carries grain (in a **kŏth**, or leathern sack) (El. *kŏtsúl*). Cf. **kŏth 2**.

kaīshar कैंशर् or **kōshar** कौंशर् । **कनिष्ठत्वम्** m. the condition or position of the youngest son of a family. Cf. **kūs[u]**.

kŏ-bĕ̄kh क्र-ब्यँख् । **कुत्सितयोनि:(नयुता च)** f. (sg. dat. **-bĕ̄ki** -ब्यँखि), a vile vulva; a woman with such (obsc. abuse); cf. **kŏ-bŏth**. **kŏbĕ̄ki-hond[u]** क्रोंयँखि-हुन्दु । **कुत्सितयोनिभव:** adj. (f. **-hünz[u]** -हुंज़ू), born of a vile vulva; hence, one who is vile in character.

katsul कत्सुल or **katsul[u]** कत्सुलु । **अल्पपात्रभेद:** m. (sg. dat. **katsalas** कत्सलस्), a kind of little box or vessel in which small articles are kept (e.g. small toilet articles, such as spangles, or esp. the number of small necessaries, scents, incense, etc., used by a sacrificing priest in religious ceremonies), a pyx; cf. **nŏr[i]-k°**, s.v. **nôr[u]**.

kaṭal-düjᵘ कटल्-द्यूज् । **अल्पपात्रच्छापनोपयोगीवस्त्रखण्ड:** f. a cloth in which these small boxes containing articles used in religious ceremonies are wrapped and kept, a pyx-cloth. **-ḍūnᵘ -ड्यून्** । **परस्परवृत्तमल्पपात्रयुग्मम्** m. a pair of cups, the open faces of which fit together like the two halves of a walnut-shell (cf. **ḍūnᵘ**), and which are used for carrying scents, etc., for religious ceremonies.

kŏ-ṭail क्रु-ट्रैल् or **kŏ-ṭŏl क्रु-टोल्** । **कुत्सितचेल:** m. one who habitually wears dirty clothes; hence, a man of vile conduct (Śiv. 750).

kāṭalad कटलद् । **क्षयरोगी** adj. e.g. (as subst., f. **kāṭaladiñ कटलदिञ्**), one who suffers from consumption, a consumptive.

kaṭimᵘ कटिम्, see **kaṭyumᵘ**.

küṭᵘ-müṭᵘ कूटु-मूटु, see **kotᵘ-motᵘ**, s.v. **katun 1**, p. 490*b*, l. 44.

kāṭan कटन । **और्णोष्णीष:** m. a kind of woollen turban, worn only by Musalmān teachers.

kᵃṭun कटुन or **kᵃṭun कटुन्** । **आर्द्रीभवनम्** conj. 2 (1 p.p. **kᵒtᵘ कटु**, f.pl. **kᵃṭa कट**; 2 p.p. **kᵃṭyōv कट्योव्**, m.pl. **kᵃṭöy कटाय** or **kᵃṭēy कटेय्**, Gr.Gr 224-5, 227), to become moist, damp (by contact with a liquid). The caus. of this verb is **kᵃṭanāwun** or **kᵃṭawun**, not **kᵃṭᵃrāwun** (Gr.Gr. 174). **kᵒtᵘ-motᵘ कटु-मटु** perf. part. (f. **kᵘṭᵘ-mᵘṭᵘ कटू-मटू**), made damp, made wet, wetted (K.Pr. 121, sg.m. *kaṭsamat*, *sic*).

kĕṭan कॅटन, **kēṭan कॅटन**, see **kēh.**

kᵃṭanāwun कटनावुन् । **क्लिन्नीकरणम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **kᵃṭanôwᵘ कटनोवु**), to make damp, to cause to be damp (see Gr.Gr. 174) Cf. **kᵃṭawun.**

kᵃṭar कटर् । **आर्द्रता** m. dampness, wetness.

kaṭurᵘ कटुर् । **काबर:** adj. (f. **kaṭᵘrᵘ कटूर्**), brown, tawny (W. 20); esp. (of a person) with brown hair and eyes (Gr.Gr. 139, K.Pr. 100) (a brown-haired man is considered to be invariably stingy and selfish, K Pr. l.c.). **kāṭar-bōṭa कटर्-बोट** । **काबरकेश:** m brown-haired (genl. u.w. reference to children).

kaiṭar कैटर । **कियत्ता** m howmuchness, howmaniness, the quantity of anything.

kuṭorᵘ 1 कुटर् m (f. **kuṭarĕñ कुटर्यञ्**), see **gūlⁱ-kuṭorᵘ**, p. 284*a*, l 46.

kuṭorᵘ 2 कुटर् or **kuṭurᵘ कुटुर्** । **बालश्वा** m. (f. **kutsürᵘ 1 कुट्सूर्** or **kuṭᵘrᵘ कुटूर्**), a young dog, a puppy (K Pr. 83, 121) (cf. **nĕñĕ-kº**, s.v. **nĕñĕ 2**). (When a human being is spoken of metaphorically as a puppy, the fem. is **kuṭarĕñ कुटर्यञ्**; cf. **drāga-kº**, p. 244*b*, l. 22, and **kuṭorᵘ 1.**) **kuṭari-karañĕ कुटरि करञ्** । **श्ववच्चेष्टितानि** f.pl. puppy actions, puppy coaxings, the coaxing and fondling shown to each other by children.

kuṭürᵘ 2 कुटूर् । **अत्यल्पशिश्न:** f. a small penis, esp. that of a baby. Cf. **mŏma-kuṭurᵘ**, the nipple of the breast (s.v. **mŏm**).

kāṭarun कटरुन् । **पिङ्गलीभवनम्** conj. 3 (2 p.p. **kāṭaryōv कट्योव्**), to become tawny or brown, to be browned (Gr.Gr. 170).

kuṭarĕñ कुटर्यञ्, see **kuṭorᵘ 1** and **2.**

kāṭarĕr कटर्यर् । **काबरता** m. brownness (Gr.Gr. 139); esp. brownness of the hair or eyes, a swarthy complexion.

kāṭarāwun कटरावुन् । **पिङ्गलीकरणम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **kāṭarôwᵘ कटरोवु**), to make brown, to dye brown (e.g. with madder) (Gr.Gr. 170).

kŏ-ṭŏth क्रु-टुथ । **कुत्सितयोनि:** f. (sg. dat. **-ṭŏti -टुति**), a vile vulva; a woman with such (obsc. abuse); cf. **kŏ-ṭēkh. kŏṭŏti-hondᵘ क्रुटुति-ह्न्दु** । **कुत्सितयोनिजात:** adj. (f. **-hünzᵘ -ह्नूज़्**), born of a vile vulva; hence, one who is vile in character.

kaṭōv कटोव, see **katun.**

kᵃṭawun कटवुन् । **आर्द्रीकरणम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **kᵃṭowᵘ कटवु**), to make moist, to moisten. Cf. **kᵃṭanāwun.**

küṭᵘy कूटुय्, see **kūtᵘ**, p. 484*b*, l. 43.

kaṭyumᵘ कट्युमु । **कतम:** pron. adj. (f. **kaṭimᵘ कटिम्**), who, or which, of many? which out of many (Gr.Gr. 149). Cf. **kūṭyumᵘ.**

käv 1 काव । **काक:** m. (sg. abl. **kâwa 1 काव**; f. **köviñ कोविञ्**, Gr Gr. 37), a crow (El. *káo*; Gr.Gr. 37, 51; Gr.M.; L.V. 28; K.Pr. 28, 36, 82, 101, 195; Śiv. 735, 1756; Rām. 319, 642, 685, 893, 973, 1191, 1629).

According to El., there are in Kashmīr two kinds of crows, one wholly black, and the other with a dirty white neck. Cf. **hôrᵘ kāv** (K.Pr. 82), a black and white crow; hence, a marked man.

Crows, being great travellers, are believed to carry news from far distances, and are often apostrophized in poetry and asked for news of an absent beloved. Cf. Rām. 893.

kāwa-ōṭᵘ काव-ओँटु । **काकपदम्** m. the mark ∧ used in manuscripts to indicate 'caret', i.e. that a letter or letters have been omitted. **-bôrᵘ -बोर्** । **काकोन्नततरो भार:** m. a high piled up burden (just as a crow by collecting straws and sticks one by one makes a very high pile). **-dach -द्च्** । **द्राक्षाविशेष:** f. a kind of semi-wild vine producing small black grapes (El., W. 115); the Barberry, *Berberis Lycium* (L. 74, 75, 76, *káodách*); cf. **kāvürᵘ dach**, p. 496*a*, l. 33. **-dinⁱ -द्नि** । **काकवद्दृष्टय:** m.pl. of the next, suspicious glances (as a crow looks at a person suspiciously from

a distance). **-dyun**^{u} 1 **-द्युन्** । **काकवद्दर्शनम्** m., i.q. the preceding; cf. **kāwa dyun**^{u}, s.v. **kāwa 2.** **-hōṭh**^{u} **-हॉठ्** । **काकवन्ध्या** f. a woman that bears only one child. **-kŏḍur**^{u} **-क्कुड्** । **धान्यविशेषः** m. 'crow's pip', N. of a kind of paddy with a full-shaped red grain. **-khūr**^{u} **-खूड्** । **काकजङ्घा** m. N. of a certain medicinal plant, said to resemble a crow's leg in shape. **-kumor**^{u} **-कुमर्** m. N. of a certain bird; cf. **kumor**^{u}. **-kan** **-कन्** । **काककर्णी** m. pl. 'crow's ears', very acute ears, which (like a crow) can distinguish even a single very faint and obscure sound. **-kāwa** **-काव** । **एकैकेन काकेन** adv. 'crow by crow'; met. of a great crowd gradually collecting, just as crows gather one by one into a great flock; cf. K.Pr. 100. **-lor**^{u} **-लर्** । **धान्यभेदः** m. name of a kind of paddy with full-shaped grains partly red and partly white. **-pakh** **-पख** । **काकपक्ष, द्यूतक्रीडाभेदः** f. (sg. dat. **-pakhi** **-पखि**), a crow's wing (used as a simile for anything intensely black); N. of a kind of gambling game, played with cowries placed in the four corners of a ruled board. **-punim**^{u} **-पुनिम्** । **माघमासपूर्णिमा** f. the full moon of the month of Māg (January–February), on which it is customary to feed crows. **-pūr**^{u} **-पूड्** । **काकपादः** m. a crow's footprint (as left in snow or the like); hence, after a heavy fall of snow, the tracks indicating a concealed path made by the first venturesome person to go forth. **-pūt**^{u} **-पूत्** । **काकपोतः** m. a crow's fledgling, a young crow (Gr.Gr. 131, K.Pr. 195); met. a miserably thin child or the like. **-patol**^{u} **-पतल्** । **काकार्थे तृणपुत्तलविशेषः** m. a kind of grass doll made for feeding crows on the full moon of Māg (see **kāwa-punim**^{u}, ab.). **-shup**^{u} **-शुप्** । **शुक्तिभेदः** m. 'a crow's winnowing-sieve', a shell of a pearl-oyster. **-shyoṭ**^{u} **-श्योट्** । **काकोच्छिष्टम्** m. 'crow's leavings', fruit, etc., which has been partly eaten by a crow. It is not considered to be thereby rendered impure. **-sop**^{u} **-सप्** । **काकदंशः** m. a crow's bite; the mark of a crow's beak on some fruit which it has partly eaten; see the preceding. **-yĕnĕwôl**^{u} **-यनवोल्** m. a crow's wedding procession, i.e. the evening procession of thousands of noisy crows returning to roost; hence, a badly arranged wedding arrangement, everything upside down (K.Pr. 100).

köv^{i} **trôw**^{u}**-mot**^{u} **कॉवि त्रोव्-मत्** । **काकपरित्यक्तः** perf. part. (f. **—trövu-müṣu** **—त्रोव्-मूषु**), abandoned by a crow, of some fruit or the like scattered or thrown away by a crow, and hence belonging to nobody; met. 'nobody's child', a person who has no family, etc., to belong to.

kāwan-gŏjĕ **कावन-गोज्** । **काकेभ्यः खारांशाः** f. pl. crows' kernels, i.e. nuts or the like scattered hither and thither, or gobbled up, by crows; hence, met. of property scattered and squandered, as in **dyār gayĕs kāwan gōjĕ**, his money became crows' kernels (K.Pr. 101).

kāv 2 **काव** m. a caw, the sound made by a crow. **—karun** **—करन्** m.inf. to caw (K.Pr. 101).

kawa **कव**, **kawā** **कवा**, see **kyāh.**

kāwa 2 **काव** m. (for **1**, see **kāv 1**), the ear (El.). **—dyun**^{u} **2** **—द्युन्** m.inf. to listen (El., W. 87). Perhaps this is a ghost-word. Cf. **kāwa dyun**^{u} **1**, s.v. **kāv 1.** According to El., it is in use towards Bāramula.

kavi **कवि** m. a poet (a Hindū word) (Gr.M.), i.q. **kaviy**, q.v.

kev, kĕv^{i} **क्यवि**, see **kyov**^{u}.

kŏv **क्कव्** । **यूकाविशेषः** f. a small kind of louse, described as red in colour and a great biter.

kōv **कोव्**, in **kōv ka** **कोव् क**, the Kāshmīrī name of the letter **ka** **क**, when written in the Śāradā character (used in schools).

kôv^{u} **1** **कोव्** । **अर्धाङ्गरोगः** m. paralysis of half the body, hemiplegia.

kôv^{u} **2** **कोव्** । **वक्रयष्टिः** m. a hooked stick or crook, such as would be used for pulling down fruit from a tree, or for fastening a rope to (e.g. in the case of a tent-peg) (Cf. **gör**^{i}**-kôv**^{u}, p. 298*a*, l. 33.

kôv^{u} **3** **कोव्** । **श्यामरागः** m. dark-coloured, black; cf. **kāwor**^{u}. **—kaṭh** **—कट्** । **कृष्णमेषः** m. a black ram (used in sacrificial offerings to demons).

kuwa **कुव** adv. by what means? how? (H. v, 9). Poet. for **kawa**, see **kyāh.**

kŏ-wŏc^{u} **क्क-वाचू**, see **kŏ-wôk**^{u}.

kwöj^{u} **क्वाज्** । **उलूखलम्** f. a stone mortar (for pounding salt, spices, or the like).

kwöji-tīl **क्वाजि-तील्** । **उलूखलघृष्टं तैलम्** m. oil crushed out in such a mortar. **-waṭh** **-वट्** । **कुट्टनाश्मा** m. (sg. dat. **waṭas** **वटस्**), the stone pestle of such a mortar.

kāwoj^{u} **कावज्** or **kāwuj**^{u} **कावुज्** । **कापालिकः** m. (his wife is **kāwáj**^{i}**-bāy** **कावज़ि-बाय्** or **kāwajĕñ** **कावज्यञ्**), the attendant at a Hindū burning *ghāṭ*, whose perquisite is the clothing of the corpses. In Kashmīr he is always a Musalmān (El.; K.Pr. 101, 122; L. 263).

kāwajĕñ **कावज्यञ्** । **कापालिकी** f., see **kāwoj**^{u}.

kīwajyār **कीवज्यार्** । **केवलत्वम्** m. loneliness, orphanhood; the condition of having no relations or connexions by marriage.

kawuk[u] कवुक्, see **kyāh.**

kŏ-wôk[u] क्र-वोक् । **कद्द:** adj. (f. **kŏ-wöc[u] क्र-वोचू**), one who utters ill words, abusive, foul-mouthed.

kawākh कवाख । **क्षुद्र:** adj. e.g. lean, thin (by nature).

kwīklapot (? spelling) m. *Cuscuta pedicellata* (El.).

kwŏl (El.), i.q. **kŏl 2,** q.v.

kawàl[i] कवलि । **अल्प: पात्रविशेष:** f. a small brass cup or bowl (Panjābī *kaulī*). In Kashmīr it is an imported article. Cf. **kawol[u].**

kawol[u] कवल् m. a large cup (El. *kaucal*). Cf. **kawàl[i].**

kēwal केवल् or **kīwal कीवल्** । **केवल:** m. alone, solitary; esp. one who has no family, relations, or connexions by marriage; lone, lonely, lone and lorn (Rām. 1219, 1591, 1623). As adv. only, merely, nothing but (Gr.M., L.V. 72, Śiv. 1472).

kēwala' केवल m. He Who is alone, Who is isolated (from all phenomenal existence), and is pure spirit, a title of the Supreme Śiva (Śiv. 161, 180, 361, 1540, 1605; these are all vocatives, for sg. nom. see Śiv. 512, 1333).

kŏ-vēla क्र-वेल । **असमय:** m. a bad time, a time of disaster (famine, epidemic, plague, or the like).

kwīllim (? spelling) m. the Guelder, *Viburnum fœtens* (El.), a honey-flower; i.q. **kīl-mīch,** q.v.

kuvalayāpīḍ कुवलयापीड् m. N. of an elephant belonging to Kamsa, which was killed by Kṛṣṇa (K. 373; cf. 431 ff.).

kwong (El.), i.q. **kŏng,** q.v.

kövin कोविन् । **काकी** f. a hen crow (El. *kāvu*, Gr.Gr. 37). See **kāv 1.**

kāwor[u] कावर् or **kāwur[u] कावुर्** । **काल:** adj. (f. **kāvür[u] कावर्**), dark-coloured, black (Gr.Gr. 139); cf. **kôw[u] 3. kāvür[u] dach कावर् दछ** । **कृष्णा द्राक्षा** f. a kind of black-coloured grape (El. *kāvir dach*). Cf. **kāwa-dach,** p. 494*b*, l. 48.

kŏ-wara क्र-वर । **कुत्सितप्रकारेण** adv. by a bad method, in a bad way.

kuwār कुवार m. *Polygonum* (El.).

kuvēr कुवेर or **kuvīr कुवीर्** m. (in Hindū legend) the god of riches and treasure, and regent (*lōkapāla*) of the northern quarter (Śiv. 1154, 1819; K. 591).

kaw[a]run कावरुन or **kāwarun कावरुन** । **श्यामीभवनम्** conj. 3 (? p.p. **kāw[a]ryōv कावर्योव्**), to turn black, to become black, usually in the sense of being spoiled; e.g. of a red fruit turning black, or the hands losing their natural colour and darkening through illness or emaciation (Śiv. 1259. **kāwarun**; cf. **atha kāw[a]ran[i],** p. 59*b*, l. 5).

kāwarĕr कावर्यर । **कालत्वम्** m. darkening, becoming black; abs. noun of **kāwor[u],** q.v. (Gr.Gr. 139).

kŏwatī क्रवती । **(बल)पुष्टिकारक:** adj. e.g. strengthening, invigorating, tonic, nourishing (of food, medicine, etc.).

kŏwath 1 क्रवथ् । **बलम्** m. (sg. dat. **kŏwatas क्रवतस्**), strength, power, virtue, force, vigour, energy, authority (El.). Regarding the gender of this word, see W. 18. **kŏwata-rost[u] क्रवत-रंस्तु** adj. (f. **-rüsh[u] -रंछ्**), powerless, without strength, unable (El. *kuvatrust*).

kŏ-wath 2 क्र-वथ । **कुमार्ग:** f. (sg. dat. **kŏwati क्रवति**), a bad path, a dirty foul pathway, or difficult road (e.g. on a mountain or through a forest, etc.). **kŏwati lagun क्रवति लगुन्** । **निन्द्यमार्गसंगम:** m.inf. to go on a bad path, to take to evil courses; to turn out badly (of an action).

kavy कव् m. (in Hindū religion) oblations to deceased ancestors (K. 974), opp. to **havy,** q.v.

kāway कावय । **काकानां युगपद्भाव:** f. a collection of crows (such as occurs in the evening), a crow-parliament. See **kāv 1.**

kàviy कवि । **कवि:** m. a poet; esp. a panegyrist. Cf. **kavi.**

kŏ-vizi क्र-विज़ि । **कुवेलायाम** adv. at a bad time; in a time of calamities, etc.; at an inauspicious time; at a wrong time, untimely, unseasonably. A contracted form of this word is **kŏzi.**

kyā क्या, see **kyāh.**

k[a]y कय् । **मन्थनी** f. a kind of large earthenware vessel, in which milk is kept to ripen, and is then churned; a churn (Śiv. 1435, 1462, 1838); cf. **dŏda-k[a]y,** p. 189*b*, l. 16, and **guras-k[a]y,** p. 304*a*, l. 48. **k[a]yĕ-wör[u] कय-वर्** । **पात्रविशेष:** f. a small wide-mouthed vessel used as a churn.

kay कय । **वमथु:** m. vomiting; vomit. Genl. used in plur., as in **chis kay gashān,** he is vomiting (Gr.M.). **-dasta -दस्त** । **वम्यतिसारमहारोग:** m.pl. severe bilious vomiting and purging; cholera. Cf. **dasta-kay,** p. 256*a*, l. 37.

kāyā काया । **शरीरम्** f. the body (obs. exc. in poetry) (Śiv. 158, 1458, 1479, 1572, 1630, 1742). **-kashṭh -कष्ठ** (**-कष्ट**) । **शरीरकष्टम्** m. (sg. dat. **-kashṭas -कष्टस**), distress of the body (from hunger, thirst, heat, disease, or the like).

kāyĕ काय in **burza-kāyĕ,** p. 130*b*, l. 35, q.v.

kiy किय् conj. corruption of the Pers. **ki** کہ, that. Often added pleon. to **hargāh,** if (H. viii, 7, 13). Cf. **hargāh.**

kay-chach-kūṭ[u] कय्-छछ्-कूटु । **ग्रामविशेष:** m. N. of a village about four miles south of the town of Avantipura, on the bank of the river Vĕth (Jehlam), the ancient Katikā, and the Kai of RT.Tr. II, 460.

köyida کۆیِد often written **köida کۆِد** m. a rule, regulation, law, institution (Gr.M.); usual course of procedure, custom, usage, habit, manner, mode, way (Gr.M.). Cf. **bē-köida.**

kyāh کیاہ । किम् pron. inter. [In the sing. this pron. is an. or inan., and the an. forms in some cases distinguish between the masc. and fem. genders. The inan. forms when used as substantival pronouns make no distinction of gender; but, when used as an adjectival pronoun, in the nom. either the inan. or the an. form may be used in agreement with an inan. noun. If the an. form is used it agrees with the noun in gender. In the plur. there is no distinction between an. and inan., and gender is distinguished only in the nominative.

The gen. sg. and pl. is used only as a substantival pronoun. When used as an adjectival pronoun in agreement with a noun in the gen. sg., the pronoun is put into the an. dat. if the noun is an. masc. (as in **kamis nĕciv^{i}-sond^{u}**, of what boy?). It is put into the inan. abl. if the noun is inan. masc. (as in **kami k^{a}smuk^{u}**, of what kind?), and is put into the an. fem. dat. if the noun is fem., whether an. or inan. (as in **kami kōrĕ-hond^{u}**, of what girl? **kami kāmĕ-hond^{u}**, of what work?). In the plural there is no difficulty. If the pronoun is adjectival and in agreement with any noun in the gen. plur., it is, as usual, put into the dative plural, as in **kaman nĕcivĕn-hond^{u}**, of what boys? **kaman kōrĕn-hond^{u}**, of what girls? **kaman kāmĕn-hond^{u}**, of what works?

In the an. dat. sg., **kamis** is used for both masc. and fem. if the pronoun is used substantivally; but if it is used adjectivally, in agreement with an an. fem. noun, the fem. form is **kami**, not **kamis**. The inan. dat. sing is used both substantivally and adjectivally.

Sg. nom. an. m. **kus कुस्**, **kus^{u} कुसु** (poet.); f. **kŏssa क्कस्स**; inan. **kyāh क्याह्**: dat. an. (m. and f.) **kamis कमिस्**, **kas कस्**; f. (only as adj.) **kami कमि**; inan. **kath कथ्**: gen. an. (m. and f.) **kàm^{i}-sond^{u} कॅमि-सन्दु**, **kasond^{u} कसन्दु**, **kas कस्**; inan. **kamyuk^{u} कम्युकु**, **kawuk^{u} कवुकु**: ag. an. and inan. m. **kàm^{i} कॅमि**; f. **kami कमि**: abl. an. and inan. (m. and f.) **kami कमि**, **kawa कव**. Pl. nom. m. **kam कम्**; f. **kama कम**: dat. (m. and f.) **kaman कमन्**: gen. (m. and f.) **kaman-hond^{u} कमन-हॅन्दु**, **kahond^{u} कहॅन्दु**, ag. and abl. (m. and f.) **kamau कमौ**, **kamav कमव्**. For most of the above forms see Gr.Gr. 89 and Gr.M. See also the references bel.

In the word **kyāh क्याह्**, the final **h** is often dropped, so that we also find **kyā क्या**. In the Persian character the word is generally written **kyah** or **kĕh** کِہ (Gr.M., K.Pr. 15).]

Who? which? what? **dĕṭha kyāh,** a great deal; see **dĕṭha.** As an adjective **kyāh** in all its adjectival forms is sometimes used in an exclamatory sense, i.e. what! in the sense of our 'what a!', 'how wonderful!', 'how beautiful!', 'how extraordinary!', and so on, as in **kami lōla,** with what (passionate) love (Śiv. 957; so L.V. 78; Śiv. 426, 661, 812, 814, 943, etc.; Rām. 4, 22, 155, 175, 556, 769; K. 223). Cf. the use of the word **kyāh** as an interjectional adv., bel., p. 500*a*, l. 12.

Or, again, this pron. may be used contemptuously to mean 'what?', in the sense of 'nothing at all' or 'very petty', as in **tŏmbi kus kan,** who (i.e. no one) will pierce the ears (Śiv. 1290); **wuñ kyāh pĕv,** now what has fallen? i.e. what has fallen now is a mere nothing (Śiv. 1294; so Śiv. 1811); **wāti kas and,** for whom (i.e. for no one) will she reach completion? (Rām. 128).

This pronoun, compounded with the indefinite pronoun **kūh,** itself takes an indefinite meaning, as in **kūh kus,** anyone whatever (Rām. 715); **kūh kyāh,** some kind or other of (Rām. 231, 373); **kūh kath jāyĕ,** in any place, anywhere (Rām. 689); **kūh kami sāta,** at any time (Rām. 836).

kĕh کیہ for **kyah** (i.e. **kyāh,** see ab.) in the following:—**kĕhŏ کیہُ** or **kĕhō کیہو । किं भोः** adv. an inter. particle, i.q. **kyā** and **kyāh,** bel., used familiarly in addressing a younger or inferior male; cf. the next and **kyā-bā,** bel. (**kĕhŏ,** H. v, 4, 5; **kĕhō,** K.Pr. 87). **kĕhay کیہیَ । किं भोः** adv. the same as the preceding, but used when addressing a younger or inferior female. Cf. **kyā-biñ,** bel.

kahond^{u} کہُنْدُ । केषाम adj. (f. **kahünz^{u} کہُنْزُ**), pl. gen. of whom (pl.)?, u.w. ref. to persons or things, masculine or feminine (Rām. 766); m sg. abl. **kahandi-sūty,** through whose instrumentality? through whom? (Rām. 176), i.q. **kaman-hond^{u},** bel.

kam 3 کم । अनीकिकानि (for **1, 2,** see s.vv.) (f. **kama کم**), m. pl. nom. who? which? u.w. ref. to persons or things; as subst. (Śiv. 742, 1811; Rām. 1213; H. xii, 1); as adj. (L.V. 39, 109; Śiv. 1037; Rām. 122, 1619; K. 223, (fem.) 275). —**kam 2 —کم । के के** pl. m. (for **1,** see **kam 1**) (f. **kama kama کم کم**), which (pl.) out of several; how many kinds of, usually in a commendatory sense, how many great

(kings, gods, or the like), and so on (Śiv. 129, 413, 586, 970, 1719, 1847; K. 638).

kamau कमौ *pl. ag. and abl* (m. and f.) by or from whom? also written **kamav कमव** (Rām. 9).

kàm[i] कमि m.sg.ag (f. **kami कमि**), by whom (an. or inan.)? as subst. (YZ 147; Śiv. 576, 738, 826, etc.; Rām. 78, 159, 160, etc; K. 903; H. iii, 3; x, 12); as adj. (Rām. 184, 1191). **-sond[u] -सन्दु । कस्य** adj. (f. **-sünz[u] -सन्ज़ू**), sg. gen. (an., m. or f.) of whom? whose? (Rām. 1241). Another form of this sg. gen. is **kasond[u]**, q v., bel.

kami 1 कमि f. of **kàm[i]**, ab, q v (Rām. 346, adj. inan.; K. 1115, id.)

kami 2 कमि f sg. dat. when used as adj. See ab.

kami 3 कमि sg. abl. (an. or inan, m. or f.), from whom? from what?; as adj. (L.V. 41, 84, 85; Śiv. 528, 661, 812, 1041, etc.; Rām. 340 inan. m, 1084 id, 1210 id., 1579 an. f., etc; K 514, 653, 1121). For instances of the use as a subst. see bel. Another form of this case is **kawa**, q.v., bel. **-bāpath -बापथ** adv. for what? why? (Śiv. 1448; Rām. 408; H. ix, 1; x, 12). **—hīta —हीत** adv. for what reason? why? (K. 607, 1117). **—khöt[a]ra —खोतर** adv. wherefore? why? (El.). **-kani -कनि । किमर्थम्** adv. for what? wherefore? why? for what reason? (Gr.Gr. 159). **—mŏkha —मख** adv. on what account? for what reason? wherefore? (H. x, 4). **—pör[i] पोरि । कस्मात्पार्श्वत:** adv. from what direction? whence? (Gr.Gr. 159, K. 799); in what direction? (Gr Gr. 151, 159) **—pāryuk[u] -पार्युकु । किंपार्श्वक:** adj. (f. **—pāric[ü] -पारिचू**), of, or belonging to, what direction? of where?; born, or produced, where? **-pata -पत । कस्मादनु** adv. after whom? after what? behind whom or what? **—pöṭh[i] -पोठि** adv. in what manner? how? (K. 602, 607, 799). **-patuk[u] -पतुकु । कस्य पश्चाद्भव:** adj. (f. **-patüc[ü] -पतंचू**), of, or belonging to, behind whom or what?; born, or produced, since what? **-puṭhy -पुठ्य** adv. for what? why? (Gr.M.; Rām. 1361, 1649). **—ranga —रंग । केन प्रकारेण** adv. in what manner? how? (Gr.Gr. 154, Gr.M.). **—sana —सन**, see **kus sana**, bel. (Śiv. 1600). **—tām —ताम्** (Śiv. 1725, 1861) or **—tāṅ —ताञ्**, see **kus tām, kyāh tām**, bel. **—vizi —विज़ि । कस्मिन्काले** at what time? when? (Gr Gr. 157).

kamū कमू, i q. **kam 3**, ab., with an interjectional **ū** attached, O who? (m. pl. nom.) (Rām. 215, used by a woman in impassioned verse). Cf. **kasū**, bel.

kaman कमन् pl. dat. (m. and f.) to whom? (Rām. 1441 an. m.); as adj. (Rām. 687 an. f.). **-hond[u] -हन्दु** (f. **-hünz[ü] -हन्ज़**), pl. gen. (an. and inan., m. or f.), i.q. **kahond[u]**, q.v., ab.

kamis कमिस् an. sg. dat. to whom? (m. subst. and adj.; f. only subst.); as subst. (Śiv. 244, 532, 845, 1796; Rām. 997, 1230, 1347).

kamav कमव, see **kamau**, ab.

kàmiy कमिय, i.q. **kàm[i]**, ab., with emph. **y** (Śiv. 574; Rām. 1023–5).

kamyuk[u] कम्युकु inan. sg. gen. (f. **kamic[u] कमिचू**), of what? (H. vi, 13, 14).

kas कस् an. sg. dat. to whom? as subst. (L.V. 17, 21, 33; Śiv. 278, 286, 583, 738, etc.; Rām. 218, 340, 447; 1620 f.; K. 290, 304, 545, 581, 846). In Rām. 1347 **kas** and **kamis** are used side by side with identical meanings. As adj. (Rām. 351 m., 1319 f.). Often used as an an. sg. gen. (or dat. of possession) (Śiv. 91, 189, 243, 324, 585, etc.; Rām. 1576; K. 175, 1057, 1111, etc.). Used with force of acc. whom? (Śiv. 249, 534, 1298, etc.; Rām. 1307). The use of this form as an adj. is rare. The only instance noted is **kas dēvas**, to what god? (Śiv. 243).

kasū कसू, i.q. **kas**, with interjectional suffix **ū**, to whom? (Rām. 211, 1532). Cf. **kamū**, ab.

kŏsa कस poet. for **kŏssa**. See **kus**, bel. (Rām. 1609).

kus कुस or (e.g. L.V. 39) **kus[u] कुसु** (f. **kŏssa कस्स**, or (poet.) **kŏsa कस**, or (vill.) **kusa कुस**. See **kŏssa**, bel.), sg. nom. m. an. (and, as adj., also inan.) who? as subst. (L.V. 7, 78, 88; Śiv. 47, 243–9, 432, 472, etc.; Rām 176, 238, 293, 738, etc.; K. 31, 98, 327, etc.; H. xi, 2; xii, 1); as adj. an. (L.V. 14, 39; Śiv. 1887; Rām. 882, 1324); as adj. inan. (L.V. 78; Śiv. 1062, 1226, 1770, 1831, 1912; Rām. 1605; K. 1161). With emph. **y, kusuy**, who really? (H. xi, 19). **—hyuh[u] —ह्युहु । कीदृश एव** adj. (f. **kŏssa hish[ü] कस्स हिशू**), like what? what kind of? (Gr.M.). **—kus —कुस्** who or which of several (f. sg. nom. **kŏssa kŏssa कस्स कस्स**, etc.; H. x, 6, **kusa kusa कुस कुस**). **—sana —सन** or **—sanā —सना । क: स्वित्** pron. inter. (f. **kŏssa sana कस्स सन** or **—sanā —सना**; inan. **kyāh sana क्याह सन** or **—sanā —सना**, q.v., bel.), i.q. **kus**, but implying a shade of doubt (Gr.Gr. 180 ff.), *quasi* 'I wonder what', 'what kind of' (L.V. 39, **kawa sana**, adj. inan. sg. abl.; Śiv. 1600, **kami sana**; Rām. 1408, **kus sanā wādur**, I wonder what monkey (this is); so K. 287, **kŏsa sana**). Hence, often used

indefinitely, 'I wonder who,' i.e. 'someone or other' (Rām. 834, m. sg. ag. **kàm[i] sanā**). —**tām** —**ताम्** । **कश्चित्** m. (f. **kŏssa tām क्रस्स ताम्**, etc.), i.q. **kus,** but implying a doubt if there is anything to ask, as in **kus tām āv** (did anyone come? If so) who came? (Gr.Gr. 256); someone or other, someone indefinite (W. 137; L.V. 86; K.Pr. 164; Śiv. 1725, 1861); used sometimes as an indefinite pronoun, or as an indefinite article, a, a certain (Gr.M.). —**tāmath** —**तामथ्**, —**tāñ** —**ताञ्**, or —**tāñĕth** —**ताञथ** । **कश्चित्** (f. **kŏssa tāmath क्रस्स तामथ्**, etc.), id. (Śiv. 85 —**tāñ**; Rām. 1397, **kam tāñ,** I wonder who = some unknown people; H. v, 4, —**tāñ**; viii, 10, —**tāñ**).

kusá कुस, vill. for **kŏssa,** q.v. and see **kus,** ab.

kasond[u] कसन्दु । **कस्य** adj. (f. **kasünz[u] कसंज़ू**), sg. gen. (an., m. or f.) of whom? whose? (Śiv. 534, 805, 1794; Rām. 965). Another form of this gen. sg. is **kàm[i]-sond[u],** ab.

kŏssa क्रस्स, or (poet.) **kŏsa क्रस**, or (vill.) **kusa कुस**, f. of **kus,** ab., q.v. As subst., who? (L.V. 7; Śiv. 1091; K. 919, **kŏsa**); as adj. an. f. what? (L.V. 39); as adj. inan. f. what? (Śiv. 1041, 1237, 1682, 1710; Rām. 1609, **kŏsa**; K. 1003, **kŏsa,** 1092, id.).

kusuy कुसुय्, see **kus,** ab.

kath कथ्, sg. dat. inan. to what? for what? or (used as acc.) what? as subst. (Śiv. 763, 901, 1031, 1228); as adv. for what? i.e. how? (Rām. 1580); as adj. (Śiv. 16, 832, 889, 1471; Rām. 250, 418, 880, 1652). **-kun -कुन्** । **किं प्रति** towards what? whither? in what direction? (Gr.Gr. 160); where? —**tām** —**ताम्** । **किं यावत्, कंचन** adv. up to what? to what limit? how far? Also i.q. **kath,** but implies that the speaker is in doubt if there is anything to ask, as in **kus tām,** ab. —**tāmath** —**तामथ्**, —**tāñ** —**ताञ्**, or —**tāñĕth** —**ताञथ्** । **किं यावत्, कंचन**, id.

kathō कथो, i.q. **kath,** used familiarly in addressing a male. With pleon. **kyut[u]** added, **kathō-kyut[u],** for what? (H. xi, 11).

kawa कव । **कथम्** sg. abl. inan. from what? i.q. **kami 3,** ab.; as adj. inan. (L.V. 39); as adv. by what? how? (W. 129; L.V. 41; Rām. 468, 1033; K. 64, 359); why? (L.V. 56; YZ. 49, 53, 151, 209, 264; Rām. 502, 1361; K. 319, 608). **-bāpath -बापथ्** । **किं निमित्तम्** adv. for what? why? **-khöt[a]ra -खोत्र्** । **किमर्थम्** adv., id. **-kani -कनि** । **किमर्थम्** adv., id. **-kin[i] -किनि** । **केन हेतुना** adv. for what cause? wherefore? why? **-kanĕn -कनन्** । **किमर्थम्** adv., id. **-pata -पत** । **कस्मात्पश्चात्** adv. after what? since what? since when? **-puthy -पुथ्** । **कस्माद्धेतो:** adv. for what reason? why? (Rām. 765; K. 9, 87, 996). —**ranga** —**रंग** । **केन प्रकारेण** adv. in what manner? how? —**sana** —**सन**, see **kus sana,** ab. (L.V. 39).

kawā कवा । **केन हेतुना भो:** by what? how? i.q. **kawa,** but used when addressing a male equal or inferior. Cf. **kaway,** bel.

kawau कवौ, or **kawō कवो** (= **kawa,** with interj. **au, ō**), O why? (YZ. 270, **kawō,** addressed by a woman to her beloved). **kawau-bāpath कवौ-बापथ्** adv. O why? (Rām. 107, addressed by a man to a man).

kuwa कुव adv. by what means? how? poet. for **kawa** (H. v, 9).

kaway कवय । **केन हेतुना भो:** adv. by what? how? i.q. **kawa,** but used in addressing a female equal or inferior; cf. **kawā,** ab. (Śiv. 578). **-bāpath -बापथ्** adv. for what? why? used as ab. (Rām. 1017–22).

kawuk[u] कवुकु । **कथं नाम (नहीति)** adj. (f. **kawüc[u] कवंचू**), sg. gen. inan. of what? genl. used as adv. how? (incredulously); hence, equivalent to a negative.

kyā क्या, i.q. **kyāh** (H. vi, 5), but, when so spelt, generally used as a mere inter. particle, indicating a question. Occasionally in this way it has the force of a particle of emphasis, as in **yihuy kyā gav Sadāśiv,** this person is no other than Sadāśiva, or who else is it but Sadāśiva (Śiv. 821). **-bā -बा** । **किं भ्रात:** adv., i.q. **kyā,** but employed only when addressing a brother or other male person of equal rank; cf. **kĕhō,** ab., and the two next. **-biñ -बिञ्** । **किं भगिनि** adv., i.q. **kyā,** but used only in addressing an elder sister or other female of superior rank; cf. the preceding and **kĕhay,** ab. **-sa -स** or **-sö -सो** । **किमङ्ग** adv., i.q. **kyā,** but used only in addressing an elder male, or one of superior rank. Also, i.q. **kyā sana,** bel. (Gr.Gr. 181). —**sana** —**सन** or —**sanā** —**सना** । **किं स्वित्** adv. an inter. particle, i.q. **kyā,** but indicating doubt, as in **kyā sana khĕwān chwā** or **kyā sanā khĕwān chuh,** what, is he really eating? **kyā sanā tàt[i] āsyā,** I wonder will he be there (Gr.Gr. 180). —**zan** —**ज़न्** । **किं नाम** adv. what like? what sort of?

kyāh क्याह or (see ab., p. 497*b*, l. 4) **kyah** or **kĕh** کیہ । **किम्** inan. sg. nom. what? As subst. (L.V. 21, 34, 42, etc.; K.Pr. 15; YZ. 146, **kyah**; 233, **kyāh**; Śiv. 58, 158, 160, 164, 203, 225, 323, etc.; Rām. 122, 157, 234–5, 238, etc.; K. 34, 39, 49, 141, etc.; H. ii, 2; 4, 11; iii, 4, 8, 9, etc.). **kĕh na ta kyāh,**

(there is) nothing, so what (is there), i.e. all is vanity (L.V. 19). As adj. (Śiv. 83, 160, 426, 643, 721 (fem. inan.), 908, 910, 923, etc.; Rām. 10, 51, 152, 158, 160, 164, etc.; K. 317, 361, 524, 528, etc.).

The word **kyāh** or **kyā** or **kyah** is often used as a mere inter. particle, indicating that a question is asked. Thus, **kyāh chuh murts karān,** does he make images? (Gr.Gr. 199; so, Gr.M., **kyā** or **kyāh**; L.V. 18, 66; Śiv. 710, 874, 913, 1562; Rām. 11, 48, 756, 1367, 1629; K 572, 1101, 1152; H. vii, 27, 28).

Again, it is sometimes used as an interjectional adv., as in **jān kyāh,** how good! (L.V. 89); **kyāh zabar,** how excellent! (W. 101; so, Śiv. 436, 499, 573, 870; Rām. 796, 892, 1197, 1200; H. vii, 27, 28); cf. **kyāh kūt[i],** how many! (Śiv. 742) and p. 485*a*, l. 29. Or it may be used adverbially in the sense of 'how', introducing a subordinate clause, as in **wuch rath kyāh chuh pashpān,** see the blood, how it is flowing, i.e. see how it bleeds (Gr.M.; so, Rām. 25, 686, 1147, 1221, 1224, 1338, 1353, 1372, 1380, 1522, 1751; K. 1136). Or it may be used as the equivalent of **kyāzi** (q.v.), why? (L.V. 67, 74; Rām. 222, 257, 347, 407, 1628, 1702, 1706; H. x, 14). Occasionally, like **kyā,** ab., it is little more than a particle of emphasis, as in **tami kyāh kor[u],** what did she do? i.e. it is no other than she who did it (Rām. 1145; so, H. v, 8, 9; viii, 1; ix, 10, etc.). **yit[i] kyāh,** here, in fact; here, you see (H. x, 12). **yit[i] kyāh . . . ât[i] kyāh,** here, you see on the one hand . . . there, on the other hand, you see (H. viii, 13); **ada kyāh,** then of course, of course, certainly (H. viii, 11; xii, 4).

Occasionally **kyāh** is used with a disjunctive force, as in **kyāh Kīkī kyāh Kusalyā,** whether Kaikēyī or Kauśalyā (Rām. 301); **möj[u] kyā mās,** mother or aunt (Rām. 734; similarly, Rām. 1038; H. iv, 7), and in **kyāh . . . ada yā,** whether . . . or (Rām. 845).

kyāh kĕtham क्याह् कथम् । किं कथम् adv. what's its name, what d'ye call it, n.w. ref. to something hitherto unknown, and which cannot be described by any name —**sana** —सन (Rām. 78) or —**sanā** -सना, see **kus sana,** ab, I wonder what (Rām. 78, 1391, 1493); as adj. (Ram 202; K. 608, 919); as adv. I wonder how, or why (Rām. 1348, 1493). To this another inter. is sometimes added, as in **kyāh sanā kyāh,** I wonder what on earth (Rām. 1306, 1421); **kyā sana kus,** I wonder who on earth (Rām. 1366); **kya sanā kām[i],** I wonder by whom on earth (Rām. 596); **kyāh sanā kati,** I wonder where on earth (Rām. 221, 253); **kyā sanā kyuth[u] hyuh[u],** I wonder what kind of (Rām. 1074). —**tām** —ताम् or —**tāmath** —तामथ । अज्ञातप्रायम् pron. what? used when the speaker is in doubt as to whether there is anything to ask, as in **kyāh tām wonun,** what did he say? i.e. did he say anything? Here the speaker did not notice at the time what the man said, and afterwards recalls the fact of his perhaps having spoken, and, being in doubt, asks the question (Gr.Gr. 256); something or other, something indefinite (L.V. 86); **wuchiv tàm[i] kyāh tām korus shal,** behold what deceit he did to him! behold how he deceived him! (Rām. 1417). —**tāñ** —ताञ् or —**tāñĕth** —ताञथ । अज्ञातप्रायम्, id. (Gr.Gr. 256; Śiv. 85; Rām. 146; K. 88, 181; all —**tāñ**); something or other (Rām. 432); **wuchun gāṭul[u] chuh kyāh tāñ,** see (i.e. test) how clever he is (Rām. 129).

kyōh क्योह, a contracted form of **kyāwu,** bel., q.v.

kyuh[u] tām किहु ताम्. —**tāmath** -तामथ्, —**tāñ** —ताञ्, or —**tāñĕth** —ताञथ । कथयितुमशक्यः adj. that which cannot be described by any definitions, indefinable (cf. **kyuth[u] tām,** p. 502*b*, l. 4).

kyāwu क्याव् (L.V. 19) or **kyōh** क्योह् (L.V. 3, 5, 65), an old form of **kyāh,** used as a kind of disjunctive conjunction in the sense of 'whether . . . or', or 'as well as', in the phrase **dĕn kyāwu** (or **kyōh**) **rāth,** whether by day or by night, by day as well as by night, day and night, continually.

kyōh क्योह्, see **kyāwu,** ab.

kyul[u] किल् or **kyul** । कीलकः, अयःशङ्कुः m. (sg. dat. **kilis** किलिस्), a wooden peg (e.g. a tethering-peg or a tent-peg) (El., Gr.Gr. 14); an iron nail, a spike (El.; Gr.M.; L. 462, *kuil*) (cf. **nar-māda-k°,** s.v. **nar 2**); met. (like our 'thorn') something that gives intense pain (cf. **hyuk[u],** p. 364*a*, l. 37); (abusively) a troublesome child; cf. **kij[i]. kil[i]-sūr** किलि-चूर् । कीलकचौरः m. a terribly daring and thorough thief (*quasi* one who, when robbing a house, carries away even the nails that hold it together).

kŏyul[u] क्रयिल् or क्रयुल् । पक्षिविशेषः m. a certain bird, described as red in colour, about the size of a sparrow, and as uttering a deep cry when flying up into the air.

kyom[u] क्यम् । क्रिमिः m. (sg. dat. **kĕmis** क्यमिस्), a worm, a maggot, a caterpillar, insect (El. *kyum*; Gr.M.; K.Pr. 81, 183; H. xii, 3, 4) (cf. **nījĕ-k°,** s.v. **nīj[u] 1,** and **nāra-k°,** s.v. **nār**). **kĕm[i]-gŏs[u]**

क्यमि-क्यचू । क्रिमिकोषः f. a chrysalis, cocoon; esp. the cocoon of the silk-worm.

kiyĕm कियम, see **karun 1.**

köyim कायिम्, often written **köim कायम्** قائم adj. e.g. fixed, established (Gr.M.). **-mukām -मुकाम्** قائم مقام m. one who acts in the place of another, a locumtenens (Gr.M.).

köyimī कायिमी, often written **köimī कायमी** (for قائمی) adj. e.g., i.q. the preceding (K.Pr. 216). Properly (قائمی) subst. f. fixity, permanence, but used ab. as adj.

kaymuh कयमुह् । क्षेत्रविशेषः m. N. of a considerable village of Kashmīr (the ancient Katimuṣa) on the left bank of the river Vĕshau (ancient Viśōka) (RT.Tr. ii, 55).

kiyāmath कियामथ् قیامت m. (sg. dat. **kiyāmatas कियामतस्** قیامتس), the resurrection, the last day (K.Pr. 214); confusion, tumult, uproar, an extraordinary to-do (K.Pr. 206).

kyonᵘ क्यनु । क्लिन्नः adj. (f. **kĕnᵘ क्यंचू**), wet, moist, damp; cf. **kĕnun.**

kĕna-bobᵘ क्यन-बंबु । जलफलभेदः m. N. of a certain aquatic fruit, found growing in lakes, described as red, but white inside, and containing many small seeds. **-rab -रब् । घनपङ्कः** f. the soft, but not liquid, mud first formed on a road by a slight shower; (in building) mud used as mortar.

kāyun कायुन् । आलस्यकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **kôyᵘ कोयु**), to make lazy, to make a person work as if he were lazy; to make (oneself) lazy, to 'ca' canny' (Gr.Gr. xiv); to cause procrastination.

kŏyungᵘ क्रयुंगु । अर्धाङ्गरोगः m. paralysis of half the body, hemiplegia.

kyūrᵘ क्यूर् । कूपः m. (sg. dat. **kīris कीरिस्**), a well, i.q. **krūrᵘ 1**, q.v. (El., K.Pr. 155).

kayīr कयीर् । शकुनः a certain bird (? a kind of partridge), described as haunting mountain forests, as having a variegated white and yellow plumage and a sweet voice.

kāyorᵘ 1 कायर्, kāyurᵘ कायुर्, sometimes written **kāyirᵘ 1 कायिर् । काष्ठभेदः** m. the wood of the **yörᵘ**, or Himalayan blue pine (El. *kāyūr* or *kāur*, *Pinus excelsa*; Gr.Gr. 139; K.Pr. 101; L. 79, 80, *kairu*; 456, *kayur*). This wood is very soft and easy to pierce; the word is hence used met. to indicate a person who is 'soft', i.e. weak, powerless, unresisting; cf. **kāyorᵘ 2** and also **aḍa-kāyurᵘ**, p. 11*a*, l. 50. The shavings of this wood are used for torches (L. 80), and its fire is not lasting (K.Pr. 101). **kāyiri-ṭᵘñᵘ कायिरि-ट्यूञु** f. charcoal made from the wood of the pine-tree. It is used for making gunpowder (El.), and is much esteemed by blacksmiths (L. 80).

kāyorᵘ 2 कायर् or **kāyurᵘ 2 कायुर्**, sometimes written **kāyirᵘ 2 कायिर् । निःसारः, अलसः** adj. (f. **kāyürᵘ कायर्ङ्**, also written **kāyirᵘ कायिर्ङ्**), weak, feeble; (of a human being) weak, feeble, inert, lazy. Cf. **kāyorᵘ 1** and also the Skt. *kātarah.*

kāyarun कायरुन् । निःसारीभवनम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. **kāyaryōvᵘ कायर्यावु**), to be or become soft, weak; (of a human being or animal) to be or become soft, weak, powerless, inert, lazy.

kāyĕrĕr कायर्यर् । निःसारता, अलसता m. the nature of pine-wood (Gr.Gr. 139); hence (cf. **kāyorᵘ 1** and **2**), weakness, softness; (of human beings, animals, etc.) softness, inertness, laziness.

kyusᵘ क्युसु । जलपक्षिभेदः m. (sg. dat. **kisis किसिस्**), a certain aquatic bird, the teal (*querquedula crecca*) (L. 129, *keus*; Śiv. 1811); cf. **khyusᵘ 2. kisⁱ-pūtᵘ किसि-पूतु । जलपक्षिभेदपोतकः** m. a young teal.

kayās कयास् (= قیاس) m. judgment, opinion (Gr.M.).

kyutᵘ क्युतु or **क्युतु । अर्थे** postpos. m. (pl. nom. **kitⁱ किति**; f. sg. **kisᵘ किचू**), for, for the sake of (Gr.Gr. 14; Gr.M.; W. 97, *kiut*); also forming advs. of time, see bel.

When used with the meaning of 'for', etc., **kyutᵘ** governs the dat., as in **mölis-kyutᵘ**, for the father; **mālĕn-kyutᵘ**, for the fathers. Like the 'postpositions of the gen., it is an adj., agreeing with the governing noun in gender, number, and case, as in **mölis-kyutᵘ pôñᵘ**, water for the father; **mölis-kisᵘ gāy**, a cow for the father; **guris-kitⁱ rawa**, blankets (nom. pl. m.) for the horse; **mölis-kitsa pōthĕ**, books (nom. pl. f.) for the father (Gr.Gr. 44).

Similarly, if the governing noun should be in the dat., we should have **mölis-kitis pöñis**, to the water for the father; **mölis-kitsan gōvᵘn**, to the cows for the father (Gr.Gr. 44), and so on for other cases. For instances of this use of **kyutᵘ**, see bel.

Special attention should be paid to the use of **kyutᵘ** with the infinitive and with the future passive participle of a verb. Used with the infinitive, it governs the dative in the ordinary way, as in **yith pōthĕ paranas-kyutᵘ prang**, a couch for reading this book (Gr.Gr. 114) (cf. esp. **ninas-kyutᵘ**, s.v. **nyunᵘ**). The fut. pass. part. has the same form as the infinitive, but is an adjective, its m. sg. nom. having the form **karun, kaṛonᵘ**, or **karunᵘ**. This adjective, combined in apposition with **kyutᵘ**, and agreeing with it in gender, number, and case, forms

a passive verbal adjective of necessity, fitness, or purpose, like the Latin gerundive; thus **cyonᵘ-kyutᵘ**, intended to be drunk, potable (p. 179*a*, l. 43). So **paronᵘ-kyutᵘ pŏstukh**, a book (m. sg.) to be read, a book for reading (but we cannot say **paronᵘ-kyutᵘ prang**, as that would mean 'a couch to be read', not 'a couch for reading'); **parüñᵘ-kitsᵘ pūthⁱ**, a book (f. sg.) to be read; **ranánⁱ-kitⁱ hākh**, vegetables (m. pl.) to be cooked, i.e. for being cooked; **karañĕ-kitsa kāmĕ**, works (f. pl.) to be done (Gr.Gr. 115, Gr.M.); **khyonᵘ-kyutᵘ**, (food) to be eaten, something to eat (K.Pr. 248); **bĕhunᵘ-kyutᵘ makān**, a house to be dwelt in, in which to dwell (Rām. 591).

When used to form an adv. of time, **kyutᵘ** also governs the dat., but, being used adverbially, it often does not change its own form. As an adv. of time, it is more definite than **kani**. Thus, **dā-phulạyi-kyutᵘ** (p. 230*b*, l. 14) means, definitely, 'at the time of rice-blossoming', while **dā-phulạyi-kani** (p. 230*b*, l. 12) means 'in, or about, the time of rice-blossoming'. **Kyutᵘ** cannot be used in this sense with all words. Its chief use is to indicate a season, as ab. Other examples are **bahāras-kyutᵘ**, in the spring-time (p. 96*b*, l. 9); **barsātas-kyutᵘ**, in the rainy season (p. 127*a*, l. 40); **bēli-wāpas-kyutᵘ**, in the sowing season (p. 150*b*, l. 15); **dŏhaiṭhas-kyutᵘ**, in (so-and-so's) sixty-second year (p. 201*b*, l. 38); **drāgas-kyutᵘ**, in a time of famine (p. 241*b*, l. 42), and so on. In this sense it is sometimes added either pleonastically or with the sense of 'for' to advs. of time. Thus, **rāth**, to-night; **az rāth-kyutᵘ sāl**, an invitation for to-night; **rāth-kyutᵘ**, to-night or by night (Gr.M.; H. iii, 1); **pagāh-kyutᵘ**, for to-morrow (Gr.M.).

kitⁱ कितॅ m. pl. nom. **chŏkas-kitⁱ dawāh**, medicines for the wound (Rām. 1308; similarly, Rām. 1505; H. v, 1; xi, 11).

kitsᵘ कित्सु f. sg. nom. **wöjᵘ kōrĕ-kitsᵘ**, a ring for the daughter (H. v, 1; so, x, 11; xi, 12).

kyutᵘ कितु m. sg. nom. **dŏhas-kyutᵘ**, for a day, sufficient for a whole day (p. 200*a*, l. 47); **biyis-kyutᵘ**, for someone else (L.V. 61; so, Rām. 744; H. ii, 1; x, 5; xii, 4, 5, 11, 16, 24).

kyuthᵘ क्युथु or **kyuᵘ** क्युउ । **कीदृशः** pron. adj. (f. **kitshᵘ** कित्शु), of what sort? of what kind? (Gr.Gr. 153; Gr.M.; L.V. 84, 85); as adv. how? (Gr.M.; L.V. 74; H. ii, 5). **—hyuhᵘ —ह्युहु** (f. **kitshᵘ hishᵘ** कित्शु हिशु), i.q. **kyuthᵘ**, what kind of? **kyāh sanā kyuthᵘ hyuhᵘ**, I wonder what kind of (Rām. 1074; cf. **kyāh sanā**, p. 500*a*, l. 43). **—sanā —सना** adj. i.q. **kyuthᵘ**, but with a shade of doubt in the question, *quasi* 'really of what sort?' (cf. Gr.Gr. 180–1). **—tām —ताम्**, **—tāmath —तामथ्**, **—tāñ ताञ्**, or **—tāñĕth —ताञथ् । केनापि नाम्ना वक्तुमशक्यः, अत्यरोचकः** adj., i.q. **kyuthᵘ**, but with a shade of doubt, *quasi* 'I wonder of what sort'; that which cannot be described by any name, indefinable (cf. **kyuthᵘ tām**, p. 500*b*, l. 22); (contemptuously) what sort of? i.e. very unpleasing, bad, worth nothing, of no use.

kyāwu क्यावु, see **kyāh**, p. 500*b*, l. 26.

kyowᵘ क्यॅवु । गवेधुः m. (sg. dat. **kĕvis क्यविस्**), a kind of plant growing in marshes. According to L. 72 (*kĕr*) it is *Chaerophyllum sp.*, and is looked upon as an excellent substitute for carrots, both by the herdsmen and by the red bears. It has been identified at Kew as really *Sagittaria sagittifolia*, or Common Arrowhead, but possibly the name may be used for two different plants. For the manner in which its roots are joined together by a fibrous network, see **kĕvⁱ-rāṭh**, bel., and cf. Śiv. 1807. **—kaḍun —कडुन् । गवेधुनिष्कासनम्** m.inf. to root up one of these plants in the marshes. This is a long, slow business; hence, met. to spend a long time over completing any work.

kĕvⁱ-gŏgᵘjᵘ क्यॅवि-ग्वंजु । आख्याकारमूलविशेषः, अल्पालुकः f. a kind of turnip; a small potato. **-gāsa -गास । मूलविशेषतृणम्** m. the edible leaves of the **kyowᵘ**-plant. **-mujᵘ -मुजु । बालमूलिका** f. a young tuber of this plant, used as a vegetable. It is globular in shape; cf. **mujĕ-kyowᵘ**, s.v. **mujᵘ**. **-mŏnḍᵘ -म्वंडु । मूलविशेषमहामूलम्** f. a full-grown large tuber of this plant. It is also globular in shape. **-nambal -नम्बल । मूलकविशेषोत्पत्तिस्थानम्** f. a piece of marshy ground, in which this plant grows plentifully. **-rāṭh -राठ । मूलविशेषव्रततिः** f. (sg. dat. **-rāṭhi -राठि**), lit. the tangled roots of this plant, i.e. an underground fibrous network spread over a wide area, made up of the roots of this plant all tangled together. **-zag -ज़ग । धान्यविशेषः** m. N. of a kind of paddy yielding a red grain when husked (L. 463, *kai zag*).

kyāzi क्याज़ि । किमर्थम् adv. inter. why? (El.; Gr.M.; L. 464, *kyāza*; W. 99; L.V. 96, 107; Śiv. 87, 312, 534, etc.; Rām. 190, 288, 669, 719, 1245; K. 383; H. iii, 1; v, 8; etc.); because (El.); **yimi sababa kyāzi**, for this reason, because (Gr.M.); **ti-kyāzi**, because (Gr.M.; W. 99; H. viii, 7). **—na —न । किमर्थम् न** adv. why not?

kŏzi क़ाज़ि । **कुत्सितवेलायाम्** adv. at a bad time, in a time of calamities, etc., at an inauspicious time; at a wrong time, unseasonably. A contracted form of **kŏ-vizi**, q.v.

köz[i] क़ाज़ि قاضى । **धर्मावगुणासकः** m. a judge; (a Muslim) judge or magistrate (who passes sentence in all cases of law, religious, moral, or criminal), a Qāẓī; in Kashmīr, esp. a Muslim doctor of laws, who decides questions of religion and morality (Gr.M.; K.Pr. 101, 145). **-bāy -बाय्। अवगुणासकस्त्री** f. his wife.

kõz[ü] क़ाँज़ू, see **könz[ü]**.

kuza कुज़ (? cf. Pers. كوزه) m. a kind of sweetmeat (Gr.Gr. 15). Cf. **nābad-kuza.**

köz[i]gī क़ाज़िगी । **ग्रासकत्वम्** f. the office or duties of a judge (see **köz[i]**); a habit of acting as such a person.

kazāh कज़ाह् (= قضا) m. predestined fate; hence, the (predestined) time of death (Rām. 871).

kazāl[i] कज़ालि f. blackness; blackness of mood, harshness, a dark temper (Rām. 1570).

kazul कज़ुल । **कज्जलम्** m. (sg. dat. **kazalas कज़लस्**), lamp-black, soot; as adj. sooty, black (YZ. 147).

kŏ-zan क़-ज़न् m. a bad man, a wicked person, a sinner (K.Pr. 202).

kōzana कोज़न । **न जाने किमिव** adv. who knows? God knows! used in sentences such as **kōzana kyāh bani tas,** God alone knows what will become of him; hence, who knows how? God knows how! who knows by what means (L.V. 73, 74). **kōzanañi कोज़नञि** f. sg. abl. of sg. gen. how? by what means? (L.V. 72).

kŏ-zāth क़-ज़ाथ । **कुत्सितजातिः** adj. e.g. (as subst, sg. dat. **-zātas -ज़ातस**), of bad, or low, caste, low-born; used also, as a term of reproach, with reference to a well-born person who acts vilely, of a bad disposition, bad-natured (W. 110).

kaziyĕ कज़ियॅ قضيه m. a tumult, broil, wrangling (El. *kaziyh*).

l ल ل. The tenth (or, if we count the aspirates **ch** and **kh** as separate letters, the twelfth) consonant of the Kāshmīrī alphabet in the Roman character. It is the twenty-eighth (or, if we count **ṣ, sh,** and **z,** the thirty-first) consonant when written in the Śāradā or Nāgarī character, and the thirtieth consonant when written in the Perso-Arabic character. It is pronounced, as in India proper, with the tip of the tongue touching the front teeth, and not the gums, the resulting sound being softer and more dental than in English.

When this letter is immediately followed by ᵘ or by **y** (including **ĕ,** see art. **ĕ**), it is changed to **j.** Thus, **wôlᵘ वोलु,** a large ring, but fem. **wöjᵘ वाजू,** a small ring; **wūlᵘ वुलु,** fickle; **wōjĕr वोज्यर,** fickleness.

lā ل private particle, as in **lā-makān** لامكان adj. with no abode, without a dwelling-place, inexistent (as an epithet of the Deity) (H. vii, 29).

lāī, see **lāy 1** and **lāyun.**

lao (L. 70), **láo** (L. 460), see **lāv 2.**

lau, see **lüvᵘ 2.**

lō लो interj. ho!, O! (with voc.) (K.Pr. 250, Rām. 1778). **lō-lō लो-लो,** id. (Śiv. 330, 346, 408, 1037, 1053, 1365, 1468, 1669, in each case used as a meaningless refrain in a song).

lab लब ل । वप्रम्, पार्श्वम् f. a lip (YZ. 213); an edge, margin, verge, brim, brink (cf. **dāri-lab,** p. 238*a*, l. 26); a bank, shore, coast; a brow (of a hill); (in Kāshmīrī) side, direction, point of the compass, quarter (Rām. 568); a boundary-wall, party-wall, the wall of a house or room (El.; L. 464; K.Pr 119; Rām. 577; Śiv. 211, 1076; K. 155); cf. **lobᵘ 1** and **lar 2.** —**lagüñᵘ** —लगंजू । विरोधोन्नवः, विकारापत्तिः f.inf. a wall to be applied; a quarrel or hostility to arise between friends; (of any article in a dish, etc.) to go bad, turn sour. **-rĕz** لبريز adj. e.g. brimful, overflowing, running over (El.).

laba-côkᵘ लब-चोकु । वस्त्रप्रान्तिकछेदः m. (sg. dat. **-cökis -चोकिस**), the slit, with corded edges, about half a span long, at each side of the lower end of the Kāshmīrī nightgown-like dress; cf. **cākh 1.** **-düjᵘ -दूजू । वस्त्रे पार्श्वतः खण्डयोजनम्, अनुचोदना** f. the sewing together, by the edges, of two pieces of cloth; repeating a person's words when reproaching him, quoting in reproof. **-düjᵘ lāgüñᵘ -दूजू लागंजू । अनुकरणसमालापः** f.inf. sympathetically to repeat another's words, and to do the same when he changes his mind, and says the opposite. **-dörᵘ -दोरु । पक्षद्वारम्** f. a side door, esp. a small one. **-gand -गंड । पार्श्वावरणम्** m. tying up the side, i.e. the formation of a screen, e.g. by a wall or a curtain. **-holᵘ -होलु । वक्रप्रान्तः** adj. (f. **-hüjᵘ -होजू**), crooked-edged. **-shēkā -शेंका** or **-shēkh -शेंख । प्रस्रावोत्सर्गवृत्तिः** f. urinating, passing water; cf. **dīrgashĕnkā** (p. 242*a*, l. 40) and **lagushēkā,** s.v. **-tāph -ताप् । पार्श्वकातपः** m. (sg. dat. **-tāpas -तापस्**), side-heat, i.e. the heat cast by the sun when low in the sky and near setting; the heat of the sun in this manner falling on the side, not on the front of a house; met. standing aside from any work, and merely looking on or superintending. **-tāpas bĕhun -तापस् ब्यञ्न । कार्यवृत्तेर्बहिर्भावः** m.inf. to sit in the side-heat, as ab.; (of a superintendent) on account of some impediment to dissociate himself from his duty, or abandon his work. **-tāpas thawun -तापस् थवुन । कार्यवृत्तेर्बहिष्कारः** m.inf. to expel a person from some office or duty. **—ta mūnⁱ hĕnⁱ —त मूनि ह्यनि । गूढवृत्त्या संचारः** m. pl. inf. to take the sides and inner walls, to cling to the walls; hence, (of a child or the like) to walk about secretly or modestly. **-ṣôkᵘ -ज़ोकु** m. (sg. dat **-ṣökis -ज़ोकिस**), the lower course, near the foundations, of the four walls of a house. It is usually built of stone, or the like, even when the rest of the house is of wood. **-ṣolᵘ -ज़ोलु । भग्नप्रान्तः** adj. (f. **-ṣüjᵘ -ज़ूजू**), broken, or spoiled, at the edge (e.g. a room, a vessel, or a garment). **-ṣyopᵘ -ज़्यपु । आभुग्नप्रान्तः** adj. (f. **-ṣĕpᵘ -ज़्यपू**), broken, or dinted, at the edges. Cf. **ṣĕph.**

lāb लाब । लाभः, प्रयोजनम् m. profit, gain (El.; Gr.M.; Śiv. 1776, 1806, 1809); the end, aim, object, of any work; interest on money (El., Gr.Gr. 148).

lāba-rostᵘ लाब-रोसु । लाभहीनः adj. (f. **-rüṣhᵘ -रोछू**), profitless, fruitless, affording no profit; having no object, objectless. **-sostᵘ -सोसु । लाभसंपन्नः** adj. (f. **-süṣhᵘ -सोछू**), profitable, giving profit. **-saṣhar -सछर्** m. the condition of being profitable, profitable-

ness, fruitfulness, productiveness. **-sôv^{u} -सोवु** adj. (f. **-söv^{u} -सॉवू**), fully profitable, richly productive. **-sāvĕr -साव्हर्** m. the condition of being richly profitable, rich productiveness. **—vĕnā —व्हना** or **—vinā —विना** adj. and adv. without profit, useless (El. *lábarenna*).

lobí (El.), i.q. **lūb^{i}**, q.v.

lob^{u} 1 लबु (for **2**, see **labun**) । **प्रान्तभाग:** m. the edge, margin, border, of anything; the bank of a river (El. *lúb*); cf. **lab.** **—hyon^{u} —ह्यनु । बहिर्भवनम्** m.inf. to take the edge; hence, to go outside anything (e.g. a business, employment, friendship, house and home), to betake oneself to a solitary life, to become a hermit. **-kun -कुन् । प्रान्तभागे** adv. at the edge, on the margin, marginally; **wati lob^{u}-kun,** by the wayside (Gr.M.). **—lob^{u} —लबु । बहिर्बहि:** adv. (with verbs indicating position) along the edge, along the margin; cf. **làb^{i} làb^{i},** bel. **—lob^{u} hyon^{u} —ह्यनु । बहि:स्थिति:** m.inf. to take side after side; hence, gradually to abandon any duty or business and to betake oneself to solitude. **—rōzun — रोज़ुन् । बहि:स्थिति:** m.inf. to remain at the edge, to remain outside any duty or business, to remain in solitude; (on a journey or the like) to keep off the highway (so as to avoid tolls, etc.); cf. **labi rōzun,** bel. **—thawun —थवुन् । बहिष्करणम्** m.inf. to put to the edge; to expel, throw out, turn out of office. Cf. **labi thawun,** bel.

làb^{i} làb^{i} लबि लबि । अन्तान्तत: adv. (with verbs of motion) along the edge, sidling up near (a person), cautiously (approaching) (Rām. 319). Cf. **lob^{u} lob^{u},** ab., and **labi labi,** bel.

labi bĕhun लबि ब्यहुन् m.inf. to sit to one side, to sit aside, to keep clear of anything (K.Pr. 150). **-kani -कनि । प्रान्तभागे** adv. (with verbs indicating position) towards the edge, by the edge, near the edge, to one side (Śiv. 842, 1445, 1568). **-kanyuk^{u} -कन्युकु । प्रान्तभागसंबन्धी** adj. (f. **-kanic^{ü} -कनिचू**), of, or belonging to, near the edge or near the side. **—labi —लबि । बाह्यबाह्यत:** adv. (with verbs of motion) along the edge, along the outside, by the side; (with verbs of taking out, etc.) by, or over, the edge (of a vessel, etc.); cf. **làb^{i} làb^{i},** ab. **—rōzun —रोज़ुन् । औदासीन्यावलम्बनम्** m.inf. to remain outside, to stay apart, stand aside; to stand apart from any business, even though connected with it, to abstain from doing one's share of work; cf. **lob^{u} rōzun,** ab. **—thawun —थवुन् । प्रान्ते व्यसनम्** m.inf. to put to one side, to put aside; to put (a person) to one side, to act independently of the instructions (of a superior, a teacher, or the like). Cf. **lob^{u} thawun,** ab.

lúb 1 (El.), i.q. **lob^{u} 1,** q.v.

lūb 2 लूब । लोभ: m. (pl. dat. **lōban लोबन्**, Gr.Gr. 51), desire, greed, avarice, covetousness (El.; Gr.Gr. 138, 149; Gr.M.; K.Pr. 220; Rām. 348, 1633; Śiv. 1283); (among Hindūs) avarice personified,—one of the six enemies of man, which impede union with the Supreme Deity, the other five being **kām** (Skt. *kāma*), sexual desire; **krūd** (Skt. *krōdha*), wrath; **mad** (Skt. *mada*), arrogance; **mōh** (Skt. *mōha*), delusion; and **matsar** (Skt. *matsara*), jealousy (L.V. 12, 30, 43, 71; Rām. 979, 1762; Śiv. 18, 22, 59, 104, 1672, etc.). **—karun —करुन्** m.inf. to covet (El., W. 150).

lūb 3 लूब (= لب) m. in **lūb-ĕ-lubāb लूबि-लुबाब** (= لب لباب), the pith, or quintessence, of anything (Rām. 1773).

lūb^{i} लूबि adj. e.g. greedy, covetous; a miser (El. *lobí*). **—ḍomb^{u} —डंबु । उदरंभरि:** m. 'greedy-guts', one who is continually eating everything he sees, without regard to its wholesomeness or unwholesomeness.

labal लबल् । अशोभनप्रान्त: adj. e.g. edged, having an edge (cf. **ok^{u}-labal,** p. 19*a*, l. 25, and **aiṭha-labal,** p. 66*b*, l. 28); esp. edged, in the sense of having a bad edge, crooked-edged, having uneven edges, 'lop-sided.

labun लबुन् । लब्धि: conj. 1 (1 p.p. **lob^{u} 2 लबु**, for **1**, see s.v.), to get, take, receive, obtain (El.; Gr.M.; L.V. 31, 35, 75, 90; K.Pr. 36, 46, 157; YZ 56, 230, 237, 380; Rām. 116, 426, 541, 544, 565, 1037, 1133, 1146, 1307, 1310, 1373, 1504, 1509, 1530, 1713; Śiv. 10, 381, 497, 680, 890, 934, 1565; K. 61, 285, 612, 621, 659, 739, 765; H. ii, 9, 10); **ārām l.,** to receive rest, to find surcease (Rām. 259); **nishcay l.,** to obtain certainty (Śiv. 159); **sazā l.,** to receive punishment, be punished (Gr.M.).

to gain, get, find (something lost, forgotten, hidden, etc.) (Gr.M.; Rām. 45, 108, 566, 640, 1116; Śiv. 97, 1450); to reach (a place) (Rām. 318; Śiv. 1699–1701); to take (as such and such), consider, look upon as (Rām. 577, 1254, 1500); to catch sight of, see (suddenly) (Rām. 1499). **lob^{u}-mot^{u} लबु-मतु । लब्ध:** perf. part. (f. **lüb^{u}-müs^{u} लबु-मचु**), got, etc., as ab.

lūbun लूबुन् । लोभोद्भव: conj. 3 (2 p.p. **lūbyōv लूब्योव्**), desire or greed to be experienced; to feel desire, be desirous (K.Pr. 17, Śiv. 1663).

labanāwun लबनावुन conj. 1 (1 p.p. **labanôw^{u} लबनोवु**), caus. of **labun** in all its senses; e.g. to cause to obtain (Rām. 108).

labār लबार । ग्राम्यधीः m. a country bumpkin, a boor, an ignorant and clumsy fellow. Cf. **lĕbāra** and **gāma-labār** (p. 287*a*, l. 3).

lāb^{a}r लाबर् । कुसीदिकः m. (f. **lāb^{a}rĕñ लाबर्यञ्**), a professional money-lender, a usurer (Gr.Gr. 148).

labur लबुर् or **lābur^{u} लाबुर् । उन्नतभूभागः** m. (sg. dat. **labaras लबरस्**), a piece of ground higher than a surrounding or adjoining tract, an eminence, high ground. According to El., **labur** is the word used in Śrīnagar, and **lābur^{u}** in vill. Cf. **aḍ-lābur^{u}**, p. 10*a*, l. 34, and **aḍa-lābur^{u}**, p. 11*b*, l. 3.

lĕbāra ल्बार । अतिमूढबुद्धिः adj. e.g. ignorant, fat and boorish. Cf. **labār.**

lŏbur ल्बुर् । करीषः m. (sg. dat. **lŏbaras ल्बरस्**), dried cowdung, cowdung-cake for fuel (cf. **boṭh^{u} 2**) (K.Pr. 48, 63, 241, *lubar*; L. 460 *lubr*).

lŏbar-lōh ल्बर्-लोह् । अतिमूर्खः m. 'a cowdung-porcupine', a man who has a reputation for learning, but who, on being tested, turns out to be an ignorant fool. **-lōlō -लोलो । असारस्नेहः** m. insincere affection, apparent love which is outwardly displayed, but which does not really exist. **-nār -नार् । करीषाग्निः** m. a fire of cowdung fuel; met. (of a sudden display of anger or the like) that which at first is very hot, but which is quickly consumed and cools down. **-ṭās -टास । करीषनिपातशब्दः** m. the flop of the fall of a piece of dried cowdung; met. u.w. ref. to some person or thing which is so utterly lost or destroyed that it has passed entirely out of memory.

lūb^{a}r लूबर् adj. e.g. eagerly desirous, covetous (Gr.Gr. 51).

lāb^{a}rgī लाबर्गी । कुसीदिकवृत्तिः f. the profession of money-lending.

lāb^{a}rĕñ लाबर्यञ्, see **lāb^{a}r.**

lūb^{a}rāwun लूबरावुन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **lūb^{a}rôw^{u} लूबरोवु**), to cause to be desirous or covetous, to tempt, provoke desire (Rām. 1784).

labrēz لبريز, see p. 504*a*, l. 37.

libās लिबास لباس m. raiment, garb, vesture, robe, apparel; outward appearance, dress (Śiv. 833).

lĕbis ल्बिस्, see **lyob^{u}.**

lobisht (El.), see **lūbiṭh.**

lūbiṭh लूबिठ adj. (as subst., sg. dat. **lūbiṭas लूबिटस्**), avaricious, covetous, greedy, esp. when importunate (Gr.Gr. 138, Gr.M.); a miser (El. *lobisht*).

labawun^{u} लबवुन । लब्धा n.ag. (f. **labawüñ^{u} लबवंञ्**), a finder, getter (of something lost, forgotten, hidden, etc.).

lūbawun^{u} लूबवुन । कामयाग् n.ag. (f. **lūbawüñ^{u} लूबवंञ्**), one who is very covetous or greedy for anything; applied also to any member of a person's body which exhibits ardent desire, lust, or the like.

labawañ लबवञ् f. a reward for finding (something lost, etc.).

l^{a}ca लच । अतिलुब्धः adj. e.g. one who is importunately greedy (esp. for food), i.e. who is greedy, and who in season and out of season is always begging for something to eat.

lacĕ लच्, see **lüṭ^{u}.**

lĕc^{u} ल्चु, see **lyok^{u}.**

lōcĕ लोच्, see **lūk^{u}.**

lōcĕ लोँच्, see **lūṭ^{u}.**

löc^{i} लॉचि or (q.v.) **löṭ^{u} लॉटु । दीर्घगुलिका** f. a long-shaped ball or bead of gold or other precious metal. Cf. **löṭ^{u}.**

lācĕ-dupa लाच्-दुप । आहतगुलिकाधूपः m. a stick, or long-shaped pastille of incense (as burnt in Hindū worship); cf. **dupa-löṭ^{u}**, p. 232*a*, l. 33. **—khasañĕ —खसंञ । संघर्षस्निग्धतागमः** f. pl. inf. long balls, i.e. clots, to rise; clots of grease or the like to rise from triturating some moist article.

luca लुच । नीचप्रकृतिः adj. e.g. wicked, corrupt, vicious, depraved, profligate, dissolute.

lūca लूच । पिष्टकविशेषः f. pl. a kind of large loaf or cake made of wheaten flour lightly cooked in *ghī*.

lūc^{u} लूचु, see **lūk^{u}.**

l^{a}ch लछ् or **lich लिछ् । यूकाण्डम्** f. (sg. dat. **l^{a}chi लछि**), the egg of the body-louse, a nit (cf. Hindī *likh*) (El. *lchh*). **l^{a}cha phŏharĕ लछ फुहर्य । यूकाण्डसंघातः** f. pl. a clump of nits (cf. **phŏhür^{u}**).

lach लछ् । लक्षसंख्या card. (sg. abl. **lacha लछ**, K.Pr. 150; pl. dat. **lachan लछन**), a hundred thousand (El.; Gr.Gr. 80; K.Pr. 18, 23, 150, 181; YZ. 159; Rām. 1651; K. 786, 846); **akh lach rŏpayĕ,** a hundred thousand rupees (Gr.M.); **yōzana-lach,** a hundred thousand leagues (L.V. 26).

lacha-bod^{u} लछ-बंदु or **-bŏḍ^{u} -बुंदु । लक्षशः संख्याकः** adj. (f. **-büz^{u} -बंज़**), in hundreds of thousands, by hundreds of thousands (cf. **bŏḍ^{u} 2**) (Gr.Gr. 144; W. 164; Śiv. 32, 51, 715, 731, etc.; K. 660, 727, 1008, 1014). **-nôw^{u} -नोवु । लक्ष-(अयुत-)अभिधानः, रत्नविशेषः** m. having a hundred thousand (i.e. innumerable) names (Rām. 1783; Śiv. 53, 181, 834; H. ii, 2); the philosopher's stone (which by its touch converts base metals into gold). **-phyur^{u} -फ्युर् । लक्षशः आयवृत्तिः** m. returns in hundreds of thousands, i.e. an income from business which amounts to this. **-trigun^{u} āy -त्रिगुन आय । त्रिगुणलक्षवार्षिकायुः** m.

a life lasting three times a hundred thousand years (an expression used in praising or complimenting a person). **-wôl**ᵘ **-वोलु** । **लक्षपो धनवान्** m. (f. **-wājĕñ -वाज्यञ्**), a man who possesses hundreds of thousands (of money), a millionaire.

làchⁱ **āradun लछि आरदुन्** । **अनल्पोपायैर्निष्पत्तिः** m.inf: to honour by a hundred thousand; to accomplish, or conciliate, by innumerable means, to spare no pains to please a person. —**āradith kàch**ⁱ **baṭun** —**आरदिथ् कछि ब़टुन्** । **अनेकोपायार्जित-मैत्र्या लेशमात्रेणोच्छेदनम्** m.inf. 'having honoured by a hundred thousand, to cut by a trifle', i.e. after having spared no pains in order to gain a person's friendship, to destroy that friendship by a single piece of tactlessness; cf. **kàch**ⁱ. —**hyon**ᵘ —**ह्यनु** । **लक्षेण संग्रहः** m.inf. to buy by a hundred thousand rupees' worth at a time, to make enormous purchases; to make enormous profits by business, to become a millionaire.

lachan-hándⁱ lach लछन-ह़न्दि लछ hundreds of thousands of hundred thousands, innumerable, countless (Rām. 1323, Śiv. 731).

lāch लाछ । **लाक्षा** f. (sg. dat. **lāchi 1 लाछि**; for **2**, see **lôch**ᵘ), the red animal dye called 'lac', produced by the *Coccus Lacca*; shellac, the wax formed by this insect; sealing-wax (made from shellac) (Gr.M.).

lācha (or **lāchi**) **- hond**ᵘ **लाछ** (**लाछि**) **- ह़न्दु** । **लाक्षामयः** adj. (f. **-hünz**ᵘ **-ह़ून्ज़ु**), made of shellac. **-móhar -म्होर्** । **लाक्षायोजितमुद्रा** f. a seal for use with sealing-wax. **-bṛüṭ**ᵘ **-ब्रूटु** । **लाक्षाचक्रम्** f. (sg. dat. **-bracĕ -ब्रच्च**), a 'lac-wheel', a circular cake of lac.

lāchi-hāl लछि-हाल् । **लाक्षागृहम्** f. (sg. dat. **-höj**ᵘ **-ह़ोजु**), a house built of lac, with its true nature disguised by external painting, etc. Such a house is described in the Mahābhārata. If it is wished to destroy a person, he is enticed into it, and the whole set on fire. The Sanskrit name for such a house is *jatu-gṛha*, the modern form of which—*jauhar*—is used in Rajputana for the burning to death of all the women of a city to save them from a conquering enemy.

lĕchĕ लच्च, see **lyoṭhᵘ**.

lich लिछ । **लिक्षा** f. (sg. dat. **lichi लिछि**), i.q. **lᵃch**, q.v.

lichᵘ लिछु, see **lyuchᵘ**.

līchᵘ लीछु, līchᵘ-müṭsᵘ लीछु-मंचु, see **lēkhun**.

lᵒchᵘ लंछु । **रूक्षः**: adj. (f. **lᵘchᵘ लंछु**), hard, tough, rough (in taste or handling); (of a human being) hard-natured, rough-natured, irascible, i.q. **lyochᵘ**, q.v.

lôchᵘ लोछु । **और्णवासः** m. (sg. dat. **löchis लॉछिस्**; abl. **lāchi 2 लाछि**; for **1**, see **lāch**), a kind of coarse woollen cloth or *paṭṭū* (El.); a kind of garment. The long nightgown-like garment worn by Kāshmīrīs has the general name of **phĕran** (q.v.). This, if made of wool, is called **lôchᵘ**, and if made of cotton is called **pôshᵘ** (q.v.) (K.Pr. 180).

löchⁱ-āmun लॉछि-आमुन् । **और्णदाहदुर्गन्धः** m. the acrid smell of burning woollen cloth, or of burning wool. **-düjᵘ -द्यूजु** । **और्णपटखण्डः** f. a piece of this woollen cloth. **-janda -जन्द** । **जीर्णौर्णवस्त्रम्** m. an old worn-out and much patched woollen garment. **-palav -पलव्** । **लघुतन्वौर्णवसनम्** m. a woollen garment too small or too thin for the wearer; a piece of woollen cloth. **-züṭᵘ -ज़ूटु** । **जीर्णौर्णवसनम्** f. (sg. dat. **-zacĕ -ज़च्च**), a woollen rag, an old rag of a coat, a thoroughly worn-out woollen garment.

lᵃchal लछल् or **lichal लिछल्** । **यूकाण्डसंघव्याप्तः**: adj. e.g. infested with nits, lousy.

lachimᵘ लछिमु, see **lachyumᵘ**.

līchᵘ-müṭsᵘ लीछु-मंचु, see **lēkhun**.

lüchᵘ-müṭsᵘ लछु-मंचु, see **lakhun**.

làchiñᵘ लछिञ्जु, see **lachyunᵘ**.

löchiñᵘ लॉछिञ्जु, see **löchyunᵘ**.

lᵃchĕr लच्चर् or **lichĕr लिच्चर्** । **रूक्षत्वम्, तीक्ष्णत्वम्** m. pungency, fieriness, harshness, roughness (in taste or handling); (of a human being) hardness, harshness, irascibility.

lachĕr लच्चर् । **रूक्षस्निग्धता** m. nasty bitterness combined with viscosity (e.g. of some fruit gone bad and slimy).

lĕchĕr लच्चर् । **सुगमता** m. easiness (in all senses, e.g. of a road, of a mountain pass, a task, a problem, and so on). Cf. **lyoṭhᵘ**.

lichĕr लिच्चर्, see **lᵃchĕr**.

lachyumᵘ लच्युमु ord. (f. **lachimᵘ लछिमु**), one hundred thousandth (Gr.Gr. 80).

làchyunᵘ लच्युनु । **लक्षमूल्यः**: adj. (f. **làchiñᵘ लछिञ्जु**), costing a hundred thousand (rupees, etc.); (of a thing, action, business) accomplished by innumerable means or exertions.

löchyunᵘ लॉछिञ्जु । **लक्षमूल्यः**: adj. (f. **löchiñᵘ लॉछिञ्जु**), i.q. **làchyunᵘ**, q.v.

lachyōv लच्योव्, see **lakhun**.

lāchyuwᵘ लाच्युवु । **और्णमयः**: adj. (f. **lāchivᵘ लाछिवु**), made of woollen cloth or *paṭṭū* (see **lôchᵘ**).

lēchyōv लेच्योव्, see **lēkhun**.

lichyōv लिच्योव्, see **likhun**.

lacika लचिक (cf. لچک) । **स्त्रीमुष्णीषविशेषः**: m. a kind of head-dress worn by Musalmān women, consisting of a skull-cap, with a long appendage hanging down

behind so as to conceal the hair at the back (El. *lachakah, lachaka*) (K.Pr. 132). **-dyunᵘ** —**द्युनु** । **लज्जितीकरणम्** m. inf. to give such a head-dress; met. to make a person ashamed by conquering him publicly in a dispute or discussion, and so rendering him silent. —**hyonᵘ** - **ह्योनु** । **लज्जितीभवनम्** m.inf. to be put to shame, as ab.

lōcal लोंचल । **प्रान्तकोणयुतः** adj. e.g. having a wrong corner on one edge, uneven-edged. Cf. **lūṭᵘ.**

lacār लाचार् لاچار । **दरिद्रः** adj. e.g. without remedy, helpless, powerless, without resource (Gr.M.; L.V. 89; Rām. 29, 64, 106, 788, 949; Śiv. 421, 678, 1581); disabled, disarmed (Rām. 411); destitute, forlorn, poor (Gr.M.); humble, humiliated, forlorn (Rām. 116); **cāra-lācār,** utterly helpless (Rām. 1666).

lacĕr लच्चर । **पामरः** m. one who is low, mean, vile, a shameless beggar.

lacōrī लाचारी لاچاری । **निःस्वता** f. helplessness; inability, incapacity; forlornness, destitution, want of means, poverty (El.; Śiv. 212, 583).

lōcĕr लोच्चर । **लघुता** m. smallness (as compared with bigness); smallness, a state of contraction, a condition smaller than before; youthfulness (as compared with the age of elders, elder brothers, or the like) (Rām. 325) Cf. **lūkᵘ.**

lacĕrgī लच्चरगी । **नीचवृत्तिः** f. the conduct of a vile person; conduct like that of a vile person, shameless begging, or the like.

lūcᵃran लूचरन् । **लघूकरणम्** f. (sg. dat. **lūcᵃrünᵘ लूचरंनु**), the act of making small, shortening, reducing in size, narrowing, contracting.

lacĕröᶻᵘ लच्चरोज़ु । **नीचता** f. the conduct or condition of one who is mean, vile, a shameless beggar, or the like

lūcyōv लूच्योव्, see **lūṭun.**

lad 1 लद e.g. a secondary suffix forming adjectives of quality, and indicating that the quality not only accompanies the object, but is actually a necessary part of it. Thus from **phakh** (base **phak-**), a stink; **phakalad,** stinking (Gr.Gr. 135; cf. 133). When used as an adjective it is of common gender, but, when used substantively, its fem is **ladiñ लदिञ्**, as in **bakalad,** a chatterer (masc.); **bakaladiñ,** a chattering woman.

lad 2 लद । **भारः** f. (sg. dat. **lüzᵘ लंज़ु**), a heaped up load, a high load made by piling things one on the top of the other. —**karünᵘ** —**करंनु** f.inf. to climb up to (by making a pile and getting on to its top, so as to reach to something above) (K. 148).

lada-bata लद-बत । **भरितौदनम्** m. a pot full of heaped-up cooked rice, filled straight from the cooking pot, intended to be sent to someone; hence, a present of cooked rice so sent. **lada-sörᵘ लद-सोर्** । **असकृत्प्रेषणम्** f. sending presents or contributions to a dowry from time to time (e.g. to a person in authority, a friend, or a son-in-law), with the intention that the recipient should allow them to accumulate. Cf. **lodᵘ.**

lad लद f. (generally used in pl.). **lada लड** । **आयोधनक्रीडा** f. pl. fighting in sport (as in wrestling, cudgel-play, etc.). **lada karanĕ लड करञ** to fight, as ab. (K. 504, 941).

lād लाद । **वस्त्रवलिविशेषः** f. (sg. dat. **lözᵘ लांज़ु**; but YZ. 307, pl. dat. **lādan लादन**), the plaited fold or hem round the bottom of the nightgown-like garment worn in Kashmīr. - **hĕñᵘ** —**ह्यंनु** । **वलिसीवनम्, प्रान्तावृतियोजना** f.inf. to take up this hem, i.e. to shorten the garment by making this hem; hence, in filling a receptacle, to raise its edges, so as to make it hold more (e.g. by surrounding the top edge with paper, or cloth, or withies); to seize the edge of a person's garment in humble entreaty (YZ. 307). —**khārünᵘ** —**खारंनु** । **आवृतिबन्धः** f.inf. to raise the hem, i.e. to raise the edges of a dish, as ab.

lözᵘ-pan लांज़ु-पन् । **वस्त्रलघुवलिः** m. the skirt-hem, as ab., but narrow (the ordinary hem being three or four inches wide).

ladāi (El.), see **ladöyᵢ.**

lĕd लद । **अश्वादिविष्ठा** f. (sg. dat. and pl. nom. **lĕzᵘ ल्यंज़ु**), dung of horses, mules, asses, or elephants (Gr.Gr. 25; K.Pr. 73 (pl.); L. 459 (*lid*)).

lĕzᵘ-nār ल्यंज़ु-नार् । **अश्वादिविड्दाहः** m. a fire with such dung for fuel. **-pholᵘ -फलु** । **अश्वादिविष्ठासमुदायः** m. the amount of such dung voided at one excretion.

lĕḍ ल्यड । **क्षीणबलः** m. destitute of strength, defeated (in combat, etc.), admitting defeat by retreating (El. *lyad*); cowardly (El.). Cf. **lĕḍun.**

lōda लोद । **मूर्खः** m. a fool, dolt, one without understanding. **-shōda -शोद** । **मूढवृत्तिः** m. one who continually acts foolishly (like a drunken man), a habitual dolt.

lodᵘ लंदु । **उपायनादिप्रेषणनियमः** m. the usage of sending complimentary presents or instalments of dowry (e.g. to a frjend, a great man, or to the home of a girl's husband); cf. **lada-sörᵘ,** s.v. **lad 2.** —**podᵘ** —**पंदु** । **उपायनादिप्रयोगः** (sg. dat. **ladis padis लदिस् पदिस्**), the carrying out of this usage.

loḍ[u] 1 लॅडु (for 2, see **laḍun**) । **मोदकः** m. a kind of sweetmeat made of sweetened meal formed into a ball. Cf. **lāyĕ-loḍ[u]**, s.v. **lāy 1.**

lâḍ[i]-hum लॅडि-ह्वम् । मोदकहवनविशेषः m. (amongst Hindūs) a kind of oblation with fire offered to the god Gaṇeśa and his subordinates. It consists mainly of these sweetmeats. **-sahākār -सहाकार् । हवनविधिविशेषः** m., id.

lôḍ[u] 1 लोडु । काष्ठविशेषः m. (sg. dat. **lödis लोदिस्**), N. of a certain tree, from the wood of which a dye is extracted. The *lōdhra* or *lōdh* of India (*Symplocos Racemosa*). Its red-coloured wood is called **lŏḍ[a]ra-hüṭ[u]**, q.v., s.v. **lŏḍ[a]r. löd[i]-hüṭ[u] लोदि-हुटु । लोध्रकाष्ठम्** f. (sg. dat. **-hacĕ -हच्च**), the wood of this tree.

lôḍ[u] 2 लोडु । राशिः m. (sg. dat. as in 1), a large heaped up pile, esp. of cowdung or the like, a dung-hill; a heap, a pile, a large quantity of anything (Rām. 677). **löd[i]-lŏbur लोदि-ल्वबुर । करीषविशेषः** m. (sg. dat. **lŏbaras ल्वबरस्**), lumps of cowdung, taken, after an interval for fermentation, from such a heap and dried. When this is burnt the oil which condenses from the vapour is used as a medicament. Cf. **bâṭh[i]-tīl**, p. 149*b*, l. 37.

lud m. a river (El.).

laḍöc[u] लडोचु, see **laḍôk[u]**.

laḍōk[u] लडोकु । आयोधनशीलः adj. (f. **laḍöc[u] लडोचु**), warlike, pugnacious, turbulent, a brawler; one who goes about armed, and ready at once to use his weapons, a bravo.

laḍök[i] लडोकि । देशविशेषभवः adj. e.g. born, or produced, in the country of Ladakh (see **ladākh**).

ladākh लदाख् । देशविशेषः (sg. dat. **ladākas लदाकस्**), the country of Ladakh or Western Tibet, to the north and north-east of Kashmīr. **ladākuk[u] लदाकुकु । प्रदेशविशेषभवः** adj. (f. **ladāküc[u] लदाकुचु**), produced in, or coming from, Ladakh.

lādan लादन् । उपकारानुग्रहः f. (sg. dat. **lādüñ[u] लादुञु**), kindly help, a kind action (to one who needs it) (Rām. 1439; Śiv. 178, 1594). **—khasüñ[u] —खसुञु । उपकाराधमर्णता** f.inf. a kind action to mount upon a person, i.e. to be indebted for kindness, to owe a debt of gratitude, to be under an obligation. **—thavüñ[u] —थवुञु । उपकारज्ञापनम्** f.inf. to establish a kind action, to draw a person's attention to a kind action done to him, to put a person under an obligation (Rām. 1143); to do a kind action (Rām. 639, 1741).

lādana लादन f. abuse (El.). **—karüñ[u] —करुञु** f.inf. to abuse (El.).

ladun लदुन् । प्रेषणम्, निर्माणम्, भरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **lod[u] लदु**, f. **lüz[u] लज़ु**; 2 p.p. **lazōv लज़ोव्**), to send, dispatch (someone or something) (Gr.Gr. 122; Gr.M.; K.Pr. 259; YZ. 202, 209, 395, 459; Rām. 136, 833, 858, 1103, 1451, 1596; Śiv. 639, 1736; K. 40, 642, 686, 695, etc.; H. iv, 2; vii, 7; x, 3; xii, 15); to send as a present, supply, grant, give (from a distance) (Śiv. 1086, 1216, 1347, 1554; K. 620);

to push, elevate, raise (Gr.Gr. 122, Śiv. 640); to raise (e.g. water in the hands) (YZ. 163); to set up (a shop or the like) (Śiv. 1211); to build, construct (Gr.Gr. 122, 209, 225; Gr.M.; K.Pr. 57; YZ. 409; Rām. 593, 607–8, 978; Śiv. 337, 1696, 1776) (cf. **mal l°**, s.v. **mal 1**; **nāṭa ladañĕ**, s.v. **nāṭh**);

to put into, fill (a receptacle) (K.Pr. 64, 94, 128; H. v, 7; viii, 4, 7, 12); to put into (e.g. a foot into a stirrup) (YZ. 535); to load (e.g. a ship) (El., Gr.Gr. 122, Gr.M.); to lay a burden (on someone) (Rām. 485, 846, 1008, 1230, 1743; H. ii, 5; v, 9);

to apply (e.g. mud to the body) (Rām. 277, 1371); to wind up (string) (Gr.Gr. lxv); to string (a bow) (El.).

Often used to make nominal compounds, such as **buth[u] ladun,** to build a mouth, i.e. to make a mouth, to show displeasure by twisting the features (p. 141*b*, l. 46); **dūsh l.,** to bring an accusation (p. 253*a*, l. 45); **dav l.,** to lay a bet (p. 260*b*, l. 21); **drih ladün[u],** to build a frown, to frown (p. 242*a*, l. 49); **mās[i]tī ladün[u],** to give oneself airs; **māz ladun,** to build flesh, become stout; **rāh ladun,** to send along a road, to send away or carry off (from a person); hence, to destroy (K.Pr. 121); and so many others, which will be found under their respective nouns. **—padun - पदुन् । उपायनादिप्रयोगः** m.inf. to practise sending presents, etc. Cf. **lod[u] pod[u]** (p. 508*b*, l. 48).

ladan-wôl[u] लदन्-वोलु । प्रेषयिता n.ag. (f. **-wājĕñ -वाज्यञ**), one who sends presents, etc.

laḍun लडुन् । आयोधनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **loḍ[u] 2 लॅडु**, for 1, see s.v.; 2 p.p. **lajyōv लज्योव्**), to fight (literally, or in wordy warfare) (Rām. 1437; K. 60, 242, 247, 446–7, 553, 561, 563, 571, 760–1, 774, 817, 821, 826, 1024).

laḍ[i] laḍ[i] hyon[u] लॅडि लॅडि ह्यॅनु । हटाग्रहापनम् m.inf. to get after continued fighting, i.e. to insist on getting something, to persist in trying to get something till one is successful.

laḍith लडिथ् conj. part., as adv., obstinately, persistently (Śiv. 1672). **—khyon[u] —ख्यॅनु ।**

संयुद्धनम् m.inf. to engage in fighting, to fight, quarrel.

lāḍun लाडुन, see **lārun 2** and **3.**

lĕḍun ल्हुन् । पराजितीभवनम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. **lĕḍyōv ल्हड्योव**), to be overpowered, to be conquered, defeated; cf. **lĕḍ. lĕḍyō-motᵘ ल्हड्यो-मंतु । पराजित्य निवृत्तः** perf. part. (f. **lĕḍyē-müsᵘ ल्हड्यो-मंचू**), defeated, having given up a struggle or fight owing to defeat.

ladanāwun लदनावुन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **ladanôwᵘ लदनोवु**), to cause to be built, to get built (Gr.M., K. 1149), etc. Caus. of **ladun** in all its meanings.

lādanay लादनय् । भरणम्, प्रत्युपकृतिः f. support, maintenance, protecting (of one who is helpless, poverty-stricken, wretched, or the like), kindly help; a grateful return for such help, requital for a kindness. Cf. **lādan.**

laḍur लडुर् । तृणकाण्डविशेषः m. (sg. dat. **laḍaras लडरस्**), a kind of water-rush or reed, the stem of which is sheathed; cf. **lāyĕ-laḍur**, s.v. **lāy 1**, and **pĕsi-l.**, s.v. **pĕsᵘ. laḍar-pōsh लडर-पोश् । पुष्पविशेषः** m. its dark-red flower (Rām. 647, 1093).

lĕḍorᵘ ल्हेद्रु or **lĕḍurᵘ ल्हेदुरु । पीतवर्णः** adj. (f. **lĕḍᵘrᵘ 1 ल्हेद्रू** or **lĕḍürᵘ ल्हेद्रू**), yellow (El.); wan, pale (El., Gr.M.). **—bam-ṭsūṭhᵘ hyuhᵘ —बम्-चूँटु हिहु । ईषद्वरित्पीतः** adj. (f. **lĕḍᵘrᵘ bam-ṭsūṭhᵘ hishᵘ ल्हेद्रू बम्-चूँटु हिशू**), yellow like a quince, quince-yellow, slightly greenish-yellow. **—gagôrᵘ hyuhᵘ गगोरु हिहु । ईषत्सितपीतः** adj. (f. **lĕḍᵘrᵘ gagôrᵘ hishᵘ ल्हेद्रू गगोरु हिशू**), jasmine-yellow, pale-yellow. **—kŏng hyuhᵘ —कंग् हिहु । अतिपीतः** adj. (f. **lĕḍᵘrᵘ kŏng hishᵘ ल्हेद्रू कंग् हिशू**), saffron-yellow, slightly reddish-yellow, orange-yellow.

lĕḍᵘrᵘ 2 ल्हेद्रू or **lidᵘrᵘ 1 लिद्रू । हरिद्रा** f. turmeric (El. *ludir*, *lidar*).

lĕḍᵃrĕ-gandᵘrᵘ ल्हेद्र्य-गंद्रू । अपिष्टहरिद्रामूलम् f. a turmeric-root, turmeric before it is ground to powder. **-wal-pōsh -वल्-पोश् । पुष्पविशेषः** m. the N. of a pretty yellow flower blossoming in the very early spring even when the snow is still on the ground; perhaps a variety of *Aconitum Napellus*.

lĕḍᵘrᵘ 3 ल्हेद्रू or **lidᵘrᵘ 2 लिद्रू । नदीविशेषः** f. N. of a river of Kashmir, the 'Liddur' of tourists. It rises in the north-east of the Valley among the mountains and glaciers of that region; and after a south-westerly course, joins the Vĕth or Jehlam between Islāmābād and Vijᵃbrôrᵘ (El. *Lidur*).

lṓdᵘr ल्वेदर् । प्रवालः m coral (supposed to grow on a marine tree) (El. *ludir*). **lṓdᵃra-hoṭᵘ ल्वेदर-हुटु । प्रोतप्रवालकण्ठभूषणविशेषः** m. a neck adorned with a coral necklace; a coral necklace (usually of three or four strands, and much worn by cowherdesses and the like people). **-hüṭᵘ -हुटू । दारुविशेषः** f. (sg. dat. **-hacĕ -हच्य**), the wood of the marine tree on which coral is supposed to grow; the red wood of the *lōdh* tree (see **lôdᵘ 1**). (In India, *lōdhrā* is the bark of this tree.) **-māl -माल् । प्रवालमाला** f. a string or necklace of coral.

ludr लुद्र् (Rām. 716), or **ludar लुदर्** m. a corruption of the Sanskrit *Rudra*, a N. of the god Śiva; N. of a group of gods, eleven in number, supposed to be inferior manifestations of Śiva (Rām. 1770); owing to the fact that Rudra was more especially the god of tempests, and that the monkey-god Hanumān (see **halᵃmotᵘ**) was the son of the Wind, the word is used as a title of Hanumān (Rām. 716, 902, 1604). **-wāv -वाव्** m. the Rudra-wind, another title or epithet of Hanumān (see ab.) (Rām. 855, 906).

lūdᵃr लूदर । लोलुपः adj. e.g. greedy, never satisfied (Gr.Gr. 51, 149).

ludir, see **lṓdᵃr.**

lĕḍᵃrun ल्हेद्रुन् । पीतीभवनम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. **lĕḍᵃryōv ल्हेद्र्योव**), to become yellow, to turn yellow (Gr.Gr. 7). **lĕḍᵃryō-motᵘ ल्हेद्र्यो-मंतु । पीतीभूतः** 2 perf. part. (f. **lĕḍᵃryē-müsᵘ ल्हेद्र्यें-मंचू**), become yellow, yellowed.

lĕḍᵃrĕr ल्हेद्र्यर् or **lĕḍᵃrēr ल्हेद्रेर । पीतत्वम्** m. yellowness (natural or adventitious).

lĕḍᵃrāwun ल्हेद्रावुन् । पीतीकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **lĕḍᵃrôwᵘ ल्हेद्रोवु**), to make yellow, to cause to become yellow, to dye or paint (anything) yellow. **lĕḍᵃrôwᵘ-motᵘ ल्हेद्रोवु-मंतु । पीतीकृतः** perf. part. (f. **lĕḍᵃrövᵘ-müsᵘ ल्हेद्रावू-मंचू**), made yellow, coloured yellow (by some external means), caused to become yellow.

lūdᵃröz ᵘ लूद्रोज़ । लोलुपत्वम् f. greed, greediness, rapacity, voraciousness, the being never satisfied but always asking for more.

laḍīshā लडीशा । भिक्षुविशेषः m. a kind of mendicant. These men go about with a stick in each hand. They strike these sticks against each other as they call out demanding alms. They are sturdy violent beggars.

ladāw लदाव् । गृहस्य ऊर्ध्वोर्ध्वनिर्मितिः m. the building of a house from the foundation upwards, house-erection; the wages for building (Gr.Gr. 122).

lā-dāwā لادعوي m. (a paper showing that there is) no claim, a receipt for money paid (YZ. 122, 454).

lāduwᵘ लादुवु । तुलापात्रभृतकः m. a man whose duty it is to fill the empty pan of a scale when weighing grain or the like.

lad°wan लद्वन् । क्रमोन्नतवनस्थली, ग्रामविशेषः m. gradually rising woodland ground at the foot of a hill; N. of a Kashmīr village about ten miles to the west of Śrīnagar.

lad°wun लद्वुन् । क्रमोन्नतमार्गः m. a gradually rising road (e.g. at the foot of a steep ascent).

ladawun^u लदवुनु । प्रेषयन्, निर्मिमाणः n.ag. (f. **ladavüñ^ü लदवंञू**), one who sends or dispatches something; one who builds. Cf. **ladun** (of which it is the n.ag. in all its meanings).

laḍawun^u लडवुनु । आयोधनशीलः n.ag. (f. **laḍavüñ^ü लडवंञू**), one who fights, a fighter; one who is ready to fight, pugnacious.

laḍāwun लडावुन् । आयोधनोत्साहनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **laḍôw^u लडोवु**), to cause to fight, to set fighting, to incite to blows; to use (a weapon) in fight.

ladawañ लदवञ् । प्रेषणभृतिः, निर्माणभृतिः, भरणभृतिः f. wages for carrying a thing sent, for building, or for filling a receptacle. Cf. **ladun.**

lādaway लादवय् । तुलापात्रभरणभृतिः f. wages paid for the work of filling a scale-pan (see **lāduw^u**).

lādawöz^ü लादवोज़ । तुलाभरणवृत्तिः f. the profession or employment of filling scale-pans (see **lāduw^u**).

lāday लाद्य् f. a complimentary present (cf. **lod^u** and **ladun**), used —° as in **hēri-lāday** (see p. 345*b*, l. 13), a complimentary present given to masons when the stairs of a house are completed.

laḍöy¹ लडोयि (often written **laḍöi लडोइ** and **laröy¹ लरोयि**) । **आयोधनम्** f. a battle, warfare (with arms or wordy) (H. x, i); —**karüñ^ü** —**करंञू** f.inf. to fight.

lāf لاف, see **lāph.**

lefa, see **lēpha.**

lafz لفظ m. a word (W. 93).

lafzī لفظی adj. e.g. verbal; (of a translation) word for word, literal (Gr.M.).

lag लग् । रीतिः f. customary rule, established practice, custom, fashion, habit; prevalence of anything (e.g. an epidemic and so on) (Gr.Gr. 125) (cf. **nāma-l°,** s.v. **nām**). —**lagüñ^ü** —**लगंञू । नियमप्रवृत्तिः** f.inf. a custom, practice, fashion, or prevalence to become established.

laga लग । संयोगी adj. e.g. harmonizing with, matching, forming one of a pair or set; as subst. m. employment of or application of something for a special purpose (cf. **atha-laga,** p. 59*b*, l. 16).

lāg 1 लाग् f. contact, touching (K. 852); imitating, imitation (Gr.Gr. 126). Cf. **lāgun.**

lāg 2 लाग । नियतदेयम् f. (in giving, receiving, paying, earning, or the like) the customary or fixed amount; payment at the customary rate for work done; a customary present or offering made to a superior, a *nazr* (K. 102, 374, 406). —**lagüñ^ü.** —**लगंञू । देयादिनियमयोगः, सांक्रामिकरोगानुभवः** f.inf. a customary rate or amount (as ab.) to become fixed; a conventional method of doing anything to be fixed; to be attacked by an infectious disease. —**tarüñ^ü** —**तरंञू । रोगादिसंक्रमणम्** f.inf. to become infected from contact or the like (e.g. with infectious disease, or with disrepute owing to evil associations).

lāgi-rost^u लागि-रस्तु adj. (f. **-rüsh^u -रंछू**), (work done) without payment, (work) not done for reward, disinterested (work) (L.V. 61, 65).

lāg लाँग् । दीर्घस्कन्धः m. a long or tall trunk or branch of a tree. **lāga-zyūṭh^u लाँग-ज़्यूठु । दीर्घाङ्गः** adj. (f. **-zīṭh^ü -ज़ीठू**), (of a person) having too long limbs, long-shanked, etc.; (of grasses, vegetables, etc.) too long-stalked, having too long leaves, etc.

lĕg ल्यग् । दूषिका f. discharge which collects in the corners of the eyes, rheum of the eyes.

lĕgi-ách¹ ल्यगि-च्छि । दूषिकाव्याप्ताक्षि f. an eye filled with rheum. **-lṓsh^u -ल्वंछु । दूषिकासंघातः** m. a clot of eye-rheum or eye-mucus.

lŏg ल्वग् f. in **lŏgi-hond^u tŏgawôr^u ल्वगि-ह्न्दु त्वगवोर् । रूपकतया व्यवस्थापनम्** m. imitation of a superior thing by the use of an inferior article (e.g. wearing coloured glass in place of a precious stone); imitating the actions of a superior or richer person, aping one's betters.

log^u लगु । उपयोगी, कार्ये समासक्तः adj. (f. **lüj^ü 1 लंजू**; for **2,** see **lagun,** and for **3,** see **loj^u**), 1 p.p. of **lagun,** q.v.; as adj. matching, forming one of a pair, a good fit; engrossed or absorbed (in any work), cf. **mana-log^u,** s.v. **man 1.** —**gatshun** —**गछुन् । समुपयुक्तीभवनम्** m.inf. (of a remedy) to become suitable, to fit (the disease or the patient), to be a specific (for a disease). —**gatshawun^u** —**गछवुनु । योगमुपयान्** n.ag. (f. **lüj^ü gatshawüñ^ü लंजू गछवंञू**), that which (when applied) suits or fits exactly, found to suit, found to be a good fit. —**lôn^u** —**लोनु । भाग्ययोगः** m. the happening of fate, the occurrence of what is fated (whether wished for or not wished for). —**yē dŏr¹yĕ** —**ये दर्यि । परस्पराक्षेपणम्** m. mutual reproaches (esp. amongst a number of women assembled together).

lagi log^u लगि लगु । अतिसमीपवर्ती adj. (f. —**lüj^ü** — **लंजू**), close up to, side by side of.

lūg¹ लूंगि = لنگی । **कटिप्रच्छादनपटः** f. (sg. dat. **lōgĕ लोंग्य**), a kind of waist-cloth (fringed and embroidered with silk, silver thread, or the like) worn principally by women. A Hindū woman never goes

abroad without wearing one (El. *lungi*); a kind of coloured and embroidered turban worn by men.

lōgi-lāṭh लोंगि-लाट् । **एकावृतिकटिपट:** m. (sg. dat. **-lāṭas -लाटस्**), such a waist-cloth, which is wrapped only once (not twice or more) round the waist; cf. **lāṭh** 1. **-pothᵘ -पंथु** । **कटिपटप्रान्तभाग:** m. the fringed edge of such a waist-cloth. **-shikhurᵘ -शिखुर्** । **शीर्णजीर्णकटिपट:** m. an old ragged waist-cloth. **-shikhᵘrᵘ -शिख्रु** । **शीर्णजीर्णकटिपट:** f., id. **-zūṭᵘ -ज़ूटु** । **जीर्णकटिबन्धपट:** f. (sg. dat. **-zacě -ज़च्च**), id.

lāgdār लाग्दार् । **नियतदेयवृत्तिक:** m. (f. **lāgdārěñ लागदार्यञ्**), a person who receives a payment of customary or fixed dues (e.g. a custom-house official); a person, animal, or the like, who by custom earns his or its living by performing some customary duty.

lāgdōrī लाग्दोरी । **नियतदानवृत्ति:** f. a livelihood dependent on customary gifts or offerings.

lāgidar लागिद्र् । **नियतदानग्राही** m. (f. **lāgidariñ लागिद्रिञ्**), a person who is entitled to receive customary dues or gifts; a person or animal in whom a disease is due to appear (owing to the time for its development having run out).

lagahār लगहार् । **योग्य:** adj. e.g. worthy, fitting, suitable, matching, a match (Gr.Gr. 130).

lŏgal ल्वगल् । **मिष्टवञ्चलभुक्, पैशुन्यजल्पाक:** adj. e.g. a greedy person who is continually eating quantities of dainties, a person with a sweet tooth; a person who is a habitual calumniator, a backbiting gossiper.

lŏgulᵘ ल्वगंलु । **मिष्टवञ्चभोजी, सूचनादिजल्पाक:** adj. (f. **lŏgüjᵘ ल्वगंजू**), i.q. **lŏgal**, q.v.

lŏgalĕjᵘ ल्वगल्यंजू । **पृथङ्मिष्टान्नपाक:** f. private cooking of dainties for oneself.

lagᵃn लंगन् । **लग्नम्, विवाहविधानम्** m. (a Hindū word) the moment of the sun's entrance into a zodiacal sign (Rām. 1259, 1261; K. 57, 130); an auspicious or lucky moment; esp. (amongst Hindūs) the moment of a wedding; hence, the festival of the wedding of one person to another, a man's or woman's wedding festival (u.w. ref. to one party of a marriage, as we talk of so-and-so's wedding, and not with reference to both parties considered together) (El. *lagan*, a wedding; L. 261; Śiv. 730, 1081, 1102, 1118, 1125; K. 25, 779) (cf. **nĕcivⁱ-lᵒ**, s.v. **nĕcyuwᵘ**).

lagᵃna-cīrⁱ लंगन-चीरि or **—bᵘrⁱ —ब्रुरि** । **लग्नपत्रिका** f. the paper formally sent by the bride's people to the bridegroom's people, inviting the latter to the wedding festival (L. 258, 268). **-dachinⁱ -दछिनि** । **विवाहकालदत्तिका** f. (among Hindūs) the presents given at a wedding by the parents, etc., of the bride or bridegroom, each to their own family priests, etc. **-dūsh -दूष्** । **विवाहदोष:** m. (amongst Hindūs) a marriage-blemish; esp. (in the case of a Brāhmaṇa bride) a marriage postponed till after she has attained the age of twelve years (before which time a girl of this caste should be married). **-dūsh kāsun -दूष् कासुन्** । **विवाहविधानमाचरम्, दोषापनयनम्** m.inf. to take away such a blemish; i.e. to marry a girl after she has attained the age of twelve years. Such a marriage is performed very simply and without the usual distribution of gifts, etc. **-lagᵃn -लंगन्** । **विवाहोत्सवबाहुल्यम्** f. the occurrence of a number of marriages at the same time and in the same locality. **—bᵘrⁱ —ब्रुरि** । **लग्नपत्रिका** f., i.q. **lagᵃna cīrⁱ**, ab. **-vizi charun -विज़ि छरुन्** । **कार्यान्तरासक्तिकाले तद्विरुद्धकार्यप्रवर्तनम्** m.inf. to have diarrhœa at the time of one's wedding; hence, met. to do something that seriously interferes with other work on which one is busily engaged.

lagᵃnⁱ āmotᵘ लंग्नि आमंतु । **विवाहेनाधिगत:** perf. part. (f. **—āmüṭᵘ —आमंचू**), got or obtained by marriage (of a wife with reference to her husband or vice versa; but generally used when there is some inequality in the marriage, as if one side or the other had got a bad bargain). **—yunᵘ —यिनु** । **विवाहसंबन्धेन लभ्य:** m.inf. to come (i.e. be obtained) by marriage (of a husband or wife).

lagᵃnan asun लंग्नन् असुन् । **वैखाभास:** m.inf. to enter (the proper condition) for marriages; i.e. the slender and graceful appearance of a boy or girl approaching marriageable age to become manifest.

lagān लगान् m. delay (K.Pr. 119, in the phrase **chuna kĕh ti lagān,** there is no delay. Possibly the word is pres. part. of **lagun**).

lagun लगुन् । **संयुक्तीभवनम्, निरुद्धीभवनम्, व्यथानुभव:** conj. 2 [1 p.p. **logᵘ लंगु**, f. **lüjᵘ 2 लंजू**; for **lüjᵘ 1**, see **logᵘ**; for **lüjᵘ 3**, see **lojᵘ**; 2 p.p. **lajyōv लज्योव्**. The causal of this verb is **lāgun लागुन्**, q.v. The regular form **laganāwun लगनावुन्**, q.v., has special meanings (Gr.Gr. 175)] to be attached (to), joined (to), be connected (with), fastened (to) (Rām. 577, Śiv. 1862); to be bound (to); to be moored, come to anchor; (of a ship) to run aground (L. 84–5; YZ. 34; Rām. 1334); to stick, adhere (to); to become joined together, closed (e.g. a door or the eyelids, cf. **āchⁱ lagüñᵘ**, p. 8*a*, l. 39; **nŏjⁱ lagañĕ**, s.v. **nāḍⁱ**; K.Pr. 102); to be added (to), appended; to apply oneself (to) (Rām. 2; Śiv. 69, 1612; K. 4, 21, 90, 92, 144, 508–9, 514, 525, 612, 959);

to find oneself in a certain position, to become liable to some operation, to be put to use (for some purpose), as in **barkari l.**, to find oneself in front, to be set in the forefront of battle (p. 123*a*, l. 3); **baṭhi l.**, to find oneself on the bank (out of a cargo-boat), to become usable (p. 140*b*, l. 4); **buthi l.**, to take one's stand in front (p. 143*a*, l. 39); **caṭi l.**, to become liable to a fine (p. 177*a*, l. 19); **dara** or **dari l.**, to become subject to stoppage, to be suddenly halted (pp. 235*b*, l. 43; 237*b*, l. 48); **dāwas l.**, to become subject to an attack (p. 260*b*, l. 44); **graṭa l.**, to be put into the mill, to be worn down (p. 304*b*, l. 43); and so in many other expressions which will be found under the respective nouns (so, YZ. 569, Rām. 1670); esp. to become an offering (to or for), to offer oneself as a sacrifice (for), to be devoted (to) (YZ. 20; Rām. 212, 511, 938, 1120, 1131, 1494, 1635; Śiv. 190, 215, 359, *et passim*); **balāyĕ l.**, to become (an offering) to (avert) a calamity, to be devoted on behalf of another (p. 106*b*, l. 32); **chapi l.**, to put oneself forward as an offering, to offer oneself as a sacrifice for another (p. 163*b*, l. 32); **pŏr^{i} l.**, id., s.v. **pôr^{u}** (K. 45, 54, 101, 158, *et passim*);

to become involved (in), to experience (e.g. happiness) (L.V. 70; Rām. 339, 533; Śiv. 156, 332, 828, 1309, 1641; K. 808; cf. **bēgāri l.**, to be involved in forced labour, to be pressed for service, p. 92*a*, l. 29); to be applied (to) (Rām. 474); to be close to, to adjoin, touch (Śiv. 1903); to take to (a road), to follow (a path) (Śiv. 583, 1247, 1895); to be put (into, e.g. **bŏd^{i}-wān l.**, to be put into jail, p. 83*b*, l. 39) (Rām. 1584; Śiv. 1214; H. v, 8; vi, 11); to come into close contact or connexion (with, dat.), to be absorbed (in), to be incorporated (in), to become one (with) (L.V. 58; Rām. 993; Śiv. 1039); **dil l.**, the heart to be devoted (to), set (upon, **pĕṭh**) (K.Pr. 43; YZ. 263);

to become subject (to, as in **bārawan l.**, to become the object of reproaches) (K. 906, similarly, H. viii, 5); to become caught (in a trap, etc.) (YZ. 68, 342, 475; Rām. 340, 1103, 1614; H. v, 2); to be employed (in), occupied (in), engaged (in) (Śiv. 67, 844; K. 1030);

to take effect (of a medicine; cf. **ashud l.**, p. 48*a*, l. 46); to attain (to), reach, arrive (at) (H. viii, 5; xi, 5; cf. **bāl-bachĕ l.**, to reach the mountain-foot, p. 103*b*, l. 38); (of a place) to be reached, to be arrived at (H. xi, 5); to have the intended, or natural, effect, to answer, come off, be achieved (Rām. 1492, 1573);

to come into contact, to start, be set going, to arise, happen, take place (very frequently used in this and cognate senses to form nominal compound verbs, as in **bŏcha lagüñ^{u}**, hunger to be felt; **bās^{i}t^{i} lagüñ^{u}**, a fixed residence to be adopted; **bāṭh-baṭil lagüñ^{u}**, lamentations to be started; **biyĕr lagun**, delay to occur; **bŏz^{i} lagüñ^{u}**, swindling to occur, to be cheated; and so on for many others, which will be found under the respective nouns) (cf. L.V. 41; K.Pr. 43, **dab l.**; Rām. 206, 598, 1667; K. 95, 183); to be experienced, felt (as in **brakh l.**, a crushing blow to be experienced; **dôd^{u} l.**, pain to be felt; **gŏta lagán^{i}**, plunges to be experienced; hence, to have painful memories; and many others, which will be found under the respective nouns) (cf. **āy lagun**, (long) life to be experienced, Rām. 390, 1206, 1465; similarly, K.Pr. 128; Rām. 172, 636; Śiv. 1858; K. 837, 1125, 1147; H. v, 2; vi, 16; viii, 7; ix, 12); to be incurred, subjected to (as in **bahā lagun**, steam to be incurred, to become mouldy; **bāj l.**, a tax to become payable; **bram l.**, delusion to be incurred, Rām. 339); (of a fit of disease, demoniacal possession, or the like) to attack (a person) (as in **brikh lagüñ^{u}**, pain in the eye to come on; **chōr lagun**, sudden diarrhœa to come; **būth l.**, a demon to take possession of a person; and so on) (cf. K.Pr. 13, of a nettle-sting; Rām. 984, 1350); to reach, be felt (by, dat.) (Rām. 1084, 1201, light fell on the eyes); (of fire) to be kindled (cf. **nār l°**, s.v. **nār**), to catch;

to be habitually employed, esp. of language, etc. (e.g. **lajyōy**, it was habitually said by you, K.Pr. 158; **yĕs log^{u}**, to whomever there is a habit of saying (so-and-so), i.e. whoever habitually says (so-and-so), K.Pr. 241);

to be joined (to), obtain, find, get (Śiv. 1755); (of a name) to be called, to be given to a person (Rām. 607); to become close to a person, **pata l.**, to follow close behind (K. 417);

to fall to a person's lot, to have to be done (as in **bakhēra l.**, a piece of troublesome work to have to be done (so, H. viii, 5); to be incumbent (on), to be necessary to be done (by), to be proper to be done (Rām. 77). [In this sense it is generally used in the future indicative or past conditional, with the future passive participle of another verb. There are three ways of using it in this sense, viz.:—

(1) the governed verb is put in the fut. pass. part. and agrees with the personal subject, as in **lagaw-**

na ās[i] mĕtran trāwān[i], we should not abandon friends, or

(2) the governed verb is construed passively, as in **tĕ lagi** (or **lagihē**) **mārün[u] sa zanāna,** that woman is proper to be beaten by thee, i.e. thou shouldst beat that woman, or

(3) the governed verb is put into the infinitive, which is treated as a verbal noun, as in **asĕ tot[u] lagihĕ gatshun,** for us, the going there would be proper, i.e. we should go there (K. 34). Cf. Gr.Gr. 113 and Gr.M.];

to have suitableness or a harmonious relation, to fit, suit, become (Gr.Gr. 175, 204; K. 1067); to get into vogue or fashion; to be perceived (as such-and-such), to taste (nice, nasty, etc.) (Rām. 1751); (of a crime or the like) to be imputed (to), to be charged (against) (Rām. 1060); to feel sore (of some part of the body) (**अधानुभव**) (Gr.Gr. 175, 204);

to be undertaken, to begin (as in **bārav lagun,** search to be undertaken; similarly, Śiv. 1550, 1720, 1727). [In this sense it is used with the oblique infinitive of another verb to form an inceptive compound, as in **suh karani log[u],** he began to do; **suh log[u] khath lēkhani,** he began to write a letter; **suh log[u] zanāna mārani,** he began to beat the woman] (Gr.Gr. 207; Gr.M.; YZ. 536; Rām. 10, 97, 202, 221, *et passim*; Śiv. 69, 86, 119, *et passim*; K. 14, 25, 51, 57, 151, *et passim*; H. v, 5, 7; viii, 6; x, 1, 7, 8; xii, 1); to apply oneself (to), to set to work (at, dat.), to begin (to, dat.) (used with any noun or infinitive, in much the same sense as above) (K. 40, 56, 136, 156, 229, 235, 241, 261–2–3, 294, 297, 315, 317, 339, 345, *et passim*); to begin to exist, to begin (e.g. nightfall, H. viii, 9).

log[u]-mot[u] लगु-मंतु । **निबद्धीभूतः, संयुक्तीभूतः** perf. part. (f. **lüj[u]-müt[u]** लजू-मंचू), joined (to), bound, etc., in all the above senses (YZ. 20, 68, 342, 475; Rām. 577, 1584; Śiv. 583, 1309, 1727).

lagan-hār लगन्-हार् । **संयोजनयोग्यः** adj. e.g. fit to be joined, etc. (Gr.Gr. 129).

lagan-wôl[u] लगन्-वोलु । **बद्धीभवन्** n.ag. (f. **-wājĕn** -वाज्यन), in all the above senses; esp. one who is arrested on some charge; one who has been beaten in gambling.

lagith gatshun लगिथ् गछुन् । **नियतं संयुक्तीभवनम्** m.inf. to become tightly or closely attached, as ab.

lāgun लागुन । **संयोजनम्, अनुकरणम्, छषिकर्म** conj. 1 (caus. of **lagun,** q.v. There is also a regular caus. form, **laganāwun** लगनावुन, q.v., which is used in special meanings (Gr.Gr. 175); 1 p.p. **lôg[u]** लोगु, 2 p.p. **lājyōv** लाज्योव्), to attach, unite, join, connect, (Gr.M., Rām. 570); to fasten, attach (cf. **kŏkar-tīrĕ lāgañĕ,** p. 432*a*, l. 45) (Rām. 671, K. 419); to fix, affix, apply (cf. **düj[u] lāgün[u],** p. 203*a*, l. 19; **cūn[i] lāgün[u],** p. 172*b*, l. 19; **dr[a]ka lāgañĕ,** p. 242*b*, l. 49) (Rām. 477, 1127, 1132, 1763); to put, place (cf. **bŏd[i]wān lāgun,** p. 83*b*, l. 39 (YZ. 315); **jĕnḍa lāgun,** to set up a flag, H. v, 11);

to fix, put on (a crown, turban, shoe, etc.) (Śiv. 321, 361, 1615, 1829); to put (clothes) on, to dress (a person) (K. 973);

to put to (a boat), to moor (cf. **baṭhi l.,** p. 140*b*, l. 9); to cause (a boat) to run aground (Rām. 1202); to put to, to shut, close (a door, etc.);

to apply, touch with (cf. **atha l.,** p. 59*b*, l. 18; K.Pr. 73) (L.V. 44, **pānas lögith mĕtsĕ,** having applied (rubbed on) earth to his body; K. 70, 75, 1000); to bring into close contact, or connexion (with, dat.), to incorporate (in), make one (with) (Śiv. 1008, 1671); to cause to approach, to take (a person) (to a certain place or person) (cf. **bāl-bachĕ l.,** p. 103*b*, l. 42) (Rām. 375); to entangle (in a net, trap, etc.) YZ. 210; Rām. 218, 614, 1595, 1606);

to employ (an article for a certain use), to apply (something to a certain purpose) (K. 11; Śiv. 531, 1710); esp. to employ (a thing in worship), to make an offering (of something) (L.V. 39, 40, 42, 78, 79; Rām. 1119; Śiv. 52, 112, 187, 662, etc.; K. 1, *et passim*); to put, or set (to work), to employ, engage (cf. **bāḍ l.,** p. 82*a*, l. 18) (YZ. 146, K. 1066); to apply, to use (cf. **ashud l.,** p. 48*a*, l. 49; **dar l.,** p. 234*b*, l. 23; **drŏt[i] lāgan[i],** p. 249*a*, l. 47; **krotsh[u] lāgun,** p. 478*a*, l. 28) (K.Pr. 243, Rām. 977);

to fix an imputation (upon), to impute (to), to charge (with) (cf. **hātsh lāgün[u],** p. 360*a*, l. 40) (YZ. 19; K. 150, 675);

to cause (an act) to begin, to set (an act) going (cf. **bakh l.,** p. 99*a*, l. 13; **bīr lāgün[u],** p. 117*b*, l. 36; **bāṭh lāgun,** p. 139*b*, l. 1; **ḍāb l.,** p. 182*a*, l. 15; **daranga l.,** p. 247*b*, l. 13) (Rām. 80, 525; K. 322; H. iii, 7);

to imitate, to act in the character of, to pretend to be (such-and-such, or so-and-so), to act as, to dress oneself up as (cf. **ḍigamīr l.,** p. 196*b*, l. 21; **ḍyuḍ[u] l.,** p. 267*a*, l. 44) (Gr.Gr. 125; Rām. 52, 66, 586, 922, 1017, 1019; Śiv. 487, 528–9, 1813; K. 13, 186, 221–2, 251, 298, 380, 388, 1020;

II. i, 2; v, 9, 10, 11; x, 7, 12, 14); to act the part (of so-and-so), to perform the office (of so-and-so), to act (in such-and-such a capacity) (L.V. 43; Rām. 12, 134, 190, 388, 1038, 1529; Śiv. 494; K. 195); **pānas lŏgith** (L.V. 44), having assumed thine own character, (of the Supreme Śiva) having become indiscrete;

to put together, construct, build (Śiv. 337);

to arrange, to carry on (a process) (cf. **khīt[i] lāgüñ[u]**, p. 421*b*, l. 6); to plough, cultivate (El., Gr.Gr. 129).

lôg[u]-mot[u] लोगु-मंतु । संयोजितः perf. part. (f. **lŏj[u]-müt[u]** लांजू-मंचू), united, joined, etc., as ab.

lŏgith tŏp[a]rith लागिथ् तुपरिथ् । अनुकरणेनारोप्य conj. part. used as adv., substituting on account of resemblance, using an inferior substitute as a makeshift.

laganāwun लगनावुन् conj. 1 (caus. of **lagun,** with special meanings (Gr.Gr. 175); 1 p.p. **laganôw[u]** लगनोवु), to cause to suffer pain, to cause to feel sore; to cause to be fit, to make suitable; to cause to take effect (Gr.M.).

lāganay लागनय् । चेचफलम्, चेचम् f. a crop (El.); cultivation, cultivated ground (El. *lāganai* and *loganai*; Gr.Gr. 129, K.Pr. 247). —**karüñ[u]** —कर्ंजू f. inf. to cultivate (El.).

lāgar लागर् لاغر । कृशः adj. e.g. lean, thin, gaunt, meagre (H. vi, 15). —**gashun** —गछुन् । क्षीणताधिगमः m.inf. to become thin, to waste away.

lāgarĕr लागर्यर् । दुर्बलता m. thinness, gauntness, leanness.

lagushēkā लगुशेंका or **lagushĕnkā** लगुशंका । मूत्रसमुत्सर्गावसरः f. urine, piss; emission of urine, urinating. Cf. **dīrgashĕnkā.**

lāgath लागथ् । मूलधनम् f. (sg. dat. **lāgüt[u]** लागंचू), expense, expenditure, outlay; cost, price, cost-price, prime-cost, capital expenditure (Śiv. 1710).

lŏgath لغت f. (sg. dat. **lŏgüt[u]** लगंचू), a dictionary, vocabulary, glossary (Gr.M.).

lagawun[u] लगवुनु । योजनयोग्यः n.ag. (f. **lagawüñ[u]** लगवंजू), that which is being joined or united, fit to be joined, fitting, etc., in all the meanings of **lagun,** q.v.

lagāwun लगावुन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **lagôw[u]** लगोवु), to apply; to apply anything to oneself, to wear or put on (clothes or the like) (Gr.M.).

lāgaway लागवय् । योजनभृतिः, मूलधनम् f. the cost of uniting or joining; the cost of making a thing, prime-cost.

lāgay लागय् f. the act of causing to be attached, fixing, applying; met. inflicting (a wound, as in **chŏka-lāgay,** p. 159*b*, l. 20, inflicting a wound on oneself); a joining in combat, a quarrel (cf. **ach[i]-l.,** p. 8*a*, l. 41; **buth[i]-l.,** p. 142*b*, l. 22).

l[a]ha लह । तृष्णा f. desire, greed, avidity; esp. jealous greed, covetousness. —**gandüñ[u]** —गंडंजू । अतितृष्णोत्पत्तिः f.inf. such greed to arise, craving to take place.

lah लह adv. lightly, gently (L.V. 83).

laha लह or **lāha** लाह in **laha-prāh** लह-प्राह or **lāha-prāh** लाह-प्राह । भूतावेशः m. an attack of hysterical fever or a cataleptic condition brought about by some sudden terror (looked upon as a kind of demoniacal possession which attacks babies or pregnant women). Cf. **prāh.**

lahi in **lahi-lahi,** a fight with blows (L. 460).

lŏh 1 ल्वह् in **lŏh-langar** ल्वह्-लंगर् । नियामकः, नियतकार्यभारः m. an iron anchor, an anchor (Gr.M.); met. the burden of one's daily and constant duties (which prevent freedom), daily drudgery (from which one cannot escape) (L.V. 67).

lŏh 2 ल्वह् in **lŏh-lŏh** ल्वह्-ल्वह् । प्रोत्साहनलालना m. coaxing (a babe to laugh, a child to do its lessons, or the like).

lōh लोह्, **loh[u]** लंहु or **lôh[u]** लोहु । शल्यः m. a porcupine (believed to follow a lion, and to indicate its passage by a low growl; cf. **phẽw**); a fox (El. *loh*, *luhf*, *luhr*, or *losh[u]*; L. 110, *loh*). **lāh[i]-loṭ[u]** लंह्-लंटु or **lōh[i]-loṭ[u]** लांह्-लंटु । शल्यपुच्छः m. a porcupine's tail; a fox's tail; met. one who is unsteady, restless, uncertain, in his goings or gait.

lohi (L. 458), a blanket.

luhf, see **lōh.**

lŏhlür[u] ल्वह्लर्ज् or **lōlür[u]** लोलर्ज् f. ardent love, longing, eager desire. **lŏhlari** ल्वह्लरि (H. vi, 3) or **lōlari** लोलरि (K. 392, 1013), adv. with ardent love, with great affection, with eager longing.

l[a]hun लहुन् conj. 3 (2 p.p. **l[a]hyōv** लह्योव), to be sufficient (Gr.Gr. lxvii).

l[a]hun[u] लहुनु । असंहतः adj. (f. **l[a]hüñ[u]** लहंजू), having the ripening delayed; (of grain, edible fruit, or the like) not gone soft and formed into a mass with others, but fully ripe and soft, non-agglomerated; (of a female animal such as a cow or mare who is being examined as to whether she is pregnant or not) not pregnant. Cf. **l[a]hanun.**

lehan (? spelling) m. *Cotoneaster obtusa* and *rotundifolia* (El.). The twigs are used in basket-making, and for twig bridges. Probably a mis-spelling of **lĩñ[u] 1,** q.v.

lªhanun लहनुन् conj 3 (2 p.p. **lªhanyōv** लहन्योव्), (of a crop) to delay ripening (Gr.Gr. lxviii). Cf. **lªhunᵘ**.

lahanun लहनुन् । शैथिल्यापत्तिः, कर्कशीभवनम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. **lahanyōv** लहन्योव्), (of an intelligent man or animal) to become slack (by non-exertion, want of application, worry, or the like); (of the skin or muscles) to become relaxed (by shampooing, etc.); (of something naturally soft) to become hard or rough (by exposure to the sun or to fire); (of a mild-tempered person) to become rough or harsh (through irritation or want of exertion). **lahanyō-motᵘ** लहन्यो-मंतु । शिथिलीभूतः, कर्कशीभूतः perf. part. (f. **lahanyō-müšᵘ** लहन्यो-मंचू), softened, roughened, etc., as ab.

lahanāwun लहनावुन् । शैथिल्यापादनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **lahanôwᵘ** लहनोवु), causal of **lahanun** (q.v.) in all its senses. **lahanôwᵘ-motᵘ** लहनोवु-मंतु । उत्पादितशैथिल्यः perf. part. (f. **lahanöwᵘ-müšᵘ** लहनावू-मंचू), caused to become soft, rough, etc.; causal of **lahanyō-motᵘ**, q.v., ab.

lahar 1 लहर् । धनागमः f. an increase of wealth (from one's ordinary business); esp. when such increase is marked or more than ordinary, a windfall of profit. **-bahar** -वहर् । धनद्रव्यसंपदागमः f. prosperity, increase of wealth and fortune; prime and vigour, fulness and flush, glow and glory.

lahar 2 लहर् । कलध्वनिः f. a sweet, gentle sound, a low sweet tone; a pleasing song of praise, a pæan (Šiv. 1295). **—trāvüñᵘ** —त्रावंञू । कलध्वननम् f.inf. to emit such a sound, to sing soft and low.

lahar लहर् । स्वेच्छा f. self-will, indocility. **—gašhüñᵘ** —गश्हंञू । अनियतेच्छोद्भवः f.inf. such to arise, self-will to be exhibited. **—yiñᵘ** —यिञू । स्वेच्छाप्रवृत्तिः f.inf. to show indocility, to act in a self-willed manner.

lôhūr लोहूर् m. the town of Lahore, in the Panjāb, said to have been founded by Lava, the son of Rāmacandra (Rām. 1263, 1738).

luhv, see **lōh**.

lahawun लहवुन् । ईषत्कर्कशीभवन्, ईषच्छीघ्रः adj. (f. **lahavüñᵘ** लहवंञू), stiffened, dried, somewhat hardened or indurated (e.g. of grain, or the like, which was soft or damp, and to which heat or the like has been applied); (in reference to motion, speech, etc.) moderately quick, fairly rapid. **lahawan-phash** लहवन्-फश् । ईषत्संतापनम् m. drying, airing, slight kiln drying (of something damp or soft).

lihāz لحاظ m. regard, consideration, respect, respectful attention (Gr.M.).

laj लज् । अधीनः adj. e.g. in need of some necessity, without means for accomplishing some necessary work. Cf. **lojᵘ**.

lāj लाँज् । उपद्रवः m. a disaster, calamity, piece of evil fortune (e.g. being charged with some crime, or finding oneself unexpectedly faced with an almost impossible task, or called upon to pay up security incurred in guaranteeing someone else's debt). **—hyonᵘ** —ह्योनु । दोषस्वीकरणम् m.inf. to accept such a calamity (e.g. to admit the truth of a false charge, to pay up a security, or to guarantee to perform some almost impossible task with which one is faced). **—khārun** —खारुन् । दोषारोपणम् m.inf. to bring such a calamity on a person (charging with a crime, making him liable to pay a security, or to carry out some almost impossible task). **—khasun** —खसुन् । दोषारोपः m.inf. such a calamity as above to come upon a person (e.g. a charge of crime to be brought, or a difficult task to be imposed). **-lotᵘ** -लोटु । दोषावशेषः, दोषानुसृतिः the tail of a calamity, the results of a calamity (such as the helplessness of a family when the head has died); the fruits of adverse fortune (e.g. of following bad advice, of becoming liable for a security, of being the subject of obloquy, etc.). **—yunᵘ** —यिनु । दोषयोगः m.inf. to be involved in calamity (e.g. having to pay up a guarantee, or to become subject to a false charge, etc.).

lāja-bôrᵘ लाँज-बोर् । दुष्करकार्याकुलत्वम् m. distress or anxiety over the thought of some almost impossible task with which one is faced. **-rostᵘ** -रोस्तु । निरुपद्रवः adj. (f. **-rüšhᵘ** -रोछू), free from calamity (as above) (referring either to a person or to a task which he has to accomplish).

lĕjᵘ ल्यॅजू । उखा f. a small earthen cooking-pot, a saucepan (El. also *leji* and *lij*; L.V. 95; K.Pr. 4, 64, 80, 87, 119, 125, 132, 136, 246; H. xi, 10); cf. **lyolᵘ**; **nāra-lº**, s.v. **nār**; **nāṭa-lº**, s.v. **nāṭh**. **—ṭĕkᵘrᵘ** —ट्यॅक्रु । उखादिपात्रसमूहः f. pot and pottle, big pot and small pot, pots and pans, all the cooking-pots, etc., in a kitchen, *batterie de cuisine*.

lĕjĕ-chalin-wôñᵘ ल्यॅज-छलिन्-वोञु । उखाक्षालनमलरसः m. pot-washings water, the slops poured out of a cooking-pot after washing its interior. **—chalañĕ** —छलञ । वल्लववृत्तिः f. pl. inf. to wash pots, to serve as a cook, or as a scullion. **-chalyunᵘ** -छलियु । उखाक्षालनमलरसः (sg. dat. **-chalinis** -छलिनिस्), pot-washings, pot-slops. **-kabāba** -कबाब । पिठरम् m. mutton cooked in a pot with grease. **—mŏlawañĕ** —मल्यवञ । ईषन्निरोधना f. pl.

to settle the price of pots; met. to linger or show a little delay in any work which one is really anxious to accomplish (e.g. when, being urged to hasten, one does not wish to exhibit anxiety to finish), to haggle over one's work. **-phuṭ[u]** -फुटु । **जीर्णलघूखा** f. (sg. dat. **-phucĕ** -फुच्), an old or worn-out cooking-pot, esp. a small one. **-ṭuṭakh** -टुटख् । **उखाप्रेक्षी** m. (sg. dat. **-ṭuṭakas** -टुटकस्), one who is always looking towards the cooking-pot, a greedy fellow.

loj[u] लोजु । **अधीन:** adj. (f. **lüj[u] 3** लूजु, for 1, see **log[u]**, and for 2, see **lagun**), one who is reduced to poverty owing to not having the necessary money or means for undertaking any work; one who is indigent, destitute. Cf. **laj.**

lŏj[u] लॉजु, see **lāgun.**

lüj[u] लूजु, see **log[u]**, **lagun**, and **loj[u].**

lājalad लाँजलद् । **उपद्रवयुत:** adj. e.g. (as subst., f. **lājaladiñ** लाँजलदिञ्), subject to calamity (of a person, a business, a property, etc.). For the meaning of 'calamity', see **lāj.**

lŏj[u]-müṣ[u] लॉजु-मॅषु, see **lāgun.**

lüj[u]-müṣ[u] लूजु-मॅषु, see **lagun.**

lajĕr 1 लज्यर् । **अधीनता** m. poverty owing to the want of the means or appliances for necessaries, destitution. Cf. **laj** and **loj[u].**

lajĕr 2 लज्यर् । **योग्यसंयोग:** m. good joining (e.g. of the parts of a broken article fitted together), a neat joint. Cf. **lagun.**

lājward लाज्वर्द् لاجورد । **राजावर्त:** m. lapis lazuli (El.); a beautiful purple (El.).

lājward[i] लाज्वर्दि لاجوردی । **राजावर्तमय:, राजावर्तवर्ण:** adj. e.g. made of lapis lazuli; of the colour of lapis lazuli.

lajyōv लज्योव्, see **laḍun** and **lagun.**

lājyōv लाज्योव्, see **lāgun.**

lŏjyōv ल्वज्योव्, see **lŏlun.**

lŏka 1 ल्वक । **बालक:, औषधपाकविशेष:** m. a child, a boy (El. *lok*); a certain medicine made by cooking the juice of plants; cf. **luk. -hanā** -हना । **धृष्टप्राप्तबालक:** f. a bit of a boy; met. a smart, bold boy.

lŏka 2 ल्वक in **lŏka-tor[u]** ल्वक-तॅर् । **गवाक्षपञ्जरकपाटयुग्मम्** m. a pair of lattice-shutters in a door. **-tār[i]-poṭ[u]** -तॅरि-पॅटु । **गवाक्षपट्ट:** m. one-half of such a pair of lattices.

lōka 1 लाँक । **अमुक:** (**प्रसिद्ध:**) m. a certain person, so-and-so (used where some well-known person is referred to, but not named).

lōka 2 लाँक । **कार्पासविशेष:** m. a certain kind of cotton cloth, usually dyed yellow, and suitable for use as a garment.

luk (? **luk[u]** or **lukh**), m. *Trypha Angustifolia* (El.). ? = **lŏka 1.**

lūk[u] लूकु । **लघु:** adj. (f. sg. nom. **lūc[u]** लूचु; dat. **lōcĕ** लोच्च (K.Pr. 125, YZ. 427)), small (as compared with another) (K.Pr. 125; YZ. 421, 427); small, little, insignificant (K.Pr. 24); (of age) young (esp. as compared with another) (El.; K.Pr. 127; Rām. 447, 549). **—bod[u] bōzun** —बॅदु बोजुन । **साम्यसमालोचना** m.inf. to understand small and great; hence, to comport oneself with propriety to old and young; (in distributing or weighing out a number of things of varying size) to distribute evenly. **—dŏh** —दुह । **उत्सवानाश्रयदिवस:** m. an ordinary day, a day on which there is no special festival, not a high day or holiday; a small day, i.e. the little portion of a day of twenty-four hours that remains unexpired when it is late at night.

lŏkacĕ ल्वक्च्य, see **lŏkoṭ[u].**

lŏkacyār ल्वक्च्यार् । **बाल्यावस्था** m. smallness (El. also *lŏkaṭsār* and *lŏkochār*; W. 112, *lŏkutchār*); childhood, boyhood, youth (Gr.M.; K.Pr. 125, 126, 245; YZ. 516; Rām. 1784, 1785; Śiv. 22, 44, 279, 956, 1582, 1615; K. 863, 1135).

lŏkacyāruk[u] daga-daga ल्वक्च्यारुकु दग-दग । **बाल्यमद:** m. the over-confidence, audacity, head-strongness of childhood. Cf. **dag 1.**

lŏkacyāras ṭshŏh din[i] ल्वक्च्यारस् छुह् दिनि । **बाल्यावस्थोपभोग:** m. pl. inf. to give free rein to childhood, to enjoy the happy wanton days of childhood.

lakh 1 लख् in **lakh-lānath** लख्-लानथ (?) لنت لعنت । **धिक्कार:** f. (sg. dat. **-lānüṣ[u]** -लानॅषु), reproach, calling shame to a person, abusing for improper conduct. Cf. **lĕkh.**

lakh 2 लख् for **lach** in **lakh-trakh** लख्-चख्, a hundred-thousand **trakh** or measures of about 9½ lb. (Śiv. 1828). See **trakh.**

lakh 3 लख् = لخت, a piece, part, portion, some, a little; **yakh-lakh** यख्-लख् = یکلخت adv. all at one piece, all at once, altogether, completely, entirely (K. 561).

lākh लाख् । **द्रव्यसंग्रह:** f. (sg. dat. **lāki** लाकि), a great collection or pile of property (of things carried in loads and ultimately collected together). **—yiñ[u]** —यिञ्जु । **बहुलपदार्थाप्ति:** f.inf. such a collection to come (to a person), great quantities (e.g. of gifts, donations, or the like) to be received.

lāka-sör[u] लाक-सॅरु । **संगृह्य बाहुल्येन नयनं प्रेषणं च** f. the collection load by load and, similarly, sending away, of great quantities of property. **-sāray**

-सारय । संगृह्य नयनम् f. the collection (e.g. in the way of many different gifts and donations) of many loads of property.

lāki lāki लाकि लाकि । क्रमसंग्रहवृत्त्या । adv. by gradual collection in heaps and piles.

lākh लाँख or **lōkh** लाँख् । द्वीपः, द्वीपसदृशविशेषः f. (sg. dat. **lāki** लाँकि or **lōki** लोंकि), an island (El. *lónk*) (Śiv. 1820 (**lōkh**)); a residence or garden on an island (El.); a stride (El., Gr.Gr. 11).

lěkh ख्य् । अश्लीलवाक्यम् f. (sg. dat. **lěki** ख्यि), indecent abuse, indecent suggestive and insulting talk (El. also *lyĕk*) (Gr.Gr. 138; K.Pr. 114, 119, 125, 132) (cf. **mājě-l°**, s.v. **möj**^{u}); indecent or immoral proposals made to a woman (H. viii, 3, 11). —**diñ**^{u} —**दिञ्**, —**kāḍüñ**^{u} —**काड्ञ्**, or —**bārüñ**^{u} —**बारञ्** f.inf. to abuse (El.). **-thŏkh** -**थुख्** । अश्लीलनिष्ठीवनादि f. (sg. dat. **lěki-thŏki** ख्यि-थ्यि), indecent abuse and spitting (e.g. directed at some infamous person).

lěka-har ख्य-ह्र् । अश्लीलकलहः f. (sg. dat. **-hür**^{u} -**हुर्**), an abuse-quarrel, a quarrel consisting in the exchange of indecent abuse by persons at a distance from each other, a Billingsgate altercation; a quarrel caused by indecent abuse. —**kaḍañĕ** —**काडञ** । अश्लीलश्रावणम् f. pl. inf. to produce indecent abuse, to abuse a person with foul language. **-lěkh** -**ख्य्** । अश्लीलाश्लीलि f. mutual foul abuse (L.V. 23). **-lūṭh** -**लूठ्** । अश्लीलभाषणशीलः adj. e.g. one who uses foul abuse on the slightest provocation, a foul-mouthed blackguard. **-möl** -**म्वल्** । अश्लीलात्मप्रतिक्रिया m. payment in foul abuse, the repayment of a kindly action or hospitality, etc, by such abuse. —**pĕñĕ** —**प्यम** । अश्लीलाप्तिः f. pl. inf. foul abuses to fall, i.e. to be experienced. **-pur**^{u} -**पुर्** । अश्लीलपूर्णः adj. (f. **-pur**^{u} -**पुर्**), full of indecency (e.g. an abusive reply, or a scabrous story, or a business which earns abuse). **-pūr**^{u} -**पूर्** । अश्लीलभरः adj. (f. **-pūr**^{u} -**पूर्**), id. **-shělakh** -**श्यलख** । अश्लीलैर्भर्त्सनम m. (sg. dat. **-shělakas** -**श्यलकस्**), a scourge of foul abuse, foul abuse uttered to one who is unable to reply (e.g. a servant or dependent). —**bārañĕ**—**बारञ** । अश्लीलभाषणम् f. pl. inf. to collect foul abuses; i.e. to speak in terms of indecent abuse of someone (not necessarily present). **-wātul** -**वातुल्** । अश्लीलभाषणाचारः adj. (f. **-wāt**^{u}**j**^{u} -**वातुज्**), a foul-mouthed cad; one who, without respect of persons, habitually utters indecent abuse. **-zĕwal** -**ज़्यवल्** । अश्लीलभाषणशीलः adj. e.g. foul-tongued, foul-mouthed.

lěki ṭūs^{u} ख्यि टूस् । अश्लीलप्रत्याहतिः m. a blow for abuse, hitting in the face one who abuses you.

lēkhā लेखा or **likhā** लीखा f. a writing, that which is written. Cf. **karma-lēkhā**, p. 471*b*, l. 27 (Rām. 40, 120; Śiv. 1143, 1152, 1477, 1492, 1511).

likha लिख । संख्यानम m. accounts, calculation of income and expenditure or of debt and credit, etc.; cf. **dât^{i}-likha**, p. 257*a*, l. 38. —**bōzun** —**बोज़ुन्** । संकलनपरिशोधनम् m.inf. to understand the calculation, i.e. to clear up accounts, to strike a balance and discharge the obligation (K. 945, 952). —**karun** —**करुन्** । संख्यानबोधनम् m.inf. to clear up accounts, to determine the balance. **-pür**^{u} -**पुर्** । संख्यानाभिज्ञानम् f. skill in accountancy. **-tryukh**^{u} -**त्रियुख्** । लेखादिपाटवम् m. skill in dealing with accounts.

likhi लिखि, see **lyukh**^{u} **1.**

lŏkh ल्वख् in **lŏkh lŏkh** ल्वख् ल्वख् m. muttering continuously, continuous whispering, continuous low talking. —**lŏkh karun** —**ल्वख् करुन्** । सुप्तमृतस्य जागराजीवितोपदर्शनम् m.inf. to do muttering, to keep talking, never to stop talking (K.Pr. 262); esp. (of one who is asleep) to appear to be awake (by conversing, opening the eyes and the like); (of one who is dead) to appear to be alive. —**lŏkh karawun**^{u} —**ल्वख् करवुन्** । मन्त्रमन्त्रं परिभाषणशीलः n.ag. (f. —**karawüñ**^{u} —**करवञ्**), a mutterer, a prater; one who makes a habit of whispering scandal.

lŏkh 2 ल्वख् । शिरः f. (sg. dat. **lŏki** ल्वख्), the head (of a human being).

lōkh लोख्, see **lukh 2.** This spelling is throughout employed in the village dialect of H.

löikh लाइख्, see **lāyĕkh.**

lōkh 1 लाँख् f. (sg. dat. **lōki** लाँकि), the Kāshmīrī form of the Sanskrit Laṅkā (see **lankā**), the N. of the capital and residence of Rāvaṇa, identified by some with Ceylon or the chief town in it. For an account of its origin, see Rām. 590 ff. (Rām. 41, 62, 77, 608, 719, 755, 795, *et passim*).

lōkh 2 लाँख see **lākh.**

lukh 1 लुख्, see **luk.**

lukh 2 लुख् (vill.) or **lūkh 1** लूख् (often written **lōkh** लोख्) । जनसमाजः, जनसमूहः m. [sg. dat. **lukas** लुकस् or **lūkas,** but, being plural in signification, this word is generally found in the plural (e.g. K.Pr. 168), with a pl. dat. **lukan** लुकन् or **lūkan** लूकन्, not **lōkan** लोकन् (Gr.Gr. 51); but it is sometimes found, as a noun of multitude, in the singular (e.g. **lūka-sond**^{u}, K.Pr. 116; **lūkas,** K.Pr. 158)] the human race, mankind, people in general, an assemblage, group, or class of people (El. *lūk*; Gr.M.; L.V. 53; K.Pr. 262 (*luk*); 121, 158 (*lūk*); 168 (*lok*); YZ. 455; Rām. 202, 206, 766, 878, 1131, 1133, 1154, etc.;

Śiv. 478, 489, 758, 800, 828, 839, 1245, 1316–7, 1391, 1519, 1627, 1635, 1799; K. 318, 416–7, 565, 652, 675, 995; II. ii, 11; xi, 13); a nation, a defined group, or class of people (Śiv. 800, 1116; K. 377, 879, 1013, 1176); a man's 'people', his servants, followers, soldiers (K. 660, 745, 759, 761); often used as a plural suffix for words signifying human beings, as in **rāza-lūkh,** king-people, i.e. kings (K. 657).

lūka-chŏkh लूक-छुख् । लोकपङ्क्तिः m. (sg. dat. **-chŏkas** -छुकस्), a procession of a few people. **-hĕḍun** -ह्येडुन् । लोकोपहासः m. (sg. dat. **hĕḍanas** ह्येडनस्), public ridicule. **-kath** -कथ् । जनश्रुतिः f. (sg. dat. **-kathi** -कथि), what is said among people generally, that which is common report, that which is generally whispered about from ear to ear. **-lūkh** -लूख् । बहुजनसमवायः f. (sg. dat. **-lūki** -लूकि), a great crowd of people (e.g. of people who have crowded to some place of refuge at a time of disaster). For the gender, see Gr.Gr. 75. **-lūkay** -लूकय् । बहुजनसमागमनम् f. a great crowd of people called together and assembled. **-laz** -लज़् or **-lazzā** -लज़्ज़ा । लोकलज्जा f. shame at what is said by the outside world, humiliation caused by, or sense of shame felt before, public opinion (Śiv. (**-lazzā**) 883, 893, 1057); met. a houseful of unmarried daughters. **-mot**[u] -मंतु । लोकप्रवादः m. common opinion, public report, public repute, what is commonly said (about a person or thing). **-sāway** -सावय् । जनसौख्यम् f. general prosperity of a whole population. **-vĕhawath** -व्हवथ् । जनप्रवादभीतिः f. (sg. dat. **vĕhawüṭ**[u] व्हवंचू), respect for public opinion, that fear of general disapproval which prevents a person from always following his personal inclinations.

lūkh 2 लूख् । स्वजनात्परः m. (declined like **lūkh 1,** being the same word, but with a specialized meaning. For the irreg. pl. gen. **lūka-hond**[u] लूक-ह्यंदु, see bel.) someone other than one's relations, a person not related to the person referred to, an outsider (W. 132, 144; L.V. 88; K.Pr. 193; YZ. 196; Śiv. 1065). **-ṭākh** -टाख् । परजनसमुदायः (sg. dat. **-ṭākas** -टाकस्), (in an assembly or the like) all the people who are not related to oneself or to some person referred to.

lūka-bāy लूक-बाय् । असंबन्धिनी स्त्री f. a woman who is not related to oneself or to the person referred to. **-buz**[i] -बुज़ि, **-buzy** -बुज़्य् adj. e.g. dependent on people, belonging to other people (Gr.Gr. 161); cf. **buz**[i], p. 153*a*, l. 26. **-hond**[u] -ह्यंदु । परसंबन्धी adj. (f. **-hünz**[u] -ह्यंज़ू), of or belonging to so-and-so who is not related to oneself, of or belonging to someone who is not one of one's own people (L.V. 88; K.Pr. 57, 116, 120, 126, 163, 193, 242, 247); this word has the form of a genitive feminine. The regular genitive (also in use in other meanings) would be sg. **lūka-sond**[u] (K.Pr. 116), pl. **lūkan-hond**[u]. **-kathan gaṭshun** -कथन् गट्शुन् । परोद्दीनेन कोपोत्तापनम् m.inf. to go (i.e. act) upon the words of others; hence, to become angry with, or show hostility to, a person (esp. to one's own people) at the verbal instigation of outsiders; to act against one's own interests owing to outside instigation.

lūkas saṭh लूकस् सट् । इतरजनसमवृत्तिः m. (sg. dat. **-saṭi** -सटि), acting or living like other people, obeying Mrs. Grundy.

lūkh 3 लूख् । लोकः m. (declined as in **lūkh 1,** q.v.), a world, a region, a division of the universe, of which (according to Hindū mythology) there are fourteen (seven higher and seven lower), the highest of all being called in Sanskrit *Satya-lōka*, while the lowest of all is the hell *Pātāla* (cf. **dīv-lūkh,** p. 261*b*, l. 45) (Rām. 342, 515, 609, 846, 1759; Śiv. 36, 674, 699, 1197, 1887; K. 330, 591, 603, 723, 770, 773, 776, 1049); **yiha-lūkh,** the world here; **para-lūkh,** the other world; **yiha-lūkh para-lūkh,** this world and the next (K. 424, 1106).

lūka-pāl लूक-पाल् । इन्द्रादिदिक्पालदेवता: m. (amongst Hindūs) a god who is a regent or guardian of one of the four quarters (or points of the compass) or of one of the four intermediate points (eight in all). (These are (in Sanskrit) Indra (regent of the East), Agni (of the South-East), Yama (of the South), Nairṛta (of the South-West), Varuṇa (of the West), Vāyu (of the North-West), Kubēra (of the North), and Iśāna (of the North-East) (Śiv. 1147, 1457; K. 335, 538, 1049).)

lakhcyun[u] लख्चिंचु । तिलकः m. a mole (on the skin).

lakhimī लखिमी لچمي (often spelt by purists **lakshmī** लक्ष्मी) । धनसंपत् f. N. of the goddess of fortune, prosperity, and beauty (in Sanskrit, Lakṣmī), regarded as the wife of Vishnu (Skt. Viṣṇu) (Rām. 115, 580, 1086, 1120, 1276; Śiv. 432, 484, 714, 796, 1092, 1150, 1288; K. 59, 642, 665–6, 735, 929); good fortune, prosperity, wealth (Rām. 128, Śiv. 59).

lakhiman लखिमन् لچمن (often spelt by purists **lakshman** लक्ष्मण or **lachhman** लच्छमन्), m. name of a brother of Rāmacandra (in Sanskrit, Lakṣmaṇa). He was a son of Daśaratha by his wife Sumitrā (Rām. 1, 36, 86, 223, 322, 326, etc.; Śiv. 852, 1419, 1482 K. 730).

lákh¹mīwān लंखिमीवान् (often spelt by purists **lakshmīwān लक्ष्मीवान्**), adj. e.g. one who possesses (or is the spouse of) the goddess Lákh¹mī (q.v.), i.e. the god Vishnu (Śiv. 581, see bel.); one who is possessed of good fortune, fortunate (Śiv. 581, with double meaning).

lakhĕn लख्यन् (often spelt by purists **lakshĕn लक्षण्** or **लक्षन्**) । **लक्षणम्** m. a mark, token, sign, characteristic, distinguishing mark (Rām. 125, 135, 667, 1261; Śiv. 221, 242, 513, 979, 1045; K. 129, 134); a mark, a sign, an omen (K. 235).

lakhun लखुन् । **अन्तर्नयनम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **lokh^u लंखु**; 2 p.p. **lachyōv लछ्योव्**), to put into (something hidden and narrow), to force into; esp. obsc. (cf. **mŏnḍa l.**, s.v. **mŏnḍ 2**).

lokh^u-mot^u लंखु-मंतु । **अन्तः प्रवेशितः** perf. part. (f. **lüch^u-müs^u लंछु-मंचु**), forced into, as ab.

lakhan-wôl^u लखन्-वोलु । **बलात्प्रवेशकः** n.ag. (f. **-wājĕñ -वाज्यम्**), one who forces into; esp a habitual rake.

lĕkhan-wôl^u ल्यखन्-वोलु । **लेखकः** n.ag. (f. **-wājĕñ -वाज्यम्**), a writer, one who writes; esp. a professional writer, a scrivener. Cf. **lēkhun.**

lēkhanī लेखनी । **अवश्यलेख्यः** impers. fut. part., e.g. that which is to be written, worthy of being recorded.

lēkhun लेखुन् or **likhun लिखुन्** (q.v.) । **लिपिकर्म** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **lyūkh^u ल्यूखु**, f. **līch^u लीछु**; 2 p.p. **lēchyōv लेछ्योव्**), to write (El.; L.V. 107; Rām. 130, 132, 255, 302, 721, 841, 843, 1036, 1159, 1729, 1765; Śiv. 661, 1422, 1511; K. 129, 135, 643, 848, 955; H. viii, 10; ix, 12; x, 13; xii, 11, 15, etc.); to draw (a picture) (Rām. 1149; Śiv. 1152, 1492); inf. as verbal n. **lēkhun,** writing, handwriting, the art of writing (Gr.M.).

lēkhan-wôl^u लेखन-वोलु । **लिपिज्ञत्** n.ag. (f. **-wājĕñ -वाज्यम्**), one who writes, a writer, copiest, scribe (El.); an author, the writer of a book; a newswriter. Cf. **lĕkhan-wôl^u.**

lēkhana yun^u लेखन यिनु । **(चित्ते)अङ्कितीभवनम्** m.inf. pass. to be written, inscribed, noted down (Gr.M.); to be able to be written, to be writable (Gr.M.); met. to be inscribed in the heart, to be burnt into the memory.

lēkhun^u lāyĕkh लेखुनु लायख । **लिप्यर्हः** adj. (f. **lēkhüñ^u lāyĕkh लेखंचु लायख्**), worthy of being written, worthy of being recorded in writing.

likhith dyun^u लीखिथ् द्यिनु m.inf. to write down (a document, etc.) (YZ. 122).

lyūkh^u-mot^u ल्यूखु-मंतु । **लिखितः** perf. part. (f. **līch^u-müs^u लीछु-मंचु**), written, put into writing (Rām. 302, 843, 1263; Śiv. 661); (as subst.) a thing written, handwriting (Gr.M.).

likhun लिखुन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **lyukh^u 3 ल्यिखु**; for 1 and 2, see s.vv.; 2 p.p. **lichyōv लिछ्योव्**), i.q. **lēkhun,** q.v. The word is always thus spelt in the village dialect of H.

likhana yun^u लिखन यिनु । **संपृक्तीभवनम्** m.inf. pass. (of some liquid substance) to be absorbed in (something else, e.g. into a sponge).

likhith gashun लिखिथ् गछुन् m.inf. to become written, to be reduced to writing; **yih gav likhith,** that which has been written, i.e. one's fate (K.Pr. 251).

lakhanāwun लखनावुन् । **बलाद्यन्त्रःप्रवेशनम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **lakhanôw^u लखनोवु**), to cause to enter forcibly; esp. obsc.; (with a fem. subject) to cause to be forcibly entered; hence, to act as a bawd or procuress for another woman. Caus. of **lakhun,** q.v.

lēkhanāwun लेखनावुन् । **लेखनम्** conj. 1 (**lēkhanôw^u लेखनोवु**), to get written, cause to be written (Gr.M., K. 955).

likhör¹ लिखोरि । **लिपिकारः** m. a professional writer, a scribe, a clerk, a copiest (of manuscripts) (Gr.M.).

lŏkh^ar ल्वखर् f. a solidified mass, a lump, a shaped mass (cf. **bata-lŏkh^ar,** p. 137*a*, l. 18); a morsel, a mouthful, a portion of food (El. *lŏkhar*; K.Pr. 27).

lŏkhur^u ल्वखुर् । **घनसंघातः** adj. (f. **lŏkhür^u ल्वखुर्**), congealed, solidified, concreted, thickened, coagulated (e.g. boiled rice, clarified butter, honey, liquid mud, etc.).

likhör¹gī लिखोरिगी । **लेखकवृत्तिः** f. the profession of a scribe, quill-driving.

likhöril लिखोरिल् । **लिपिकारवृत्तिः** f. the profession of a writer or of a copiest of manuscripts.

likhis लिखिस्, see **lyukh^u 1.**

likhöz^u लिखोज़ु । **लेखकवृत्तिः** f. the occupation or profession of a writer.

lĕkal ल्यकल् or (Gr.Gr. 138) **lĕkalūṭh ल्यकलूठ्** । **अश्लीलभाषी, अश्लीलयुक्तः** adj. e.g. one who habitually interlards his conversation with indecent language, foul-mouthed, ribald; (of a story, conversation, etc.) indecent, pornographic, ribald, bawdy.

lūkālūkh लूकालूख् m., in Hindū cosmogony, a mythical mountain that encircles the earth (in Sanskrit *lōkâlōka*). Beyond it there is complete darkness, while on this side there is light. It thus divides the visible world from the regions of darkness (Śiv. 605, 1452).

lākam लाकम् (= لگام) । **वल्गा** f. a horse's bridle, a rein (El.; Gr.M.; Rām. 1335; H. xi, 9). **—diñ^u—द्यिञ्।**

मुखबन्धाक्रान्ति: f.inf. to put on a bridle (on to a horse); met. to reduce a person to silence (by oppression), not to let a person even speak. **—lagüñ^{u} —लगंञू । मुखबन्धोत्तरमाक्रान्तीभवनम्** f.inf. a bridle to be applied; (of a horse) to be brought under control of a bridle; met. to be reduced (by some oppressor) to silence, not to be given an opportunity even of speaking.

lokama (? spelling), m. a piece (El.).

lōkin لۆکن conjnct. but (W. 100).

lōkun लोकुन् । लघुभवनम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. **lōkyōv लोक्योव्**), to shrink in size, to become smaller (K.Pr. 173); to be small, to be little (El. *lōkun*). **lōkyō-mot^{u} लोक्यो-मंतु । लघूभूत:** 2 perf. part. (f. **lōkyē-müs^{u} लोक्ये-मंचू**), shrunken, become smaller in size.

lākañ लाकञ् f. in **chŏka-lākañ,** p. 159*b*, l. 25, q.v.

lakar लकर् m. a stick, a cudgel (K.Pr. 240).

lūk^{u}r^{u} लूक्र् । गुप्तद्रव्यराशि: f. secret wealth hidden in a pile of bags, a secret pile of money-bags.

lōkaran लोंकरन् । सुदायविशेष: f. (sg. dat. **lōkarüñ^{u} लोंकरंञू**), decoration, ornament; esp. the dowry of ornaments, etc., given to a bride by the bridegroom's people (K.Pr. 131; Śiv. 1224, 1226–7, 1235; K. 912); wedding presents generally, given to a bride by either party.

lūk^{a}ran लूकरन् । लघुतापादनम् f. (sg. dat. **lūk^{a}rüñ^{u} लूकरंञू**), a making smaller, reducing (something), cutting down, causing to shrink.

lūk^{a}run लूकरुन् । लघुकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **lūk^{o}r^{u} लूक्र्**), to make smaller, pare down, cause to shrink in size, to shorten (Gr.Gr. 173, 174).

lūk^{a}rāwun लूकरावुन् । लघुकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **lūk^{a}rôw^{u} लूकरोवु**), i.q. **lūk^{a}run,** q.v. (Gr.Gr. 173, Gr.M.).

lakshmī, लक्ष्मी, see **lákh^{i}mī**; **lakshman लक्ष्मण्** or **लक्ष्मन्,** see **lákh^{i}man**; **lakshmīwān लक्ष्मीवान्,** see **lákh^{i}mīwān**; **lakshĕn लक्षण्** or **लक्षन्,** see **lakhĕn.**

lakta लक्त । स्कन्धमांसखण्डम् m. (of butcher's meat) the flesh of the shoulder, a shoulder of mutton. **—karun —कर्न् । अतिक्लेशापादनम्** m.inf. to make (one's limbs into) butcher's meat; hence, met. to set a person to such hard work that he is thoroughly worn out or till every bone seems out of joint. **—lakta gashun —लक्त गछुन् । अतिबाधानुभव:** m.inf. to become bits of butcher's meat; hence, met. to be cruelly overworked, as ab.

lakōṭa लकोट । वेष्टितपत्रभार: m. a long strip of paper or the like rolled tightly up, a roll of paper.

lŏkoṭ^{u} ल्वकुटु । लघु: adj. (f. sg. nom. **lŏküṭ^{u} ल्वकुटू**, dat. **lŏkacĕ ल्वकच्**), small (Gr.M., W. 112, Śiv. 326); smaller, shorter, younger (as compared with another person or thing) (K.Pr. 17, L. 461); junior (in a family) (Gr.M.; Rām. 529, 1145).

As subst., m. (**पुत्र:**) a son (f. a daughter); a young child, a baby (K.Pr. 87; Rām. 1471, 1522); a boy till his beard appears, a young person, a juvenile (El.; K.Pr. 36; Śiv. 334, 658); (f.) a little girl (Rām. 1025, 1614). **—hyuh^{u} —ह्युह् । क्षुद्रतम:** adj. (f. **lŏküṭ^{u} hish^{u} ल्वकुटू ह्यिशु**), smallest, shortest, youngest, etc., of all (as compared with a number of other persons or things) (H. xii, 1). **—mŏkoṭ^{u} —म्वकुटु । अतिलघु:** adj. (f. **lŏküṭ^{u} mŏküṭ^{u} ल्वकुटू म्वकुटू**), very small, etc. (as compared with others). **—thāwun —थावुन्** m.inf. to despise (El.).

lŏkasār, see **lŏkacyār.**

lak^{a}wa लक्व । अर्धाङ्गरोग: m. paralysis of half the body, hemiplegia.

lak^{a}walad लक्वलद् । अर्धाङ्गरोगाक्रान्त: adj. e.g. (as subst., f. **lak^{a}waladiñ लक्वलदिञ्**), suffering from hemiplegia.

lūkay लूकय् । जनसमाज: f. a crowd or collection of many people (Gr.Gr. 152); cf. **lūka-l°,** p. 519*a*, l. 25. **—karüñ^{u} —कर्ञू । बहुजनसमूहनम्** f.inf. to bring a large crowd together.

lal 1 लल् a primary suffix used to form nouns of agency from the roots **di-** and **dāv-,** always in an obscene sense. Cf. **al 3,** p. 23*a*, l. 12 (Gr.Gr. 107).

lal 2 लल् । त्वक्स्फोट:, रसघन: f. a blister, a swelling of the skin; the pus or matter in a boil, carbuncle, or the like (cf. **bīka-lala,** p. 99*b*, l. 31; **māz-lal,** s.v. **māz**). **—khasüñ^{u} —खसंञू । स्फोटोद्गम:** f.inf. a blister to rise, a swelling to form in the skin. **—wasüñ^{u} —वसंञू । कुक्षिकार्श्यापत्ति:** f.inf. a swelling to subside or descend; hence, (of a fat round belly) to become thin or hollow.

lal 3 लल् f. (sg. dat. **lali लालि**), N. of a celebrated mystic poetess of Kashmīr, who lived probably in the fourteenth century. She was a Śaiva by religion, and her verses are still frequently quoted. She is popularly known as Lal Dŏd or 'Granny Lal', and, in Sanskrit, her name was Lallā. Many collections of her verses have been made under the Sanskrit name of the *Lallā Vākyāni*, or 'Sayings of Lallā'. The most complete edition is that published by the Royal Asiatic Society in 1920 (L.V., 3, 48, 49, etc.; K.Pr. 47, 82). In token of respect Hindūs refer to her as **Lalīshŏrī** (Śiv. 1656, 1773).

lal 4 लल f. a woman, a wanton woman, a temptress (Śiv. 759, where the word is used met. for worldly temptations from the path of holiness).

lala 1 लल । मांसग्रीथिल्यम् f. slackness or flabbiness of the flesh of the belly, etc., marked by heavy breathing and intumescence; cf. **lalal. —pŏt**ᵘ **—पॅतु । वन्ध्यापुत्र:** m. the son of a barren woman, i.e. something impossible, a thing which cannot occur, an unbelievable occurrence.

lala 2 लल in **lala-khol**ᵘ **लल-खोलु । व्यवहार:** m. business, profession.

lāl 1 लाल لعل **। अलवरत्नविशेष:, मणीगिका** m. a ruby (K.Pr. 123; YZ. 75, 213; Rām. 217, 569, 643, 744, 1116, etc.; Śiv. 2, 163, 194, 428, 713, 793, 818, etc.; H. i, 9; viii, 3, 11; x, 2, 5, 12; xii, 2, 3, 4, etc.); the pupil of the eye (Rām. 1139, 1194, 1293, 1614; Śiv. 707, 1210, 1250, 1259); cf. **àch**ⁱ**-lāl,** p. 8*a*, l. 43. **lāl-ĕ-kŏnī** لعل کاني m. a ruby of the mine, a ruby of great price (Rām. 1141); met. a precious and beautiful virgin (Rām. 1055). **lāl-pharōsh** = لعل فروش m. a ruby-seller, a jeweller (H. xii, 3). **-shĕnākh -शनाख्** = لعل شناخت, properly f., 'understanding of rubies,' but in H. xii, 4, 5, etc., used as a noun masculine with the meaning of **lāl-shināṣ,** bel. (sg. dat. **-shĕnākas -शनाखस्,** H. xii, 4, 5, 6, etc.). **-shināṣ -शिनास्** لعل شناس m. one who understands rubies, an expert in jewels, a lapidary; a ruby-seller (K.Pr. 123).

lāla-pholᵘ **लाल-फोलु । अतिस्निग्धबालक:** m. a single ruby; the pupil of the eye (Rām. 1105); met. a darling son, a perfect darling of a son. Cf. **lāl 2.**

lāl 2 लाल لال or (L.V. 105, K.Pr. 64) **lāla लाल** m. a darling, a beloved (usually referring to a child or the like, but in L.V. 105, referring to the Deity) (Rām. 1770, Śiv. 1380); a beloved person generally (Śiv. 1691); 'the baby,' a name by which a woman refers to her child (K.Pr. 64). Cf. **lāl 1,** with which it is often confused.

lāl 3 लाल (= لال), m. a tulip (El.).

lāl 4 लाल । लाला f. saliva, spittle (H. viii, 7).

lāl 5 लाल لال adj. e.g. red. **lāl gulāb** لال گلاب m. the red rose, one of the two varieties of Kashmīr roses. The other is yellow, and is called **arawal,** see El., s.v *gulāb.* **lāl hāputh** m. the brown or red bear (*Ursus Arctus* or *Isabellinus*) (L. 111).

lāli लालि in **lāli-māli लालि-मालि । शान्तिपूर्वम् अत्यासक्त्या** adv. very peacefully and affectionately, comfortably; cf. **lōl. -māli bĕhun -मालि बुछुन् । शान्ताश्रयणम्** m.inf. to settle down comfortably (in some occupation or the like).

lĕla लल । आक्रन्द: f. weeping aloud, lamentation (YZ. 570, *lél*; Rām. 429); cf. **lila. -wŏñ**ᵘ **-वॉनु । आक्रन्दवाक्यम्** f. a word of lamentation, lamentations uttered on some woeful occasion, or afterwards on calling it to mind.

lĕlⁱ लॅलि, lĕli लॅलि, see **lyol**ᵘ.

lila लिल । दैन्यालाप: f.pl. lamentations, loud mourning, sorrowful ejaculations; cf. **lĕla** and **lilā. -wŏñ**ᵘ **-वॉनु । दैन्यरोदनम्** f. lamentation, mourning (esp. on the loss or departure of someone beloved). **-zār -ज़ार् । दैन्यप्रार्थना** m. a prayer or request accompanied by lamentation (to soften the heart of the hearer). **-zŏrⁱ -ज़ॉरि । दैन्यार्थनम्** f. addressing or praying to or appeasing God, a master, or someone in authority, with words mixed with lamentations.

lili लिलि in **lili karüñ**ᵘ **लिलि करंयू । स्नेहेनोत्साहनम्** f.inf. lovingly to encourage or incite a child in its play.

lilā लीला । चरितम् f. play, sport, pastime; beauty, charm, grace; the uncontrolled, wilful, or unexpected action of a god, of a great person, or of any ordinary man; (in Kāshmīrī) a story, a tale, novel, fairy-tale, fable; a woeful petition, a heart-rending appeal (Rām. 304, 1216, 1478, 1584); prayer or praise offered by one in distress (Rām. 75, 852. 1046, 1291; Śiv. 40, 93, 129, 131, 163, 229, 308, etc.); a respectful petition, a representation made to a superior (Rām. 708, K. 387). Cf. **lĕla, lila,** and **lilāmⁱ.**

lōl लोल । उरोदेशवस्त्रान्तभाग: f. the inner part of a dress where it covers the bosom, the bosom of a dress (K.Pr. 76, sg. dat. *lulih*; Rām. 216, 1286; Śiv. 329, 1190, 1547).

lōla-mata lāy लोल-मत लाय् । परित: स्नेहेनलालनम् f. fondling and caressing, showing great affection by public fondling and petting, affectionately stroking all over (with reference either to a beloved child, or some beautiful and admired object).

lōl लोल् । अनुराग: m. (sg. abl. **lōla 1 लोल;** gen. **lōluk**ᵘ **लोलुक्,** and (Śiv. 276) irreg. **lōlun**ᵘ **लोलुनु**), passionate love, devotion, affection (directed to a person, a thing, or an action) (L.V. 3, 25; K.Pr. 187; YZ. 49, 266, 451, 459, 514; Rām. 11, 33, 513, 539, 566, etc.; Śiv. 83, 166, 168, 189, 190, 193, 207, etc.; K. 107, 301, 523, 681, 857, 1114); compassion (El. *lōl*). **—barun —वरुन् । अनुरागेण प्रवर्तनम्** m.inf. to show love, to display, or feel, affection (Rām. 617, 751, 815, 1639, 1645, 1663; K. 428, 1129). **—barawun**ᵘ **—वरवुनु । वात्सल्यानुरागी** n.ag. (f. **-baravüñ**ᵘ **-वरवंयू**), one who shows

love, a lover. —**yun**ᵘ —यिनु । अनुरागेणाध्यानम् m.inf. affection to come; i.e. passionate love and longing to come over a person at the remembrance of some loved person now long parted from the remembrer (Rām. 1765).

lōla लोल, adv. very lovingly, affectionately (Rām. 1760; Śiv. 39, 51; K. 344, 514, 1148). **-borut**ᵘ -बरुत । अनुरागपूर्णः adj. (f. **-barᵘtsᵘ** -बर्त्सू), full of love or affection; desirous (El. *lolabrut*); full of the power of causing love, adorable, lovable, captivating. **-kār** -कार् । अनुरागेणोत्सववृत्तिः m. a love business, i.e. the carrying out of some festivity (e.g. the marriage of a much loved and only son) with great affection. **-motᵘ** -मतु । अत्यनुरागवृत्तिकः adj. (f. **-mütsᵘ** -मत्सू); 'love-mad'; i.e. acting with intense affection; full of love in all one's acts. **-pǒtᵘ** -प्वतु । अतिवत्सलपुत्रः m. a much beloved son, a son loved above all others (such as an only son, or the son of one's old age). **-pūtᵘ** -पूतु । अतिस्निग्धपुत्रः m., id. —**thāwun** —थावुन् m.inf. to hold a person in love, to show constant love, to be constant in love (Rām. 1656).

lōla 2 लोल f. the tongue (in the compound **guhⁱ-lōla**, m. dung-tongued, a fool in talk, p. 280*b*, l. 28).

lolᵘ लोलु । अनिष्पत्तिः m. want of success, failure.

lālⁱ-wǒhav लालि-व्हव । मुद्राविशेषप्रदर्शनेन आक्रोशनम् m. a certain gesture used in cursing or abusing a person (the two fore-arms being joined together and shaken, with the fingers spread out). **-wotur**ᵘ -वतुर् । विस्तृताङ्गुलिकरद्वयप्रकोष्ठासक्तसंचालनमुद्रयाक्रोशनविशेषः m., id.; cf. **wotᵘ**. **-wütᵘrᵘ** -वत्रु । मुद्राविशेषप्रदर्शनेनाक्रोशनम् f., id.

lul (El.), see **lyolᵘ**.

lūlⁱ लूलि । साश्चर्यम् adv. affectionately (Gr.Gr. 18; cf. **lōl**); to one's great surprise, strange to say, surprizingly, as in **lūlⁱ wuchum**, to my great surprize I saw him. **-anzan** -अंज़न । धान्यविशेषः f. (sg. dat. **-anzüñᵘ** -अंज़ून्), a kind of rice plant, with a white scented grain; the grain of this plant. **-anzun** -अंज़ुन । धान्यविशेषः m. (sg. dat. **-anzanas** -अंज़नस्), another kind of rice-plant with a yellowish-white, small, scented grain; the grain of this plant.

lūlī लूली f. the penis (El.).

lalbugi (? spelling) N. of a kind of apple grown in Kashmīr. It is of pale yellow colour, and sweet (L. 349).

lālac लालच्, **lālacī** लालची, i.q. **lālas, lālasī**, qq.v. (El.).

lōlakh लोलख् । कर्णभूषणविशेषः m. (sg. dat. **lōlakas** लोलकस्), a kind of ear-pendant or ear-drop, small at the top, but wide and thick or globular below. **-horᵘ** -हंद् । कर्णभूषणविशेषयुगलम् m. a pair of these. **-kan** -कन् । कर्णभूषाविशेषैकलम् m. a single one of these. See **kan 3.**

lalal ललल् । उच्छ्वसितकुक्षिः f. a female (human or of the brute creation) suffering from a swollen and flabby belly (e.g. from being pregnant, or from disease). Cf. **lala 1.**

lālam लालम । कार्पासखण्डविशेषः f. a handkerchief, a square piece of cotton for wiping the perspiration from one's face or for blowing the nose.

lilām लिलाम or **nilām** निलाम m. (Hindī *nilām*, Portuguese *leilám*), an auction, public sale (Gr.M.).

līlāmⁱ लीलमि f. pl. actings, taking parts in a theatrical performance. (The word occurs only in L.V. 81, and is doubtful. Probably it really represents two words, **līla** (pl. nom. of **līl**, for **līlā**, q.v.) and **mě**.)

lǒlun ल्वलुन् । उपक्रीडा, असंमतिप्रकाशनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **lǒlᵘ** ल्वलु; 2 p.p. **lǒjyōv** ल्वज्योव्), to play with (e.g. a customer) (i.e. to refuse to sell a thing at first, in order to get a better price), to pretend unwillingness when really desiring something.

lalanāwun 1 ललनावुन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **lalanôwᵘ** ललनोवु), i.q. **lalawun 1**, q.v. (L.V. 105; YZ. 559; Rām. 216, 269, 1129, 1522; Śiv. 329).

lalanāwun 2 ललनावुन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. as in the preceding), i.q. **lalawun 2**, q.v.

lōlürᵘ लोलर्, f., i.q. **lǒhlürᵘ**, q.v. **lōlari** लोलरि adv. with ardent love, with great affection (K. 392, 1013).

lālas लालस् । अत्यभीप्सा f. longing, ardent desire; covetousness, cupidity, greed.

lālasā लालसा । स्नेहः f. ardent affection, love (for a husband, wife, child, etc.); longing, ardent desire.

lālasī लालसी adj. e.g. full of longing, ardently desirous; covetous, cupidinous, greedy.

lǒlis ल्वलिस्, see **lyolᵘ**.

lalish ललिश् । प्रेमाभासनम् f. a display of affection (given when it is not felt, e.g. shown in the presence of the parents to their naughty child).

lalīshǒrī ललीश्वरी f., i.q. **lal 3**, q.v.

lalith ललिथ् adv. artlessly, gently (L.V. 67).

lōlav लोलव् । लोलोरोपदेशविशेषः m. N. of a Pargana and Valley to the north-west of the Wular Lake in Kashmīr; the ancient Laulāha (RT.Tr. II, 487). It is now commonly called by Europeans the Lolab Valley.

lalawun 1 ललवुन् । अङ्कपालनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **lalowᵘ** ललवु), to take to one's breast (cf. **lǒl**); hence, to fondle, dandle, protect (YZ. 559; Śiv. 1190, 1371,

1574); to soothe (a pain) (L.V. 105; Rām. 1105; H. v, 6); (of a fire) to keep (the coals) together, to keep it alive. Another form of this verb is **lalanāwun 1** (L.V. 105), q.v.

lalawun 2 ललवुन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **lalow^{u} ललवु**), to talk foolishly, to babble (YZ. 480); to describe something (e.g. sorrow or the like) in broken or babbling language (YZ. 570). Cf. **lalanāwun 2.**

lŏlawun^{u} ल्वलवुन् । उपक्रीडमानः n.ag (f. **lŏlaviñ^{u} ल्वलवंञ्**), one who pretends distaste or unwillingness for anything which he wishes. Cf. **lŏlun.**

lam 1 लम् । कन्दरा m. a cave or hole dug in the ground or in a bank, a dug-out; a heap of stones or earth (El., K.Pr. 13); cf. **lamb,** and **mĕtsi-lam,** s.v. **mĕts^{u}.** —**wasith yun^{u}** —**वसिथ यिवु । आकस्मिकात्यन्तलाभः** m.inf. a dug-out to come falling; met. to be suddenly overwhelmed with much work or many duties; a sudden and unexpected windfall of great wealth to occur.

lam 2 लम् m. for **lama 1** in **atha-lam,** q.v. (p. 59*b*, l. 21).

lam 3 लम् f. for **lama 2** in the following:—

-lisar -लिसर् । विलम्बनम् m. delaying, procrastination, deliberate neglect. **-lisar trāwun -लिसर् त्रावुन् । उपेक्षणम्** m.inf. deliberately to procrastinate, to ca' canny. **-yĕsal -यसल् । विलम्बापातः** m. the occurrence of delay or procrastination (in some work requiring speedy accomplishment).

lam 4 लम्, for **lamba** in **lam-chĕr लम्-छेर् । अत्युन्नताकृतिः** m. a long male stick (**chēr** as m. of **chīr^{u} 2,** q.v.), i.e. a tall man, a long fellow.

lām 1 लाम । बौद्धसंन्यासी m. a Lama, a Buddhist priest of Tibet.

lām 2 लाम । अभिक्रमः f. a determined attack, a fearless onslaught on the foe.

lama 1 लम (cf. **lam 2**) **। आकर्षः** m. the act of pulling, dragging, dragging away (cf. **atha-lama 1,** p. 59*b*, l. 23) (Gr.Gr. 27). **-lam -लम । अत्याकर्षः** f. pully-haully, pulling one against another (as in a tug of war); met. persistently importuning of an unwilling person to join in some common action.

lama 2 लम (cf. **lam 3**) **। विलम्बः** f. delay, slowness in doing any work, dilatoriness, laggardness (Gr.Gr. 148); cf. **lang 2.** —**lagün^{u}** —**लगंञ् । विलम्बोत्पादनम्** f.inf. to become dilatory, to ca' canny. **-tör^{u} -तोर् । विलम्बः** f. delay, dilatoriness.

lāmā लामा f. one of the divine mothers, or personified energies of the principal Hindū deities. In Sanskrit they are called *mātṛkā*, and are variously reckoned as 7, 8, 9, or 16 in number. They are closely connected with the worship of Śiva. **-bak^{a}r -बक्र्** m. the circle or assembly of these mothers (Skt. *mātṛkā-maṇḍala*). **-bakra-posh^{u} -बक्र-पंशु** m. a beast devoted for sacrifice in the joint worship of all these mothers; met. anything devoted, or destined, to destruction (L.V. 63).

lūm लूम् । तनूरुहम् (लोम) m. the down on the body (of man or animals); a single hair of this down (used as a simile for smallness or fineness).

lamb लंब् or **lam 1 लम्** (q.v.) **। कन्दरा** m. a cave or hole dug in the ground or in a bank, a dug-out; a heap of earth or the like (cf. **mĕtsi-lamb,** s.v. **mĕts^{u}**).

lamba लंब । प्रोन्नतः, दीर्घः adj. e.g. long, lengthy; (of a human being) tall. Cf. **lam 4.**

lĕmb ल्यंब् । जलाशयपङ्कम् f. the mud at the bottom of standing or running water, sediment, dregs (El. *lamb* and *lam*) (Śiv. 1132, 1536, 1571, 1839); land in which springs occur (L. 321, *limb*); cf. **lyomb^{u}.** —**khĕñ^{u}** —**ख्यंञ् । वञ्चयाचना** f.inf. to eat mud; met. to beg and implore an unwilling person.

lĕmbi pampōsh phaṭun ल्यंबि पंपोश् फटुन् । नीचादत्युत्तमजननम् m.inf. a lotus to sprout from mud; met. an excellent son to be born of an unworthy father, good to spring from evil, or the like.

lambōdar लंबोदर् m. 'he who has a pendulous belly', N. of the god Gaṇēśa (Śiv. 4). See **ganēsh.**

lambōdarī लंबोदरी f. N. of a river (Śiv. 4).

lambukh लंबुख् । मूर्तिघनः m. (sg. dat. **lambakas लंबकस्**), the form or the taking of solid, or apparently solid, form of something ordinarily impalpable (e.g. smoke becoming soot, flame, a cloud; cf. **d^{a}h-lambukh,** p. 198*a*, l. 11).

lĕmbanlad ल्यंबनलद् । पङ्कवन्मलिनः adj. e.g. (as subst., f. **lĕmbanladiñ ल्यंबनलदिञ्**), muddied, covered or defiled with mud (cf. **lĕmb** and **lyomb^{u}**).

lĕmbis ल्यंबिस, see **lyomb^{u}.**

lamkāwun लमकावुन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **lamkôw^{u} लमकोवु**), to suspend (El.).

laman 1 लमन् । आकर्षः f. (sg. dat. **lamüñ^{u} लमंञ्**), pulling, pulling out, forcibly extracting (cf. **lama 1**); pulling, tugging, towing. **-raz -रज् । नावाकर्षणरज्जुः** f. the tow-rope of a boat.

laman 2 लमन् (cf. **lama 2**), f. in —**lagün^{u}** —**लगंञ् । विलम्बनम्** f.inf. to show dilatoriness, to be dilatory, to be laggard, to make delay.

lāman लामन्. (cf. Pers. دامن) **। पीपलवयामः** f. (sg. dat. **lāmüñ^{u} लामंञ्**), the low, wild, sparsely inhabited ground at the foot of a mountain; a village in such a country. **lāmüñ^{u}-hond^{u} लामंञ्-**

हुंज् । **औपलक्षप्रदेशसंबन्धी** adj. (f. **-hünz^{ü} -हुंज्**), of, or belonging to, such a country or village.

lamun लमुन् । आकर्षणम्, अपयानम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **lom^{u} लमु**), to drag, pull, tug at (El.; L. 459; L.V. 95; K.Pr. 126; Rām. 118, 122, 979; Śiv. 179; H. viii, 9); to pull, to pluck (vegetables or the like) (K.Pr. 184); to tow a boat (El., Gr.M., L.V. 106); to pull at, to devote oneself to, be a slave to (Śiv. 754); to depart, go away, set forth (Śiv. 1751). **lâm^{i} lâm^{i} लंमि लंमि । अतिचोदनया** freq. part. dragging (and) dragging; hence (as adv.), with much urging. **laman-wôl^{u} लमन्-वोलु । नाव आकर्षकः, अपयानोन्मुखः** n.ag. (f. **-wājĕñ -वाज्यञ्**), a tower, the man or woman who pulls a boat by a tow-rope; met. one who is ready to depart (*quasi*, who is towing his boat away from his home).

lēmpi लेंपि, see **lēpi.**

lēmphun लेंफुन्, see **lēphun.**

lam^{a}r लमर् । विलम्बकृत् m. (f **lam^{u}r^{u} लमर्ङ्**), one who causes delay (in a joint work or the like), a slacker, one who ca's canny (Gr.Gr. 148).

lamūṭ^{i} लमूटि । विलम्बः f. delay (caused by sloth, laziness, or the like). **—lagüñ^{ü} —लगंञ् । आलस्यादिना विलम्बनम** f.inf. to cause delay in this way.

lamūṭilad लमूटिलद् । विलम्बनस्वभावः adj. e.g. (as subst., f. **lamūṭiladiñ लमूटिलदिञ्**), a habitual delayer, one who by nature impedes any work on which he is engaged.

lamawun^{u} लमवुनु, n.ag. (f. **-vün^{ü} -वंञ्**), a dragger; hence, that which hangs suspended (cf. **atha-lamawun^{u}**, p. 59*b*, l. 27).

lēn लेन् in **lēn-dēn लेन्-देन् । दानग्रहणव्यापारः** m. taking and giving; buying and selling; borrowing and lending; traffic, trade, business-dealing.

lēna लेन m. shawl-wool, *pasham* (El.) (a Ladākī word).

lín, see **liñ^{ü} 1.**

līn लीन् adj. e.g. completely absorbed in, swallowed up in, intimately connected with. **—gashun —गछुन् । योगापत्तिः** m.inf. to become intimately united with, absorbed in, swallowed up. **—rōzun —रोज़ुन् । अत्ययतयासक्तिः** m.inf. to be engrossed in, absorbed in.

lōn लोन् f. reaping used —◦ as in **atha-lōn**, p. 59*b*, l. 29.

lôn^{u} लोनु । भाग्यम्, भर्ता m. (sg. dat. **lönis लानिस्**), fate, destiny, luck, fortune (according to Hindūs, the result of conduct in former lives) (K.Pr. 219; YZ. 271, 315; Rām. 421, 1036, 1038, 1230, 1492, 1586, 1710); esp. the fate that causes a marriage (Rām. 134); a woman's husband, her 'fate', her fated mate (Rām. 420, 1589); **ḍĕka-lôn^{u}**, the fate (inscribed) on the forehead, a woman's husband (Śiv. 438); **dayĕ-lôn^{u}**, God as fate, a husband (Rām. 1604; Śiv. 1546, 1628; K. 34); **karma-lôn^{u}**, fate (Rām. 302, 1015, 1034, 1036, 1187, 1768), a woman's husband (Śiv. 449, 643, 690, 822, 940, 945). **—mēlun —मेलुन् । योग्यभर्तृसंयोगः** m.inf. to be united to a suitable husband, to find a fitting mate. **—wasun —वसुन् । विवाहोपगमः** m.inf. 'fate to descend'; (hence, of an unmarried girl) the time of her marriage to be near.

lānĕ-bürū लान्य-बूरु m. *Xanthium strumarium* (El.).

lön^{i}-böc^{i}-baṭh लानि-बॉचि-बट् or **-böj^{i}-baṭh -बॉज़ि-बट् । भाग्यानुसारिस्त्रीपुंयोगः** f. (sg. dat. **◦-baṭi -बटि**), the union of a husband and a wife according to destiny. **-bāganay -बागनय । भाग्यानुरूपयोगः** f. (of a husband and wife) having the fated share of worldly prosperity or the reverse. **-bāgay -बागय् । भाग्यविभागः** f. sharing according to fate; (of a man and woman) their union as husband and wife according to fate. **-baṭh -बट् । भर्ता** m. (sg. dat. **-baṭas -बटस्**), the fated share; hence, a woman's husband. **-büṭh^{ü} -बंठू । भाग्याश्रयः, भर्तृस्थानम्** f. the hearth (awarded) by fate, the home of a woman's husband. **-böz^{i} -बॉज़ि । दैववञ्चना** f. the trickery of fate, an adverse fate; esp. the early widowhood of a woman lately married. **-milawan -मिलवन् । दम्पत्योः संयोगः** f. (sg. dat. **milavün^{ü} मिलवंञ्**), the uniting (of a husband and wife) by fate. **-myul^{u} -मिल्। दम्पत्योः परस्परयोगः** m. the union (as fated) of a husband and wife. **-bür -बूर्** m. a fate-thief, a destroyer of good luck (H. vii, 12).

lun 1 (L. 68, 70, 79), see **liñ^{ü} 1.**

lun 2 m. salt (El.). Cf. **nūn.**

lōncĕ लोंच for **lōcĕ**, see **lūṭ^{ü}.** K.Pr. 126, spells this *lonchih*.

lōncal लोंचल्, see **lōcal.**

lond^{u} लंडु । नीध्रकूलम् m. the eave-border of the edge of a thatch or roof, its purpose being to hold the thatch covering in its place. It is usually made of birch-bark and mud. **—waṭun —वटुन् । नीध्रकूलनिर्मितिः** m.inf. to fold the roof-edge, i.e. to make such an eave-border.

landi-bhür^{u} लंडि-भ्रूरु । नीध्रवेत्राधारः f. the basket of the eave-border, i.e. its support.

landi-rost^{u} लंडि-रॉस्तु । नीध्रवेत्रहीनः adj. (f. **-rüsh^{u} -रॉश्**), (of a house) wanting such an eave-border.

landis nār ganḍun लंडिस् नार् गंडुन् । अतिकोपदाहोत्पत्तिः, दाहोद्भावनम् m.inf. to set fire to the eaves of a roof (which results in putting the whole into conflagration); met. to cause a person to burst into furious rage; to burst into furious rage.

lunḍa लुंड । व्यभिचारी m. a rake, a fornicator, a profligate.

lünḍᵘ 1 लंडू । पङ्गुः f. (sg. dat. **lanjĕ 1** लंज्य), a woman who is lame, halt, crippled; cf. **longᵘ**. (f. nom. **lünjᵘ**, dat. **lanjĕ**. This word is apparently a back-formation from **lanjĕ**).

lünḍᵘ 2 लंडू । शाखा, वाङ्मयद्वाङ्गम् f. (sg. dat. **lanjĕ 2** लंज्य), the branch of a tree (El.; Gr.Gr. 62; Gr.M.; K.Pr. 7; Rām. 606, 1488; Śiv. 368, 1048, 1694); a branch of the body, an arm or leg (Rām. 694); a branch of a river; a branch of a business, a department; a branch of a man's family (e.g. the father's side, or the mother's side, and so on to more distant branches); a creeper, a climbing plant (Gr.M.); the handle of a portable brazier or the like.

lanjĕ लंज्य । शाखासमूहः f.pl. branches (in all the above meanings); a collection of branches, branches and twigs; the branches of a family, a man's relations and connexions. **—kaḍañe —**कडञ । इतस्ततो भ्रामणम् f. pl. inf. to pull branches (from a tree); met. to worry a person by sending him hither and thither simultaneously on many duties. **—nērañĕ —**नेरञ । इतस्तत आकर्षखेदापत्तिः f. pl. inf. branches to issue; hence, to be worried by various duties, as ab. **-phuṭᵘ -**फुटू । भग्नशाखः adj. (f. **-phuṭᵘ -**फुटू), having its branches broken; having one's legs broken; met. one whose means of support, such as relations or connexions, have failed; (of a portable brazier or the like) having its handle broken.

landan लंदन् (Śiv. 973), i.q. **nandan**, q.v., also = the English 'London' (H. xi, 3).

landur लंडुर् । निष्कुटुम्बः adj. e.g. (as subst., sg. dat. **landaras** लंडरस्), having no wife, children, etc., having no family. **—mŏnḍur —**मंडुर् । निष्परिवारः m., id., but more general, having no relations of any kind; alone in the world.

landar-bāpār लंडर्-बापार् । निष्कुटुम्बवृत्तिः m. the condition or behaviour of being alone in the world, a solitary life; the evil conduct resulting from such a condition (intriguing with other people's wives, and so on).

lundr (L. 70) (? spelling), a kind of grass.

lang 1 लंग् । वृक्षस्कन्धः, ऊरुः m. the trunk or main branch of a tree (El., Rām. 603-7, Śiv. 368); met. the thick part of the leg, the thigh (El.); cf. **lünḍᵘ 2.** **—lünḍᵘ —**लंडू । स्कन्धशाखादिसमूहः, बन्धुसंबन्धिसमूहः f. the trunk and branches of a tree (as a whole conception); all a person's relations and connexions, his family in the widest sense.

langas dôdᵘ लंगस् दोडु m. pain of the thigh (El.).

lang 2 लंग् । विलम्बः m. delay, retardation; cf. **lama 2.** **—kāsun —**कासुन् । विलम्बापनयनम् m.inf. to take away delay, to remove its cause, to complete anything up to time in spite of delay. **—rōzun —**रोजुन् । अवशेषकालविलम्बसंभवः m.inf. to be deferred to the last moment (of a gift, repayment of money due, or the like). **—thawun —**थवुन् । अवशेषविलम्बनम् m.inf. to delay to the last moment, as ab.

lang 3 लंग् m. in **mas-lang**, a woman's head of hair. See **mas 2.**

lang 4 लंग् f. a small branch (El.). Cf. **lünḍᵘ 2.**

lĕng लंग् or **ling** लिंग् । लिङ्गम् m. the male organ of generation; (in grammar) gender; the genital organ of Śiva worshipped in the form of a phallus. A Hindū word.

linga लिंग । द्वारोर्ध्वनिर्माणविशेषः f. an arch over a doorway (*mĕḥrāb*). **-dār 1 -**दार् (for **2**, see s.v.) । द्वारोर्ध्वधनुराकृतिनिर्मित्युपयोगिकाष्ठम् m. a piece of wood suitable to form such an arch. **-dörᵘ -**दार्ऊ । धनुराकृत्यूर्ध्वनिर्मित्युपेतपक्षः f. a side door or window with such an arch. **-püṭᵘ -**पंटू । द्वारोर्ध्वधनुराकृतिनिर्मितिविशेषकपाटम् f. the panel (usually of fretwork or lattice-work) within such an arch. **-thürᵘ -**थंर्ऊ । द्वारोर्ध्वनिर्मितिबन्धः f. the vine-creeper of such an arch, i.e. the fretwork or lattice-work below it. **-tākh -**ताख् (cf. **tāq -** طاق) । ऊर्ध्वधनुर्निर्मितिकपक्षद्वारम् a side door or window with such an arch. **-tsôkᵘ -**त्सोकु । द्वारोर्ध्वचक्रिका m. the framework supporting such an arch.

longᵘ लंगु (= لنگ) । पङ्गुः adj. (f. **lünjᵘ** लंजू or **lünḍᵘ** लंडू, q.v.), lame, halt, crippled (El., Gr.M., W. 20, K.Pr. 95 (f.)); cf. **lünḍᵘ 1.** **—gatshun —**गछुन् । पादवैषम्योद्भवः m.inf. to become lame; (of a thing of a work) to be deprived of utility owing to suffering loss of a part. **—karun —**करन् । वैषम्येण गमनम् m.inf. to walk lamely, to halt in one's gait. **—lyotsᵘ —**ल्यछु । पङ्वादिः adj. (f. **lünjᵘ lĕtsᵘ** लंजू लछू), lame and weak; (of a place, a crowd, a tract of country) full of lame and weak people, full of helpless people.

lângᵘ-côṭᵘ लंगु-चोटु । पङ्गुः adj. (f. **-cöṭᵘ -**चोटू), lame-hurt, suffering from lameness, lame. Cf. **cōṭh 1.**

lūngᵘ लूंगु, see **lūgᵘ.**

lingadār 2 लिंगदार् (for **1**, see s.v. **linga**), adj. e.g. (of doorway) possessing an arch, arched (see **linga**).

lingākār लिंगाकार् adj. e.g. having the form of a phallus, a title of Śiva (see **lŏng**) (Śiv. 1577).

langan लंगन् لنگن m. hunger. —**karun** —**करुन्** । **अनशनम्** m.inf. to abstain from food, to fast.

langun लंगुन् । **विषमगमनम्, पङ्गुवृत्तिः** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **long**ᵘ **लंग्**; 2 p.p. **lanjyōv लंज्योव्**. This verb is conjugated impersonally in the tenses derived from the past participles), to be lame (Gr.Gr. 128); to walk lamely, to limp, to be crippled.

lingun लिंगुन् । **शिथिलवक्रीभवनम्** conj. 3 (2 p.p. **lingyōv लिंग्योव्**), (of a post, pillar, beam, or the like) to become loose and out of place, to become awry or distorted and loose. **lingyō-motᵘ लिंग्यो-मतु** । **कुञ्चितीभूतः** perf. part. (f. **lingyē-müṭsᵘ लिंग्ये-मंट्सू**), distorted, as ab.

lŏngunᵘ ल्वंगुनु । **मानपात्रविशेषः** m. a kind of wooden cup with a handle, used in the kitchen for measuring rice, etc., a pipkin; cf. **dājĕ-lŏngunᵘ**, p. 202*b*, l. 32, and **mimiziˈ-lᵒ**, s.v. **mimyuzᵘ**.

lŏngüñᵘ ल्वंगूञ् । **लघु मानपात्रम्** f. a small **lŏngun** (q.v.), used, e.g., as a flower-vase; cf. **dājĕ-lŏngüñᵘ**, p. 202*b*, l. 34, and **mimiziˈ-lᵒ**, s.v. **mimyuzᵘ**.

langar 1 लंगर् لنگر । **पाकस्थानम्** m. a public kitchen (e.g. kept by a great man for his followers and dependants); an almshouse, an establishment at some holy place, where food is distributed free to all comers (such as pilgrims, etc.). —**pakun** —**पकुन्** । **भोजननिर्वाहः** m.inf. to cook food in such a public kitchen; hence, to be occupied only in providing food for oneself and others. —**thawun** —**थवुन्** । **धर्मार्थसत्रप्रवर्तनम्** m.inf. to start such a public cook-house (as a charity), to endow a poorhouse.

langar 2 लंगर् لنگر । **नौनिरोधोपकरणम्** m. an anchor (cf. **lŏh-lᵒ**, p. 515*b*, l. 18).

langar 3 लंगर् । **नम्रता** m. (of a wall or the like) slope, want of perpendicularity, cant, obliquity, list, slant. —**karun** —**करुन्** । **नमनम्** m.inf. to become out of the perpendicular, as ab. —**pyonᵘ** —**प्यनु** । **नम्रीभवनम्** m.inf. such obliquity to occur.

langàrⁱ 1 लंगरि । **महानसाध्यक्षः** m. the superintendent, or person in charge, of a public kitchen. See **laṅgar 1.**

langàrⁱ 2 लंगरि (= لنگري) । **भक्तराशिः** f. cooked provisions given to the poor at a public kitchen; (in Kashmīr) a great pile of cooked rice. See **langar 1**, and **bata-langàrⁱ**, p. 137*a*, l. 20.

langurᵘ लंगुर् । **धर्मार्थसत्रान्नभोजी** m. a greedy fellow who haunts places where food is distributed free, a 'free-luncher'. Cf. **langar 1.**

langūr लंगूर् m. a kind of monkey, the Himalayan *langūr* (*Semnopithecus Schistaceus*) (L. 108).

làngish लंगिश् । **पङ्गुता** f. lameness, limping, a halting gait (Gr.Gr. 128). —**gatshüñᵘ** —**गट्शूञ्** । **ईषत्पङ्गुतोपलक्षणम्** f.inf. a halting gait to become manifest.

langūṭⁱ लंगूटि f. (sg. dat. **langōcĕ लंगोच्च**), a loincloth. —**karith** —**करिथ्**, wearing a loincloth (H. xii, 23).

langawunᵘ लंगवुनु । **पङ्गुगतिकः** n.ag. (f. **langavüñᵘ लंगवंञ्**), one who walks with a halting gait or lamely; hence, one who traverses a difficult mountain path.

lingawunᵘ लिंगवुनु । **आकुञ्चन्** n.ag. (f. **lingavüñᵘ लिंगवंञ्**), (of a pillar, post, or the like) awry and loose in its foundation.

lanjĕ, see **lündᵘ 1** and **2**, and **longᵘ**.

lünjᵘ लंज्, see **longᵘ**.

lanjĕl लंज्यल । **शाखितः** adj. e.g. (of a tree or the like) endowed with branches, branched; (of a man) possessing many relatives of all branches. Cf. **lündᵘ 2.**

lanjĕr लंज्यर् । **पङ्गुता** m. lameness (due to being crippled); (of a pillar or the like) the condition of being awry; (of a portable brazier or the like) the being damaged through having the handle broken or the like. Cf. **lündᵘ 2**, **longᵘ**, and **langar 3.**

lanjĕrun 1 लंज्यरुन् । **विवरणम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **lanjyorᵘ लंज्यर्**), to form into branches, to open out (e.g. a bundle of straw or sticks); to open out, disentangle (cotton or the like). Cf. **lündᵘ 2.**

lanjĕrun 2 लंज्यरुन् । **पङ्गुकरणम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **lanjyorᵘ लंज्यर्**), to cripple, to lame a person; (of anything with more than one leg) to make unsteady (by breaking or otherwise damaging one of the legs). Cf. **longᵘ**.

lanjᵃrāwun 1 लंज्रावुन् । **विवरणम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **lanjᵃrôwᵘ लंज्रोवु**), i.q. **lanjĕrun 1**, q.v.

lanjᵃrāwun 2 लंज्रावुन् । **पङ्गुकरणम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **lanjᵃrôwᵘ लंज्रोवु**), i.q. **lanjĕrun 2**, q.v.

lankā लंका f. N. of the capital of Rāvaṇa (Rām. 174, 228, 391, 393, *et passim*; Śiv. 704, 737–8, 852, 1422, 1482). See **lōkh.**

lānkh लाख्, lönkh लांख्, see **lākh, lōkh.**

lönkaran लांकरन्, see **lōkaran.**

lūnᵘ-motᵘ लूनु-मतु, see **lōnun.**

lŏnun ल्वनुन्, see **lōnun.**

lōnun लोनुन्. । **लवनम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **lūnᵘ लूनु**; 2 p.p. **lōñōv लोञोव्**), to reap (corn, etc.) (L. 459; W. 141; K.Pr. 232, 256; Rām. 14, 1364, 1512; Śiv. 1532; H. xii, 23). According to some, this verb is written

lŏnun ल्वनुन (Gr.Gr lxvii). **lūn^{u}-mot^{u}** लून्-मतु । **लून:** perf. part. (f. **lūñ^{u}-müs^{u}** लूञ्-मंचू), reaped.

lônt^{u} लोंतु, see **lôt^{u}**.

lūnṭ^{u} लूंटु, see **lūṭ^{u}**.

lānath लानथ् لعنت f. (sg. dat. **lānüs^{u}** लानंचू), a curse, imprecation, anathema (Rām. 656); a reproach; a curse, i.e. a cursed thing, an intolerable nuisance (K.Pr. 30, 235); cf. **dāgi-lānath**, p. 196*a*, l. 9 —**pashpüñ^{u}** —पश्पंचू । **सर्वत्र दोषनि:सृति:** f.inf. imprecation to ooze out, general public blame to be incurred. —**wasüñ^{u}** —वसंचू । **निन्द्या लज्जितीभवनम्** f.inf. imprecation to descend, to be humiliated owing to reproaches.

lūnṭh लूंठ, see **lūṭh**.

lānatāna लानतान । **वक्रभर्त्सना** m. scolding, abuse, rebuke (Gr.M.); insult (El., who makes the word f.). —**karun** —करुन् (El. —**karüñ^{u}** —करंचू), to scold, etc. (El.); to insult (El.).

lānüs^{u} लानंचू, see **lānath**.

lönṣ^{u} लोंचू, see **lôt^{u}**.

lāntsh लाछ्, **löntsh** लोंछ्, see **lātsh**.

löntshil लोंछिल् or **lūntshil** लूंछिल, see **lõtshil**.

lūntshiñ^{u} लूंछिञ्, see **lūtshiñ^{u}**.

lantsar, lāntsar लांचर्, see **lātsar**.

löntsar लोंचर, see **lõtsar**.

lōnawañ 1 लोनवञ् । **क्रीतवस्तुन: पश्चात्पुनरंशतो ग्रहणम** f. the taking from the seller, without payment, of a trifle extra (e.g. when the full amount has been weighed, taking a few handfuls more; cf **atha-lōnawañ**, p. 59*b*, l. 31. Something like the '*dastūrī*' of India) (K.Pr. 104).

lōnawañ 2 लोनवञ् । **लवनभृति:** f. wages paid for reaping (Gr.Gr. 129).

lānz लाज़ । **दीर्घशाखिस्कन्धविशेष:** m. a long branch or rod cut from a tree (used for knocking down leaves or fruit from trees, or similar reaching at high objects) (El.) (Gr.Gr. 10, a stake).

liñ^{u} 1 लिञ् (f.) or **lyuñ^{u}** लिञ् (m.) । **दारुविशेष:** a certain tree growing in the hill forests, *Cotoneaster buerlarus*, used for making walking-sticks and alpen-stocks (L. 79, 82, *lun*); a fibre plant, also used for fodder, *Cotoneaster sp.* (L. 68, 70); *Cotoneaster obtusa* and *rotundifolia* (El. *lhn*; L. 70, *luni*), the twigs of which are used for basket-making, and for twig bridges. Cf. **lehan**. This word also appears under the masculine form **lyuñ^{u}**.

liñ^{u} 2 लिञ् । **मार्गपेशलता** f. slipperiness (of a road). — **gashüñ^{u}** —गछ्ंचू । **पिच्छिलतोद्भव: तद्योगात्पतन:** f.inf. slipperiness of a road to occur; hence, a fall to occur owing to such slipperiness.

liñĕlad लिञलद् । **पिच्छिल:** adj. c.g. (as subst., f. **liñĕladiñ** लिञलदिञ्), slippery, slimy.

lūñ^{u}-müs^{u} लूञ्-मंचू, see **lōnun**.

liñĕr लीञर् । **लीनता, मृदुत्वम्** m. absorption (of one thing into another), intimate union; softness, gentleness, mildness.

liñuw^{u} लिञुवु । **आरग्वदारुविशेषमय:** adj. (f. **liñiv^{u}** लिञिवू), made of **liñ^{u}**-wood. See **liñ^{u} 1.**

lāp m. *Gymnosporia spinosa* (El.). (The word should probably be spelt **lāph** लाफ.)

lēpi cēpi लेंपि चेंपि । **अंशांशत:, याथातथ्येन** adv. share by share, portion by portion; justly, properly, fairly (e.g. in distributing).

lāph लाफ् لاف । **आत्मोश्लाघाप्रतिज्ञोक्ति:** m. (sg. dat. **lāphas** लाफस्), self-praise; boasting, bragging, bluster (El. *lāf*; K.Pr. 124); (in Kāshmīrī) an angry asseveration, an angry bluff; (?) *Gymnosporia spinosa* (see **lāp**). —**din^{i}** —दिनि । **पणभाषणम्** m. pl. inf. to wager publicly that such-and-such an unlikely thing is the case, to bluff publicly and aloud. —**dyun^{u}** —दिञु m. sg. inf. to boast, assert boastfully or scornfully (Rām. 1065, 1215, 1444–5).

lēph 1 लेफ f. a writing (Gr.Gr. 125); handwriting (Gr.M.).

lēph 2 लेफ । **नीशार:** f. (sg. dat. **lēphi** लेफि), a large wadded quilt used to cover several members of a family at night in the winter.

lēphi-tol^{u} लेफि-तलु । **नीशारप्रावरणम्** m. the outer covering of such a quilt. **-wūr^{u}** -वूरु । **नीशारबाह्यावरणपट:** f. an extra outer covering, or wrapper, of such a quilt, used to keep it clean.

lēpha लेफ । **औषधलेपपटबन्ध:** m. a poultice, a plaster (El. *lefa*).

līph लीफ् । **लेप:** m. (sg. dat. **līpas** लीपस), smearing, wipings, what is left sticking to a pot after emptying it; smearing, defilement (Śiv. 23, 518). **-pāph** -पाफ् । **संपृक्तपापम्** m. (sg. dat. **-pāpas** -पापस), the sin that is a necessary accompaniment of any unworthy conduct, etc.

lõph लॉफ् । **दीर्घपादक्रम:** f. (sg. dat. **lõpi** लॉपि), a long step, a long stride (as over a ditch or the like), a leap from one foot. —**tārüñ^{u}** —तारंचू । **दीर्घपादक्रमेणोत्तरणम्** f.inf. to cross over by taking a long stride or leap from one foot.

lõpa trāwañĕ लॉप त्रावञ । **दीर्घपादक्रमप्रक्षेप:** f. pl. inf. to go along by making such leaps or long strides. **-lõph** -लॉफ् । **दीर्घपादक्रमस्पर्धा** f. competing with another in such strides. —**mēnañĕ** —मेनञ । **दीर्घपादक्रमप्रक्षेप:** f. pl. inf. to take long strides as if one were measuring land.

lūph लूफ् m. (sg. dat. **lūpas लूपस्**), in the following :— **lūph dyun^{u} लूफ् द्युन्** । **विनाशनम्** m.inf. to erase, wipe out (writing, a pattern, etc.); to put an end to, destroy (a business, construction, etc.). Cf. **lūpith.**

lēphun लेफुन् or **lēphun लॅफुन्** । **स्निग्धमलम्** m. (sg. dat. **lē(lĕ)phanas ले(लॅ)फनस्**), grease, greasiness (adhering after contact with a greasy substance).

lŏpon^{u} ल्वपन् । **कुसूलः** m. a receptacle for storing grain, a kind of huge jar (made of withies etc. plastered over with mud) in which grain is stored, a clay granary (L. 460).

lŏpun^{u} ल्वपुन । **मन्दवृत्तिः** adj. (f. **lŏpüñ^{u} ल्वपंञ्**), a great fat heavy lazy fellow (so called from his resemblance to a grain-receptacle, cf. the preceding). Cf. **māz-l°.**

lipiñ^{u} लिपिञ् or **liviñ^{u} लिविञ्** । **लेपमात्रमिता** f. a mere smear, ever so little (in describing the quantity of some greasy or sticky substance). Cf. **liwun** (Gr.Gr. 120).

lapar लपर् । **अवद्यभाषी** m. a loquacious fellow full of nonsensical and foolish talk, a chatterer, a jabberer. **—shĕpar शपर्** । **निरर्थानृतवाक्यम्** m. a foolish, untrue reply to some question.

lip^{u}r^{u} लिप्रु । **पराजयः, दण्डः** f. defeat; a punishment inflicted by a powerful person upon a weaker. **—khĕñ^{u} —ख्यञ्** । **पराजयानुभवः, दण्डप्राप्तिः** f.inf. to be defeated; to be punished, as ab.

lŏpta-pĕnḍ ल्वप्त-पेण्ड । **एकाश्रयस्थिरः** m. 'a damaged lump'; hence, a person who stays immovably in one place (as if some limb were broken and he could not stir), a lazy loafer, an indolent lump of a fellow.

lūpith लूपिथ् in **lūpith shunun लूपिथ् शुनुन्** । **विनाशनम्** m.inf. utterly to erase, wipe out, destroy, i.q. **lūph dyun^{u}**, s.v. **lūph.**

lar 1 लर् । **तन्तुः** f. (sg. dat. **lari 1 लरि**; for **2, 3, 4,** see **lar 2, lor^{u} 1, lür^{u}**), a thread (Śiv. 163, 247, 338); a strand (of a rope or cord) or string of a necklace of many strings (cf. **mŏkhta-l°**).

lara-milawan लर-मिलवन् । **तन्तुयोजना** f. (sg. dat. **-milavüñ^{u} मिलविञ्**), the joining up or being joined up of a rope, string, or garland, by the mutual uniting of each separate strand, the splicing of a rope, etc. **-wāṭh -वाठ्** । **तन्तुसंदापनम्** m. (sg. dat. **-wāṭas -वाटस्**), the splicing together of a broken or partially broken rope, string, garland, etc.

lar 2 लर् । **पार्श्वम्** f. (sg. dat. **lari 2 लरि**; for **1, 3, 4,** see **lar 1, lor^{u} 1, lür^{u}**), the side or flank of a man (K.Pr. 57; Śiv. 1825; H. vii, 7); cf. **lab** and s.v. **pāha 2, pāha-lara. -lab -लब्** । **संयोगः** f. close-besideness, i.e. intimate and immediate connexion between cause and effect, giving and receiving, reception and dismissal, etc. **-lab hĕñ^{u} -लब् ह्यञ्** । **प्रीत्या आसङ्गनम्** f.inf. to exhibit attachment or devotion, e.g. of a guest, a child, or a wife to the head of a house, or of an animal to its master. **-lab raṭüñ^{u} -लब् रटञ्** । **समासङ्गनम्** f.inf. to become devoted or attached to (a person, country, etc.). **—lagüñ^{u} —लगञ्** । **विकारागमः** f.inf. onesidedness to happen, e.g. (in the case of friendship) anger to occur on one side, (or of a vessel or garment) to be damaged on one side. **—trāvüñ^{u} —त्रावञ्** । **संवेशः** f.inf. to lie down (for sleep, rest, etc.); to show laziness or indifference in any work.

lara-kŏñ^{u} लर-क्यञ् । **पार्श्वास्थि** f. a bone of the side, a rib (El. *larakaiñ* or *larakángi*). Cf. **kāñi-l°,** p. 460*b*, l. 39.

lari hyon^{u} लरि ह्युन् । **साह्यार्थसंग्रहः** m.inf. to take to one's side; hence, to collect people to help one, to take a person as a helper, to collect comrades for a fight, or the like; to lie down on a bed, to curl oneself up in bed. **—phērun —फेरुन्** । **पार्श्वपरिवर्तनम्, प्रत्युत्थितीभवनम्** m.inf. to turn by the side; hence, to turn over from one side to the other, when lying on a bed; (of a fallen person) to roll over (Śiv. 1236, 1286); (of one who has been knocked down) to get up again (and be ready for action). **—phirun —फिरुन्** । **पार्श्वपरिवर्तनम्** m.inf. to turn a thing or recumbent person over on its or his side; to awake or arouse a sleeping or senseless person by shaking him, turning him over, etc.; (of a recumbent person) to turn over on the other side, or from side to side. **—phirun dyun^{u} —फिरुन् द्युन्** । **पार्श्वपरिवर्तनम्, उत्थितीभवनम्** m.inf. (of a person lying on a bed) to turn over from one side to the other; (of a person asleep, or fallen down senseless) to be roused and get up in one's full senses. **—rōzun —रोज़ुन्** । **साह्यदानम्** m.inf. to remain by one's side; (in a combat) to be at hand as a helper. **-tāph -ताफ्** । **पार्श्वकातपः** m. (sg. dat. **-tāpas -तापस्**), heat of the sun falling on, or applied to, one side only of the body.

lar 3 लर् in **lar-watharū लर्-वथरू** m. a small rice-field (L. 463, where it is spelt *lar watṛu*). Cf. **baḍ-watharū,** p. 81*b*, l. 48. Probably incorrect for **līr,** q.v.

lār (El.), see **lür^{u}.**

lār 1 लार् । **पुरगणविशेषः** m. Lār, the ancient Lahara, the N. of an important Pargana in Kashmīr. It comprises the whole of the valleys drained by the river Sind and its tributaries as well as the alluvial tract on the right bank of that river after its entry

into the great Kashmīr plain (RT.Tr. II, 488) (El.; K.Pr. 2, 124; Śiv. 1684, 1894). **lāruk[u]** **लारुक्।** **प्रदेशविशेषसंबन्धी** adj. (f. **lārüc[u]** **लारूच्**), of, or belonging to, Lār (K.Pr. 79).

lār 2 **लार्।** **प्रद्रावः** f. running; running away, fleeing, absconding (Gr.Gr. 127, W. 114); pursuit; hence, harassment, persecution (K.Pr. 157, 187; Śiv. 1795). **-aṭüñ[u]** **—अटंञ्।** **प्रद्रावयोगः** f.inf. running away to enter, i.e. running away or fleeing to occur, abandoning house and home to come into existence, to have to abscond (K.Pr. 37). **—gaṇḍüñ[u]** **—गंडंञ्।** **प्रद्रावणम्** f.inf. to cause a person to flee, etc. **—karüñ[u]** **—करंञ्** f.inf. to cause (so-and-so, dat.) to flee, to pursue (Gr.M.; Rām. 1301; H. ii, 9). **—lagüñ[u]** **—लगंञ्।** **प्रद्रवणम्** f.inf. running away, abandoning house and home to occur, to be compelled to run away, to be pursued (K.Pr. 128). **—pĕñ[u]** **—पंञ्।** **द्रुतगमन-(विधान-)वृत्त्यापातः** f.inf. to find oneself compelled to run away; to be compelled to finish some work in a hurry (owing to some impediment or the like having delayed it). **—shunüñ[u]** **—शुनंञ्।** **द्रुतगमन-(विधान-)निमित्तं बलाद्योदनम्** f.inf. violently to urge running, i.e. to compel a person to run away, or hurriedly to finish some business. **—shānüñ[u]** **—शानंञ्।** **प्रद्रावणम्** f.inf. to set a person running, to set in a run a person already walking, to put to flight (Rām. 470; H. ix, 2).

lāra-lār **लार-लार्।** **इतस्ततः प्रद्रावः** f. (of a crowd) running away in all directions, scattering in flight.

lāri āmot[u] **लारि आमंत्।** **अनुद्रुतः** perf. part. (f. **-āmüs[u]** **-आमंच्**), one who pursues with the object of putting to flight. **—gashun** **—गशुन्** m.inf. to run (at, dat.), to rush at, attack (Rām. 648). **—yun[u]** **—यिन्।** **द्रुतमनुधावनम्** m.inf. to run after, with the object of putting to flight (K. 156, 614).

lāra **लार** m. a husband (El.). Cf. **lörī.**

līr **लीर्।** **वसनखण्डः** f. a long narrow rag or strip of cloth (cf. **pura-l°**, s.v. **pura** 1). **līra-bāgay** **लीर-बागय्।** **दीर्घाविशालखण्डयोः विभाजनम्** f. dividing out shares into long strips, esp. in dividing land amongst claimants in this manner. Cf. **lar 3.**

lŏr **ल्वर्।** **अगूढमनाः** m. one of a shallow, hasty, disposition, who readily betrays his private thoughts, easily frightened or angered, and not readily distinguishing between honour and dishonour.

lor (El.), see **lūr[u].**

lor[u] 1 **लव्।** **पटलम्** m. (sg. abl. **lari 3** **लरि**; for **1, 2, 4,** see **lar 1, 2,** and **lür[u]**), the roof of a house. The fem. of this word, **lür[u]**, means 'a house'.

lari-burza **लरि-बुर्ज।** **पटलभूर्जसमुदायः** m. birch-bark used, or suitable for, roofing. **-nāv** **-नाव्** f. a state barge with the boatmen seated both before and behind the portion occupied by the passenger; used only on long journeys (El. *larináo*, which he marks as m.; L. 382).

lor[u] 2 **लव्** adj. (f. **lür[u]** **लूव्**), possessing strands (of a rope or the like) used —°, as in **ok[u]-lor[u]** (p. 19*a*, l. 27), **aiṭha-lor[u]** (p. 66*b*, l. 29).

lôr[u] 1 **लोव्।** **राशिः** m. (sg. dat. **löris** **लोरिस्**), a heap, a piled-up mass. **löris bĕhun** **लोरिस् ब्यजुन्।** **अधिकारप्राप्तिः** m.inf. to sit on the pile, to become head of a house or of a community, etc. (esp. after deposing another).

lôr[u] 2 **लोव्।** **लिप्तः, आसक्तः** adj. (f. **lör[u]** **लोव्**), smeared on to something, sticking close to something (e.g. of syrup or the like smeared on the inside of a vessel); one who tenaciously prefers (e.g. some special food or occupation) to the exclusion of all others (Śiv. 1643). Cf. **lārun 3.**

lörī **लोरी** f. a wife (El. *lárí*). Cf. **lāra.**

lör[u] 2 **लोव्** (for **1,** see **lôr[u] 2**) **।** **एक्वाकणी** m. a cucumber (*Cucumis sativus*, L. 346, *lár*; El. *lār*; Gr.Gr. 13; K.Pr. 124, 137, 214); cf. **daba-lör[u]**, p. 181*b*, l. 10. **-byôl[u]** **-ब्योल्।** **एक्वाकणीबीजम्, धान्यविशेषः** m. cucumber seed; the name of a certain kind of rice plant, bearing a small fragrant seed (El. *lārbyol*). **-kul[u]** **-कुल्** m. the cucumber plant (El.).

lūr **लूर्** or **lūr[u] 1** **लूव्** (for **2,** see **lūrun**) m. the act of pulling down, demolishing (cf. **lūrun** and (p. 181*b*, l. 17) **daba-lūr**). **lūr[i] lāyun** **लूरि लायुन्।** **अतिभर्त्सनम्** m.inf. to scold, abuse in a shouting voice.

lūr[u] **लूव्।** **गदा** f. (sg. dat. **lörĕ** **लोर्य**), a club, a pole, a stick (El. *lor* and *lúr*; Gr.Gr. 24; Gr.M.; W. 12, 141; K.Pr. 62, 120, 210; L. 464; Rām. 1312; K. 154, 331, 326); a stick, in the sense of a handle of a wheel (K.Pr. 131); a stick, in the sense of a blow with a stick (K.Pr. 146, 216). **—kaḍüñ[u]** **—कडंञ्।** **असद्व्याधिव्यापहरणम्** f.inf. to carry off a person's property by repeated acts of extortion. **—lāyüñ[u]** **—लायंञ्** f.inf. to cudgel (with dat. of person) (Gr.M.).

lōri-dab **लोरि-दब्।** **यष्ट्याद्याभिघातः** m. a blow from a stick. **-gur[u]** **-गुव्।** **असत्यारोपः** f. a false charge or accusation. **-gur[u] gashüñ[u]** **-गुव् गशंञ्।** **असद्दोषाभिनिवेशनम्** f.inf. a false accusation to be made, to be subjected to a false accusation. **-gur[u] karüñ[u]**

-gyuk करुन् । असत्याभियोगारोपणम् f.inf. to bring a false accusation (against a person). **-han** -हन् f. a little pole, small stick, small staff, a walking-stick (El., W. 113, K.Pr. 70). **-har** -हर् । गदायुद्धम् f. (sg. dat. **-hari** -हरि or **-hür^{u}** -हर्‌), a fight with clubs (esp. between two parties of people). **-hür^{u}bāz** -हर्‌वाज़् । गदायुद्धपटुः m. one who is skilled in fighting with the club, a club-man. **-har^{a}l** -हरल् । गदाभिहननासक्तः m. one who is addicted to fighting with, or attacking with clubs, a club-man. **-kūṭun** -कूटुन् । लघुगदा m. (sg. dat. **-kūṭanas** -कूटनस्), a small light club, a stick (unbarked) (K.Pr. 126). **-prath** -प्रथ् । गदाभिहननम् m. (sg. dat. **-pratas** -प्रतस्), beating or flogging, a thwacking. **-shĕlakh** -शलख् । गदया ताडनम् m. (sg. dat. **-shĕlakas** -शलकस्), beating with a stick (esp. in punishing a naughty child). **-bünḍ^{u}** -बंड्‌ । दण्डाघातः f. (sg. dat. **-banjĕ** -बञ्ज), a blow from a cudgel; a sudden and unexpected sorrow or calamity. **-wôl^{u}** -वोलु m. a club-bearer, a mace-bearer.

lür^{u} लर्‌ । सदनम् f. (sg. dat. **lari 4** लरि; for **1, 2, 3,** see **lar 1, 2,** and **lor^{u} 1**), a house (El. *lár*, *lur* m.; cf. **lor^{u}**). For an account of the Kāshmīr house, see El. s.v. *lar* (Gr.Gr. 136; Gr.M.; K.Pr. 57, 124, 166, 219, 242; YZ. 409; Rām. 1014; Śiv. 61, 448, 598, 784, etc.; H. vi, 3); cf. **burza-l.** (p. 130*b*, l. 37), **dāra-l.** (p. 235*a*, l. 34), **kañi-l.** (p. 461*b*, l. 15). **lür^{u}-mür^{u}** लर्‌-मर्‌ । सदनादिसंपत् f. house and hut, house, etc.; hence, landed property, house and grounds, house and the surrounding lands, immovable property. **-wür^{u}** -वर्‌ f., id. (El. *lár-wár*).

lari-cōkh लरि-चोख् । चतुःशालम् m. (sg. dat. **-cōkas** -चोकस्), a group of four houses, i.e. a dwelling composed of four houses forming a hollow square, and facing each other internally, all usually occupied by a single householder. **-cōk^{u}r^{u}** -चोक्‌र्‌ or **-cōkh^{u}r^{u}** -चोंख्‌र्‌ । चतुःशालगृहसमुदायः f. a group of such four-fold houses. **-grākh** -याख् । गृहसंग्रहयुक्तः, गृहसंग्रहोद्यतः n.ag. (sg. dat. **-grākas** -याकस; f. **-grākañ** -याकञ्), an owner of houses (Gr.Gr. 136); a house-seeker, one who is anxious to buy houses. **-grākay** -याकय् । सदनक्रयिसमागमः f. a collection of would-be purchasers at a sale of a house or houses. **-khŏp^{u}r^{u}** -खुप्‌र्‌ or **-khŏph^{u}r^{u}** -खुफ्‌र्‌ । शीर्णजीर्णगृहम् f. an old broken-down house, a house in the last stage of decay; cf. **khŏph^{u}r^{u}**. **-kôn^{u}** -कोनु । गृहपण्यजीवी m. (sg. dat. **-könis** -कोनिस्), a house-broker, a man who lives by buying houses, breaking them up, and selling the materials; cf. **kôn^{u} 3.** **-könil** -कोनिल् । जीर्णगृहपणवृत्तिः f. the profession of such a house-broker. **-lob^{u}** -लबु । गृहोपान्तिकः adj. (f. **-lüb^{u}** -लब्‌), of, or belonging to, or situated close to, a house. **-mari-bôg^{u}** -मरि-बोगु । स्थावरदायभाग-विशेषः m. (sg. dat. **-bögis** -बोगिस्), the partition of immovable property amongst heirs when there is no one entitled to inherit it as a whole; cf. **lür^{u}-mür^{u}**, ab. **-pōr** -पोर् । सदनपुरम् m. a floor or story in a house of several stories. **-pāwur^{u}** -पावुर् । लघुसदनम् m. (sg. dat. **-pāwaras** -पावरस्), a small house, a cottage; cf. **pāwur^{u}**. **-trangür^{u}** -त्रंगर्‌ । सदनसंघातः f. a house-heap, a row of houses touching each other, a street of houses. **-trŏp^{u}r^{u}** -त्रुप्‌र्‌ । बहुसदनसमाश्रयः f. a block or group of houses crowded together. **-tôk^{u}** -त्रोकु । गृहमूलभित्तिचतुष्किका m. (sg. dat. **-tökis** -त्रोकिस्), the square-shaped foundation walls of a house. **-wôl^{u}** -वोलु । सदनविशिष्टः m. (f. **-wājĕñ** -वाज्यञ्), the master or owner of a house (Gr.Gr. 136); the owner of many houses.

lārbyol (El.), see **lör^{u}-byôl^{u}**, s.v. **lör^{u} 2.**

larakaiṅ, larakányi (El.), see **lara-kŏñ^{u}**, s.v. **lar 2.**

lārilad लारिलद् । भीत्या पलायनप्रवृत्तः adj. e.g. (as subst., f. **lāriladiñ** लारिलदिञ्), one who runs away in terror, a fugitive.

lörim लोरिम् or **lōrim^{u}** लोरिमू । स्निग्धलघुप्रस्तरः f. a small smooth round stone, a pebble in a brook.

lāran 1 लारन् (for **2,** see **lārun 1**) । देहकम्पः f. (sg. dat. **lārüñ^{u}** लारंञ्‌), quivering, shivering, trembling (from palsy or other disease, from epilepsy, terror, etc.) (Gr.Gr. 121); shaking, shivering (El.). **—yiñ^{u} —**यिञ् । देहकम्पोद्भवः f.inf. shivering to come on, esp. the quivering on the approach of death.

lārüñ^{u}-hot^{u} लारंञ्‌-होतु । देहकम्पाक्रान्तः adj. (f. **-hüs^{u}** -हुसु), one who is attacked by shivering, as ab.

larináo (El.), see **lari-nāv,** s.v. **lor^{u} 1.**

lārun 1 लारुन् । निकषणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **lôr^{u}** लोर्‌), to burnish, polish, rub with a whetstone.

lôr^{u}-mot^{u} लोर्‌-मतु । निकषेण स्निग्धीकृतः perf. part. (f. **lör^{u}-müs^{u}** लोर्‌-मसु), burnished, polished with a whetstone.

lāran-mŏhara लारन्-मुहर । उत्तेजनशाणाश्मा m. a burnishing stone. **-ṭul^{u}** -टुलु । उत्तेजनशिला m. the same.

lārun 2 लारुन् or (vill.) **lāḍun** लाडुन् (H. iii, 5; vi, 8) । धावनम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. **lāryōv** लार्योव्), to run (El.; YZ. 56, 59, 280, 410; Rām. 284, 321, 337, 379, 390, etc.; Śiv. 101, 528, 1505, 1528, 1911; K. 80, 107, 220, 262, 281, 290, 309, 392, 408, 879, 884, 889, 894, 1013, 1119); to run after, follow (Rām. 44,

1486,' 1776; Śiv. 7, 307, 339, 1364, 1376, 1395; K. 164, 265, 285, 417, 1128; H. iii, 5; viii, 6; x, 10; xi, 12); to run after, pursue (El.; W. 114; K.Pr. 3, 42; Rām. 332, 362, 375, 460, 930, 1301 (dat. of obj.), 1312 (id.), 1668, etc.; Śiv. 1753; K. 163, 596–7, 629, 659, 662, 895; H. iii, 9; vi, 8; xi, 18); to run after, follow, accompany (Śiv. 951, 1372, 1378); to run up (to a person) (H. x, 5); to run away, flee (W. 114, Rām. 498, Śiv. 416).

lārun 3 लारुन् or (vill.) **lāḍun लाडुन् । संपृक्तीभवनम्, स्वत्वेन प्राप्तिः** conj. 3 (2 p.p. **lāryōv लार्योव्**), to stick to (W. 132); to be smeared (upon anything), to stain, dirty, defile, pollute (El.; K.Pr. 112, 125; Rām. 1171); to be connected, blended, absorbed in, mixed with; to touch, be in contact with (Rām. 656); to stick to (anything), adhere to (K.Pr. 23, 153, 252; Śiv. 1802; H. viii, 6); to remain close to (any person or thing) (Śiv. 211); to benefit or be useful to (Śiv. 1795); to become a person's property, to become acquired (K.Pr. 48, Rām. 1158). **lāryō-mot^{u} लार्यो-मंतु । संपृक्तः, स्वत्वेनाप्तः** perf. part. (f. **lāryē-müṭ^{ü} लार्ये-मंटू**), smeared upon; blended; touched; acquired.

lōrun लोरुन् । वैकल्यम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. **lōryōv लोर्योव्**), to become weak, deficient, thin, emaciated, lean, wasted away (Rām. 200, 907).

lōrān yun^{u} लोरान् यिनु । क्रमशः क्षयीभवनम् m.inf. gradually to waste away or become emaciated (of condition, wealth, strength, etc.).

lōryō-mot^{u} लोर्यो-मंतु or **lūryō-mot^{u} लूर्यो-मंतु । विकलीभूतः** 2 perf. part. (f. **lōryē-müṭ^{ü} लोर्ये-मंटू** or **lūryē-müṭ^{u} लूर्ये-मंटू**), wasted away, gaunt, attenuated, as ab.

lūran लूरन् । विभेदनम्, निपातनम् f. (sg. dat. **lūrüñ^{ü} लूरंञू**), the act of pulling to pieces, knocking down bit by bit, demolishing (of a house, wall, or the like) (Gr.M.).

lūrun लूरुन् । विनाशनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **lūr^{u} 2 लूद्**, for **1**, see **lūr**; 2 p.p. **lūryōv लूर्योव्**, to pull down, knock down bit by bit, demolish (a house, wall, or the like) (L.V. 74, Rām. 737, Śiv. 278). **lūr^{u}-mot^{u} लूद्-मंतु । विभिद्य निपातितः** 1 perf. part. (f. **lūr^{u}-müṭ^{ü} लूद्-मंटू**), pulled down bit by bit, broken up, demolished, as ab.

lāranawun लारनावुन् or **lārawun लारवुन्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **lāranôw^{u} लारनोव्** or **lārow^{u} लारव्**), to cause to run, to put to flight (Gr.Gr. 171).

lōranawun लोरनावुन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **lōranôw^{u} लोरनोव्**), to cause to become weak, to cause to waste away (Gr.Gr. 175).

lūranāwun लूरनावुन् । विभेद्य निपातनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **lūranôw^{u} लूरनोव्**), to get pulled down, to cause to be broken down bit by bit, to get demolished (of a house, wall, or the like).

lūranāway लूरनावय् । निपातनभृतिः f. wages for pulling down a house, the wages of a housebreaker.

lūrapār लूरपार् । निःशेषेण निपातनम् m. the utter breaking up and scattering of the fragments (of a house, wall, or the like); the utter destruction or nullifying of some work or condition even after it is completed or attained (Śiv. 3).

lārüñ^{ü}lad लारंञूलद् । देहकम्पविकारी adj. c.g. (as subst, f. **lārüñ^{ü}ladiñ लारंञूलदिञ**), one who is afflicted with quivers or shivers after insensibility due to emaciation, one who is palsied.

lārawun लारवुन्, see **lāranāwun.**

lārawun^{u} 1 लारवुनु । निकषन् n.ag. (f. **lāravüñ^{ü} लारवंञू**), one who burnishes, a burnisher.

lārawun^{u} 2 लारवुनु । प्रद्रवन् n.ag. (f. as in **1**), one who runs; one who pursues or chases, a pursuer (K.Pr. 217); one who runs away, a fugitive.

lārawun^{u} 3 लारवुनु । संपर्कमुपगच्छन्, स्वत्वेन प्राप्यः n.ag. (f. as in **1**), that which smears and adheres (as grease on the inside of a pot); that which defiles by contact; that which is being acquired or which is about to be acquired.

laröy^{i} लरॉयि, i.q. **laḍöy^{i}**, q.v.

larzun लर्ज़ुन् conj. 3 (2 p.p. **larzōv लर्ज़ोव्**), to quake, tremble, fear (cf. زلزل) (Rām. 1622).

lasa लस in **lasa-ṭ^{ü}ñ^{ü} लस-ट्ंञू । दीर्घजीविताभीष्टापि विनेया** f. an affectionate term of address (implying a certain amount of reproach) employed by elders to a woman (esp. to a little girl). [The verb **lasun** means 'to live long', and **ṭ^{ü}ñ^{ü}** is cold charcoal. Hence, the compound implies 'though I wish you to live long, still you are only a lump of charcoal'.]

lās 1 लास् । धनराशिः m. a pile, heap, or collection of wealth, accumulated wealth. **—athi lagun —अथि लगुन् । अत्यल्पद्रव्यधनाप्तिः** m.inf. a heap of wealth to come into the hand; to become, all at once, possessed of great wealth accumulated by another. **—athi yun^{u} —अथि यिनु । अतिद्रव्यधनलाभः** m.inf. great wealth to come into the possession of a person other than he who accumulated it. **—banun —बनुन् । बहुलद्रव्यधनाप्तिः** m.inf. great wealth suddenly, and without exertion, to be acquired. **—yun^{u} —यिनु । बहुलद्रव्यधनागमः** m.inf. the same. **—zēnun —ज़ेनुन् । बहुलधनद्रव्यस्वीकरणम्** m.inf. to gain possession of great wealth accumulated by another.

lās 2 लास् । **देशविशेषः** m. the city of Lhāsa; hence, the country of which it is the capital, Central Tibet (K.Pr. 255).

lisa 1 लिस or **līsa लीस** । **शाकलताविशेषः** m. a kind of creeper, of which the small leaves are cooked as a vegetable (*Amaranthus polygonoides*). According to L. 75 it is used medicinally as an expectorant. **-khür^{u} -ख्रूँ** । **शाकलताविशेषसूदः** f. a cooked dish of this vegetable.

lisa 2 लिस । **दुर्बलः** adj. e.g. weak, feeble (from illness or the like). **-lav -लव्** । **मन्दस्वभावः** adj. e.g. habitually slack or feeble in the performance of work.

lōsa 1 लोस । **श्रमः** m. fatigue, weariness, languor (Gr.Gr. 122, Gr.M.). **—asun —असुन्** । **श्रमोद्भवः** m.inf. weariness or fatigue to attack (a person), i.e. to begin to be felt. **—sānun —सानुन्** । **श्रमोद्भावनम्** m.inf. to cause (a person) to feel weariness or fatigue.

lōsa 2 लोस । **अचिरप्रसवा** f. a woman who has lately had a child, a woman during the first twelve days after delivery (L. 258). **-azār -अज़ार्** । **प्रसवप्राक्काळिकव्यथा** the pains of childbirth. **-hur^{u} -ह्रुद्** । **प्रसूतास्तरणम्, प्रसूताश्रयस्थानम्** m. a childbirth bed, the straw bed on which a woman is laid for delivery; meton. a lying-in-room. **-lĕj^{u} -ल्यूज़** । **प्रसूतार्थपाकवृत्तिः** f. the process of cooking food for a lying-in woman. **-tab -तब्** । **प्रसवज्वरः** m. fever following on childbirth, puerperal fever. **-zar -ज़र्** । **प्रसवपीडा, प्रसवहेतुकरोगः** m. the pains of childbirth, the illness consequent on childbirth. **-zör^{i} marun -ज़ोरि मरुन्** । **प्रसवहेतुकमृत्युः** m.inf. to die in childbed.

lōsa 3 लोस, pl. of **lūs^{ü}**, see **lūs^{u}** and **lōsun.**

los^{u} लसु in **los^{u}-bos^{u} लसु-बसु** । **सम्यग्जीवनपूर्वकगार्हस्थ्याश्रितः** adj. (f. **lüs^{ü}-büs^{ü} लसू-बसू**), one who lives a long, happy, and prosperous life as a householder. Cf. **lasun-basun,** s.v. **lasun** and **basun lasun,** p. 133*b*, l. 34.

lös^{i} लोसि । **लासदेश्यः** adj. e.g. of, or belonging to, Central Tibet. See **lās 2.**

lūs^{u} लूसु adj. (f. **lūs^{ü} लूसू**), tired, weary (cf. **lōsun**) (Gr.Gr. 20).

l^{a}sh लश् or **lish लिश्** । **लेशः, सूक्ष्मकाष्ठसूची** f. a small bit or portion, a particle, an atom, a very small quantity, a mote (cf. **līsh**); a tiny spike or short thin fragment of anything (e.g. of wood, or of meat), a little sharp point, a spiculum. **l^{a}sh-tr^{a}sh लश्-त्रश्** or **lish-trish लिश्-त्रिश्** । **भूषणसमूहः** f. spike and splinter; hence, a woman's store of ornaments few and meagre in quantity, a poor collection of jewellery.

l^{a}shĕ(lishĕ) kaḍañĕ लश(लिश) कडञ । **अंशाग्रतो गुणविवेचनम्** f. pl. inf. to extract motes; hence, (in discussing a proposed marriage or the like) minutely to criticize or examine a person's wealth, relations, occupations, circumstances, or the like; (in an argument) to oppose meticulous objections. **l^{a}shĕ(lishĕ) - pāshĕ लश(लिश) - पाश** । **सूक्ष्माचाः, गुणदोषौ** f.pl. a tiny collection of tiny things; minute criticism, as ab.. **l^{a}shĕ(lishĕ) - pāshĕ kaḍañĕ लश(लिश) - पाश कडञ** । **गुणदोषपरिगणना** f. pl. inf. i.q. **l^{a}shĕ kaḍañĕ,** ab.

lishā लिशा । **लेशमात्रम्** f. a single tiny fragment or piece.

lāsh 1 लाश् لاش f. a dead body, a corpse.

lāsh 2 लाश् f. a small fragment, in **lāshĕ kaḍañĕ लाश कडञ** । **अंशतो विच्छेदनम्** f. pl. inf. to cut or divide into many small parts.

lāsh^{i} लाशि । **काष्ठविशेषः** f. a torch (L. 80, 464; Rām. 248, 971, 1484, 1610, 1696; Śiv. 1688). **—diñ^{u} —दिञ्** । **दाहोद्भावनम्** f.inf. to apply a torch; hence, to start a general conflagration, to set on fire (lit. or met.). **—gaṇḍüñ^{u} —गंडञ्** । **परितो दाहोद्भवः** f.inf. a general conflagration to be started; (met.) the heat of fever or rage to arise. **—hĕñ^{u} —ह्यञ्** । **दाहोद्भवः** f.inf. to take a torch; to feel the great heat of fever, rage, sorrow, on the ground of disaster or the like. **—lagüñ^{u} —लगंञ्** । **कोपशोकदाहोत्पत्तिः** f.inf. the burning of rage, sorrow, etc., to be felt.

lashi-buḍur^{u} लशि-बुडुर् । **प्रदीपनदारुस्फुलिङ्गः** m. a spark of burning resin from a burning torch. **-bar^{a}g -बर्ग्** । **प्रदीपनदारुखण्डः** m. a small fragment of a torch. **-drūr^{u} -द्रूर्** । **दारुविशेषस्थूलदीर्घखण्डः** f. a long thick piece of the wood of a torch. **-hüṭ^{u} -ह्यूट्** । **प्रदीपनदारुखण्डः** f. (sg. dat. **-hacĕ -हच्य**), a piece of wood for making a torch. **-kul^{u} -कुलु** । **वृक्षविशेषः** m. the wood of which torches are made (usually the **yör^{u}**-tree) (L. 80, 464). **-kĕlam -क्यलम्** । **दारुविशेषनिर्यासः** m. the resin or pitch which exudes from the wood of a burning torch. **-kôn^{u} -कोनु** । **दारुविशेषखण्डः** m. (sg. dat. **-könis -कोनिस्**), a piece of the wood of a torch. **-kǫ̈nḍ^{u} -क्वँडु** or **konḍ^{u} कँडु** । **दारुविशेषकज्जलकालिका** m. the black stain left on the body or clothes by the soot of a burning torch; cf. **konḍ^{u} 4.** **-kronḍ^{u} -क्रँडु** । **आदीप्यमानदारुविशेषखण्डपूर्णपात्रम्** m. the torch-holder at the top of a high tripod, used as a beacon. **-kazul -कज़ुल्** । **दारुविशेषकज्जलम्** m. (sg. dat. **kazalas कज़लस्**), the soot of a torch. **-tyūr^{u} -त्यूर्** । **सूक्ष्मो दारुविशेषखण्डः** m. a piece of the wood of a torch. **-tyūth^{u} -त्यूँथु** । **दारुविशेषखण्डाग्रम्** m. the long thin end of a piece of wood used as part of a torch.

lish लिश्, see **l^{a}sh.**

līsh लीश् । अंशः m. the remainder, the small amount remaining in a receptacle after the bulk of its contents have been removed (cf. **lᵃsh**).

losh^{u} लोशु m. a fox (El.). Cf. **lōh.**

lösh^{ü} लाशू f. a black cat (El.).

lashkar लश्कर् لشکر f. an army (Gr.M. where it is wrongly shown as masc.; Rām. 514, 695, 701, 1322 ff., 1381, 1442, etc.; H. ii, 6–8, 11; x, 9, 11, 13). [The word is usually feminine in Kāshmīrī, not masc. as elsewhere; cf. W. 18.] **lashkari-hünz^{ü} jāy karüñ^{ü} लश्करि-हंज़ू जाय् करंञू** f.inf. to encamp.

lᵃshĕl लश्यल् or lishĕl लिश्यल् । खण्डाकारलेशव्याप्तः adj. e.g. pervaded with, or full of, small particles or little thorns, or spines (e.g. food, or a tree).

lasaj f. *Artemisia elegans* (El.).

lāsuk^{u} लासुकु । देशविशेषसंबन्धी adj. (f. **lāsüc^{ü} लासंचू**), of, or belonging to, Central Tibet. See **lās 2.**

lōsalad लोसलद् । श्रमखिन्नः adj. e.g. (as subst., f. **lōsaladiñ लोसलदिञ्**), fatigued, wearied.

lasam m. *Allium sativum* (El.).

lūs^{u}-mot^{u} लूसु-मतु, lūs^{ü}-müs^{ü} लूसू-मंचू, see **lōsun.**

lūs^{ü}-müs^{ü} लूसू-मंचू, see **lasun.**

lasaṇa लसण । मणिविशेषः m. a certain precious stone, a cat's eye (El. *lasan*).

lasin, for **lashĕn,** see **lasun.**

lasun लसुन् । सम्यक् जीवनम् conj. 2 [1 p.p. **lūst^{u} लूसु** or (vulg.) **los^{u} लसु**; f. **lūsh^{ü} लूछू** (Gr.Gr. 211) or **lūs^{ü} लूसू**; 2 p.p. **lösh^{ü}ōv लाश्योव्** or **lasōv लसोव्** (Gr.Gr. 228, 229); ben. sg. 3, **lashĕn लश्यन्** (Gr.Gr. 251)], to live (El.; L. 458; Rām. 425, 657, 696, 912, 1268, 1340, 1486); to live well, to live comfortably, to live long, live in good health (Gr.Gr. 205; L.V. 27, 35; Rām. 270, 385, 1627, 1737; K. 103, 503, 1110); to live long (as compared with others), to survive (K.Pr. 3, 150); to come to life, revive (Rām. 897); to survive from some trouble, to escape from trouble (K.Pr. 246; H. x, 7); ben. sg. 3, **lashĕn** is commonly used in blessings and wishes for long life (K.Pr. 7, spelt *lasin*). **—basun —वसुन् । सम्यग्जीवनाजीवनादिवृत्तिः** m.inf. to lead a long, happy, and prosperous life as a householder. Cf. **los^{u}-bos^{u},** s.v **los^{u}** and **basun lasun** (p. 133*b*, l. 34).

lasan लसन् in **lasan-byôl^{u} लसन्-ब्योलु । दीर्घजीवितचूर्णविशेषः** m. a magical powder for giving a happy and prosperous life with many children.

lūst^{u}-mot^{u} 1 लूसु-मतु (for **2,** see **lōsun**) **। सम्यग्जीवितः** perf. part. (f. **lūsh^{ü}-müs^{ü} लूछू-मंचू** or **lūs^{u}-müs^{u} लूसु-मंचू**), one who has lived or is living a happy and prosperous life (e.g. a child, whose condition is compared with that of his contemporaries or companions).

lisun लिसुन् conj. 3 (2 p.p. **lisyōv लिस्योव्**), to be pleased (Gr.Gr. lxvi).

lōsun लोसुन् । श्रमानुभवः, भङ्गः conj. 2 [1 p.p. **lūs^{u} लूसु** or (L.V. 3, 44, 98) **lūst^{u} लूसु**, f. **lūs^{ü} लूसू** (K.Pr. 57) or **lūsh^{ü} लूछू** (L.V. 48, 60); 2 p.p. **lōsōv लोसोव्** or **lōshōv लोश्योव्** (Gr.Gr. 211, 228)], to become weary, fatigued (L.V. 48, 60; K.Pr. 57, 120; YZ. 253, 261; Rām. 189, 535, 645, 648, 734, 1574, 1766; Śiv. 1065, 1636, 1676) (cf. **dand lāsān^{i},** p. 224*a*, l. 39); (of the sun, moon, or other heavenly body) to set (Rām. 974); (of the day or night) to come to an end (L.V. 3, 44, 98; K.Pr. 18) (cf. **dōh l.,** p. 199*b*, l. 36); (of a cup, dish, or other vessel) to become broken. **lūs^{u}-mot^{u} लूसु-मतु** or (old) **lūst^{u}-mot^{u} 2 लूसु-मतु** (for **1,** see **lasun**) **। श्रान्तः** perf. part. (f. **lūs^{ü}-müs^{ü} लूसू-मंचू** or **lūsh^{ü}-müs^{ü} लूछू-मंचू**), wearied, tired (W. 125; K.Pr. 127); set (of a heavenly body); come to an end; broken (etc., as ab.).

lōsanāwun लोसनावुन् । भञ्जनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **lōsanôw^{u} लोसनोवु**), to cause to be weary; to pitch away and smash (a cup, dish, or other vessel).

lūsiñ लूसिञ्, lōsañĕn लोसञन्, or **lūs^{i}ñĕn लूसिञन्,** see **dŏh^{i}-lūsiñ,** p. 200*a*, l. 34.

lisar लिसर् । दुर्बलता m. feebleness, spiritlessness, due to laziness, weakness, sluggishness, or the like; cf. **lam-lisar,** p. 524*a*, l. 23. **—trāwun —त्रावुन् । उपेक्षणम्** m.inf. to show neglect by laziness or wilful delay.

lᵃsta लस्त । अङ्गसंधिस्खलनम्, वस्त्रादेश्छेदः m. dislocation of a limb or joint; tearing or cutting away of a member of a garment, undoing the seam uniting one part of a garment to another. **—lagun —लगुन् । अङ्गसंधिस्खलनोद्भवः** m.inf. dislocation of a limb to occur.

lūst^{u}-mot^{u} लूसु-मतु, see **lasun** and **lōsun.**

lōsōv लोसोव्, see **lōsun.**

lāsawun लासवुन् । सम्यग्जीवनापादनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **lāsow^{u} लासवु**), to cause a person to live long and prosperously; e.g. carefully to nurture a child.

lasawun^{u} लसवुनु । सम्यक्(चिरं)जीवन् n.ag. (f. **lasavüñ^{ü} लसवंञू**), (esp. of a child or the like) one who lives happily (as compared with his contemporaries and companions) (Śiv. 204, 1324).

lōsawun लोसवुन् । आभञ्जनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **lōsow^{u} लोसवु**), to smash (a cup, dish, or other vessel, by throwing it down or striking it, etc.).

lōsawunᵘ लोसवुनु । **अममनुभवन्, भज्ञमाण:** n.ag. (f. **lōsavüñᵘ लोसवंचू**), one who is weary, one who suffers from fatigue; (of a vessel of any kind) in the state of being smashed (by a blow or otherwise).

lūsyunᵘ लूसियुनु, see **dŏhⁱ-l.** (p. 200*a*, l. 32), and cf. **lōsun.**

lata 1 लत । **पूरणीयवस्तु** m. a plug, something for stopping a hole; cf. **lŏta.** **—dyunᵘ —दियुनु** । **सुषिरविषयपूरणम्** m.inf. to plug a hole.

lata 2 लत, see **lath.**

lāṭa लाट, see **lāṭh.**

lᵃti 1 लति (for **2**, see **lᵃth 2**) or **liti लिति** in the following:—**lᵃti (liti) chiti gaṭhun लति (लिति) छिति गठुन** । **इतस्ततः प्रक्षेपेण नष्टीभवनम्** m.inf. (of a collection of separate things) (e.g. a heap of grain) to become needlessly scattered about, and so rendered useless. **lᵃti (liti) chiti karun लति (लिति) छिति करुन** । **इतस्ततः प्रक्षेपेण नाशनम्** m.inf. to render useless, as ab.

lŏta लत । **बलात्पूरणीयवस्तु** m. a plug inserted violently or tightly into a hole or pipe; esp. obsc. Cf. **lata 1.**

lōṭa लोट m. a small, round, metal pot (for general use, generally made of brass or copper) (Rām. 1178); a darling, a favourite child (cf. **dŏda-lōṭa,** p. 189*b*, l. 20). **-mana -मन** । **अतिप्रीतिपात्रम्** m. any person, animal, thing, or work, which is especially loved.

lŏṭᵘ लटु । **लघु:, अगभीराशय:** adj. (f. **lŏṭᵘ लटू**), light (in weight) (Gr.Gr. 27; Gr.M.; Śiv. 1027, 1048, 1665); mild, gentle, soft (of voice, wind, heat, cold, rain, or the like) (K.Pr. 168; Śiv. 1868); gentle (of gait), soft, slow (Gr.Gr. 76; Gr.M.); easy, manageable, easy to endure; trivial, of no importance, frivolous, puerile; of a person or thing (Śiv. 1551); (as adv.) quietly, gently, secretly (K. 811). **—gŏbᵘ —ग्वटु** । **द्वन्द्वगुणवृत्ति:** m. light (and) heavy; hence, possessing two opposite qualities (e.g. at once honoured and despised, liked and disliked, too little and excessive, causing gain and loss, etc.). **—hyuhᵘ —हियु** । **लघुतम:** adj. (f. **lŏṭᵘ hishᵘ लटू हिशू**), very light, etc., as ab. **—lŏṭᵘ —लटु** । **मन्द(लघु-)तम:, मन्दमन्दम्** adj. and adv. (as adj. f. **lŏṭᵘ lŏṭᵘ लटू लटू**), very light, lightest of all (among a number of things); light throughout; continuously gentle or slow (of speech, motion, or the like); (pl.) several, each of which is light, etc.; as adv. gently, gently, i.e. continuously gently (Rām. 1352, 1416). **—wanun —वनुन्**, to whisper (El. *lŭt wanun*); **—zānun —ज़ानुन्** m.inf. to consider trivial, to treat with contempt (Gr.M.).

lŏti लति । **मन्दम्, शनै:** adv. gently, mildly (H. xii, 5); slowly. **—lŏti —लति** । **मन्दं मन्दम्, शनै: शनै:** adv. continuously gently; continuously slowly, slowly throughout (K. 169, 986).

lŏṭᵘ lath लटू लठ । **क्रमेण रोगशान्ति:** f. (sg. dat. **lŏṭŏ lati लटॅ लति**), a light kick, a feeble kick; hence, gradual convalescence from a sickness, or alleviation of an epidemic. **—lath gaṭhünᵘ —लठ गठ्नू** । **रोगशान्तवापि:** f.inf. convalescence, or disappearance of an epidemic, to occur (whether gradual or complete). **—lath karünᵘ —लठ करनू** । **चण्डरोगस्य शीघ्रशमनम्** f.inf. completely and quickly to cure a violent disease.

loṭᵘ 1 लटु । **पुच्छ:** m. (sg. dat. **laṭis लटिस्**), a tail; esp. a long tail (e.g. of a cow or buffalo) (a short tail is the fem. **lüṭᵘ**, q.v.) (Gr.Gr. 37; K.Pr. 34 (of a cat), 68 (of a cow), 83 (of a dog), 124; Rām. 715, 739, 1406; Śiv. 1564, 1877; H. v, 7; xi, 9); the stalk or pedicle of a plant (e.g. of. **dachŏ-loṭᵘ**, p. 185*b*, l. 45; **hāka-l.**, vegetable stalks, K.Pr. 184; **mujŏ-lᵒ**, s.v. **mujᵘ**); the tail or latter end of anything (**shāma-loṭᵘ**, the end of evening, late in the evening, Rām. 217); met. **gōvᵘ-loṭᵘ**, an insignificant cow, a young cow giving little milk (p. 316*a*, l. 41).

laṭⁱ-khyucᵘ लटि-खियुचु । **विषमप्रान्तक:** adj. (f. **-khicᵘ -खिचू**), (of a garment) having the ends in tails, having the ends badly-fitting, crooked, or uneven. **-mūran -मूरन्** । **बलाद्दाक्रम्याहननम्** f. (sg. dat. **mūrüñᵘ मूरञ्नू**), tail-twisting (e.g. in driving a cow or bullock); (met.) destruction or destroying by a sudden attack. **-marṭ -मर्ट्** । **कङ्कोलकम्** m. tail pepper; cubeb (*Piper Cubeba*) (the fruit of which is described as tasting like pepper, and having a tail). It consists of a longish bunch of pepper-corns grouped round a fairly thick stalk. This is connected with the stem of the plant by a somewhat thinner stalk, which, when plucked with the bunch, resembles a tail. **-müray -मूरय्** । **बलाद्दाक्रम्य नाश:** f. i.q. **laṭⁱ-mūran,** ab. **-rŏdᵘ -रोटु** । **कृमिविशेष:** m. 'long-tail', a certain insect or worm, described as being produced in foul mud or cowdung, thread-like in form, and possessing a tail. **-tārukh -तारख** । **सपुच्छतारका** m. (sg. dat. **-tārakas -तारकस्**), 'a tail-star,' a comet (W. 115) with the tail pointing downwards (which is a bad omen). When the tail points upwards a comet is **tāj-tārukh,** or 'tiara-star', and is a good omen (El.). **-boṭᵘ -ब्रटु** । **छिन्नपुच्छ:** adj. (f. **-büṭᵘ -ब्रटू**), having the tail-cut, bob-tailed; (of something inanimate) having one corner cut off; (of a work) having a portion cut off. **-zyūṭhᵘ -ज़्यूठु** । **दीर्घपुच्छ:** adj. (f. **-zīṭhᵘ -ज़ीठू**), long-tailed.

loṭᵘ 2 लटु । अपवाद: m. (sg. dat. **laṭis लटिस्**), an accusation, charge (of some crime). **—khārun —खारुन । अपवादारोपणम्** m.inf. to bring an accusation, to lay a charge. **—khasun —खसुन् । अपवादोद्भव:** m.inf. a charge to be brought, an accusation to be laid or incurred. **—yunᵘ —यिनु । अपवादोद्भव:** m inf. a charge or accusation to arise.

lôtᵘ लोटु । ओषधिमूलविशेष: m. (sg. dat. **lötis लोतिस्**), a certain resinous root found in mountain forests, used in the preparation of incense.

lôṭᵘ लोटु in **lôṭᵘ-pôṭᵘ लोटु-पोटु । प्रवृत्त्यनिच्छा** m. unwillingness to engage in any work when it is time to begin it (characterized by delay, inability, or refusal), jibbing at one's duty. Cf. **lāṭh 2.**

lôtᵘ लोॅटु । स्थिरवृत्ति: m. (f. **lôṭᵘ लोॅटू**), one whose work, business, or occupation is well-established.

löṭᵘ लाटू or (q.v.) **löcⁱ लाचि । दीर्घगुटिका** f. (sg. dat. **lācĕ लाच्य**), a long-shaped ball or pill of gold or other precious metal; a long-shaped ball or stick of incense-paste or similar matter formed by rolling between the palms of the hands. Cf. **dupa-l.**, p. 232*a*, l. 33, and **löcⁱ**.

lut, see **lyūṭᵘ.**

lūtⁱ लूति in **lūtⁱ-pūtⁱ लूति-पूति । सन्तानसमुदाय:** m.pl. one's children as a whole, all one's sons, daughters, grandchildren, etc.

lūṭᵘ लूॅटू or **lūṭh लूॅट् । अञ्चलम्** f. (sg. dat. **lōcĕ लोॅच्य**), the edge or border of a garment, the skirt of a coat, etc.; —• a bunch (of vegetables or the like; cf. **bumbi-l.**, p. 107*b*, l. 41, and **handi-l.**, p 337*a*, l. 48; **mulⁱvĕñĕ-lº**, s.v. **mulⁱvĕñ**). **lōcĕ lamun लोॅच्य लमुन् । दोषारोपाक्षेप:** m.inf. to pull or drag the edges of a person's garment; (when some offence has been committed) to hint, or threaten that a person will be accused of it; to ask a debtor to pay up, to dun (K.Pr. 126).

lüṭᵘ लटू । पुच्छ: f. (sg. dat. **lacĕ लच्य**), a tail; esp. the short tail of a sheep, goat, or the like (El. *lat*) (a long tail is the masc., **loṭᵘ 1**, q.v.) (K.Pr. 63 (of a sheep); Rām. 717); the tail-end of anything, e g. the tail-end of a fish (**gāḍa-l.**, p. 276*b*, l. 20) or a low hill at the end of a mountain range (**kŏha-l.**, p. 390*b*, l. 21) (K.Pr. 136). **—tulüñᵘ —तुलॅञू । उत्साहनम्** f.inf. to raise (a person's) tail, i.e. to incite, spur, stimulate (esp. one who is lazy, diffident, or unwilling). **—wŏthüñᵘ — वथॅञू । उत्साहागम:** f.inf. the tail to rise, to become incited, etc., as ab.

laci kīcam लचि कीचम । पुच्छपरिवाजनम् m. twisting of an animal's tail (to make it go on).

lᵃth 1 लथ् । क्षीणाङ्गी f. (sg. dat. **lᵘtᵘ लथू**), a slender woman (naturally, not by illness or the like); cf. **latūr** and **latiy.** **lᵃta लथ । क्षुद्रमीनसंघात:** f.pl. a mass of small fish (e.g. in a basket, arranged for sale).

lᵃth 2 लथ् f. (sg. dat. **lᵃti 2 लति**, for **1**, see s.v.), a secondary suffix used to form diminutives of words signifying breath or light, as in **prānalᵃth,** a spark of life; **shāhalᵃth,** a trace of breath; **gāshĕlᵃth,** a very little light; **bŏ̄gⁱlᵃth,** a little lamp (Gr.Gr. 162).

lath लथ् । लत्ता f. (sg. dat. **lati लति**, Gr.Gr. 70) a kick (El *lat* and *lath*, m.; Gr.Gr. 126; W. 111; L.V. 102; K.Pr. 116, 118, 124; Śiv. 797, 1064, 1606; K. 346, 450) (cf. **nam lath nāvi lath,** s.v. **nam 1**); (in rice cultivation) weeding and working the soil with the feet (L. 463–4); the sole of the foot (K.Pr. 232; Rām. 1171; Śiv. 1098; H. viii, 7); cf. **lŏṭᵘ lath,** p. 535*b*, l. 5. **— dith gaṭhun — दिथ् गठुन् । परित्यज्यापयानम्** m.inf. to give a kick and go; hence, to abandon (a person, thing, work, business, etc.) and hasten away. **— dith trāwun —दिथ् त्रावुन् । परित्यज्य निरास:** m.inf. to kick and abandon; hence, to abandon (a thing, work, or business) and get rid of it or expel it with scorn. **-khŏr -खोर् or -khōr -खोर् । सोपानम्** m. the step of a staircase or rung of a ladder (on which the foot is placed). **—lagüñᵘ —लगॅञू । तिरस्कारानुभव:** f.inf. a kick to be suffered; hence, the experience of undeserved abuse. **—lāyüñᵘ —लायॅञू । लत्ताप्रक्षेप:** f.inf. to kick (a person) (Rām. 920, K. 600); to spurn, to shun at a distance.

lata-gas लत-गस् । निरन्तरपादाहत्याश्रय: m. a rubbing down by kicks, i.e. a bit of ground worn dusty by continual walking over it. **-kŏrⁱ -कोरि । लत्ता-(पादा-)घात:** f. kicking, hitting with a kick someone who has been knocked down. **-kram -क्रम् । लत्ताघात:** m., id. **-liwan -लिवन् । लताभि: संयोजनम्** f. (sg. dat. **-liwüñᵘ -लिवॅञू**), 'kick-plastering,' i.e. trampling on a thing continually, e.g. woollen cloth in a stone trough to clean it, or mud to make it uniform in consistency for plastering or the like. **-liwan karüñᵘ -लिवन् करॅञू । असम्यग्योजनम्** f.inf. to do 'kick-plastering', as ab.; hurriedly to fit things together anyhow, without regard to the work being properly done. **-mŏnḍᵘ -मोंडू । लत्ताभिर्विमर्द:** f. massage with the feet; a kicking (K. 237). **-môrᵘ -मोर् । लत्ताघातैराहत:** adj. (f. **-mörᵘ 1 -मार्ऊ**), one who having been knocked down suffers a kicking from another. **-mörᵘ 2 -मार्ऊ । पादाहत्याहननम्** f. kicking a person who has been knocked down. **-mūrᵘ -मूर्ऊ।**

पादाहत्या मर्दनम् f. trampling and stamping (on any person or thing). **-mūran -मूरन्** । **पादाक्रान्त्या मर्दनम्** f. (sg. dat. **mūrüñᵘ मूरंञू**), stamping with the heel on anything (esp. something small). **-sörᵘ -सांङ्** । **पादस्पर्शेन मार्गणम्** f. searching for anything by feeling with the feet (e.g. in the dark, or for something fallen into deep water). **-wüṭᵘ -वंटू** । **पट्टिकाविशेषः** f. (sg. dat. **-wacĕ -वच्च**), a gang-board of a boat, a gang-plank.

laṭh 1 लठ् । **गमनक्रिया** f. (sg. dat. **laṭi लटि**), going to a person's residence, visiting. **—diñᵘ —दिञू** । **गमनम्** f.inf. (with some object in view) to visit a person.

laṭa-laṭh लट-लठ् । **असकृद्गतिः** f. (sg. dat. **-laṭi -लटि**), to visit frequently a person or place, in order to accomplish some business. **laṭa-ponzᵘ लट-पंज़** । **गमागमे कालक्षेपः** m. expending or wasting time in going to and from some place on some business. **-sörᵘ -सांङ्** । **असकृद्गत्या संग्रहः** f. carrying away by repeated journeys collected articles and accumulating them elsewhere.

laṭh 2 लठ् । **मूर्छाविकारः** f. (sg. dat. **laṭi लटि**), epilepsy, falling sickness (El., Śiv. 1564) **—yiñᵘ —यिञू** । **मूर्छापातः** f.inf. an attack of epilepsy to come on.

laṭa-krüṭᵘ लट-क्रंटू । **ज्वरोपतापः** f. faintness or insensibility resulting from fever; cf. **kroṭᵘ. -krüṭᵘ pyonᵘ -क्रंटू प्यंनु** । **ज्वरोपतापनिश्चेष्टतोद्भवः** m.inf. to lie prostrate, owing to such faintness.

laṭh 3 लठ् । **सकृत्** f. (sg. dat. **laṭi लटि**), a time, turn, occasion (El. *laṭ*, m., or *laṭi*, f.) (Śiv. 1564; K. 159, 201, 576; H. viii, 7); one time only (**aki laṭi**, once; **trĕn laṭan**, thrice; cf. **aki-laṭi-aki**, etc., p. 20*a*, l. 39); **aki laṭi . . . biyi laṭi**, at one time . . . at another time (K.Pr. 8).

laṭi laṭi लटि लटि । **असकृत्** adv time and again, time and time, over and over again. **laṭi laṭh लटि लठ्** । **सकृदवश्यगमनम्** f. necessarily visiting a person on one occasion only. Cf. **laṭh 1.**

laṭh 4 लठ् in **laṭh-paṭh लठ्-पठ्** । **उपोष्णीषः** m. (sg. dat. **laṭas-paṭas लटस्-पटस्**), an outer cap worn over a head-dress in cold weather.

lāṭh 1 लाठ् । **उष्णीषिकावर्तभागः, कुश्यामयावर्तः** m. (sg. dat. **lāṭas लाटस्**), a twist, esp. a single twist of a turban (wrapped in several twists round the head) (K.Pr. 119) (cf. **lōgi-lāṭh**, p. 512*a*, l. 3, and **ʼlaṭh 4**; **pura-lº**, s.v. **pura 1**); the twist of a girdle or the like (cf. **ḍēṭan-lāṭh**, p. 258*b*, l. 30); the twisting, griping pain of indigestion or the like (cf. **lōṭh**). **—lagánⁱ 1 —लगंनि** । **शूलरोगोद्गमः** m. pl. inf. twistings to come on, to suffer griping pains.

lāṭh 2 लाठ् m. (sg. dat. **lāṭas लाटस्**), annoyance or worry caused by some contretemps (possibly the same word as **lāṭh 1**; cf. **lōṭh**), in the following:—**—lagánⁱ 2 —लगंनि** । **अनिच्छया विलम्बनम्** m. pl. inf. in doing anything for another, delays to be caused by unwillingness. Cf. **lôṭᵘ.**

lāṭa āmotᵘ लाट आमंतु । **बाधाक्रान्तः** perf. part. (f. **—āmüṣᵘ —आमंषू**), annoyed by a contretemps (cf. **—yunᵘ**, bel.). **—anun —अनुन्** । **विबाधनम्** m.inf. to distress a person by impeding him. **—yunᵘ —यिनु** । **बाधाकुलीभवनम्** m.inf. to become agitated owing to the distress occasioned by some contretemps which upsets arrangements or makes some contemplated action impossible.

lāṭh 3 लाठ् m. (sg. dat. **lāṭas लाटस्**), a lot (at an auction) (the English word) (Gr.M.).

lāṭh 4 लाठ । **वह्निशिखा** f. (sg. dat. (?) **lāṭi लाटि**), the flame of fire, a blaze (Rām. 1080).

laṭha लठ । **कार्पासविशेषः** m. a kind of fine smooth cotton cloth. **-düjᵘ -दंजू** । **कार्पासखण्डः** f a piece of such cloth, a kerchief.

lĕṭha ल्यठ in **lĕṭha-lôrᵘ ल्यठ-लोर** । **प्रत्यङ्गाहननम्** m. the beating or drubbing a man in every limb. **-lôrᵘ gaṭshun -लोर् गछुन्** । **प्रत्यङ्गाहतिवत् श्रमानुभवः** m.inf. such a drubbing to occur; the pains and aches, as if every limb were broken, caused by extreme fatigue to be felt (cf **loṭhᵘ gaṭshun**, s.v. **loṭhᵘ**). **lĕṭha-pan ल्यठ-पन** । **तक्षमाणशलाकाविशेषः** m. a carpenter's rule.

lĕṭhᵘ ल्यटू, lĕṭhis ल्यठिस्, see **lyoṭhᵘ.**

litha लिथ, dragging, in **litha-khŏkhᵘjᵘ लिथ-ख्वंञू** । **भूयोगिमकिंचकगतिः** f. 'drag-crawling', dragging oneself along the ground on one's back with the knees drawn up; cf. **khŏkhücᵘ** and **lithanāwun. -khŏkhurᵘ -ख्वंख्वर** । **भूसंयोगिमकिंचगतिकः** adj. (f. **-khŏkhürᵘ 1 -ख्वंख्वरू**), one who, through infirmity of the legs, crawls in this way. **-khŏkhürᵘ 2 -ख्वंख्वरू** । **भूयोग्युद्गतिः** f. = **-khŏkhᵘjᵘ**, ab.; cf. **khąkhᵃr. -khūrᵘ -ख्वरू** । **भूसंयोगिपादगतिः** f. dragging one's feet along the ground, walking without lifting the feet from the ground.

lōṭh लोठ् m. (sg. dat. **lōṭas लोटस्**) in the following:—**lōṭh phērun लोठ् फेरुन** । **पश्चात्तापादिखेदानुभवः, व्याघातेच्छावृत्तिः** m.inf. the pangs of regret (or someone or something lost) to be felt, sad memories to be aroused (cf. **phērun**); griping pains in the stomach to be felt (cf. **lāṭh 1**); the desire to hinder another's work to be felt (cf. **lāṭh 2**). **—phirun —फिरुन्** । **प्रवृत्ते निवृत्तीच्छोद्भवः** m.inf. when a man is engaged in a work, the sudden desire to hinder its execution to arise; indigestion, causing griping pains, to occur.

loṭhᵘ लठु । **लगुडः** m. a club, a mace, a thick wooden stick not of great length (cf. **dŏbiñĕ-lº**, p. 184*a*, l. 19). —**gaṣhun** —**गऽहुन्** । **अतिश्रमानुभवः** m.inf. 'a club to occur', i.e. to be racked with fatigue (cf. **lĕṭha-lôrᵘ gaṣhun**, s.v. **lĕṭha**).

lāṭhⁱ dinⁱ लठि दिनि । **आहननम्** m. pl. inf. to give clubs, to beat, to drub (with a stick, or even with the fist, etc.). **lāṭhⁱ-har लठि-हर्** । **दण्डायोधनम्** f. a fight with clubs between a number of people. **-kinjᵘ -किंजू** or **-kĭjᵘ -कींजू** । **क्रीडाशङ्कुविशेषः** f. 'club and wedge', the 'cat' used in the game of tip-cat. **-kinjĕ-loṭhᵘ -किंज्य-लठु** । **क्रीडाविशेषः, क्रीडनकविशेषः** m. the club used in the game of tip-cat; the game of tip-cat (L. 164, *lat kinch lat*).

lūth लूथ । **रोगविशेषः** f. (sg. dat. **lūṣᵘ लूषू**), a certain contagious skin disease, accompanied by swelling and pustules (? cf. Hindī *lūtā*, a 'spider-lick').

lūṭh लूठ् । **अभ्यवस्कन्दनम्** m. (sg. dat. **lūṭas लूटस्**), robbery, pillage, plundering (El.; Gr.Gr. 18, 149; K.Pr. 127, 157, 217; K. 569) (cf. **ànⁱ-lūṭh**, p. 30*b*, l. 29); plunder, pillage, spoil, booty, loot. —**karun** —**करुन्** m.inf. to rob, plunder (El., Rām. 1010); (with dat.) **pādshāh-garas lūṭh karun**, to rob the king's house (K.Pr. 209). **-mār -मार्** । **अभ्यवस्कन्दाहनने** m. plundering and pillage, havoc, sack. **- ṣhunun —ऽहुनुन्** । **अभ्यवस्कन्दनम्** m.inf. to plunder and scatter, to commit havoc (Rām. 747).

lūṭa-dyār लूट-द्यार् । **अवस्कन्दार्जितधनम्** m. pl. plundered goods, goods collected by a course of plunder, plunder, loot, stolen goods. —**nyunᵘ** —**निनु** । **अभ्यवस्कन्दापहरणम्** m.inf. to plunder and carry off (goods) (Śiv. 1312).

lūṭas hūsas böcⁱ-baṭh लूटस् ह्सस् बॉचि-बठ् । **उपसर्गावमर्दयोः साहचर्यम्** f. (sg. dat. **--böcⁱ-baṭi -- बॉचि-बटि**), collecting together or uniting for a plundering expedition. Cf. **bôcᵘ** and **baṭh 1.**

lūṭh लूँठ्, see **lūṭᵘ**.

lithanāwun लिथनावुन् । **भूपृष्ठयोगेनाकृष्य संचालनम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **lithanôwᵘ लिथनोवु**), to drag a person along the ground; to render dirty and dusty; cf. **litha** and **lithawun.** **lithanôwᵘ-motᵘ लिथनोवु-मंतु** । **बलादाकृष्य संचालितः, मलसंपृक्तीकृतः** (cf. **lithanövᵘ-müṣᵘ लिथनांवू-मंचू**), dragged along the ground; spoiled and dirtied with dust, etc.

laṭhurᵘ लठुर् । **संयतवेणिः** m. the plaited hair of a woman (in three united plaits hanging down the back).

lithis लिथिस, see **lyuthᵘ**.

lithawan लिथवन् । **भूसंयोगेनाकृष्य संचालनम्** f. (sg. dat. **lithavünᵘ लिथवंनू**), the dragging a person along the ground.

lithawān लिथवान् । **बलादाकृष्य** adv. with dragging along the ground.

lithawun लिथवुन् । **बलादाकृष्य संचालनम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **lithowᵘ लिथवु**), to drag along the ground, i.q. **lithanāwun**, q.v. **lithowᵘ-motᵘ लिथवु-मंतु** । **बलादाकृष्टः** perf. part. (**lithüvᵘ-müṣᵘ लिथवू-मंचू**), dragged along the ground.

latal लतल adj. e.g. one who kicks, a kicker (W. 111).

lᵃtulᵘ putulᵘ लतुलु पुतुलु, adj. used apparently only in the feminine. Thus:—**lᵃtᵘjᵘ putᵘjᵘ लत्जू पुत्जू** । **विषमाङ्गा** f. misshapen, lopsided, and ugly from this cause.

lāṭⁱlad लटिलद् । **दोषदूषितः** adj. e.g. (as subst., f. **lāṭⁱladiñ लटिलदिञ्**), marred by faults, faulty, censurable; producing faults, damaging (by association or contact). Cf. **loṭᵘ 2.**

laṭilad लटिलद् । **मूर्छाविकृतः** adj. e.g. (as subst., f. **laṭiladiñ लटिलदिञ्**), subject to epilepsy, epileptic. Cf. **laṭh 2.**

lŏtun ल्वतुन् । **लघुभवनम्** conj. 3 (2 p.p. **lŏtyōv ल्वत्योव्**), to become, or be, light (not heavy), to become lighter; (of a disease) to become light, the patient to become convalescent; (of a human being) to become free from labour, to cease work. **lŏtyō-motᵘ ल्वत्यो-मंतु** । **लघूभूतः, संग्लानरोगः** 2 perf. part. (f. **lŏtyĕ-müṣᵘ ल्वत्ये-मंचू**), become light, lightened; convalescent.

lūṭun लूटुन् । **अवस्कन्दनम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **lūṭᵘ लूटु**; 2 p.p. **lūcyōv लूच्योव्**), to plunder, pillage, spoil, ravage, rob (Śiv. 341, 1754; K. 418). **lūṭᵘ-motᵘ लूटु-मंतु** । **अपहृतधनः** perf. part. (f. **lūṭᵘ-müṣᵘ लूटु मंचू**; sg. dat. **lūcĕ-maṣĕ लूच्य-मच्य**), (of property) plundered, ravaged, robbed.

lūṭanāwun लूटनावुन् । **अवस्कन्दप्रेरणम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **lūṭanôwᵘ लूटनोवु**), to cause to plunder, to cause to be plundered, to give up to plunder.

lūṭinᵘ लूटिनु । **कमण्डलुभेदः** f. a kind of small *lōṭā*, or brass pot.

laṭᵃr लटर्, laṭᵘrᵘ लटुर् or **laṭürᵘ लटूर्** । **काष्ठखण्डिका** f. a small tail (dim. of **loṭᵘ**) (Gr.Gr. 37); hence, a piece of wood split longways (cf. **laṭawaṭ, gurⁱ-lº**, p. 298*b*, l. 45, and **phāha-lº**, s.v. **phāh**); a plait of hair, a pigtail (Śiv. 124); **kūṭⁱ-laṭᵃr**, a piece of wood cut off the end of a beam (p. 485*b*, l. 19) (Gr.Gr. 37). **laṭᵃri-tālav लट्रि-तालव्** । **स्तम्बयोजनया पटलनिर्मितिः** m. a roof constructed of long beams joined together.

latāra लतार । **लत्ताभिर्व्याहृतिः** m. annoyance caused by the noisy trampling of feet; hence, the experience of vile abuse.

laṭur लटुर् m. form of **laṭ^{a}r**, in **phāha-laṭur**, q.v., s.v. **phāh.**

latūr लतूर् । क्षशाङ्गी बालिका f. a slender girl (? El. *latúrih*, the young of any animal). Cf. **l^{a}th 1** and **latiy.**

lit^{u}r^{u} लित्रु । करपत्रम् f. (sg. dat. **litrĕ लित्र** or **lit^{a}rĕ लितर्य**), a saw (for cutting) (Gr.M.; H. vii, 19). **—diñ^{u} —दिञु । विच्छेदनम्** f.inf. to saw; to split, cut to pieces; met. cursing, imprecations against something alive (as if cutting it to pieces). **—lagüñ^{u} —लगंञु । विच्छेदापत्तिः** f.inf. to be sawn, cut to pieces; to suffer sawing; hence, to suffer, or to be destroyed, by contumelious reviling. **—wālüñ^{u} —वालंञु । क्रकचेन विदारणारम्भः** m.inf. to bring down a saw (on anything); to set to work at sawing, to begin sawing. **—wāyüñ^{u} —वायंञु । क्रकचप्रवर्तनम्** f.inf. to apply a saw, wield a saw, to saw.

litri-dan लित्रि-दन् । करपत्रदन्तः m. the handle of a saw. **-dand -दन्द । क्रकचदन्तः** m the tooth of a saw; (meton.) a saw.

lŏtor^{u} ल्वतर्ु । ककुदम् m. the hump of a bull or similar animal (El.).

lūṭ^{a}r लूट्र् । अभ्यवस्कन्दी m. (f. **lūṭ^{a}rĕñ लूट्र्यञ्**), a plunderer, ravager, robber (Gr.Gr. 149, Śiv. 1754).

lūṭ^{a}rgī लूट्रगी । लुण्टकवृत्तिः f. the business or occupation of a plunderer.

latārun लतारुन् । अधिक्षेपः conj. 1 (1 p.p. **latôr^{u} लतोर्ु**), to trample upon; hence, to abuse, revile, censure.

latörith thaẉun लतॉरिथ् थवुन् । निर्भर्त्स्याक्रमणम् m.inf. to subdue with abuse (as though trampling under foot); to bring under one's own power by crying out assurances of protection.

latôr^{u}-mot^{u} लतोर्ु-मतु । अधिक्षेपेणाक्रान्तः perf. part. (f. **latör^{u}-müt^{u} लतॉर्ु-मंतु**), subdued by abuse.

lūṭ^{a}röz^{u} लूट्रॉज़ु । अपहरणव्यापारः f. the business or occupation of a plunderer.

lītis लीटिस्, see **lyūṭ^{u}.**

lutāsh लुताश् m. the Kāshmīrī form of **Rōhitáśva**, N. of the son of the pious king Hariścandra. When the latter was reduced to dire poverty, he sold himself as a slave to provide the cost of burning the corpse of Lutāsh. For further particulars of the Kashmīr version of the story, see K.Pr. 122.

laṭāv लटाव् । पलायनम् m. absconding, running away (esp. secretly to a foreign country).

latawun लतवुन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **latow^{u} लतवु**), to kick (Gr.Gr. 126).

laṭāwun लटावुन् । पलायनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **laṭôw^{u} लटोवु**), to depart secretly, abscond.

laṭawaṭ (? spelling), a plank (L. 462). Cf. **laṭ^{a}r.**

lŏtaway ल्वतवय् । अविद्यमानभारः adj. e.g. that which does not appear to be heavy; light, not heavy; easy.

latiy लतिय् । कोमलाङ्गी f. a graceful girl (voc. **latiyĕ**, K.Pr. 124, 243, 1606). Cf. **l^{a}th 1** and **latūr.**

lūṭ^{i}yôr^{u} लूटियोर्ु । लुण्ठकः m. (f. **lūṭ^{i}yārĕñ लूटियार्यञ्**), a plunderer, robber.

l^{a}sa लस, see **l^{a}th 1.**

lĕṣ^{u} ल्यसु, lĕṣis ल्यसिस्, see **lyoṣ^{u}.**

lŏṣ^{u} ल्यचु, see **lŏṭ^{u}.**

lōṣ^{u} लोचु, see **lōṭ^{u}.**

laṣh लश् । संकरः f. (sg. dat. **laṣi लशि**), rubbish, dust (El., Gr.M.). **—tulüñ^{u} —तुलंञु** f.inf. to raise dust (El.). **—wālüñ^{u} —वालंञु । भित्तिप्राकारसंमार्जनम्** f.inf. to bring down dust, i.e. to sweep out the walls of a room, etc.

lāṣh लाॅश् or lōṣh लोॅश् । क्लीबः m. (sg. dat. **lāṣhas लाॅशस्**), a eunuch, an impotent man, a hermaphrodite. According to El. s.v. *lāuts*, the eunuchs live chiefly in Tāshēwān, in Śrīnagar. They dance and sing at marriages, and are hired to make loud lamentations at burials of the rich (Gr.Gr. 11, 142; K.Pr. 101, 123, 135); (as adj.) unmanly, cowardly (El.).

lōṣha-hamal लोॅश-हमल । क्लीबात्मभवः m. pregnancy (of a woman) caused by intercourse with a eunuch; hence, an impossibility (cf. K.Pr. 123). **-hamala -हमल । अपौरुषप्रवृत्तिः** m. a eunuch's attack, i.e. an attack made by a weak person upon a powerful one. **-koṭ^{u} -कोटु । बालकावस्थक्लीबः** m. a child-eunuch, a eunuch in childhood. **-kuṭun -कुटुन** or **-kūṭun -कूटुन । क्लीबसमाचारः** m. one who acts like a eunuch, one who acts in a cowardly or feeble manner. **-trōṣh -त्रोॅश** or **lōṭshi-trōṭshi लोॅशि-त्रोॅशि । विषमयोजनः** adj. e.g. unevenly joined, having parts joined that do not fit together; (of a garment or the like when worn) badly fitting.

lŏṣh^{u} ल्यछु or **loṣh^{u} लछु । घनसंघातः** m. a lump, clump of anything; a clot (e.g. of phlegm, nose-mucus, or the like).

laṣhi gaṣhun लशि गछुन् । परिहान्यापत्तिः m.inf. to be treated as such a clot, to suffer the mortification of being rejected, abused, neglected, or the like. **—karun —करुन् । हापनम्** m inf. to cause such mortification.

lōṣh लोॅश्, see **lāṣh.**

lūṣh^{u} लूछु, see **lōsun.**

lūṣh^{u} लूछु, see **lasun.**

lōṣhagī लोॅशगी । क्लीबवृत्तिः f. the profession or occupation of a eunuch (even when carried on by one who is not a eunuch. These persons wear

women's clothing, dance and sing at marriages, and are hired to make loud lamentations at the burials of the rich (El.)).

laṡhüjᵘ ལཤྲུཇུ । **संमार्जनी** f. a sweeping brush; cf. **laṡhulᵘ**. **--diñᵘ —དིཉུ** । **सर्वनाशविधानम्** f.inf. to use a sweeping brush, to sweep away; to destroy utterly. **—lagüñᵘ —ལགྱུཉུ** । **सर्वनाशसंभवः** f.inf. to be swept away; entire loss or destruction (of people or property) to occur.

laṡhajĕ-gāsa ལཤྲུཇྱ-གས । **संमार्जन्युपयोगितृणविशेषः** m. a kind of grass used for making sweeping-brushes. **-tᵘjᵘ -ཏཇུ** । **संमार्जनीतृणकाण्डम्** f. a piece of this kind of grass, a 'hair' of a sweeping-brush.

laṡhulᵘ ལཤུལུ । **संमार्जनीविशेषः** m. a broom (for sweeping), a besom (K.Pr. 124, Śiv. 1503). Cf. **laṡhüjᵘ**.

lõṡhil ལྷོཤིལ or **lūṡhil ལཱུཤིལ** । **क्लीबवृत्तिः** f. the condition or conduct of a eunuch (Gr.Gr. 142); conduct like that of a eunuch.

lūṡhᵘ-müṡᵘ ལཱུཤུ-མྱུཤུ, see **lōsun.**

lūṡhᵘ-müṡᵘ ལཱུཤུ-མྱུཤུ, see **lasun.**

lūṡhiñᵘ ལཱུཤིཉུ । **क्लीबस्त्री** f. the wife of a eunuch, a woman married to a eunuch (without knowledge of the fact that he is such).

lŏṡhorᵘ ལཤོརུ । **बद्धतृणादिसमुदायः** m. a tied-up bundle or clump of grass or the like.

lŏṡhürᵘ ལཤུརུ or **lŏṡhᵘrᵘ ལཤུརུ** । **बद्धतृणादिसमुदायः** f. a small tied-up bundle or clump of grass or the like.

lōṡhōv ལྷོཤོཝ्, see **lōsun.**

lŏṡhōv ལཤོཝ्, see **lasun.**

lĕṡun ལཤུན् । **शिथिलीभवनम्** conj. 3 (2 p.p. **lĕṡyōv ལཤྱོཝ्**, Gr.Gr. 226), to be, or become, weak, flaccid. **lĕṡyō-motᵘ ལཤྱོ-མཏུ** । **शिथिलीभूतः** 2 perf. part. (f. **lĕṡyē-müṡᵘ ལཤྱེ-མྱུཤུ**), weakened, become flaccid.

laṡár (El.), i.q. **lācār**, q.v.

lāṡar ལཱཤར् । **नपुंसकवृत्तिः, नपुंसकाचरणम्** m. the condition or conduct of a eunuch. Cf. **lāṡh.**

lĕṡar ལཤར । **शिथिलता** m. weakness, slackness, flabbiness, flaccidity.

lŏṡar ལཤར् । **लाघवम्, रोगशान्तिः, अपमानम्** m. lightness, non-heaviness; lightness or getting milder (of a disease); ease, facility (El. *latsar* and *lautsar*); despicableness, insignificance; cf. **lŏtᵘ**. **--dyunᵘ --དྱུནུ** । **तिरस्कारानुभावनम्** m.inf. to give lightness, i.e. to make a person mean, to abuse or censure publicly (e.g. a father scolding a son). **—hyonᵘ —ཧྱོནུ** । **तिरस्कारानुभवः** m.inf. to experience abuse, as ab. **—khyonᵘ —ཁྱོནུ** । **तिरस्काराप्तिः** m.inf., id. **—lagun —ལགུན्** । **लाघव-(लघु-)योगः** m.inf. disgrace, dishonour, degradation to be incurred.

lõṡar ལྷོཤར् । **शोफः** m. swelling, puffing out of the face (from disease, extreme rage, etc.) (El. *lantsar*); inordinate pride. **—khasun —ཁསུན्** । **शोफोद्गमः** m.inf. swelling as ab. to rise; pride to be displayed.

lĕṡᵃran ལཤ་རན् । **शिथिलीकरणम्** f. (sg. dat. **lĕṡᵃrüñᵘ ལཤ་རྱུཉུ**), causing to be weak or flaccid.

lĕṡᵃrun ལཤ་རུན् । **शिथिलापादनम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **lĕṡᵒrᵘ ལཤོརུ**), to cause to be weak, flaccid, feeble, or the like. **lĕṡᵒrᵘ-motᵘ ལཤོརུ-མཏུ** । **शिथिलीकृतः** perf. part. (f. **lĕṡᵘrᵘ-müṡᵘ ལཤུརུ-མྱུཤུ**), rendered weak, etc., as ab.

lĕṡᵃrāwun ལཤ་རཱའུན् । **शिथिलापादनम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **lĕṡᵃrôwᵘ ལཤ་རོཝུ**), i.q. **lĕṡᵃrun**, q.v. **lĕṡᵃrôwᵘ-motᵘ ལཤ་རོཝུ-མཏུ** । **शिथिलमापादितः** perf. part. (f. **lĕṡᵃrövᵘ-müṡᵘ ལཤ་རཝུ-མྱུཤུ**), i.q. **lĕṡᵒrᵘ-motᵘ**, see **lĕṡᵃrun.**

lŏṡᵃrāwun ལཤ་རཱའུན् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **lŏṡᵃrôwᵘ ལཤ་རོཝུ**), to make light, to make lighter, to ease (a burden) (Śiv. 1810).

lĕṡawunᵘ ལཤཝུནུ । **शिथिलीभवन्** n.ag. (f. **lĕṡavüñᵘ ལཤཝྱུཉུ**), that which is becoming weak, flaccid, feeble, etc.

lav 1 ལཝ् m. Lava, N. of a son of Rāmacandra, born to Sītā in Vālmīki's hermitage (Rām. 1282, 1290, 1328, 1357, 1360, 1368, 1370, 1376, 1389, 1396, 1408, 1416, 1438, 1503, 1512, 1534–5, 1764). He ruled over the town of Lahore, which was named after him (Rām. 1738). Cf. **lôhūr.**

lav 2 ལཝ । **शुष्कतृणसमुदायः** m. grass dried and twisted into rough cables, and so preserved as fodder for winter consumption; cf. **gaḍᵃrᵘ-lav**, p. 278*a*, l. 41. **-brôrᵘ -བྲོརུ** । **आरण्यतृणकूटम्** m. a mass of these grass-cables, stored by hanging round a tree-trunk, the equivalent for our hayrick. **-gāsa -གས** । **आरण्यतृणविशेषः** m. the grass collected in the forest for making these cables, hay.

lav 3 ལཝ or **lawa 1 ལཝ** । **आसेकः** f. sprinkling, scattering liquid in a few sparse drops (cf. **ōta-lawa**, p. 53*a*, l. 43, and **kalashĕ-lawa**, p. 441*a*, l. 46); esp. the sprinkling from light rain or dew (El. *lava* and *lauva*); dew (Gr.Gr. 137, L. 459).

lawa diñᵘ ལཝ དིཉུ । **आसेचनम्** f.inf. to sprinkle with water; (as a religious ceremony) to asperge. **-hotᵘ -ཧོཏུ** । **वृष्टिजलकणव्याप्तः** adj. (f. **-hüṡᵘ -ཧྱུཤུ**), covered with light drops (of rain or dew), dewy (Gr.Gr. 137, Śiv. 112); hence (of vegetables, etc.), very fresh, with the dew on it. **—karüñᵘ —ཀརུཉུ** । **उत्सर्जनम्** f.inf. to consecrate, devote an offering, etc., by aspersion.

v 4 लव् in **lawa-düj^{u} लव-द्रुज्** । **अमृदुमांसखण्ड:** f. a piece of tough meat.

wa 1 लव, see **lav 3.**

wa 2 लव । **आवेश:** f. possession by a spirit, devil, or the like. **—gaṣhüñ^{u} —गह्शुञ्** । **भूतावेशविकारोद्भव:** f.inf. insensibility, unconsciousness, delirium, or the like to occur from possession by a spirit. **—tulüñ^{u} —तुलुञ्** । **भूतावेशापहरणम्** f.inf. to lift possession off, i.e. to restore a person possessed by a devil to his senses, to exorcise. **—wŏthüñ^{u} —व्रथ्युञ्** । **भूतावेशापयानम्** f.inf. possession to rise off, i.e. to be exorcised.

āv 1 लाव् । **प्रेप्सा** m. (sg. abl. **lāwa 1 लाव**), desire, longing for anything. **—dāv kaḍun —द्राव् कडुन्** । **प्रप्सितोपभोग:** m.inf. to achieve one's longing. **—dāv nērun —द्राव् नेरुन्** । **प्रेप्सितोपभोग:** m.inf. a longing to be achieved.

lāwa barun लाव बरुन् । **अभीप्साविधानम्** m.inf. to feel a longing. **-büṭh^{u} -बुठ्** । **उपभोगस्थानम्** f. a hearth for longing, a place where longings are satisfied (e.g. a father-in-law's house). **—kaḍun —कडुन्** । **प्रेप्सापूर्ति:** m.inf. to fulfil one's longing. **-pyāv -प्याव्** । **नवप्रसव:** m. the birth of the first child of a young bride (in her husband's father's house, naturally the subject of longing). **-pyāwal -प्यावल्** । **नवप्रसवा** f. a bride who has just brought forth her first child. **-pyāway -प्यावय्** । **नवप्रसवोत्सव:** f. the festival of rejoicing on the first child of a bride.

lāv 2 लाव् f. reaping. Cf. **dāñĕ-lāv,** p. 230*a*, l. 39; hay (L. 70, 460 (*lao* and *láa*)).

lāv 3 (K.Pr. 125), see **lôw^{u} 2.**

lāwa 2 लाव (for **1**, see **lāv 1**) । **मलविकृति:** m. rust, verdigris, canker (K.Pr. 153). **-borut^{u} -बरुत्** । **विकृत्या विवर्तमापन्न:** adj. (f. **-bar^{u}ṭ^{u} -बर्ट्**), gone bad throughout, spoiled inside and out, turned green by exposure (of clothing, food, etc.). **-hot^{u} -हुत्** । **विकाराहत:** adj. (f. **-hüṭ^{u} -हुट्**), rusty, attacked by verdigris, cankered; (of food, etc.) gone bad. **—khasun —खसुन्** । **विकारागम:** m.inf. rust or verdigris to rise, i.e. show itself; (of food, etc.) corruption to occur.

lāwa 3 लाव in **lāwa-lö लाव-लो** । **लकार:** m. the name used in schools for the Śāradā equivalent of the letter *la* (ल).

lāwa 4 (El.), adj. e.g. damp (El.). Cf. **lav 3.**

lĕv लव् f. licking, in the following:—**lĕv-brôr^{u} लव्-ब्रोर्** । **लेहनानुवृत्त:** m. (f. **-brör^{u} -ब्रार्**), a 'lick-cat', one whose mouth is always watering for something, a perpetual hankerer. **—karüñ^{u} —करुञ्** f.inf. to lick, to lick up (K.Pr. 10 (written *lyav*)).

lēwā लेवा in **lēwā-dēvī लेवा-देवी** । **दानप्रतिग्रहसंबन्ध:** f. a state of taking and giving, of paying and repaying, business relationship.

lĕwai, see **lĕway.**

liv लिव् । **उदूखलनिधेयमाषधान्यादिकम्** f. the amount of grain put at one time into a mortar for husking.

liwa लिव, for **liwan 1** (see **liwun**) in the following:—**-ḍuv -डुव्** । **गृहमार्जनलेपनसंस्कार:** f. the thorough sweeping and fresh-plastering of a house on the occasion of some festival or religious occasion. **-ḍuway -डुवय्** । **गृहमार्जनलेपनादिसंस्कारविधानम्** f. the performance of this sweeping and fresh-plastering. **-zang -ज़ंग्** । **आभ्युदयिकदेयविशेष:** f. the plastering-omen, i.e. an offering of rice, etc., to a near female relation before beginning this sweeping and fresh-plastering on the occasion of a marriage or the like. This is done to secure good luck. Cf. **liwan-zang,** s.v. **liwun.**

low^{u} लुव् । **नत:** adj. (f. **lüv^{u} 1 लुव्**; for **2**, see s.v.), bowing down, inclined, crooked (e.g. a wall, pillar, or the like).

lôw^{u} 1 लोउ् । **(घासादि)मुष्टिबन्ध:** m. (sg. dat. **lövis लाविस्**), (of grass, etc.) as much as can be held in the hand, a wisp of grass, etc. (six of these make one **gĕḍ^{u}**, cf. p. 229*b*, l. 32) (El.; K.Pr. 49 (*lov*), 247 (obl. *lawah*); Śiv. 1212; H. xi, 12); met. in such idioms as **dāri-lôw^{u}**, a long thick beard (p. 238*a*, l. 28).

lôw^{u} 2 लोउ् । **अभिनव:** adj. (f. **löv^{u} लाव्**), quite new and fresh (of vegetables or the like); fresh, blooming, youthful (e.g. the body, age, etc.) (K.Pr. 125, *lāv* for *lāvi*). **—bŏḍ^{u} —बुड्** । **कोमल(पटु)बुद्धि:** adj. (f. **löv^{u}-bŏz^{u} लाव् बुज्**, cf. bel.), of fresh intellect, i.e. (esp. of a child) sharp, quick-witted.

löv^{u} bŏd लाव् बुड् । **अभिनवा बुद्धि:** f. (sg. dat. **lāvĕ bŏz^{u} लाव्ये बुज्**), a fresh intellect, (esp. of a child) quick wit, sharpness. **löv^{u}-bŏḍ^{u} लाव्-बुड्** । **अभिनवप्रेष:** adj. (f. **löv^{u}-bŏz^{u} लाव्-बुज्**), sharp-witted.

lüv^{u} 2 लुव् । **एडकी** f. (for **1**, see **low^{u}**), a ewe (El. *lau*).

lēwach (? spelling) the gargoyle of a shrine (L. 460). ? Cf. **lawüṭ^{u}.**

lawah (K.Pr. 247), see **lôw^{u} 1.**

lāwalad लावलद् । **क्षेदादिविकृतियुत:** adj. e.g. (as subst., f. **lāwaladiñ लावलद्यिञ्**), rusty, coated with rust, verdigris, or the like.

lawan लवन् । **लवणम्** m. salt (El., L.V. 29).

lĕwan लेवन् । **लेहनम्** f. (sg. dat. **lĕwüñ^{u} लेवुञ्**), licking, a lick (Gr.Gr. 121). **—diñ^{u} —द्यिञ्** । **लेहनम्** f.inf. to lick, to lick up, finish food by licking up the remains; to taste, to test by tasting.

lĕwun ल्यवुन । लेहनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **lyow^{u} ल्यव्**), to lick (El., K.Pr 6).

liwan 1 लिवन f. (sg. dat. **livün^{u} लिवंञ्**), smearing, plastering, see **liwun.**

liwan 2 लिवन् । खनित्रविशेषः, द्रेषुकः f. (sg. dat. **livün^{u} लिवंञ्**), a spade (El.; K.Pr. 124; L. 464, *lewan*; K. 1037).

liwañĕ-dan लिवञ-दन् । (खनित्र)द्रेषुकदण्डः f. the handle or stem of a spade. **-phal -फाल् । खनित्रफालः** m. the iron blade of a spade. **-pôtur^{u} -पोतुर् । खनित्रमुखम्** m. the wooden shoulder of a Kāshmīrī spade, into which the iron blade is fitted, and on which the foot is pressed in order to push the blade into the ground.

liwun लिवुन् । लेपनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **lyuw^{u} ल्युव्**), to plaster, to smear, daub (Gr.Gr. 14, 120, 206; K.Pr. 251 (*lĕwanas*), 147 (*liwun*)); to plaster with clay and cow-dung (or with mortar) (Rām. 595).

liwan 1 लिवन् (for **2**, see s.v.), in **liwan-hur^{u} लिवन्-हुर् । लेपनपटखण्डः** m. the piece of cloth used like a painter's swob for plastering a mixture of clay and cow-dung. **-kŏnḍ^{u} -कुंड् । लेपरसपात्रम्** m. the vessel used as a vat for mixing clay, cow-dung, and water for plastering. **-phash -फश् । लेपनम्** m. the plaster-stroke, the act of applying plaster on a smooth surface, such as the ground or a wall, plastering. **-zang -ज़ंग् । लेपनदेयविशेषः** f. the same as **liwa-zang**, q.v., s.v. **liwa.**

lawand लवन्द् । لوند । व्यभिचारणवृत्तिः adj. e.g. free, independent; ignorant, foolish; slothful, sluggish; poor, scarce of provisions; a libertine (m. or f.), rake, frequenter of taverns and stews, a gallant.

lĕwanāwun ल्यवनावुन् । लेहनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **lĕwanôw^{u} ल्यवनोव्**), to cause to lick, to cause to taste; to give one a smack or a taste of anything.

lĕviñ ल्यविञ् । लेहनम्, लेह्यम् f. the act of licking, tasting with the tongue (Gr.Gr. 120); to be licked up, the small remainder of food, which must be licked up to finish it; cf. **lĕvyun^{u}.** **—diñ^{u} दिञ् । लेहनम्, सर्वथानुवर्तनम** f.inf. to lick (a dish, etc.) clean; to be always faithful and obedient (of a wife, son, servant, or the like).

liviñ^{u} लिविञ् or **lipiñ^{u} लिपिञ्**, a smear (Gr.Gr. 120), see **lipiñ^{u}.**

lawar लवर्, ? gend., a rope (only noted in L.V. 107).

lāvĕr लाव्यर् । अभिनवता m. the condition of being quite new and fresh, absolute freshness; freshness, bloom, youthfulness. Cf. **lôw^{u} 2.**

liv^{u}r^{u} लिव्रु । भक्ष्यविशेषः f. a kind of sweetmeat, a small cake of sugar covered with seeds, the Indian *rēwarī*. **liv^{a}rĕ-gor^{u} लिव्र्य-गंड् । भक्ष्यविशेषविक्रेता** m. a maker, or seller, of these sweetmeats.

lawās लवास् لواس । पूपविशेषः m. a kind of cake, made of wheat-flour, in shape something like a pancake.

lāwus^{u} लावुसु । बलिदानविशेषः, तदुत्सवः m. (sg. dat. **lāwasas लावसस्**), a kind of offering of food made to the Mātṛkās and other deities on the fourteenth night of the bright half of the month of Māg (Skt. Māgha) (January–February); the festival on which these offerings are made.

lāwasa-brôr^{u} लावस-ब्रोर् । देवताविशेषः m. the name of an image of one of the forms of Śiva, set up for worship at this festival. **lāwasa-bŏdāh लावस-बुदाह्** or **lāwasi-bŏdāh लावसि-बुदाह् । चतुर्दशीतिथिविशेषः** f. (sg. dat. **-bŏdösh^{u} -बुदाशु**), the fourteenth of the light half of Māg, on which this festival is held.

lawoṭ^{u} लवट्ु । पुष्टमेदुरबालकः m. a plump young male child.

lawüṭ^{u} लवट्ू । मेदुरा f. (sg. dat. **lawacĕ लवच्य**), a plump fat young female child.

lawaṭh लवठ् । धूम्याटः f. (sg. dat. **lawaṭi लवटि**), the fork-tailed shrike.

lavbāri लवबारि or **lavbör^{i} लव्बारि् । आधारसाम्येन स्थितः** adj. e.g. exactly fitting, exactly harmonizing (of a wall, pillar, or the like, in reference to the main building). Cf. **low^{u}.**

lāway लावय् । नीचनायकः m. the leader of a group of low-caste or mean people.

lĕway ल्यवय् f. the act of washing (K.Pr. 55, where it is spelt *lĕwai*).

lĕvyun^{u} ल्यविन्ु । लेह्यपदार्थः m. (sg. dat. **lĕvinis ल्यविनिस**), a thing to be licked up, the small remainder of food, which must be licked up to finish it. Cf. **lĕviñ.**

l^{a}y ल्य् । संतोषः f. satisfaction, contentment (e.g. on the removal of hunger, cold, an impediment, or the like).

l^{a}yĕ ल्य । सूक्ष्मछिद्रसमूहः f.pl. a collection of small holes (e.g. a lattice or gauze in a wall, a door, etc.). **—trŏp^{a}rañĕ — त्रुप्रञ । वातादिमार्गछिद्रगूहनम्** f. pl. inf. to close these holes with a curtain, mat, or the like, to stop a draught of cold air passing through them.

lay 1 लय् m. fusing, melting; complete mental absorption (in the Deity), consciousness of pure existence and nothing else (Śiv. 1601, 1728, 1863); disappearance, dissolution, absorption, extinction, destruction; cf. **lay 2. —gabhun —गभुन् । लीनीभवनम्** m.inf. to become completely absorbed in or swallowed up in, to be intimately united with.

—**karun** —करुन् m.inf. to make absorption (in anything), to become absorbed (in, dat.) (L.V. 76, Rām. 31).

layĕ anun लय अनुन् m.inf. to bring (anything) to absorption, to bring (anything) under one's own power by concentration of mind (L.V. 82). —**wŏthun** —ह्यथुन् m.inf. to rise to destruction, to become dissolved into nothingness (L.V. 1).

lay 2 लय् । **प्रेमा** f. extreme affection, exclusive devotion (to any one) (K.Pr. 201; Rām. 1712, 1757; Śiv. 382, 658, 1565); cf. **lay 1,** in the sense of which it is sometimes used. —**gashün**ü —गश्हनू । **प्रेमोद्भवः** f.inf. ardent affection to arise (Rām. 423). **hĕnü** —ह्यनू । **स्नेहोद्भवः** f.inf. to become ardently affectionate, esp. (of one absent from home or friends) to feel ardent love for those who are absent, to become homesick. —**karün**ü —करनू । **आसञ्जनम्** f.inf. to be devoted to (a person, an art, study, etc.) (L.V. 60, 68; Rām. 1762). —**rōzün**ü —रोज़नू । **प्रेमसंयोगः** f.inf. love to continue or grow continually (even though the lover be separated from the object).

layĕ rōzun लय रोज़ुन् । **प्रीत्यानुवृत्तिः** m.inf. to continue full of loving affection.

lāy 1 लाय् (sometimes written **lāī**) । **लाजाः** f. grain parched, so as to become inflated or puffed out, popcorn (cf. **dā-lāy,** p. 230*a*, l. 43) (K.Pr. 40, Rām. 1615). —**nērün**ü —नेरनू । **लाजावस्थत्वप्राप्तिः** f.inf. (grain while being parched) to arrive at the condition of popcorn. —**phaṭün**ü —फटनू । **लाजोद्गमः** f.inf. *lāy* to burst, (of grain) to become inflated or burst as popcorn.

lāyĕ-bôyu लाय-बोयु । **लाजहोतृभ्राता** m. the *lāy*-brother, (at a marriage ceremony) the brother or other male relation of the bride, whose office it is to make a burnt offering (*hōma*) of *lāy*. **-gor**u -गर् । **लाजविक्रयी** m. (his wife is **-gàr**i**-bāy** -गरि-बाय्, and a female seller is **-gürü** -गर्), a popcorn-seller, one who lives by making and selling popcorn (Gr.Gr. 149). **-jān** -जान् । **लाजविक्रयी** m. (his wife is **-jönü** -जोनू), a popcorn-seller (he carries it on his head in a basket, and cries it in the markets). **-jönil** -जोनिल् । **लाजविक्रयिवृत्तिः** f. the profession of a popcorn-seller, as ab. **-khir** -खिर् । **लाजपायसम्** m. popcorn cooked with milk. **-loḍ**u -लड्डु । **लाजमोदकविशेषः** m. a kind of sweetmeat made up of popcorn, sugar, etc. **-laḍur** -लडुर् । **दृढपुष्टाकारः** m. stout and active, vigorous, sturdy, robust (usually of a child); cf. **laḍur.** **-mŏnḍ**u -मोंड्डु । **अपूपविशेषः** m. a ball-shaped cake made up of powdered popcorn and other ingredients. **-mŏṭh** -म्यठ् । **लाजमुष्टिः** f. (sg. dat. **-mŏṭhi** -म्यठि), as much popcorn as can be held in one hand, a handful of popcorn. **-pholu** -फ्होलु । **लाजसमूहः** m. a single grain of popcorn; a small quantity of popcorn. **-sotu** -सोतु । **लाजसक्तुः** m. ground popcorn. **-sütu** -सूतु । **लाजसक्तुसमूहः** m. a mass of ground popcorn.

lāy 2 लाय् f. reproach, reproof; cf. **dēkh-lāy,** p. 206*a*, l. 15. **lāyĕ-lāy** लाय-लाय् । **परस्परसमाहननम्** f. a mutual fight between two parties.

lŏy 1 ल्वय् m. in **lŏy-gŏy** ल्वय्-ग्वय् । **अभ्यासप्रवृत्तिः** m. practice, the being engaged in practice.

lŏy 2 ल्वय् । **कांस्यम्** f. bell-metal, white copper. **-bāna** -बान । **कांस्यपात्रम्** m. a dish or other vessel made of bell-metal.

lyobu ल्योबु । **पिण्डः, वस्तुपिधानिका** m. (sg. dat. **lĕbis** ल्यबिस्), a lump of cowdung, as evacuated; a fixed down or stuck down cover (such as a lump of mud) over the mouth of a jar or the like. —**karun** —करुन् । **मृत्पिण्डेन मुखगोपनम्** m.inf. to fasten down or cover the closed mouth of a jar or the like with a lump of mud. —**thob**u —थबु । **गूहनम** m. concealing, hiding, keeping quiet (e.g. a fault, a loss, or the like). —**thawun** —थवुन् । **सचिह्नगोपनम** m.inf. to close up a covered (or locked) receptacle with mud (which is then impressed with a seal).

lyuchu ल्युछु । **रूक्षः** adj. (f. **lich**ü ल्यछू), rough, hard; astringent; (of food) tough, hard to chew; cruel, unkind, harsh.

lyad (El.), see **lĕḍ.**

lyĕk (El.), see **lĕkh.**

lyoku ल्योकु adj. (f. **lĕc**ü ल्यचू), a secondary suffix used in the word **aḍalyok**u, incomplete (p. 11*b*, l. 9).

lyukhu **1** ल्युखु । **अपलक्षदृष्टिवृत्तिः, लक्ष्यम्** m. (sg. dat. **likhis** ल्यखिस्), a fixed gaze, a stare, a longing look; a mark aimed at, butt, target (Rām. 1785). —**karun** —करुन् । **अभीप्सया वृक्षपातः** m.inf. to stare (at), to look longingly (at).

lyukhu **2** ल्युखु m. (sg. dat. **likhis** ल्यखिस्), a thing written; an account, a reckoning; regard, estimation (Rām. 301); state, condition, style, fashion. **-tryukh**u **-**त्रियुखु । **संख्यानादिव्यापारः** m. accounting, keeping accounts of receipt and expenditure. Cf. **likhun.**

lyukhu **3** ल्युखु, see **likhun.**

lāyĕkh लायख् لائق (also written **lŏikh** ल्वयख्) and **lŏyikh** ल्वयिख् । **योग्यः** adj. e.g. fit, proper, meet (Rām. 430); adapted, suitable; worthy, deserving, due (K.Pr. 40, **khĕnas lāyĕkh,** worth eating; Śiv. 667, 669; H. x, 4; xii, 10, 19); able, capable, competent. Construed with the dat., or (in the case

of a verb) optionally with the fut. p.p. Thus, **lānatānas lāyĕkh,** deserving of reproof; **shēranas lᵒ,** in need of repairs; **kᵃnunᵘ lᵒ,** fit to be sold, saleable (Gr.M.; so H. xii, 10, 19); **lēkhünᵘ lāyĕkh,** some feminine thing worthy of being written.

lyūkhᵘ-motᵘ ल्यूख-मंत, see **lēkhun.**

liyākath لیاقت f. (sg. dat. **liyākütᵘ** लियाकॅतु), propriety, fitness, suitableness; skill, ability, capability. **-nāma** لیاقت نامہ m. a letter of recommendation, a certificate (Gr M.).

lyolᵘ ल्यल । वृहत्पिठरम् m. (sg. dat. **lĕlis ल्यलिस्**), a large kind of jar (earthenware or metal) or pot (holding as much as nine or ten seers or more) used for cooking and other purposes (El. *lal* and *lyal*) (Gr.Gr. 25; K.Pr. 27, 125; cf. **nāra-lᵒ,** s.v. **nār**); (met.) a bulky, fat fellow (cf. **hŏpa-lyolᵘ,** p. 342*a*, l. 17); cf. **lĕjᵘ.** —**phuṭun** —**फुटुन् । त्रियताजीवनमाश्च:** m.inf. a jar to be smashed; met. ruin to occur, a business, friendship, means of support, or the like to be ruined.

lĕliᵢ-bŏy ल्यलि-बुय् । उखागन्ध: f. the smell of an earthen jar. **-katᵘrᵘ -कत्रु । पिठरखण्ड:** f. a large sherd or piece of an earthen pot (used as a griddle or the like).

lĕli hŏkhᵘ bata ल्यलि हुंख बत । शीघविशेषशुष्कधान्य-तण्डुलीयभक्तम् m. in the cold parts of Kashmīr, or in the winter, when the warmth of the sun is not sufficient to dry freshly gathered paddy, it is put into a jar and dried over a fire. When rice husked from this paddy is cooked and made into boiled rice, it is called by this name.

lāyilā लायिला, the Musalmān creed, a corruption of the Arabic *lā ilāha illa-'llāhu,* there is no god but the God (H. vi, 17).

lyombᵘ ल्यंबु । पङ्कसंघात: m. (sg. dat. **lĕmbis ल्यंबिस्**), mud collected or accumulated at the bottom of a receptacle containing liquid, sediment, dregs (El. *lumb*). Cf. **lĕmb.**

lyunᵘ ल्युनु m., in **ganda-lyunᵘ,** p. 289*b*, l. 42. Probably a by-form of **lyuñᵘ,** q.v.

lᵃyun ल्युन् । पर्याप्नि: conj. 3 (2 p.p. **lᵃyyōv ल्यव्योव्**), to be sufficient, to be fit, to be competent.

layun 1 ल्युन् conj. 2 (1 p.p. **loyᵘ ल्युवु**), to become absorbed; esp. (amongst Hindūs) to become absorbed (in the Supreme), to reach final beatitude (L.V. 59); to become dissolved into nothingness (L.V. 59).

layun 2 ल्युन् । अर्घणम् conj. 2 (1 p.p. **loyᵘ ल्युवु**), to be worth (so much in the market) (Gr.Gr. 204; L. 459; K.Pr. 18, 158, 240; YZ. 54); to be worth buying, to be valuable (Śiv. 1450, 1566). **layanhār ल्यनहार् । मुमूल्य:** adj. e.g. that which is worth (so much); hence, worth a good deal; that which fetches a good price.

lāyun लायुन् । आहननम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **lôyᵘ लोयु**), to strike, beat, hit (a person or animal) (Gr.M.; K.Pr. 127, 187; YZ. 96, 97, 362, 436; Rām. 758; Śiv. 1364, 1606); to strike (*sc.* a horse), to drive (Gr.M.); to make or do with vehemence, eagerness, or smartness (Rām. 212, 250; H. iii, 1, 2, 9; ix, 8; x, 1) [cf. **thaph lāyünᵘ,** to strike seizing, to seize hold (of) (Rām. 919; H. v, 9); **wŏṭh lāyünᵘ,** to strike jumping, to jump, to leap (K. 233, 237, 446, 632)]; to raise or set up (a cry, rumour, or the like) (cf. **bākh lāyünᵘ,** p. 99*a*, l. 44; **bōlas lāyĕna yunᵘ,** p. 105*a*, l. 33; **caṭh lāyun,** p. 177*b*, l. 17, **nād lᵒ, nĕdān lᵒ**) (Rām. 248, 390, 491, 650, 1360, 1720; Śiv. 781, 1323, 1336, 1370, 1440, 1746; K. 291, 443); to apply, fix, insert, drive in (YZ. 103, 113; Śiv. 1530; cf. **būkh lᵒ,** to lower a bucket into a well, p. 100*a*, l. 2); (of the rays of the sun, etc.) to dazzle (the eyes); to throw to a distance (K.Pr. 263; K. 890; H. i, 6, 7, 8; v, 3, 4, 5); to discharge (a gun, or the like) (H. ii, 11; viii, 10) [**gūlᵢ lāyünᵘ,** to fire a bullet, to hit with a bullet, to shoot (something or someone) (W. 145)].

(With cognate acc.) **lūrᵘ lāyünᵘ,** to strike a cudgel, to cudgel (with dat. of person) (Gr.M.); **makh lāyun,** to strike, or slay, with an axe (dat. of person) (K.Pr. 144); **nēza lᵒ,** to strike (with) a spear; **capāth lāyünᵘ,** to give a slap (K.Pr. 156; cf. p. 174*a*, l. 23) (YZ. 362; Rām. 248, 376, 411, 502, 529, 872, 920, 982, 1353, 1368, 1399, 1418, 1453; Śiv. 1364, 1606; K. 600, 1145; H. iii, 5, 6); **mushᵈth lāyünᵘ,** to strike a blow with the fist; **nĕkᵢ lāyanᵢ,** s.v. **nyokᵘ.**

to offer (a complaint or the like) (Rām. 183, 242, 465, 1536).

lāyun khyonᵘ लायुन् ख्योनु । आहननानुभव: m.inf. to eat a beating, to suffer a beating, to be beaten.

lāyun pyonᵘ लायुन् प्योनु । आहननानुभव: m.inf. a beating to fall, a drubbing to be experienced (dat. of patient).

lŏyun ल्वयुन् । कांस्यमलम् m. (sg. dat. **lŏyĕnas ल्वयनस्**), the rust or verdigris formed on a bell-metal vessel. Cf. **lŏy 2.**

lyuñᵘ ल्युञ् । वसुवृषविशेष: m., i.q. **liñᵘ 1,** q.v., p. 528*a*, l. 38.

lyūṭ (? spelling) adv. near (El.).

lyūṭᵘ ल्यूटु । **ओषधिविशेषः, पक्षिपोतकः** m. (sg. dat. **līṭis लीटिस्**; abl. **lōṭi लोटि**), a kind of grass (used as a medicine) (Rām. 646); often —•, cf. **batakh-lᵒ**, p. 144*a*, l. 46, **dāda-lᵒ**, p. 187*b*, l. 9); the young of a bird, a chick, a chicken (cf. **dŏda-lᵒ**, p. 189*b*, l. 21).

lyāṭh ल्याठ् । **लिङ्गम्** f. *membrum virile* (used in obscene abuse).

lyoṭhᵘ ल्योठु । **सुगमः** adj. (m. sg. dat. **lŏṭhis ल्वठिस्**; f. sg. nom. **lŏṭhᵘ ल्वठू**; dat. **lŏchĕ ल्वछ**), easy, not difficult (e.g. an instruction, a journey, a course of study, a task, an occupation, and so forth). Cf. **lŏchĕr.**

lyuthᵘ ल्युठु । **अतिश्रमः** m. (sg. dat. **lithis लिथिस्**), hard labour, travail, heavy toil, exhaustion (such as that caused by travelling in stormy weather). —**gaṭshun** —**गठ्शुन्** । **अत्यायास-खेद-परिभवानुभवः** m.inf. the experience of heavy toil, exhaustion, and humiliation to be suffered; to be crushed under a load of exhaustion and humiliation (Rām. 158). —**karun** —**करुन्** । **अपमानना** m.inf. to cause such travail, exhaustion, and humiliation; to crush a person under a load of exhaustion and humiliation (Rām. 158).

lyoṭsᵘ ल्योट्सु । **असमर्थः** adj. (m. sg. dat. **lŏṭsis ल्वट्सिस्**; f. **lŏṭsᵘ ल्वट्सू**), weak, feeble, powerless (K.Pr. 36 (pl. dat. **lŏṭsĕn**, written *litsan*); YZ. 393). —**longᵘ** —**लंगु** । **शैथिल्यवक्रतायुपेतः** adj. (f. **lŏṭsᵘ lünjᵘ ल्वट्सू लंज्यू** or **lŏṭsᵘ lündᵘ ल्वट्सू लंड्यू**), weak and lame, feeble and crippled or awry. Cf. **longᵘ lyoṭsᵘ**, p. 526*b*, l. 41.

lyav, see **lĕv.**

lyowᵘ ल्योवु, see **lĕvun.**

lyuwᵘ ल्युवु, see **liwun.**

lŏyuwᵘ ल्वयुवु । **कांस्यमयः** adj. (**lŏyivᵘ ल्वयिवू**), made of bell-metal. See **lŏy 2.**

layĕwunᵘ लयवुनु । **मूल्यागमोचितः** n.ag. (f. **layĕvünᵘ लयवंव्यू**), worth a good price. Cf. **layun 2.**

lāyĕwunᵘ लायवुनु । **व्याघातकृत्** n.ag. (f. **lāyĕvünᵘ लायवंव्यू**), one who beats; (of a sunbeam or the like) dazzling; (of a child or the like) worrying, troublesome.

laz लज़ । **लज्जा** f. shame (K.Pr. 196; K. 552–3, 575, 813, 1062); bashfulness, modesty. **-lānath -लानथ्** । **कुमारी** f. (sg. dat. **-lānüṭsᵘ -लानंट्सु**), 'shame and curse,' a daughter (as the cause, from her birth, of shame and expense, as compared with a son).

lazi-rostᵘ लज़ि-रस्तु । **लज्जाविहीनः** adj. (f. **-rüṭshᵘ -रंट्शु**), shameless (El. gives *lazarust* as meaning 'tasteless'. This is probably a misprint for **lazata-rostᵘ**; see **lazath**).

lāz लाज़् m. a stake (Gr.Gr. 10), see **lānz.**

laza लज़, see **ladun.**

lĕzᵘ ल्वज़ू, see **lĕd.**

lōza लोज़ (=لوز) । **भक्ष्यविशेषः** f. a kind of sweetmeat, made of wheat-flour, cooked with spices, sugar, etc. —**karünᵘ** —**करंव्यू** । **अत्यल्पलाभः** f.inf. to make such a sweetmeat (YZ. 96); met. to make a large collection of property (got as a bargain or the like). —**karanᵗ** —**करंनि** । **अतिसंग्रहः** m. pl. inf. to collect a quantity of goods (got as a bargain or on other opportunity).

lözᵘ लोज़ू, see **lād.**

lüzᵘ लंज़ू, see **lad 2** and **ladun.**

līzᵃmī लीज़्मी । **लज्जा** f. shame, remorse. —**diñᵘ** —**दिंव्यू** । **लज्जया विनीतीभवनम्** f.inf. to show repentance or remorse for some fault before one's superiors; publicly to ask pardon from one who has been wronged. —**hĕñᵘ** —**ह्यंव्यू** । **लज्जया पश्चात्तापः** f.inf. to feel remorse, to show remorse in the hope that one will obtain forgiveness. —**karünᵘ** —**करंव्यू** । **लज्जोद्दहनम्** f.inf. to act under a feeling of remorse.

lözim لازم adj. e.g. necessary, requisite, indispensable (Gr.M.); obligatory, incumbent (Gr.M., Śiv. 41); suitable, proper, meet (El., Śiv. 1184).

lazun लज़ुन् । **योग्यता उपयुक्तीभवनम्** conj. 2 (2 p.p. **lazyōv लज़्योव्** or **lazōv लज़ोव्** (Gr.Gr. 216)), to be fit, suitable (K.Pr. 125); to fit to or into. —**pazun** —**पज़ुन्** । **अवश्यदातव्यमुदायादिवृत्तिः** m.inf. (of the brothers, etc., of the bride) to give her the customary presents. Cf. **bazun-lazun**, p. 153*b*, l. 27.

lazyō-ṁotᵘ लज़्यो-मंतु । **सुयोगमुपगतः** perf. part. (f. **lazyē-müṭsᵘ लज़्ये-मंट्सू**), suitable, fitted.

lazarust (El.), see **lazi-rostᵘ**, s.v. **laz.**

lazath लज़थ् لذت । **आस्वादः** m. (sg. dat. **lazatas लज़तस्**), pleasure, delight, enjoyment; sweetness, deliciousness; taste, flavour, relish, savour. —**hyonᵘ** —**ह्यंनु** । **विशिष्टास्वादोपभोगः** m.inf. to enjoy a flavour or delight (of food, study, converse, etc.). —**yunᵘ** —**यिनु** । **आस्वादानुभवः** m.inf. a flavour, etc., to be enjoyed.

lazathdār लज़थ्दार् لذتدار । **आस्वादविशिष्टः** adj. e.g. (as. subst., f. **lazathdārĕñ लज़थ्दार्यंञ्**), sweet, delicious, luscious; pleasant, delightful; savoury, tasty.

lazōv लज़ोव्, see **ladun.**

lazzā लज्जा f., i.q. **laz**, q.v. modesty, bashfulness (Śiv. 883, 885, 898, 1057).

M म ـم

m म ـم. The eleventh consonant of the Kāshmīrī alphabet, the twenty-fifth (or, if we count **ṣ, sh,** and **z**, the twenty-eighth) consonant when written in the Śāradā or Nāgarī character, and thirty-first consonant when written in the Perso-Arabic character. It has the sound of the letter *m* in English. In schools its name is **mōv mŏ मोव् मॅ**.

ma 1 म or **mā मा** (see bel.) । **मा** adv. prohibitive particle, used (Gr.Gr. 255) only with the pres. impve., as in **ma kar,** make thou not, **mā karin,** let him not make, the ben., as in **ma bŏyyĕn,** may it not be! God forbid! (Gr.Gr. 252), or, occasionally with the fut. ind. indicating a wish, as in **mā lagaham** (= **lagakh** + **m**), mayst thou not find thyself (H. v, 2). As in the last example, **ma** or **mā** is sometimes repeated, under the form of **m,** as a suffix added to the verb; cf. under **mā,** bel. It is not used with the pol. impve., with which **ma-ta** or **ma-tā** is employed; nor is it used with the fut. impve. or past impve., with which **na** is employed, as in **kàr'izi na,** you must not make, **kàr'izihē na,** you should not have made (Gr.Gr. 255; Gr.M.; W. 96, 151; YZ. 38; Śiv. 52, 425, 539, etc.; Rām. 24, 27, 29, 33, 46, etc.; K. 65; H. xii, 7).

ma-bā म-बा, please do not (Gr.Gr. 256); similarly **ma-sö म-सो** and other polite forms of prohibition (Gr.Gr. 256), both used in the same way as **ma** (L.V. 88; Rām. 1342, **ma-sa**).

ma-ta म-त or **ma-tā म-ता** । **मा नाम** adv. prohibitive particle, the same as **ma,** but generally used only with the pol. impve., as in **mata** (or **matā**) **karta,** please do not make (Gr.Gr. 255, 256; L.V. 53, where it has the force of a negative question; YZ. 142, 266; Śiv. 22, 28, 578, 1247, 1737, 1879 ff.; Rām. 1019; K. 34, 364, 378, 580, 906, 1107). Occasionally **ma-ta** is used with the pres. impve., as in Śiv. 525. As in the case of **ma, ma-ta** also may have the polite suffixes **bā, sö,** etc., added without affecting the sense, beyond adding a further tinge of politeness. Thus **mata-bā मत-बा, mata-sö मत-सो**, and so on (Gr.Gr. 256); **matō मतो** (Śiv. 553).

mā मा or (poet., H. v, 9) **māh माह** । **मा नाम** adv. the same as **ma,** ab., q.v. It is also used before or after a verb to indicate a question asked in hesitation (Gr.Gr. 256), as in **karān mā chuh** or **mā chuh karān** or **mā karān chuh,** I wonder if he is making, is he really making? According to El., in this sense it is never the first word in a sentence, but the above is the account given by I.K. VIII, i, 29 (Gr.M.; L.V. 89; Śiv. 23, 335, 575, 593, 795, 807, 1255, 1802, 1897; Rām. 754 ff., etc.; K. 38, 64, 505, 587, 1134, 1157, etc.; H. i, 2; v, 8, 9; vii, 20; viii, 9, 13; x, 5, 12; xii, 23). This word is also used as a negative in the apodosis of a conditional sentence, as in **hargāh-ay wuchihē . . . mā mārihē,** if he had seen . . . he would not have killed (H. viii, 10); **hargāh-kiy sara karihē . . . mā diyihē hukum,** if he had investigated . . . he would not have given the order (H. viii, 13).

As in the case of the purely prohibitive **ma** or **mā,** this dubitative **mā** may also be repeated, under the form of a verbal suffix, as in **mā lōsĕm** (= **lōsi** + **m**), I wonder if he is weary (Rām. 234).

ma 2 म in **khā-ma-khā,** q.v.

ma 3 ـمے, prep. with, along with, together with (used, esp. by Musalmāns, with borrowed Arabic or Persian words) (W. 90).

mai ـمے, see **may.**

máo (El.), see **māv.**

mau मौ or **mō मो**, adv. (prohibition particle, i.q. **ma,** q.v., but more respectful) (L.V. 30, 36, 72; Śiv. 274, 1003, 1324, 1635, 1671, 1702, 1815; Rām. 727, 816, 1041, etc.). **na mō,** i.q. **mō** (Rām. 1231). Cf. **mav, mōv.**

mĕ म्य, see **bŏh.**

mō 1 मो ـمو m. hair; a single hair (Rām. 873); cf. **mōy. mō-kalam ـمو قلم** m. a paint brush (Gr.M.). **mō-yĕ-wāl मो-य-वाल** m. hair, a head of hair (Rām. 1350, 1415); a single hair (Rām. 735).

mō 2 मो, see **mau.**

mubārakh मुबारख़ or **mŏbārakh मबारख़ ـمبارک** interj. welcome! (El., YZ. 463, Śiv. 1720).

—**karun** —करन् nt.inf. or (Rām. 751) **manzil-mubārakh karun** मञ्ज़िल्-मुबारख् करन् m.inf. to congratulate, to welcome (El.; H. x, 8).

macĕ मच्च, see **müṭᵘ**.

mĕcĕ म्यच्च, see **mĕṭᵘ**.

mŏcĕ म्वच्च, see **mŏṭᵘ**.

mucᵘ मुचू, see **mukᵘ**.

machĕ मच्च, see **màchⁱ**, **mashun**, and **moṭhᵘ** 2 and 3.

màchⁱ मंछि । **मचिका, आदर्शादिकलङ्कः** f. a fly (K.Pr. 128, *machh*; 23, 163), a bee (El. *mach* m. and *machh* f.; Gr.M.); a spot, or other damage (e.g. a particle removed from the reflecting surface) on a mirror or similar polished surface; a dark spot on a fair surface, such as a *ṭikā*, a beauty-spot, a black pimple, or the like. —**aṭüñᵘ** —अटञ्यू । **मनोमालिन्योत्पत्तिः, आदर्शादिमालिन्योत्पत्तिः** f.inf. a fly to enter; a spot (as above) to occur on a mirror, etc.; 'a fly to occur in the ointment,' suspicion or estrangement to occur in the mind of one of two friends (or master and servant, or similar close relations). —**bĕhüñᵘ** —ब्यहंयू । **मालिन्यचिह्नसमावेशः** f.inf. a fly to sit down; a spot of dirt to occur (e.g. on a lamp, a mirror, a metal ornament or vessel, etc.). —**lagüñᵘ** —लगंयू । **विकारोद्भवः** f.inf. a fly to infect, i.e. food or the like to become corrupt and develop maggots. —**ṭᵃhüñᵘ** —ट्हंयू । **अतिक्षुद्रवृत्तिः** f.inf. to suck a bee (as if a person, in the presence of much honey, instead of taking any or even touching it, took to sucking a bee); hence, of a wealthy person, to live in a penurious or mean way. —**ṭᵃhawunᵘ** —ट्हवुन् । **अतिक्षुद्रः** n.ag. (f. —**ṭᵃhavüñᵘ** —ट्हवंयू), one who sucks a bee, as ab. —**ṭaṭüñᵘ** —टटंयू । **असंभवे भावनप्रवृत्तिः** f.inf. to cut a fly; met. conceitedly to attempt as possible an impossible task. —**wŏthüñᵘ** —व्वथंयू । **विकारकीटोद्भवः** f.inf. a fly to arise, i.q. **màchⁱ lagüñᵘ**, ab.

machĕ-gū̃ मच्च-गूँ । **अतिमन्द्रध्वनिः** m. a fly's buzz; a hum, any such soft sound. **-godᵘ** -गंडु m. a swarm of flies (Gr.M.). **-khāv** -खाव् । **कीटविशेषः** m. a fly-eater, N. of a certain winged insect that eats flies. **-ṭĕcĕ** -ट्यच्च । **तिलकसमूहः** f.pl. a group of pimples, acne, blackheads, or the like (Gr.Gr. 134). **-ṭĕcĕl** -ट्यच्चल । **तिलकाङ्कितः** adj. e.g. pimply, marked with blackheads or acne (Gr.Gr. 134). **-wugra** -वुग्र । **कदन्नम्** m. unwholesome cooked rice (mixed with dirt, etc., as if mixed with flies). **-wāhārun** -वहारन् । **मक्षिकानिवारणोपकरणम्** m. any instrument for driving away flies (such as a fan, flapper, etc.). —**wahāraññĕ** —वहारञ्ञ । **मक्षिकानिवारणम्** f.pl. inf. to drive away flies (e.g. by a fan, flapper, or the like). —**wāmañĕ** —वामञ्ञ । **मक्षिकानिवारणकर्म** f.pl.inf., id.

mā̃ch माँह् or **mō̃ch** माँह् । **मधु (माक्षिकम)** m. (sg. dat. **mā̃chas** माँहस् or **mō̃chas** माँहस्), honey (El.; Gr.Gr. 10; Gr.M.; L. 461; K.Pr. 150, 155).

mā̃ch-godᵘ माँह्-गंडु । **मधुनिकायः** m. a bee's nest (in a tree-hollow, etc.), a beehive; a honeycomb. **-gan** -गन् । **मधुनिकायः(कोषः)** m. a beehive (L. 460); a honeycomb (Gr.M.). **-phar** m. honey in the comb (El.). **-tabukh** -तबुख् or **mō̃ch-tabakh** माँह्-तबख् । **मधुपात्रविशेषः** m. (sg. dat. **-tabakhas** -तबखस्), a kind of large covered jar for holding honey (used esp. in sending presents of honey). **-tᵃlᵘrᵘ** -त्लुर् or **mō̃ch-tᵃlᵘrᵘ** माँह्-त्लुर् । **मधुमक्षिका** f. a honey-bee (El. *-tulur*, m., *-tilur* and *-tulir*, f.; L. 458, 461, *mánch tilr*; H. ix, 1, 3–6).

mō̃ch-kashᵘrᵘ माँह्-कश्रुर् । **माक्षिकमलम्** f. the sediment left after straining honey, the refuse beeswax.

mēchĕ मेच्च, see **myūṭhᵘ** 2.

mŏcha म्वछ, **mŏchĕ** म्वच्च, see **mŏṭhᵘ**.

mŏchᵘ म्वछु or **mochᵘ** म्वछु or **muchᵘ** 1 मुछु । **स्वर्णकारोपकरणभेदः** m. a goldsmith's forming mould, on which he hammers sheet gold or other metal in order to give it any required pattern or form.

mō̃ch माँह्, see **mā̃ch**.

mucha मुछ or **muchᵘ** 2 मुछु (for 1, see **mŏchᵘ**) । **असंबद्धः** adj. e.g. or m. (f. **muchᵘ** मुछू), come loose, come apart, separated (e.g. a door come apart from its post, and so on of two or more things usually forming one whole).

machĕl मच्चल् । **मक्षिकापूर्णः** adj. e.g. full of flies. Cf. **machyulᵘ**.

machilᵘ मच्छिलू, see **machyulᵘ**.

mŏchal म्वछल् । **दृढमुष्टिः** adj. e.g. fisted, having a fist; (of a weapon) continually, or firmly, held in the hand; close-fisted (of a rich man), niggardly. —**kākaz** —काकज़् । **लिपि-(काकल-)पत्रविशेषः** m. a kind of stiff smooth paper (it is ten times the width of a fist long and nine times the width of a fist wide).

machĕ-maṣĕ मच्च-मच्च, see **mashun**.

muchun मुछुन् । **व्रतपारणम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **muchᵘ 3** मुछु), to complete a vow, to conclude a fast, to eat after a fast.

machĕr मच्चर् । **अल्पमूल्यादिता** m. cheapness, small value (of anything), worthlessness. —**gaṣhun** —गछुन् । **अनादरणीयतापत्तिः** m.inf. to become of small value, to become worthless.

mā̃char माँहर्, **mā̃chorᵘ** माँहुर्, or **mā̃churᵘ** माँछुर् । **पिच्छिलत्वम्** m. slipperiness, greasiness (e.g. that caused

by contact with greasy or sticky fingers). —**yun**ᵘ —**यिन्** । **पिच्छलत्वोत्पत्तिः** m.inf. greasiness to arise (of some liquid putrifying and becoming slimy).

maīchĕr मैंछर् । **मन्दता** m. slowness, inactivity, dullness, laziness (Gr.Gr. 140). Cf. **mõṭh.**

mēchĕr मेछर् । **माधुर्यम्** m. sweetness (of food, speech, voice, lit. or fig.; cf. **atha-°**, p. 59*b*, l. 40); taste (El.). Cf. **myūṭhᵘ 2.**

machyulᵘ मछिल । **मालिन्यचिह्नव्याप्तः** adj. (f. **machilᵘ मछिल्**), covered with dirty spots (of some bright polished surface). Cf. **machĕl.**

machyōv मछ्योव्, see **mashun.**

mȧcⁱla मचिल । **अकिञ्चनता** m. poverty, beggary, destitution. —**lāgun** —**लागुन्** । **दारिद्र्यमिव्रूपणम्** m.inf. to pretend poverty, (of a well-to-do person) to assume the garb, attitude, and general appearance of poverty.

macāma मचाम । **भक्तविशेषः** m. a certain dish made of boiled rice, colouring matter, clarified butter, sugar, saffron, raisins, and spices (El.; H. ii, 3). According to K.Pr. 74 it is a 'company dish'. **-pholᵘ -फलु** । **भक्तविशेषसमूहः** m. a pile of such rice; a single grain of such.

macömⁱ मचाम् । **भक्तविशेषविक्रयी** m. a seller of **macāma** (q.v.).

mican, see **mĕṭᵘ.**

mŏcĕr मच्चर् । **स्थौल्यम्** m. thickness, stoutness, plumpness (Gr.Gr. 29, 30, 140; Śiv. 766; Rām. 630). Cf. **mŏṭᵘ.**

macyulᵘ मचिल । **स्कन्धमध्यभागः** m. the part of the back between a man's shoulders; cf. **moṭᵘ.** —**dagun** —**दगुन्** । **नग्नस्कन्धान्तराहननम्** m.inf. to pound a person (with fist or club) on the naked back between the shoulders

macilⁱ-bündᵘ मचिलि-बंदू । **नग्नस्कन्धाहननम्** f. a slap on the naked back between the shoulders (usually of a child).

mad मद । **मदः** m. intoxication, drunkenness, inebriety; madness, insanity; ardent passion, lasciviousness; rut-ichor, the juice that exudes from the temples of an elephant in rut; arrogance, conceit (L.V. 43; K.Pr. 228; Śiv. 755, 1417, 1479, 1562, 1758; K. 534, 600, 829, 1052; H. vii, 15); fury (K. 350); met. intoxicating liquor, wine (L.V. 81). **-hostᵘ -हस्तु** । **मदहस्ती** m. an elephant in rut (Śiv. 353, 1562; Rām. 599; K. 431, 913, 948). —**khasun** —**खसुन्** । **गर्वोन्नयः** m.inf. pride, conceit to arise. —**phūkun** —**फूंकुन्** । **अतिगर्वाविष्कारः** m.inf. to display pride or arrogance. **-zal -ज़ल** । **इक्षिमदः** m. the ichor which exudes from the temples of an elephant in rut.

mada-pān मद-पान् m. wine, made out of pears, apples, mulberries, or grapes (El.). **-rostᵘ -रंदु** । **गर्वहीनः** adj. (f. **-rüshᵘ -रंछू**), free from pride or arrogance; free, or freed, from intoxication, sober, sobered. —**wālun** —**वालुन्** । **मदोत्तारणम्** m.inf. to bring down from pride, to bring down a person's pride (Śiv. 857). —**wasun** —**वसुन्** । **मदशान्तिः** m.inf. to descend from pride, a person's pride to be brought down. **-vĕsar -वसर्** । **मोहः, मदेनाङ्गशैथिल्यम्** f. weakness from intoxication, the wrecking of the constitution and clouding of the intellect due to the habitual consumption of intoxicating drugs; the relaxation or looseness of the limbs due to drunkenness or the like. **-vĕsorᵘ -व्यसर्** । **मदेनोत्सृतविच्युतिकः** adj. (f. **-vĕsürᵘ -व्यसर्**), one whose intellect is clouded by the habitual use of intoxicating drugs. **-wothᵘ -वंथु** । **शान्तमदः** adj. (f. **-wüshᵘ -वंछू**), one whose pride has descended, one who is no longer proud.

māḍ माँड । **मिश्रीकरणम्** f. mixing (Gr.Gr. 126), esp. mixing up or kneading (by rubbing with the palms of the hands) of flour or other food with water, buttermilk, etc. (Gr.Gr. 10); cf. **māḍay** and **namda-mõḍ.** —**diñᵘ** —**दिञ्** । **मिश्रीकरणम्** f.inf. to mix food, as ab.

māḍi onᵘ-motᵘ माँडि अंनु-मंतु । **आयत्तीकृतः** perf. part. (f. —**üñᵘ-müsᵘ** —**अंनू-मंसू**), mixed, kneaded, as ab.; made obedient, brought under influence; (of a difficulty) conquered by constant practice. —**anun** —**अनुन्** । **वशीकरणम्** m.inf. to bring into mixing, to mix or knead flour, etc., as ab.; to make (a person) obedient to oneself, to bring under one's influence, make docile; to conquer a difficulty by constant practice. —**asun** —**असुन्** । **योगाग्निः** m.inf. to enter kneading (of flour, etc.) to become mixed, kneaded, etc.; to join and be associated in the practices of any community, to adopt a course of behaviour, to become a communicant. —**sāmotᵘ** —**सामंतु** । **योगमुपगतः** perf. part. (f. **sāmüsᵘ सामंसू**), kneaded, mixed, as ab.; entered into intimate communion, one who has adopted the practices of another. —**yunᵘ** —**यिन्** । **आयत्तीभवनम्, सम्यक्संसृष्टीभवनम्** m.inf. to become kneaded, as ab.; to come under anyone's influence, become obedient; (of a difficulty) to be conquered by practice.

māda 1 माद ماد । **स्त्रीजिङ्गविशिष्टः** adj. and subst. f. female (W. 17) (cf. **nar māda**, s.v. **nar 2**); a female (Gr.M.).

māda 2 माद ماد m. the belly, the stomach. **dar-māda lagun** m.inf. to find oneself in the stomach, to be in doubt, to be in incertitude (Rām. 1670).

māda 3 माद । अशोभन: adj. e.g. bad, not good; bad, corrupted.

mad[i] मंद् adj. e.g. mad-drunk, furious (K. 373).

madu (madhu) मदु (मधु) m. in Hindū legend, N. of a demon. He and Kaiṭabha were believed to have sprung from the ears of Vishnu (Viṣṇu) while he was asleep; and when they were about to devour Brahmā, Vishnu slew them (Śiv. 1321). **-sūdan -सूदन्** m. the slayer of Madhu, a N. of Vishnu (Śiv. 1417).

mīd मीद् । ओषधिमूलविशेष: f. (sg. dat. (?) **mīz[u] मीज़्**), a certain medicinal root; pounded and mixed with butter it is used as an ointment for surface swellings. If this is the same as the Sanskrit *mēdā*, the form of the dat. is doubtful. **mida-sat** (El.) *Cuscuta reflexa*.

mod (for **mūd[u] मूदु**), see **marun.**

mōd मोद् । आदर: m. delight, pleasure, joy, gladness; (in Kāshmīrī) respect, reverence, honour, dignity, character (Gr.Gr. 137, K.Pr. 262).

mōda-baröy[i] मोद्-बरॉयि । आदराचरणम् f. the showing of reverence. **-rost[u] -रस्तु । आदरहीन:** adj. (f. **-rüsh[u] -रॅश़ू**), wanting in respect, discourteous; (of an action) rude, causing disrespect, indicating disrespect. **—wālun —वालुन् । अनादरविधानम्** m.inf. to bring down from respect, to lower a person in public estimation, to disgrace him, to humiliate (Śiv. 69). **-wālay -वालय् । अपमानानम्** f. the action of subjecting another to disrespect, humiliation. **—wasun —वसुन् । अनादराधिगम:** m.inf. to descend from respect, to lose one's reputation, be dishonoured. **-woth[u] -वथु । आपन्नानादर:** adj. (f. **-wüsh[u] -वॅश़ू**), dishonoured, disgraced. **-vĕtsar -व्यत्सर् । समादरयोग्यता** m. worthiness of honour, high respectability. **-vyot[u] -व्यतु । आदरयोग्य:** adj. (f. **-vĕts[u] -व्यत्सू**), full of honour, much respected (Gr.Gr. 137); (an action) indicating great respect.

mŏdā मदा (= مدعا) f. meaning, object (H. vi, 7). Cf. **mudā 2.**

mod[u] मंदु, see **mor[u] 1.**

muḍa मुड । मूर्ख: adj. e.g. a fool, a blockhead, dunce, an ignorant, illiterate fellow; slow of understanding (El. *muḍah*) (Gr.M; K.Pr. 190, 216); cf. **mūḍ. -cŏbur -चुबुर् । स्थूलमूढ:** m. a stout, healthy, or fat blockhead (esp. in a family, the members of which are expected to be educated).

mudā 1 मुदा m. joy, gladness, happiness (YZ. 101, 191, 246, 259). (This word is masculine in all the above passages. In Sanskrit it is fem.)

mudā 2 मुदा مدعا m. a desire, wish (Rām. 1153, 1565). Cf. **mŏdā.**

mudā 3 मुदा adv. at last, finally (Rām. 788, 833, 843, 970); in short, to sum up, to make a long story short (Rām. 70, 1044, 1159).

mūḍ मूढ । मूढ: m. foolish, silly, dull, stupid, ignorant (L.V. 66, K.Pr. 146). Cf. **muḍa.**

mūd[i] मूदि । मृत: m.sg. or pl. dead, deceased (before the present time). **-māy -माय् । मृतवत् मौनवृत्ति:** f. silence (of a person) like that of a corpse, deadly taciturn.

mūd[u] मूदु, p.p. of **marun,** q.v. used as adj. (f. **mŏyĕ मयॅ**), dead (Gr.Gr. 19, K.Pr. 146).

madad मदद् مدد m. (for gender, see W. 18), assistance, help (Gr.M.).

muaddab مؤدب adj. e.g. well-behaved, courteous, respectful (Gr.M.).

muddaādār (= مدعاادار) m. the defendant in a lawsuit (K.Pr. 54). Cf. **mudāla** and **mudoy[u].**

muḍagī मुडगी । मूर्खवृत्ति: f. the condition of an illiterate blockhead, stupidity, ignorance (Gr.M.).

mūḍagī मूडगी । मूढवृत्ति: f. stupidity, folly.

madhā (K.Pr. 49), i.q. **mad,** q.v. Cf. **ḍarhā** (q.v.) for **ḍar.**

mādal मादल् । वतौषधिविशेष: (**वन्यतुलसी**) f. a certain medicinal plant, wild basil (Śiv. 187–8, 1401). **mādāli-pōsh मादालि-पोश् । वन्यतुलसीपत्रपुष्पम्** m, its leaf and its flower; a bundle of its leaves.

mudāla मुदाल (= مدعاعليه) m. the defendant (in a lawsuit) (Gr.M.). Cf. **muddaādār** and **mudoy[u].**

madam मदम् । वाद्यविशेष: m. a certain musical instrument (said to give forth the fifth note on the scale, called *madhyama* in Sanskrit, and to sound like the cry of a heron. It is described as a large jar with long strings across it).

madām[i] मदमि । मदमवाद्यवादनशिल्पी m. a player on the **madam,** q.v.

mudām مدام adj. e.g. perpetual, lasting, eternal; (of a lover) constant (YZ. 228).

mūḍ[u]-mot[u] मूदु-मंतु, see **marun.**

madun मदुन् । कान्त:(**कामुक:**) m. (the f. is **madüñ[u] मदंञू**, q.v.) (sg. dat. **madanas मदनस्**, voc. **madanō मदनो**), N. of the Hindū god of love, Cupid; hence, a handsome person, a lover, a gallant, an adored one (K.Pr. 12, 237; Rām. 1143, 1490); semen virile (K.Pr. 186); —• an actor or other person taking the part of handsome gallant character. Cf. **kala-push[u]-madun** (p. 435*a*, l. 36) and **mahārāza-madun** (p. 556*b*, l. 39).

mādun माँडुन् । **मिश्रीकरणम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **mõḍ^u मोँडु**; f. **mõḍ^u मोँडू**, dat **mājĕ माँज्य**), to knead flour, etc., and water, etc., to mix; cf. **mandun**. **mõḍ^u-mot^u मोँडु-मतु** । **मिश्रितः** perf. part. (f. **mõḍ^u-müṣ^u मोँडू-मचू**, dat **mājĕ-maṣĕ माँज्य-मच्य**), kneaded.

mödān मादान् or **maidān** ميدان m. a plain, field, lawn (Gr.M.; K.Pr. 54, 57, 205; YZ. 95, 178; Śiv. 1064, 1155, 1634, 1733; H. iii, 1; viii, 9; x, 1, 5; xi, 3; xii, 20); a field of battle (Rām. 915, 1378); open ground, country (as opposed to town) (YZ. 40). **—dyun^u —दिवु** । **आक्रमणावसरदानम्** m.inf. to give room (to), give a wide berth (to); to make room (for); to give an opportunity for, or lay oneself open to, an attack. **—hāwun —हावुन्** । **बलादाक्रम्य पराजयनम्** m.inf. to show an open space, i.e. to attack and utterly conquer.

mödön^i मादानि (= مَيْدانِي) । **समस्थलभवः** adj. e.g. of, or belonging to, an open plain; (of a plant) growing in a plain; (of a horse or the like) grazing on a plain; (of a road) approachable by, or running over, a plain.

mūḍun मूडुन्, i.q. **mūrun**, q.v.

madānd मदान्द् । **मदमत्तः** adj. e.g. blinded by intoxication, dead drunk, drunk with passion; blinded by passion or pride, arrogant.

madanwār मदन्वार् । **मनोहारिणी** f. (of a woman) charming, lovely, heart-stealing; (m.) a lover (El.).

māḍanāwun माँडनावुन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **māḍanôw^u माँडनोवु**), to cause to knead, esp. with the feet. This word is applied to the kneading of large quantities of dough, and to the washing of thick coarse woollen cloth (El. *maṇḍanáwun*; K.Pr. 85, *mándanáwun*).

madün^u मद्नू । **रूपादिविशिष्टा** f. (the word is the f. of **madun मदुन्**, q.v.), a she-Cupid, a charming, lovely woman.

mādri माद्रि in the following:—**mādri-zāl माद्रि-ज़ाल्** । **कार्पासजालम्** f. (sg. dat. **-zöj^u -ज़ाजू**, Gr.Gr. 69), a kind of net-like cloth woven from fine cotton thread.

madar मदर् or **madir मदिर्** adj. e.g. proud (El.).

mādar मादर مادر f. a mother. **mādar-zāda मादर्-ज़ाद** (= مادر زاد) m. born of the same mother, a uterine brother (Rām. 1427).

madāra मदार (= مُدارات or مدارا) m. gentleness; soothing (Rām. 1731); civility, politeness, coaxing (Rām. 1676); humility; (as adj. e.g.) encouraged, comforted (El. *madárá*). **—karun —करन्** । **सान्त्वनम्** m.inf. to console, soothe; to ask politely, make a polite request (to) (Rām. 780).

madör^i मदारि مدآري । **धृष्टस्वभावः** m. a follower of the celebrated Muslim saint Shāh Madār, whose tomb is at Cawnpore in India; a swaggering bully who terrorizes his neighbours.

mádur (El.), see **mŏdur^u**.

mŏdur^u म्वदुर् । **मधुरः** adj. (f. **mŏḍ^u r^u म्वद्रु**), sweet, honied (in taste) (W. 112, 131; K.Pr. 18, 30, 146; K. 979; H. vii, 31); pleasing, charming, agreeable (K. 62, 400; H. ix, 7); melodious (K. 970). (El. spells this word *mádúr*, *mŏdur*, *mŏḍur*, and *mudur*.)

El. gives several varieties of fruit used with this word. In his spellings they are *modari-tséra*, a kind of apricot; *mŏdur ṭánj*, a kind of pear (so W. 116); *mŏḍur bádám*, a kind of almond; *moḍur bamtsúnṭ*, a sweet quince; *mŏdur dán* (= *don^u*), a kind of pomegranate; *moḍur tsúnṭ*, a small sweet kind of apple; cf. W. 116. **—kand-hyuh^u —कंद्-हिवु** । **फाणितसमास्वादः** adj. (f. **mŏḍ^u r^u kand-hish^u म्वद्रु कंद्-हिशू**), sweet as sugar (lit. and met.). **—mõch-hyuh^u —मोँछ्-हिवु** । **क्षौद्रतुल्यास्वादः** adj. (f. **mŏḍ^u r^u mõch-hish^u म्वद्रु मोँछ्-हिशू**), sweet as honey.

mŏḍ^u r^u bēr म्वद्रु बेर् । **माधुर्योपभोगाश्रयः** f. a sweet hedge, a sweet receptacle, (a person, work, or place) in whom or which sweetness (lit. or met.) is experienced. **—zĕv —ज़्यव्** f. a sweet tongue, an eloquent tongue; as adj, e.g. eloquent (El. *moḍur zeo*).

mödrī मादी f. N. of the second wife of Pāṇḍu, and mother of Nakula and Sahadēva, in Sanskrit *Mādrī* (K. 538).

mudra मुद्र f. (sg. dat. **mudri मुद्रि**), any particular position or intertwinings of the fingers (in Sanskrit, *mudrā*), commonly practised in Hindū religious worship. Such have an occult meaning, and are believed to have magical efficacy (L.V. 2).

mudār मुदार् or **mudawār मुदवार्** । **सदनपटलमध्यभागः** m. the middle of the upper part of the roof of a house, a roof-ridge; meton. a ridge-pole.

mŏḍ^a run म्वद्रुन् । **मधुरीभवनम्** conj. 3 (2 p.p. **mŏḍ^a ryōv म्वद्र्योव्**), to be, or become, sweet (of food, nature, voice, etc.) (Gr.Gr. 7). **mŏḍ^a ryō-mot^u म्वद्र्यो-मतु** । **मधुरीभूतः** perf. part. (f. **mŏḍ^a ryē-müṣ^u म्वद्र्यै-मचू**), become sweet, sweetened (in all senses).

mŏḍ^a rĕr म्वद्र्यर् or **mŏḍ^a rēr म्वद्रेर्** । **माधुर्यम्** m. sweetness (W. 112, L. 464, Śiv. 499); something sweet (e.g. sugar).

madrasa मद्रस مدرسة m. a school, college, academy (Gr.M.).

mŏḍ^a rāwun म्वद्रावुन् । **मधुरीकरणम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **mŏḍ^a rôw^u म्वद्रोवु**), to make sweet, to sweeten.

mads-náṭa (El.), see **māz-nāṭh**, s.v. **māz.**

midasat, see **mīd.**

madath मदथ् (sg. dat. **madatas मदतस्**), i.q. **madad**, q.v. (Gr.M.).

mudath मुदथ् (= مدت) m. length of time, space of time, interval of time; a long time or season; antiquity. **mudatuk**ᵘ **मुदतुक्** । **अतिचिरकालिक:** adj. (f. **mudatüc**ᵘ **मुदतच्**), of long standing, old, ancient.

mūḍuth मूडुथ् । **मौढ्यम्** m. (sg. dat. **mūḍatas मूडतस्**), ignorance, stupidity, folly.

mādav माद्(ध)व् m. N. of Kṛṣṇa (Krishna), Mādhava (Śiv. 1322, 1334, 1417; Rām. 3).

mudav मुदव् । **पृष्ठाघात:** m. a gall, or sore (on the shoulder or back of a horse). **--yun**ᵘ **—यिन्** । **पृष्ठाघातव्रणोत्पत्ति:** m.inf. a gall to arise.

mudawas màchⁱ **मुदवस् मंछि** । **आसक्त्या अनुवृत्ति:** f. a fly on a horse's sore (which comes back again and again); met. following a person continually, clinging to, dogging.

madav-dār मुदव्-दार् । **पृष्ठाघातविकारयुत:** adj. e.g. (of a horse) galled.

mudawār मुदवार्, see **mudār.**

mady (madhy) मद्य् (मध्य्) m. the middle in **ādy mady and**, beginning, middle, and end (quoted from Sanskrit) (Śiv. 1767).

māḍay माँडय् । **मिश्रीकरणम्** f., i.q. **māḍ**, q.v.

muday मुदय् । **दृष्टिपात:** f. a fixed look, a stare. **—gandḍüñ**ᵘ **—गंडच्** । **आसक्त्या दृष्टिन्यास:** f.inf. to fix a stare, to stare.

mudàyⁱ **mudày**ⁱ **karüñ**ᵘ **मुदंयि मुदंयि करच्** । **आक्षिप्तप्रत्याक्षेप:** f.inf. to answer an accusation or a calumny face to face.

mudoyᵘ **मुदंयु** (= مدعي) m. a claimant, suitor; the plaintiff (in a lawsuit) (Gr.M.). Cf. **muddaādār** and **mudāla.**

mūḍyō-motᵘ **मूड्यो-मंतु** । **मूढीभूत:** adj. (f. **mūḍyē-müs**ᵘ **मूड्ये-मंचू**), become confounded, confused, become dull, stupid. This word has the form of a perfect participle, but no other form of such a verb as **mūḍun** has been noted.

madyān मद्यान् । **मध्याह्नकाल:** m. mid-day.

mödⁱ**yān मांद्यान्** ماديان । **अश्वा** f. a mare.

muāf معاف, see **māph.**

muöfī معافي, see **möphī.**

möfil मॉफिल् (= محفل) f. a place of assembly; an assembly, a company of people, congregation (Gr.M.).

muft मुफ्त् مفت adv. gratis, gratuitously (El., K.Pr. 203); cf. **mupht. māl-ĕ-muft**, property by gift (K.Pr. 133).

mag 1 मग् । **नक्षत्रविशेष:** f. N. of the tenth lunar asterism, or lunar mansion, called *Maghā* in Sanskrit. It contains five stars,—*a* Regulus, *γ*, *ζ*, *η*, and *ν* Leonis (Śiv. 1861).

maga-māwas मग-मावस् । **तिथिविशेष:** f. (sg. dat. **-māwąsi -मावंसि**), the lunar day which falls on the new moon of the Hindū month of **Bād**ᵃ**rapĕth** (in Sanskrit, *Bhādrapada*) (August–September). It is believed that according as rain falls or does not fall on this day, so the prospects of the crops are good or bad (cf. our St. Swithin's day on July 15).

mag 2 मग् (or **मघ्**) m. N. of a certain country, i.q. **magad**, q.v. **maga-dīsh**, the land of Magad (K. 1004).

mag 3 मग् । **पाश्चात्यकाकपक्ष:** f. a row of short curls at the back of the head extending from ear to ear. **--thavün**ᵘ **—थवंचू** । **पाश्चात्यकाकपक्षधारणम्** f.inf. to wear such curls.

maga मग । **पिप्पली** f. long pepper (*Piper longum*).

māg माग् । **माघ:** m. N. of the tenth month of the Hindū luni-solar year (in Sanskrit, *Māgha*) (January–February) (Gr.Gr. 51; W. 107, *māgh*; K.Pr. 60, 128, 147, 171; Śiv. 590, 1162, 1351). **--darun —दरुन्** । **माघमासव्रतचर्या** m.inf. to keep a fast throughout the month of Māg (eating only at night),—a Hindū religious ceremony. **-mās -मास्** । **माघमास:** m. the month of Māg (the term used in phrases referring to religious rites).

māga-bata माग-बत । **काकबलिदानविशेष:** m. cooked rice in Māg, the N. of an offering (*bali*) of cooked rice scattered on house-roofs and elsewhere for the crows. **-noṭ**ᵘ **darun -नंटु दरुन्** । **व्रतचर्याविशेष:** m.inf. to keep the fast of the Māg water-jar,—a particular vow or fast kept in ancient times by Hindūs. The procedure was as follows:—For the first three days of the month of Māg the celebrant eats only in the evening; he then fasts for a whole day; then for three days eats only in the morning; then fasts for two days; then for three days he eats only at night; then fasts for two days; then again three days night-eating; and so on to the end of the month. Every day, for two *praharas* (i.e. six hours), he stands in a frozen stream in water reaching up to his navel, and lets ice-cold water trickle on to his head from a jar in the bottom of which a hole has been pierced. **-tūr**ᵘ **-तूर्** । **माघशीतम्** f. the cold of the month of Māg, winter cold.

māgukᵘ **मागुकु** । **माघसंबन्धी** adj. (f. **māgüc**ᵘ **मागंचू**), of, or belonging to, the month of Māg.

mēg 1 मेग । **अन्त्यजविशेषः** m. (f. **mēgiñᵘ मेगिञू**, q.v.), N. of a certain untouchable caste, the Mēgh or Mēg of the Panjāb hill-country. **mēga-bāy मेग-बाय्** । **मेघस्त्री** f. the wife of a Mēg.

mīg मीग or (sometimes written **mēg 2 मेग्**) । **मेघः** m. cloud (Śiv 268, 575, 1557; K. 56).

mīga-zāḍ मीग-ज़ाँड् । **अभ्रमालिन्यम्** f. a heavy mass of dark clouds (such as causes darkness). **-zāl -ज़ाल** । **कादम्बिनी** m. a long line of clouds.

mŏga स्वग m. in **mŏga dyunᵘ स्वग दिनु** m.inf. to give a child the breast, to suckle (K. 159).

mög[i] मांगि adj. e.g. of, or belonging to, the month of Māg, q.v., as adv., in the month of Māg (i.e. in the cold season) (Rām. 172). **—dāñĕ —दाञ** । **माघे संग्राह्यधान्यम्** m. paddy collected in the month of Māg for a year's use.

magad मगद्(ध) m. N. of a certain kingdom, equivalent to the country round the modern districts of Patnā and Gayā. In Sanskrit, *Magadha* (K. 550). Cf. **mag 2.**

magdūr मगदूर (= مقدور) m. power, ability, capacity (see **hatul magdūr**) (Rām. 1531).

magal 1 मगल् or **magāl मगाल्** a jingling repetition of **agal**, q.v. in **agal-magal** (p. 16*b*, l. 10) or **agāl-magāl** (id., l. 16).

magal 2 मगल । **काकपक्षयुतः** m. a man who wears his hair in short curls at the back of the head. Cf. **mag 3.**

mŏgul स्वगुल مغل or **mŏgulᵘ स्वगुलु** । **बलात्करणग्रीलः** m (sg. dat. **mŏgalas स्वगलस्**), a Mogul; (in Kāshmīrī) one who is cruel, terrible (K.Pr. 146) (cf. **phanāyi-mº**, s.v. **phanöy[i]**). **mŏgal-byôlᵘ स्वगल्-ब्योलु** । **धान्यविशेषः** m. N. of a kind of paddy with a hard fat grain. **-cāh[i] -चाहि** f. a certain way of making tea (see **cāh[i]**) (K.Pr. 39), i.q. **mŏgál[i] cāhy**, q.v.

mŏgál[i] स्वगलि (= مغلي) adj. e.g. of or relating to a Mogul. **—cāhy —चाह्य** or **—cāh[i] —चाहि** or **cāy —चाय** । **पानविशेषः** f a kind of tea (the drink). According to El. (s.v. *chāi*) it is prepared as follows:—For every *tōlā* (half-ounce) of tea five cups of water are poured upon it in the **bahugun** or teapot. It is then boiled for half an hour, when more cold water is added, along with condiments and sugar, after which it is boiled for half an hour more; milk is then added. It is now ready for drinking. The colour is reddish.

magᵃn मगन् or **magan मगन्** । **आसक्तः** adj. e.g. intent (on), devoted or addicted (to); cf. **nĕndᵃri-mº**, s.v. **nĕndᵃr**. **—gaḍhun —गडुन्** । **अत्यासक्तीभवनम्** m.inf. to become intent (on), addicted or devoted (to) (e.g. to a business, to grief, illusion, wrath, joy, and so on); to become inattentive, heedless, forgetful (*quasi*, having the mind intent on something else) (Rām. 9).

māgun मागुन् or **māgun 1 माँगुन्** । **शैलूषनायकः** m. the leader of a company of actors, a stage-manager.

māgunᵘ मागुनु । **माघ्यः** adj. (**māgüñᵘ मागंञू**), of, or belonging to, the month of Māg, q.v.

māgun 1 माँगुन्, see **māgun.**

māgun 2 माँगुन् । **गूढाशयः** adj (f. **māgüñᵘ माँगंञू**), one who keeps his intentions or purpose hidden, reticent, reserved, uncommunicative, secretive.

muganḍ मुगंड । **कपोलः** m. the cheek, upper jaw (El.).

muganḍal मुगंडल । **उन्नतकपोलः** adj. e.g. having high or prominent or fat cheeks.

mēgiñᵘ मेगिञू । **अन्त्यजविशेषजातिकी स्त्री** f. a woman of the Mēg caste (see **mēg**) (but the wife of a Mēg is **mēga-bāy**).

magar 1 मगर् in **magar lagun मगर् लगुन्** । **अत्यासक्त्यानुयोगः** m.inf. continually to follow a person, to dog his footsteps, to follow on the skirts (of), beset (e.g. in the hope of obtaining something, or of a thief, or some disease or calamity). **—rōzun —रोज़ुन्** । **अनुप्रेरणम** m. inf., id. **—thawun —थवुन्** । **अनुनियोजनम** m inf. to set a person to follow, as ab.

magar 2 मगर् in **magar-maṡh मगर्-मछ्** । **सामुद्रिकमत्स्यविशेषः** m. a crocodile (Gr.M.). Cf. **makar 1.**

magar 3 मगर, i.q. **munjhōr**, q.v. (El.).

magar 4 مگر conjunct, but, except, unless (El., Gr.M., W. 100, K.Pr. 164).

magrib मगरिब مغرب m. the west, the western quarter (El, YZ. 2).

māgay माँगय् । **याचना** f. asking, begging (from someone), a request, petition (Gr.Gr. 129) (K.Pr. 145, 174; K. 488). **māgayĕ nērun माँगय नेरुन्** । **भैक्षाचरणम** m.inf. to go out for begging (esp. of a respectable person who has fallen on evil times), to take to begging, to have recourse to asking for alms. **—phal[i] —फलि** । **भैक्षसंभृतान्नसमूहः** m.pl. grains of begging, the store of rice, etc., collected in small amounts by a beggar. **—yunᵘ —यिनु** । **भैक्षेणावाप्तिः** m.inf. to come by begging, to be gained by begging.

mah 1 مه or **māh 1 ماه** m. the moon (YZ. *mah*, 9, 12, etc.; *māh*, 62, 63, etc.); a month (El. *mah*, misprinted as meaning 'mouth') (K.Pr. 204 (*māh*)). This Persian word occurs in literature chiefly in borrowed Persian expressions, such as **māh-ĕ-dilsōz**, a heart-inflaming moon (Rām. 1483), **māh-ĕ-tābān**, a radiant moon (Rām. 193).

mah 2, another spelling of **ma 1**, q.v.

mahā महा or **māh 2 माह** । **माषः** f. a bean (*Phaseolus radiatus*, L. 78, 330, 336).

mahā-dāl महा-दाल् । **माषदाली** f. split beans; bean porridge. **-ḍār -डार्** । **माषक्षेत्रम्** m. a bean-field (either prepared for bean-sowing, or in which beans are growing). **-hĕm -ह्यम्** । **माषमिश्रा** f. a mess of bean and other legumes. **-phol**ᵘ **-फल्** । **माषसमूहः** m. a single bean; a small collection of beans (esp. when few in number). **—pĕñĕ —प्यञ** । **अतिद्वेषोद्भवः** f.pl.inf. beans to fall, i.e. to be thrown at anyone; met. hatred to arise between friends. **-sas -सस्** । **माषसूदविशेषः** m. a porridge of whole-beans cooked in clarified butter. **-wor**ᵘ **-वर्** । **माषपिष्टकः** m. a bean-cake or bean-loaf made of bean-flour, offered to the *mātṛkā*-goddesses on the occasion of marriages and other festivals. **-vür**ᵘ **-वर्** । **वेशवारविशेषः** f. a porridge or thick sauce of bean-flour and spices.

māh 2 माह (for **1**, see **mah 1**) f. (sg. dat. **mösh**ᵘ **मांशू**), i.q. **mahā**, q.v.; cf. **ḍaba-māh** (p. 183*b*, l. 34). **—karith —करिथ्** । **रसास्वादमृते शीघ्रं निगीर्य** conj. part. used as adv., having swallowed without noticing the taste, taking with a gulp; met. having swallowed (i.e. misappropriated) something entrusted to one.

māha माह । **माषसमूहः** f.pl. a quantity or collection of beans. **-sas -सस्** । **माषसाधितसूदः** m., i.q. **mahā-sas**, see **mahā**.

māhī माही ماهي f. a fish (K.Pr. 180).

mōh मोह् or **mūh मूह** m., i.q. **muh**, q.v. (very common in Hindū poetry in the sense of religious illusion) (Śiv. 66–7, 87, 170, 350, etc.; Rām. 218; K. 212); stupor, swoon (Rām. 1042). Being personified as 'Illusion', it often has the genitive in **-un**ᵘ, as in Śiv. 737, 1674, 1805; Rām. 1042. (For compounds of this word, see **muh**.)

mo̤hᵘ मंहु or **mohᵘ मंहु** । **मशकः** m. a mosquito, gnat (El. *moh*, *máh*; Śiv. 751.)

mah¹-ȧḍijᵘ मंहि-अंडिजू । **असंभवदस्तु** f. a mosquito's bone; met. something impossible or incredible. **-ambȧr¹ -अंबर्** । **फलविशेषः** m. a small juicy tart kind of apple (L. 349; *mohi amri*); cf. **ambȧr¹**, p. 27*b*, l. 4. **-anzan -अंज़न्** । **धान्यविशेषः** f. a kind of paddy, described as having a small, sweet-scented, soft grain; the grain (rice) of this paddy; cf. **anzan**, p. 36*b*, l. 42. **-byôlᵘ -ब्योल्** । **धान्यविशेषः** m. 'mosquito-seed', N. of another kind of paddy, described as having a full, white grain. **-wan -वन्** । **धान्यविशेषः** m. another kind of paddy, described as having a very full red-coloured grain.

muh मुह् । **मोहः** m. loss of consciousness, perplexity, delusion, embarrassment; folly, ignorance, infatuation; illusion of mind, delusion (K. 209); (in a Hindū religious sense) the illusion that transient things are eternal, or that the phenomenal world has real existence (very common in Hindū poetry in this sense) (L.V. 67, 74; Śiv. 18, 268–9, 347, 888, etc.; Rām. 1762). This word is a corruption of **mōh** or **mūh** (q.v.) which is borrowed directly from Sanskrit. When this word is used to indicate 'Illusion' personified, it has the genitive in **-un**ᵘ, as in Śiv. 711, 1332, 1693, 1778. **—gaṣhun —गछुन्** । **मोहाप्तिः** m.inf. astonishment, delusion, embarrassment, insensibility, fainting, etc., to occur; delusion to depart, true knowledge to be acquired (Śiv. 1276). **—ṣhunun —छुनुन्** । **मुग्धीकरणम्** m.inf. to stupefy, perplex, infatuate. **—wŏthun —व्युन्** । **धार्ष्याधिगमः** m.inf. infatuation to arise; arrogance, insolence, to come into existence.

muha-māyā मुह-माया or (Rām. 1077) **मोह-माया** । **मायाहेतुकमोहः** f. delusion caused by unreality of the universe being considered as real (Śiv. 893); an illusion, an illusive appearance (Rām. 1077).

muhas gaṣhun मुहस् गछुन् । **मोहापत्तिः** m.inf. to go to delusion, to become deluded (K. 657, 783, 930).

mahābalī महाबली adj. e.g. exceedingly strong, very powerful or mighty; a very mighty or powerful person (Rām. 552).

mahabbath or (H. x, 4) **mahabath** محبت or **mahōbath महोबथ्** (Śiv. 844, Rām. 81, 1053) m. (for gend., see W. 18) (sg. dat. **mahabbatas** محبتس), love, affection (Gr.M.; YZ. 256; Śiv. 844; Rām. 81, 1053; H. x, 4).

mahādān महादान् m. a great gift, largess, bounty (K. 843).

mahā-danu महा-द्(or ध)नु or **mahādanu-daṇḍ महाद्(ध)नु-दंड्** m. a great, or mighty, bow (the weapon) (K. 370–1, 402, 429).

mahādēv महादेव् m. (sg. ag. **mahādīv**ⁱ **महादीवि**, K. 373, 739, 783, 822, 830), a N. of the god Shiv (Śiva), used as a proper name of Hindūs (Gr.Gr. 99; Śiv. 208, 234, 266, 697, 700, 844, etc.; Rām. 112, 940; K. 370, 621, 740, 794, 821, 826, 828, 876).

mahāganapath महागणपथ् m. the great (god) Ganēsh, i.q. **ganapath**, q.v. (Śiv. 1, 1142).

muhüjᵘ मुहुजू f. a small pestle, a rod (f. dim. of **muhulᵘ**, q.v.) (cf. **nāra-m°**, s.v. **nār**).

mahākāl महाकाल् m. Time (personified) (Rām. 1510); N. of a form of Shiv (Śiva) in his character as destroyer of the world (Rām. 735, 1058, 1518; Śiv.

165, 372, 594); a N. of Yama, the god of death, Death personified (Śiv. 1888).

mahākalph महाकल्फ् m. (sg. dat. **mahākalpas महाकल्पस**), (in Hindū theology) a vast cycle of time (in Sanskrit, *mahākalpa*), corresponding to the life of Brahmā, which consists of a hundred years of which each day and night is usually said to consist of a *kalpa* or 4,320,000,000 mortal years; cf. **kalpānth.** At the end of each *kalpa*, there is a dissolution of all things, but Brahmā survives. At the end of a *mahākalpa* (*mahākalpānta*, or in Kāshmīrī *mahākalpānth*) Brahmā himself dies, and there is total dissolution.

mahākalpānth महाकल्पांथ् m. (sg. dat. **mahākalpāntas महाकल्पांतस्**), (in Hindū theology) the end of a **mahākalph** (q.v.), when there is total dissolution of the whole universe including even the gods themselves (Śiv. 979).

mahkam महकम् (= محكم) adj. e.g. made firm, firm, stable, strong (H. xi, 9); strong, established, which cannot be abrogated (H. iv, 6).

mahla महल, see **mahala.**

mahal महल् (= محل) f. (for gend., see W. 18), a place, position, situation; a district, quarter; a mansion, a palace (W. 18). **-bāgay -बागय्** । **महालयविभाग:** f. division of a tract of country by metes and bounds, division of a town into various specified quarters or districts, each part having a separate designation.

mahala-khān (or **-khāna**) **महल-खान्** (or **-खान**) (= محل خانه) m. the inner part of a palace, a harem, seraglio (K. 977; H. viii, 3, 11 (both **-khān**)). **dökhil-i-mahalakhāna,** (of a woman) brought into, or made a member of, the harem (H. xii, 19).

mahala महल محله । **महालयाग्रय:** m. a district, division, quarter (of a city or town), ward, parish (K.Pr. 236); in composition this word generally takes the form **mahla,** as in:—**mahla-bôj**ᵘ **महल-बोज्** । **महालयसख:** a ward-partner, i.e. a friend of the same quarter of a town (a.w. ref. to the meeting of two such persons in some place far from home). **-gand -गंड्** । **महालयवालचिकमत्यम्** m. unity of opinion, confederation, coalition amongst all the inhabitants of a ward. **-wölⁱ -वालि** । **एकमहालयवासव्यजनसमुदाय:** m.pl. the inhabitants of a ward (spoken of as a whole group).

muhulᵘ मुहुल् । **मुसलम्** m. a pestle (W. 3, *mahol*, 114, *mohal*); esp. a long heavy wooden pestle for husking rice, etc, in a mortar (El. *muhil*) (L. 462); cf. **kanz-m°** (p. 459*b*, l. 29), **nāra-m°**, s.v. **nār,** and **yẽndra-m°**, s.v. **yẽndᵃr. muhⁱlⁱ-khündᵘ मुहिलि-खंडु** । **लघुमुसलम्** f. a pestle worn light and thin by use.

mahᵃladār महलदार् محلدار । **महालयरक्षक:** m. (f. **mahᵃladārẽñ महलदार्यञ्**), the head man of a district or parish, an officer in charge of a ward, an alderman; (in Kashmīr) the officer in charge of a division of a city, the ward-watchman, who guards the village by night, and sees that Government orders are carried out (K.Pr. 105). According to El. (s.v. *mahallodār*), his chief duty seems to be to act as a spy over the people. Sometimes women fill this post. Mahᵃladārs are generally heartily hated by the people, which is not to be wondered at. When a woman fills the post she is called by the f. term **mahᵃladārẽñ,** which, according to El., also means the wife of a **mahᵃladār,** but cf. **mahᵃladār-bāy,** bel. **-bukurᵘ -बुकुर्** । **धार्ष्ट्यव्यापार:** m. the gruffness of the ward-watchman; hence, arrogance, insolence, rudeness; cf. **bukurᵘ**, p. 102*a*, l. 43. **-bāy -बाय्** । **महालयरक्षिपत्नी** f. the wife of a ward-watchman. **-wān -वान्** । **महालयरक्षिसमाश्रय:** m. the office, or residence, of the ward-watchman.

mahᵃladöril महलदारिल । **महालयरक्षित्वम्** f. the office or duties of a ward-watchman; conduct like that of a ward-watchman, rudeness, insolence, arrogance.

möhalakh मोहलख् (= مهلكه) m. a place of destruction or danger, a precipice, or the like (Rām. 950).

mahālakshmī महालक्ष्मी f. (sg. dat. **mahālakshmiyĕ महालक्ष्मिय**), i.q. **lākhⁱmī** (q.v.) or **lakṣmī,** N. of the goddess of fortune, the wife of Vishnu; identified by worshippers of Śiva with Dēvī (see **dīvī**), the wife of Shiv (Śiva) (Śiv. 96).

mahlāma महलाम् (= مرهم, ملهم) । **लेपौषधम्** m. soft plaster, dressing for wounds, ointment, salve. **-gorᵘ -गंद्** । **लेपौषधधीव:** m. an apothecary who makes his living by preparing ointments. **-püṭᵘ -पंटु** । **लेपौषधलिप्तपट्टिका** f. lint or cloth on which ointment is smeared for application to a wound, etc.

mahalish 1 महलिश् । **औषधलेपविमर्द:** f. rubbing in ointment, rubbing the affected part after applying ointment.

mahalish 2 महलिश् । **प्रोन्नतपार्वतीयाधित्यकाभूमिखण्डम्** f. a high mountain table-land.

mahölishⁱ महोलिशि f. N. of a certain *tīrtha* or sacred bathing place in Kashmīr (Śiv. 1030, Rām. 249).

mahimā महिमा m. greatness, glory, majesty (esp. one of the attributes of Śiva, as the container of all the fourteen worlds); the tale of a person's greatness, a full account of his glory (Śiv. 1166, 1503, 1628). **mahimna-pār महिम्न-पार्** m. N. of a hymn in honour of Śiva, called in Sanskrit the *mahimnaḥ stava* (Śiv. 867).

muhim मुहिम مہم m. an urgent, or momentous business, important affair; exigency, an affair of consequence; (in Kūshmīrī) misfortune, poverty (El. *muhyum*; K.Pr. 165; H. i, 4, 5, 11, 12; viii, 9; x, 3). **—pyon**ᵘ **—**प्यॅनु । **दारिद्र्यापत्तिः** m.inf. poverty to fall (of a rich man being reduced to beggary). **—shunun —**छुनुन् । **दारिद्र्येण योजनम्** m.inf. to cast poverty, to reduce another to beggary. **-zad -**ज़द् adj. e.g. poverty-stricken (H. x, 4).

muhima मुहिम, by poverty; hence, as postpos. governing abl., in the case of poverty, i.e. in the case of (such-and-such a thing) not being forthcoming, if there is not (such-and-such a thing), as in **sini muhima sŏtsal,** if there is not a plate of meat and rice, there is (at least) a mallow.

muhⁱmunᵘ मुहिमुनु, sg. gen., in **muhⁱmànⁱ phŏtⁱ** मुहिमनि फुटि । **अतिदारिद्र्यम्** m.pl. utter poverty.

muhimlad मुहिमलद् । **दारिद्र्यहतः** adj. e.g. (as subst., f. **muhimladiñ** मुहिमलदिञ्), suffering from utter poverty, poverty-stricken.

mahimna महिम्न, see **mahimā.**

mĕhmān म्यहमान مہمان m. a guest; a poor orphan (who is always somebody's guest) (K.Pr. 261).

mĕhmāndörī म्यहमानदारी or (El.) **mahmāndörī** مہماندآری f. hospitality. **—karünᵘ —**करनू f.inf. to show hospitality, to entertain (El.).

mahāmanthᵃr महामन्थर् m. (sg. dat. **mahāmantras** महामन्त्रस्), a great or efficacious charm, a powerful spell (cf. **manthᵃr**) (Śiv. 1449).

mahāmāyā महामाया f. worldly illusion, which makes the material world appear really existent; the same personified as Śiva's energic power (Śiv. 60, 196, 530, 651, etc.).

mihᵃna मिहन । **भूषणोपयोगिरागभेदः, अतिसूक्ष्मचूर्णः** m. jeweller's rouge, a plate-powder, a powder for polishing jewelry; any fine powder. **-gorᵘ -**गर् । **भूषणरञ्जनशिल्पी** m. maker of, or worker with, jeweller's rouge. **—khārun —**खारुन् । **भूषणे रागयोजनम्** m.inf. to apply jeweller's rouge to an ornament or the like.

mōhinī मोहिनी f. a fascinating woman; N. of the female form assumed by Viṣṇu, when he cheated the demons of nectar at the churning of the ocean (K. 929).

muhun मुहुन । **मोहनम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **muhᵘ** मुहु, f. **mushᵘ** मुशू (Gr.Gr. 210); 2 p.p. **mushyōv** मुश्योव् or **muhyōv** मुह्योव् (Gr.Gr. 225); cf. Gr.Gr. 225), to swindle, defraud, delude, cause illusion to (Śiv. 1728); to fascinate (Gr.M.); (conj. 2) to suffer illusion, to be deceived (L.V. 13).

muhᵘ-motᵘ मुहु-मॅतु । **अपहारितः** perf. part. (f. **mushᵘ-müsᵘ** मुशू-मूसू), swindled, defrauded.

muhith gashun मुहिच् गछुन् । **धनाद्यपहरणम्** m.inf. to run off with property after swindling. **—nyunᵘ —**निनु । **छलेनापहरणम्** m.inf. to steal property by swindling. **—shunun —**छुनुन् । **छलेनापहरणानुभावनम्** m.inf. openly to carry off property gained by swindling.

mōhundguji (? spelling, ? **mōhangūjᵘ**), *Aconitum Napellus* (L. 76).

mihnadār मिहनदार् । **वर्णकरागयुक्तः** adj. e.g. covered with jeweller's rouge (of an ornament); (of a silver or gold ornament) coloured, painted with a paste.

muhnār मुहनार् । **भूषणादिनाऽऽढ्यम्** m. a great collection of jewelry and ornaments.

mĕhanath म्यहनथ् or **mihnath** مہنت m. (also occasionally, as in Gr.M., f.) (sg. dat. **mĕhanatas** म्यहनतस् or, if f., **mĕhanüsᵘ** म्यहनसू (Gr.M. 1836)), toil, exertion, labour (El., Gr.M., K.Pr. 142 (*mĕhnatas*, sg. dat.)).

mĕhᵃnatī म्यहनती مہنتی adj. e.g. laborious, diligent, industrious, painstaking (Gr.M.).

mahānawam महानवम । **महानवमी** f. (sg. dat. **mahānavümᵘ** महानवमू), 'the great ninth,' the ninth lunar day of the light half of the month Ōshid (in Sanskrit Āśvina = September–October), sacred to the goddess Durgā (L. 266, *Maha Nowmi*).

mahanyuwᵘ महनिवु । **पुरुषः, सेवकः** m. a man (El. *mohanyú* or *möhnyu*) (Gr.Gr. 58; Gr.M.; W. 18 *mahaniu*, 111 *mahiniu*; K.Pr. 30, 146, 156; H. x, 1, 4); a serving-man, a slave (K. 1163); man, mankind, the human species (Gr.M.); a person (man or woman; cf. **nŏshĕ-m°**, a daughter-in-law person, s.v. **nŏsh**).

mahanivⁱ-bal महनिवि-बल् । **सेवकबलम्** m. power owing to possessing a multitude of servants or slaves. **-khyolᵘ -**ख्योलु m. a crowd of men (Gr.Gr. 152). **-koṭᵘ -**कोटु । **सेवकबालकः** m. the son of a slave. **-rēmph -**रेम्फ् f. a poor man, a poor miserable fellow (Gr.Gr. 163). **-wôlᵘ -**वोलु । **सेवकविशिष्टः** m. (f. **-wājĕñ -**वाज्यञ्), one who possesses many slaves or servants.

mehnzrāt, see **maīzi-rāth,** s.v. **maīz.**

mahāpurush महापुरुष् m. a great man, an eminent or distinguished person, (in a religious sense) a very holy person (Śiv. 743, 1773).

mahra महर (= مہر) । **स्त्रीधनविशेषः** m. (amongst Muslims) a marriage portion settled upon the wife before marriage, dowry, jointure (L. 269, *mehr*).

mahōra (El.), i.q. **mahwa-mowa,** q.v.

mahur^{u} मञ्ज्र् । **कीटविशेष:** m. a kind of thin small worm or caterpillar, yellow and black in colour, which feeds on leaves. **mahár^{i}-dôw^{u} मह्रि-दोवु** । **क्षुद्रडोरकविशेष:** m. a kind of fine binding cord of twisted silver wire and silk (see **dôw^{u}**, p. 262*a*, l. 10).

mŏhar मुहर् ‌ه‌ر‌ • । **मुद्रा** f. a seal, a seal-ring (El. *muhr*, Gr.M., K.Pr. 17); the impression of a seal, a stamp (Śiv. 414; H. x, 3, 10); a certain gold coin (current in India for about £1 16*s*., in Kashmīr valued at 12 chilkī rupees), a gold mohur (El. *mŏhur*; Gr.M.; W. 21; K.Pr. 36, 78, 181, 243; Śiv. 1079, 1092, 1285; K. 953; H. i, 9; v. 10, 12). **—karüñ^{u} —करञ्** । **मुद्राङ्कनम्** f.inf. to put a seal (on), to seal, to stamp (H. x, 3, 10). **—trāvüñ^{u} —त्रावञ्** । **मुद्रया अङ्कनम्** f.inf. to seal a document (with one's own seal to authenticate the signature). **-zihar -ज़िहर्** । **स्वर्णभूषणसमुदाय:** f. a collective term for gold and silver ornaments.

mohara-khon^{u} मुहर-खन् or (Gr.M.) **mŏhar-kan** ‌ه‌ر‌ کن • । **मुद्राखननकार:** m. a seal-engraver, a lapidary (El. *mohar-kand*). **-wŏj^{u} -वांज्** । **अङ्गुलिमुद्रा** f. a signet-ring.

mŏhara मुहर ‌ه‌ر‌ • । **घर्षणमणिशिला** m. a shell, a cowrie; a bead (of glass or coral); the bezoar stone; a rubber, shell, pebble, or the like used for giving smoothness and glossiness to paper, cloth, etc., a polishing instrument. Cf. **lāran-mŏhara**, p. 531*b*, l. 42.

mihrāb محراب • m. the pulpit in a Musalmān mosque (El.).

mihrbān مهربان • adj. e.g. friendly, kind, loving, affectionate, benevolent (El., Gr.M.); as subst. m. a friend.

mihrbönī مهربانی • f. favour, kindness, friendliness, goodness (El., Gr.M.); a favour, a kindness (Gr M.). **—karith —करिथ्** conj. part. having done a kindness; hence, as interj. please! (Gr.M.).

mihrböniyĕ-kin^{i} मिह्रबोनियॅ-किनि adv. by means of kindness; hence, please! pray! be good enough to (do so-and-so) (Gr.M.). **-sūty -सूत्य** adv., i.q. **-kin^{i}** (Gr.M.); with kindness, in a kindly manner (Gr.M.); through (so-and-so's) kindness (Gr.M.).

mahārudr महारुद्र m. N. of a form of the god Shiv (Śiva) (Śiv. 152, 234, 1143).

mahārāj महाराज or **mahārāza महाराज़** (q.v.) । **राजा** m. a great king, an independent king, a king (Gr.M.; L. 258; Śiv. 700, 1227, 1353, 1521; Rām. 145, 986; K. 438, 1121); a paramount king; used as a polite vocative interjection, Sir! (Gr.M.).

maharājī महराजी in **maharājī wath महराजी वठ्** f. a highway (El., who makes it m.). Cf. **mahārāj.**

mah^{a}ram महरम محرم • adj. e.g. one who is a confidant, one who is intimately acquainted (with a secret, dat.) (H. ii, 4).

mahārun महारुन् । **कणश: करणम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **mahôr^{u} महोर्**), to separate by rubbing with the hand lumps of particles (such as lumps of rice grains clotted together), to crumble (anything). **mahôr^{u}-mot^{u} महोर्-मंतु** । **कणश: कृत:** perf. part. (f. **mahör^{ü}-müt^{ü} महोर्-मंत्**), crumbled (by some one).

mahārĕñ महार्यञ् । **विवाह्यवधू:** f. a great queen, i.q. **mahārönñ^{u}**, q.v. (Gr.Gr. 39); a bride, i.e. a girl during the days of the ceremonies preliminary to marriage, or shortly after marriage (cf. **mahārāza**) (Gr.Gr. 39; Gr.M.; L. 258, *mahārāni*; K.Pr. 130; Śiv. 1090–1, 1227; K. 28, 654, 684); cf. **nēth^{a}r 1. mahārĕñĕ möj^{u} महार्यञ मांज्** । **प्रौढवयस्का वधू:** f. a bride-mother, i.e. a bride (as ab.) who is no longer a child (*quasi*, who is as old as her mother, or old enough to be the bridegroom's mother).

mahārönñ^{u} महारांज् । **राज्ञी** f. a great queen, the principal wife of a king; a queen in her own right; a bride = **mahārĕñ** (L. 258, *mahārāni*).

mahārūpith महारूपिठ adj. e.g. very beautiful, very handsome (Rām. 1258).

muharir मुहरिर् ‌ح‌ر‌ر • m. a writer, clerk, scribe (Rām. 581).

muhūr^{a}th मुह्रर्थ or **muhūrta मुहूर्त** m. a moment, a short period of time (K.Pr. 176; K. 970, 1037); a period, time (auspicious or otherwise). Cf. **brahma-mu°**, p. 120*b*, l. 45; K. 970 has **bröhmī-mu°**, with the same meaning.

mahāryush^{u} महार्युष् m. (sg. dat. **mahārishis महारिशिस्**), a great sage or saint (in Sanskrit *maharṣih* **महर्षि:**) (Rām. 78, 1681).

mahārāza महाराज़ । **महाराज:, वर:** m., i.q. **mahārāj,** q.v. (Gr.Gr. 39); (usually, in Kashmīr) a bridegroom (cf. **mahārĕñ**) (Gr.M.; K.Pr. 201; Śiv. 629, 726, 786, 840, 882, etc.); cf. **nēth^{a}r 1. -madun -मदुन्** । **धृतराजवरूपको नट:** m. (in a theatrical performance) the actor who takes the part of a king or of a bridegroom. **-mot^{u} -मंतु** । **आभूषितोन्मत्त:** adj. (f. **-müt^{ü} -मंत्**), a king-lunatic, one who (mad or sane) dresses himself in grand apparel, but wears the wrong ornaments on the wrong parts of his body.

mahēsh 1 महेश् m. a N. of Śiva (Śiv. 1881).

mahēsh 2 m. a buffalo, another spelling of **mūsh^{u}**, q.v.

mahāshĕkt^{i} महाशॅक्ति f. the great Śakti, i.e. the energic power of Śiva (cf. **shĕkh^{a}th**) (Śiv. 7, 1520).

mahēshān महेशान् m. a N. of Śiva (Śiv. 488).

mahēshŏr or **mahēshwar** **महेश्वर** m. a N. of Śiva (Śiv. 380, 625, 627, 696, etc.; K. 1049).

mahā-sŏndar **महा-सुंदर** adj. e.g. very beautiful (Rām. 342).

mahtāb مہتاب m. the moon (El.).

mahāsŏkh **महासुख** m. great happiness (Śiv. 203).

mahtŏbī مہتابی f. a portion of a boat, situated behind the prow or in front of the stern (El.).

mahāth॒m **महाथ्म** m. (sg. dat. **mahātmas** **महात्मस्**; sg. nom. with indef. art. **mahātmā** **महात्मा**, Śiv. 848, 870, 875), majesty, dignity; a treatise giving an account of the merits of a divinity or shrine (Śiv. 743, 848, 870, 875, 1282, 1754).

mŏhtāj **मुहताज** محتاج adj. e.g. necessitous, needy, poor, in want (K.Pr. 134, Śiv. 1239, Rām. 91); in need (of, dat.) (Rām. 139); as subst. a poor man, a pauper.

mahātmā **महात्मा**, see **mahāth॒m**.

mahāvidyā **महाविद्या** f. great knowledge, the great knowledge, the knowledge of divine things (Śiv. 96, 1094, 1151).

mahwa-mōwa (El.) or **mahŏra** (El.) m. *Bassia latifolia*.

mahāwara محاورہ m. an idiom, phraseology, method of terminology, expression (Gr.M.).

mahāvīr **महावीर** m. a great hero, a mighty warrior (Rām. 1268); a title of Hal॒mot॒u (Hanumān).

mahāvĕbŏrī **महाविचारी** adj. e.g. one who possesses great discrimination.

mahz محض adj. e.g. pure, simple, unalloyed. **-nĕnd** **-नन्द** f. the second weeding of a rice crop (L. 463, *mahznind*).

mahzara **महज़र** (=محضر) । **समाजसंमतिपत्रम्** a document or petition attested by a number of witnesses laid before a judge (with the view of promoting a suit); a public attestation by a number of people.

maj (? spelling and gend.) a log harrow (L. 461).

mājĕ **माँज**, see **mādun**.

mājū **माजू** m. the fruit or nuts of the *Cupressus sempervirens* or allied species (El.).

mīj॒u **मीजू**, see **mēlun**.

mōj **मोज** موج m. a wave, surge, billow; whim, caprice, emotion, ecstasy; (in Kāshmīrī) exquisite beauty, ravishing loveliness (Śiv. 1327). — **wuchun** —**वुछुन्** । **उपेक्षणम्** m.inf. to look on (indifferently) at caprices; hence, to neglect to correct naughty children, to look on at anything without worrying, to look at undismayed (Rām. 1396).

mŏj॒u **मोंजु**, see **mājun**.

möj॒u **मांजू** (also written **möj॒i** **मांजि**, or by pandits **môj॒u** **मोंजू**) । **माता** f. a mother (El. *máj*, *mój*; Gr.Gr. 36, 63, 72, 143, 147, 161; Gr.M.; W. 17, 115; L. 462, *mojh*; L.V. 97; K.Pr. 47, 51, 62, 64, 74, 87, 126, 130–1, 144, 156, 191, 261; YZ. 36, 76, 531; Śiv. 34–5, 80, 99, 435, 438, 599, 649, etc.; Rām. 180, 234, 275, etc.; K. 65, 82, 118, 140, 159, 164, 245, 758, etc.; H. v, 6; viii, 1; ix, 9, etc.). —**bawŏñ॒u** —**वर्वांजू** । **शक्तिरूपदेवता** f. 'mother Bhavānī', used in Kāshmīr for the śakti or energic power of one of the chief Hindū deities, conceived as a personality to be worshipped (e.g. Lakṣmī, Sarasvatī, or Durgā) (Śiv. 79, 80, 109, 496, 1315). —**dīvī** —**दीवी** । **शक्तिस्वरूपदेवता** f. 'mother goddess', id. (Rām. 1584). Cf. **möj॒i-b(h)agavatī** with the same meaning in Śiv. 101.

mājĕ-bata **माज्य-बत** । **स्वेष्टानुकूलसुकरकार्यम्** m. 'food from mother'; met. some easy employment which suits one's inclinations, a soft job. **-dil** **-दिल्**, **-dilal** **-दिलल्**, or **-dinal** **-दिनल्** । **मातृगामी** m. three terms of filthy abuse, each meaning 'one who has incestuous connexion with his own mother' (see Gr.Gr. 107). **-gŏbur** **-गबुर्** । **मात्राश्रितपुत्रः** m. (sg. dat. **gŏbaras** **गबरस्**), a mother's boy, a boy who clings to his mother's skirt. **-kōrĕ** **-कोर्य** । **मातृकन्ये** f.pl. mother and daughter, i.e. a daughter accompanying her mother (Gr.Gr. 72, L.V. 92, Śiv. 1313); cf. **kōri-möj॒u** (p. 468*a*, l. 30). **-lĕkh** **-लख्** । **मातृगालिः** f. (sg. dat. **-lĕki** **-लखि**), abuse of a person's mother (a form of abuse). **-rost॒u** **-रस्तु** । **मातृहीनः** adj. (f. **-rüsh॒u** **-रुश्नु**), motherless, a child whose mother is dead or who is absent. **-rashar** **-रश्शर्** । **मातृहीनत्वम्** m. the condition of being motherless. **-tôn॒u** **-तोनु** । **मातृसमाचरणम्** m. (sg. dat. **-tönis** **-तॉनिस्**), motherliness, action like that of a mother by a woman to one who is not her child; motherhood (Gr.Gr. 143). **-ṭôṭh॒u** **-टोट्ठु** । **मातृवत्सलः** m. (f. **-ṭöṭh॒i** **-टॉट्ठि**), a mother's darling, a mother's pet. —**wadun** —**वदुन्** । **दुःशोकः** m. (sg. dat. **-wadanas** **-वदनस्**), a mother's lamentation, i.e. lamentation like that of a mother for a son who has died; hence, violent lamentation on the occurrence of a calamity. —**wadun wŏthun** —**वदुन् ब्रुथुन्** । **बहुजनसमाजकर्तृकशोकाक्रन्दः** m.inf. general loud lamentation by the general public on the occurrence of any great public calamity. **-yĕtīm** **-यतीम्** । **मृतमातृकः** e.g. a motherless child (an expression of the language of compassion).

māji-khŏta kūr॒u büḍ॒u gashüñ॒u **माजि-खुत कूरु बुडु गश्नूं** । **संक्षेपवृत्तावतिविस्तारापातः** f.inf. the daughter to become greater than the mother, u.w. ref. to some small action or business which unexpectedly becomes of great importance.

muj^{u} मुज् । **निश्चेष्टः** adj. (f. **muj^{ü} मुज़्**), laziness, inaction, abstention, through laziness, from even the most necessary actions such as eating and drinking.

muj^{u} मुज़् (sometimes written **muj मुज्**, **muj^{i} मुजि**, or **mūj^{i} मूजि**) । **मूलिका** f. a radish (K.Pr. 15, 94, 107, 146, 167). The two varieties of radish in Kashmīr are the **köshir^{u} muj^{u}** and the **wāṭa muj^{u}**. Cf. El., s.v. *mūj* (Gr.Gr. 16, 145, 163, 164; L. 457, 463 (*mujh*)).

mujĕ kaḍañĕ मुज्य कडञ । कार्यानासक्त्या कालक्षेपः f. pl. inf. to pluck radishes; met. heedlessly to waste time over any work.

muji (or **mujĕ**)**-bŏḍ^{u} मुजि (मुज्य)-बुंदु । बद्धमूलिकासमुदायः** m. a bundle of radishes (Gr.Gr. 145). **-caṭiñ -चटिञ् । मूलिकासूदविशेषः** f. a conserve of radishes, radish chutney. **-dād -दाँद् । अतिमूढः** m. a radish-ox; met. a fool, a noodle. **-dādur^{u} -दाँदुर् । मूलिकाक्षपीवलः, मूलिकाविक्रयी** m. a radish-gardener, a man who cultivates or sells radishes. **-ḍākur -डाकुर् । मूलिकारसः, मूलिकामध्यभागः** m. the juice expressed from pounded radishes; the flesh of a radish; cf. **ḍākur 2.** **-ḍēmb -डेंब् । मूलिकापूर्णजलाशयद्वीपम्** m. a radish island, a lake-island in which radishes are profusely cultivated. **-dar -दर् । प्रमेयाधिक्यतोलनम्** m. radish-rate, a scale-pan containing radishes for weighment. (Radishes can be weighed only roughly, and, as the purchaser will not take less than the stipulated weight, he usually gets something over); hence, met. overweight in weighing. **-ḍār -डार् । मूलिकाक्षेत्रम्** m. a field of radishes. **-dĕv -दव् । अतिस्थूलकायः** m. a radish-devil, i.e. a man round as a radish, a great round fat fellow (esp. when a fool and ugly looking). **-gab -गब् । मूलिकापत्रम्** m. the sprout of a radish (found in the centre of the leaf-cluster). **-gĕḍ^{u} -गॅड़ु । बद्धमूलिकासमुदायः** f. a row of bundles of radishes. **-hüṭ^{u} -हुटु । शुष्कमूलकखण्डः** f. a chip of dried radish. (Radishes are sliced and then dried, and so preserved for use.) **-khünḍ^{u} -खुंडु । मूलिकाखण्डः** f. a slice or bit of radish. **-kala -कल । मूलिकाग्रम्** m. the top of a radish (where the sprouts appear). **-konḍ^{u} -कोंडु । मूलिकाघर्षणवस्तु, हस्तपृष्ठचर्मविकारः** m. a radish-grater, an appliance for grating radishes; roughness caused by cold, or chapping, of the back of the hand. **-kön^{u} -कोंनु** f. a few radishes (Gr.Gr. 163), i.q. **-tul^{u}**, bel. **-koṭ^{u} -कोटु । मूलिकाङ्कुरः** m. a radish seedling (for transplantation). **-kyow^{u} -क्यॉवु । क्षुद्रमूलिकाविशेषः** m a small kind of radish; cf. **kĕv^{i}-muj^{u}**, p. 502*b*, l. 30. **-loṭ^{u} -लोटु । मूलिकाक्षुद्रमूलम्** m. the long thin tail at the bottom of a radish. **-mŏla -मल ।** **अत्यल्पमूल्यः** adj. e.g. the price of a radish; met. a very small price (given for something valuable). **-mul^{i}vĕñ -मुलिव्यञ् । मूलिकादीर्घनालपत्रसमूहः** f. a collection of radish leaves dried for winter consumption. **-paṭ^{u}r^{ü} -पट्रु । मूलिकापत्रसमूहः** f. a bunch of radish leaves (Gr.Gr. 74). **-thôp^{u} -थोपु** m. a few radishes (Gr.Gr. 164), i.q. **-tul^{u}**, bel. **-tul^{u} -तुलु । मूलिकाल्पता, मूलिकापत्रसमुदायः** m. a few radishes (Gr.Gr. 164); a bunch of young tender radish leaves; a young radish together with its tender leaves. **-tür^{u} -तुर् । मूलिकापुष्पितपत्रम्** f. the flower (or seed-) stem of a radish. **-bakul -बकुल् । पृथुमूलिकाखण्डविशेषः** m. a circular slice of a large radish. **-bŏryun^{u} -बॉर्युनु । मूलिकापत्रमलसमुदायः** m. the refuse leaves of a radish (after selecting the ones good to eat). **-byūṭ^{u} -ब्यूटु । मूलिकासूदविशेषः** m. a sauce of grated or of pounded radishes. **-wūṭh -वूँठ् । अतिमूढः** m. a radish-camel, i.e. a camel which is continually helping itself from a pile of radishes; met. a fat greedy fool. **-wath^{a}r -वथ्र् । मूलिकापत्रम्** m. a radish leaf. **-zanḍ -ज़ंड** m. a few radishes (Gr.Gr. 163), i.q. **-tul^{u}**, ab.

mōjūb or **mūjūb मो(मू)जूब्** or (W. 99) **mūjib** موجب postpos. governing abl. (H. viii, 16), by reason of, on account of, in accordance with, in conformity to (Gr.M.; K.Pr. 157; H. viii, 16). Cf. **ami mū°**, p. 54*b*, l. 42, and **mūzūba.**

mūjūd मूजूद् (= موجود) adj. e.g. existing, extant, present (Siv. 1521); at hand, available (Gr.M.).

mujādal मुजादल् (= مجادلة) । **प्रलापवृत्तिः** m. contending, disputing; contention, disputation, altercation; disputation, argument carried on in an assembly.

mājul^{u} माजुलु or (Gr.Gr. 147) **mājyul^{u} माज्युलु । लज्जाहतः** adj. (f. **mājij^{ü} माजिजू**), apathetic through modesty, diffident, bashful, unpretending, shy (Gr.Gr. 147); (of a child) tied to his mother's apron-strings (Gr.Gr. 147).

majlis مجلس m. a council, assembly, congregation (El., Gr.M.).

majma (= مجمعة) m. a tray (El.).

mājĕ-mabĕ माँज्य-मब्, see **māḍun.**

mīj^{u}-müb^{u} मीजु-मंबु, see **mēlun.**

müj^{u}-müb^{u} मंजु-मंबु, see **malun.**

mājun माँजुन् । धातुसंशोधनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **mŏj^{u} मोँजु**), to polish, scour, or rub clean a metal article (with polishing powder or the like) or (by extension) some non-metallic article (cf. **kan mājān^{i}**, p. 447*b*, l. 2). **mŏj^{u}-mot^{u} मोँजु-मंतु । निर्मलीकृतः** perf. part. (f. **mŏj^{u}-müb^{u} मोँजु-मंबु**), polished, scoured, as ab.

mējěr मेजर् m. a 'Major (the English word); (in Kāshmīrī) a superior officer, e.g. a head groom or master of the horse (H. x, 5, 12, 13).

mājarāh माजराह् (= ماجرا) m. an event, incident, circumstance, occurrence.

mujarāh मुजराह् (= مجرا) m. that which is carried to the account or credit (of), credit; allowance, deduction. —**dyun**^{u} —**दिन्** m.inf. to give credit (for a sum), to allow an abatement or deduction, to give the net amount due (Śiv. 1860).

majíth, majjit, see **mazēṭh.**

mujawwaza مجوزه adj. e.g. approved, permitted, tolerated; (in the Kashmīr revenue system) a system of annually settling the revenue demand of a village partly in kind and partly in cash (L. 407, 411, 450).

mājyul^{u} **माज्युल्**, see **mājul**^{u}.

majyōv मज्योव्, see **malun.**

mājyōv माँज्योव्, see **māḍun** and **mājun.**

mējyōv मेज्योव्, see **mēlun.**

majözī مجازي adj. e.g. figurative, metaphorical (Gr.M.).

makái, makāí, see **maköy**^{u}.

makō m. *Solanum Nigrum* (El.).

mauka मौक or **मौका** (= موقع) m. a fit or proper time, occasion, opportunity (Gr.M.).

mok^{u} **मंकु** (= مکو) । **वेमा** m. the shuttle of a weaver's loom. **mák**^{i} **tārán**^{i} **मंकि तारंनि । निरन्तरव्यवसायप्रवृत्तिः** m. pl. inf. to pass shuttles backwards and forwards; met. to be busy on some continuous monotonous work.

muk^{u} **मुकु । अवटीटः** adj. (f. **muc**^{u} **मुचू**) flat-nosed, snub-nosed.

muka-nost^{u} **मुक-नंसु । अवटीटः** m. a man who has a flat-nose, flat-nosed. **-nasth -नस्थ । अवटीटा** f. a flat-nosed woman; met. a woman of a quarrelsome disposition.

makad मकद् । गुह्यपार्श्वास्थिभागम् the part of the body low down behind the pudenda, the anus, (often extended to mean the rectum) (El. *mekad*).

makadūñ^{u} **मकद्यूं । गुह्यपार्श्वास्थि** f. the bone behind the anus, ? the coccyx.

mŏkaddam मक्कद्दम् مقدم or **mukadam मुकद्दम्** m. the head revenue officer of a village, a village headman (El.; K.Pr. 215, 231; H. ix, 1, 10); the headman of an office (El.); a policeman (El.).

mukaddima मुकद्दिम (= مقدمه) m. an affair, matter (Gr.M.); a law-case, a criminal or civil trial (Gr.M.).

makdūr मक्दूर् (= مقدور) m. power, ability, capacity (Gr.M.).

mūkūf (= موقوف), see **mūkūph.**

makh मख् । कुठारः m. (sg. dat. **makas मकस्**), an axe (Gr,Gr. 39; Gr.M.; K.Pr. 144; Śiv. 13, 1573, 1856); met. in comp. indicating violence, as in **daga-makh,** lit. an axe with a blow; hence, ultimate recourse to force (p. 193*b*, l. 12). —**dyun**^{u} —**दिन्** । **परितो विभेदनम्** m.inf. to apply an axe, to chop, chop at (a tree, etc.) (Rām. 1580; H. vii, 4, dat. of obj.); met. to cut down all round, destroy (e.g. a business, a man's character, etc.). —**lagun** —**लगुन् । परितो विभेदार्हः** m.inf. an axe to be applied, a tree to be cut down or round, or pruned with an axe; met. (of a work, condition, or business) to be cut down.

maka-dan मक-दन् । कुठारदण्डः m. the handle or shaft, of an axe. **-dār -दार् । कुठाराग्रिः** f. the edge of an axe. **-wôl**^{u} **-वोलु । परश्वायुधः** m. (f. **-wājěñ -वाज्यन्**), an axe-man, a man wielding an axe, or armed and threatening with an axe.

mēkh मेख् میخ । **कीलकम्** f. (sg. dat. **mēkhi मेखि**), a nail, a pin of wood or iron; a peg, tent-peg; a stake, pile, post; a wedge, spike. —**bagārūñ**^{u} —**बगारंयू । अतिरोषोत्तरदण्डविधानम्** f.inf. after abusing and threatening (a person, esp. a woman) to award punishment, to add injury to insult. —**diñ**^{u} —**दिन्यू । कीलकनिखननम्** f.inf. to fasten, or hammer in, a nail, etc.

mŏkh 1 मख् । मुखम् m. (sg. dat. **mŏkhas मखस्**), the face (Śiv. 5, 68, 122, 203, 238, 333, 800, etc.; Rām. 561, 631, 756, 1265–6, etc.; K. 927, 1116); a mouth (cf. **gŏra-mŏkh,** p. 297*a*, l. 41) (K. 1060, 1145–6); the cheek (El., also *mŏk*); the opening, or mouth, of a boil, etc.; face (in the sense of audacity) (K. 1121). —**dyun**^{u} —**दिन्** m.inf. to show the face; hence, (of the dawn or the like) to show the first signs, to begin (Rām. 6265). —**karun** —**करन् । विस्फोटादेरग्र-पाकारम्भः** m.inf. to form a mouth, (of a boil, etc.) to ripen and form an opening for the pus. —**phirun** —**फिरन् । विमुखीभवनम्** m.inf. to turn away the face, to become opposed to (a person), to take up a position of opposition. —**raṭun** —**रटुन्** to seize the face, to gaze on the face (H. v, 9).

mŏkha मख । निमित्तेन sg. abl. used as adv. face to face (YZ. 180, Rām. 1350); used in idiomatic phrases, as in **kami mŏkha,** with what face (shall I do so-and-so), how shall I dare (to do so-and-so) (K. 1121); **sŏkha-mŏkha,** unexpectedly, suddenly (Śiv. 238, 978, 1679, 1892).

as postpos. on account of, because of (cf. **am. mŏkha,** p. 54*b*, l. 45) (Śiv. 1649; H. viii, 9; x, 4); by, by means of (cf. **shĕtra-sandi mŏkha,** (he will be killed) by his enemy (Rām. 957)).

mŏkha-dor^{u} **मख-दर्** । **धृष्टः** adj. (f. **-dür**^{u} **-दर्**), hard-faced, i.e. insolent, disrespectful.

—dyunᵘ --दिनु । संमुखे स्थापनम् m.inf. to put in front (of some one), to set before, present; to bring face to face (of combatants, mutual abusers, and so on). —dyutᵘ-motᵘ —दितु-मंतु । संमुखे स्थापितः perf. part. (f. ditᵘ-mütᵘ दित्तू-मंत्तू), put face to face (of combatants, etc.). —lagun —लगुन् । प्रत्यादेशः m.inf. face to face censure or abuse to be publicly directed against a person for some fault which he has hitherto been successful in hiding; (of a calamity) to be suddenly brought face to face (with a person), a sudden calamity to befall. -muday -मुद्य । संमुखे प्रतिवादः f. a face to face accusation. -mŏkh -मख । संमुखसंयोगः f. meeting face to face. -mandach -मंदछ । संमुखमल्लाघम f. shame at being face to face, shyness, timidity, shamefacedness. —nērun —नेरुन् m.inf. to go forth to meet (an enemy) (K. 587). -prath -प्रथ । धार्ष्यम् m. (sg. dat. pratas प्रतस्), a blow with the mouth, an insolent speech. -pashĕwañ -पश्यवम् । सुदायविशेषः f. the present given to a woman on first seeing her newly-born child. --yunᵘ --यिनु । संमुखोपस्थितिः m.inf. to come face to face with a person; to face, confront (an adversary) (K. 628, 819–20, 871); to face (a piece of work, etc.).

mŏkh 2 मख् । वृक्षशाखा f. (sg. dat. mŏkhi मखि), a cutting (of trees, etc., for planting) (Gr.Gr. 16). mŏkha diñĕ मख दिञ । लतारोपणकर्म f. pl. inf. to set, or plant, cuttings.

mukuh मुकुह । चर्ममलविशेषः m. scurf (in the head and elsewhere).

mukhbir مخبر m. an informer, a spy (in Kashmīr the profession is not looked upon as dishonourable, L. 421).

mēkhal मेखल । उपवीतसंस्कारः f. the ceremony of investing a youth with the brahmanical thread (El. *mēkhla*). —tārünᵘ —तारुनू । उपवीतकर्मविधानम् f.inf. to carry out this investiture.

mēkhali mahārāza मेखलि महाराज । उपनयनदीक्षितबालकः m. the hero of this investiture, the youth who is invested. -wŏlᵘ -वोलु । उपवीतसंस्कारसंस्कार्यः m. the particular youth (among his brothers in a family) who is to be so invested; the father or other guardian of the youth; a priest or other person worthy of performing the ceremony.

mukhāla मुखाल । अजीर्णरोगः m. indigestion.

makhmal मख्मल مخمل । पटविशेषः, पुष्पविशेषः m. velvet (Śiv. 500, 576; Rām. 201); N. of a certain plant, described as having bunches of leaves, red on the upper surface and yellow at the back, probably a small fragrant kind of marigold. Cf. jāphurᵘ.

makhmālⁱ 1 मख्मालि । अपूपविशेषः f. a kind of cake made of wheat-flour, butter, etc.

makhmālⁱ 2 मख्मालि مخملی । पटविशेषमयः adj. e.g. of velvet, made of velvet; velvety, like velvet.

mekhana, see may.

maḳhᵃr मक्र مکر (also maḳᵃra मक्र) । कौशलकोपादिः m. (sg. dat. maḳᵃras मक्रस्, similarly, with *izāfat*, maḳᵃr-i-zan मक्रि ज़न्, the wiles of women (H. x, 13)); plot, machination; duplicity, wile, artifice, imposture, pretence; cf. maḳᵃral. -wörᵘ -वार्‌ । हेलोरगरोषाविष्कारशीला f. a coquette, a woman who out of coquetry pretends anger, etc. maḳᵃra wahārun मक्र वहारुन् । हेलया कोपदंभाविष्कारः m.inf. to exercise coquetry (as ab.), to coquet.

mŏ̆khorᵘ मखुर् or mukhurᵘ मुखुर् । धृष्टः adj. (f. mŏ̆khürᵘ मखुर्‌ or mukhürᵘ मुखुर्‌), talkative, garrulous, loquacious, fluent, voluble (esp. of a child); impertinent, saucy, perverse, audacious (in language, esp. of a child) (Gr.M.).

mukharan मुखरन् । धार्ष्यम् f. (sg. dat. mukharünᵘ मुखरून्), loquacity, etc. (see mŏ̆khorᵘ); sauciness, impertinence (in language) (see ditto).

mukharun मुखरुन् । धृष्टताप्रकाशः m. (sg. dat. mukharanas मुखरनस्), display of impertinence or sauciness (in language).

mŏ̆khᵃrĕr मखर्यर् or mukharĕr मुखर्यर् । धार्ष्यम् m. impertinence, sauciness (of language), daring (Gr.M., *mukharir*).

mŏkhās मखास् । विनापुस्तकादिकम् adv. by rote, by heart, without book, *memoriter*.

mŏkhta मख्त or mŏkta मक्त । मुक्ता m. a pearl (not necessarily the pearl found in the pearl-oyster) (Gr.M.; K.Pr. 117, 118, 159; YZ. 24, 27, 39, 71, 163; Śiv. 247, 787, 900, 1012, 1145, 1210, 1678, etc.; Rām. 168, 566, 569, 577, 640, etc.; K. 28, 97, 183, 590, 831, 843; H. i, 9); a pearl-like object said to be found in the frontal bone of certain elephants. Musalmān women are often called by this name, which they often pronounce 'Mŏkhit' (El.). -grūphᵘ -ग्रूफ़् m. a pearl-bud, a cluster of pearls; hence, a pearl necklace (K. 923). —hŏ̄giñ —हॉगिञ् । शुक्तिका f. a pearl-oyster (cf. hŏ̄giñĕ-mŏkta, p. 324*a*, l. 20). -hāl -हाल् । व्रीहिविशेषः f. (sg. dat. -hŏ̄jᵘ -हॉजु), N. of a certain kind of paddy producing a thin, long, white sweet-smelling grain (Śiv. 1112, 1212, 1748); the rice produced by this paddy. -hār -हार् । मुक्ताहारः m. a pearl necklace (K.Pr. 85, 221; YZ. 54; Śiv. 1153, 1794; Rām. 370, 1041; K. 927, 954); cf. mŏktukᵘ hār (Rām. 1122). -hoṭᵘ -होटु ।

बहुमुक्ताहारगलः, मुक्ताहारविशेषः m. a neck adorned with a pearl necklace; a kind of pearl necklace of several strands. **-jūrⁱ -जूरि । मुक्तायुग्मम्** f. a pair of pearls (forming a pair, e.g. in a pair of earrings or the like) (Gr.Gr. 82). **-lar -लर् । मुक्तायष्टिः** f. a string of pearls (Śiv. 163, 338, 1136). **-lürᵘ 1 -लॅर्** f. (for **2**, see **mǫ̈kᵃth 2**), a house made of, or adorned with, pearls (Śiv. 247, 1036). **-māl -माल् । मुक्तास्रक्** f. (sg. dat. **-māli -मालि**), a long chain-necklace of pearls (hanging down like a garland) (Śiv. 713, K. 60); a N. of Rādhā, the beloved of Krishna (Śiv. 713). **-nam -नम । सारदुर्लभवस्तु** m. 'a finger-nail of pearl'; hence (as a description of something which it is found possible to obtain) rare and intrinsically of great value. **-pholᵘ -फ़ोलु । मुक्ताफलम् (समूहो वा)** m. a single pearl (Rām. 1542); a collection of pearls, a few pearls (Gr.M.). **-ṭang -टंग् । भूषणविशेषः** m. a kind of ear-ornament (shaped like a pear-fruit and with pearl drops). **-wôñᵘ -वोञु । मुक्ताविक्रयी** m. a pearl-seller.

mǫ̈kh°tᵘ मॅख्तु adj. (f. **mǫ̈khᵘtᵘ मॅख्तु**), finally emancipated, released from transmigration, united with the Supreme, i.q. **mǫ̈khᵃth**, q.v.

mǫ̈khᵃth मॅख्थ् or **mǫ̈kᵃth, mǫ̈kth मॅक्थ्** adj. e.g. (as subst., sg. dat. **mǫ̈ktas मॅक्तस**), released, liberated; esp. finally emancipated from the bonds of worldly existence, one who has renounced all worldly attachments and who has secured final beatitude, (in a religious sense) saved, free from reincarnation (Śiv. 320, 1042, 1114, 1144, 1522, 1533; K. 48, 72, 301, 352, 607). **—gaṭshun —गछुन् । संसारान्मुक्तिः** m.inf. to become 'saved', as ab. (K. 187).

mǫ̈khtār मॅख्तार् or **-** (Śiv. 1794) **mǫ̈ktār 1 मॅक्तार्** adj. e.g. and subst. m. chosen, selected; invested with authority, an agent, delegate, representative; invested with full power, absolute, independent, at full liberty (to act as one chooses) (Śiv. 914, 1714, 1794).

mǫ̈kajyār मॅकज्यार् । मुक्त्याप्तिः, अवसरः m. the condition of obtaining release (from any condition), freedom (Gr.Gr. 138, K.Pr. 126); freedom from business, cessation from work, disengagedness, vacation; leisure or opportunity (for doing something) (K.Pr. 245). **—dyunᵘ —दिनु । पत्नीत्वसंबन्धादुन्मोचनम्** m.inf. to give freedom; to discharge (El.); esp. (amongst Musalmāns) to give (a wife) her freedom, to divorce (her). **—hyonᵘ —ह्योनु । पतिसंबन्धान्मुक्तिग्रहणम्** m.inf. to accept freedom, (of a woman) to be divorced (as ab.).

makka मक्क مکہ m. the city of Mecca (K.Pr. 133).

makōl मकोल् m. gypsum (El.).

mǫ̈kal मॅकल् । उन्मुक्तिः, अवसरः f. release, liberation (Gr.Gr. 128); cessation from work, disengagedness, vacation, leisure, leisure or opportunity to begin some new work (K.Pr. 138). **—yiñᵘ —यिञु । अवसराधिगमः** f.inf. leisure to be obtained (for doing something), an opportunity to be found.

mǫ̈kulᵘ मॅकुलु or **mǫ̈kolᵘ मॅकलु । अवसरयुक्तः, निर्बन्धनः** adj. (f. **mǫ̈kᵘjᵘ मॅक्जू**), released, set free, free, let go, emancipated (Gr.Gr. 138); free from other work, at leisure, or having the opportunity for doing something; abandoned, untenanted (of a house) (Gr.M.).

mōkil मोकिल् (= مُوَكِّل) m. one who delegates power (to another), the client of a lawyer (Gr.M.).

mukāl मुकाल् m. the fist (El.).

mukölⁱ मुकॅलि । मुष्टिप्रहारः f. a blow or thump with the fist.

mūkāla मूकाल: adj. e.g. having one's face blackened, publicly disgraced. **—gaṭshun —गछुन् । तिरस्कारदुःखानुभवः** m.inf. (of some respectable person) to experience disgrace (by being subjected to public abuse or the like). **—karun -करुन् । तिरस्कारानुभावनम्** m.inf. to put to disgrace, as ab.

mōkalam مُوقلم, see **mō 1.**

mǫ̈kalun मॅकलुन । उन्मुक्त्यधिगमः, समाप्त्यधिगमः, अवसराप्तिः conj. 3 (2 p.p. **mǫ̈kalyōv मॅकल्योव्**), to be released, let go, liberated, untied (of a person or thing), to escape, be freed (Gr.Gr. 128; Gr.M.; K.Pr. 65; Śiv. 7, 110, 250, 392, 1834; K. 346; H. v, 8; vi, 10, 11; ix, 11); (of a work) to be finished, completed (Śiv. 392; H. viii, 6, 8); to be done (with a thing), to have nothing more to do (with it) (Gr.M., Rām. 614); to get leisure (for doing something), to find an opportunity (for); (in a religious sense) to be freed from the bonds of existence, to become absorbed in the Deity, to secure salvation (Rām. 54–5; K. 239, 352, 495). **mǫ̈kalyō-motᵘ मॅकल्यो-मॅतु । उन्मुक्तः, समाप्तः** perf. part. (f. **mǫ̈kalyē-müṭᵘ मॅकल्ये-मॅटु**), released, let go, untied (K. 571); finished, completed; having obtained an opportunity (for).

mǫ̈kalāwun मॅकलावुन् । उन्मोचनम्, समापनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **mǫ̈kalôwᵘ मॅकलोवु**), to untie, unloose, liberate, release, set free, save (Gr.M.; YZ. 382; Śiv. 3, 4, 18, 53, 61, 151–2, etc.; Rām. 312, 401, 684; K. 495, 765, 898; H. v, 8); to complete (a work), finish (Śiv. 53; K. 469; H. vi, 16; ix, 6; x, 1; xii, 5); to leave, abandon (Gr.M.). **mǫ̈kalôwᵘ-motᵘ मॅकलोवु-मॅतु । उन्मोचितः, समापितः**

perf. part. (f. **mŏkalövᵘ-müṭᵘ मकलावु-मंचू**), unbound, released, freed; completed (of some work being done).

mukīm (=مقسم) m. an appraiser, a broker; esp. a pashmīna-broker (El., who spells the word also *makam*).

mukīmāna مقماني m. a broker's fee, commission (K.Pr. 109). Cf. **mukaymāna.**

makān मकान् مكان m. a place (Śiv. 477, 1867; Rām. 523); a house, a dwelling-place, home (Śiv. 16, 1121; Rām. 272, 591, 1242, 1253, 1712, 1747).

mõkun 1 मोंकुन् । खण्डविशेषः m. (sg. dat. **mõkanas मोंकनस्**), a small ball or roll of scented wood or lotus-filaments, used for rubbing on a rough stone, the resultant powder being employed for various toilet uses (e g. making a *tilaka* or sectarian mark on the forehead).

mõkun 2 मोंकुन् or **mõkun मोंकुन् । मत्कुणः** m. a bug. **mõkan-ṭŏph मोंकन्-टुफ् । मत्कुणदंशः** m. (sg. dat. **-ṭŏpas -टुपस्**), a bug-bite, or wound like a bug-bite; met. a hindrance caused by some mean person; a stinging remark.

mukun 1 मुकुन् m. wailing, used in the following:—

mukan-hāl मुकन्-हाल् । शोकाक्रन्दसमाश्रयः f. (sg. dat. **-höjᵘ -हांजू** or **-höjⁱ -हांजि**), a wailing room, the room or place in which the customary wailing for a dead person is performed by the women of the house and of the neighbourhood. **-höjᵘ bĕhun -हांजू ब्यूंन । शोकाक्रन्दप्रवृत्तिः** m.inf. to sit in the place of lamentation; to begin the lamentations at a death (when a number of people assemble for loud lamentation).

mukun 2 मुकुन् । सक्तुवन्नचणम् m. to eat *sattū* (i.e. ground parched grain) or other food in the same manner. (*Sattū* is eaten by picking up the food with the tops of the fingers, and pitching it from a distance into the mouth.)

mukun 3 मुकुन् conj. 3, only noted in the following:—

mukyō-motᵘ मुक्यो-मंतु । समाप्तिं गतः perf. part. (f. **mukyē-müṭᵘ मुक्ये-मंचू**), completed, finished. Cf. **mŏkalun** and **mukāwun.**

mukund मुकुन्द m. a N. of Vishnu or Krishna, said to mean 'the giver of final liberation (Skt. *muku*)' (Śiv. 1417).

mukanostᵘ मुकनंसु, mukanasth मुकनस्थ, see **mukᵘ.**

mūkūph मूकूफ् or **mūkūf** (=موقوف) adj. e.g. stopped, suspended, discontinued (Gr.M., Rām. 1741), postponed, destined not to occur (Rām. 63, 99); dependent (upon, dat.) (Gr M.); remitted, forgiven (of a tax or the like) (Rām. 1132).

mukāphāth मुकाफाथ् مكافات. ? f. compensation, reparation; recompense, requital (Rām. 408).

makar 1 मकर् । कुम्भीरः m. an alligator, a crocodile. Cf. **magar 2.**

makar 2 मकर् । मकरराशिः f. the sign *Capricornus* of the zodiac (Śiv. 477, Rām. 1276).

maḳʰra मंकर्, see **makhʰr.**

makara मकर । क्षुद्रकरका: m.pl. small hail.

makir m. forgery (El., prob. another spelling of **maḳʰr**, q.v.).

makorᵘ मकोच् or **makur मकुर्** m. (sg. dat. **makaris मकरिस्**) (L.V. 18) or **makaras मकरस्** (L.V. 31), a mirror.

mŏkurᵘ म्वकुर् adj. unclean, filthy (of food) (El.).

mökir मांकिर् adj. e.g. garrulous, talkative (K.Pr. 132, *makir*); the word is perhaps another spelling of **mŏkhorᵘ**, q.v. It has only been noted in the above passage.

maḳʰral मंकरल् । हेलाकोपशत् adj. e g. coquet, one who simulates anger or the like. Cf. **maḳʰr.**

mukarrar मुकर्रर् مقرر adj. e.g. settled, fixed, established (Gr.M.; Rām. 143, 1680). **—karun —करुन्** m.inf. to establish, fix, ratify (El., Gr.M., Śiv. 638).

mĕkrāz म्यक्राज़् مقراض or **mĕkarāz म्यकराज़् । कृपाणीविशेषः** f. a pair of scissors (Gr.M.; K.Pr. 165, 192); shears (Gr.M.); pincers (Gr.M.).

mōksh मोच् or **mūksh मूच्** m., i.q. **mŏkʰtⁱ**, q.v. (Śiv. 107, 519, 605, 646, 736, 867, etc.).

mukoshᵘ मुकुशु । पिष्टतुषः m. bran; a preparation of gold and silver leaves, etc., which is plastered over a Musalmān Kāshmīrī bride's face ten days after the wedding, when she returns to her husband's house (K.Pr. 131).

makēshŏr मकेश्वर् m. N. of a celebrated linga or phallus sacred to Shiva (Śiva) (in Skt. *makēśvara*) (Rām. 941, 943, 951, 953).

mŏkta म्वक्त, see **mŏkhta.**

mŏkti म्वक्ति (Śiv. 1112) or **mŏktī म्वक्ती** f. (sg. dat. **mŏktiyĕ म्वक्तिय** or (Śiv. 1526) **mŏktīyĕ म्वक्तीय**), i.q. **mŏkʰtⁱ**, q.v. (Śiv. 209, 992, 1007, 1112, 1359; K. 626). **-dvār -द्वार्** m. the gate of spiritual emancipation, death and final release (K. 299, 455, 606).

mŏkaṭa म्वकट, mŏkuṭa म्वकुट, or **mŏkuṭh म्वकुठ । मुकुटम्** m. (sg. dat. **mŏkaṭas म्वकटस्**), a tiara, diadem, crown (Śiv. 188, 778, 792, 892, 1501; Rām. 1738; K. 59 (**mŏkaṭa**), 925, 954 (**mŏkuṭa**)).

mŏkʰtⁱ म्वक्ति or **mŏktī म्वक्ती** (q.v.) f. (sg. dat. **mŏktĕ म्वक्तय**), release from transmigration, final emancipation,

union with the Supreme (cf. **mǫ̈kh°t^{u}** and **mǒkh^{a}th**) (L.V. 29, Rām. 6).

mǫ̈k°t^{u} मॅक्तु, another spelling of **mǫ̈kh°t^{u}, mǒkh^{a}th,** qq.v.

mǒk^{a}th 1 म्वक्थ्, another spelling of **mǫ̈kh°t^{u}, mǒkh^{a}th,** qq.v. (Śiv. 320, 1042, 1114, 1144, 1522, 1533; K. 48, 72, 187, 301, 352, 607).

mǒk^{a}th 2 म्वक्थ् f. (sg. dat. **mǒk^{u}ṭ^{u} म्वक्थ्यू**, K. 114), another spelling of **mǒk^{a}t^{i}** (q.v.) (Śiv. 858, 1163, 1688; Rām. 541; K. 301, 424, 611, 1077); **mǒkta-lür^{u} 2 म्वक्त-ल्वर्** f. (for **1**, see **mǒkhta**), an abode of final liberation (Śiv. 247, 1036).

mǒk^{a}th 3 म्वक्थ्, i.q. **mǒkta,** so spelt in Śiv. 1688 to serve as pun on **mǒk^{a}th 2.**

mǒktār 1 म्वक्तार्, see **mǒkhtār.**

mǒktār 2 म्वक्तार् m. a nonce-word in Śiv. 1794, to pun with **mǒktār 1.** It is offered as a contraction of the Sanskrit *mukhya-tārakaḥ* or 'Supreme Saviour'.

mǒktas म्वक्तस्, see **mǒkh^{a}th.**

muktīshŏr मुक्तीश्वर् m. the lord of final emancipation (see **mǒk^{a}t^{i}**) (Śiv. 858, 938, 984, 1159).

mǒktasar म्वक्तसर् مختصر adj. e.g. abbreviated, abridged, a summary (Śiv. 747); as adv. in short, to sum up, finally, to make a long story short (Śiv. 117, Rām. 1743).

mak^{a}ṭs मक्ट्स् । कुठारिका f. a small axe, a hatchet (El. *makaz*) (Gr.Gr. 39, 66; K.Pr. 70, 195 (*makaz*)); cf. **makh. —wāyün^{u} —वायंयू । कुठारिकाकर्मवृत्तिः** f.inf. to ply a hatchet.

mak^{a}ṭsi-dan मक्ट्सि-दन् । कुठारिकादण्डम् m. the handle of an axe. **-dạnd^{u}r^{u} -द्न्द्र्** । **कुठारिकाकोटिः** f. the edge or point of a hatchet.

makawa (= مَقْوَىٰ) m. a box or case (esp. one of a circular oblong shape in which rolls of paper are carried); (in Kashmīr) a volume (El.).

mukāwun मुकावुन् । समापनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **mukôw^{u} मुकोवु**), to finish, complete; cf. **mukun 3. mukāwan-kōm^{u} मुकावन्-कोमू** or **—kŏm^{u} —कॉमू । शीघ्रतया समापनम्** f. hurried completion.

maköy^{u} मकॉयू । गवेधुका f. (sg. dat. **makāyĕ मकाय**), Indian corn, maize, *Zea mays* (El. *makāi*; L. 330, *makái*).

makāyi-ôt^{u} मकायि-ओटु । गवेधुपिष्टम् m. maize flour. **-düj^{u} -द्यू । गवेधुक्षेत्रम्** f. a plot on which maize is grown. **-ḍong^{u} -ड्ंगु । गवेधुरक्षाशाला** m. a stage erected on tall poles in a field of maize, on which the watcher sits. **-ḍār -डार् । गवेधुक्षेत्रम्** m. a field in which maize is growing, or which has been prepared for maize sowing. **-jāma -जाम । गवेधुकाच्छादनम्** m. the leafy covering of a maize-cob. **-kāḍ -काँड् । गवेधुकाण्डम्** m. the stalk of a maize plant or (meton.) the whole plant. **-kash^{u}r^{u} -कश्र्** । **गवेधुकरण्डिका** f. the part of a maize-cob that carries the seeds, the non-edible part of a maize-cob. **-phol^{u} -फॉलु । गवेधुसमुदायः** m. a quantity or collection of maize seeds; a single maize seed. **-tyūt^{u} -त्यूँतु । गवेधुचूर्णभक्तम्** m. (sg. dat. **-tĭtis -तीँतिस्**), porridge of pounded maize. **-ṭsŏṭ^{u} -ट्सुटू । गवेधुपिष्टकः** f. (sg. dat. **ṭsŏcĕ ट्सुच्य**), a maize loaf, maize bread. **-wor^{u} -वर् । गवेधुपिष्टकः** m. a maize cake, or wide thick loaf of maize. **-wüṭ^{u} -वुटू । गवेधुगुम्फः** f. (sg. dat. **-wacĕ -वच्य**), a maize-cob. **-wāṭh -वाट् । गवेधुभक्तम्** m. (sg. dat. **wāṭas वाटस्**), maize porridge, boiled coarsely-ground maize (W. 115, *makaiwāt*).

mukaymāna मुकयमान । क्रयविक्रयवृत्तिः m. brokerage, commission on a sale or purchase. I.q. **mukīmāna,** q.v.

makaz, see **mak^{a}ṭs.**

mal 1 मल्। मलम्, विष्ठा m. (sg. abl. **mala 1 मल**), dirt, filth (Gr.Gr. 147; W. 110, 153; L.V. 31, 49; K.Pr. 10, 40, 237; Śiv. 1022, 1575; Rām. 1692); muck, mud, sediment (cf. **nāṭ^{i}-m°,** s.v. **noṭ^{u}**); ordure. **-borut^{u} -बर्तु । मलपूर्णः** adj. (f. **-bar^{u}ṭs^{u} -बर्ट्सु**), full of dirt, dirty, filthy (Rām. 1517); cf. **mala-borut^{u},** bel. **-grāy -ग्राय । मलापहरणम्** f. wiping or brushing or rubbing off dirt. **-hĕm -ह्येम् । मलावलिः** f. a long smudge of dirt. **—hyon^{u} —ह्योनु । मलापहरणम्, मलोत्सर्गः** m.inf. to wash off dirt; to evacuate, ease oneself, stool. **—kạdun —कडुन् । मलत्यागः** m.inf. to put off dirt; met. to go out of mourning, to put off mourning garments. **—khārun —खारुन् । कर्दमारोपः** m.inf. to raise dirt, to raise an island or other piece of land by digging earth and piling it up. **-kal -कल् । मलसंघः** m. an accumulation of dirt, dirt and the like (a jingle of **mal**). **-kala -कल । मलपूर्णशिरः** m. a head full of dirt, hair (esp. a woman's) filled with accumulated dirt on an uncared-for head. **—karun —करुन् । विष्ठोत्सर्गः** m. to ease oneself (in a regular manner), to go to one's daily stool. **-k°t^{u} -कॅतु । मलाक्तः** adj. (f. **-k^{u}ṭs^{u} -कट्सु**), damp with dirt, i.e. dirtied, marked with dirt. **-kator^{u} -कतर्** । **मलपात्रम्** m. a filth sherd, a receptacle for ordure, a filth-pan. **-katür^{u} pĕñ^{u} -कतर्क् प्यॅन्यू । सर्वथा हेयत्वापत्तिः** f.inf. the filth-pan to fall; met. to be discarded after being put to some humiliating or disgusting use. **-katür^{u} shunüñ^{u} -कतर्क् शुनंयू । सर्वथा परिहारः** f.inf. to cast away the filth-pan; met. to abandon, discard, or expel some member of one's family on account of hatred.

—**ladun** —**लदुन्** । **सेत्वादौ मृत्कर्दमयोजनसंस्कारः** m.inf. to build dirt, to pile up an embankment, or the like. **-liwan** -**लिवन्** । **कर्दमोद्धरणखनित्र(द्वैषुक)विशेषः** f. (sg. dat. **-livüñ**^{u} -**लिवंञू**), a muck-spade, a kind of spade used for digging out mud from under water and piling it up on an embankment, island, or the like. **-mās** -**मास्** । **मलमासः** m. an intercalary month. **-mös**^{i} -**मॉसि** । **मलमासानुवर्ती** adj. e.g. of, or belonging to, an intercalary month. **-môs**^{u} -**मोसु**। **मलमासाचरणः** adj. (f. **-mös**^{u} -**मॉसू**), one who performs the religious duties connected with an intercalary month. **-phĕran** -**फ्यरन्** । **मलग्रहणाय धृतवसनम्** m. a muck-coat, a kind of smock worn over one's clothes when employed on dirty work. **-palav** -**पलव्** । **मलिनवस्त्रसमूहः** m. a bundle of dirty clothes (ready for the wash). **-pāwun** -**पावुन्** । **मलयोजनम्** m.inf. to cause mud to fall, to dirty (e.g. new or clean clothes). —**pyon**^{u} —**प्यंजु** । **मलिनीभवनम्** m inf. dirt to fall, to become dirty (from use, etc.) (L.V. 18). **-shrōsh** -**श्रोह्** । **मलशौचम्** f. (sg. dat. **shrōsi** **श्रोसि**), cleaning off filth, the act of washing the privities after evacuation. **-sĕs** -**स्यस्** । **चर्मरोगविशेषः** f. a kind of skin disease described as a wide white mark or freckle. **-sĕs pĕñ**^{u} -**स्यस् प्यंजू** । **चर्मरोगविशेषप्रादुर्भावः** f.inf. such a mark as ab. to appear. **-sĕsal** -**स्यसल्** । **जडुलः** adj. e.g. freckled, marked with white spots, as ab. **-tān** -**तान्** । **मलाधारस्तम्भविशेषः** m. the under supports of a house amid the dirt. —**trāwun** —**त्रावुन्** । **शालनम्, शोकाङ्गमलत्यागः** m.inf. to wash off dirt; to put off mourning garments, etc.; to go out of mourning (cf. *phir mal*, L. 263). **-t^{a}sh** -**त्स्** । **मलशालनी** f. (sg. dat. **-t^{a}shi** -**त्सि**), a dirt-rag, a clout for wiping off dirt. **-t^{a}sh karüñ**^{u} -**त्स् करंजू** । **मलमार्जनम्** f.inf. to wipe up after cleaning off dirt. **-ṭ^{u}ñ**^{u} -**ट्रंजू** । **तिरस्कारः** f. dirt and charcoal; met. abuse. **-ṭ^{u}ñ**^{u} **gaṭhüñ**^{u} -**ट्रंजू गठ्ंजू** । **तिरस्कारार्हम्**: f.inf. humiliation to be experienced from abuse. **-ṭ^{u}n**^{u} **karüñ**^{u} -**ट्रंजू करंजू** । **तिरस्कारखेदानुभावनम्** f.inf. to cause humiliation by abuse. **-wôñ**^{u} -**वोञु** । **मलिनजलम्** m. dirty water, water which has been used for washing off dirt, washings; muddy water of a stream in flood. **-wās** -**वास्**। **मलाद्रक्षार्थोपरितनवासः** m. a smock put on over the clothes to protect them from dirt. **-watur**^{u} -**वतुर्** । **पुस्तकावरणपत्रम्** m. a dirt-leaf, the covering leaves at the beginning and end of a book, a book-cover. **-wāy** -**वाय्**। **रोगावेशः, रोगांशशेषः** m. a whiff of dirt; hence, an attack of disease, the first symptoms of disease; the last symptoms of disease before complete recovery. **-wāy gaṭhun** -**वाय गठ्ुन** । **रोगावेशवत् रोगावेशः** m.inf. the first symptoms of disease to occur; met. to be sulky, or inwardly angry, with one's people for a very slight cause. **-züṭ**^{u} -**ज़ट्**। **मलयाहिवसनम्** f. (sg. dat. **-zaćĕ** -**ज़च्य**), an old valueless upper garment, worn over costly clothes to keep off the dirt.

mala-borut^{u} **मल-बर्वतु** । **मलपूर्णः** adj. (f. **-bar**^{u}**ṭ**^{u} -**बर्ट्**), full of dirt, filthy; cf. **mal-borut**^{u}, ab. —**byūṭh**^{u} —**ब्यूठ्**। **निर्मलीभूतः** adj. (f. **-bīṭh**^{u} -**बीठ्**), settled from dirt, clear (e.g. water once turbid, from which the mud has settled at the bottom of the vessel). **-dar** -**दर्** । **रोगविशेषः** m. a kind of white blister. **-gōjĕ** -**गोज्य** । **निष्फलता** f.pl. kernels of filth; met. profitlessness, futility, fruitlessness, wasted labour, loss of the results of labour. **-gōjĕ karañĕ** -**गोज्य करंत्र** । **निष्फलताविधानम्** f. pl. inf. to cause the loss of the results of labour, to render futile. **-m^{a}tröz**^{u} -**मत्रोज़** । **मलसंघातः** f. a condition of ordure and urine; a heap or pile of ordure, etc.; cf. **m^{a}th^{a}r**; cf. **-öz** (i.e. **-öz**^{u}) in Gr.Gr. 143. **-rost**^{u} -**र्स्तु** । **निर्मलः**: adj. (f. **-rüṭh**^{u} -**र्ठ्**), free from dirt, pure, clean, limpid. —**wŏthun** —**व्वुथुन्** । **शोकत्यागः** m.inf. to rise from dirt; met. to go out of mourning, to put off mourning garments.

malas bĕhun **मलस् ब्यठ्ुन्** m.inf. (of a bride) to sit indoors with her hair down for a week before the marriage (L. 268).

mal 2 **मल्** (sg. abl. **mala 2** **मल**), m. the cheek and temple, the hemi-cranium, used in the following:—**mala-god**^{u} **मल-गंडु** । **कपालास्थि** m. the bone of the top of the skull, from the forehead to the nape of the neck. Cf. **gŏḍ**, p. 277*a*, l. 9.

mal 3 **मल्** for **mala 4** in **mal-guzār** **मल्-गुज़ार्** m. a graveyard (El.).

mala 3 **मल** (= ملّاح) । **नाविकः** m. a seaman, sailor, mariner; esp. a boatman, waterman (a polite term instead of **hönz**^{u}, q.v.). **-bāy** -**बाय्** । **नाविकस्त्री** f. a boatman's wife. **-koṭ**^{u} 1 -**कंटु** । **नाविकपुत्रः** m. a boatman's son (used as a term of commendation), a real or good son of a boatman (cf. Gr.Gr. 132).

mala 4 **मल** (= ملّا) । **यवनपुरोहितः** m. the leader of prayer in a Musalmān mosque, a *mullā* (W. 135, *malla*; K.P'r. (*mallah*) 106, 134, 252; H. vi, 13); a Musalmān who superintends the religious rites on the occasion of births, marriages or deaths, generally a teacher or schoolmaster; a gravedigger (El.). **-bāg** -**बाँग्** باگ ملّا f. the call to Musalmān matins (El. m.). **-bāgi** -**बाँगि** adv. at day dawn (El.). **-ciñ** -**चिञ्** । **यवान्नविशेषः** f. the Mullā's saucer, a present of food given to a Mullā by his client. **-khōsh** -**खोश्** m. a gravedigger (El.). **-koṭ**^{u} 2 -**कंटु** । **यवनपुरोहितपुत्रः**

m. a Mullā's son (used as a term of commendation), a real or good son of a Mullā (cf. Gr.Gr. 132). **-tabᵃc -तबच्** । **यवनानां पुरोहितार्थो भक्तपाचविशेषः** f., i.q. **-ciñ**, ab. **-wālawösh**ⁱ **-वालवोशि** । **भीत्वात्मपाशः** f. a Mullā's net, i.e. fear of the Mullā's disapproval, fear of what he will say.

māl 1 माल् مال । **द्रव्यसमुदायः** m. riches, money, property, wealth, possessions, merchandise, stock, goods, effects, estate (Gr.M.; K.Pr. 14, 48, 77, 123, 133, 216; YZ. 233, 236, 401; Śiv. 430, 703; Rām. 610; II. i, 9; iii, 1; viii, 9); cargo (of a ship) (Gr.M.).

māl-ĕ-muft مفت مال m. property by gift (K.Pr. 133).

māla-khāv माल-खाव् । **द्रव्यापहारकः** m. one who commits breach of trust, a fraudulent trustee. **-motᵘ -मंतु** or (K.Pr. 133) **-mast -मस्त** । **बद्धलद्रव्यसंपदाढ्यः, द्रव्यरागातिशयः** adj. (f. **-müṣᵘ -मंचू**), 'property-mad,' one who is drunk with wealth, a Crœsus, very wealthy; (as subst., m.) extreme passion for property. **-poṣᵘ -पंचु** । **द्रव्यसंग्रहविश्वासः** m. goods-trust, trusting a person with the collection or accumulation of property (e.g. through previous experience of his honesty). **-paṣh -पष्ह** । **द्रव्यसत्ताविश्वासः, द्रव्योपन्यासविश्वासः** f. (sg. dat. **-paṣi -पशि**), credit given to a person, or general trust in a person, on account of his known wealth; confidence in the safety of property entrusted to any person. **-sôwᵘ -सोवु** । **बद्धलद्रव्यपूर्णः** adj. (f. **-sövᵘ -सांवू**), rich in property, full of property; producing much property, very profitable. **-wôlᵘ -वोलु** n.ag. (f. **-wājĕñ -वाज्यञ्**), a rich person, rich.

māl 2 माल् । **माला, पर्वतशृङ्गाणपङ्क्तिः** f. a garland, wreath, chaplet, a necklace (Gr.Gr. 46, 65; K.Pr. 70; Śiv. 2, 88, 163, 194, 266, etc.; Rām. 489, 1025, 1090, etc.; K. 60, 97, 183, 423, 583, 1077); a rosary, chain; a row, a line (cf. **danda-māla**, p. 224*b*, l. 45); a row of mountain tops, a sierra (Śiv. 1684, 1707); met. a beautiful woman (Śiv. 436, 573; Rām. 1194).

māla-dŏgunᵘ माल-दुगुनु । **द्व्यावलिकमाला** m. a necklace or garland of two ropes, a double-rowed necklace. **-gandṛ -गंड्** । **मालायग्रन्थनम्** m. (in a rosary) the knot between each bead (cf. **māli-gandṛ**, bel.); the act of stringing a necklace or garland. **-troṭᵘ -त्रुटु** । **मालासमुदायः** m. a garland-necklace, the whole group of such (of many strands) worn at one time (K. 85).

māli-gandṛ मालि-गंड् । **मालायन्थिः** m. (in a rosary) the knot between each bead (cf. **māla-gandṛ**, ab.). **-pholᵘ -फलु** । **मालाफलम्** m. a single bead of a rosary. **-pan -पन्** । **मालासूत्रम्** m. the thread of a rosary.

māla माल or **mālal मालल्** । **मातृगामी** m. one who commits incest with his own mother or stepmother.

mālā माला f., i.q. **māl 2**, being the borrowed Sanskrit form of the word. Cf. **dīpa-mālā**, a row of lights; hence, the Dīwālī festival (p. 232*b*, l. 31), and **jamjam-mālā** (p. 347*a*, l. 12) (Śiv. 1171, 1174, 1314, 1436, 1489).

māli मालि interj. (prop. voc. of **môlᵘ**, q.v.), O Father!; hence (as a polite form of address) Sir! Good Sir! (L.V. 91). With the interjection **ha** prefixed we get **ha māli**, Good Sir, which L.V. 107, by a pun, equates with **hamāli**, O burden-bearer (cf. **hamāl**); so **hā māli** (K.Pr. 9, 74, 242).

malöi, see **malöyⁱ**.

mail मैल्, see **möl**. **mail-ṭang मैल्-टंग्** m. a kind of pear, *Pyrus kumaonensis* (El.), the beam-tree (*Pyrus lanata*, L. 74).

mēl मेल् । **संयोगः** m. meeting, coming together, assemblage (Gr.Gr. 124); union, intercourse; mixture, mixing together (Śiv. 1020); agreement, reconciliation; concord, intimacy, friendship, acquaintance (Gr.M.); an interview; meeting (Gr.M.). **-gēl -गेल्** । **मैत्रीप्रीत्याचारणम्** m. close intimacy, close alliance; familiarity. **—gaṣhun —गशुन्** । **योगापत्तिः** m.inf. friendship, intimacy to occur; a meeting (of two persons) to occur; mixing together, trituration together to occur; and so on through the various meanings of **mēl**. **—thawun —थवुन्** । **संयोगपरिपालनम्** m.inf. to have or keep up an intimate friendship, to associate (with) (Gr.M.).

mēla मेल । **तीर्थसमागमः** m. meeting, assembly, company (cf. **mátⁱ-mᵃ°**, s.v. **motᵘ 1**); a large concourse of people (for religious or commercial purposes), a fair (esp. at some sacred place). **-mahārāza -महाराज** । **तीर्थसमागमोत्सवे अभिनयकृत्** m. the manager or getter-up of a spectacle at a fair. **-motᵘ -मंतु** । **तीर्थसमागमोत्सवः** m. the festival or holiday of a fair at some holy place.

mīl मील् । **मषी** f. (sg. dat. **mīli मीलि**), ink (Gr.M., W. 8, L. 461). **—karüñᵘ —करंचू** । **राशेः अङ्कनम्** f.inf. to mark a heap (of grain or the like to prevent theft).

mīli-ondurᵘ मीलि-वंदुर् । **मषीपात्रम्** m. an ink-pot, an ink-bottle; cf. **andar**. **-bônᵘ -बोनु** । **मषीपात्रम्** m. an ink-vessel, an ink-bottle; cf. **bāna 1**. **-ḍūs -डूस्** । **मषीलगुडः** m. an ink-stick, a stick used for mixing ink. **-dawāth -दवाथ्** f. an inkstand, a pen-case and ink-bottle combined (W. 33). **-gorᵘ -गर्** । **मषीसंपादकः** m. an ink-maker, an ink-seller. **-kalam -कलम** । **मषीलेखनी** m. an ink-pen, a pen suitable for writing with ink; a pen full of ink. **-trüṭᵘ -त्रुटु** ।

मषीगुलिकाविशेष: f. a pill of dry ink, from which ink is made by mixture with water. **-wôñ**ᵘ **-वोञ्** । **मषीजलम्** m. ink-water, the water with which an ink-bottle is washed, inky water. **-wör**ᵘ **-वार्** । **मषीधानिका** f. an ink-vessel, a jar in which ink is stored (not an ink-bottle for writing).

mil¹ मिल, pl. of **myul**ᵘ, q.v.

möl म्वल । **मूल्यम्** m. price, worth, cost, value (cf. **kŏl-möl**, p. 436*b*, l. 47) (Gr.Gr. 16, 146; Gr.M.; K.Pr. 9, 71, 74, 100, 123, 206, 242; Rām. 1229; K. 178); intrinsic value, worth (Rām. 188). **—hyon**ᵘ **—ह्यन्** m.inf. to take a price, to charge a price (Gr.M.). **—khārun —खारुन्** । **आदरारोपणम्** m.inf. to raise the price of anything; met. to extol, cry up, puff, eulogize. **—khasun —खसुन्** । **गौरवावलम्बनम्** m.inf. price to rise, to achieve good repute, to rise in general favour. **—karun —करुन्** । **मूल्यविधानम्** m.inf. fix a price (Gr.M.; K. 954; H. viii, 9). **-tŏl -त्वल्** । **मूल्यादिकम्** m. price (indefinitely), price and cost, value, appraisement. **-tŏl wuchun -त्वल् वुछुन्** । **मूल्यादिविवेचनम्** m.inf. to settle the price, or value (of), to value, appraise, estimate.

möla-baröy¹ म्वल-बरोयि । **मूल्यदण्डार्पणम्** filling up the value, payment of agreed compensation for anything destroyed, lost, etc. **-möl -म्वल्** । **बहुलादरः** f. increase in value owing to general demand. **-möla pyon**ᵘ **-म्वल प्यनु** । **बहुप्रयत्नतः सिद्धिः** m.inf. to be successfully accomplished after much exertion. **—pok**ᵘ **-पक्** । **अधिकमूल्येन विक्रीतः** adj. (f. **-püc**ᵘ **-पच्**), sold for more than its intrinsic value (owing to scarcity, rarity, difficulty of obtainment, etc.). **—pakun —पकुन्** । **अधिकमूल्येन प्रचलनम्** m.inf to be purchasable only at a high price (owing to scarcity, difficulty of obtainment, or the like), the price (of anything) to go up. **—pakanāwun —पकनावुन्** । **अधिकमूल्येन विक्रयः** m.inf. to sell (an article) at an excessive price (as ab.); to raise the price. **-pakawun**ᵘ **—पकवुन्** । **अधिकमूल्येन प्रचरन्** n.ag. (f. **-pakaviñ**ᵘ **—पकवञ्**), dear, high-priced, that of which the price has risen (e.g. on account of scarcity, stocks being low, etc.). **-rost**ᵘ **-रस्त्** । **निर्मूल्यः** adj. (f. **-rüsh**ᵘ **-रश्**), without price, priceless; priceless, valueless (in Śiv. 1566, the word may be interpreted in either of these senses). **-sôw**ᵘ **-सोवु** । **उत्कृष्टमूल्याढ्यः** adj. (f. **-söv**ᵘ **-सोव्**), of great price, of high value, of great intrinsic value.

möl¹ म्वल् sg. instr. at a price (K. 157); hence, purchasable, that which can be obtained only by purchase (K.P. 203). **-hyon**ᵘ **—ह्यन्** । **क्रयणम्** m.inf. to take at a price, to buy (Gr.M.; K.Pr. 146, 234; YZ. 121, 124, 157, 161, 169, 191, 242, 268; Rām. 1317).

möl मोल्, see **mūl** 1.

môlᵘ मोलु । **पिता** m. (sg. dat. **mölis मोलिस्**, abl. **māli मालि**), a father (Gr.Gr. 36, 41, 56, 72, 143, 161; Gr.M.; W. 6, 9, 17 *mol*; L. 460 *mol*; L.V. 91, 107 (see **māli**); K.Pr. 51, 134, 144; YZ. 22, 155, 418; Śiv. 35, 438, 517, 599, 640, 649, 1278, 1906; Rām. 264, 275, 534, 599, 760, 812, 1426, etc.; K. 459–60, 473, 503, 614, 641, 689, 765, 875, 1027; H. v, 6; viii, 1, 13; xii, 4, 5, 10, 13, etc.); voc. **māli मालि**, see s.v. **-möj**ᵘ **-मोजु** father and mother, parents (El., who makes the word m. It is really two words of different genders; Gr.M.; W. 115, *mol-moj*; YZ. 531, (**möj**ᵘ**-môl**ᵘ) 36).

māli-rostᵘ मालि-रस्तु adj. (f. **-rüshᵘ -रश्**), fatherless (K. 47).

möl¹-mirās मोलि-मिरास् । **पैतृकदायः** m. that which is inherited from a father, paternal inheritance, patrimony; qualities, etc., inherited from a father, inherited paternal tendencies. **-māryukᵘ -मारियुकु** । **पितृघातद्वेषः** m. a father's halter; hence, hatred for a father's murderer, a death feud (on account of a father's murder). **-mĕthᵃr -म्यथर्** । **पितृसखा** m. a father's friend. **-pŏthᵃr -प्वथर्** m.pl. father and son (Gr.Gr. 72). **-sondᵘ -सन्दु** । **पितृसंबन्धी** adj. (f. **-sünzᵘ -सन्ज़्**), of, or belonging to, a father. **-sath -सथ्** । **पितृसकाशात्प्राप्तम्** f. (sg. dat. **-süsᵘ -सस्**), confidence in help or protection from the existence of a father; met. entire freedom from anxiety. **-yĕtīm -यतीम्** । **मृतपितृकः** e.g. (a child) whose father is dead, a fatherless (child). **-zāyunᵘ -ज़ायुनु** । **परम्परागतगुणदोषः** m. hereditary disposition, hereditary virtue, vice, health, disease, etc.

mölis bŏwanis मोलिस् बुवनिस् । **पितुराशंसा** m. a certain form of blessing, wishing a person long life as a father.

möl मोल् ىل (also written **mail मैल्**) । **रुचिः** m. inclination (to) (Śiv. 750); penchant, bent, bias (K.Pr. 100, *mol*; Śiv. 1691); wish, desire (Gr.Gr. 22; K.Pr. 11, 73; YZ. 230, 412; Śiv. 970); attachment, partiality, fondness, affection, love; desire for food (El; cf. **bē-möl**). **—barun —बरुन्** । **रुचिविधानम्** m.inf. to show an inclination (to), to have a penchant (for), to have a taste (for). **—mashun —मशुन्** । **रुचिविस्मृतिः** m.inf. to forget one's desire (e.g. when 'the grapes are sour').

möl 2 मोल् adj. e.g. dirty (El. *māl*).

mul मुल् ىل m. wine, spirituous liquor (K.Pr. 164).

mūl 1 मूल् (also spelt **mōl मोल्**) । **मूलम्, आधम्, आश्रयः** m. (pl. dat. **mūlan मूलन्**, not **mōlan मोलन्**, Gr.Gr. 51. With emphatic **y** the ablative of this word is **mulay**, q.v.), a root (of a plant or tree) (Gr.Gr. 43, 51; Gr.M.; K.Pr. 146, 184; Śiv. 747, 1430, 1530; K. 979); the root or fang of a tooth (cf. **armi-mūl**, p. 43*b*, l. 19); the root, basis, groundwork, beginning, principle, origin, cause, source (Gr.M.); the intention, root-idea (of a work, thought, etc.); the basis, foundation (YZ. 332; Śiv. 165; Rām. 710, 952, 961, 1375; K. 171). **—din**[i] **—दिन्** । **मूलप्रतिष्ठापनम्** m. pl. inf. to fix roots, (of a tree lately planted) to become firm by spreading out its roots; to found a family (e.g. when a childless person adopts a son); to set up a person in business (by providing capital, etc.). **—kaḍun —कडुन्** or **mūla kaḍun मूल कडुन्** । **सर्वथा नाशनम्** m.inf. to pull up the root, i.e. to pull up a tree by the roots (Gr.M. **mūla kaḍun**; K.Pr. 100, id.; Rām. 929, 1626, id.); to destroy utterly (a family); (of an object of study) to probe to the bottom, analyse. **—nērun —नेरुन्** । **संततिच्छेदः** m.inf. the root to go forth, to be pulled up by the root; (of a family) the only offspring to be cut off; (of a subject of study) to be probed to the bottom. **—shĕnán**[i] **—छ्यनन्** m. pl. inf. to cut the roots, to cut off, destroy (Rām. 768). **—yin**[i] **—यिन्** । **आलस्यावेशः** m. pl. inf. (of a newly planted tree) roots to spring forth, to take root; (met.) to take root, to be rooted to one's seat, to refuse to get up and work.

mūla-dana मूल-दन । **मूलधनम्** m. capital, principal, stock-in-trade. **-dyār -द्यार्** । **मूलधनसमूहः** m. pl. accumulated capital. **-gab -गब्** । **मूलाङ्कुरः** m. a sprout from the root. **—gālun —गालुन्** m.inf. to destroy from the root, utterly to destroy (Rām. 154, 159). **-mŏnjĕ -म्वंज्य** । **मूलोद्धारवृत्त्या** adv. root and trunk, root and branch (u.w. vbs. indicating pulling up, destruction, etc.). **-phyur**[u] **-फिर्** । **आदितो व्यत्ययः** m. inversion, transmutation, from the very beginning. **-pŏrush -प्वरुश** । **मूलपुरुषः, समपङ्क्तिनिविष्टजनानां पुर उपविष्टः, पिण्डविशेषः** m. the founder of a family, the earliest ancestor; the leader of a row of persons; the name of a special *piṇḍa* or lump of rice offered to Manes at obsequial ceremonies or *śrāddhas*. **-rāḍa -राँड** । **मूलधूर्तः** m. a hereditary rascal, a rascal belonging to a rascal family; a rascal from his birth. **-tala -तल** । **अत्यन्तः** adv. thoroughly, from the very bottom, after thorough discussion (Śiv. 27, 1343).

mūlan drôt[u] **patran sag मूलन् द्रोतु पत्रन् सग्** । **अन्तर्हस्तबहिःप्रसादवृक्षाधरणम्** m. a sickle to the root and water to the leaves; hence, acting outwardly as a friend, but secretly as an enemy.

mūl 2 मूल् । **नक्षत्रविशेषः** f. the N. of the 17th (or, according to some, the 19th) lunar asterism (Skt. *mūlā*). **mūla-kŏnḍüj**[u] **मूल-क्वंडुज्** । **अनुष्ठुप्छन्दसी** f. a horoscope or diagram in which are marked the positions of the various planets, etc., at the time of a person's birth.

mulai (El.), see **mulay**.

mūlai मूलै, see **mūlay**.

malēch मलेछ् also spelt **malīs** (El.) । **म्लेच्छः** m. (sg. dat. **malēchas मलेछस्**), (amongst Hindūs) an outcast, a man of irreligious or impure conduct.

malēch[a]**gī मलेछ्गी** । **म्लेच्छवृत्तिः** f. the condition or conduct of an outcast.

mal[i]**da मलिद** । **निर्णेजनम्** m. furbishing, giving an outward appearance of cleanness to a garment, ornament, etc., by the application of varnish, lacquer, or the like. **—karun —करुन्** । **परिचर्यादरविधानम्** m.inf. to do furbishing; met. to show hospitality or politeness (esp. to a person unworthy of it).

malīda ملیدہ m. a kind of fine woollen cloth (made of lamb's-wool). **-gar ملیدہ گر** m. a washer of woollen cloth (El.).

mūlādār मूलादार् । **उत्पत्तिस्थानम्** m. the place of origin; wealth, assets, resources; (in Śaiva mysticism) the mystical circle above the organ of generation.

malagaḍi m. a base man (K.Pr. 9, where it is opposed to **alagaḍi**, a great man).

mulāhaza ملاحظہ m. inspection, view, notice (Gr.M.).

malika मलिक ملکہ f. a queen (Gr.M.).

mulkī मुल्की ملکی adj. e.g. of, or belonging to, a country (Gr.M.).

malakh मलख् ملک m. (sg. dat. **malakas मलकस्**), an angel (H. iv, 2).

malikh मलिख् (= **ملک**) । **पार्वतीयदुर्गममार्गपालः** m. (sg. dat. **malikas मलिकस्**), a king; a title of honour or respect (cf. **bŏṭa-m°**, p. 138*b*, l. 20) (used sarcastically in the Voc. K.Pr. 191); (in Kashmīr) a way-warden, a man whose duty it is to keep mountain passes and forest roads clear, and to watch and help travellers on them.

malukh मलुख् । **तरङ्गः** m. (sg. dat. **malakas मलकस्**), a wave (of water) (Gr.M.; K.Pr. 50, *malkh*) (cf. **pā-m°**, s.v. **pôn**[u]).

mil[i]**kh मिलिख्** (= **ملک**), m. property, landed property, an estate (Gr.M.).

mölikh मालिख् مالک m. a possessor, proprietor, a lord (El., YZ. 157, Rām. 70); a master (Gr.M.); the owner, proprietor, or landlord (of a house, etc.)

(Gr.M., K.Pr. 107). **as^{a}l mölikh,** the real owner, the principal in a firm or business (Gr.M.).

mul^{a}kh मुलख ملک m. (sg. dat. **mulkas मुल्कस्**), a kingdom, rule, state, country, territory, region, land (Gr.M.; K.Pr. 216; YZ. 236; Rām. 512, 822; H. i, 1). —**tulun** —**तुलुन्** । **अत्याक्रोशविधानम्** m.inf. to raise the country, to raise a great outcry against some unpopular action or conduct.

mulk-ĕ-bēgāna ملکِ بیگانہ m. a foreign land (K.Pr. 146).

mulūkh मुलूख ملوک m. kings; used in Rām. 70 as equivalent to **mul^{a}kh,** q.v.

mal^{i}kön^{u} मलिकांऊ f. a queen (H. xi, 2).

mulākāth मुलाकाथ ملاقات m. (sg. dat. **mulākātas मुलाकातस्**), meeting, a visit (El., Gr.M.). —**karun** —**करुन्** m.inf. to meet a person, to make a visit (Gr.M.) —**karanāwun** —**करनावुन्** m.inf. to cause a person to be met, to introduce one person to another (Gr.M.).

mall मल्ल m. a strong man, a hero, athlete, wrestler, boxer (L.V. 24, K. 434).

malla, mallah, see **mala 4.**

malāla मलाल (= ملال) । **वैमनस्यम्** m. weariness, fatigue, languor, ennui; dejection, sadness, melancholy (YZ. 20, Śiv. 425); affliction, grief, anguish; vexation, displeasure, estrangement (Śiv. 661; Rām. 762, 1574). —**gaṣhun** —**गछुन्** । **वैमनस्यावाप्तिः** m.inf. estrangement, etc., to occur.

mālal मालल्, i.q. **māla,** q.v.

malūl मलूल ملول adj. e.g. fatigued, tired, weary; sick, indisposed; grieved, sad, dejected. —**karun** —**करुन्** m.inf. to offend (El.).

mŏlul^{u} म्वलुल । **उत्कृष्टमूल्यकः** adj. (f. **mŏl^{u}j^{u} म्वलज़ू**), high-priced, costly, expensive (Gr.Gr. 146, Gr.M., Śiv. 1230); valuable (Gr.M.).

malölĕth मलाल्यथ् (= ملالت) । **वैमनस्यम्** f. (sg. dat. **malölĕṣh^{u} मलाल्यषु**), i.q. **malāla,** q.v.

mālum (El., K.Pr.) **मालुम, mālūm** معلوم, **môlum** (El., Gr.M., Śiv. 1283) **मोलुम** or **môlūm मोलूम** adj. e.g. known (Śiv. 1283; Rām. 356, 380, 447, 732, 1533); clear, evident, certain, obvious, apparent.

karun —**करुन्** m.inf. to know, understand (Rām. 806, 1347); to discover, find out, ascertain (El., Rām. 1384); to perceive, behold, recognize; to deem, suppose. —**sapanun** —**सपनुन्** m.inf. to become known (to), to be discovered (K.Pr. 206); to appear, seem, be deemed, supposed; to learn (El.)

mālamuh^{u} मालमुह m. in the following:—**mālamuh^{i}-ṣūṭ^{u} मालमुहि-षूटु** । **पालीवत-(फल-)विशेषः** m. a kind of wild apple, pink in colour, with a sub-acid sweet flavour, good for cooking (L. 350, *malmu*, where it is described as green).

malmal^{i} मल्मलि (= ململ) । **कार्पासपटविशेषः** f. muslin.

mālāmāl मालामाल مالامال । **परिपूर्णः** adj. e.g. heaped, brimful (Śiv. 1213); full, replete, abundant.

milamish मिलमिश । **मलयोगः** f. intimate association with some impurity, e.g. of oil with a portion of sediment or milk with a portion of water (Gr.Gr. 128).

milmishĕdār मिलमिशदार् । **मलाशसंयुक्तः** adj. e.g. mixed with impurity.

malāmath मलामथ् ملامت f. (sg. dat. **malāmüṣh^{u} मलामंचु**), reproof, rebuke, censure, reproach, accusation, reviling. —**karünū^{u}** —**करंनू** f.inf. to rebuke.

malun मलुन् । **परिमलनम्** (**मर्दनम्**) conj. 1 (1 p.p. **mol^{u} मंलु**; 2 p.p. **majyōv मज्योव्** or **malyōv मल्योव्**), to rub, anoint, shampoo (K. 942, 956); to rub (something on to a person) (YZ. 19, 234; Śiv. 503, 529, 593, 815–16, etc.; Rām. 389, 1537; K. 425, 973, 976). **mol^{u}-mot^{u} मंलु-मंतु** । **संमर्दितः** perf. part. (f. **müj^{u}-müṣh^{u} मंजू-मंचू** or **mül^{u}-müṣh^{u} मंलू-मंचू**), rubbed, anointed; smudged (with dust, dirt, etc.).

mēlun मेलुन् । **संयोगः, प्राप्तिः, संभोगः** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **myūl^{u} म्यूलु** (Gr.Gr. 19, K. 1129), f. **mīj^{u} मीजू** (K.Pr. 3, 425); 2 p.p. **mĕjyōv मेज्योव्**); to be joined, be united (Gr.Gr. 124, 205; Śiv. 473, 511, 1313, 1390, 1616; Rām. 1088, 1435, 1501, 1548; K. 701, 846) (cf. **nēth^{a}r m°**); to be met with, be found (Gr.Gr. 205; Gr.M.; YZ. 17, 27); to be joined (to a person), to be got (by, dat.), to be attained to (by, dat.) (cf. **hūhū mēlun,** to be chilled, p. 325*a*, l. 8) (Gr.M.; L.V. 78, 79; K.Pr. 3; Śiv. 1012, 1844, 1897; K. 845); to be met, encountered (Śiv. 1067, 1313, 1809; Rām. 140, 264, 534, 917, 1528; K. 102, 425, 689, 699, 700, 706, 1016, 1129); to come to hand, come into possession, be found (after search) (K.Pr. 258); to be united (with), become one (with), be absorbed (in, dat.) (L.V. 1, 68, 105; YZ. 24; Śiv. 164, 527, 1429, 1538, 1775); to agree (with), be reconciled (to) (Gr.M.); to have sexual union (with a woman); to agree (with), resemble exactly, be exactly alike (Gr.M.); to be mixed (with) (Rām. 100, 1502); to be joined in combat (Rām. 864); to mix (?) (El.).

milith gilith bĕhun मीलिथ् गीलिथ् ब्यहुन् । **ऐकमत्येन समाश्रयणम्** m.inf. to live in cordial intercourse, to live in harmony. —**gaṣhun** —**गछुन्** m.inf. having become united to go, to go away together, or in a body (L.V. 9, K. 107); to become united (to), mingled (with, dat.), absorbed (in, dat.)

(L.V. 11, 29, 30, 69; Śiv. 55, 1775; Rām. 521, **payas-kun,** absorbed in the clue). —**rōzun** —रोज़ुन् । संयोगेन स्थितिः m.inf. to unite and live with, to live in harmony (with).

myūl^{u}-mot^{u} म्यूल्-मंतु । संगतः, संप्राप्तः, संसर्गमुपगतः perf. part. (f. **mīj^{ü}-müṭ^{ü}** मीज़्-मंट्), joined, united; met with, obtained, found after search; mingled, mixed up.

milan मिलन् in **milan-sār** मिलन्-सार् । मैत्र्यादिसंगमशीलः adj. e.g. of an amicable disposition, warm-hearted; cf. **milasār. -sôr^{u}** -सोर् । प्रीतिसंयोगशीलः adj. (f. **-sör^{ü}** -सॉर्), id.

malang मलंग् ملنگ । भीषणमूर्तिः m. a kind of Musalmān darwēsh, who lets the hair of his head grow to its full length, and leaves it uncombed and dishevelled; met. any ugly terrifying fellow, tall, long-armed and long-legged.

malangī मलंगी । भीषणवृत्तिः f. the conduct or condition of a terrifying-looking fellow.

milanāwun मिलनावुन् । संयोजनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **milanôw^{u}** मिलनोवु), to unite, join, add, connect, attach (Gr.M.; Śiv. 905, 1010, 1556, 1621, 1688, 1827); to cause to meet, bring together, introduce (one person to another) (Gr.M.); to put side by side, to compare (one thing with another) (Gr.M.); to mix (El., Gr.M.). **milanôw^{u}-mot^{u}** मिलनोवु-मंतु । संयोजितः perf. part. (f. **milanöv^{ü}-müṭ^{ü}** मिलनॉव्-मंट्), joined, connected; brought together, introduced (to each other).

mŏlanāwun म्वलनावुन् । मूल्यविधानम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **mŏlanôw^{u}** म्वलनोवु), to settle the price of anything. Cf. **mŏlawun.**

malīñ^{ü} मलिञ्, see **malyun^{u}.**

mal^{i}nār मलिनार् । मालिन्यम् m. dirtiness, uncleanness, filthiness, griminess; met. cf. **man-m°,** p. 572*a*, l. 7.

malür^{ü} मलर् । कुंभविशेषः f. a large pot of earthenware (El. *malir* and *mallar*).

mil^{a}r 1 मिल्र् । मषीपात्रम् f. an earthen vessel for containing the chalk ink used by boys at school, a kind of ink-bottle; cf. **mīl. mil^{a}ri-wör^{ü}** मिल्रि-वॉर् or **mila-wör^{ü}** मिल-वॉर् । मषीपात्रम् f., id.

mil^{a}r 2 मिल्र् । सूचगुलिका f. a bundle or skein of string (cf. **pana-m°,** s.v. **pan 3**).

mal^{a}ran मल्रन् । विमर्दनम् f. (sg. dat. **mal^{a}rüñ^{ü}** मल्रञ्), rubbing down, rubbing together (e.g. medicaments in making an ointment or the like).

mil^{a}ran मिल्रन् । संयोजनम् f. (sg. dat. **mil^{a}rüñ^{ü}** मिल्रञ्), uniting, joining together, mixing together (e.g. mixing boiled rice with curds).

mal^{i}shĕ-khān मलिश-खान् । अतिवात्सल्याश्रयः adj. (f. **-khön^{ü}** -खाञ्), a much-petted child, a much-loved child, a best-loved child, a spoilt child (Rām. 286, 1034, 1125).

milasār मिलसार् m. a confederate (El.); cf. **milan-sār,** s.v. **milan. —sapadun** —सपदुन् m.inf. to connive (at), to share, to be a party (to) (El.).

malot^{u} मलंतु । मलाक्तः adj. (f. **malüṭ^{ü}** मलंट्), dirty, filthy, grimy; (as subst., m.) dung, filth (El., who also spells the word *mûlat*).

mūlat, see **malot^{u}.**

milath मिलथ् ملت । धर्मसंप्रदायः m. (sg. dat. **milatas** मिलतस्), religion, faith, creed; a religious community, church.

mīlith मीलिथ्, see **mēlun.**

möl^{i}tôn^{u} मॉलितोनु । पितृसमव्यापारः m. acting like a father, tender-hearted and kindly conduct like that of a father, fatherliness (Gr.Gr. 143).

malīṭ, see **malēch.**

malaṭsār मलट्सार् m. foulness, dirtiness, impurity (Rām. 17, 23, 43, 56).

milaṭsār मिलट्सार् or (El.) **milisār** मिलिसार् । मेलापः m. mixing, mingling; coalescence (of several things); agreement, harmony, concord, mutual good understanding; society (El.); an accident (El.).

malawun^{u} मलवुनु n.ag. (f. **malavüñ^{ü}** मलवंञ्), one who rubs (anything on to anything) (Śiv. 1189).

mēlawun^{u} मेलवुनु । मैत्र्याचरणशीलः, संयोगमुपगच्छन्, प्राप्तुं शक्यः (सुलभः) n.ag. (f. **mēlavüñ^{ü}** मेलवंञ्), that which is becoming joined or united (to something else); that which can be easily found or met with (even though usually rare or scarce); one who is accustomed to show a friendly disposition to others, one who is urbane, conciliatory.

milawan मिलवन् । योजना f. (sg. dat. **milavüñ^{ü}** मिलवंञ्), mutual joining, union, commingling; being close together, close proximity, close association (K.Pr. 125).

milawun मिलवुन् । संसर्जनम् conj. 1 (i.q. **milanāwun,** q.v.; 1 p.p. **milow^{u}** मिलवु), to unite, join (cf. **jog^{u} milawun,** p. 371*a*, l. 50) (Gr.Gr. 121, 128; Gr.M.; L.V. 69; Śiv. 307, 662, 1654, 1831); to add together (Gr.M.); to commingle, intermingle, mix (Śiv. 353); **ladöy^{i} milavüñ^{ü},** to join battle (H. x, 1). **milow^{u}-mot^{u}** मिलवु-मंतु । संसर्जितः perf. part. (f. **milüv^{ü}-müṭ^{ü}** मिलवू-मंट्), united, joined; mixed, mingled.

mŏlawun म्वलवुन् । मूल्यपरीक्षणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **mŏlow^{u}** म्वलवु), to fix the price of (anything) (Rām. 1105). Cf. **mŏlanāwun.**

mēlawañ मेलवञ् । **उपायनविशेषः** f. a present given, at the first meeting after a marriage, by the near relatives of the bride to the bride's father-in-law and mother-in-law.

mul[i]vĕñ मुलिव्यञ् । **शुष्को मूलकादिपत्रसमूहः** f. a collection of turnip-tops or similar green-stuff dried and stored for winter use, radish leaves (K.Pr. 146); cf. **gŏg[a]ji-mul[i]vĕñ,** p. 279*a*, l. 17, and **muji-mul[i]vĕñ,** p. 558*b*, l. 3.

mul[i]vĕñĕ-lūṭh मुलिव्यञ-लूँठ् । **शुष्कमूलपत्ररज्जुखण्डः** f. a scrap of rope of these dried leaves. (These dried leaves are twisted up into ropes for preservation.) **-wōkh -वाँख्** । **शुष्कमूलपत्रमहारज्जुः** f. a rope made up of these dried leaves.

mila-wör[u] मिल-वार् , see **mil[a]r 1.**

malawāy मलवाय् m. in **g[a]sa-malawāy** (p. 306*a*, l. 14), i.q. **mal-wāy,** q.v., p. 564*a*, l. 46.

mālay मालय् । **रागः** f. longing (for), hankering, yearning. **—tulüñ[u] —तुलञ्** । **रागापनयनम्** f.inf. to dispel a longing, to quench a yearning. **—wŏthüñ[u] —व्वथञ्** । **रागापगमः** f.inf. a yearning to depart, a longing to be dispelled.

malöy[i] 1 मलॅयि (often written **malöi मलॅाइ**) । **दुग्धमण्डः** f. cream (of milk) (Gr.M.).

malöy[i] 2 मलॅयि f. in the following:—**malāyĕ karañĕ मलाय करञ** । **अतिशोकवृत्तिः** f.pl.inf. to express sorrow with lamentations and beatings of the breast and other parts of the body.

malöy[i] 3 मलॅयि । **आश्मामवर्णः** adj. e.g. having the light-grey colour of natural *pashmīna* woollen cloth; as subst., *pashmīna* or other similar cloth of this colour.

mulay 1 मुलय् । **मूलधनम्** m. original capital (invested in business), principal.

mulay 2 मुलय् । **प्राग्देयमूल्यांशः** f. earnest money, part of the price paid in advance on the conclusion of a bargain.

mulay 3 मुलय् or **mūlay मूलय्** adv. even from the foundation or basis (cf. **mūl 1**) (Rām. 710, 952, 961); root and branch, absolutely (Gr.Gr. 22); ever, at all (El. *mulai*). **-na -न**, adv. never, not at all, not in the least (Rām. 1618, 1654).

mālayĕdār मालयदार् । **रागोत्पादकः** adj. e.g. producing longing, alluring, fascinating, attractive, seducing.

malöyikh मलॅायिख् (= ملائک) । **अदृष्टपालकः** m. (properly angels, the plural of the Arabic ملک, but in Kāshmīrī) an angel, a guardian angel.

malyun[u] मलियु । **मलिनः** adj. (f. **malin[u] मलिञ्**), dirty, filthy, grimy (Gr.Gr. 147, Śiv. 752).

mālyun[u] मालियु or **mölyun[u] मालियु** । **स्त्रीपितृगृहम्** m. the original home of a married woman, the house of a man's father-in-law (L. 270, 458; K.Pr. 158; Śiv. 82, 83; Rām. 195, 263, 764, 1035, 1620; K. 856).

mālin[i]-büḍ[u] मालिनि-बूँडु । **अनकमहत्त्वा** f. a woman whose blood-relations are in a higher rank of life, or more wealthy, than those of her husband. **-bajĕr -बज्यर्** । **(स्त्री-)अनकपक्षमहत्त्वम्** m. the fact or state of the higher rank or greater wealth of a married woman's relations, as compared with those of her husband. **-böḍ[u] -बाँडु** । **(स्त्री-)अनकगेहीयमनुष्यः** m. a member of a married woman's family, one of her blood-relations. **-dor[u] -दॅर्** । **(स्त्री-)अनकपक्षः** m. the family of a married woman, i.e. the total of her blood-relations. **-gara -गर** । **स्त्रियाः पितृगृहम्** m. a married woman's home, i.e. her father's house, where she was born. **-vĕṭhay -व्यठ्य्** । **अनकपक्षहीनता** f. (of a married woman) non-existence of blood-relations.

mālinyuk[u] मालिन्युकु । **पितृगेहसंबन्धी** adj. (f. **mālinic[u] मालिनिचु**), of, or belonging to, the family of a married woman's blood-relations (Rām. 768); the home of this family.

mam मम । **स्तनौ** m. the two breasts of a woman, or a pair of udders or dugs of a female beast. Cf. **mama** and **mŏm.**

mama मम । **स्तनः** m. (a polite name for) the breast of a woman or udder or dug of a female beast (esp. a single breast or dug); cf. **mam** and **mŏm. -ṭang -टंग्** m. a kind of pear (L. 350).

mām माम् । **मातुलः** m. a maternal uncle (his wife is **māmañ,** q.v.) (K.Pr. 135, 251; K. 454).

māma-bĕnath[a]r माम-ब्यनथ्र् । **मातुलभागिनेयौ** m.pl. a maternal uncle and his sister's son, i.e. a man and his maternal uncle, when spoken of together. **-hihur -हिह्र्** m. an uncle-in-law, the brother of the mother of a husband or wife, i.e., as regards the husband, his wife's maternal uncle; as regards the wife, her husband's maternal uncle (K.Pr. 135). **-shĕkur -श्कुर्** । **क्लीवसमाचरणः** m. one who acts, walks, or speaks like a eunuch.

mīm ميم । m. the letter *m*.

mŏm ञ्वम् । **स्तनौ, स्तन्यम्** m. the breasts of a woman or udders and dugs of a female beast (El. spells this word *mŏn*); mother's milk, milk. Cf. **mam** and **mama.**

mŏma cĕwawun[u] ञ्वम च्यवयुनु । **स्तनंधयावस्थः** n.ag. (f. **-cĕwavüñ[u] -च्यवञ्**), one who drinks from the breast, a suckling child. **—cyon[u] —च्यॅनु** । **स्तन्यपाने प्रवर्तनम्** m.inf. to drink from the breast; to be a suckling child. **-dām -दाम** । **स्तन्यपानम्** m. sucking the breast. **-gol[u] -गोलु** ।

स्तन्यघासः m. a mouthful of mother's milk; hence, sucking the breast. **-kusur**ᵘ **-कुसुद्** । **स्तनाग्रम्** m. the nipple of the breast.

mōm मोम् موم । **सिक्थकम्** m. beeswax, wax (Gr.M.).

momādrū m. *Achillea millefolium* (El.).

mumkin मुम्किन् ممكن adj. e.g. possible, practicable, feasible (W. 110).

mōmálⁱ मोमलि । **अलसः** adj. e.g. lazy, indolent, idle.

mamalun ममलुन् । **निश्चेष्टीभवनम्** conj. 3 (2 p.p. **mamalyōv ममल्योव्**), to become motionless, without movement (from fear, agitation, or the like); (of a limb) to go to sleep, to become as it were paralysed, to become benumbed; cf. **mamanun. mamalyō-motᵘ ममल्यो-मंतु** । **निश्चेष्टीभूतः** 2 perf. part. (**mamalyē-müṭᵘ ममल्ये-मंचू**), become motionless, benumbed, paralysed, as ab.

mamunᵘ ममुनु । **निश्चेष्टः** (**स्तब्धः**) adj. (f. **mamüñᵘ ममंचू**), motionless, paralysed, stupefied, benumbed (cf. **nĕta-m°**, s.v. **nĕth 2**).

mēmnā मेम्ना m. (f. **mēmnī मेम्नी**), a kid (El.).

mamanun ममनुन् । **निश्चेष्टीभवनम्** conj. 3 (2 p.p. **mamanyōv ममन्योव्**), to become motionless, paralysed, stupefied, benumbed (from fear, agitation, or the like); cf. **mamalun.** —**aṣun** —**अषुन्** । **निश्चेष्टतोद्भवः** m.inf. such motionlessness, as ab., to overtake a person. —**yunᵘ** —**युनु** । **निश्चेष्टतापातः** m.inf. such motionlessness, as ab., to occur (to a person).

mamanyō-motᵘ ममन्यो-मंतु । **स्तब्धीभूतः** 2 perf. part. (f. **mamanyē-müṭᵘ ममन्ये-मंचू**), become motionless, as ab., stupefied, stunned; paralysed (of a limb).

māmañ मामञ् । **मातुलानी** f. the wife of a maternal uncle (cf. **mām**) (K. 454).

mamañār ममञार् । **निश्चेष्टत्वम्** m. motionlessness, paralysis (from fear, agitation, disease, or the like) (cf. **nĕta-m°**, s.v. **nĕth 2**).

mumar m. the penis (El.).

māmas मामस् or **māms मांस्** । **मांसम्** m. flesh (L.V. 81); mutton (El.). Cf. **mās 2** and **māz.**

mamatā ममता । **ममत्वम्** f. regarding as 'mine', a confident sense of ownership; pride, arrogance, self-sufficiency (Śiv. 18, 110, 339, 1313, 1572).

mūmotᵘ मूमंतु, see **marun.**

māmaturᵘ मामतुद् adj. (f. **māmatᵃr मामतर्** or **māmatᵘrᵘ मामतंद्**), of, or belonging to, a maternal uncle (**mām**), used in the following, and other similar, compounds expressing relationship: —**bēma** —**बेम** । **मातुलजामाता** m. a sister's husband on the side of the maternal uncle, i.e. the husband of the daughter of a maternal uncle, the husband of a cousin on the mother's side. —**bôyᵘ** —**बोयु** । **मातुलेयः** m. a brother on the side of a maternal uncle, i.e. a first cousin (male) on the mother's side (Gr.Gr. 132).

māmatᵘrᵘ (or **māmatᵃr**) **bàyⁱ-**(or **böyⁱ-**)**kākañ मामतंद्** (**मामतर्**) **बयि-**(**बोयि-**)**काकञ्** । **मातुलेयपत्नी** f. the wife of a first cousin on the mother's side (Gr.Gr. 133). —**bŏñĕ** —**ञ्ञ** । **मातुलपुत्री** f. a first cousin (female) on the mother's side (Gr.Gr. 133). —**rag** —**रग्** । **मातुलेयसंबन्धः** f. relationship on the side of the maternal uncle. Cf. **piturᵘ.**

mūmüṭᵘ मूमंचू, see **marun.**

mimyamar, see **miñĕ-mürᵘ.**

mimyuzᵘ मिमिज़ु । **अपराह्णकालः, आपराह्णिकभोजनम्** m. the afternoon; the afternoon meal, luncheon; the midday meal of children (El.; Gr.Gr. 157; L. 461, *mimuz*; K.Pr. 104, 176, id.). This is the word used by Hindūs, Musalmāns employ **nimyuzᵘ.**

mimizⁱ lŏngünᵘ मिमिज़ि ल्वंगंचू । **आपराह्णिकभक्षितभोज्यविशेषः** f. 'the afternoon pipkin', the afternoon lunch composed of roasted grain, etc. **-mĕṭᵘ -म्यंचू** । **अपराह्णाहारग्रासिकभोजनभागः** f. 'the afternoon lump (or ball)', a little food or slight snack eaten in the afternoon. **-wakhᵃth -वख्थ्** । **आपराह्णिकभोजनम्** (sg. dat. **-waktas -वक्तस्**), the afternoon meal (of man or beast). **-vēla -वेल** । **अपराह्णवेला** m. the afternoon time, the afternoon (as a space of time).

mimizis मिमिज़स् adv. at the time of the afternoon meal, in the afternoon (Gr.Gr. 157). **-bögi -बोगि** or **-bögin -बोगिन्** । **अपराह्णकाले** adv. in or about the afternoon.

man 1 मन् / **मनः** m. (sg. abl. **mana 1 मन**), the mind (considered as the seat of perception and passions) (Gr.M.; L.V. 5, 12, 17, 18, 23, 27, etc.; K.Pr. 57; Śiv. 26, 49, 57, 163, etc.; Rām. 6, 17, 47, 50, etc.; K. 470, 472; H. vi, 6, where the word is fem.); intellect, intelligence, understanding (Rām. 74, 557, 847, etc.; K. 585); the heart, soul, spirit (Gr.M.; K.Pr. 57; Rām. 32, 54, 58, 348, 397, 565, etc.; K. 94, 262, 287, 800, 804, etc.); character, disposition, mood, temper (Gr.M.; K. 82, 860, etc.). **-khạndurᵘ -खंदुद्** । **मनःक्षोभः** (sg. dat. **-khạndᵃras -खंदुरस्**), agitation of mind, emotion; (as adj.) agitated in mind, overcome by emotion. **-khạndᵃrĕr -खंदुर्यर्** । **मनःक्षोभः** m. agitation of mind, emotion. **-kruh -क्रुह्** । **मनोदूषणा** m. acridity of mind, i.e. disgust, aversion, of the mind. —**lagun** —**लगुन्** m.inf. the mind to be fixed (on, dat.); to have the heart or affections set (upon, dat.), to fall in love (with, dat.) (K. 266, 716, 800); to take delight (in, dat.). —**lāgun**

—**आगुन्** m.inf. to apply the mind (Gr.M.). **-mēchĕr -मेच्चर । प्रेमवृत्तिः** m sweetness of mind, i.e. affection felt towards a person, a feeling of affection; participation of two persons in a common work, induced by mutual affection. **-mēl -मेल । मनःसंयोगः** union of hearts; mutually affectionate participation of two persons in some work. **-mal^{i}ñār -मलिञार् । मनोमालिन्यम्** m. blackness of heart, i.e. estrangement, alienation, quarrelling between friends. **-myul^{u} -मिल्। मनोयोगः** m. sympathy, mutual affection, being of one mind. **—phēruh —फेरुन् । वमनपूर्वावस्थापत्तिः** m.inf. the mind to become reversed (*quasi*, to vomit), the mind to be changed and to revert to its previous opinion, recantation or revokement to occur. **—phirun —फिरुन् । मनसः परिवर्तनम्** m.inf. to change one's own or another person's mind (Rām. 148). **-phyur^{u} -फिर् । मनःपरिवृत्तिः** m. change of mind. **-prasand -प्रसंद्** (for پسند, with conflation with the Skt. *prasanna*, Kāshmīrī *prasan*), adj. e.g. comfortable (El.); with **karun करुन्** m.inf. to gladden; with **sapadun सपदुन्** m.inf. to rejoice. **—raṭun —रटुन्** m.inf. to seize the mind, to bring it under subjection (L.V. 55, K. 500). **-sr̥ḍ^{u} -स्रंदु** or **-sr̥zar -स्रुज़र् । मनःसाधारणम्** m. mind in common, unanimity, common consent, union of hearts, sympathetic association or participation.

mana-gaṇḍ मन-गंड् । चित्तग्रन्थिः m. a knot on the mind, concealment of thoughts. **-gaṇḍal -गंडल् । गूढचित्तः** adj. e.g. one who conceals his thoughts. **-grāy -ग्राय् । वैमनस्यम्** f. agitation of the mind. **-kūmal -कूमल्** adj. e.g. kind, gentle-hearted (El.). **-krūṭh^{u} -क्रूटु। कठोरचित्तः** adj. (f. **-krūṭh^{u} -क्रूटु**), hard-hearted, stony-hearted. **-log^{u} -लंगु । चित्तासक्तिः** m. devotion of the mind or heart (to); as adj., appealing to the mind, heart-entrancing, fascinating. **-poš^{u} -पंचु । विश्वसनम्** m. trust of the mind, confidence (in), faith (in), belief (in). **-paš -पज़् । मनोविश्वासः, श्रद्धा** f. implicit trust (in); firm faith (in a religious sense). **-shṓḍ^{u} -श्वंदु । शुद्धचित्तः** adj. (f. **-shŏz^{u} -श्वंज़ू**), clean-hearted, pure-hearted, of an honest and equable temper. **-sath -सथ् । निश्चिन्तता** f. (sg. dat. **-süš^{u} -संचु**), freedom from anxiety. **-sūty -सूत्य** adv. cordially (El.). **-sôw^{u} -सोवु । दृढ-(भरित-)चित्तः** adj. (f. **-söv^{u} -सोवू**), firm-minded, dispassionate, stoical; persevering, tenacious of purpose, unfaltering, persisting. **-sôw^{u}-mot^{u} -सोवु-मंतु । संकल्पोत्तरमुत्सृष्टः** perf part. (f. **-söv^{u}-müš^{u} -सोवू-मंचू**), thrown away or abandoned in consequence of a vow (e.g. a Brahminy bull let loose or an oblation scattered by Hindūs upon water). **-wāz -वाज़् । उदारः** adj. e.g. courageous; intrepid, undismayed by evil fortune, imperturbable.

mani bĕhun मनि ब्यहुन् । संमतीभवनम् m.inf. to agree or become of one mind (as to aim, wish, etc.). **--bĕhanāwun —ब्यहनावुन् । संमतीकारणम्** m.inf. to bring a person to agreement. **—byūṭh^{u} —ब्यूटु । संमतीभूतः** l p.p. (f. **-bīṭh^{u} -बीटू**), come to agreement, come to an understanding, assenting, acquiescent. **-kāman -कामन्** or **-kāmanā -कामना । मनःकामना** f. the desire of one's heart, a heartfelt longing (K. 339, 596). **—rōzun —रोज़ुन् । स्मरणेऽनुवर्तनम्** m.inf. to remain in the mind, to be kept in remembrance, to be ever carried in the memory; to be kept secret in the mind.

manuk^{u} dŏkh मनुक् दुख् m. remorse (El.).

manas bĕhun मनस् ब्यहुन् । संमतीभवनम् m inf. to agree (to), assent. **—karun —करुन् । स्मरणम्** m.inf. to remember, call to mind. **—rōzun—रोज़ुन् । गोपनम्** m.inf. to remain in the mind, be kept secret. **—thawun —थवुन् । चित्ते धारणम्, कदापि अविस्मरणम्** m.inf. to put by into the mind, to keep in one's memory, to bear perpetually in mind, never to forget.

man 2 मन् । परिमाणभेदः m. (sg. abl. **mana 2 मन**), a certain weight, equivalent to forty seers, a maund (K.Pr. 12, 76, 80, 101, 196; Śiv. 1285).

man 3 मन् । आढकमितः m. a suffix used with any numeral except one, two, four, or multiples of four, indicating one and a half seers (or three pounds). Thus **tra-man,** three times one and a half seers or four and a half seers; **pānṭh-man,** five times one and a half seers or seven and a half seers; **shĕ-man,** six times one and a half seers or nine seers; **sath-man,** seven times one and a half seers or ten and a half seers; **nav-man,** nine times one and a half seers or thirteen and a half seers, and so on. But a single one and a half seer is **manoṭ^{u},** q.v.; twice one and a half seers, or three seers, is **pānzuw^{u}**; four times one and a half seers, or six seers, is **trakh,** q.v.; eight times one and a half seers, or twelve seers, is **z^{a}-trakh,** or two *trakh*; twelve times one and a half seers, or eighteen seers, is **tra-trakh,** or three *trakh*, and so on for further multiples of four.

man 4 मन् m. a precious stone (Gr.Gr. 148; Śiv. 792, 1436).

mana 3 मन in **mana-y̆ôñ^{u} मन-योञु । विक्षतदुग्धजलम्** m. whey, the liquid of curds.

manā 1 मना منۍ or (Śiv. 1794) **manāh मनाह्। निषेधः** m. forbidding, inhibiting; prohibition, prevention (Gr.M., Śiv. 1794); **—karun —करुन्** m.inf. to forbid.

manā 2 मना । बहुत: adj. e.g. much, in great degree, abundant.

mān 1 मान् । मानम् m. honour, respect, reverence, paying honour (to) (Gr.Gr. 137; Gr.M.; Śiv. 1071; K. 90, 1130); dignity, rank, high reputation, respectability (L.V. 24; K. 455, 670, 1071); size, extent, magnitude (as a special attribute) (K. 837). **—karun —करुन् । आदरयोजनम्** m.inf. to pay honour (to), show great respect (to), treat with honour (K. 133, 401, 534, 715, 848, 900, 1021); to have self-respect (K.Pr. 117); to rival (another person) (Śiv. 432; Rām. 530; K. 852, 1171). **—raṭun —रटुन् । स्वादररक्षणम्** m.inf. to keep up one's dignity, to hold one's head high, to show no sign of humiliation (even when asking for necessary help).

māna-hān मान-हान् । मानभङ्ग: f. (sg. dat. **-hönü -हांनू**), loss of honour, dishonour, disgrace, humiliation; cf. **mānas-hān** (K. 797). **-rostu -रस्तु । अनादरयुक्त:** adj. (f. **-rüsh -रुश्**), without honour, unrespected; (of an occupation) producing dishonour, degrading, derogatory. **-sān -सान् । अत्यादरपूर्वकम्** adv. with great deference, with great respect. **-sostu -संस्तु । संमानयुक्त:** adj. (f. **-süsh -संश्**), respected, highly esteemed, venerated; (of an occupation) producing respect, dignified, honourable. **-wālay -वालय् । अवमानना** f. contumely, indignity, insult, dishonour. **-vyotu -व्यंतु । मानपूर्ण:** adj. (f. **-vĕsü -व्यंशू**), full of honour, full of self-respect (Gr.Gr. 137); (of an occupation or office) earning respect, dignified, honourable.

mānuku मानुकु । आदरोपेत: adj. (f. **mānücü मानंचू**), (properly gen. sing.) respected, highly esteemed, greatly respected; (of an occupation or office) producing honour, dignified, honourable.

mān 2, see **mönü 1.**

manai, mainai, see **mainay.**

mānĕ 1 مانع m. an obstacle, hindrance (Gr.M. **mönī**); **—karun —करुन्** (El. *mána karun*) m.inf. to forbid. Cf. **manā 1.**

mānĕ 2 or **mānē 1** معنی m. meaning, intended sense, intent, signification (K.Pr. 30; H. iii, 4, 5; vi, 14; vii, 27, 28); the meaning of an action, object, purpose, intention (Rām. 1187).

mānē 2 (El. *máne*), see **mainay.**

manū (? spelling) m. *Rhus Cotinus* (El.).

main मैन् or mön मांन् m. a frog (the word is used outside Śrīnagar, El. *mainah*, i.e. **mainăh,** with indef. art.; Gr.Gr. 22); cf. **miñ 2. -phal -फल्** m. *Randia dumetorum* (El.; L. 75, *mani-phal*, used medicinally as an emetic).

mainā मैना or **maināwatī मैनावती** f. N.P., N. of Mēnakā or Mēnā, wife of the Himâlaya and mother of Pārvatī. **(mainā)** (Śiv. 895, 1219, 1221, 1490); **(maināwatī)** (Śiv. 656, 691, 784, 881, 918, 1103, 1359).

mēn मेन् f. (sg. dat. **mīñu मींचू**), measurement, measuring. Cf. **atha-mēn,** p. 60*a*, l. 17.

mēna-mēn मेन-मेन् । असङ्ख्यानकर्म f. measuring over and over again, keeping on measuring (e.g. a long piece of land requiring measurement in several places). **-tōl -तोल् । परिमापणव्यापार:** measuring and weighing.

mīn मीन् m. Pisces (the sign of the zodiac) (El.; Śiv. 480; Rām. 419, 1278).

mŏn m. the breast (*mamma*) (El., where the word is probably a misprint for **mŏm,** q.v.).

mōn मोन् । मौनम् m. silence, taciturnity (El. *moń*, adj. silent). **—dārun —दारुन् । मौनव्रतचर्या** m.inf. to keep a vow of silence. **—hyonu —ह्यंनु । अपेक्षितेऽपि मौनम्** m.inf. to have recourse to silence, to sit silent and motionless even when one ought to be helping another, to be surly and disobliging. **—karun —करुन्** or **mōnam karun मोनम् करुन् । मौनधारणम्** m.inf. to remain silent, to keep silence.

mön मांन्, see **main.**

mönai, see **mainay.**

mönī 1, see **mānĕ 1.**

mönī 2 मांनी । मानयुक्त: adj. e.g. proud, haughty, arrogant, disdainful; —• honouring, obeying (cf. **ān-mönī,** p. 30*a*, l. 32).

mūn 1 मून् or (Gr.Gr. 20) **mūnu मूनू । ऊर्णा** f. sheep's wool, wool (Gr.Gr. 146) (K.Pr. 159, 245). **—anüñu -•-अनंचू । अतिप्रेरणेऽपि असंमत्या खेदनम्** f.inf. to bring wool; hence, met. to annoy another by refusing consent to something, in spite of his urging; cf. the next. **—ösas anüñu —आंसस् अनंचू । प्रेरणार्थातिअल्पने असंमत्या खेदापादनम्** f.inf. to cause wool to grow in a person's mouth; hence, met. to annoy him by refusing consent to something which he is vehemently urging by word of mouth. **—ösas yiñu —आंसस् यिचू । बहुप्रेरणअल्पनया खेदापत्ति:** f.inf. wool to come in the mouth, to be annoyed, as ab. **—khārüñu —खारंचू । बहुत्वे असंमत्या खेदनम्** f.inf. to raise wool, i.q. **—ösas anüñu,** ab. **—khasüñu —खसंचू । बहुभाषणखेदापत्ति:** f.inf. wool to rise, to be annoyed, as ab. **—yiñu —यिचू । बहुप्रेरणया खेदाप्ति:** f.inf. wool to come, i.e. to be annoyed, as ab.

mūni wŏthu मूनि व्वंथु । ऊर्णाभरितदेह:, ऊर्णितोर्ण: adj. (f. **—wŏsh —व्वंश्**), (of a sheep) very woolly; that from which the wool has been removed, shorn.

mūnī मूनी । **मौनव्रत:** m. one who has taken a vow of silence.

mun[u] मुनु adj. (f. **muñ[u] मुञ्**), husked (L. 461, *mun*).

mūn[u] मूनु । **लिप्तवप्रम्** m. (sg. abl. **mōni मोनि**), the inner plastered side of a room, etc., a plastered wall (Gr.Gr. 20) (K.Pr. 71, 82, 147). **—hyuh[u] —ह्युह्** । **स्तब्धवृत्ति:** adj. (f. **-hish[u] -ह्यिशु**), (motionless) like a wall, (of a person) motionless, taciturn. **mōni bitra-kār मोनि ब्यित्र-कार्** । **चप्रचित्रोत्थिति:** m. the work of a picture on the wall; met. something done by no one knows who (e.g. something carefully deposited, and then being destroyed without anyone, so far as it is known, approaching it; in such a case it is said that one of the pictures on the wall must have got up and done it), mysterious damage.

mūn[u] मून्, see **mūn.**

mānch मांच्, mönch मोंच्, see **māch.**

mānchar मांचर्, etc., see **māchar.**

mand मंद् adj. e.g. slow, tardy, inactive, lazy (Gr.M.). Cf. **mond[u].**

mānḍ मांड्, see **māḍ.**

mandī मंडी f. an exchange, a place where merchants meet to transact business (Gr.M.).

mandiā (? spelling) m. ivy (*Hedera Helix*, El.).

mĕnḍ[i] म्यंड्, see **myond[u].**

mĕnḍ[i] म्यंड्, see **myond[u].**

miond, see **myond[u] 1.**

mǒnḍ 1 म्वंड् m. (in Hindū mythology) the N. of a demon (in Skt., *Muṇḍa*) who with Caṇḍa was killed by Dēvī, the consort, or *Śakti*, of Śiva. **mǒnḍa-daham म्वंड-दहम्** । **तिथिविशेष:** the 'Muṇḍa-tenth', the tenth lunar day of the dark half of the month of Wāhĕkh (Skt., *Vaiśākha*) (April–May), on which the slaughter of Caṇḍa and Muṇḍa is celebrated.

mǒnḍ 2 म्वंड् । **विधवा** f. a widow (a widower is **mǒnḍur[u]**, q.v.) (Gr.Gr. 144; Gr.M.; L. 465, *mund*; K.Pr. 145; K. 551).

mǒnḍa-kaṭh म्वंड-कट् । **विधवापुत्र:** m. (sg. dat. **-kaṭas -कटस्**), a widow's son (who needs a father's care and is laxly brought up). **—lakhun —लखुन्** । **अतितिरस्कार:** m.inf. to disgrace a respectable person by abuse. **—pöth[a]r —पोथ्र्** । **विधवासमुदाय:** m. a group of widows, esp. all the widows in a joint family household. **-shāhzāda -शाह्ज़ाद** । **विधवावत्सल:** m. 'a widow's prince', the spoilt darling child of a widow.

mǒnḍa 3 म्वंड (for 1 and 2, see under **mǒnḍ 1** and **2**) । **प्रतिद्वन्द्वितावार:** m. a turn to play (as in 'it's so-and-so's turn to play'); used esp. with ref. to outdoor games, e.g. in the indigenous tip-cat, for the turn of the player who strikes the 'cat' out of the hole into which it is thrown by the **mǒnḍa-dar,** or bowler. Similarly in cricket and the like. The word is also used met. as in 'my turn will come to pay you off for this'. **-dar -द्र्** । **प्रतिद्वन्द्वितायाधारक:** m. the opponent to the party who is 'in'; e.g. the bowler in the game of tip-cat. **—darun —द्रुन्** । **प्रतिद्वन्द्वितायाकरणम्** m.inf. to act as a **monḍa-dar,** as ab. **—raṭun —रटुन्** m.inf. to have the turn to be in, as ab. **—yun[u] —यिनु** m.inf. such a turn to come to a person.

mond[u] मंद्दु । **मन्द:** adj. (f. **münz[u] मंज़ू**), slow, dull, stupid (naturally or from disease or other cause); thin, emaciated, delicate, sick (Gr.Gr. 140); (of something wooden or metallic, or clothes or the like), worn out, worn away. Cf. **mand** and **mǫ̆ṇḍ[u] 4.**

mǫ̆ṇḍ[u] 1 म्वंड् । **स्थाणु:** m. the trunk or stump of a tree, including the solid part of the root (cf. **mǒnḍ[u] 1**) (El. *múnd*) (cf. **khǒḍa-m°,** p. 392*a*, l. 50, and **nasta-m°,** s.v. **nast**); a log, a heavy block of wood (Gr.Gr. 37, Śiv. 1856); a pillar; —° any clumsy lump, cf. **gala-mǫ̆ṇḍ[u],** p. 282*a*, l. 50, or used in the names of various cakes (cf. **alapōshĕ-mǫ̆ṇḍ[u],** p. 22*b*, l. 27; **lāyĕ-mǫ̆ṇḍ[u],** p. 543*a*, l. 48), or in such compounds as **kana-mǫ̆ṇḍ[u],** p. 448*a*, l. 11, the root of the ear; **murkha-mǒnḍ[u],** a fool-block, an utter fool.

mǒnḍ[i]-ala म्वंड्-अल । **मूलोद्धार:** m. tottering of the trunk, rooting up; hence, utter destruction; cf. **ala 4. -pakh -पाख्** । **चिरकालपाक:** m. (sg. dat. **-pākas -पाकस्**), log-cooking, i.e. cooking on a fire on which a whole chopped log is consumed; met. cooking for a very long time. **-zyun[u] -ज़्यिनु** । **स्थाखिन्धनम्** m. log firewood, a log chopped up for firewood.

mǫ̆ṇḍ[u] 2 म्वंड् m. gruel-water, the water in which rice or the like has been boiled. Cf. **aḍa-mǫ̆ṇḍ[u] 1,** p. 11*b*, l. 14.

mǫ̆ṇḍ[u] 3 म्वंड् or **monḍ[u] मंड्** m. rubbing clothes in the wash (cf. **amonḍ[u],** p. 8*a*, l. 43); used in the following: **—dyun[u] —द्यिनु** । **वस्त्रादिविमर्दनम्** m.inf. to rub clothes in the wash (cf. **aḍa-mǫ̆ṇḍ[u] 2,** p. 11*b*, l. 19).

mǫ̆ṇḍ[u] 4 म्वंड् । **कुण्ठित:** adj. (f. **mǒnḍ[u] 3 म्वंड्**, sg. dat. **mǒnjĕ 2 म्वंज्य**; for **mǒnḍ[u] 1** and **2,** see s.vv.; for **mǒnjĕ 1** and **2,** see **mǒnḍ[u] 1** and **2**), (of a tool, weapon, or the like) blunt-edged, blunt (cf. **kana-m°,** p. 448*a*, l. 12, dull of hearing) (Gr.Gr. 30, 74, 140; Gr.M.; W. 21); (of a person) dull, stupid (El. *maunḍ*); simple-minded (K.Pr. 93).

mônḍᵘ मोंडु, see **māḍun**.

mŏnḍᵘ 1 मंडू । शाकादिनालिका f. (sg. dat. **mŏnjĕ 1 मंज्य**, for **2** see **mŏnḍᵘ 4**), the thick stalk of a vegetable (f. of **mŏnḍᵘ 1**); that part of the stalk of a vegetable or other growth which is below ground, including the upper part of the root (cf. **hĕnga-mŏnḍᵘ**, the root of a horn, p. 339*a*, l. 42); used —• to indicate something lumpy and hidden (as in **dana-m°**, p. 221*b*, l. 42; **hirⁱ-m°**, p. 367*a*, l. 47; **nāga-m°**, s.v. **nāg 1**), a hidden lump or store of wealth, or to indicate some kind of cake (cf. **adrakh-m°**, p. 15*b*, l. 6; **alapōshĕ-m°**, p. 22*b*, l. 30; and **nadârⁱ-m°**, s.v. **nadorᵘ**); cf. also **mūla-mŏnjĕ**, p. 567*a*, l. 36.

mŏnjĕ bĕhun मंज्य ब्यहुन । अक्रियीभवनम् m.inf. to become workless, (of an official or the like) to lose one's post, become out of work (cf. **mas mŏnjĕ bĕhun**, s.v. **mas 1**); (of a business or the like) to become slack, to go downhill. **—bĕhanāwun —ब्यहनावुन् । अक्रियीकरणम्** m.inf. to put out of work, dismiss from a post; to cause (a business) to become slack. **-dĕl -दल् । कडम्बत्वक्** m. the bark of the stem of a vegetable. **-gāḍa -गाड । मत्स्यमयभक्ष्यविशेषः** f.pl. a kind of fish pasty. **-gūlᵘ -गूलु । गृङ्गाटमयतैलपक्वभक्ष्यम्** (sg. dat. **-gōli -गोलि**), a kind of pasty of water-chestnuts. **-gorᵘ -गंड् । तैलपक्वभक्ष्यभेदविक्रेता** m. (his wife is **-gârⁱ-bāy -गंरि-बाय्**, but a woman who follows the same profession is **-gürᵘ -गंड्**), a maker, or seller, of pasties, a confectioner (K.Pr. 142). **-hākh -हाख् । स्थूलकडम्बशाकम्** (sg. dat. **-hākas -हाकस्**), a vegetable with a thick stalk. **-khav -खव् । कडम्बगर्तम्** f. a hole in the ground in which vegetable stalks are kept (as in a silo) for use in winter. **-kŏṭhᵘ -कांठु । कडम्बत्वक्** f. (sg. dat. **-kāchĕ -काछ्**), the hard wood-like stalk of a vegetable or its bark. **-nadorᵘ -नद्रंड् । बिसमयतैलपक्वभक्ष्यम्** m. a pasty of lotus-stalks. **-ray -रय्** m. a certain disease of the rice-crop, in which the roots are attacked, and the plant withers from the root upwards (L. 334, *munj rai*).

mŏnḍᵘ 2 मंडू f. (sg. dat. **mŏnjĕ मंज्य**), trampling, rubbing with the feet (cf. **manḍun**, used —• as in **lata-mŏnḍᵘ**, trampling with the feet, trampling down, crushing under the feet (K. 237); so (of the hands) **tsari-münḍᵘ**, clapping the hands in derision (K. 222, 232).

mŏnḍᵘ 3 मंडू, see **mŏnḍᵘ 4**.

mundī or **mundī butī** m. *Sphæranthus mollis* (El.) (cf. **gūrukᵘ mundī**, p. 298*b*, l. 11).

munŏdī मुनांदी مناڈی f. proclamation by beat of drum. **—nērüñᵘ —नेरंयू** f.inf. proclamation to issue, proclamation to be made (Rām. 92, 1001, 1069, 1679). **—phirüñᵘ —फिरंयू** or **—phiravüñᵘ —फिरवंयू** f.inf. to make proclamation, proclaim (Rām. 89, 679).

mandach मंदछ् । मन्द्राचम् f. (sg. dat. **mandachi मंदछि**), modesty, bashfulness, shame (Gr.Gr. 125, 137; Gr.M.; W. 114; K.Pr. 4; Śiv. 871, 884; K. 662, 1141). **—kāsüñᵘ —कासंयू । लज्जापनयनम्** f.inf. to remove modesty, to cure (a person's) modesty. **—pĕñᵘ पंयू । लज्जावेशः** f.inf. bashfulness to attack (a person). **—wŏthüñᵘ —व्यंयू । लज्जापगमः** f.inf. bashfulness to rise (i.e. to depart).

mandacha-buthᵘ मंदछ-बुथु । लज्जाशीलः m. bashfulness-faced, shamefaced. **-vĕtsar -वत्सर् । सलज्जत्वम्** m. natural shamefacedness, born modesty. **-vyotᵘ -व्यंतु । लज्जाशीलः** adj. (f. **-vĕṭsᵘ -व्यंचु**), full of native modesty, bashful, of modest disposition (Gr.Gr. 137, Gr.M.).

mandochᵘ मंदछु adj. (f. **mandüchᵘ मंदछू**), ashamed, become bashful (K. 328). **-motᵘ -मंतु । लज्जाप्राप्तलज्जः** adj. (f. **mandüchᵘ-müṭsᵘ मंदछू-मंचू**), caused to feel bashfulness, put out of countenance, abashed (Rām. 886, 1468); one who is stopped (from making a request or the like) by bashfulness, abashed.

mandachun मंदछुन् । लज्जितीभवनम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. **mandachyōv मंदछ्योव्**, also written **mandachōv मंदछोव्**), to become bashful, to become shamefaced, to become ashamed, feel shame, be abashed (Gr.Gr. 125, 171; K.Pr. 4, 26, 59, 135; Śiv. 354, 489, 839, 884, 886, 1288; Rām. 1241, 1773; K. 566, 661, 664, 675, 686, 721, 775, 801, 1134, 1143). **mandachō-motᵘ मंदछो-मंतु । लज्जितीभूतः** 2 perf. part. (f. **mandachē-müṭsᵘ मंदछे-मंचू**), ashamed, feeling shamefaced.

mandachāwun मंदछावुन् । लज्जितीकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **mandachôwᵘ मंदछोवु**), to make (a person) ashamed, to put to shame, to confuse (Gr.Gr. 171; K.Pr. 16, 119, 259; YZ. 23, 466; Śiv. 22, 73, 89, 124, 225, 525, etc.; Rām. 292, 347, 364, 386, 764, etc.).

mandachāwan-küṭᵘ मंदछावन्-कुटु । लज्जोत्पादिनी(कन्या) f. a daughter, etc., who puts (respectable) parents, etc., to shame. **-kaṭh -कट् । लज्जावनकः** m. (sg. dat. **-kaṭas -कटस्**; f. **-küṭᵘ -कुटु**, ab.), a son (or other youth) who puts his (respectable) parents (or other respectable people) to shame.

mandachôwᵘ-motᵘ मंदछोवु-मंतु । जिह्मया लज्जितीकृतः perf. part. (**manachövᵘ-müṭsᵘ मंदछोवु-मंचू**), put to shame (e.g. of a respectable person put

to shame by public abuse, or by a disreputable child), disgraced.

mandōdarī मंदोदरी f. N. of the wife of the demon Rāvaṇa. According to the Skt. *Adbhuta Rāmāyaṇa*, she was also the mother of Sītā, having become accidentally pregnant of her, in Rāvaṇa's absence, by drinking milk mixed with the blood of certain Ṛṣis. See JRAS. for 1921, p. 422. There is nothing like this in the *Vālmīki Rāmāyaṇa* (Rām. 46, 422, 430, 665, 964, etc.).

mandüj[u] मंदूज । सक्थि f. the inner fleshy part of the thigh (El.); the rump, buttocks (K.Pr. 49); cf. **mandul**, of which this is the fem. **mandajĕ-hor[u] मंदज्य-हंद् । सक्थियुग्मम्** m. the two thighs, the thighs (looked upon as a pair).

manḍüj[u] मंडूज । जनसमाजः f. a number of people sitting in a circle; **bĕhun manḍüj[u] karith,** to sit in a circle (Gr.M.); f. of **manḍul,** q.v.

mŏnḍüj[u] मंडूज, mŏnḍukh मंडुख्, see **nyoñ[u]** and **nĕñĕ-mŏnḍukh** (s.v. **nĕñĕ 3**).

mānḍukh मांडुख् m. (sg. dat. **mānḍakas मांडकस्**), N. of a particular musical air (in Skt. *maṇḍaka*) (Śiv. 1827, where the comm. translates the word by 'breath').

mŏnḍukh मंडुख् m. (sg. dat. **mŏnḍakas मंडकस्**), a frog, usually in the compound **miñĕ-mŏnḍukh** (see **miñ 2**) and **nĕñĕ-m°** (see **nĕñĕ 3**).

manḍal 1 मंडल् m. the Sanskrit form of **manḍul,** q.v., used in religious terms such as **dwādashānta-manḍal,** p. 262*b*, l. 15 (L.V. 33, Śiv. 1656).

manḍal 2 मंडल् । देशः m. (properly the same as **manḍal 1**), a circular disk (i.q. **manḍul**) (L.V. 75); a circular tract of ground; hence, a territory or province (approximately circular in form) ruled by a single king (Śiv. 1539, 1823).

mándila मंदिल (= مندیل) **। उष्णीषविशेषः** m. a kind of long fine woollen turban or turban cloth, woven with silk and gold thread.

mandul मंडुल । सक्थि m. (sg. dat. **mandalas मंडलस्**), the hip, thigh; the rump, buttocks (K.Pr. 166, 208). Cf. **mandüj[u]** and **maïshĕ-m°**, s.v. **müsh[i]**.

mandal-bachĕ मंडल्-बच्च । सक्थिकूपे f.pl. the edges of the thighs. **-gaḳh[u]r[u] -गंख्रु । सक्थिघर्षणम्** f. rubbing the ground with the buttocks. **-hor[u] -ह्यंद । सक्थियुग्मम्** m. the buttocks (spoken of as a pair). **-vyoṭh[u] -व्यंठु । स्थूलसक्थिकः** adj. (f. **-vĕṭh[u] -व्यंठु**), fat-buttocked.

mandul मंडुल or **manḍul[u] मंडुलु । चक्रवालम, परिवेषः, चित्रमण्डलम्** m. (sg. dat. **manḍalas मंडलस्**), a circle (Śiv. 128, a circle of dancers) (Śiv. 1325, 1390; K. 294); a circular piece of ground on which people meet; the orbit of a heavenly body (Śiv. 198, 1663); a circle of pictures of the gods in the hall of sacrifices (Śiv. 960); a picture of the orb of the sun painted in the houses of Brāhmaṇas of Kashmīr on the seventh lunar day of the bright half of the month of Hār (Skt. *Āṣāḍha*) (June–July). **bū-manḍul,** the circuit of the earth, the whole earth, the terrestrial globe (K. 13, 17); **ranga-manḍul,** an arena (K. 433); **rāsa-manḍul,** the circular dance of Krishna (Kṛṣṇa) and the herdmaidens of Gōkula (K. 293); **yĕgña-manḍul,** a sacrificial arena, the hallowed ground on which a sacrifice is being held (K 305). —**shĕhalun —ग्रहजुन् । चिरकालमनुवर्षणम्** m.inf. cooling rain after a long season of heat to occur.

manḍal[i]-brôhmun मंडलि-ब्रोह्मुन् । यागविशेषे चित्रमण्डललिखितृ m.inf. the Brāhmaṇa who paints the above pictures in the hall of sacrifice. **-masāl -मसाल् । चित्रमण्डलरागचूर्णसमूहः** m. the powdered paints used in making the above pictures. Cf. **masāla.**

mĕnd[i]lad म्यंद्लद् । कोठयुक्तः adj. c.g. (as subst., f. **mĕnd[i]ladiñ म्यंद्लदिञ्**), afflicted with leprosy (W. 111).

mônḍ[u]-mot[u] मोंडु-मंतु, see **māḍun.**

manḍan 1 मंडन् । **केशवपनम्** m. shaving off of the beard and moustache (as is done by Hindūs at sacred bathing places, on the death of a parent, or in certain ceremonies of initiation).

manḍan 2 मंडन् m. a room, a chamber. This is the word in use towards Bārāmūla (El.).

mandain, see **mandyuñ[u].**

mandun मन्दुन् । मथनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **mond[u] मंदु**; 2 p.p. **manzōv मञ्जोव्**), to churn, beat up (a liquid) (K.Pr. 224; Śiv. 1461, 1838, 1869; K. 161); to spill (intr., El.); met. to explain thoroughly a long and intricate book or other subject (*quasi*, to extract its butter, or essence, by churning) (Śiv. 49). **mond[u]-mot[u] मंदु-मंतु । आलोडितः** perf. part. (f. **münz[u]-müs[u] मंज़ू-मंसू**), churned; thoroughly explained, as ab.

manḍun मंडुन् । जीर्णपटनिर्णेजनम्, अलंकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **mond[u] मंडु**; 2 p.p. **manjyōv मंज्योव्**), to adorn (a woman or child with fine clothes, ornaments, etc.), to bedizen, deck, bedeck; to anoint, rub (El.); to tread, trample down (El.); esp. to wash woollen cloth (by kneading it with the feet in a trough, with soap, etc., and water) (K.Pr. 174). Cf. **māḍun.**

manḍan 3 मंडन् in **manḍan-gar मंडन्-गर्** or **manḍan-gorᵘ मंडन्-गंड्** । **और्णपटनिर्णेजकः** m. (f. **-gürᵘ -गंड्**), a professional cleaner of woollen cloth or of woollen garments, as ab. (his wages are **manḍawañ**, q.v.) (Gr.Gr. 149). **manḍan-gar-bāy मंडन्-गर्-बाय्** or **manḍan-gárⁱ-bāy मंडन्-गंरि-बाय्** । **और्णपटनिर्णेजकस्त्री** f. the wife of such a cleaner. **manḍan-garī मंडन्-गरी** । **और्णपटनिर्णेजनवृत्तिः** f. the profession of washing woollen goods, as ab. **-wŏkhul -व्वखुल्** । **और्णपटनिर्णेजनोदूखलम्** m. (sg. dat. **wŏkhalas व्वखलस्**), the trough in which such woollen goods are trodden.

monḍᵘ-motᵘ मंडु-मंतु । **विहितनिर्णेजनादिसंस्कारः** perf. part. (**münḍᵘ-müšᵘ मंडु-मंचू**, sg. dat. **manjĕ-maššĕ मंज्य-मच्य**), adorned, bedecked; (of woollen objects) cleaned, as ab.

māṇḍun मांडुन्, see **mā̃ḍun.**

mĕṇḍun म्यंडुन् conj. 3 to suffer from leprosy (cf. **myondᵘ 1**), used in the following:—**mĕṇḍith marun म्यंड्यि मरुन्** । **महाव्याध्यनुभवोत्तरमरणम्** m.inf. to die of leprosy (or some other terrible disease) (an expression used principally in malediction).

mŏṇḍun म्वंडुन् । **मन्दीभवनम्** conj. 3 (2 p.p. **mŏṇḍyōv म्वंड्योव्**), (of an edged tool, weapon, etc.) to become blunt, become dull-edged; (of an intelligent man) to become dull, stupid; to become weak. **mŏṇḍyō-motᵘ म्वंड्यो-मंतु** । **कुण्ठीभूतः** perf. part. (f. **mŏṇḍyē-müšᵘ म्वंड्ये-मंचू**), blunted; (of someone formerly intelligent) become stupid, blunted in wit.

mandanāwun मंदनावुन्, conj. 1 (1 p.p. **mandanôwᵘ मंदनोवु**), to cause to churn; to cause to be churned, to churn (Śiv. 855, n.ag.); to spill (tr., El.). Cf. **mandun.**

māṇḍanāwun मांडनावुन्, see **mā̃ḍanāwun.**

mandĕñ मंयञ्, **mandiñ मंदिञ्**, **mandiñukᵘ मंदिञुकु**, **mandiñĕn मंदिञन्**, **mandiñĕs मंदिञस्**, see **mandyuñᵘ.**

mandüñᵘ मंद्यू । **नवनीतगोल**. f. a ball of butter (used either **—°**, compounded with a word meaning 'butter', or alone).

manḍaph मंडफ् । **मण्डपम्** m. (sg. dat. **manḍapas मंडपस्**), a hall for ceremonial occasions (such as sacrifices, public meetings, and the like) (K. 1015).

mandar मंदर् or **mandĕr मंबर्** or **mandir मंदिर्** । **मन्दिरम्** m. a temple, a pagoda (Śiv. 21, 868, 1178, 1181, 1731, 1747); a palace (K. 810–11, 1045, 1115, *mandar*). **mandĕr-brôhmun मंबर्-ब्रोह्मुन्** । **मन्दिरपूजकः** m. (sg. dat. **-bröhmanas -ब्रोह्मनस्**), a temple-Brāhmaṇa (who officiates at sacrifices and other rites). **-bröhmüñᵘ -ब्रोह्म्यू** । **मन्दिरब्राह्मणी** f. a temple-Brāhmaṇa woman (who performs ceremonies, etc.); the wife of a temple-Brāhmaṇa.

mandirⁱ मंदिरि । **मठाध्यक्षः** m. the person in charge of a temple, and responsible for its management.

mandōra मन्दोर । **विशालोन्नतशाला** f. a large masonry building, a palace (Rām. 1784).

mŏṇḍurᵘ 1 म्वंडुर् । **मृतपत्नीकः** m. (sg. dat. **mŏṇḍaras म्वंडरस्**), a widower (a widow is **mŏṇḍ 2**, q.v.).

mŏṇḍurᵘ 2 म्वंडुर् । **स्थाणुः** m. (sg. dat. **mŏṇḍaras म्वंडरस्**), the trunk, or stump, of a tree, a log (Gr.Gr. 37, K.Pr. 231).

mŏṇḍᵘrᵘ म्वंड्रु । **ह्रस्वस्थाणुः** f. a small short stump or trunk of a tree, a small log.

mūni-dār मूनि-दार् । **ऊर्णावदंशयुतः, ऊर्णायुतः** adj. e.g. a cloth of mixed cotton and wool; a kind of cotton cloth made to resemble woollen stuff with fine spots; (as adj.) woolly, covered with wool (of a sheep, etc.).

mŏṇḍᵃran म्वंड्रन् । **कुण्ठीकरणम्** f. (sg. dat. **mŏṇḍᵃrüñᵘ म्वंड्रय्यू**), the act of making blunt (a sharp weapon, tool, etc.); causing a clever man to be stupid.

mŏṇḍᵃrun म्वंड्रुन् । **कुण्ठतापादनम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **mŏṇḍᵒrᵘ म्वंड्रु**), to make blunt (a weapon, tool, etc.) (Gr.Gr. 7); to cause (a clever person) to become stupid.

mŏṇḍᵃrāwun म्वंड्रावुन् । **कुण्ठितीकरणम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **mŏṇḍᵃrôwᵘ म्वंड्रोवु**), to make blunt (a weapon or a tool); to cause (a clever person) to become stupid.

mĕṇḍis म्यंडिस्, see **myondᵘ.**

mŏṇḍus म्वंडुस् or **mŏṇḍusᵘ म्वंडुसु** । **वैधव्यम्** m. (sg. dat. **mŏṇḍasas म्वंडसस्**), widowhood (Gr.Gr. 144). **—kaḍun —कडुन्** । **वैधव्यपालनम्** m.inf. to live a widow, to endure widowhood.

manḍav मंडव् । **सभाविशेषः** m. a kind of house found in forest villages. Cf. **gana-manḍav**, p. 287*b*, l. 32.

manḍawañ मंडवञ् । **और्णपटनिर्णेजनभृतिः** f. wages for cleaning cloth by kneading it (cf. **manḍun**).

māṇḍay मांडय्, see **mā̃ḍay.**

mandyuñᵘ मंद्यु । **मध्याह्नः** m. (sg. dat. **mandiñĕs मंदिञस्**), midday (El. *mandain*).

mandĕñ मंयञ् or **mandiñ मंदिञ्** । **मध्याह्नम्** adv. at midday (K.Pr. 176, *mandĕni*; 193, 228, *mandini*). **-gürᵘ -गंड्** । **मध्याह्नवेला** f. the midday hour. **-gaṭa -गट** । **मध्याह्नध्वान्तः** f. darkness at midday; met. misgovernment, misrule, maladministration (with its accompanying calamities); unduly ignoring, turning the cold shoulder (to a person). **-ṭhag -ठग्** । **प्रत्यक्षवञ्चकः** m. a midday robber, an open swindler, swindling a person before his very eyes. **-ṭūr -चूर्** । **प्रत्यक्षहरचौरः** f. a midday thief, a thief who steals by day, a thief who steals in the presence of his victim.

mandĕñuk[u] **मंद्यञुक्** or **mandiñuk**[u] **मंदिञुक्** । **मध्याह्नसंबन्धी** adj. (f. **mandiñüc**[u] **मंदिञ्चिच्**), of, or belonging to, midday.

mandĕñĕn मंद्यञ् or **mandiñĕn मंदिञ्** । **मध्याह्ने** adv. at midday (Gr.Gr. 157; K.Pr. 66; YZ. 127, 350; Śiv. 332, 351, 1756; Rām. 1023, 1145). **-bŏg**[i] **-बांग्** or **-bŏgin -बांगिन्** । **मध्याह्नप्राये** adv. at about midday.

mandĕñĕs मंद्यञस् or **mandiñĕs मंदिञस्** । **मध्याह्ने** adv. at midday. **-bŏg**[i] **-बांग्** or **-bŏgin -बांगिन्** । **मध्याह्नप्राये** adv. at about midday.

mŏnāfa مُنافع m. gains, profit, surplus profits (Gr.M.).

mang मंग् । **याचना** f. a demand, begging, request for something (Gr.Gr. 125; Rām. 610; K. 489; H. xi, 16). **—āsüñ**[u] **—आसंञ्** । **सर्वतो याचनोद्भवः** f.inf. begging to come into existence, general asking for something to occur, universal demand for something on account of its scarcity or rarity. **—lagüñ**[u] **—लगंञ्** । **असकृत् प्रार्थनयोगः** f.inf. (of something hitherto disregarded or made little account of) a sudden and general demand or inquiry for anything to occur. **—yiñ**[u] **—यिञ्** । **दूरात्प्रार्थनागमः** f.inf. a demand (for anything) to come from various distant places.

manga-mang मंग-मंग् । **पुनः पुनः प्रार्थनम्** f. continually or frequently asking for something. **-mang karüñ**[u] **-मंग् करंञ्** । **पुनः पुनः प्रार्थनम्** f.inf. to ask frequently for something (esp. for food) (W. 144, K.Pr. 135).

manga मंग in **hanga-manga, hanga ta manga,** see **hanga,** p. 339*a*, l. 26.

mĕng म्यंग । **शङ्खाक्षि** f. the temple of the head (El. *menga, myeng*). **—hāvüñ**[u] **—हावंञ्** । **असमर्थस्वे सगर्वोक्तिः** f.inf. to show the temple, a scornful contradiction or counter-statement to be made in emulation by a powerless person. **—karüñ**[u] **—करंञ्** । **मद्गर्वाविष्कारः** f.inf. to make scornful contradiction or counter-statement, as ab

mĕnga-dag म्यंग-दग् । **शङ्खबाधा** f. a blow on the temple, i.e. continual unseemly prating or chattering; a headache (caused thereby) (K.Pr. 158). **-dagal -दगल** । **निरन्तरजल्पाकः** adj. e.g. a continual chatterer. **-bŏr**[i] **-बांरि** । **शङ्खमध्यभागः** m.pl. the middle part of the temple. **—wŏthañĕ —ब्वथञ** । **गर्वरोषप्रकाशनम** f.pl inf. the temples to rise, to frown in anger.

mĕngan-nār 1 म्यंगन-नार् (for **2**, see **mĕngun**), fire in the temples, anger accompanied by flushing of the temples.

mŏng 1 म्यंग् । **मुद्गः** m. a species of pulse, *Phaseolus Mungo* (El *Phaseolus Max* or *Radiatus*) (Gr.Gr. 51, 164; W. 134, 155; L. 330, 338, 440; K.Pr. 42, 180). It is said to have cooling properties, and is much used as a diet for invalids.

mŏnga-düj[u] **म्यंग-द्यूज्** । **मुद्गक्षेत्रम्** f. a mŏng-field, a field prepared for sowing this pulse, or in which it is a crop. **-hāl -ह्याल्** । **धान्यविशेषः** f. (sg. dat. **-höj**[u] **-ह्यांज्**), a kind of rice bearing a fat round-shaped grain. **-muzawar -मुज़्वर्** । **मुद्गरसपाकविशेषः** m. mŏng-soup, a kind of drink (cf. our barley-water) made of water in which the pulse is boiled. It is given to invalids; cf. **muza-war,** s.v. **muza.** **-phol**[u] **-फ्यल्** m. a little, or small quantity of mŏng (Gr.Gr. 164). **-shāl -श्याल्** । **धान्यभेदः, अतिक्षुः** m. a kind of rice with a fat round-shaped grain (cf. **-hāl,** ab.); 'a mŏng-jackal,' a very timid person, a great coward (one who hides himself, like a jackal, even in a field of short-stalked mŏng, when he sees a little dog in the distance). **-tŏgan -त्युगन्** । **अल्पपरिमाणम्** m. 'fours of mŏng', i.e. what seems a very little to turn out, on calculation to be immeasurably great, a trifle becoming immense. The allusion is to a popular story, in which a king agreed to pay a physician a fee for curing his piles as follows: on the first square of a chessboard were to be placed four grains of mŏng; on the second square four times that number, or 16; on the third square four times the number on the second square, or 64; on the fourth square four times the number on the third square, or 256; and so on through the 64 squares, the number on each square being four times that on the preceding square. The fee was to be the total amount of grains so placed.

The king looked upon this as a very trifling matter and gave the necessary orders; but when the total came to be calculated out it came to millions of maunds. Indeed, so great was the amount, that the king could not pay it, and had to make over his whole kingdom and private property in order to discharge the debt. **-wor**[u] **-व्वर्** । **मुद्गपिष्टकः** m. a cake of mŏng-flour mixed with sauce and fried.

mŏng 2 म्यंग् । **मद्गुपक्षी** f. a certain bird, the Lesser Cormorant, *Graculus sinensis* (L. 132, *mung*).

mŏng 3 म्यंग् । **भङ्गारेणुगुलिका** f. a pill of charas (the resinous inflorescence of the hemp-plant) prepared for smoking.

mangal मंगल् । **कल्याणम्** m. happiness, good luck, felicity; a blessing, benediction, expression of good wishes, auspiciousness (Śiv. 1186, 1745); an auspicious ceremony (e.g. the festival on recovery from sickness); the planet Mars (El.). **-wār -वार्** m. Tuesday.

mĕngal म्यंगल् । गर्वयुक्तः adj. e.g. possessing a temple (of the head); met. haughty, arrogant, domineering, hectoring, blustering.

mongla (? spelling and gender), saffron in a dry condition, made from the white base of the flower-stigma. It is not the best quality (L. 344).

mŏngil म्यंगिल् । काष्ठमयमुद्गरविशेषः f. a kind of wooden maul for applying plaster; a club, a mace (K. 390).

mŏngōl म्यंगोल् । ओषधिलताविशेषः m. a wild creeper chiefly found in forests, used internally as a remedy for skin diseases (L. 76, *mangal*).

mŏngôlᵘ म्यंगोलु । जलजक्षुद्रपत्रभेदसमूहः m. a kind of water-weed, with numerous small leaves floating in masses over the water. **mŏngölⁱ-byôlᵘ म्यंगोलि-ब्योलु । असंख्यसमुदायः** m. the seed of this plant; met. a collection of innumerable articles.

mangun मंगुन् । प्रार्थनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **mongᵘ मंगु**, f. **münjᵘ मंजू** (K. 488, 588, 718); 2 p.p. **manjyōv मंज्योव्**), to ask for, request, demand, beg, solicit, entreat, crave (Gr.Gr. 125, 129; Gr.M.; K.Pr. 25, 31, 56, 105, 136, 150; YZ. 541; Śiv. 308–10, 707, 753, 1173, etc.; Rām. 63, 149-52, 612, etc.; K. 67, 142, 268, 278, 306, 423, etc.; H. xi, 14; xii, 4, 5, 7, 10, 11, 14, 15, 18, 19); to ask (a person to approach), to call up (a person to oneself) (K. 374, 996). **hisāb mangun,** to call for (a person's) account, to call a reckoning (K.Pr. 246). **—lāyĕkh —लायख् । प्रार्थनायोग्यः** adj. e.g. fit to be asked for (e.g. owing to the known liberality of the giver, its abundance, or desirability). **—tagun —तगुन । प्रार्थितफलाभिसंधिः** m.inf. to know how to ask for, to be skilled in begging for something desired; to intend to get something asked for.

mongᵘ-motᵘ मंगु-मंतु । प्रार्थितः perf. part. (f. **münjᵘ-müṭᵘ मंजू-मंटू**), asked for, demanded (Rām. 592); asked, entreated (for something) (K. 26).

mangan-bāna मंगन्-बान । प्रार्थनोचितभाग्यम् m. a vessel of asking, i.e. a person suitable for being asked, or suitable for asking. **-buthᵘ -बुथु । प्रार्थनधार्ष्यम्** m. a face for asking, audacity in asking, barefaced begging, the conduct of a sturdy beggar. **-hār -हार् । प्रार्थनोचितः** adj. e.g. worthy of being asked for. **-wôlᵘ -वोलु । प्रार्थयन्** n.ag. (f. **-wājĕñ -वाज्यञ्**), an asker, a beggar.

maṅganī मंगनी । प्रार्थनीयः impers. fut. part., e.g. (of a thing) about or fit to be asked for; (of a person) about or fit to be asked from.

mangith nyunᵘ मंगिथ् न्युनु, m.inf. to ask for and get, to receive on demand. **kūrᵘ mangith niñᵘ,** to take and marry a girl (K.Pr. 83).

mĕngun म्यंगुन् । मेषाजशृङ्गत् m. (sg. dat. **mĕnganas म्यंगनस्**), sheep (or goats') dung (El. *mengin*; L. 459, *mengan*); (met.) a little boy (because small and of no account) (K.Pr. 249). **mĕngan-nār 2 म्यंगन्-नार्** (for **1**, see **mĕng**) **। मेषकरीषाग्निः** m. a fire of dried sheep (or goats') dung.

manganāwun मंगनावुन् । अर्थापनम्, स्वसमीपे आनयनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **manganôwᵘ मंगनोवु**), to cause to be asked for, to get someone to ask for; to send for, cause to be brought to one (YZ. 497; Śiv. 675; Rām. 263, 274, 593; K. 1034; H. vi, 16; xi, 8); to claim (El.).

mĕngañ म्यंगञ् or **mĕngüñᵘ म्यंगंञु । आखुशृङ्गत्** f. rat's dung (f. dim. of **mĕngun,** q.v.).

mĕngañĕ-gôrᵘ म्यंगञ्-गोरु । शृङ्गाटविशेषः a kind of water-chestnut (the unbroken nut). **-görᵘ -गोर्रु । शृङ्गाटफलविशेषः** f. the dried kernel of the preceding.

mŏngurᵘ म्यंगुर् । अजपोतः m. (sg. dat. **mŏngaras म्यंगरस्**, Gr.Gr. 58; f. **mŏngᵘrᵘ म्यंगुर्रु**, Gr.Gr. 33), the young of a goat, a kid (Gr.Gr. 35).

mangata मंगत । दत्तकः m. an adopted son. **—anuṅ —अनुङ् । दत्तकतया स्वीकरणम्** m.inf. to adopt (so-and-so) as a son.

mangatukᵘ मंगतुकु । दत्तकत्वेन स्वीकृतः adj. (f. **mangatücᵘ मंगतच्चु**), one who has been adopted, an adopted son or daughter.

mĕngāṭh म्यंगाठ् । गर्वचिह्नम् m. (sg. dat. **mĕngāṭas म्यंगाटस्**), an indication or mark of pride or arrogance (e.g. such as the mode of wearing a turban, etc.) (cf. **mĕng**). **—hāwun —हावुन् । गर्ववृत्त्या भाषणम्** m.inf. to display such an indication; hence, to assume a threatening or bullying attitude.

mangathyörī मंगथ्यारी । भिक्षावृत्तिः f. the profession of begging, mendicancy.

mangathyôrᵘ मंगथ्योरु । भिक्षावृत्त्याजीवी m. (his wife is **mangathyārĕñ मंगथ्यार्यञ्**, but a female beggar is **maṅgathyörᵘ मंगथ्योर्रु**), a professional beggar, one who lives by mendicancy.

mangawunᵘ मंगवुनु । प्रार्थयन् n.ag. (f. **maṅgavüñᵘ मंगवंञु**), one who begs or asks for something; a beggar, mendicant (K.Pr. 135, K. 992).

māngay मांगय्, see **māgay.**

manāh मनाह्, see **manā 1.**

munahjim मुनह्जिम् (= منجّم) m. an astronomer, an astrologer (Rām. 132).

manōhar मनोहर् adj. e.g. heart-captivating, charming, lovable (Śiv. 853).

mānjĕ मांज्य, see **mājĕ,** s.v. **māḍun.**

mŏnjĕ 1 म्यंज्य, see **mŏṇḍᵘ 4** and **mŏnḍᵘ 1** and **2.**

mŏnjĕ 2 म्वंज्य adv., as in **ad-mŏnjĕ** (p. 10*a*, l. 41), at a reduced price. ? Cf. **mŏnd^{u} 1.**

mônj^{u} मोंजु, see **môj^{u}**, s.v. **mājun.**

munj in **munj rai** (L. 334), see **mŏnjĕ-ray,** p. 575*a*, l. 38.

mŏnj^{u}hōr म्वंजुहोर् (also written **munjhōr मुंजहोर्**) or (El.) **magar मगर् । मार्गशीर्षः** m. the name of the ninth month of the Hindū year (in Sanskrit *Mārgaśirṣa* and Hindī *Agahan*, and corresponding to November-December) (El. *monjhór*; W. 107, *mónjhor*; K.Pr. 128; Rām. 1634; K. 267).

mŏnjhūri म्वंज्हरि adv. in the month of Mŏnj^{u}hōr (Rām. 206).

munajjim منجم, see **munahjim.**

mŏnjal म्वंजल् or **mŏnjĕl म्वंज्यल् । माननीयः** adj. e.g. possessing a hidden root (cf. **mŏnd^{u} 1**); hence, met. respected, honoured, highly thought of, worshipful, distinguished (cf. **hĕngal-mŏnjal,** p. 339*b*, l. 45).

mônj^{u}-mot^{u} मोंजु-मंतु, see **môj^{u}-mot^{u}**, s.v. **mājun.**

mānjĕ-maṣĕ मांज्य-मच्य, see **mājĕ-maṣĕ,** s.v. **māḍun.**

münj^{u}-müṣ^{u} मंजू-मंचू, see **mangun.**

mānjun मांजुन्, see **mājun.**

mŏnjĕr म्वंज्यर् । मन्दता m. clumsiness, unskilfulness, want, or loss, of dexterity (Gr.Gr. 30, 140).

manjít, see **mazēṭh.**

mŏnjaṭa म्वंजट or **mŏnjath म्वंजठ् । वराटकविशेषः** m (sg. dat. **mŏnjaṭas म्वंजटस्**), a kind of cowry-shell with three corners.

manjyōv मंज्योव्, see **mangun.**

manka मन्क । मणिविशेषः m. a snake-stone, a certain stone which is believed to have the power of extracting the poison from a snake's bite.

munakh मुनख् (= منقی) **। द्राक्षाफलविशेषः** f. (sg. dat. **munki मुन्कि**), a species of dried grapes or raisins, bloom-raisins.

munka-caṭiñ मुन्क-चटिञ् । द्राक्षाविशेषमयलेह्यविशेषः f. a 'chutnee' or jam made from these raisins (used as a medicine). **-shīra -शीर । द्राक्षाफलविशेषरसः** m. the expressed juice of these raisins soaked in water.

mankal मनकल् منقل **। अङ्गारधानिका** f. a charcoal brazier, a chafing-dish.

mōnāl m. the Impeyan pheasant, which is said to be found in Kashmīr (El.).

mönil मानिल । मानयुक्तता f. pride, self-respect, the condition of one who keeps up his sense of dignity (even when reduced to poverty) and who refuses to ask for help.

munul^{u} मुनुलु । और्णमयः adj. (f. **mun^{u}j^{u} मुनजू**), made of wool, woollen (El *monul*) (Gr.Gr. 146); *paṭṭū*, or coarse woollen cloth (El.).

mōnam karun मोनम् करन्, see **mōn karun** (p. 573*b*, l. 22).

mānmān मान्मान् । परस्परस्पर्धा f. (sg. dat. **mānmönñ^{u} मान्मांञू**), mutual emulation, mutual competition, mutual out-vying (among several persons engaged on similar occupations, and each trying to win a wager or price) (K.Pr. 66; Śiv. 1313, 1519, 1533). **—lagüñ^{u} —लगंजू । अन्योन्यमुखप्रेक्षिता** f.inf. to regard each other in emulation.

mānmön^{i} मान्मांञि । अहंपूर्विकया adv. in emulation.

manmath मन्मथ m. love, amorous passion, lust, carnal desire (L.V. 43); Kāma, the Indian Cupid.

manan 1 मनन् । मननम् m. the act of thinking or consideration, meditating or reflecting (upon); thought, reflection, study (Śiv. 1001, 1792). **-māl -माल् । मङ्गलमाल्यम्** f. a kind of jewelled garland bound on the head of a bride in a wedding ceremony (Śiv. 1204).

manan 2 मनन् । मृन्मयाङ्गारधानिका f. (sg. dat. **manüñ^{u} मनंजू**), a kind of **kāg^{u}r^{u}**, or portable brazier, used mainly by boatmen. It is made entirely of pottery within and without, and is not covered with wicker-work. It is carried about under the clothes for warmth (W. 124, K.Pr. 129) (cf. **nāra-m°,** s.v. **nār**).

manañĕ-tīl dazun मनञ्य-तील् दज़ुन् । अत्युपतापासम्भवनम् m.inf. the oil of a brazier to burn or blaze up (and burn the body); met. to become utterly involved in calamity. **-tīl zālun -तील् ज़ालुन् । अत्युपतापानुभावनम्** m inf. to set on fire the oil in a brazier (as ab.); to involve a person in utter calamity.

mānanā मानना f. honouring, respecting. **—karüñ^{u} —करंजू** f.inf. to show respect (to), pay reverence (to) (K. 722).

mānun मानुन । संमतिकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **môn^{u} मोनु**, f. **mön^{u} मांचू**; 2 p.p. **māñōv माञोव्**), to respect, revere, esteem highly (Śiv. 414, 449, 472, 984, 1049, 1204, 1298, etc.; Rām. 71; K. 898, 905, 1043, 1053); to admit, allow, acknowledge, confess, own (Gr.Gr. 174; Gr.M.; Śiv. 693, 944); to agree to, assent to, comply with (Gr.M.; K.Pr. 261; YZ. 515; Śiv. 695; K. 323, 403, 405, 574, 718, 846); to take, assume, suppose; to heed, follow (advice) (Gr.M., K.Pr. 135, K. 616); to take for granted, grant; to think of, call to mind, remember (K. 1155); to hold, view, consider, regard as, deem, look upon as (L.V. 23, 73; Śiv. 48, 280, 877, 1062, 1449, 1503, etc.; Rām. 180, 1513, 1645; K. 113, 341, 533); to hold to be true or right, to approve of

(K.Pr. 2; Śiv. 1133, 1311, 1555, 1773; K. 582); to obey (Gr.Gr. 5; Gr.M.; K.Pr. 256; Rām. 748, 840; K. 240, 466, 630); to give in to, submit to (K.Pr. 182, K. 623).

mānun^{u} **मानुन्** m. obedience; **na-mānun**^{u}, disobedience (Gr.M.).

môn^{u}**-mot**^{u} **मोनु-मंतु** । **संमतः** perf. part. (f. **mön**^{ü}**-müṭ**^{ü} **मांऽू-मंऽू**), agreed to, approved of, etc., as ab.; generally approved of (by everyone), highly esteemed or respected (K.Pr. 163).

mēnun मेनुन् । **मापनम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **myūn**^{u} **म्यून्** (Gr.Gr. 26), f. **mīñ**^{ü} **मीऽू**; 2 p.p. **mēñōv मेञोव्**), to measure (length, superficies, or quantity) (Gr.Gr. 5, 21, 104; Gr.M.; K.Pr. 127, 155; YZ. 421; Śiv. 1592); to estimate, guess (El.).

mēnan-bāna मेनन्-बान । **परिमाणपात्रम्** m. a measuring vessel, a measure (holding so much). **-wôl**^{u} **-वोलु** । **मापकः** n.ag. (f. **-wājĕñ -वाज्यञ्**), a measurer, surveyor.

myūn^{u}**-mot**^{u} **म्यून्-मंतु** । **विहितमितिकः** perf. part. (f. **mīñ**^{ü}**-müṭ**^{ü} **मीऽू-मंऽू**), measured, that which has been measured.

munan मुनन् । **कुट्टनम्** f. (sg. dat. **munüñ**^{ü} **मुनंऽू**), the act of pounding (grain in a mortar), husking (grain in a mortar).

munun मुनुन् । **(धान्यादेः) अवखण्डनम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **mun**^{u} **मुनु**, f. **muñ**^{ü} **मुऽू**), to pound (grain in a mortar), to husk (in a mortar) (L. 461; K.Pr. 15, 147; Śiv. 1533). **mun**^{u}**-mot**^{u} **मुनु-मंतु** । **अवखण्डितः** perf. part. (f. **muñ**^{ü}**-müṭ**^{ü} **मुऽू-मंऽू**), (of grain) husked (in a mortar).

mānand मानंद् ماند or **mönind मांनिंद्** prep. like, resembling, after the likeness of; **bē-mānand**, incomparable (Śiv. 775); **mönind-ĕ-bahar** = ماندِ بحر, like the sea, like a river (K.Pr. 64).

mananāwun मननावुन् । **प्रसादनम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **mananôw**^{u} **मननोवु**), to cause to agree to; to persuade, appease, console, soothe (Śiv. 24, 1634, 1786; Rām. 1525, 1636, 1676, 1691, 1731). **mananôw**^{u}**-mot**^{u} **मननोवु-मंतु** । **प्रसादितः** perf. part. (f. **mananöv**^{ü}**-müṭ**^{ü} **मननांवू-मंऽू**), appeased, soothed.

mānanāwun माननावुन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **mānanôw**^{u} **माननोवु**), to cause to be honoured (Śiv. 1211).

mŏnāpha म्वनाफ, i.q. **mŏnāfa**, q.v.

man^{a}**r मन्र्** or **man**^{u}**r**^{u} **मनंऽू** । **शाङ्किकः, मणिकारः** m. (his wife is **man**^{a}**r-bāy मन्र्-बाय्**) (see below), but a female lapidary is **man**^{a}**rĕñ मन्र्यञ्**, q.v. (Gr.Gr. 39), a lapidary, a man who works on precious stones or on shells, a shell-worker (Gr.Gr. 148). **-bāy -बाय्** । **शाङ्किकस्त्री** f. a lapidary's wife. **-koṭ**^{u} **-कंटु** m. the son of a lapidary (used with the idea of praise), a true son of a lapidary (Gr.Gr. 132); hence, a good, or skilled, lapidary (Gr.Gr. 132). **-thöj**^{ü} **-थांऽू**, also written **manar-thöj**^{ü} **मनर्-थांऽू** । **मणिकारचक्रम्** m. a lapidary's polishing wheel or lathe (worked with a bow). **-wān -वान्** । **शाङ्किकसमाश्रयः** m. a lapidary's shop or workshop.

manir in **manira-dāg** m. *Aconitum sp.* (L. 74, used to make a hair-wash).

mānir मानिर् adj. e.g. spiteful, envious (El.).

manörī मनारी f. ornaments for women, consisting of bracelets, rings for the nose, ears, and neck, made of earthenware, tin, iron, brass, and copper (El. *manárī*).

munör^{ü} **मुनांऽू** f. diminishing, waning, in **ḍĕka-manör**^{ü}, p. 204*b*, l. 12, q.v.

man^{a}**rĕñ मन्र्यञ्** f. a female lapidary, etc.; see **man**^{a}**r.**

mānarĕñ मानर्यञ् । **मानवती** f. an honoured woman, i.e. a true, faithful, and loving wife (Śiv. 668).

máṅs (El.), see **mās 1.**

mānas मानस् m., i.q. **man 1,** mind, the seat or faculty of reason and feeling, the thinking faculty, the heart, soul (L.V. 2); the faculty of imagination (L.V. 27).

móṅs, see **môs**^{u}.

munösib مناسب adj. e.g. proper, suitable (Gr.M., W. 149).

mānsh (El.), see **mūsh**^{1}.

manshĕ मन्श منشا । **इच्छा** m. (with indef. art. **manshāh मन्शाह्**, Gr.M.), origin, beginning; motive, object, intention, design (Gr.M.); purport, tenor, drift.

manōsh मनोश् m., i.q. **manush,** q.v. (Rām. 25, 51, 100).

manush मनुश्, **manŏsh मन्वश्**, **manōsh मनोश्**, or **manŏshy मन्वश्य** । **मनुष्यः** m. (sg. dat. **man**^{a}**shĕs मन्श्स्**), a man, a human being (i.e. *homo*, as distinct from supernatural beings and brutes) (L.V. 81, 107; Rām. 27, 63, 65, 139, 339, 576, 578, 863, 1498; K. 56, 490, 680, 754); (pl.) people in general (Gr.M.).

man^{a}**shĕ** (or **manŏshĕ**)**-bŏy मन्श(मन्वश्)-ब्वय** । **मनुष्यगन्धः** m. (the gender is reported as masculine, but the word **bŏy** is feminine; cf. **mŏṣa-bŏy,** s.v. **mŏṣh,** which is fem.), the smell of a man; the (unexpected) smell of human habitations (in a forest or desert place). **-lūkh -लूख्** m. the world of men (Rām. 515, 609, 1262). **-zāth -ज़ाथ्** । **मनुष्यजातिः** m. mankind, the human species (Rām. 1167).

munshī منشي m. a writer, scribe, secretary, amanuensis (Gr.M.).

mŏnīshŏr म्वनीश्वर । मुनीश्वर: m. a king among sages, a great sage of ancient days (Śiv. 277, 631, 676, 696, etc ; Rām. 951, 1682, 1752; K. 47, 355, 384, 386, 577, 582, 1038, 1054); met. a sedate gentle-natured man who, at the present day, leads an ascetic life, a man of saintly disposition.

manŏshy मन्वश् m., i.q. **manush,** q.v.

mánskhel (El.), see **māz-khĕl,** s.v. **māz.**

manaskār मनस्कार m. perfect perception, full consciousness (of pleasure, pain, etc.), used in the following:—**manaskār rōzun मनस्कार रोज़ुन् । चित्ताभोगवृत्ति:** m.inf. to devote one's attention exclusively to some object or work; the attention to be devoted exclusively, as ab.

man^{a}sun मनसुन् । संकल्पेन प्रतिपादनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **man^{o}s^{u} मनंसु**), to give something in fulfilment of a vow, to devote something to pious uses, make a pious endowment. **man^{o}s^{u}-mot^{u} मनंसु-मंतु । प्रतिपादित:** perf. part. (f. **man^{u}s^{u}-müsh^{u} मनंसू-मंछू**), given, etc., as ab.

manasāwun मनसावुन् । मन्त्रपूर्वकमुत्सर्ग: conj. 1 (1 p.p. **manasôw^{u} मनसोवु**), to dedicate anything (with appropriate religious ceremonies, and the recital of proper texts); to make a solemn (promise, vow, etc.) (Rām. 627).

mānatā मानता । अत्यादर: f. extreme respect, great reverence shown to a superior or great honour shown by a superior to an inferior (K. 906).

manoṭ^{u} मनंटु । आढक: m. a weight of one and a half seers (i.e. three pounds) (K.Pr. 13, 44, 136). Cf. **man** 3.

manáṭ^{i} mēnán^{i} मनंटि मेनंनि । अतिविरोधविधानम् m. pl. inf. to weigh amounts of one and a half seers, met. associates to quarrel mutually. —**mīnith khĕn^{i} — मीनिथ् ख्यंनि । परस्परविरोधविधानम्** m. pl. inf., id.

manáṭ^{i} (or **man^{a}ṭ^{i}**) **dab khyon^{u} मनंटि (मनंटि) दब् ख्यंनु । दण्डोपभोग:, औद्धत्यभङ्गाप्ति:** m.inf. (of an arrogant or insolent person) to become quieted, be brought to one's senses, be taught one's place (by punishment, suffering, or the like) (K.Pr. 56). **manáṭ^{i}** (or **man^{a}ṭ^{i}**) **dab pyon^{u} मनंटि (मनंटि) दब् प्यंनु । दण्डानुभवेन शमनम्, औद्धत्यभङ्गानुभव:** m.inf. becoming quieted, etc., as ab., to occur to a person.

mánth मांथ, i.q. **māth,** q.v., s.v. **māth.**

mānṭh मांठ, mönṭh मांठ, see **māṭh, mŏṭh.**

manath मनथ । श्रद्धा f. (**manüsh^{u} मनंछू**), acknowledgment, assent; faith, trust (Rām. 46); promise, vow; desire, intention. Cf. **mānath.**

mānath मानथ् । भक्ति: f. (sg. dat. **mānüsh^{u} मानंछू**), belief, religious belief. Cf. **manath.**

minath मिनथ् (= منت) **। उपकारयाचना** f. (sg. dat. **minüsh^{u} मिनंछू**), kindness, favour, obligation; grace, courtesy; entreaty, humble and earnest supplication, an entreaty which humiliates the entreater, asking a favour (Gr.M.); grateful thanks, praise. —**hĕñ^{u} — ह्यंञ् । उपकारस्वीकार:** f.inf. to acknowledge the granting of a favour, to admit an obligation. —**kaḍüñ^{u} —कडंञ् । प्रार्थनया लाघवस्वीकार:** f.inf. voluntarily to undergo the humiliation of asking a favour. —**mānath —मानथ् । विवाहप्रार्थनम्** f. the formal begging (for the bride), the formal proposal of marriage made by the bridegroom's people to the bride's people. —**thavüñ^{u} —थवंञ् । उपकारेण लाघवारोपणम्** f.inf. to humiliate a person (i.e. by the granter calling the grantee's attention to his generosity) in granting a favour, to put (a person under) an obligation.

minüsh^{u}-rost^{u} मिनंछू-रंस्तु । परयाचनालाघवोपक्रतिहीन: adj. (f. **-rüsh^{u} -रंछू**), (obtained) without the necessity of asking a favour.

minüsh^{u}n-tal karun मिनंछून्-तल् करुन् । असकृदुपकारकर्मणा लाघवापादनम् m.inf. to humiliate a person by often putting him under favours (and talking about it).

mönth मांथ, see **mŏth.**

mūṇṭh^{u} मूंठु, see **mūṭh^{u}.**

mônṭhun^{u} मोंठुनु, mönṭhon^{u} मांठंनु, see **mŏṭhon^{u}.**

mānthár (El.), see **mŏth^{a}r 1.**

manth^{a}r मन्थर् or **mant^{a}r मंतर् । मन्त्र:** m. (sg. dat. **mantras मंतस**), a passage of the Vēdas, a holy text; a formula sacred to any particular deity, a mystical verse, magic formulary, spell, charm, incantation (R.V. 11, 34, 39, 40, 58; Śiv. 11, 126, 154, 632; Rām. 956; K. 877-8). Cf. **mŏth^{a}r 1.**

mönth^{a}r मांथर्, i.q. **mŏth^{a}r 1** and **2.**

mōṇṭhur^{u} मोंठुर्, mōṭhur^{u}. mōṇṭh^{u}r^{u} मोंठ्रु, i.q. **mŏṭh^{u}r^{u}. mönṭhur^{u} मांठुर्,** i.q. **mŏṭhur^{u},** qq.v.

mūṇṭhür^{u}, etc., **मूंठ्रु,** i.q. **mūṭhür^{u},** etc.

mūnth^{a}r मूंथर्, i.q. **mŏth^{a}r 1** and **2,** q.v.

mūnth^{u}r^{u} मूंथ्रु, i.q. **mūth^{a}r,** see **mŏth^{a}r 2.**

manṭun^{u} मनटुनु m. three pounds of anything (El. *manṭun*). Cf. **manoṭ^{u}.**

mant^{a}r मंतर्, see **manth^{a}r.**

mántr, see **mŏth^{a}r 2.**

mūntrun^{u} मूंत्रुनु, i.q. **mūtrun^{u}.**

mūntrāwun मूंत्रावुन, i.q. **mūtrāwun.**

mínsh (El.), see **mĭsh 1.**

mönsh मांछ, i.q. **mŏsh.**

mūnṭshur^{u} मूंठ्शुर्, mūnṭsh^{a}ran मूंठ्शरन्, mūnṭsh^{a}run मूंठ्शरुन्, see **mūṭshur^{u}, mūṭsh^{a}ran,** and **mūṭsh^{a}run.**

manṭsaran (? spelling and gend.), N. of a certain medicinal plant, used as an antidysenteric and in menorrhagia (L. 75).

manawun मनवुन् । प्रसादनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **manow^{u} मनॅवु**), to calm, appease (Śiv. 160). **manow^{u}-mot^{u} मनॅवु-मॅतु । प्रसादितः** perf. part. (f. **manüv^{u}-müṭs^{ü} मनॅवू-मॅट्सू**), appeased.

manāwun मनावुन् । संमाननम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **manôw^{u} मनोवु**), to cause (through a third person) another person to agree (to a course of conduct, esp. to give something), to persuade a person (through another) to give something. **manôw^{u}-mot^{u} मनोवु-मॅतु । संमानितः** perf. part. (f. **manöv^{u}-müṭs^{ü} मनॉवू-मॅट्सू**), caused to agree (by a third person), as ab.

mānawun^{u} मानवुन् । संमन्यमानः n.ag. (f. **mānavün^{ü} मानवॅन्यू**), one who honours or respects (Śiv. 1194); one who has full faith (in a god, a spiritual teacher, a religion, or the like); one who is persuaded (to agree).

mēnawun^{u} मेनवुन् । मितिकर्मणि प्रवर्तमानः n.ag. (f. **mēnavün^{ü} मेनवॅन्यू**), one who weighs or measures, a weighman, a measurer.

mēnawañ मेनवञ् । मानवेतनम् f. wages paid for weighing or measuring, a weighman's fee, etc.

munawañ मुनवञ् । धान्यकुट्टनभृतिः f. wages for pounding grain in a mortar, wages for husking.

munawar मुनवर् (= نوّر) adj. e.g. illuminated, enlightened; elucidated, explained, illustrated; clear, bright, brilliant. **—karun —करुन् । पूर्णीकरणम्** m.inf. to make a person brilliant; i.e. to endow him completely with wealth, health, prosperity, and virtue. **—gaṭshun —गट्शुन् । पूर्णीभवनम्** m.inf. suddenly to become endowed, as ab.

maināwatī मैनावती, see **mainā.**

manāwath मनावथ् । संमानना f. (sg. dat. **manāvüṭs^{ü} मनावॅट्सू**), persuading a giver through a third person (to give or do something). Cf. **manāwun.**

mainay or **mainai मैनय् । अल्पमात्रः** adj. e.g. a little, a few (of any mass or group of persons or things) (El. *manai, máne*; W. 130, *mónaa*). **—kāla** (or **wakta**) **pĕṭha —काल (वक्त) पॅठ** adv. from a short time, a short time ago, lately (Gr.M.). **—karun —करुन्** m.inf. to diminish, lessen (El. *máne k.*). **—sapadun —सपदुन्** m.inf. to diminish, grow less (El. *máne s°*).

manz मञ् । मध्यम्, मध्ये m. the middle, midst, mean (Gr.M., K.Pr. 136, Śiv. 1662, Rām. 1123); **aṭa-manz,** the middle of a market, a place where four ways meet (p. 56*a*, l. 32). Cf. **anz-manz** (p. 36*b*, l. 35).

adv., in the middle, mid (Śiv. 1206, 1463, 1478, 1671; H. xii, 11).

postpos. (governing dat.), in, within (Gr.Gr. 152; Gr.M.; W. 97; L.V. 44, 98; Śiv. 16, 21, 64–6, 72, 82, 87, 89, 92, etc.; Rām. 74, 164, 208, 216, 272, etc.; K. 222, 256, etc.; H. ii, 1, 7, etc.); in (of time, as in **brinzis-manz,** in the twinkling of an eye) (Gr.M.; Śiv. 605, 829, 913, 1066, 1209); into (Gr.M.; Śiv. 118, 126, 158, 322, 343, 409, 437, etc.; K. 233, 621, etc.); between (Rām. 1269); among, amidst (Śiv. 69, 446, 580, 791, 1199; Rām. 87, 112).

As a postpos. this word naturally follows the word it governs, but occasionally (e.g. K.Pr. 57; Śiv. 64, 66, 82, 87, 89, 92, etc.; K. 118, 193, 231) it precedes it. Occasionally also this postposition governs the abl. instead of the dat., as in **vĕvahāra-manz** (Śiv. 587); **manz mana** (Śiv. 1406); **manz tapōwana** (Śiv. 1409); **prayāga-manz** (Śiv. 1172).

manz-anz मञ्-अञ् । अन्तर्वर्ती adj. e.g. being or dwelling inside, including or comprised in; cf. **anz-manz. -atha -अथ । हस्ततलम्** m. the middle of the hand, the palm of the hand; cf. **athas-manz,** p. 66*b*, l. 1. **—aṭsun —अट्सुन् । मध्यप्रवेशः** m.inf. to come in, intervene, come between; to become a surety (between two people) (K.Pr. 136). **-bāg -बाग् । मध्यभागे** m. the middle, the interior (Śiv. 329); adv. in the middle, within, in the interior, in the centre (Gr.M.; L. 458; K.Pr. 103; Śiv. 914, 1459, 1668, 1695; K. 251, 294, 631, 719); postpos. (governing dat.) in the middle (of) (W. 97; YZ. 107; Śiv. 20, 329, 1107, 1547, 1588, 1756; Rām. 426, 543, 723, etc.); into the middle (Rām. 910, 1713). **-bāga -बाग** adv. and postpos. (governing abl.) from in the middle, from, out of (W. 98; K. 283 (adv.), 894 (adv.)); also **manz-bāg** in this sense, as in Rām. 632. **-bāguk^{u} -बागुकु । मध्यभाग-संबन्धी** adj. (f. **-bāgüc^{ü} -बागॅच्यू**), of, or belonging to, the interior. **-bāgan -बागन् । मध्यभागे** adv. in the middle, within, in the interior (Śiv. 329). **-gūñ^{ü} -गञ्यू । गुदोर्ध्वभागः** f. the middle slice of a fish (see p. 294*a*, l. 12); (in a human being, etc.) the middle lump of flesh, the flesh above the anus. **—hyon^{u} —ह्यॅनु** m.inf. to take into (one's company), to accept (so-and-so) as a member of a company or association (K.Pr. 80). **-mānḍali naṭsun -मंडलि नट्सुन् । अयोग्यत्वे मध्यवर्तित्वम्** m.inf. to dance in the middle circle, to interfere improperly or malevolently

in other people's business. —**raṭun** —रटुन् m.inf. to grasp the middle; to throw one's arms round a person's waist (K. 399).

manza मज़ । **अमरा** adv. and prep. (governing abl.) from within, from in, from among (W. 98; K.Pr. 150; Śiv. 15, 18, 31, 122, 239, 666, etc.; Rām. 80, 1567, etc.; K. 32, 728; H. viii, 7, 11; x, 12, etc.); **dŏyau manza,** from among two, (which) of two; occasionally governing dat. as in **timanay-manza** (Śiv. 34); **manza zalas,** from out of the water (K. 245, 758), but **zala-manza** (K. 272); **asĕ manza,** from among us (K. 287).

Occasionally also this word is used instead of **manz,** as in **aki dama-manza,** in a single instant (Śiv. 1130), **dyāna-manza,** in meditation (Śiv. 1789); **nagara-manza,** in the city (Śiv. 1822); **ṣaḍi-manza,** in the milk-pail (Śiv. 1837).

Used as an adv. at an interval of so much (Rām. 1719); on such-and-such an account, accordingly, therefore (K. 316); on the contrary, but (K. 1095).

manza-mara मज़-मर (also written मज़-अमर) । **अनियतकादाचित्ककाले** adv. about the middle, i.e. at some indefinite time, during about some short time or other (esp. on the same day as that in which the speaker uses the expression) (cf. Gr.Gr. 84 and **mara** 3). **-maruk^{u}** -मरुक् (also written मज़-अमरुक्) । **कादाचित्कः** adj. (f. **-marüc^{u}** -मरूच्), of, or belonging to, some indefinite short time (esp. of to-day, as ab.). —**wŏth^{u}** —व्यु । **मध्यतः संपन्नः** adj. (f. **-wŏṭsh^{u}** -व्छू), risen from the middle, suddenly risen (in wealth, power, etc.) (and not by inheritance or from his youth); suddenly intervening or interfering in the middle of another's business or conversation. —**wŏthun** —व्युन् । **मध्यत उत्थानम्** m.inf. suddenly to rise in wealth or power (and not by inheritance or from boyhood); to rise and depart from an assembly; to interfere mischievously in someone else's business or conversation. —**yun^{u}** —यिनु । **भाषणभङ्गः** m.inf. to interrupt, or intervene in, a conversation.

mánz^{i} मंज़ि, postpos. governing abl., even within, just between; exactly between (Gr.M.; Śiv. 1397, 1462, 1504, 1733; K. 171); (governing dat.) (Rām. 931); from within (Śiv. 1386). —**aṣun** —अचुन । **हस्तक्षेपः** m.inf. to interfere (selfishly, kindly, or maliciously) in another's business, to dip one's finger into another's pie. —**bög^{i}** —बांगि or —**bögin** —बांगिन् । **मध्यतः**: adv. from within. —**tarun** —तरुन् m.inf. to cross over (water, by going) into it, to wade across (Rām. 778).

mánz (El.), see **maïz.**

mĕnz^{u} मेंज़्, see **myond^{u} 2.**

mönz^{u} मांज़ू । **मञ्जिष्ठा** f. henna, the powdered leaves of the henna plant, or Broad Egyptian Privet (*Lawsonia alba*, etc.), beaten up with catechu and made into paste, much used by women on festive occasions for dyeing the hands and the soles of the feet a reddish orange, and sometimes by men for dyeing their beards (YZ. 79, 329, 446, 546; Śiv. 910).

münz^{u} मंज़ू, see **mond^{u}.**

manzil मंज़िल منزل m. a stage in a journey (Rām. 946); the distance of a complete journey (possibly of many stages) (Rām. 885, 1430); **manzil ba manzil** (منزل بمنزل), adv. stage by stage (Rām. 831); **manzil-mubārakh,** welcome to a person arriving from a journey (Rām. 751).

manzila मंज़िल (= منزل) (i.q. **manzil,** q.v.) । **प्रयाणकम** m. (sg. dat **mánz^{i}las** मंज़िलस्), a place for alighting, an hotel, caravanserai; a house, lodging; a mansion of the moon; a story or floor (of a house); a day's journey, a stage (in travelling) (Śiv. 1309, 1627). —**kaḍun** —कडुन् । **दूरप्रयाणकात्ययः** m.inf. to complete a long and wearying stage. —**pyon^{u}** —प्यनु । **दुःसहबाधापातः** m.inf. a long wearying stage to fall to the lot of a traveller; met. some difficult and toilsome necessity to fall to the lot of a helpless person. —**ṣaṭun** —षटुन् m.inf. to travel (El., Rām. 207).

mánz^{i}las wātun मंज़िलस् वातुन् । **दुःसाध्यकर्मसमापनम्** m.inf. to arrive at (the end of) the stage; met. finally to reach the last stage of a difficult and toilsome business, to have the end of such in sight.

manzīla मंज़ील in the following:—**manzīla yun^{u}** मंज़ील यिनु । **विनाशापातः** m.inf. (of a person) sudden ruin to occur.

manzul^{u} मंज़ुल m. a child's swinging-cot, a swing-cradle (Śiv. 352, 1321, 1379 ff.; Rām. 632; K. 118–19). Cf. **guga-manzul^{u},** p. 279*b*, l. 34.

münz^{u}-müṣ^{u} मंज़ू-मंचू, see **mandun.**

manzar मज़र् । **मन्दता** m. weakness (of persons or things), dilapidation, worn-outness; (of a person) sickness, illness (Gr.Gr. 140); slowness, clumsiness, feebleness.

manzūr मंज़ूर or (H. i, 12) **mônzūr** मोंज़ूर منظور adj. e.g. approved of, admitted, accepted, sanctioned (Śiv. 636, 692, 900; H. i, 12).

manzur^{u} मंज़ुर् m. (f. **manz^{u}r^{u}** मंज़्रू), a cripple (El.).

mĕnzar म्यंज़र् । **कोठघुलता** m. leprosy, illness from leprosy.

mĕnzur म्यंज़ुर् or **mĕnz[a]r म्यंज़र्** । **इन्धनविक्रेता** m. (sg. dat. **mĕnzaras म्यंज़रस्** ; f. **mĕnzarĕñ म्यंज़र्यञ्**), a seller of firewood, a wood-seller ; cf. **narakuk[u]-m°**, s.v. **narukh. mĕnzar-wān म्यंज़र्-वान्** or **mĕnzár[i]-wān म्यंज़रि-वान्** । **इन्धनक्रयविक्रयाश्रयस्थानम्** a public fire-wood market.

mĕnzargī म्यंज़र्गी or **mĕnzár[i]gī म्यंज़रिगी** । **इन्धनविक्रयवृत्तिः** f. the profession of selling firewood.

mạnz[a]run मंज़्रुन् । **विकलीकरणम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **mạnz°r[u] मंज़्रुन्**), to make imperfect, to diminish (Gr.Gr. lvii).

mĕnzarĕñ म्यंज़र्यञ् । **इन्धनविक्रयिस्त्री** f. a woman who sells firewood ; the wife of a male seller of firewood. See **mĕnzur.**

mánzirát (El.), see **maiz.**

mạnz[a]rāwun मंज़्रावुन् । **विकलीकरणम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **mạnz[a]rôw[u] मंज़्रोवु**), i.q. **mạnz[a]run**, q.v.

munazāth मुनज़ाथ् (= منزّه), pure (of God) (H. vii, 1).

manzōv मञ्जोव्, see **mandun.**

manzyum[u] मञ्ज़्युमु । **मध्यमः** adj. (f. **manzim[ü] मञ्ज़िमू**), middle, intermediate, internal (Gr.Gr. 152, Śiv. 1467) ; middling, mediocre, moderately good, middle-class (Gr.M., K.Pr. 136) ; cf. **anzyum[u]-manzyum[u]**, p. 37*a*, l. 18. **—yôr[u] —योर्** । **विवाहादिदूत्यवृत्तिः** m. (f. **manzim[ü] yārĕñ मञ्ज़िमू यार्यञ्**, Gr.Gr. 135, a female go-between) an intermediary, a go-between (Gr.Gr. 135, 142 ; W. 149 ; K.Pr. 260 ; Śiv. 1670) ; a broker (Gr.M.) ; a matchmaker, a go-between who arranges a marriage, a go-between in love matters (L. 261, 268 ; Śiv. 713 ; Rām. 134).

manzim[ü] yörī मञ्ज़िमू यारी । **दूत्यम्** f. the action or profession of a matchmaker or broker. **—yār[a]z —यारज़्** । **विवाहादिदूतवृत्तिः, दूत्यवेतनम्** f. the action or profession of a matchmaker, the office of a go-between (Gr.Gr. 142) ; the profession of a broker (Gr.M.) ; the wages or fee paid to a matchmaker.

mañĕ मञ, see **müñ[u] 1.**

miñ 1 मिञ् । **चुम्बनम्** m. a kiss (on the mouth, cheek, forehead, or the like), kissing (Gr.Gr. 132) ; cf. **mŏñ** and **muñ. miñĕ-pūt[u] मिञ-पूतु** । **मुखचुम्बनम्** m. a loving kiss on the mouth (face to face) (esp. as given to a child) (Gr.Gr. 132). Cf. **mŏñe-pūt[u]**, col. *b*, l. 5, and **muñĕ-pūt[u]**, col. *b*, l. 39.

miñ 2 मिञ् । **भेकः** f. a frog (cf. **main**)! **miñĕ-mŏnḍukh मिञ-मंडुख्** m. (sg. dat. **-mŏnḍakas -मंडक्स**), a frog (Śiv. 1827). Cf. **nĕñĕ-mŏnḍukh,** s.v. **nĕñĕ 3.**

mīñ[u] मीञू, see **mēn** and **mēnun.**

mŏñ म्वञ् । **चुम्बनम्** m. kissing on the cheek (among women) ; cf. **miñ 1** and **muñ. —karun —कर्दन्** m.inf. to kiss (El. *monyi karun*).

mŏñĕ-pūt[u] म्वञ-पूतु । **चुम्बनम्** m. a loving kiss on the cheek of a child (Gr.Gr. 132, Gr.M. **muñĕ°**). Cf. **miñĕ-pūt[u]**, col. *a*, l. 43, and **muñĕ-pūt[u]**, l. 39 bel.

moñ[u] 1 मंञु । **त्रासः** m. fear, alarm. **—bĕhun —ब्यूहन्** । **त्रासावेशः** m.inf. fear to sit down, terror to take possession of a person (and remain), constant fear (of something) to be experienced. **—bĕhanāwun —ब्यहनावुन्** । **त्रासोद्भावनम्** m.inf. to put and keep a person in constant fear. **-dāñĕ -दाञ** । **धान्यविशेषः** m. a kind of paddy, the grain of which is dark on one side and pale red on the other.

moñ[u] 2 मंञु adj. (f. **müñ[u] मंञू**), weighing so many *man* (of one and a half seers, or three pounds each). Used **—°** as in **daha-moñ[u]**, weighing ten *man* (p. 199*a*, l. 13). See **man 3.**

mŏñ[u] 1 मांञू । **हिमानी** f. a great collection of snow, a snowdrift, the piled-up snow on a mountain side, such as may fall in an avalanche, an avalanche (L. 458, *mân* ; Śiv. 1301, 1308 ; Rām. 1579). **māñĕ-bayĕ मांञ-बय** । **हिमानीवर्तृकव्याघातभीतिः** f. fear of (being overwhelmed by) an avalanche.

mŏñ[u] 2 मांञू । **रागद्रव्यविशेषः** f. a kind of dye-stuff (for dyeing woollen or cotton cloth black).

mŏñ[u] 3 मांञू । **परिमाणविशेषः** f. a certain weight equivalent to four maunds or 160 seers of two pounds each. See **man 2.**

mŏñ[u] 4 मांञू, see **mānun.**

muñ मुञ् । **चुम्बनम्** m. an affectionate kiss on the forehead or cheek (usually of a child) ; cf. **miñ 1, mŏñ. —hyon[u] —ह्योनु** । **चुम्बनम्** m.inf. to take a kiss, to kiss. **—karun —कर्दन्** । **बलाच्चुम्बनम्** m.inf. to take a kiss on the mouth by force, to kiss, esp. an unwilling child or woman.

muñĕ-pūt[u] मुञ-पूतु । **बालकविषयचुम्बनम्** m. a kiss (given to a darling child). Cf. **miñĕ-pūt[u]**, col. *a*, l. 43, and **mŏñĕ-pūt[u]**, l. 5 ab.

muñ[u] मुञु । **कनीनिका** m. the pupil of the eye, i.q. **müñ[u] 1.**

muñ[u] मुञू f. the pupil of the eye (K. 394, 927, 1123).

müñ[u] 1 मंञू f. the pupil of the eye (Rām. 90, 191, 243, 1174, 1367 ; K. 184). **-phol[u] -फोलु** । **कनीनिका** m. the pupil of the eye (Rām. 1423) ; the image of in the pupil of the eye (El. *mânyaphul, manyiphul*).

mañĕ मञ । **नेत्रान्तरप्रदेशः (अक्षिगोलः)** f.pl. the two eyeballs. **-phol[u] -फोलु** । **कनीनिका** m. the pupil of

the eye. **-phēraṅĕ** —फेरअ । स्नेहवृत्त्यपगमः f. pl. inf. the eyeballs to turn; met. affection or friendship to depart. **-phyur[u]** -फिर् । प्रेमापगमः m. turning of the eyeballs; met. departure of love or respect (for a person).

müñ[u] 2 मंञू in the following:—**müñ[u]-gôḍ[u]** मंञू-गोडु । मन्यामांसम् m. (sg. dat. **-gödis** -गांडिस्), the flesh of the nape of the neck. **-göḍ[u]** -गांडू or **-gör[u]** -गांरू । मन्या f. (sg. dat. **-gājĕ** -गाज्य), the nape of the neck.

müñ[u] 3 मंञू in **üḍ[u]-müñ[u]** (p. 136, l. 26). The word is fem. of **moñ[u] 2**, q.v.

m[a]ñĕ-mür[u] मञ-मंरू or **miñĕ-mür[u]** मिञ-मंरू । हरिणीविशेषः f. a female deer, a doe, a hind (H. ii, 8, 9).

mīñ[u]-müṣ[u] मींञू-मंञू, see **mēnun.**

mōñ[u]-müṣ[u] मांञू-मंञू, see **mānun.**

muñ[u]-müṣ[u] मुञू-मंञू, see **munun.**

mōñ[ŏ]ran मांञ्रन् । संमानना f. (sg. dat. **mōñ[ŏ]rüñ[u]** मांञ्रंञू), gaining or inducing a person's consent, agreement, or compliance; gaining or inducing confession, admission.

mōñ[ŏ]run मांञ्रुन् । संमाननम conj. 1 (1 p.p. **mōñ[o]r[u]** मांञ्रुर्), to cause or induce a person to consent, agree, or comply (K. 616); to cause or induce a person to confess; causal of **mānun,** q.v. in all its senses.

mōñ[ŏ]rāwun मांञ्रावुन् । संमाननम conj. 1 (1 p.p. **mōñ[ŏ]rôw[u]** मांञ्रोवु), i.q. **mōñ[ŏ]run,** q.v. (K. 616).

māñōv माञोव्, see **mānun.**

mēñōv मेञोव्, see **mēnun.**

māph माफ् or **muāf** معاف adj. e.g. (as subst., sg. dat. **māphas** माफस्), pardoned, forgiven; subst., m. forgiveness (K.Pr. 124). —**karun** —करन् m.inf. to pardon (Gr.M.; Śiv. 423, 593).

möphī मांफी or **muöfī** معافي f. forgiveness, pardon (Gr.M.).

mupht मुफ्त् (= مفت) gratuitous, gratis; (in Kāshmīrī) easy, (a task) which costs nothing (Rām. 726). Cf. **muft.**

mar 1 मर । मठः m. a hut, a small house (K.Pr. 7, 138); an ascetic's leaf-hut in the forest; a shelter or small hut (erected in desolate or forest localities as a refuge for travellers) (RT.Tr. II, 387); a cell, a small room (cf. **bata-mar,** a store-room for food (p. 137*a*, l. 27). This word is not uncommonly —° in place names; cf. **āh[a]l-mar** (p. 17*b*, l. 38; **ālāsh[i]-mar,** p. 26*a*, l. 8). El. also has *mar*, f., a fort, a castle. —**hĕn[i]** —ह्यनि । निगूढवनप्रस्थादिस्थानाश्रयणम् m. pl. inf. to take huts, i.e. from grief, distress, distaste for the world, or the like, to take to a solitary hermit's life in some cave, in the forest, or the like.

mar 2 मर् m. (a corruption of **manḍal 2,** in the sense of 'territory'), a province, tract, as in **Kashmīra-mar,** the land of Kashmīr (Śiv. 1159).

mara 1 मर in **mara-phēra** मर-फेर । अनिच्छावृत्तिः m. turning of wish; hence, (after agreeing to do something, or being ordered to do it) to do it unwillingly, e.g. in distributing something, to worry the recipients by grudging or delay, even while consenting to carry out the distribution. Cf. **marwāna.**

mara 2 मर in the following:—**mara-mar** मर-मर् । प्रायेण मृत्युः f. general mortality, a great number of deaths occurring in any locality (owing to epidemic, massacre, etc.); the near approach of death, the last flicker of life (when all hope of recovery is abandoned). **-mara** -मर । जीवनाशापगमः m. the abandonment of all hope of life, being at the point of death.

mara 3 मर a suffix added to cardinal numerals to indicate 'about'. Thus, from **aiṭh,** eight; **aiṭha-mara,** about eight; **daha-mara,** about ten (p. 199*a*, l. 15) (W. 103). Also added to **manz,** in; see p. 584*a*, l. 22. Cf. Gr.Gr. 84, where the suffix is given as **amara,** the initial **a** being the termination of the oblique case of the numeral.

mār 1 मार् । हिंसा m. killing, taking life, slaughter, murder (Gr.Gr. 124; W. 114; Rām. 217, 1032); hitting, beating, striking (cf. **āčĕ-mār,** p. 53*b*, l. 11; **cōca-mār,** p. 157*a*, l. 31; **gir-mār,** p. 303*a*, l. 6). —° sometimes indicates a person who kills, strikes, or hits, as in **chūrī-mār,** a dagger-striker, one who strikes (himself) with a dagger (p. 165*a*, l. 42). This word also takes the form **māra,** q.v., s.v., from which in the oblique cases it is indistinguishable. —**dyun[u]** —दिनु । अभ्याहननम् m.inf. to give killing, to kill (Rām. 103); to give a beating, to drub (Rām. 618, 961, 1276). **-gaṇḍ** -गंड् । बन्धनाघातः m. tying up and beating, a kind of punishment, in which the victim's arms and legs are tied up, and then he is thumped with fists. —**gaṭshun** —गट्शुन् । हिंसोद्भवः m.inf. murder to occur. —**hyon[u]** —ह्यनु । आहत्यनुभवः m.inf. to receive a beating. —**khasun** —खसुन् । हिंसाभियोगारोपः m.inf. a charge of murder to be brought. —**khyon[u]** —ख्यनु । आहत्यनुभवः m.inf. to eat a beating, to suffer a beating, to be beaten. —**karun** —करन् । हिंसाकर्म m.inf. to commit murder. —**maṭi khasun** —मटि खसुन् । हिंसाभियोगारोपः m.inf. murder to mount on the shoulder, a charge of murder to be brought (against a person).

māra-būth मार-बूथ् m. (sg. dat. **-būtas -बूतस्**), a demon of murder, a murderous demon (L.V. 71). **-dĕv -चव्** । **दुर्मरणबाधा** m. a death-demon, torment caused by an evil death, or due to some evil death. **-wārĕñ -वार्यञ्** । **मृतप्रसवयित्री** f. a midwife who attends the birth of a dead child.

mār 2 مار m. a serpent, a snake (cf. **kŏla-mār**, p. 437*a*, l. 28) (YZ. 35, 64, 141). **mār-i-pētān**, a serpent of convolutions, a kind of serpent that makes itself into a ring round its victim, and thus kills it at its leisure (Rām. 913).

mār 3 मार् m. the Hindū god of love, Cupid; love, passion. **māra-mot**^{u} **मार-मंतु** । **रागातिशयः** m. extreme love, affection, fondness (YZ. 37); an ardent lover (Rām. 1585).

mār 4 मार् । **नदीविशेषः** f. (sg. dat. **mör**^{u} **1 मोर्ह्**, Gr.Gr. 75; for **2**, see **môr**^{u} **2**; for **3**, see s.v.), N. of a canal issuing from the Dal lake, and passing behind that part of the city of Śrīnagar which lies on the right bank of the river Vĕth (Jĕhlam). It empties itself into the Ācār marshes north-west of the city (cf. RT.Tr. II, 416) (K.Pr. 137), a lake genl. (El.).

mör^{u}**-bal मोर्ह्-बल्** । **कुल्यातीर्थम्** m. N. of a landing place with masonry steps on the bank of the Mār (Gr.Gr. 165). **-hönz**^{u} **-हांज़्** । **कुल्याविशेषनाविकः** m. a boatman living or plying on the river Mār (they have a bad name); met. an impudent, dishonest, evil-conducted fellow. **-hānzañ -हाज़ञ्** । **कुल्याविशेषनाविकी** f. the wife of such a boatman; met. an impudent, unchaste, dishonest woman. **-wôñ**^{u} **-वोञु** । **सारसकुल्याजलम्** m. the water of the Mār (noted for its purity) (Gr.Gr. 73); lake-water genl. (El. *mārwóin*).

māra मार m. killing someone or some animal, murder; as adj. e.g. beaten, killed (El. *márah*, K.Pr. 138); cf. **mār 1.** **-cīr**^{i} **-चीरि** । **मरणोद्दलपत्रम्** f. a letter announcing a death. **-gāḍay -गाँडय्** । **बन्धनमारणकर्म** f. the action of binding and beating a person (cf. **mār-gaṇḍ**, p. 586*b*, l. 38). **—gatshun —गछुन्** । **व्याघातापत्तिः** m.inf. to go to death or to beating, to be killed (YZ. 477; Rām. 701, 868, 972, 1424; H. x, 7, 8, 13); met. to be obstructed, impeded. **-hātsh -हाछ्** । **मारणाभियोगः** f. (sg. dat. **-hātsi -हाचि**), a charge or accusation of murder. **-hātsh yiñ**^{u} **-हाछ् यिञु** । **मारणाभियोगारोपः** f.inf. an accusation of murder to be made (against a person). **—karun —करुन्** । **अभाहननम्** m. to knock down finally, to give a knock-out blow, to kill (e.g. by a sudden blow) (Rām. 1585, 1726 (met.)); (of a business) to knock down a work or an occupation, to obstruct it so that it cannot be resumed. **-mār -मार्** । **बाह्वस्त्रैर्नाभ्याघातः** f. (for gend., see Gr.Gr. 75), a fight between a number of armed men; utter killing, death in every part of the body (Rām. 1484); (on the occasion of an epidemic) a multitude of deaths. **-māray -मारय्** । **अन्योन्याभ्याघातः** f. mutual beating or striking, a broil, affray. **—sōpanun —सॉपनुन्** m.inf. (so-and-so's) death to have occurred; hence, to have become dead, to be dead and gone (Rām. 1381); cf. **māray sōpüñ**^{u}, s.v. **māray.** **-wātul -वातुल्** । **वधनियोज्यचण्डालः** m. a public executioner (Gr.M.; H. viii, 4, 11–13; x, 12). **-wāt**^{u}**j**^{u} **-वात्यू** । **वधकचण्डाली** f. a female executioner (for executing women); the wife of an executioner.

māri मारि adv., used **—•**, an old obl. case of **mār 1**, q.v. 'by striking by'; hence, through, by reason of, on account of, in consequence of, as in **dŏkha-māri**, by reason of sorrow, i.e. compassionately, pitifully (p. 206*b*, l. 2).

mīr 1 मीर् مير । **नायकः** m. a chief, leader, master, head, prince; a title by which the Saiyids (or descendants of the family of Muḥammad) are called; the winner in a game; esp. in the game of **mīri mīri phatsh** played by children (see **mīr 2**). Used **—•** to indicate something specially large or excellent, as in **dāna-mīr**, a big cooking-stove (p. 221*a*, l. 39); **jāna-mīr**, a darling son (p. 374*b*, l. 25); **gagar-mīr**, Sir Rat (K.Pr. 63); **jāna-mīr** in Rām. 1126 is translated 'a living being' (*quasi*, a lord of life, one who possesses life). **mīr-akhur** = **مير آخور •** m. a master of the horse, a head groom (K.Pr. 95).

mīr 2 मीर् or **mīr**^{u} **मीर्ह्** । **क्रीडाविशेषगर्तविशेषः** f. the larger hole in the ground which serves as a mark in the game of pitching walnuts, called **mīri mīri phatsh**, for an account of which see K.Pr. 142. The smaller hole is called **phatsh.** **mīri gatshun मीरि गछुन्** । **अर्थाप्तिः** m. to reach the mark (in tipcat) (Śiv. 1015) or in the above game; met. to win (in gaming, disputing), to succeed in an almost hopeless task.

mōr 1 मोर् । **मयूरः** m. a peacock (Gr.Gr. 22; K.Pr. 203; Śiv. 1640; K. 922, 951). **-muj**^{u} **-मुजू** f. a carrot (*Daucus carota*) (El. *mormúj*; L. 67, 82, *mor mujh*). **-pakh**^{a}**ch -पख्च** । **मयूरपक्षः** m. (sg. dat. **-pakhcas -पख्चस्**), a peacock's feather. **-tīr**^{u} **-तीर्ह्** । **मयूरपक्षः** f. the feather of a peacock's tail. **-bạnd**^{a}**rakh -बंद्रख्** । **चक्रकः** m. (sg. dat. **-bandrakas -बंद्रकस्**), the expanded tail of a peacock.

mōra-chal मोर-छल्, see **mŏrchala.** **-kach -कच्** । तृणजातिविशेषः m. (sg. dat. **-kachas -कचस्**), a kind of creeping grass possessing narcotic properties (L. 76). Cf. **kach.**

mōr 2 मोर् । आकृतिः m. the general appearance, look, or guise (of a man, etc., which distinguishes him or it from others).

mōra मोर । संमुखे adv. in front of, face to face (Rām. 704, 1407; K. 579, 660, 759). **—dyun[u] —दिनु** । संमुखे स्थापनम् m.inf. to put in front (of an opponent), to set obstacles, etc., in his way. **—roṭ[u]-mot[u] —रटु-मतु** । संमुखे गृहीतः perf. part. (f. **—rüṭ[u]-müt[u] —रटू-मतू**), seized or taken before a person's (esp. the owner's) face. **—raṭun —रटुन्** । संमुखे ग्रहणम् m.inf. to take, or seize (something) in front of a person or before his face.

mor[u] 1 मर् or (vill.) **moḍ[u] मड्** । कायः m. the body (of a man) (El. *maur*) (H. ii, 5–7, 9–11); (with suff. of indef. art.) **mor[u]āh मराह**, Rām. 671).

mār[i]-dyādum[u] मरि-यादुमु । प्रशस्ताचरणः, वृद्धः adj. (f. **-dyādüm[u] -यादूमू**), one who has reached old age, old, aged, an ancient; one who is virtuous, worthy (i.e. distinguished by quietness of character, self-restraint, truth, religious feeling, etc.). **-dyādām[i] mahanyuw[u] -यादमि महन्यु** । वृद्धमनुष्यः m. an old man who is the oldest in a company, the senior present. **mār[i]-sāday मरि-सादय्** । शरीरसाधनम f. caring for the body, attending to and curing an invalid; the custom of performing the funeral rites over an imitation of the body of a Brāhman who has died, and whose body for any reason cannot be found. The imitation body is made of leaves, etc.

maris bĕhun मरिस् ब्यहन् । सुप्रतिष्ठितीभवनम m.inf. to be in comfortable circumstances (i.e. without care or sorrow, and well supplied with creature comforts).

mor[u] 2 मर् । विटङ्कः m a dovecot (cf. **kōtar-mor[u]**, p. 491*b*, l. 49) (K.Pr. 57); a fowl-house (cf. **kŏkar-mor[u]**, p. 432*a*, l. 38) (El. *mur*) (Gr.Gr. 9); a hut (Gr.Gr. 9). Cf. **mar 1.**

moru (? **môr[u] 1**, q.v.), a certain caterpillar which causes considerable loss to trees, especially to the Wych Hazel (L. 157, 159).

môr[u] 1 मोर् m. a killer, one who kills; used —° as in **hata-môr[u]**, p. 357*b*, l. 28.

môr[u] 2 मोर् । मृतकल्पः, निःसारः adj. (f. **mör[u] 2 मोर्**), killed; as one dead, swooned, or the like; struck, hit (cf **nīje-m°**, s.v. **nīj[u] 1**); (of grain, etc.) infertile, infecund, barren, husk without grain; (of a plant) dead, withered. Cf **mārun.**

môr[u] 3 मोर् in **mör[i]-mond[u] मरि-मन्दु** । सुन्दरः adj. (f. **-münz[u] -मन्ज़ू**), beautiful, pretty, lovely, well-formed (El. *mārmund*) (YZ. 316).

mörī मारी । मार्युपसर्गः f. a violent epidemic, cholera, etc. (cf. **màric[u]**).

mör[u] 3 मार् (for **1**, see **mār 4**; for **2**, see **môr[u] 2**) । एडकी f. a female sheep, a ewe (one which has not yet had young).

mur 1 मुर् m., i.q. **murasŏr**, q.v.

mur 2 मुर् । शाखा f. a small branch, a spray, a twig; cf. **mūr[u] 2. mura mura मुर मुर** । संकटस्थितिः f. a condition of being crowded together.

mur मुड् (?) m. myrrh (W. 6).

mūr मूर् f. squeezing, shampooing, twisting, husking (grain), etc., used —° as in **atha-mūr**, p. 60*a*, l. 29; **hĕl[i]-mūr**, p. 364*b*, l. 8 (Gr.Gr. 127, K. 890); ? sharpness, expertness (in K.Pr. 222).

mūr[i] मूरि । मलवाहिनालिका f. (sg. dat. **mōrĕ मोर्य**), a drain, gutter, sewer.

mur[u] 1 मुर् । संवीतवस्त्रायभागः m. the front part of a man's or woman's long coat (the lower part of which hangs down, and can be lifted up like an apron to receive anything); a sleeve (El. *mûr*), the width of sleeve or trousers at wrist or ankle (Gr.Gr. 19); see **mur[u]**. **—dārun —दारुन** । याचना m.inf. to hold up the front skirt of a coat (to receive, e.g. grain); met. to beg for alms, to ask for something (Rām. 1486). **—wahārun —वहारुन** । कस्यचित्पारलौकिकनिर्वाहार्थयाञ्चा m.inf. to spread out the skirt; esp. to hold out the skirts (as ab.) for alms, but without asking for anything. This, in former times, was a custom in Kashmīr when some respected old man died in poverty. His children used then to collect contributions in this way to provide funds for the necessary funeral rites, etc. Cf. **mur[u] barüñ[u]**, s.v. **mur[u]**, bel.

mur[i]-düj[u] मुरि-दूज । वस्त्रायभागे योजितखण्डम् f. a patch sewn on to the front of such a coat. **-māgay -मागय** । दैन्येन प्रार्थनम् f. very humble petitioning (indicated by holding the front skirt, as ab.) (K.Pr. 174). **-palav -पलव्** । वस्त्रायभागः m. the front of a coat, as ab. **-ṭoṭ[u] -टुट्** । विभेदितायभागकम (वस्त्रम) adj. (f. **-ṭüṭ[u] -टूट्**), (a coat) of which the front has been torn.

mur[u] 2 मुर् m. a jingling repetition of **shur[u]**, a child, as in **shur[i]-mur[i]**, children, etc., i.e. a man's family, his household (Gr.M., K. 786).

mūr[u] मूर् adj. (f. **mūr[u] 1 मूर्**), husked (of grain), used —°, as in **aḍ-mūr[u]**, p. 11*b*, l. 22.

muru (?) m. a rice crop followed by pulses or buck-wheat (L. 336); cf. **beth-muru**, p. 139*b*, l. 42.

mur^{u} मुरु f., i.q. **mur**^{u} 1, q.v., used in the following :— **mur**^{u} **barüñ**^{u} मुरु बरंयू । **दानविशेष:** f.inf. to put alms into the front skirt of a garment (cf. **mur**^{u} **wahārun**, s.v. **mur**^{u} 1). When any respected old man died in poverty it was formerly the custom for one of his children (esp. his youngest daughter-in-law) to hold out her skirt in this way, into which the relations of the deceased put contributions towards the funeral expenses, etc. —**gaṭshüñ**^{u} —गट्शंयू । **वसनाग्रभागजीर्णतोऽभव:** f.inf. the front of a garment to go, i.e. to be worn out or torn. —**yiñ**^{u} —यिंयू । **हानिसंभव:** f.inf. loss to occur (as the result of some work involving great labour, and from which profit was expected, but which has received an unexpected check).

muri běhun मुरि बुहुन् । **आसन्या समीपोपवेशनम्** m.inf. to sit on (another's) front skirt, to sit close to a person (to see that he does his work properly). —**bihith dör**^{u} **khūnzüñ**^{u} —बिहिथ् दोर् खूंज़ंयू । **संमुखे कोमलवाचा ओक्षोद्गनम्** f.inf. to sit close to a person and pluck his beard, i.e. under pretence of displaying affection to abuse a person by using gentle language.

mūr^{u} **2** मूरु । **शाखा** f. (pl. nom. **mūrĕ** मूर्य, not **mōrĕ** मोर्य, Gr.Gr. 62), a small branch, a spray, a withe, a twig (i.q. **mur**, q.v.) (cf. **atha-mūr**^{u}, p. 60*a*, l. 31; **dön**^{u}**-mūr**^{u}, p. 223*b*, l. 9; **dōtan-mūr**^{u}, p. 258*b*, l. 35) (Gr.Gr. 20, 62; Rām. 1190, 1250; K. 91). **mūrĕn māz tulun** मूर्यन् माज़् तुलुन् । **तोदनदण्डविधानम्** m.inf. to raise the flesh with twigs, to flog a man with twigs on the bare flesh.

mūr^{u} **3** मूरु । **अभिक्षेप:(असूया)** f. a charge of an offence brought by the guilty person against an innocent person. —**karüñ**^{u} —करंयू । **दोषे प्रत्याक्षेप:** f.inf. to bring such a charge.

mür^{u} मंरु । **आन्तरसूक्ष्मसार:** f. the fine core, nucleus, or pith of a fruit, grain, or wood.

mirāb (= میرآب) m. the officer in charge of irrigation, in special charge of each main channel, whose duty used to be to see to repairs and to call out labour (L. 323).

mŏrba मर्ब or **mŏrabbā** मरब्बा (= مربي) । **सिताक्षपाकविशेष:** m. preserved fruit, preserve, jam, conserve, confection (cf. **dön**^{u}**-m°**, p. 223*b*, l. 10) (Gr.M. *mŏrabba*).

murabbī مربي m. a patron, protector, the guardian of an infant (Gr.M.).

màric^{u} मंरिचू । **मारी** f. a violent epidemic, cholera, etc. (cf. **mörī**).

màr^{i}**ca-bud**^{u} मंरिच-बुडू । **महामारी** f. a particularly deadly epidemic killing quickly, cholera. **màr**^{i}**ca-dĕv** मंरिच-यव् । **मारीरोगात्मराक्षस:** m. the demon of an epidemic such as cholera. **màr**^{i}**ca-dĕviñ** मंरिच-यविञ् । **मार्यात्मराक्षसी** f. the female demon of the same. **màr**^{i}**ca-kôn**^{u} मंरिच-कोनु । **मारीहेतुकमृतु:** m. a death from cholera or similar violent epidemic. ? Cf. **kān 1.**

mŏrchala म्यछल, **mŏrachala** म्यरछल, or **mōrachal** मोरछल । **बर्हगुम्फ:** m. a whisk, or fan, of peacock's feathers (for driving away flies, etc.). It is used in state ceremonies (e.g. carried and used over a king, an idol, or the like). **-bardār** -बर्दार् । **बर्हगुम्फवाही** m. the carrier, or wielder, of such a whisk (Śiv. 1148). —**karun** —करुन् । **अत्यादरविधानम्** m.inf. to use such a whisk (YZ. 171; Rām. 1079, 1132); met. to show great honour, or hospitality, to a guest.

mrad म्रद् । **कोमलप्रकृति:** adj. e.g. soft, tender; esp. (of a human being) mild, gentle, affable, kind.

mard मर्द مرد । **पुरुष:** m. a man, vir, male human being (W. 149; K.Pr. 103, 250, 260; Śiv. 974).

marda-mahanyuw^{u} मर्द-महन्यु । **पौरुषगुणविशिष्ट:** m. a male man, i.e. a thoroughly masculine man, an able-bodied man endowed with all his wits, a real man. **-nāl** -नाल् । **पौरुषवस्त्रगलभाग:** m. the neck-piece of a man's garment. **-nor**^{u} -नर । **पुरुषवस्त्रबाहु:** m. the sleeve of a man's garment. **-phĕran** -फरन् । **पुरुषवसनम्** m. a man's *phĕran*, i.e. the garment worn by Kāshmīris of both sexes, somewhat like a night-gown with wide sleeves. **-pöth**^{a}**r** -पोथर् । **पुरुषव्यापार:** m. the work of a man, or work suitable for, or intended for, a man, man's work (as distinct from woman's work). **-pôsh**^{u} -पोशु । **पौरुषकार्पासवसनम्** m. a man's undergarment (made of cotton, and worn next the skin). **-zan** -ज़न्, man or woman (H. vii, 23).

mardi मर्दि, see **marēd.**

mardī मर्दी । **पौरुषम्** f. manhood, virility, manliness, valour (Rām. 487).

marēd मरेद् । **शिलाविशेषचूर्णम्** f. (sg. dat. **marēdi** मरेदि or **mardi** मर्दि), a certain pinkish-white powder formed from a certain stone. It is used for marking swastikas, circles, or other mystic religious signs. —**wahārüñ**^{u} —वहारंयू । **परप्रवेशनिरोध:** f.inf. to spread out this powder, i.e. by means of a charm or similar mark, to prevent the access of outsiders to any act or person.

mardi-phol^{u} मर्दि-फलु or **marēdi-phol**^{u} मरेदि-फलु । **अश्मविशेषचूर्णसमूह:** m. a quantity of this powder. **-phĕkh** -फख् or **marēdi-phĕkh** मरेदि-

फख । शिलाचूर्णसमूह: f. (sg. dat. -phĕki -फखि), id. -r^{a}kh -रख or marēdi-r^{a}kh मरेदि-रख । शिलाचूर्णरेखा f. (sg. dat. -r^{a}khi -रखि), a line marked with this powder (e.g. at a sacrificial rite, the mark of a swastika or mystic circle, or a boundary line circumscribing the operations). -r^{a}kh trāvüñ^{u} -रख त्रावंञ्यू । अध्वविशेषचूर्णेन सीमाविधानम् f.inf. (at a sacrifice, etc.) with this powder to mark the boundary line enclosing the holy ground within which the operations take place, and within which access is prohibited to unauthorized persons or things.

mirdā मिर्दा (= مردد, a decurion) m. in the following:— **mirdā lagun मिर्दा लागुन् । नायकमन्यता** m.inf. to interfere, unsolicited, in another's work by assuming the leadership and setting to work at it.

mŏrda म्वर्द مردہ । **मृत:** adj. e.g. dead, defunct (K.Pr. 9, 145, 165); as subst., m. a dead body, a corpse (Gr.M. *murda*) (Rām. 130, 1500).

murād مراد m. will, intention, purpose (Gr.M. K.Pr. 100). Cf. **nā-m°.**

murīd मुरीद् مريد । **उपासक:** m. a candidate for admission into a Musalmān religious order, during his state of probation; a disciple, a proselyte, a scholar, a follower, a pupil (L. 288, 460; K.Pr. 212, 222); a devotee, a hermit.

muröd^{i} मुरोदि । पामरस्त्री f. a low vile woman (in conduct, appearance, or occupation); the wife of such a man.

mardumāzörī मर्दुमाज़ोरी (= مردم آزاری) f. oppression, tyranny; (in Kāshmīrī) met. the conduct of a lovely woman, amorous sport (H. x, 12).

mardan मर्दन् m. rubbing, shampooing; anointing (with unguents) (K. 973).

mardāna मर्दान مردانہ । **पुरुषसंबन्धी** adj. e.g. manlike, virile; manly, brave; of, or pertaining to, or suitable for, a man.

mŏrdār म्वर्दार् مردار । **व्यभिचारिणी** m. a dead body, a corpse; carrion; as adj. e.g. dead; impure, polluted, obscene; dirty (El.); (in Kāshmīrī, as subst., f.) an unchaste woman, a strumpet, trull.

mardāwun मर्दावुन् । विमर्दनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **mardôw^{u} मर्दोवु**), to rub away, to wear out (a garment, dish, or the like) by use; to rub down with ointment a boil or the like

mardawana āmot^{u} मर्दावन आमंतु । प्राप्तमर्दन: perf part pass. (f. -āmüß^{u} —आमंच्यू), rubbed away, worn away by use (e.g. a garment, dish, or the like); (of a boil or the like) reduced by rubbing down, as ab. **mardāwana yun^{u} मर्दावन यिनु । मर्दनावाप्ति:** m.inf. pass. to become worn away by use, as ab.; (of a boil, etc.) to be reduced, as ab.

mardôw^{u}-mot^{u} मर्दोवु-मंतु । मृदित: perf. part. (f. **mardöv^{u}-müß^{u} मर्दोवु-मंच्यू**), rubbed, as ab. (in both senses).

mrag म्रग् । मृग: m. (f. **mragiñ म्रगिञ्**, q.v.), a deer, an antelope (L.V. 47); (m.) a buck, stag; (f.) a doe. **mraga-shĕr म्रग-श्यर्** or **-shēr -श्येर्** or **-shōr -श्योर् । नक्षत्रविशेष:** f. N. of the fifth lunar asterism (in Skt., *Mṛga-śiraḥ*).

mragī म्रगी । रोगविशेष: f. epilepsy, falling-fits (attributed to possession by an evil spirit).

marg 1 मर्ग् مرگ । **मरणदु:खम्** m. death (ŸZ. 559, 562); (in Kāshmīrī) grief caused by a death (esp. of one on whom many depend) (cf. **jāna-marg**, p. 374*b*, l. 28). **—pharun —फरुन् । मृत्युना विनाश:** m.inf. ruin caused by the death of someone on whom the ruined person was dependent to occur.

marga-būñ^{u} मर्ग-बूञ् । दृष्टबहुकुटुम्बमृत्युवृद्धा f. (sg. dat. **-bōñĕ -बोञ**), a woman who has grown old and seen many of her descendants and relations die before her. **-hot^{u} -हंतु । प्रियमृत्युदु:ख-बाधित:** adj. (f. **-hüß^{u} -हंच्यू**), afflicted and sorrowing owing to the death of someone very dear. **-vyot^{u} -व्यंतु । प्रियमृत्युदु:खाक्रान्त:** adj. (f. **-vĕß^{u} -व्यंच्यू**), full of sorrow for the same reason.

marg 2 मर्ग् । **अधित्यका** f. a valley or plateau high up among the mountains (full of wild flowers, with level ground and a cool pleasant climate). Frequent **—°**, as in **gul-marg**, p. 283*b*, l. 23.

mārg मार्ग् m. a road, a way, a path (lit. and fig.) (Gr.M.; L.V. 63, 82; Śiv. 1655, 1801); (in pl.) ways (i.e. customary actions) (Gr.M.)

margōla मर्गोल مرغولہ । **अर्धचन्द्राकृति:, डोरकविशेष:** f. twists and turns; crisp, curly, or waving hair; quavering, trilling, or shaking of the voice; a crenated arch; a tassel for tying up and closing the end of a pillow.

margalad मर्गलद् । प्रियमृत्युखिन्न: adj. e.g. (as subst., f. **margaladiñ मर्गलदिञ्**), one who is sorrowing for the death of a dear one (esp. of one on whom the person sorrowing was dependent).

mragiñ म्रगिञ् । हरिणी f. (f. of **mrag**, q.v.), a female deer, a doe.

mragāzĕn म्रगाज़्यन् । मृगचर्म f. (sg. dat. **mragāzĕñ^{u} म्रगाज़्यञ्यू**), the skin of a deer (esp. of the black antelope) (used by Hindū ascetics as a seat, garment, etc.).

marhabā मर्हबा مرحبا interj. welcome! hail! God bless you! bravo! (Śiv. 657; H. ii, 10).

marham मर्हम مرهم m. dressing (for wounds), ointment, salve (K.Pr. 146).

narjal or **yīmarjal** m. the iris (*Iris pseudacorus*) (El.).

māraka معرکہ m. a field of battle, tumult (El.); quarrelling, strife (K.Pr. 137); an assembly, meeting, congregation (Śiv. 89; H. vii, 23).

mārūk, see **māryuk**^{u}.

murkh मुर्ख । मूर्खः m. (sg. dat. **murkhas मुर्खस्**), a fool, an ignorant fool, a blockhead (Śiv. 1215).

murkha-bŏd मुर्ख-बुद् । मूढबुद्धिः f. (sg. dat. **-bŏz**^{u} **-बुज़्**), fool's-wit, stupidity, silliness, simplicity (Śiv. 352, 881, 1791). **-bŏz**^{u} **gaṭshun -बुज़ू गछुन् । परमूर्खबुद्ध्याचरणम्** m.inf. to follow a fool's advice. **-cŏbur -चुबुर् । युवा मूर्खः** m. a young fool (esp. one born of intelligent parents). **-mŏnḍ**^{u} **-मंदु । अतिमूढः** m. 'a block of a fool', a blockhead, an utter fool.

mūrkh मूर्ख्, i.q. **murkh**, q.v. (Śiv. 744–5, 762, 1873, 1900; K. 641).

markhbān मर्ख्बान् m. a carrier who conveys goods on mules or ponies, a muleteer (L. 364, 383, 459).

murkhagī मुर्खगी । मूर्खवृत्तिः f. the conduct or actions of a fool; conduct like that of a fool, incompetence, ineptitude.

mārkhōr मार्ख्योर् (= مارخوار) m. the wild goat of Ladak, the Markhor (Gr.M.).

mīrakhōr (= میرآخور) m. a master of the horse; a groom (El.). I.q. **mir-akhur**, p. 587*b*, l. 32.

murkhas or **murakhkhas** مُرخّص adj. e.g. permitted (to leave), allowed (to depart). **—karun —करुन्** m.inf. to dismiss (an assembly) (H. viii, 11).

murkhot^{u} **मुर्खोतु । मूर्खत्वम्** m. stupidity, folly, silliness, (Gr.M.).

mŏrālī मरली or **muralī मुरली । वाद्यविशेषः** f. a flute, fife, pipe (Gr.M.; Śiv. 989, 998, 1323, 1439, 1453; K. 260–2, 270, 275, 280, 282, 412). **-dar -दर्** m. he who carries a flute, N. of Kṛṣṇa (Krishna) (K. 260). **-manōhar -मनोहर्** m. he who charms with a flute, another N. of Kṛṣṇa (Śiv. 853).

marm 1 मर्म् । हृदयनाडी f. a certain tube believed to exist in the heart, the vitals, a vital part of the body.

marm 2 मर्म् । गूढो ऽभिप्रायः f. the hidden or secret meaning of anything, the pith, or essential, meaning; the secret or hidden intention of a person.

marma मर्म । अस्थिसंधयः f. pl. the joints of any limb.

marmar 1 मर्मर् । ध्वनिविशेषः m. a rustling sound, rustling, murmuring, murmur; crackling, crackle; sound of crunching, etc.

marmar 2 मर्मर् مرمر m. marble, usually in the phrase **sang-ĕ-marmar**, employed with the same meaning.

marmor^{u} **मर्मोर् । अतिहिमव्याप्तमार्गः** m. a road covered with hard frozen snow (and, hence, made passable owing to freedom from mud and inequalities).

murmur^{i} **मुर्मुर् । भक्ष्यविशेषः** f., i.q. **murŏ-murŏ**, q.v.

murŏ-murŏ मुर्य-मुर्य । भक्ष्यविशेषः f. pl. (also **murmur**^{i} **मुर्मुर्**, f. sg.), a certain dish made of rice first slightly boiled and then parched.

maramath (= مرمّت) m. (sg. dat. **maramatas मरमतस्**), repairing, repair (El., Gr.M.); **—karun —करुन्** m.inf. to repair (El.).

marīna मरीन । पटविशेषः m. a kind of woollen cloth woven in varied colours (? = merino).

marīnuk^{u} **मरीनुकु । पटविशेषमयः** adj. (f. **marīnüc**^{u} **मरीनच्यू**), made of this cloth.

marīna-sond^{u} **मरीन-सन्दु । पटविशेषमयः** adj. (f. **-sünz**^{u} **-सन्ज़्**), id.

marun 1 मरुन् । संदापनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **mor**^{u} **मर्**, Gr.Gr. 223; also optionally conjugated like **marun 2**, Gr.Gr. 204. The causal of this verb is **maranāwun**, Gr.Gr. 175) to paste on (e.g. paper on a wall), fasten on, fasten together (cf. **khām marun**, p. 400*a*, l. 31). **mor**^{u}**-mot**^{u} **मर्-मतु । संदापितः** perf. part. (f. **mür**^{u}**-müṭ**^{u} **मर्-मच्यू**), pasted on.

marun 2 मरुन् । मरणम् conj. 2 (1 p.p. **mūd**^{u} **मूदु**, K. 625, 689; f. **mŏyĕ म्वय**; YZ. 76; 2 p.p. **mŏyōv म्वयोव**, Gr.Gr. 211, 223, 228. The causal of this verb is **mārun**, q.v., Gr.Gr. 175), to die, to expire (Gr.Gr. 5, 204; Gr.M.; L.V. 12, 35, 68, etc.; K.Pr. 28 (*mod* for **mūd**^{u}), 63; YZ. 42, 110, 401, 408; Śiv. 156, 243, 622, 1279, 1585, 1760, 1900; Rām. 161, 176, 463, 518, etc.; K. 105, 369, 562, 625, 660, 689, 804; H. ii, 3, 6; v, 9; viii, 1, 2, 7, 11; x, 7; xii, 19); to fade, wither; to be lost (as a stake or bad debt); to be dead (as in a game); (of an object aimed at or a target) to be hit (Śiv. 1752) (cf. **nishāna m°**).

mūd^{u}**-mot**^{u} **मूदु-मतु** or **mūmot**^{u} **मूमतु । मृतः** perf. part. (f. **mūmüṭ**^{u} **मूमच्यू**, Gr.Gr. 111, K. 560), dead (Śiv. 707; Rām. 960; K. 678; H. ii, 3, 4, 10; viii, 1; x, 8; xii, 20); a long time dead (as a corpse); a dying person (as good as dead) (K.Pr. 146).

mār^{i} **mār**^{i} **yun**^{u} **मरि मरि यिनु । मृत्यनुवृत्तिकजीवनम्** m.inf. dying over and over again to come (back), to survive some deadly task, to come safely through a forlorn hope.

marun 3 मरुन् or **marun**^{u} **मरुनु** m. death, the act of dying (K.Pr. 136, 138, 203; YZ. 183, 556; Śiv. 342, 622, 706, 1197, 1340, 1424; Rām. 99, 177, 874, 1486, 1762; K. 187, 355, 439, 847); esp. Death personified (sg. gen. **maranun**^{u} **मरनुनु**, L.V. 73–76); **yitha maranas**, as if for death, as if dead (K. 55, 65); when —•, this word may mean 'wretched', 'despicable' (= Skt., *hatakaḥ*), as

in **pŏtra-marun**, (his) despicable son (K. 22). **—maṣhᵉrun** —**मशरुन्** or **—maṣhᵉrāwun** —**मशरावुन्** m.inf. to forget death, to be heedless as to death, to act as if one would never die (Rām. 177). **—māshĕvith** —**माशविथ्** । **मरणभयविस्मरणोत्तरम्** adv. having forgotten death, i.e. (doing something) after banishing all fear of death, acting as if one would never die. According to I.K. IX, i, 10 (= Gr.Gr. 104, 198), this phrase is used in a causal sense,—'having caused (so-and-so) to forget death', but the above is the meaning given by other authorities. **—zānun** —**ज़ानुन्** m.inf. to know death, to heed death, to conduct oneself with the knowledge that death is inevitable, opp. to **—maṣhᵉrun**, ab. (Rām. 177).

maran-dāra मरन्-दार । **मरणभीतिः** f. fear of death; cf. the **maranüñᵘ shōkh** of L.V. 73–6. **-gürᵘ -गॅर्** । **मरणक्षणः** f. the moment of death, a person's destined hour of death. **-kāl -काल्** । **मृत्युसमयः** m., id. **-nĕng -नंग्** । **मरणावस्थासमयः** m. the time of dying, (in speaking of someone dead or dying) the time of the condition of a dying man, the period or time during which a person is dying. **-vizᵘ -विज़ू** or **marana-vizᵘ मरन-विज़ू** । **मरणवेला** f. the hour of death, the time of death (e.g. spoken of when warning a person as to his behaviour) (Śiv. 287, 1331, 1901; Rām. 376).

marana-sar मरन-सर् । **उपस्थितमृत्युः** adj. e.g. one who is at the point of death.

màrin- (or **màrin¹-**)**bāgĕ** (or **bög¹**) **मरिन्-**(**मरिनि-**)**बाग्य** (**बागि**) । **मरणचिह्नोपलक्षणम्** m.pl. the visibility of death, the signs of approaching death becoming visible (e.g. by failing health). **-bög¹ yin¹ -बॅगि यिनि** । **मरणनिमित्तोद्भवः** m. pl. inf. the signs of approaching death to become visible (e.g. by a dream, omen, or failing health). **-nĕng -नंग्** । **मरणावस्थाक्षणः** f. (of a dying person) the time of the condition of dying, the moment of death. **-nĕngan -नंगन** । **मरणक्षणे** adv. at the time of death, on a person's death-bed (e.g. of a person's last words, a death-bed gift, or the like). **-vidān -विदान्** । **मरणकालिकसंस्कारः** m. the last rites performed to a dead person. **-vidön¹ -विदॅनि** । **मरणकालिकसंस्कारोपयोगिधनम** m. the money expended on the last rites of a dead person. **-wān -वान्** । **मरणकिंवदन्ती** f. sg dat **-wönᵘ -वॅनू**), a rumour (true or false) of a person's death (with **pĕnᵘ पंनू**, such a rumour to become current) **-wônᵘ -वोनू** । **मृत्युपानम** m. death-water, a drink which makes a person afraid of death; a poisoned drink.

maranan asun मरनन् असुन् । **मरणोन्मुखीभवनम्** m.inf. to be at the point of death or to be inflicted by some incurable and fatal disease; to feel oneself as good as dead, to give up the hope of life (from some terrifying predicament or the like).

maranán¹-dyön¹ मरनॅनि-द्यॅनि । **मरणावस्थापातचिन्ता** m.pl. anxiety as to the coming of death, a continual apprehension of death. **-shraṭh -श्रठ्** । **मरणदुःखखेदाविष्कारः** m.pl. (pl. dat. **-shraṭan -श्रटन्**), terror (due to the knowledge of the immediate certainty) of death.

marith मरिथ् conj. part. having died (Rām. 303, 812, 877); **marith ös¹**, they were having died, they had died (Śiv. 706); often used as an adv., meaning 'after death', as in K.Pr. 13, 145, 262; Rām. 1530; H. iv, 7. **—gashun —गशुन्** m.inf. to die (= Hindī *mar jānā*) (Rām. 264, 753, 1381, 1425, 1577; H. vi, 16). **—martaba —मर्तब** । **मरणोत्तरसंस्तवः** m. praise of a person after he is dead (though he may not have been praised when he was alive) (cf. *de mortuis nil nisi bonum*); similar praise of something lost or destroyed.

mārun मारुन् । **आघातः, ताडनम्, लक्ष्यभेदनम्, द्रुवता(भक्ष)सात्करणम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **môrᵘ मोर्**. Causal of **marun 2**, q.v.), to kill, slay (Gr.Gr. 175, 206, 207; Gr.M.; L.V. 30, 43, 71, 77; K.Pr. 80, 262; YZ. 48, 101, 147; Śiv. 112, 120, 709–10, 1252, 1369, etc.; Rām. 38, 65, 105, 108, 227, 334, 350, 365–7, etc.; K. 33–5, 39–41, 52, 64, 81, 86, etc.; H. ii, 7, 11; v, 7; vi, 11; viii, 4, 12, 13; x, 5, 12, 15, etc.); [**pān mārun**, to kill oneself, commit suicide (Śiv. 1439; Rām. 165, 387, 646, 877, 1370, 1605), cf. bel.]; to destroy, ruin (Śiv. 13, 1753); to strike, beat, thump, smite (Gr.Gr. 104, 124, 197; L.V. 83; K.Pr. 138; YZ. 16, 50, 93; Rām. 371, 440, 584; K. 433; H. v, 6); [**pān mārun**, to beat oneself (Rām. 404, 1162, 1536), cf. ab.]; to attack (K. 663); to overcome, conquer, vanquish, defeat (cf. **gōṭh mārüñᵘ**, to win at chess, p. 311*b*, l. 30) (Śiv. 106, 214, 280, 1797; K. 570, 627); to seize, take, capture, catch; to master, subdue, tame, mortify (affections, appetites, lusts, etc.), reduce to quietude or subjection (L.V. 49); to quench, allay, suppress, smother (Śiv. 1078); to apply, fix, fasten; to strike, hit (the mark) (Rām. 1042) (cf. **nishāna, m°**); to shoot, discharge, fire (a gun, etc.), hurl (a missile), lay on (a sword, etc.);

to strike up (a run, dance, etc.), raise or set up (a cry), make or do (esp. with vehemence, eagerness, or smartness) (e.g. **grāyĕ mārañĕ**, to strike

flutterings, to flutter, p. 306*a*, l. 27; YZ. 64; Rām. 1118; **gata mārān¹,** to faint often, p. 310*a*, l. 15; **kör[u] mārüñ[u],** to bend the neck, to shake the head, p. 467*a*, l. 19, K.Pr. 77; **thāh mārüñ[u],** to dive, Rām. 546; **tāla mārañĕ,** to clap the hands, Śiv. 276, 374, 1453; **thāla mārañĕ,** to strike leaps, to bound along, Śiv. 528, 764, 820, 972, 1380, 1615; Rām. 820, 1097, 1328);

to melt, make liquid (metals, etc.); to reduce to ashes.

mör¹ mör¹ मोरि मोरि freq. part. beating repeatedly, giving a severe flogging (to so-and-so).

môr[u]-mot[u] मोर्-मंतु । हतः perf. part. (f. **mör[u]-müs[u] मोर्-मंचू**), killed; struck; melted, etc., as ab.

māran-wôl[u] मारन्-वोलु । अभ्याघाती n.ag. (f. **-wājĕñ -वाज्यञ्**), a killer, a striker, a beater, etc., as ab.; as adj. deadly (El.).

mörith trāwun मोरिथ् त्रावुन् m.inf. to kill, slay (H. x, 8). **—shunun —ह्शुन्** m.inf. (an intensive compound = Hindī *mār ḍālnā*), to kill outright, to slay (W. 85; Rām. 232, 1163, 1376, 1414).

mōrun मोरन् conj. 1, noted only in the phrase **nakh mōrun,** s.v. **nakh 2,** q.v. Cf. **mūrun,** of which it is apparently a by-form. To be distinguished from **mōrüñ[u],** q.v.

muran मुरन् । मर्दनम् f. (sg dat. **murüñ[u] मुरंचू**), the act of husking (grain, etc.) by rubbing between the hands or under the heel. Cf. **mūran.**

mūran मूरन् । त्वक्निष्कर्षः f. (sg. dat. **mūrüñ[u] मूरंचू**), the act of shelling (paddy, peas, etc.) between the hands, etc. (cf. **hĕl¹-mūran**) (p. 364*b*, l. 8) (Gr.Gr. 121); friction of, or rubbing, the skin gently with the tips of the fingers (e.g. to allay itchiness); twisting between the fingers, squeezing, etc. (cf. **atha-mūran,** p. 66*a*, l. 38, and **mŏchĕ-mūran,** s.v. **mŏth[u]**) (K.Pr. 146). **—diñ[u] —दिञ्** । **अङ्गुल्यादिना मर्दनम्** f.inf. to tickle with the tips of the fingers; to twist thread between the tips of the fingers (so as to stiffen it).

mūrun मूरन् or **mūḍun मूडुन् । त्वक्निष्कर्षणम्, भक्षणम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **mūr[u] मूर्**), to shell or husk (grain, pulse, etc.) by rubbing between the hands, etc. (Gr.Gr. 19, 121, 127); to rub the skin (e.g. of the palm of the hand) gently with the tips of the fingers (to allay itchiness, etc.); to crush with the teeth, or eat, parched pease, etc.; to twist thread between the tips of the fingers (so as to stiffen it); to twist the hand, as in **atha mūrith nyun[u],** to twist the hand and take, to wrench out of the hand (Gr.M.); **atha mūrun,** to wring the hands (in sorrow, etc.) (Rām. 724); **kŏchĕ mūrun,** (of a suckling child) to rub the bosom, to snuggle in the bosom, to be at rest in the bosom (L.V. 70). **mūr[u]-mot[u] मूर्-मंतु । निष्कृष्टत्वक्** : perf. part. (f. **mūr[u]-müs[u] मूर्-मंचू**), husked, rubbed, eaten, etc., as ab.

mörinj मोरिञ् m. N. of a certain demon (in Skt., *Mārīca*), son of Sunda and Tāḍaka. He was severely wounded by Rāma in the latter's boyhood (Rām. 109). During the period of Rāma's banishment Rāvaṇa persuaded Mārīca much against his will to take the form of a golden deer, and so to entice Rāma from his hermitage. Sītā was thus left an easy prey to Rāvaṇa. On this occasion he was killed by Rāma (Rām. 344, 366, 375, 433).

maranānt मरनान्त m. the end of death, death (K. 540).

maranāwun मरनावुन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **maranôw[u] मरनोवु**), to cause to be pasted or joined together (causal of **marun 1,** q.v.) (Gr.Gr. 175).

māranāwun मारनावुन् । अभ्याघातनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **māranôw[u] मारनोवु**), to cause to kill, to incite to kill, to have (so-and-so, or such-and-such an animal) killed, to cause to be slain (Rām. 1473, 1476); to cause to be slain, and hence, to capture a piece (in chess) (Rām. 1314); to ruin, mar, spoil (Rām. 1160).

mōranāvüñ[u] मोरनावंचू । शमनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p., f. **mōranöv[u] मोरनोवू**. This verb is used impersonally in the feminine gender in tenses formed from the past participle; cf. **mōravün[u]**), to appease, cool (one's own, or another's, anger, pain, abuse, sorrow, etc.).

mōrüñ[u] मोरंचू । शान्तिः conj. 3 (2 p.p., f. **mōryēyĕ मोर्येय**. This verb is conjugated in the feminine), calm (of anger, pain, abuse, sorrow, etc.) to be produced (to a person), to be calmed, to become quieted (Rām. 490); (of a flower or the like) to droop, become flaccid. **mōryō-mot[u] मोर्यो-मंतु । शममुपगतः, अवगतः** perf. part. (f. **mōryē-müs[u] मोर्ये-मंचू**), calmed, as ab.; (of a flower) drooping, become flaccid.

marāra मरार m. *Desmodium tiliæfolium* (El.). Cf. **camkāth.**

murr in **murr sapadun,** to exist (El.).

murra मुर्र f. in **ḍūn¹-murra,** p. 224*a*, l. 18, q.v.

murōrī मुरारी m. the enemy of the demon Mura, who was slain by Kṛṣṇa (Krishna); a N. of Krishna (Śiv. 720, Rām. 3).

marsī मर्सी (= مرثیہ) **। शोकोत्सवभेदः** f. a lamentation for the dead, a dirge (esp. the one sung during the Moharram in commemoration of Hasan and Husain).

mirās मिरास् (= میراث) m. inheritance, heritage, hereditary estate, patrimony (cf. **möl¹-mirās,** p. 566*b*, l. 19) (Gr.M., L. 428).

mirös[i] मिरॉसि (= مسراثي) । **गायकविशेषः** m. a singer (of a caste which follows that profession from generation to generation). **-bāy -बाय् । गायकविशेषस्त्री** f. his wife; a female of the above caste, who sings with her husband. **-koṭ[u] -कॅटु । गायकभेदपुत्रः** m. (f. **-küṭ[u] -कॅटू**), the son (f. daughter) of such a singer; a boy who follows the occupation of such a singer.

mirasdār (= مىراثدار) m. an owner of hereditary property (L. 428).

mŏrsakār (= مرصّعكار) m. a kind of shawl-work embroidered with silk and gold thread (L. 377).

murāsŏr मुरास्वर् m. N. of a demon slain by Kṛṣṇa (Krishna). His proper name was Mura, and he was an Asura by tribe. Hence, his name in Sanskrit was *Murâsura* (K. 758 ff.).

martaba मर्तब مرتبه m. station, post of honour, rank, dignity (L.V. 87, K.Pr. 145); time, turn. Cf. **marith martaba**, p. 592*b*, l. 18.

martab-bāna मर्तब्-बान (= مرتبان) । **कुम्भविशेषः** m. a glazed earthenware jar (used for keeping preserves and pickles, etc., in); a vessel of the finest porcelain which poison cannot penetrate.

mrath म्रथ् । मृत्युः m. (sg. dat. **mratas म्रतस्**), death, decease (Rām. 63, 108, 406, 1299, 1397). **—yun[u] —यिनु । मरणापातः** m.inf. death to come.

murth मुर्थ् । मनुष्यः m. (sg. dat. **murtas मुर्तस्**), a man, a person, *homo* (used in counting, as in **z[a]h murth** ज़ह् मुर्थ्, two men; **tōr murth** त़ोर् मुर्थ, four men; and so on).

murath 1 मुरथ् । मुहूर्तकालविशेषः m. (sg. dat. **muratas मुरतस्**), a moment, an instant, any short period of time; a moment (auspicious or otherwise) for any solemn or important occasion. **—raṭun —रटुन । यथोचितकाले कार्यारम्भविधानम्** m. to seize the moment, to begin a work at the fixed auspicious moment, or at the time fixed by holy books.

murath 2 मुरथ् । मूर्तिः f. (sg. dat. **murüṭ[u] मुरॅटू** or **murṭ[u] मुर्ट्**), an image, an idol (El. *murits*); a statue, a picture, a portrait, an image (Gr.M.; K. 803, 878); figure, form. **murṭ[u]-gar मुर्ट्-गर् । चित्रकारः** m. a picture-maker, a portrait-painter, an artist (of pictures), a sculptor (El. *muritsgar*). **-garī -गरी । चित्रकरणवृत्तिः** f. the profession of a portrait-painter, picture-making.

martĕlūkh मर्त्यलूख m. (sg. dat. **martĕlūkas मर्त्यलूकस्**), the world of mortals, the world (Rām. 551).

murtimōt[u] मुर्तिमॉतु । साक्षात् संपूर्णमूर्तिमान् adj. (f **murtimōṭ[u] मुर्तिमॉटू**), having a material or bodily form, endowed with a corporeal frame; corporeal, incarnate; personified.

mārtand मार्तंड्, see **maṭan.**

mrutyunzay मृत्युञ्जय् m. a name of Śiva, as he who conquers death, in Skt. *Mṛtyuṁjaya* (Śiv. 376, 916, 1086, 1256, 1698).

marṭ मर्ट् । **मरिचम्** m. pepper, black pepper (El. also *marits*; K.Pr. 62 (misprinted *marats*), 138, 233; K. 373). **—mathun —मथुन् । स्वात्मतोदना** m.inf. to pound pepper; met. goading oneself, i.e. (in fury, despair, etc.) beating oneself, tearing one's own face with one's nails or the like. **—sāpun —सापुन् । क्रोधेन भाषणम्** m.inf. to chew pepper; met. shouting out to people generally when in a rage.

marṭa-gŏsôñ[u] मर्ट-ग्वसोञु । अत्यायहः m. (sarcastically) a peppery saint, u.w. ref. to a child (esp. a boy) who is of a passionate disposition. In Sanskrit literature there are various legends of peppery saints, whose curses caused great mischief. **-pŏnd -प्वंद् । मदः** f. (sg. dat. **pŏndi प्वंदि**), pepper-sneezing; met. pride, haughtiness, vainglory, arrogance. **-pŏnda trāwañĕ -प्वंद् त्रावञ । सक्रोपरोषगर्वाविष्कारः** f. pl. inf. to emit pepper-sneezes; met. arrogantly to display rage (esp. to one's inferiors). **-pĭpiñ -पीँपिञ् । क्रीडनकविशेषः, वाद्यविशेषः** f. a teetotum (a kind of top); a kind of musical instrument (played by blowing into it) (cf. **pĭpiñ**). **-ṭĕchĕr -च्छर् । मरिचतिक्तता** m. pepper-heat; irritability (of character). **-wāgun -वाँगुन् । मरीचवृन्तकम्** m. long pepper, red pepper, a pod of red pepper, a red chilli, *Capsicum sp.* (L. 346; H. v, 6). **-wāgan-āra -वाँगन्-आर । मरीचवृन्तमालिका** m. a chain or string of red chillis, dried and kept for winter use. (They are strung on a thread, like a necklace.)

murṭ[u] मुर्ट्, murits, murüṭ[u] मुरॅटू, see **murath 2.**

murṭhā मुर्ठा । मूर्छा f. fainting, swooning (Gr.M.; K. 474, 657).

mŏrṭhākār म्वर्ठाकार् । चित्रविशेषचित्रित: adj. e.g. an embroiderer, a man (or woman) who embroiders or does similar work.

marṭüñ[u] मर्ट्ञू । अन्तःकोपावेशः conj. 1 (1 p.p., f. **mürṭ[u] मर्ट्**. This verb is always construed impersonally in the feminine, with the logical subject in the dative, as in **marṭān chĕ-s मर्टान् च्यस्**, there is inward wrath to him, i.e. he is inwardly wrathful; cf. Gr.Gr. 182, 188, 215); inward wrath to attack, indignation to be felt, impatience to be felt (Gr.Gr. 117, 119, 192, 248),

marṭāvüñ[u] मर्टावञ् । अन्तःकोपोद्भावनम् f. conj. 1 (1 p.p., f. **marṭöv[u] मर्टाव्**. This verb is construed impersonally in the feminine (cf. **marṭüñ[u]**)), inward wrath to be caused to a person, indignation to be caused to a person.

marwāna मर्वान । इच्छा m. private intention (to do something contrary to instructions), doing something (with a private contrary intention); cf. **mara 1.** **—phērun —फेरुन् । दुष्टेच्छापरिवर्तनम्** m.inf. a secret intention (as ab.) to be changed.

marawun^{u} मरवुन् n.ag. (f. **maravüñ^{ü} मरवंञ्**), one who is dying, a person at the point of death.

māravun^{u} मारवुन् । घातकः n.ag. (f. **māravüñ^{ü} मारवंञ्**), one who kills, a slayer (Śiv. 856, 1321); a murderer, a homicide (K. 64); a beater, one who beats, a flogger. **shāla māravun^{u},** one who leaps (cf. p. 593*a*, l. 6) (Śiv. 1322).

mōrawun मोरवुन् conj. 1, noted only in the phrase **nakh mōrawán^{i},** s.v. **nakh 2,** q.v.; cf. **mūrun.** To be distinguished from **mōravüñ^{ü},** q.v.

mārawañ मारवञ् । क्रीडाविशेषः, आघातवेतनम् f. wages paid for beating (a person, cattle or other animals); N. of a certain game, in which small balls are aimed at a mark.

mōravüñ^{ü} मोरवंञ् । श्रान्त्यनुभवनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p., f. **mōrüv^{u} मोरव्**). This verb is used impersonally, and in the feminine gender in tenses formed from the past participle (Gr.Gr. 117, 119, 192, 214, 220). (anger, sorrow, pain, etc.) to be assuaged, calmed (cf. **mōrüñ^{ü}**); to assuage, calm, appease, cool (as ab.) (cf. **mōranāvüñ^{ü}**).

murawath मुरवथ् مروت f. manhood, virility, fortitude (cf. **bē-murawath,** K.Pr. 30); humanity, generosity, benevolence, kindness; urbanity, affability, politeness. **—karüñ^{ü} —करंञ् । उपकारेण तोषणम्** f.inf. to practise kindness or civility (towards), show kindness (to), deal kindly (with).

māray मारय् f. killing, beating, i.q. **māra,** used —• as in **hūn^{i}-māray,** p. 336*b*, l. 48; **māra-māray,** p. 587*b*, l. 7. **—karüñ^{ü} —करंञ्** f.inf. to slay, kill, murder (Śiv. 578). **—sōpüñ^{ü} —सोंपंञ्** f.inf. to become killed, to be killed.

mūray मूरय् f., i.q. **mūr,** q.v. Cf. **hēl^{i}-mūray,** p. 364*b*, l. 8.

māryuk^{u} मारिक् । वधपाशः m. (El. *máruk* and *maryuk^{u}*), a noose, a lasso (El.); a hangman's noose; a scaling ladder used by thieves (El.); a horse's halter (El.). Cf. **möl^{i}-mā°,** p. 566*b*, l. 22.

mar^{a}z मर्ज़ مرض m. disease, sickness, illness, malady, distemper (K.Pr. 138). **marza-dēv मर्ज़-देव् । दुष्टरोगः** m. a severe sickness, a deadly or incurable disease (ascribed to possession by a demon).

marāz मराज़् । प्रदेशविशेषः (मडवाराज्यम्) m. one of the two great divisions of the Kashmīr valley, embracing the whole south-east end. The ancient name was Maḍavarājya. The other division is called Kamrāz (Kramarājya), q.v. for further particulars; cf. RT.Tr. II, 436 (K.Pr. 138; H. xi, 5). **marāzuk^{u} मराज़ुक् । मडवाराज्यसंबन्धी** adj. (f. **marāzüc^{ü} मराज़ंच्**), of, or belonging to, Marāz.

marōz^{i} मरोज़ि । मडवाराज्यसंबन्धी adj. e.g. of, or belonging to, or produced in, Marāz, q.v.

marzalad मर्ज़लद् । दुष्टरोगाक्रान्तः adj. e.g. (as subst., f. **marzaladiñ मर्ज़लदिञ्**), suffering from an incurable disease.

marzan-jōsh m. *Origanum vulgare* (El.).

mas 1 मस् । मद्यम् m. wine. It is made out of the juice of the grape, which grows luxuriantly in Kashmīr (El.; L.V. 104; K.Pr. 5, 102, 138, 139; YZ. 193, 209, 343, 366; Śiv. 1203, 1220, 1260, 1326, 1823, 1844, 1874; H. vii, 31). **-khôs^{u} -खोसु । मधुपानपात्रम्** m. a wine-glass, a wine-cup (YZ. 275). **– mŏnjĕ bĕhun —मंञ्ज ब्यञ्जन् । परसंचितद्रव्यभोगाग्निः** m.inf. the wine to lose its office (cf. **mŏnjĕ bĕhun,** p. 575*a*, l. 15); hence, to use (secretly, and without opposition) property or wealth accumulated by another. **-wūṭ^{u} -वूँटु** f. a jar of wine. **-wūcĕ-pĕṭh nĕnd^{a}r -वूँच्य-प्यठ् न्यन्द्र् । निश्चिन्ततयोपवेशनम्** f. sleep on a wine-jar, i.e. to sit apart and without care.

mas 2 मस् । केशः m. the hair of the head (Rām. 283); cf. **masth 1.** **-kala 1 -कल । केशपूर्णकपालः** m. (for **2,** see s.v.), a head covered with hair. **—kāsun —कासुन् । केशवापः** m.inf. to cut the hair, to do haircutting, to shave (Gr.M., Śiv. 1351). **-lang -लंग् । केशपाशः** m. a woman's head of hair (esp. unbound). **—pārun —पारुन । केशवेष्टनकर्म** m.inf. to plait or bind (a woman's) hair, to comb the hair (Gr.M.). **-pāray -पारय् । केशवेष्टनकर्म** f. the act of plaiting or binding (a woman's) hair. **-wōkh -वोंख् । पश्चाद्वद्धकेशपाशः** f. (sg. dat. **wōki वोंकि**), a woman's long plaited hair hanging down behind. **-wāl -वाल् । एकतरबालः** m. a single hair of the head.

mas 3 मस् ink; in the following:—**mas-phyor^{u} मस्-फ्यर्** or **-phyūr^{u} -फ्यूर् । अनुस्वारः** m. a spot of ink; the dot which indicates the sign anusvāra in the Śāradā or Nāgarī alphabet. **-phīr^{i} am -फीरि अम् । अंकारः** m. the syllable *am*, written **अं**.

mas 4 (? spelling) f. a boot, stockings reaching to the calves of the legs (El. spells this word *mas* and *mass*).

mas 5 मस्, i.q. **masth 2,** q.v. intoxicated, drunk (Śiv. 90, 189); lustful, lascivious, wanton; rampant, furious, mad; intoxicated with pride, arrogant (Śiv. 81, Rām. 614); (as subst.) intoxication, etc. (Rām. 636).

māas 1 मास् । मासः m. a month (El. *máus*) (Śiv. 1351, 1443; Rām. 1258); cf. **mal-māas,** p. 564*a*, l. 7.

māsa-nēth[a]r मास-नेथ्र् । मासिकोत्सवः m. the festival on the last day of the first month of the life of a newly-born child (L. 260). **-wār -वार् । मासिकश्राद्धम्** f. (amongst Hindūs) the monthly *śrāddha*, or commemorative offerings of *piṇḍas*, or rice-balls, on the day of the month on which a person died. This goes on each month for a year after his death, on the same date of each month.

māsan-andar मासन्-अन्द्र् । मासवयस्कः adj. e.g. 'among the months', i.e. a child or animal whose age can only be counted by months and not by years. **-hond[u] -ह्न्दु । मासकालिकः** adj. (f. **-hünz[u] -ह्नज़्**), of (so many) months.

māṣ 2 माष् m. flesh (Śiv. 762, 763). Cf. **māmas** and **māz.**

māṣ 3 माष् । मातृष्वसा f. a mother's sister, a maternal aunt (L. 458, L.V. 97, K.Pr. 47, Śiv. 1445, Rām. 734); cf. **māsatur[u].** **-pör[i] -पोर्‌ि । कृतकमातृष्वसा** f. an adoptive maternal aunt, a woman who adopts or treats a child as if it were her real nephew or niece on her sister's side.

māsa-hihur[u] मास-हिह्‌र्उ् । दम्पत्योर्मातृष्वसृभर्ता m. the husband of the maternal aunt of a husband or wife, a husband's or wife's maternal aunt's husband; cf. **muṭh[i]-māṣ,** s.v. **muṭh[u].** **-hash -ह्श् । भर्तुः पत्न्या वा मातृष्वसा** f. the mother's sister of a husband or wife, a husband's or wife's maternal aunt. **-nāñ -नाञ् । मातृमातृष्वसा** f. the mother's sister of a mother, a mother's maternal aunt, a maternal grand-aunt.

māsi-hond[u] मासि-ह्न्दु । मातृष्वसृसंबन्धी, मातृष्वसृगृहम् adj. (f. **-hünz[u] -ह्नज़्**), of, or belonging to, a maternal aunt; (as subst., m.) the home of a maternal aunt.

ma-sö म-सो, see **ma 1.**

mĕs म्यस् । अपक्वशृङ्गाटफलम् f. the soft unripe fruit of the *singhārā*, or water-chestnut (cf. **gôr[u] 1**). It is easily split with a knife or by the nails, and is considered a great delicacy (Gr.Gr. 25, *myas*).

mŏṣ[u] म्यसु or **mus[u] 1 मुसु । अधुमूलकम** m. a kind of small globular turnip (Gr.Gr. 17). **mŏs[i]-gŏg[u]j[u] म्यसि-ग्यग्‌ज़ू । अधुमूलकविशेषः** f., id. Cf. **gŏg[a]ji-mus[u],** p. 279*a*, l. 19.

mõs[u] मोँसु adj. (f. **mõs[u] मोँसू**), of (so many) months old (El. *móis*); (YZ. 367, Rām. 628, K. 43) (cf. **nawa-m°,** s.v. **nav 1**).

musā मुसा or **mūsā** ‌موسى m. Moses (K.Pr. 85 (sg. dat. *musi*); H. iv, 5); **sang-ĕ-mūsā,** N. of a close-grained black stone used for ornaments (L. 65).

mus[u] 2 मुसु (for **1**, see **mŏṣ[u]**; for **3**, see **musun**) **। श्रमः** m. weariness, fatigue, exhaustion (from overwork, etc., or sorrow, etc.) (Gr.Gr. 17). **—asun —असुन् । श्रमप्राप्तिः** m.inf. such fatigue or exhaustion to enter (i.e. to be felt or experienced). **—kaḍun —कडुन् । श्रमत्यागः** m.inf. to put away the feeling of such fatigue or exhaustion (e.g. by resting, or by the receipt of happy news, etc.). **—nērun —नेरुन् । श्रमापगमः** m.inf. such fatigue or exhaustion to depart (as ab.).

musībath मुसीबथ् مصيبت m. (sg. dat. **musībatas मुसीबतस्**), adversity, misfortune, disaster (W. 137; K.Pr. 77, 87).

musāda مساعدة m. aid, assistance (L. 409, 432, 450). **tukhm musāda,** an advance of seed-grain made by Government to cultivators (L. 407, 409, 432, 450).

musāfar, musöfir (= مسافر) m. a traveller (El., K.Pr. 134, YZ. 45).

mis-gor[u] मिस्-गोर् m. a coppersmith (El.).

māsh माश् । अपहृवे मौनम् m. (of a trustee or the like) committing breach of trust (with regard to what has been entrusted to him) and saying nothing about it, secret breach of trust or peculation. Cf. **māshĕl.**

mashĕ मश् in the following:—**mashĕ karun मश् करुन् । प्रेमाभिङ्गनम्** m.inf. (a child) to embrace or caress affectionately (its parents).

māshĕ माश् । माषः (परिमाणविशेषः) m. a jeweller's or goldsmith's weight, equal to eight *ratti* or seeds of the *Abrus precatorius.*

maïsh मैंश्, i.q. **mũ̄sh[i]**, q.v.

mish 1 मिश् । अपाङ्गः f. the outer corner of the eye, the edge of the eyelid (El.).

mish 2 मिश् । सूक्ष्मकण्टकायम्, चर्म f. the point of a fine thorn; a splinter of wood (El., Gr.Gr. 13); a small loose piece of skin, a rag-nail (El., Gr.Gr. 147); cf. **mishyul[u]. mishĕ-ḍog[u] मिश-ड्‌गु । अधुत्वयविस्फोटविशेषः** m. a kind of sharp-pointed whitlow.

mish 3 मिश् f. *Caruncula lachrymalis* (El.).

mish 4 मिश् interj. a drawl used for urging cattle along, etc.; hence, a word indicating repulsion (K.Pr. 237).

mīsh मीश् or **mēsh मेश् । मेषराशिः** f. the Ram, the zodiacal sign Aries (Śiv. 476, Rām. 1279).

mösh[u] मोशु, see **māh.**

mush मुश् ? f. stealing, robbery, theft, only noted in the following:—**mush dith khyon[u] मुश् दिथ् ख्योनु । सर्वथा वञ्चनम्** m.inf. swindling, cheating in every way (in business). **—dith mŏkul[u] —दिथ् मकुलु । केवलतरः** adj. (f. **—dith mŏküj[u] —दिथ् मकुज़ू**), utterly solitary, entirely alone, with no second, unique.

mush[u] मुशु, see **muhun.**

mũ̄sh[i] मूँश् or **mũ̄sh मूँश्** or **mũ̄sh मूँश्** or **maïsh मैंश् । महिषी** f. (f. of **mũ̄sh[u] मूँशु**, q.v.; sg. dat.

maīshi मैंशि or **mōshi** मोंशि, Gr.Gr. 67), a buffalo-cow, a milch buffalo (El. *mānsh*; Gr.Gr. 132; L. 360, *mesh*).

maīshĕ- (or **mōshĕ-**) **dŏd** मैंश- (मोंश-) दद् । **महिषीक्षीरम्** m. buffalo-milk. **-dāla** -दाल । **महिषचर्म** m. buffalo-hide. **-guhᵘ** -गुहु m. buffalo-dung (K.Pr. 251). **-gurᵘ** -गुर् । **अतिपुष्टदीर्घाङ्गः** m. 'a buffalo-horse', a fierce-looking, brawny, long-limbed fellow (esp. a fool). **-krörᵘ** -क्रोर् । **महिषदुग्धमयभक्ष्यविशेषः** f. a kind of cake made of dried buffalo-milk. **-koṭᵘ** -कोटु । **महिषः** m. a young buffalo (usually fierce) (El. *mánsha-kaut*) (Gr.Gr. 132). **-mandul** -मंडुल् । **स्थूलोऽलसः** m. a 'buffalo-rump'; met. a brawny, lazy fellow. **-rôchᵘ** -रोचु । **महिषपालः** m. a buffalo-herdsman.

mūshᵘ मूँशु । **महिषः** m. (f. **mūshⁱ** मूँशि or **mūsh** मूँश्, etc., q.v.), a bull buffalo (Rām. 472).

mashēd al मशेद् अल । **अलाबूविशेषः** f. a large kind of gourd with red flesh. It is not eaten by Brāhmaṇs.

màshⁱdi मंशिदि (= مسجدي) adj. e.g. of, or belonging to, a mosque. **màshⁱdi mala** मंशिदि मल (= مسجدي ملا) । **यवनोपदेष्टृविशेषः** m. the Musalmān teacher in charge of a mosque.

mashīd मशीद् (= مسجد) । **यवनोपासनगृहम्** f. a mosque (K.Pr. 24, 36, 67, 84, 134, 135).

mashgūl मश्गूल् مشغول adj. e.g. busied, occupied, busy, engaged (in) (El. *mushghúl*, Gr.M.).

mashhūrᵘ मश्हूरु مشهور adj. e.g. well-known, famous (K.Pr. 235; YZ. 160; Śiv. 673; Rām. 92, 1133; H. xi, 3).

mashᵉkⁱ 1 मश्कि । **चर्ममयजलपात्रवाहकः** m. a mussuck-carrier, a water-bearer, a 'bhīstī'. Cf. **mashᵉkh 1.**

mashᵉkⁱ 2 मश्कि مشقي adj. e.g. acquired by practice; relating to a copy or exercise; practised on; cf. **mashᵉkh 2.** **—püṭᵘⁱ** —पुटु پٹي । **लिपभ्यासपट्टिका** f. a small blackboard used as a slate on which writing is practised, a writing tablet.

mashᵉkh 1 मश्ख (= مشک) m. a leather bag for carrying water, a mussuck. **mashka-wôñᵘ** मश्क-वोञु । **चर्मस्थूतजलम्** m. water conveyed in, or which has been conveyed in, a mussuck.

mashᵉkh 2 मश्ख مشق f. writing, drawing (the letters); practice, usage, use (K.Pr. 139); practice for acquirement (by some unskilled learner), bungling practice of a beginner, as in the following:— **—gashüñᵘ** —गश्ञु । **अनवस्थितचिकित्सा (प्रतिक्रिया)** f.inf. bungling practice to occur, i.e. a remedy to be applied irregularly, intermittently, or ignorantly, so that only harm results. **—karüñᵘ** —करञु । **अनभ्यस्तक्रियेप:** f.inf. to apply a remedy irregularly, experimentally, or ignorantly, to act as a quack, to experiment (upon); to practise (a game or the like) (Rām. 1594).

māshōkh (= معشوق) m. a beloved man; (in Kāshmīrī) a lover (K.Pr. 4).

mŏshᵉkh मश्ख or **mushᵉkh** मुश्ख, also written **mushikh** मुशिख् (= مشک) । **गन्धः, आघ्राणम्** m. (but f. in the compound **dᵃha-mŏshᵉkh,** p. 198*a*, l. 32) (sg. dat. **mŏshkas** मश्कस्, etc.), musk (YZ. 9); a scent, a sweet smell, odour (Gr.M.; Śiv. 47, 1660; Rām. 1096, 1626, 1772) (cf. **nāsti-m°,** s.v. **nāst**); a stink, a foul smell; the act of smelling, sniffing at something that has an odour; a pinch of snuff (K.Pr. 36, *mushak*). **—hyonᵘ** —ह्योनु । **आघ्राणम्** m.inf. to take a smell, to smell (something) (Gr.M., W. 88, Rām. 617). **—raṭun** —रटुन । **गन्धसंक्रमः** m.inf. a smell to take hold, the smell of something to cling to something else. **—wŏthun** —व्युथुन । **दुर्गन्धोद्भवः** m.inf. a smell to arise, to become corrupt and stinking. **—yunᵘ** —यिनु । **गन्धानुभवः** m.inf. a smell to come, the smell of something at a distance to be experienced.

mushka-budij मुश्क-बुदिज् । **धान्यभेदः** f. a kind of paddy with a small, white, highly scented grain (L. 463); the rice grain of this paddy; cf. **kŏla-budij,** p. 437*a*, l. 43. **-barith** -बरिथ adj. e.g. filled with scent, fragrant (El. *mushkaberít*). **-vīrᵘ** -वीरु or **-vīr** -वीर् f. the musk willow (cf. **bŏṭa-vīr,** p. 138*b*, l. 43).

mushkàn'ⁱ-dār मुश्कनि-दार् । **अतिसौरभम्** m.pl. great fragrance, a very sweet odour (Gr.M.; K. 777, 924).

mŏshĕkhdār मश्ख्दार् مشکدار adj. e.g. possessing scent, fragrant (Śiv. 501).

mushkil मुश्किल् مشکل adj. e.g. difficult, hard (Gr.M.; W. 149; K.Pr. 114; Śiv. 1191; Rām. 324, 383, 827, 885), i.q. **mushkyulᵘ,** q.v.

mishkīn (= مشکين) adj. e.g. of musk, musky (YZ. 5); black, jetty, raven (of locks) (El., YZ. 17).

mushikas मुशिखस् (= مشخص) adj. e.g. ascertained, defined, certain, fixed (El. *mushakhkhas*). **—karun** —करन् । **निश्चयविधानम्, निर्णयः** m.inf. to come to a decision after much discussion, to confirm, establish, ratify, determine; to select and appoint a person out of many candidates. **—pŏṭhⁱ** —पोठि or **—pŏṭhin** —पोठिन् । **निश्चयेन** adv. certainly, necessarily.

mushkyulᵘ मुश्क्युलु adj. (f. **mushkijᵘ** मुश्किजु), difficult, hard (Gr.M.; Rām. 98, 464, 824); painful; dubious, doubtful, obscure; (as subst.) **mushkilĕn-manz,** in difficulties (Gr.M.). Cf. **mushkil.**

mashāl مشعل, see **mashöl**[i] 2.

māshĕl माशल् । गूढचेष्टितः, कामुकी adj. c.g. one who interferes secretly in another's work; (f.) a libidinous woman. Cf. **māsh.**

mashil, see **mashöl**[i] 2.

mashöl[i] 1 **मशाल् । प्रदीपवाही** m. a torch-bearer.

mashöl[i] 2 **मशाल्** or **mashāl** مشعل **। प्रदीपविशेषः** f. a torch, flambeau, cresset, a lantern (El. *mashil*; K.Pr. 88, *mashal*).

mishĕl मिशल् । क्षुद्रकण्टकयुतः adj. c.g. (of cloth, leather, a bush, a flower, etc.) covered with small thorns or spines.

mashöl[i]chī मशाल्चि (= مشعلچي) **। प्रदीपवाही** m. a torch-bearer, a linkman.

mashim मशिम् । मेदोमलम f. the scum or dirt of melted fat or butter.

mush[u]-müš[u] मुशू-मंचू, see **muhun.**

mashīn मशीन् m. *Polygonum bistorta* (El.).

mashun मशुन् । विस्मृतिः conj. 2 [1 p.p. **moṭh[u] मंटु** (Gr.Gr. 209, 212); f. **müṭh[ü] मंटू**, pl. nom. **machĕ मच्च** (K. 480); 2 p.p. **machyōv मच्योव्** (Gr.Gr. 231). The causal of this verb is **mashĕnāwun मशनावुन्** or **maṣh°rāwun मश्रावुन्** (Gr.Gr. 174)], to be forgotten (by, dat.) (Śiv. 1220; Rām. 1535, 1630); (with subject in the dative) to forget (Gr.Gr. 205; Gr.M.; L.V. 67; K.Pr. 13, 36, 101; YZ. 430; Śiv. 330, 753, 1688; Rām. 63, 289, 524, 719, 806, 1232, 1234, 1395; K. 91, 159, 409, 470, 480, 1101, 1139; H. v, 7; ix, 8; x, 6).

māsh[i] māsh[i] मंशि मंशि । कदाचित् कदाचित् freq part. being forgotten over and over again; as adv. sometimes, now and then.

mashith gashun मशिथ् गछुन् । विस्मृतिसंभवः m.inf. to forget (with subject in dat.) (Rām. 871); to become forgetful, to become subject to delusion (L.V. 59, Śiv. 1464).

moṭh[u]-mot[u] मंटु-मंतु । विस्मृतः perf. part. (f. nom. **müṭh[ü]-müš[ü] मंटू-मंचू**, dat. **machĕ-maṣĕ मच्च-मच्च**), forgotten.

mushun मुशुन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **mush[u] मुशु**; 2 p.p. **mushyōv मुश्योव्** or **mushōv मुशोव्**, Gr.Gr. lx), to steal.

mashĕnāwun मशनावुन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **mashĕnôw[u] मशनोवु**), to cause to be forgotten, to forget, i.q. **maṣh°run** and **maṣh°rāwun** (Gr.Gr. 174).

maishĕr 1 मैशर् । जनाक्रन्दः: m. universal or general lamentations (on the occasion of some great public calamity). **—tulun —तुलुन् । कोलाहलोद्भावनम्** m.inf. (of a population, or crowd of people) to raise such lamentations. **—wŏthun —व्यथुन् । कोलाहलोद्भवः** m.inf. such lamentations to rise.

maishĕr 2 मैशर् m. Maheśvara, one of the names of the god Śiva. Used in the following:—**maishĕr-wör[u] मैशर्-वार्** । **उत्सवसमाजस्थानम् (महेश्वरवाटिका)** f. Maheśvara's garden, a garden or similar place where women assemble and dance with songs on the occasion of the Śiva-rātri and other festivals.

maṣh°rab मश्रब् । विस्मृतिः m. forgetting, forgetfulness (Gr.Gr. 121); a mistake (El., Gr.M.). **—karun —कदन् । विस्मारणम्** m.inf. to cause or induce forgetfulness (Rām. 1277); to do forgetting, to forget (Rām. 46). **—dyun[u] —दिनु । विस्मारयम्** m.inf. to put out of one's memory, to think no more of, discharge from the memory, consign to oblivion.

mashrakh मश्रख् (= مشرک) adj. c.g. shared, common (to many) (El.).

mashrikh मश्रिख् (= مشرق) m. the east (El.).

maṣh°ran मश्रन् । विस्मरणम् f. (sg. dat. **maṣh°rüñ[ü] मश्रंजू**), forgetfulness, the act of forgetting.

maṣh°run मश्रुन् । विस्मारणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **maṣh°r[u] मश्र्द**), to cause to be forgotten, to forget (Gr.Gr. 174, Śiv. 1030). **maṣh°r[u]-mot[u] मश्र्द्-मंतु । विस्मारितः** perf. part. (f. **maṣh[ü]r[u]-müš[ü] मश्र्द्-मंचू**), forgotten (by someone), passed into oblivion.

mush°rān मुश्रान् । राक्षसाकारः m. (f. **mush°rōñ[ü] मुश्रांजू**), a demon, a devil; met. an ugly, terrible-looking, wicked man. **-dĕv -यव् । राक्षसभूतः** m. (f. **-dĕviñ -यविञ्**), a fierce-looking devil, i.q. **mush°rān. -koṭ[u] -कंटु । राक्षसाकारबालकः** m. (f. **-küṭ[ü] -कंटू**, dat. **-kaṣĕ -कच्च**), a son (or daughter) of a devil, a fierce, wicked boy (or girl). **-mŏṇḍ[u] -मंड्। स्थाणुरिव निविष्टरक्षोभूतः** m. a huge evil spirit, or devil, who immovably, like a tree-trunk or pillar, infests some particular place. **—pyon[u] —प्यनु । राक्षसभूतसमापातः** m.inf. a demon to fall (upon a person), to become possessed by a devil (involving madness, epilepsy, etc.).

maṣh°rāwun मश्रावुन् । विस्मारणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **maṣh°rôw[u] मश्रोवु**), to forget, i.q. **maṣh°run**, q.v. (Gr.Gr. 104, 174; L. 460; YZ. 499, 554; Śiv. 87, 342, 438, 1718; Rām. 177, 1231-2, 1674; K. 470, 861); to cause to be forgotten (Gr.M.; K.Pr. 87; Śiv. 1633, 1648, 1880; K. 247).

maṣh°rôw[u]-mot[u] मश्रोवु-मंतु । विस्मारितः perf. part. (f. **maṣh°röv[ü]-müš[ü] मश्रोवू-मंचू**), forgotten, not remembered.

maṣh°rövith मश्रोविथ् conj. part. having forgotten. Sometimes this word takes the form **māshĕvith माशविथ्** (Gr.Gr. 104, 198); see **marun 2** (p. 592*a*, l. 5) (K.Pr. 106); **shunun maṣh°rövith,** to overlook (an offence) (Gr.M.).

mush^{ə}th or **mushth मुश्थ्** (= مشت) । **वज्रमुष्टि:** f. (sg. dat. **mushti मुष्टित**), a fist (Gr.M.); a blow with the clenched fist (K. 254, 432, 440, 441); a handful, a fistful. **—hāvüñ^{u} —हावञ्** f.inf. to show the fist (with the thumb extended) (an action signifying desire for sexual intercourse, and hence used vulgarly to indicate defiance, derision, or 'don't you wish you may get it?') (K.Pr. 14). **—lāyüñ^{u} —लायञ्** । **मुष्टिप्रहार:** f.inf. to smite (with) the clenched fist (Gr.M., Rām. 920). **—shunüñ^{u} —शुनञ्** । **मुष्टिप्रहार:** f.inf., id.; met. to swindle in buying or selling, etc.

mushta-har मुश्त-हर् । **मुष्टायोधनम्** f. a fight, or riot, in which the weapons are clenched fists. **-mush^{ə}th -मुश्थ्** । **मुष्टीमुष्टि** f. a mutual fight with clenched fists, a boxing match.

mushtākh मुश्ताख् مشتاق adj. e.g. longing, yearning, enamoured (of), entranced (with, dat.) (H. iii, 1, 7–9).

mushṭikh मुष्टिख् m. (sg. dat. **mushṭikas मुष्टिकस्**), N. of a demon in the employ of Kaṁsa, the enemy of Kṛṣṇa (in Skt., *Muṣṭika*) (K. 368, 440).

mashwar मश्वर् or **mashwara मश्वर** (= مشورہ) m. counsel, advice, opinion (El.). **—karun —करन्** m.inf. to consult, to reconcile (El.).

māshĕvith माश्वित् for **maṣh^{ə}rövith मश्रावित्** in **marun māshĕvith,** see **marun 2** (p. 592*a*, l. 5) and **maṣh^{ə}rāwun** (Gr.Gr. 104, 198; K.Pr. 106).

mishyul^{u} मिश्युल् । **नखमांसवेश:** m. a tiny spicule of loose skin at the root of, or by the side of, a finger-nail, a 'dolly-idler', ragnail (Gr.Gr. 147); a splinter or thorn under the nail (Gr.Gr. 147). Cf. **mish 2.**

mashīyĕth मशीयथ् مشیت f. will, pleasure, wish, desire (H. vii, 7).

mushyōv मुश्योव्, see **muhun.**

masjid मसजिद् مسجد f. a mosque (= **mashīd,** q.v.).

maskhara मस्खर مسخرہ । **भट:** m. a buffoon, fool, jester, droll, wag, facetious fellow (K. 989). **-pöth^{ə}r -पोथ्र्** । **भटवत्प्रवर्तनम्** m. (of one who is not a professional actor) action like that of a buffoon, comical procedure.

maskhür^{u} मस्खुर् । **उपहासनशीला** f. a woman (not a professional actress) who acts comically.

maskharagī मस्खरगी । **भटवृत्ति:** f. (of a professional actor, or one who is not) the action, conduct, or profession of a buffoon.

maskala मस्कल (= مصقل) (for **1,** see **mas 2**) । **स्वर्णकारोपकरणभेद:** m. a jeweller's polishing instrument (usually a special kind of stone fixed in a wooden handle).

miskīn مسکین adj. e.g. poor, needy, indigent (El.; Gr.M.; K.Pr. 27, 143); (as subst.) a beggar, one who is poverty-stricken (H. ix, 11).

miskīnī مسکینی f. poverty, beggary (H. x, 4).

masal مثل f. a fable, parable, apologue; a proverb, adage, proverbial saying (Gr.M.); a comparison, simile, allegory, metaphor; with indef. art. **masallā,** by confusion with **musallā** مصلی, q.v. (K.Pr. 170).

masāla मसाल (= مصالح) । **वेसवार:** m. spicery, spices, condiments, seasoning (Gr.M.); cf. **mandḁl^{i}-masāl,** p. 576*b*, l. 19. **—khārun —खारुन्** । **तद्भावे गुणप्रशंसा** m.inf. to raise spices; met. to praise merit in one who has none. **-gor^{u} -गोर्** । **राजमाषमुद्गविशेषविक्रेता** m. a maker of a kind of bean porridge (eaten by Musalmāns). **-wür^{u} -वुर्** । **वेसवारमयपिष्टकविशेष:** f. a kind of spiced cake.

misl मिसल् مثل adj. e.g. like, similar, in the phrase **bē-mislu-mānand** بے مثل و مانند, **बे-मिसलु-मानन्द्**, without likeness and comparison, incomparable (Śiv. 775).

môsūl मोसूल् (= محصول) adj. e.g. acquired, collected; tax, duty, toll, excise, custom, postage (Gr.M.); the result of labour, the crop (of a field, etc.) (Rām. 97).

musla मुसल (= مصلی) m. (amongst Musalmāns) a mat or carpet on which to say prayers, a small skin used for this purpose (El.); a skin (of any animal), a skin mat, a hide (K.Pr. 213; Śiv. 529, 816, 894; H. xii, 18, 21, 22).

musal मुसल् m. a pestle; a club, mace (Śiv. 13, 1160). **musala-dar मुसल-दर्** m. one who carries a pestle (as a club) (Śiv. 1160).

masāladār (= صالحدار) adj. e.g. seasoned with spices. **—wür^{u} —वुर्** f. a spiced cake; esp. a cake made of turmeric, salt, carraway-seed, assafœtida, and pulse, eaten at certain household festivals (L. 260, *masáladár wári*).

maṣlahath मसलहथ् مصلحت f. advice, counsel. **—karüñ^{u} —करञ्** f.inf. to hold a consultation, to counsel, advise (K.Pr. 87; H. viii, 3; xi, 19), to reconcile (El.).

musallā مصلی m. a place of prayer, an oratory, a mosque; (amongst Musalmāns) a carpet or mat on which to say prayers. Cf. **masal** and **musla.**

mŏsalmān म्यसल्मान् مسلمان or **mŏsarmān म्यसर्मान्** । **यवनधर्मानुसारी** m. (f. **mŏsalmānañ म्यसल्मानञ्** (Gr.Gr. 38) or **mŏsarmānañ म्यसर्मानञ्**), a believer in the religion of Islām, a Musalmān, a Mohammedan, a Moslem (W. 17, *musalmān*, f. *musalmön*^{i}; K.Pr. 116, 147).

ma'sūm معسوم, see **mösm.**

mausim मौसिम् موسم m. a time, a season (of the year) (Gr.M.).

môsum मोसुम e.g., i.q. **mösm,** q.v. (sg. ag. **mōsaman मोसमन**. Rām. 602, 1417; pl. dat. **mōsaman मोसमन्**, Rām. 267, 283), a boy child, a boy (Rām. 267, 280, 356, 380, 447, 806, 1347, 1384, 1533); a girl child, a little girl (Rām. 1621).

mösm मांस् or **mös^{a}m मांस्म्** (= معصوم) । **बाल्यावस्थ:** adj. e.g. (as subst., f. **mösüm^{u} मांसम्**), an infant or child (esp. one ten years old or younger) (YZ. 26, *ma'sūm*; Śiv. 471 (f.)); cf. **môsum. -bata -बत** । **बालकेभ्यो देयबलिविशेष:** m. offerings of food given to children (given by his sons, etc., on the death of an old man).

mösm^{a}gī मांस्मगी । **बाल्याचार:** f. the actions of a child, childishness.

musun मुसुन् । **असम्यग्भक्षणम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **mus^{u} 3 मुसु**; for **1**, see **mŏs^{u}**; for **2**, see s.v.); 2 p.p. **musyōv मुस्योव्** or **musōv मुसोव्**; cf. Gr.Gr. 208, 225), to eat clumsily (instead of putting gobbets neatly into the mouth with the hand, 'chucking' it carelessly into the mouth from a distance), to eat greedily and indecently.

masnad مسند or **masananda मसनंद** । **आस्तरणपटविशेष:** a couch, a throne (Rām. 1218); a large cushion, covered with embroidered rugs and the like. **—pairān^{i} —पैरेनि** । **आस्तरणपटविशेषविस्तारणा** m. pl. inf. to spread the rugs, etc., over such a cushioned throne, etc.

māsānth मासांथ् । **मासाध्याह:** m. (sg. dat. **māsāntas मासांतस्**), (amongst Hindūs) the last day of a solar month.

masnavī मस्नवी مثنوي f. a rhymed poem (H. vii, 33).

mŏsur म्यसुर् or **musur मुसुर्** । **मसूर:** m. (sg. dat. **mŏs^{a}ras म्यसरस्**), a certain pulse or lentil, *Ervum lens* (El. *masur*). **—karun —करुन्** । **चूर्णयो विधानम्** m.inf. to make mŏsur; met. to pound or crush (some hard substance) to powder.

mŏs^{a}ra-dāl म्यसर-दाल् । **मसूरमयतरलसूद:** f. split mŏsur, split pease; porridge made of this lentil. **-hĕm -ह्येम** or **musara-hĕm मुसर-ह्येम** । **मसूरशिम्बा, दृढजीविकाश्रय:** f. the pod of mŏsur; met. a secure subsistence for a family during future generations (such as a grant of land rent-free or the like).

mŏsor^{u} म्यसद or **musur^{u} मुसुद्** । **शीतलाकिणाङ्कितमुख:** adj. (f **mŏsür^{u} म्यसद्** or **mus^{u}r^{u} मुस्द्**), marked with the scars of smallpox, pock-marked.

mŏsarmān, mŏsarmānan, see **mŏsalmān.**

mŏsarmonī म्यसरमोनी । **यवनधर्मसंप्रदाय:** f. the Mohammedan religion, Islām, Mohammedanism.

mŏsarmönil म्यसरमोनिल् । **यवनधर्मसंप्रदाय:** f., id.

musaran मुसरन् । **उद्घाटनम्** f. (sg. dat. **musarüñ^{u} मुसरंञ्**), (of a knot) the act of undoing (i.e. either becoming untied of itself, or being deliberately untied by someone). Cf. **mubaran.**

musarun मुसरुन् । **उद्घाटनम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **musor^{u} मुसद्**), to loosen, untie, undo (a knot, bonds, a bolt, or the like); to open (a shut box). Cf. **mubarun.**

musarana yun^{u} मुसरन यिनु । **उन्मुक्तीभवनम्** m.inf. pass. to become unloosed (of a knot, bonds, a bolt, or the like); to become opened (of a closed box); to become revealed (of secret thoughts); to become published (of something of which the publication was prevented or prohibited).

musor^{u}-mot^{u} मुसद-मंतु । **उन्मोचित:** perf. part. (f. **musür^{u}-müt^{u} मुसद्-मंत्**), unloosened, opened, etc., as ab.

musarāwun मुसरावुन् । **उद्घाटनम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **musarôw^{u} मुसरोवु**), i.q. **musarun,** q.v. **musarôw^{u}-mot^{u} मुसरोवु-मंतु** । **उद्घाटित:** perf. part. (f. **musarövü^{u}-müt^{u} मुसरावू-मंत्**), i.q. **musor^{u}-mot^{u},** q.v., s.v. **musarun.**

mast मस्त्, see **masth 1** and **2.**

masta मस्त (K. 276), see **masth 2.**

mastī मस्ती or **mas^{i}tī मस्ति** مستي f. intoxication, drunkenness (Śiv. 1260); wantonness, lust; pride, haughtiness. **—anüñ^{u} —अनंञ्** । **प्रमादोत्पत्ति:** f.inf. haughtiness, puffed-upness, arrogance, (of one once poor, weak, etc., suddenly become rich, powerful, etc.) to come into existence. **—ladüñ^{u} —लद्ंञ्** । **प्रमत्तीभवनम्** f.inf. to become haughty, to presume, swagger, give oneself airs. **—yiñ^{u} —यिञ्** । **प्रमादोद्भव:** f.inf. insolence to arise.

mösta मोस्त । **मुस्ता** f. a species of sweet-smelling grass, *Cyperus pertenuis* (the *nāgar mōthā* of India proper) (L. 76, *most*, used as a stomachic medicine). Cf. **bēra-mösta,** p. 1176, l. 30.

mösti-mül मोस्ति-मूल । **मुस्तामूलम्** m. its root (which is long and thin). **-mŏnd^{u} -मंदु** । **मुस्तामूलम** f. the root and lower part of the stalk of this plant.

musuṭ^{u} मुसुट् । **बन्धनहीन:** adj. (f. **mus^{u}ṭ^{u} मुसट्**), loose, not tied up (of straw, firewood, etc., usually tied up in bundles).

masth 1 मस्थ्, mast मस्त्, or (q.v.) **mas 2 मस्** । **केशसह:मू** m. (sg. dat. **mastas मस्तस्**), the hair of the head, the wig (Gr.Gr. 32, 52; L. 460; L.V. 24; Śiv. 197); a curl of hair, ringlet (El.). **—kāsun —कासुन्** m.inf. to cut the hair, to do hair-cutting, to shave (a person, dat.) (K.Pr. 138; H. xii, 4, 5, 10, 13, 19), i.q. **mas kāsun.**

masta-phash मस्त-फश् । केशवेशप्रसाधनम् m. hair-dressing, arrangement of the hair. **-wāl -वाल्**, a single hair of the head (L.V. 24).

masth 2 मस्थ्, mas^{a}th मस्थ्, mast मस्त् مست, or (q.v.) **mas 5 मस्** । प्रमत्तः adj. c.g. (as subst., sg. dat. **mastas मस्तस्**, f. pl. **masta मस्त**, K. 276), intoxicated, drunk (Śiv. 383, 1220); lustful, lascivious, wanton; rampant, furious, mad, insane; proud, arrogant (cf. **dana-masth,** purse-proud, p. 221*b*, l. 46); plump, well-favoured, vigorous (H. vi, 15); elated, transported, overjoyed, delighted (Śiv. 491); —• drunk with; hence, replete with; cf. **māl-mast,** very wealthy (p. 565*a*, l. 17; K.Pr. 133). So **nanga-masta,** entirely naked, mother-naked (K. 276).

mustājir مستاجر m. a tenant, a farmer or farm-holder, a contractor (L. 405, 408, 450).

mustakh मुस्तख् m. (sg. dat. **mustakas मुस्तकस्**), a species of *Chenopodium*. (In Hindī this word signifies *Cyperus rotundus*, a species of fragrant grass; cf. **mōsta**.)

mastāna मस्तान مستانه । यतिः m. (as subst., f. **mastöñᵘ मस्तांयू**), drunken, drunk, etc. = **mast** (YZ. 209); as subst., an ascetic who acts like a mad man (or mad woman) (Śiv. 819, 891, 1450) (cf. **nanga-m°**).

mastönil मस्तांनिल् । उन्मत्तवद्वृत्तिकयतिव्यापारः f. the action or conduct of a mad ascetic.

más^{i}tiñ मंसितिञ् । रेतः f. semen virile.

mastārū मस्तारू m. *Artemisia indica* (El.).

māsatur^{u} मासतुर् adj. (f. **māsat^{a}r मासतर्** or **māsat^{u}r^{u} मासतर्रू**), of or relating to a maternal aunt; cf. **mās 3.** —**bēma** —**बेम** । मातृष्वस्रीयीभर्ता m. the husband of the daughter of a maternal aunt, the husband of a maternal cousin. —**bôy^{u}** —**बोयु** । मातृष्वस्रीयः m. a mother's sister's son, a maternal cousin (Gr.Gr. 132). —**dryuy^{u}** —**द्र्युयु** । भर्तृमातृष्वस्रीयः m. the mother's sister's son of a woman's husband, the son of a husband's maternal aunt, a husband's maternal cousin. —**hahar** —**हहर्** । पत्नीमातृष्वस्रीयः m. the mother's sister's son of a wife, a wife's maternal cousin.

māsat^{u}r^{u} (or **māsat^{a}r**) **bĕñĕ मासतर्रू(मासतर्)ब्यञ्** । मातृष्वस्रेयी f. the daughter of a maternal aunt, a female maternal cousin (Gr.Gr. 133). —**bày^{i}-kākañ** —**बयि-काकञ्** । मातृष्वस्रीयपत्नी f. the wife of a mother's sister's son, the wife of a maternal cousin (Gr.Gr. 133). —**sāl** —**साल्** । पत्नीमातृष्वस्रीयी f. the daughter of the maternal aunt of a^{1} wife, a wife's maternal female cousin. —**zām** —**ज़ाम्** । भर्तृमातृष्वस्रीयी f. the daughter of the maternal aunt of a husband.

mistar मिस्तर् مسطر m. a ruler (for ruling lines) (Gr.M.). (It is a series of strings, strained and glued to a paper or pasteboard. The paper to be ruled is pressed upon it, and by slight pressure the ruled lines appear as ridges.)

māsuw^{u} मासुवु । मातृष्वसृपतिः m. the husband of a maternal aunt, a maternal uncle by marriage. Cf. **mās 3.**

mus^{a}wada मुस्वद्, musawwada مسوده, a rough draft, a first sketch (with blottings and corrections), the original draft (of a letter or the like) (Gr.M.).

maswal मस्वल् f. N. of a certain flower (El. m.; Rām. 650, 1031, 1094, 1273).

mösyun^{u} मांसियु । मासकालिकः adj. (f. **mösiñᵘ मांसिञ्यू**), of, or belonging to, a month, (lasting) for a month, (existing) for a month, a month old. Cf. **mās 1** and **nawa-m°**, s.v. **nav 1.**

ma-ta म-त, ma-tā म-ता, see **ma 1** (p. 546*a*, l. 30).

matā मता । सारभूतः adj. c.g. essential, that which is the essence of anything.

māṭa माट f. flesh (El.).

mātā माता f. a mother (Śiv. 494, 624, 869; Rām. 301, 732, 1015, 1187, 1721; K. 535, 1128); used —•, as in **gangā-mātā,** Mother Ganges, p. 292*a*, l. 25 (Śiv. 205, 426, 431, 1137, 1461); **Yĕshōdā mātā,** Mother Yaśōdā (K. 115), and so on.

matī मती f. horse-tail (*Equisetum debile*) (El.).

maut موت, see **mōth.**

mĕṭᵘ म्यटू । मुष्टिनिर्ग्रीडनेन संहतः f. (sg. dat. **mĕcĕ म्यच**), the ball of any kind of food rolled in the hand before putting it into the mouth, a gobbit of food (cf. **ana-m°**, p. 29*b*, l. 42; **bata-m°**, p. 137*a*, l. 28; **hūn^{i}-m°**, p. 336*b*, l. 50; **mimiz^{i}-m°**, p. 571*b*, l. 21; K.Pr. 247, pl. dat. *michan*, 133 (nom. sg. *miṭ*), 245 (with indef. art. *mĕṭah*); a small lump or ball of the size of such a gobbit (cf. **burza-m°**, p. 130*b*, l. 38, and **bata-m°**, as ab.). —**gashüñᵘ** —**गश्यूञ्** । संहननात्रष्टीभवनम् f.inf. to become a gobbit, i.e. met. of something soft, to be crushed up into a lump and spoiled. —**karüñᵘ** —**करयूञ्** । निर्ग्रीडनेन व्याघातः f.inf. to make a gobbit, i.e. met. to crush something up in the hand and so spoil it.

mĕcĕ-khāv म्यच-खाव् । परान्नः m. (f. **-khöviñ -खांविञ्**), a fellow who eats gobbits, i.e. who goes to people on whom he has no claim and eats gobbits of their food (as a beggar might do). **-tār -तार्** । अन्नेन निर्वाहणम् m. accomplishing by gobbits, i.e. met. (in some great work which requires great expense and exertions to carry out) to work at it with very small means.

miṭ, see **mĕṭᵘ**.

miṭᵘ मिटु f. clay (El. *mit*) = **mĕṭᵘ**, q v.

mot (? **mŏṭᵘ मंटु**) in (?) **mot-nĕnd** f. the third weeding of a rice-crop (L. 463, *motnind*).

mŏṭᵘ मंतु, see **mŏtsun**.

mŏṭᵘ मंटु । स्थूल: adj. (f. **mŏṭᵘ मंटु**, sg. dat. **mŏcĕ मच्च**), fat, plump, stout, corpulent (Gr.Gr. 29, 34, 140; Gr.M.; Śiv. 336) (cf. **nala-m°**, s.v. **nal**); great, large; gross; dense, thick (Gr.M., W. 20); coarse. **—drŏṭᵘ —ट्रुंटु । अतिस्थूल:** adj. (f. **mŏṭᵘ drŏṭᵘ मंटु ट्रुंटु**), very stout and strong, thick and hard. **—gashun —गशुन् । निराशीभवनम्** m.inf. to become stout; met. (after long expectation) to give up hope, become hopeless. **—kôḍᵘ —कोडु** m. the cerebrum (El.); cf. **kôḍᵘ 1.** **—karun —करुन् । निराशीकरणम्** m.inf. to render a person hopeless (after long expectation).

motᵘ 1 मंतु । उन्मत्त: adj. (f. **müṭᵘ 1 मंटु**, Gr.Gr. 63, K.Pr. 70; for **2**, see s.v.), mad, maddened, furious, a madman (Gr.Gr. 9, 37, 140, 143; Gr.M.; L.V. 105; K.Pr. 70, 80, 139, 147, 169; YZ. 259, 310, 474; Śiv. 1661, 1666; K. 195; H. v, 9); silly (W. 20); intoxicated (by liquor, pride, love, passion, etc.), a drunkard (Gr.M.; K. 281, 283–4); overpowered (by sleep, or the like); enraptured, charmed, intoxicated, delighted (K. 108, 936); intoxicated (by), devoted (to), a slave (to), rapturously busy (in something, dat.) (K. 386–7); deep, profound (of sleep) (Śiv. 1311). Often used —• in various figurative senses, as in **kŏlayĕ-motᵘ**, 'wife-mad,' uxorious (p. 442*a*, l. 19); **khᵃñĕ-motᵘ**, habitually and profusely snivelling (p. 405*a*, l. 40); **mahārāza-motᵘ**, a lunatic who thinks himself a king; **māla-motᵘ**, a Crœsus; **mēla-motᵘ**, the festival at a fair; **māra-motᵘ**, an ardent lover; **maza-motᵘ**, ravishing. **pōshĕ-motᵘ**, 'flower-mad,' a flower-fancier (K.Pr. 173). **—bata —बत । अन्नाद्यतिसौलभ्यसौख्यम्** m. comfort owing to great cheapness of food, clothing, etc.

mátⁱ-ala मंति-अल । उन्मादावेश: m. a madman's trembling (cf. **ala 4**), a sudden attack of madness or fury. **-hasun -हसुन् । उन्मत्तवद्विहारी** m. a madman's laughter; hence, a person (esp. a child) who habitually romps and plays like a lunatic. **-mēla -मेल । उन्मत्तसमवाय:** m. a collection of madmen, an assembly of persons maddened by drink, Indian hemp, or the like. **-phash -फश् । कादाचित्कोन्मादावेश:** m. an occasional attack of madness (not occurring at regular intervals, but intermittently). **-pöthᵃr -पोथ्र । उन्मत्ताचरणम्** m. the conduct of a madman, conduct like that of a madman. **-wôñᵘ -वोञु । सर्वत उन्मत्ताचरणम्** m. maddening water (e.g. of some river, the water of which, when drunk, drives one mad); met. a condition of anarchy or tyranny and wickedness in which the Government officials and the inhabitants of a country all act like madmen. **-wôñᵘ wasun -वोञु वसुन् । प्रमादवृत्तिप्रचार:** m.inf. such a condition of anarchy and wickedness to descend, i.e. to become prevalent.

müṭᵘ nĕndᵃr मंटु न्यन्द्र् । गाढनिद्रा f. deep, heavy sleep, coma.

maṭa-kŏnḍul मट-कुंडुल् । उन्मत्तवद्वृत्ति: m. one who acts like a lunatic, though sane. **-phyār -फ्यार् । उन्मत्तोन्मादोक्ति:, उन्मत्तात्मज:** m. the raving of a mad woman, the nonsense spoken and done by her; the wildly conducted son of a mad woman. **-pöthᵃr -पोथ्र । उन्मत्तावृत्ति:** f. the conduct of a mad woman; conduct like that of a mad woman; a group or assembly of mad women. **-wardan -वर्दन् । विषमाच्छादनम्** m. clothes that do not fit (i.e. too long, too short, too loose, or too tight for the wearer), badly cut clothes.

motᵘ 2 मंतु m. embracing, hugging (cf. **nāla-motᵘ**, s.v. **nāl 1**) (K. 292, 399). **mátⁱ-mūr मंति-मूर् । सुदायविशेष:** f. a fistful of silver coins given by her mother and other female relations to a bride on her starting after marriage for her husband's house. These are intended to be given by her as presents to her father-in-law's people. Cf. **mēṭhöyⁱ**.

moṭᵘ मंटु । स्कन्धद्वयमध्यभाग: m. the part of the back between a man's shoulders (on which burdens are carried) (for short, translated 'shoulders' in the ff.) (YZ. 551; H. xi, 10); cf. **macyulᵘ**. **—darun —दरुन् । चित्तदार्ढ्यापत्ति:** m.inf. lit. the shoulders to become firm (for bearing a burden); met. to make up one's mind or resolve after consideration, to undertake (some difficult task). **—dārun —दारुन् । साह्यविधानम्** m.inf. lit. to offer one's shoulders (i.e. to help a man to carry a heavy burden) (K. 253); met. to offer help (with money, etc.) to anyone endeavouring to carry out a task beyond his strength. **—dāran-wôlᵘ —दारन्-वोलु । साहाय्यकृत्** n.ag. (f. **—dāran-wājĕñ —दारन्-वाज्यञ्**), one who is by nature ready to give help, as ab. **—dārawunᵘ —दारवुनु । परकार्यभारोद्वाही** n.ag. (f. **—dārawüñᵘ —दारवंञु**), one who is ready and willing to help, as ab., one who bears another's burdens.

mátⁱ-bôrᵘ मंटि-बोर् । स्कन्धभार: m. the burden on (or intended to be placed on) a man's shoulders, a person's load. **-düjᵘ -दुंजु । पृष्ठवसनखण्डम्** f. the cloth placed between a woman's shoulders (to prevent

the dirt, etc., of 'her hair spoiling her clothes). **-dāñĕ -दाञ । स्कन्धवाह्यधान्यम्** f. 'shoulders-paddy'. In former times land-tax was paid in kind, the Rājā of Kashmīr taking half the crop, which he sold in the city of Śrīnagar. The royal share was brought to the city in one of three ways—by boat, on horses, or on the shoulders of the cultivators. That brought in the last-named way was called 'shoulders-paddy'. **-palav -पलव् । भाराधाराय स्कन्धवसनम्** m. the shoulders-cloth, a cloth put on the back between the shoulders beneath a load. **-sör**ᵘ **-सोर्** । **स्कन्धद्वारक-संग्रहः** f. shoulders-collection, moving a pile of articles from one place to another in coolie-loads. **-wôr**ᵘ **-वोर्** । **स्कन्धवाह्यकुम्भः** m. a water-jar made for carrying on the shoulders. **-wōrath -वोरथ् । पृष्ठाच्छादनम्** f. (sg. dat. **wōrüṣᵘ वोरंचू**), shoulders-cover, a garment just large enough to cover the back down from the shoulders (typical of great poverty).

maṭi मटि adv. on (a person's) shoulders; hence, made over to so-and-so's responsibility (Śiv. 360, 1560; Rām. 211, 217, 362, 512, 850, 1122; K. 426, 489, 519, 565, 749, 1036, 1064, 1068). **—gaṣhun —गछुन् । समर्पितीभवनम्** m.inf. to go on to the shoulder, responsibility to be thrust upon one (K.Pr. 81). **—khārun —खारुन् । आरोपणम्** m.inf. to lift on to the shoulder; met. to throw the blame of something on to someone else. **—khasun —खसुन् । आरुढीभवनम्** m.inf. blame to be thrown on someone by someone else, as ab.; cf. **khār maṭi khasüñᵘ**, p. 408*a*, l. 41, and **mār mᵒ khᵒ**, p. 586*b*, l. 48. **—karun —करुन् । समर्पणम्** m.inf. to make on the shoulder, to make over, or entrust, some thing or work to another (K. 1034). **—mara gaṣhun —मर गछुन् । समर्पितीभवनम्** m.inf. to become permanently made over or entrusted; cf. the next. **—marana āmotᵘ —मरन आमतु । नित्यानुलग्नः** perf. part. pass. (f. **—marana āmüṭṣᵘ—मरन आमंचू**), saddled (for support, safe keeping, etc.) on another till his death; cf. the next. **—marana yunᵘ —मरन यिनु । नित्यानुवृत्तियोगः** m.inf. to come on the shoulder till death, (of some person or thing) to be permanently saddled upon another (so that he is responsible for his support or for its safe keeping). **—maṭi —मटि । आश्वासोत्साहनम्** 'on the shoulder, on the shoulder!'—an expression implying praise and encouragement (Śiv. 1560). **—maṭi dinᵘ —मटि दिनि । समाश्वासोत्साहनम्** m.pl. inf. to utter cries of praise and encouragement, as ab.

müṭᵘ मंटू । मणिक्कम् f. (sg. dat. **macĕ मच्च**), a large earthenware vessel, about three feet in height, for containing such articles as grain, charcoal, or beverages (El: *maṭi*) (El.; K.Pr. 42, 219, 220; Śiv. 1874).

macĕ-katarᵘ मच्च-कतुर् । मणिक्कखण्डम् m. a broken piece, or sherd, of such a granary. **-wörᵘ -वोर्** । **लघुकुम्भविशेषः** f. a small jar, two or three inches high, shaped like this granary.

mata-bā मत-बा, see **ma 1** (p. 546*a*, l. 41).

mutöbik مطابق prep. conformable to (W. 99).

matbal मतबल् (= مطلب) m. malice (El.).

mutabir (= معتبر) m. a respectable person, a trustworthy person; (in Kashmīr) one of the hangers-on at a Government office, to whom the head delegates his duties (L. 420).

math मथ् । आचारधर्मः, संमतिः, इच्छा, बुद्धिः m. (sg. dat. **matas मतस्**), thought, idea; the teaching of a religion or sect, doctrine, belief, creed, religious opinion (Gr.M.); sect, persuasion, party (in religion or philosophy); agreement with, or adherence to, any doctrine or belief; disposition of mind, design, wish, aim, intention, purpose, eagerness to set to work; advice, counsel; intelligence, understanding, power of comprehension. **—gaṣhun —गछुन् । प्रविवर्तिषा** m.inf. eagerness to set to work to become manifest.

mata-wôlᵘ मत-वोलु । तत्तन्मतानुवृत्तिः adj. (f. **-wāǰĕñ -वाज्यञ्**), a follower of (such-and-such) a creed, etc.

matukᵘ मतुकु । (तत्-)मतानुवर्ती adj. (f. **matücᵘ मतंचू**), gen. sg. of **math**, esp. a follower of (such-and-such) a creed, etc.

maṭh 1 मठ् । अलिञ्जरः m. (sg. dat. **maṭas मटस्**), a large earthen vessel or jar (used for storing rice, liquids, etc.) (K.Pr. 139, 145).

maṭa-hönzᵘ मट-हांज़ु । नाविकविशेषः m. (sg. dat. **-hönzᵘs -हांज़ुस्** or **-hānzas -हाज़स्** (Gr.Gr. 54); the f. **-hanzĕñ -हाज्यञ्** indicates a woman of the caste or profession), a boatman who works a very large boat for carrying logs and other heavy timber from the forests. **-hönzᵘ-bāy -हांज़ु-बाय् । नाविकविशेषस्त्री** f. the wife of the preceding.

maṭh 2 मठ् । मठः m. (sg. dat. **maṭhas मठस्**), a small cell or room; a kind of temple dedicated to some particular god (generally built of stone or brick and circular in form), a cella; a travellers' rest-house, as provided in wild parts of the country, where no other accommodation is available; a seminary, college, place of learning.

maṭha 1 मठ । सान्त्वनम् (समाश्वासनम्) m. calming, consoling, reassuring (e.g. a frightened or hurt child)

(K. 234, 451). —**madāra** —मदार । आचार्यासनम् m., id.

maṭha 2 मठ । मथितम् m. butter-milk, tyre churned without water; the act of churning, churning. —**karun** —करन् । मथनम् m.inf. to churn.

māth माथ् (= ماث) or **māth माँथ्** । पराजयः f. (sg. dat. **māti माति**), conquest, defeat, checkmate (in a contest, or in games such as chess) (Rām. 1316). —**diñᵘ** —दिञ् f.inf. to checkmate, to beat, defeat, nonplus. —**gaṣhüñᵘ** —गछ्ञ् । पराजयाप्तिः f.inf. to be conquered, defeated, to lose (a game). —**karüñᵘ** —करञ् f.inf. to checkmate, beat, defeat (El., K.Pr. 64). —**sapadüñᵘ** —सपदञ् f.inf. defeat to occur, to be checkmated, beaten, defeated.

māṭh माँठ् । पणस्थानम् m. (sg. dat. **māṭas माँटस्**), a target, or similar place to aim at in various games of chance (El. *mánṭ*).

māṭa-jāy माँट-जाय् । क्रीडाद्यूतस्थानम् m. a place where there is such a target, a place for gambling, a gambling-hell. **-shāy -शाय्** । क्रीडापणाद्यूतस्थानम् f., id.

maith मैथ् or **möth मोथ्** (= ميت) । मृतः m. (sg. dat. **maitas मैतस्** or **mötas मोतस्**), a dead body, a corpse (El. *mát*, dead; K.Pr. 139, sg. dat. *mátas*). **möta-palav मोत-पलव्** । मृतवस्त्रसमूहः m. a dead man's clothes, the clothes formerly, in his lifetime, worn by one who is now dead.

mēṭhi मेठि, see **myūṭhᵘ 2.**

mīthⁱ मीथि । शाकभेदः f. a certain potherb, *Trigonellum fœnum-græcum*, the *méthi* of India proper (L. 70, 359, *methi*).

mīṭhᵘ मीठु, see **myūṭhᵘ 2.**

möṭh मठ् or (q.v.) **möṭhᵘ मठु** । मुष्टिः f. (sg. dat. **möṭhi मठि**), a fist, the closed hand; a fistful, as much as can be held in the closed hand (cf. **ana-m°**, p. 29*b*, l. 46; **öṭⁱ-m°**, p. 53*a*, l. 31; **dyāra-m°**, p. 270*b*, l. 44; **hāra-m°**, p. 344*b*, l. 43, etc.); shampooing with the closed fist (done to the feet, etc.). —**diñᵘ** —दिञ् । विमर्दनसेवा f.inf. to shampoo, as ab. —**gaṇḍüñᵘ** —गंडञ् । आघेपयोजना f.inf. to clench the fist (at a person); met. to bring a charge (against someone), to charge a person (with some fault). —**trāvüñᵘ** —त्रावञ् । द्यूतप्रवर्तना f.inf. to let loose the fist; to gamble (holding a fistful of cowries in the hand, the number of which is guessed by the opponent).

möṭha-gŏgᵘjᵘ मठ-गगुज् । हस्तमर्दनविबाधना f. 'fist-turnip'; i.e. hurting a person when shampooing him with the fist.

möṭhi-phash मठि-फश् । मुष्टिविमर्दाभसेवा m. fist-stroking, i.e. shampooing, as ab.

mōth मोथ् or **maut** موت m. death (El. *mét*, *mót*, *móth*; K.Pr. 10, 56, 105, *maut*; H. ix, 4) (cf. **nĕnd°ri-m°**, s.v. **nĕnd°r**).

mōta-warŏyi मोत-वरयि adv. without death, immortal (El. *motaverát*).

mōtanⁱ shraṭh मोतनि छ्रठ् । मरणावस्थाद्यनुभवः m.pl. (dat. —**shraṭan** —छ्रठन्), the throes of death, the pangs of a dying man; similar pangs experienced at some calamity.

mōṭh मोठ् m., i.q. **muṭhᵘ**, q.v.

möṭhᵘ मठु or **moṭhᵘ 1 मठु** । दैवव्यावृत्तिः, दैवार्जवम् m. a change of fortune or luck (from good to bad or the reverse, but esp. the former).

moṭhᵘ 2 मठु । आदरहीनः adj. (f.nom. **müṭhᵘ मठू**, dat. **machĕ मछ**), (of a thing) worthless, of no value; (of a person originally sharp) become dull, stupid. —**gaṣhun** —गछुन् । अनिष्पत्तिः m.inf. to become worthless, not to have the expected, or hoped for, result. —**karun** —करन् । तिरस्कारः m.inf. to make (out to be) worthless, to show scorn for the results of another's great endeavours.

moṭhᵘ 3 मठु । विस्मृतिशीलः adj. (f.nom. **müṭhᵘ मठू**, dat. **machĕ मछ**), forgetful; also 1 p.p. of **mashun**, q.v. (Gr.Gr. 209, 212).

möṭhᵘ मठू f. (sg. dat. **möchĕ मछ**, often written **möcha मछ**), i.q. **möṭh**, q.v. the fist, the closed hand (L.V. 24; K.Pr. 227; Śiv. 377, 703); a fistful, a handful (K. 178, 1118, 1144–6) (cf. **chañĕ möchĕ**, empty-fistedly, i.e. in a condition of poverty, p. 162*a*, l. 49); stroking with the hand, patting (K. 1148).

möchĕ-(möcha-)māgay मछ-(मछ-)माँगय् । मुष्टिवृत्त्या संग्रहः f. fistful-begging, i.e. begging from house to house, and getting a handful of grain here and a handful there. **-müran -मूरन्** । हस्ततलमर्दनम् f. (sg. dat. **mürüñᵘ मूरञ्**), the act of husking grain between the hands. **-pholᵘ -फलु** । मुष्टिवृत्त्या समवेतान्नम् m. (a beggar's store of) grain which has been collected by handfuls, as ab.

möth मोथ् (= ميت) । मृतः m., i.q. **maith**, q.v.

mōth मोथ् । शिशुः m. (sg. dat. **mōtas मोतस्**), a suckling child.

mōṭh मोठ् । मौनम्, आलस्यम् f. (sg. dat. **mōṭhi मोठि**), silence, refusal to speak, inertness, great laziness (even in the most necessary actions). Cf. **müṭhᵘ**.

muṭhᵘ मुठु । मयुष्टकः (वनमुद्गः) m. a kind of vetch or pulse, *Phaseolus aconitifolius*, the *móṭh* of India proper (Gr.Gr. *móṭh*, 23; L. 330, 363, *mothi*; K.Pr. 119, 189; Rām. 1504).

muṭh[i]-buzay मुठि-बुज़य् । क्षणेनातिदाहोत्पातः f. a conflagration reducing to ashes in a moment; cf. **buzun.** **-dāl -दाल् । मयुष्टकसूदः** m. a pottage of this pulse. **-kosh[u] -कंशु । मयुष्टकत्वक्** m. the shell of this pulse. **-māṣ -मास् । व्याजप्रेमदर्शिनी** f. a woman who shows pretended affection (*quasi*, saying, 'I am your aunt'; cf. **māṣ 3.** Such is here looked upon as worth merely a single grain of this pulse). **-mũṭh[a]r -मूँठ्र् । बलिविशेषः** f. an old custom in Kashmīr schools, in which, when a boy begins to learn to write, this and other pulses, parched, are distributed amongst all the pupils of the school; cf. **kara-mũṭh[a]r** (p. 466*a*, l. 2). **-phol[u] -फ़ोलु** m. a single grain of this pulse (looked upon as representing no value). **-phāl[i]-yār[a]z -फ़ालि-यारज़् । व्याजमैत्री** f. friendship (worth only) a single grain of this pulse; temporary and hypocritical friendship.

mũṭh[u] मूँठु । जपटुः adj. (f. **mũṭh[ü] मूँठ्यू**), dull, stupid, muddle-headed, lazy (Gr.Gr. 140); cf. **mõṭh.** **mũṭh[i]-tr̥p[u] मूँठि-त्रुपु । सीवनविशेषः** m. a kind of sewing, in which two edges of cloth are joined together.

moṭh[u]-mot[u] मंठु-मंतु, see **mashun.**

mathun मथुन् । आमर्दनम्, विलेपनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **moth[u] मंथु**; 2 p.p. **mathōv मथोव्**), to rub, anoint, polish by rubbing, rub (something) into (Gr.M.; L.V. 103; K.Pr. 137, 253; YZ. 155, 461; Rām. 159, 413, 874, 1612; H. v, 9; ix, 4); to drag along in the dust; to pound, beat, churn (cf. **mart[a] m[o]**, p. 594*b*, l. 7) (Gr.M.). **moth[u]-mot[u] मंथु-मंतु । मर्दितः, विलिप्तः** perf. part. (f. **müth[ü]-müṭh[ü] मंथ्यू-मंठ्यू**), polished, anointed; dragged along in the dust; pounded, churned.

maṭhun मठुन् conj. 1, to defile (El.).

měthan म्यथन्, měthun म्यथुन्, or **mithun मिथुन् । मिथुनराशिः** f. (sg. dat. **měthani म्यथनि** or **mě(mi)thuni म्य(मि)थुनि**), the third sign of the Zodiac, Gemini (Śiv. 482, K. 130).

mēṭhun मेठुन् । मधुरीभवनम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. **mēṭhyōv मेठ्योव्**), to become sweet (in taste) (Gr.Gr. 21, K.Pr. 62); (of a sour person) to become sweet-tempered; to attain to a pleasant condition; to become intently interested in any matter. **mēṭhyō-mot[u] मेठ्यो-मंतु । मधुरीभूतः** perf. part. (**mēṭhyē-müṭh[ü] मेठ्ये-मंठ्यू**), sweetened, etc., as ab.

mõṭhon[u] मोंठोनु or **mõṭhun[u] मोंठुनु । छिन्नशाखः** adj. (f. **mõṭhüñ[ü] मोंठोञ्यू**), (of a tree) having its branches lopped off, a bare stump; (of a person) one who has his arms or legs broken or amputated; one who has lost all his relations, one whose family is extinct (i.e. who has lost all his descendants).

mõthun[u] मोंथुनु, see **nadar[i]-mõ°**, a short, drum-shaped piece of lotus-stalk, s.v. **nador[u].**

m[a]th[a]r म्यठ्र् । प्रस्रावः m. (sg. dat. **m[a]tras म्यत्रस्**), urine, piss (El. *muthar*) (K.Pr. 128, 144, 186, 235; K. 586). — **karun — कर्‍हन्** m.inf. to make water (El.).

m[a]tra-bĕmör[i] म्यत्र-ब्यमोरि । मूत्रातीसाररोगः f. a disease marked by copious discharge of urine, diabetes or the like. **-gŏṣ[u] -ग्योंषु** f. the bladder (El. *mútaragúṭs*). **-màch[i] -म्यंछि** f. a urine-fly, a kind of fly that haunts places where urine collects (when it settles on the human body it is very difficult to drive away); hence, **-màch[i]-hyuh[u] -म्यंछि-हिवु । अन्वासक्तः** adj. (f. **-màch[i]-hish[ü] -म्यंछि-हिश्यू**), one who is like a urine-fly, one who persistently attaches him- or herself to another and cannot be got rid of, an 'Old Man of the Sea'. **-mot[u] -मंतु । असक्तप्रस्रवन्** adj. (f. **-müṣ[ü] -मंष्यू**), a urine-maniac, one who (either by nature or owing to diseases) passes great quantities of urine. **-nôr[u] -नोर्‍हु । मूत्रवाहिमार्गः** m. the urethra; meton. the penis or vulva. **-phyor[u] -फ्यर्‍हु** or **-phyūr[u] -फ्यूर्‍हु । प्रस्रावबिन्दुः** m. a drop of urine; a very small quantity of urine passed at one urination. **-ṣ[a]ran -षरन् । प्रस्रववाहिनाडी** f. (sg. dat. **-ṣ[a]rüñ[ü] -षरञ्यू**), the urethra; meton. the penis or vulva. **-ṣŏṭ[u] diñ[ü] -षुंटु दिञ्यू । अत्यायत्तीकरणम्** f.inf. to give a urine-cake (such a cake, when prepared according to certain magical rites, is said to make the person who eats it subservient to the person of whose urine the cake is made); met. to make a person completely subservient to oneself. **-ṣŏṭ[u] lagüñ[ü] -षुंटु लगञ्यू । अत्यायत्तीभवनम्** f.inf. to become completely subservient, as ab.

māth[a]r माथ्र् adj. c.g. and adv. (as subst., sg. dat. **mātras मात्रस्** or **māt[a]ras मात्रस्**), measuring as much as, reaching as far as, as in **kshĕna-māth[a]r,** the period of an instant (Śiv. 854, 913, 930, 979, 1066, 1163, 1182, 1303).

mathōra मथोर । स्थूलकायः m. (f. **math[ü]r[ü] मथ्रू**), extraordinarily fat, one who is fatter or stouter than his (or her) fellows.

mathurā मथुरा f. N. of a celebrated town in India, the birthplace of Kṛṣṇa (Krishna), and the scene of many of his exploits. Now commonly spelt 'Muttra' (Śiv. 865, 1330, 1468; K. 22, 376, 416, 468, 554, 567, 592–4).

math[ü]r[ü] मथ्रू, see **mathōra.**

mĕth[a]r म्यठ्र् । मित्रम् m. (sg. dat. **mĕtras म्यत्रस्**), a friend (Gr.Gr. 144; Gr.M.; K.Pr. 9, 22, 47, 78, 126, 141, 142; Rām. 154, 179, 450, 837, 1162, 1318,

1756, 1781; K. 44, 102, 365, 477, 871, 888). —**sapadun** —सपदुन्‌ m.inf. to become a friend, to befriend; to connive at, to share, to be a party to (El.).

mĕtra-bāy म्यत्र-बाय्‌ । **मित्रस्त्री** f. a female friend; the wife of a friend. **-gara** -गर । **मित्रगृहम्‌** m. the home or house of a friend. **-hāl** -हाल्‌ । **मित्राश्रयगृहम्‌** f. (sg. dat. **-höjᵘ** -ह्योजू), the abode of a friend, the place or country where a friend lives. **-kār** -कार्‌ । **मित्रकृत्यम्‌** m. the deeds which should be done by a friend, a friend's duties.

mĕthªrī म्यथ्‌री f. friendship (El.), = **mĕtruth**, q.v.

mōthªr 1 मॉथ्‌र्‌ or **mūthªr 1** मूथ्‌र्‌ । **मन्त्रः** m. (sg. dat. **mōtras** मॉत्रस्‌), an initiatory secret formula (confided to a disciple by his spiritual teacher); any sacred mystical formula; a magical formula, charm, spell (El. *mānthªr*). Cf. **manthªr.**

mōthªr 2 मॉथ्‌र्‌ or **mūthªr 2** मूथ्‌र्‌ । **फलोत्पत्तिः** f. (sg. dat. **mōthri** मॉथ्रि or **mūthri** मूथ्रि), outturn (of a crop; e.g. the outturn of rice from a quantity of paddy, or of oil from a quantity of oilseeds) (cf. **kara-m°**, p. 466*a*, l. 2; **muṭhⁱ-m°**, p. 605*a*, l. 9); the result of husking (L. 461, *mántr*). —**kaḍüñᵘ** —कड्‌ञू । **फलोत्पत्तिपरीक्षणम्‌** f.inf. to calculate or estimate the outturn (of a crop, or of the oil produce of oilseeds, by testing a sample of known amount). —**nērüñᵘ** —नेर्‌ञू । **विशिष्टफलोद्भवः** f.inf. a certain amount of outturn for a whole crop to be established by such estimation. —**wuchüñᵘ** —वुछ्‌ञू । **फलोत्पत्तिपरीक्षणम्‌** f.inf. to inspect the outturn, i.q. —**kaḍüñᵘ**, ab.

mūthri-rostᵘ मूथ्रि-रस्तु । **हीनफलोद्भवः** adj. (f. **-rüshᵘ** -रुश्शू), (of a crop) giving no, or very little, outturn (as ab.); as adv. (with verbs of giving, etc.), (of gifts of paddy or the like) without previous estimation of the outturn (of grain, etc.). **-sôwᵘ** -सोवु । **बहुलफलोद्भवः** adj. (f. **-sövᵘ** -सोवू), (of paddy, oilseeds, or the like) giving a rich outturn (as ab.). **-sāvĕr** -साव्‌र । **बहुलफलोद्भूतिः** m. (with reference to a cultivated field, or to a crop of paddy, oilseeds, or the like) richness of outturn (as ab.).

mōṭhurᵘ मोॅठ्‌रु । **स्थाणुः** m. the bare trunk of a tree; a log of wood.

mōṭhᵘrᵘ मोॅठ्‌रु । **काष्ठखण्डिका** f. a bit of a trunk (see the preceding), a hard block of wood (esp. a hard piece full of knots).

mōṭhurᵘ मोॅठुरु । **मन्दप्रवृत्तिः** adj. (f. **mōṭhᵘrᵘ** मोॅठ्‌रु), an inert, lazy, person. Cf. **mōṭh.**

mūthªr 3 मूथ्‌र्‌ (for 1 and 2, see **mōthªr 1** and **2**) or **mūnthªr** मून्थ्‌र्‌ । **हकारस्वरचिह्नम्‌** f. the name for the non-initial letter *i*. Cf. **ār-mūnthªr** (p. 43*b*, l. 45).

mūṭhürᵘ मूॅठ्‌रू । **कुण्ठता, वलिविशेषः** f. inertness, laziness; a long wrinkle or crease in cloth, paper, etc.

mōthridār मॉथ्रिदार्‌ or **mūthridār** मूथ्रिदार्‌ । **उत्कृष्टफलोत्पत्तिः** adj. e.g. giving an excellent outturn (e.g. a crop, oilseeds, etc.).

mūṭhªridār मूॅठ्‌रिदार । **वलियुतः** adj. e.g. (as subst., f. **-dārĕñ** -दार्यञ्‌), (of cloth, paper, etc.) creased, wrinkled.

maṭhªrun मठ्‌रुन्‌ । **अनुकूलीकरणम्‌** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **maṭhºrᵘ** मठ्‌रु), by gentle repeated hammering to straighten out a bent or dinted piece of metal; met. to mollify, console, persuade, talk over, gain over (an angry or distressed person); cf. **maṭhārun.** **maṭhºrᵘ-motᵘ** मठ्‌रु-मतु । **स्वानुवृत्तीकृतः** perf. part. (f. **maṭhᵘrᵘ-müsᵘ** मठ्‌रु-मच्‌), rendered straight or undinted, as ab.; talked over, gained over, as ab.

maṭhārun मठारुन्‌ । **समाहननसमीकरणम्‌** m.inf. (1 p.p. **maṭhôrᵘ** मठोरु), by gentle hammering to straighten out a bent or dinted piece of metal; met. to calm or console (one who is subjected to annoyance); cf. **maṭhªrun.** **maṭhôrᵘ-motᵘ** मठोरु-मतु । **आहत्या समीकृतः, सान्त्वितः** perf. part. (f. **maṭhörᵘ-müsᵘ** मठोरु-मच्‌), hammered straight or flat, as ab.; calmed, consoled, as ab.

mitharain (El.), see **mĕtrĕñ.**

mūthrān (? **muṭhⁱ-rān**, cf. **muṭhᵘ**), *Cyperus longus, rotundus* (El.).

mĕṭhªrāwun म्यठ्‌रावुन्‌ conj. 1 (1 p.p. **mĕṭhªrôwᵘ** म्यठ्‌रोवु), to sweeten (El.).

mīṭhis मीठिस्‌, see **myūṭhᵘ 2.**

mathith मथिथ्‌ । **कदाचित्‌** adv. sometimes, now and then (u.w. vbs. of coming, going, or the like).

mēṭhöyⁱ मेठोयि । **सुदायविशेषः** f. the gift given to the bridegroom by the members of the bride's family on her going to her husband's house after the marriage. Cf. **mátⁱ-mūr** (p. 602*b*, l. 23).

miṭhöyⁱ मिठोयि । **मधुरभक्ष्यविशेषः** f. a sweetmeat, sweets.

mātāli मातालि । **मातृपित्र्यमेहे** adv. in the house of a mother's father (u.w. vbs. of going, being, etc.). Cf. **mātāmāl.**

matil मतिल्‌ । **उन्मत्ताचारः** f. madness, lunacy, the conduct of a madman (Gr.Gr. 143); conduct like that of a madman.

mōtal मोतल्‌ (= ملتوي) adj. e.g. adjourned, postponed (Gr.M.).

matlab مطلب॰ m. object, intention, aim, purpose (El. *mutlab*) (Gr.M., K.Pr. 139); the meaning or purport (of anything) (Gr.M.). Cf. **matbal.**

mát^lözᵘ मतिलोज़ू । उन्मत्तवृत्तिः f. madness, lunacy, the conduct of a madman (Gr.Gr. 143); conduct like that of a madman. **mát^lāza karañĕ मतिलाज़ करन । उन्मत्तवदाचरणम्** f. pl. inf. to do mad actions, to act like a madman.

mātam मातम ماتم॰ m. grief, mourning (YZ. 515, Śiv. 327). **—pyonᵘ —प्यनु । शोकसमापातः** m.inf. mourning to fall, sudden grief or mourning to occur (Śiv. 824). **-saray -सरय** or **-sarāy -सराय्** (= ماتم سرا) **। शोकाक्रन्दसमाश्रयः** f. a house of mourning, a collection of persons assembled for lamentations (Śiv. 829).

mātama-vyotᵘ मातम-व्यतु । शोकयुक्तः (f. **-vĕ̈tᵘ -व्यचू**), full of grief, distraught.

mātamas bĕhun मातमस् व्यज़न । शोकानुष्ठानम् m.inf. to sit for mourning, (of a number of persons) to collect together to lament (for the consolation of those bereaved by death).

mātāmāl मातामाल् । मातृपितृगेहम् m. the home of a mother's father, a maternal grandfather's house (Rām. 166, 262); cf. **mātāli.** **-dorᵘ -दर । मातृपित्र्यपक्षाः** m. the people of a mother's father's house, a mother's relations. **-pokhᵘ -पखु । मातृपित्र्यपक्षः** m. a relation on the side of a mother's people, a relation through the maternal grandfather. **-rag -रग् । मातामहीयसंबन्धः** f. relationship through the maternal grandfather. **-rēth -रेंह्** f. some slight relationship with (so-and-so's) maternal grandfather (Gr.Gr. 163).

mātāmālukᵘ मातामालुकु । मातृपित्र्यसंबन्धी adj. (f. **mātāmālücᵘ मातामालचू**), of, or belonging to, a maternal grandfather's house.

mātamlad मातमलद् । शोकाहतः adj. c.g. (as subst., f. **mātamladiñ मातमलदिञ्**), distraught with grief.

maṭan मटन् or **mārtanḍ मार्तंड** N. of a famous sacred spring near Islāmābād in Kashmīr. Here there are famous ruins of a temple of the sun (Sanskrit *Mārtāṇḍa*, from which the name is derived). It is also called Bawan (see **bawan 2**). Cf. El., s.vv. *mártand* and *maṭan*, and RT.Tr. II, 465 (K.Pr. 139, Śiv. 1163).

matun मतुन् । उन्मादोद्भवः, भर्त्सनादि conj. 3 (2 p.p. **matyōv मत्योव्**), madness to arise, to become mad, to become foolish (K.Pr. 139, 215; YZ. 15; K. 263, 284); to rave abusively, violently to give vent to abuse.

mát^l mát^l drāmotᵘ मति मति द्रामतु । क्रोपादिदुराचरणेन ख्यातः perf. part. (f. **—drāmütᵘ —द्रामचू**), (esp. of a child) well known as passionate and unruly (cf. the next). **mát^l mát^l nērun मति मति नेरुन् । विदग्धाचरणेन ख्यातीभवनम्** m.inf. maddened and maddened to go forth; hence, (esp. of a child) to be widely known as passionate and unruly.

matyō-motᵘ मत्यो-मतु । उन्मत्तीभूतः perf. part. (f. **matyō-mütᵘ मत्ये-मचू**), gone mad, attacked with lunacy; engaged in raving abuse (against another).

maitun मैतुन् । मरणावस्था m. (sg. dat. **maitanas मैतनस्**), the condition of dying, dying. **—phērun —फेरुन् । मृतवदवस्थापत्तिः** m.inf. to become as if at the point of death (from fear, sorrow, or the like). **—yunᵘ —यिनु । मृतवदवस्थोपस्थितिः** m.inf. the condition of becoming, as it were, at the point of death (from fear, sorrow, etc.) to occur.

miṭun मिटुन् । समाप्य शान्तीभवनम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. **miṭyōv मिट्योव्**), to be wiped out, abolished, cancelled; (of a quarrel, etc.) to be settled satisfactorily to both parties (Gr.Gr. 23); (of some difficult task, long standing debt, or the like) to be satisfactorily completed, cleared off, etc. **miṭyō-motᵘ मिट्यो-मतु । समाप्तिमुपगतः** perf. part. (f. **miṭyō-mütᵘ मिट्ये-मचू**), wiped out, abolished, cancelled; (of a quarrel) settled, as ab.; (of a difficult work, long standing debt, etc.) satisfactorily completed and done with, paid off, etc.

mŏṭun म्वटुन् । स्थूलीभवनम्, संमतीभवनम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. **mŏṭyōv म्वट्योव्**), to become fat, stout, thick (Gr.M.); (of liquids) to become thick (by boiling down, etc.); to become extensive (of a work or business); to become vain, puffed up; to agree to a course of action; to become trained, to become docile (Śiv. 1562); to agree (to do any work). **mŏṭyō-motᵘ म्वट्यो-मतु । स्थौल्यमापन्नः** perf. part. (**mŏṭyō-mütᵘ म्वट्ये-मचू**), become fat, fattened; become gross, unwieldy (Śiv. 762); become thickened (by boiling down); become extensive, enlarged (of a business); become vain, puffed up; one who has agreed to undertake a work and does so.

matang मतंग् m. N. of a certain sage (in Skt., *Mataṅga*) (Rām. 473).

mᵃtra म्त्र, see **mᵃthᵃr.**

mātru मातृ f. a mother, used •—, as in **-rūpⁱ -रूपि** adj. c.g. having the form or character of a mother; performing the duty of a mother (L.V. 54).

miṭᵃran मिट्रन् । समापना f. (sg. dat. **miṭᵃrüñᵘ मिट्रञ्**), wiping out, cancelling (e.g. a debt); (of a quarrel) settling satisfactory to both parties; com-

mashyul[u] 1 मश्युल् । अतिदृढः adj. (f. **mashil[ü] मश्यिल्** [*sic*]), hard, tough (e.g. grain hard to pound).

mashyul[u] 2 मश्युल् । सस्नेहः adj. (f. **mashij[ü] मश्यिज्**), kindly, affectionate, tender, consolatory (Gr.Gr. 147); arousing affection, interesting, enchanting (i.q. a work, a book, etc.).

musukund मुसुकुन्द् m. N. of an ancient king (in Skt. *Mucukunda*). He assisted the gods in their wars with the demons. As a reward, he was given the boon of long and unbroken sleep. The gods also decreed that whosoever dared to interrupt his sleep should be burnt to ashes (Śiv. 1178; K. 598, 601ff.).

musakarī मुसकरी । विरोधः f. alienation, estrangement, hostility between friends.

mĕsal म्यसल् । मृद्योगी adj. e.g. mixed with earth, connected with, or attached to, earth.

mŏsan मोसन् m. releasing, setting free (Śiv. 1171, 1410 (both —°)).

mŏsun म्वसुन् । अवशिष्टीभवनम् conj. 2 (1 p.p. **mŏt[u] म्वतु** or **mŏs[u] म्वसु**; 2 p.p. **mŏsōv म्वसोव्** or **mŏsyōv म्वस्योव्**), to remain over and above, to be left remaining (Gr.Gr. 226; L.V. 1, 2, 9, 11, 21; Śiv. 1019, 1658, 1757, 1901). **mŏs[u]-mot[u] म्वसु-मतु । अवशिष्टः** perf. part. (f. **mŏs[ü]-müs[ü] म्वसू-मसू**), remaining over and above, that which has remained over.

masar मसर् । उन्मादः m. madness, lunacy (Gr.Gr. 140, Rām. 709, K. 290). **—anun —अनुन् । उन्मादोद्भावनम्, उन्मादोद्भवः** m.inf. to bring madness, to cause madness; madness to arise. **—yun[u] —यिनु । उन्मादोद्भवः** m.inf. madness to arise.

misar मिसर् in **misar-kond[u] मिसर्-कंडु । कण्टकविशेषः** m. a kind of thistle (it is crushed with water, and the resultant juice is used as a medicine for fever and as a diuretic). It is also burnt as a charm against demons (L. 75, *matsari kund*). **misr[i]-kond[u] मिस्रि-कंडु । क्षुद्रकण्टकविशेषः** m., id.

maṣ[a]ran मंसरन् । उन्मादनम् f. (sg. dat. **maṣ[a]rüñ[ü] मंसरंञ्**), the act of driving mad; tantalizing, tantalization.

maṣ[a]run मंसुन् । उन्मादनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **maṣ[o]r[u] मंसर्**), to drive mad (Rām. 1313); to tantalize; to deceive, delude (Rām. 323). Cf. **maṣ[a]rāwun.**

mŏṣ[a]ran म्वसरन् । अवशेषणम् f. (sg. dat. **mŏṣ[a]rüñ[ü] म्वसरंञ्**), the action of leaving over and above, leaving a residue.

mŏṣ[a]run म्वसुन् । अवशेषणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **mŏṣ[o]r[u] म्वसर्**), to leave over and above, to leave a residue (i.e. after dealing with a number of things to leave a part undealt with). Cf. **mŏṣ[a]rāwun.**

musaran मुसरन् । उन्मुक्तिः f. (sg. dat. **musarüñ[ü] मुसरंञ्**), loosening, untying, opening (a knot, bonds, a box, door, etc.) (Gr.Gr. 121); explanation of a difficult statement, unravelling a complicated state of affairs; becoming loosened, etc., as ab. Cf. **musaran.**

musarun मुसरन् । उद्घाटनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **musor[u] मुसर्**), to loosen, untie, undo (a knot, bolt, bonds, and so on), to cause to open or be opened (Gr.Gr. 121; Gr.M.; YZ. 458; Śiv. 396, 520, 949, 1078, 1469, 1763, 1890; Rām. 141, 624, 842, 1344; K. 90, 160) · (**rag musarüñ[ü]**, to open a vein, bleed (a person)'); to unravel or explain a difficult or complicated statement or state of affairs, to disclose.

ach[i] (or **achĕ**) **musarañĕ**, to open the eyes (Śiv. 168; Rām. 125; H. xii, 22); **bar musarun**, to open a door (Rām. 1569, 1637, 1639; K. 69, 73; H. viii, 3, 10; xii, 23); **jigar mu°**, to open the liver, to open out one's heart and display bitter sorrow, divulge a secret, or the like (Rām. 263, 269; cf. **sīna mu°**, Rām. 1235; H. vii, 21); **lōl musarana yun[u]**, love to be released, love to burst forth (K. 681, 857). Cf. **musarun** and **musarāwun.**

musor[u]-mot[u] मुसर्-मतु । उद्घाटितः perf. part. (f. **musür[u]-müs[u] मुसर्-मसु**), opened, etc., as ab.

musaran-war मुसरन्-वर् । व्यावृत्य वेष्टनम्, निष्कारणरोषः m. ravelling a string, untwisting a twisted string; met. causeless anger.

musarana yun[u] मुसरन यिनु । आशयप्रकाशनम् m.inf. pass. to become untied, opened, etc.; to disclose some long-kept secret about oneself.

maṣ[a]rāwun मंसरावुन् । उन्मादनम् conj. 1 (**maṣ[a]rôw[u] मंसरोव्**), to drive mad, madden (Gr.Gr. 7, Rām. 1313); to tantalize; to delude, mislead, deceive (Śiv. 1399). Cf. **maṣ[a]run.**

mŏṣ[a]rāwun म्वसरावुन । अवशेषणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **mŏṣ[a]rôw[u] म्वसरोव्**), i.q. **mŏṣ[a]run**, q.v., to leave over and above, to leave a residue (Śiv. 1344, 1866, 1881).

musarāwun मुसरावुन् । उद्घाटनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **musarôw[u] मुसरोव्**), i.q. **musarun**, q.v., Gr.M. [L. 462; YZ. 106 (untied), 165 (swept the hair off her face); Śiv. 26, 66, 207, 247, 990, 1399, 1646, 1702, 1725, 1747; Rām. 274 (tore off their garments), 523 (opened their eyes), 1135, 1466, 1618 (open a door), 1772 (opening the heart)]. **musarôw[u]-mot[u] मुसरोव्-मतु । उद्घाटितः** perf. part. (f. **musarövü-müs[ü] मुसरावू-मसू**), i.q. **musor[u]-mot[u]**, q.v., s.v. **musarun.**

mīsuth मीसुथ । नीचवृत्तिः m. (sg. dat. **mīsatas मीसतस्**), the habits or life of an outcaste. See **mīsh 2.**

mubay मुबय् । लाभः f. profit (in selling, etc.), utility, gain (*mutsáí*, El.). Cf. **mub**^{u}.

mĕbyuw^{u} **म्यभ्यु** adj. (f. **mĕbsiv**^{u} **म्यभ्सिव्**), made of earth, earthen (Gr.Gr. 161, K.Pr. 50, Rām. 1378).

mav मव् adv., i.q. **mau,** i.e. a prohibitive particle, the same as **ma,** q.v., but more respectful (Śiv. 1008; Rām. 9, 97, 1030). Cf. **mōv.**

māv माव् । करभः, वृक्षशाखा f. the back of the hand from the wrist to the root of the fingers, the metacarpus (El. *máo*); a cutting, a branch cut off from a parent tree to be planted separately (El. *máo*) (Gr.M., Śiv. 1819). **—diñ**^{u} **—दिञ्** । **न्यूनोत्तोलनम (करभयोजना)** f.inf. to apply the palm (to the mouth to conceal it); (in weighing goods) to touch (the scales) with the palm of the hand (so as to make the article weighed appear more than it really is), to give false weight.

māvi māvi मावि मावि adv. in handfuls, fistfuls (Śiv. 1212). **—roṭ**^{u} **tōl —रंटु तोल् । सम्यक्, न्यूनाधिकं वा, उत्तोलनम्** m. weighing fairly (in which the beam of the scales hang from a string fastened to the middle of the beam and held in the palm of the hand); giving false weight by privily pressing the beam of the scales with the palm of the hand.

māwa माव । गम्भीरचित्तः adj. e.g. stoical, sober-minded, philosophic.

mĕwa म्यव or **mēwa** ميوه । **फलम्** m. a fruit (Śiv. 367, **mē°**; H. xii, 21, 22). **-gor**^{u} **-गर्** m. a fruiterer (K.Pr. 142). **-hēr -हेर् । फलसोपानपद्धतिः** f. a ladder (for plucking fruit from a high tree). **-kul**^{u} **-कुल् । वानस्पत्यः** m. a fruit-tree. **-kani -कनि । फलार्थसुदायः** m. (a present) of fruit (given on the occasion of a visit to a bride or bridegroom by the relations of the other). **-phol**^{u} **-फल् । फलसमूहः** m. a heap or collection of a few fruit. **-shür**^{u} **-श्हर् । फलकण्डोलविशेषः** f. a fruit-basket, a basket for holding fruit. **-wün**^{u} **-वंज् । वानस्पत्यलताद्याप्रप्रदेशः** f. a piece of ground containing fruit-trees. **-zār -ज़ार् । फलसमूहः** m. a collection of many kinds of fruit.

mĕv म्यँव् । बिडालविरावः m. the cry of a cat, mewing, mew; cf. **myauv. -brôr**^{u} **-ब्रोर् । बिडालानुकारी** m. (f. **-brör**^{u} **-ब्रार्**), a mew-cat, a cat accustomed to mewing; a crying child (that mews like a cat).

mōv 1 मोव्, i.q. **ma** or **mā,** prohibitive particle (H. v, 11, poet.); cf. **mav. -mö 1 -मा । संशयितः (अनिश्चितः)** a particle denoting uncertainty or hesitation.

mōv 2 मोव् in **mōv-mö 2 मोव्-मा । मकारः** m. the name of the letter **ma (म),** used in schools.

môw^{u} **1 मोव् । तुलामध्यदण्डावलम्बः** m. the string held in the palm of the hand from which the beam of a pair of scales is suspended; cf. **māv. —dyun**^{u} **—दियुन् । दृढमुष्ट्या तुलावलम्बाकुञ्चनम्, अवसरप्रदानम्** m.inf. to pull the above string of a balance (so as to show a false weight); to give another person an opportunity (for doing something). **—lagun —लगुन् । अवसरापतिः** m.inf. an opportunity to occur or become available. **—shāḍun —श्हाडुन् । अवसरप्रतीक्षा** m.inf. to wait for, or seek for, an opportunity. **—yun**^{u} **—यिनु । अवसरसंगतिः** m.inf. an opportunity to come (after long waiting for it).

môw^{u} **2 मोव् । मांसलः** adj. (f. **möv**^{u} **मांव्**), fleshy, brawny. **—māz —माज़् । सर्वाङ्गमांससमुदायः** m. the entire flesh or carcass of a butchered sheep, goat, etc.

mĕwadār म्यवदार् ميوه‌دار adj. e.g. possessing fruit, fruitful, fertile (El.).

muwöfik موآفق, see **muwöphikh.**

mawal 1 मवल् । सास्ना f. the dewlap of an ox.

mawal 2 मवल् or **mŏwal 1 म्यवल् । पुष्पविशेषः** f. N. of a certain plant, the cockscomb (*Amaranthus cruentus*). Bread-cakes made from the seed are a common food with the peasants (El. *mauur*). According to L. 75 (*mowal*) its seeds are used in medicine as a demulcent.

māwul^{u} **मावुल् । प्रान्तः** m. the edge or fringe of a cloth.

māwal^{i}**-trŏp**^{u} **मावलि-त्रुप् । प्रान्तसूतिकर्म** m. a kind of hem joining the edges of two cloths. **-shyon**^{u} **-श्यॅनु । छिन्नप्रान्तः** adj. (f. **-shĕñ**^{u} **-श्यॅञ्**), having the edge or fringe torn. **-soṭ**^{u} **-सटु । विभिन्नप्रान्तः** adj. (f. **-süṭ**^{u} **-सटू**), having its edge or fringe cut off.

mŏwal 1 म्यवल्, see **mawal 2.**

mŏwal 2 म्यवल् । कुक्कुटावतंसः, मत्स्यकर्णमूलम् f. the comb of a cock (cf. **mawal 2**); the root of a fish's ear (? the gill).

māwal^{i}**dār मावलिदार् । प्रान्तविशिष्टः** adj. e.g. (of a cloth) possessing an edge or fringe.

maiwan, according to L. 463, N. of a kind of rice, a good cropper with a red grain.

muwöphikh मुवाफिख् or **muwöfik** موآفق adj. e.g. conformable, concordant (Gr.M.); favourable, propitious (Gr.M., of wind; Śiv. 726).

mawar, according to L. 463, N. of a kind of rice, a good cropper with a red grain.

mávu^{r}**u 1 मावर्ख्** (for **2,** see **māwur**^{u}) **। नदीविशेषः** f. N. of a certain river (the Māhurī of Sanskrit) in Mách^{i}pūr Pargana (RT.Tr. II, 425).

māwur^{u} **मावुर् । गूढाभिप्रायः** adj. (f. **māv**^{u}**r**^{u} **2 मावर्ख्**), (of a person) reserved, uncommunicative, secretive.

mawās मवास् (= معاصي) m. a rebel (K.Pr. 245).

māwas मावस । **अमावस्या** f. (sg. dat. often written **māwàsi मावसि**), the day of the new moon, when the sun and moon dwell together or are in conjunction; the 15th day of the dark half of every lunar month (cf. **khĕ̀si-māwas**, p. 424*a*, l. 46) (L.V. 22; Śiv. 209, 526, 740). —**hĕ̀ñ**ᵘ —**ह्वंबू** । **अमावस्याव्रतचर्या** f.inf. to observe the rites of the night of the new moon. —**thavüñ**ᵘ —**थवंबू** । **अमावस्याव्रतधारणम्** f.inf. to keep or observe ritely the night of the new moon.

māwàsi-hondᵘ मावसि-ह्वंदु । **अमावस्यासंबन्धी** adj. (f. **-hünzᵘ -ह्वंज़ु**), of, or belonging to, the night of the new moon (Śiv. 1042).

māwaza मावज़ معاوضه m. something in exchange, compensation, return, retaliation; a fitting reply, a retort (Rām. 841).

myā म्यॉ in **myā-pūtᵘ म्यॉ-पूतु** । **मेषाजपोतक**: m. the young of a sheep or goat, a lamb, a kid, a young ram (Gr.Gr. 131).

myou, see **myauv**.

may 1 मय् or **mai** مي f. wine, spirituous liquor (K.Pr. 131; Śiv. 1863; Rām. 513, 1489); nectar, a drink which restores a dead man to life (Rām. 1500). **mai-khāna** خانه مي m. a wine house, wine shop (El. *mekhāna*, K.Pr. 131).

may 2 मय् adj. e.g. used —°, consisting of, composed of, as in **shiwa-may** (L.V. 16) consisting only of Śiva; **shŏda-bĕtta-būda-may**, consisting of pure discrimination (Śiv. 1850).

may 3 मय्, i.q. **ma** or **mā**, prohibitive particle (H. v, 2, poet.).

māy माय् । **माया, प्रेम, मौनम्** f. magic, illusion; love (for earthly things) (L.V. 67); illusion (in the sense of **māyā**, q.v.) (K. 18, 247, 295, 409); love, affection (K.Pr. 201, *may*; YZ. 474; Śiv. 39, 103, 536, 1136, 1140, 1472, 1619, 1743; Rām. 158, 270, 303, 987, 1363, 1516, etc.; K. 470, 1101–2); sitting apart secretly, on secret watch (cf. **brörⁱ-māy**, p. 125*b*, l. 40; **hāpath-māy**, p. 342*b*, l. 42; **mūdⁱ-māy**, p. 549*b*, l. 9) (YZ. 383, 490); cf. **māyā**. —**bögˢrüñ**ᵘ —**वाग्रंबू** or —**böjˢrüñ**ᵘ —**वाज्रंबू** । **अतिप्रेम्णाचरणम्** f.inf. to divide out love, to behave lovingly to every one, to show a very kindly general disposition. —**gashüñ**ᵘ —**गह्वंबू** । **अतिस्नेहोद्भव**: f.inf. affection to come into existence, love (for so-and-so) to be felt (for the first time). —**karüñ**ᵘ —**करंबू** । **मौनधारणम्** f.inf. to remain hidden and watchful, to act secretly (Rām. 1465). —**lāgüñ**ᵘ —**लागंबू** । **निगूढत्वनिरूपणम्** f.inf. to put on secrecy, i.e to pretend to be asleep, or motionless and inattentive, in order to discover some hidden matter, to play the spy in this way.

māyĕ-hondᵘ माय-ह्वंदु । **स्नेहाचरण**: adj. (f. **-hünzᵘ -ह्वंज़ु**), of, or belonging to, affection; hence, one who exhibits a general affectionate disposition. **-rūpⁱ -रूपि** adj. e.g. acting in the character of a deceiver, (f.) a Delilah (L.V. 54). **-rosᵘ -रंसु** or **-rostᵘ -रंसु** । **निःस्नेह**: adj. (f. **-rüshᵘ -रंशु**), void of affection, heartless, unfeeling, unkind.

māyā माया । **माया, धनम्** f. illusion, trick, artifice, deception; an illusory image, a phantasm; (or **māy**, q.v.; K. 18, 247, 295, 409) an illusory phantom (often personified) sent forth by the Deity to confound sinners (K. 17, 42, 48, 72, 78–9, 214, 293, 301, 409, 592–3, 757, 774, 960); spiritual illusion, an illusive power depending on the Deity, whereby mankind believe in the existence of external objects which are in fact purely ideal, the illusory power which prevents man from recognizing his identity with the Supreme (Śiv. 17, 30–1, 34, 46, 96, 158, etc.; Rām. 179); the external world, Nature personified; worldly (as distinct from spiritual) prosperity, opulence, riches (Śiv. 84, K. 1157); compassion, pity, sympathy; love, affection (cf. **māy**). This word and **māy** and **māyĕ** are commonly used interchangeably. **-gan -गन्** । **संचितधनपूर्ण**: adj. e.g. well supplied with accumulated wealth, rich, wealthy; cf. **māyĕ. -kaṭˢra -कत्र** । **संचितधनसमूह**: m. a little store of wealth (cf. **kaṭˢra**), esp. the secret savings of a miser. **-pholᵘ -फोलु** । **गूढधनम्** m. a hidden hoard of wealth. **-sôwᵘ -सोवु** । **धनाढ्य**: adj. (f. **-sövᵘ -सॉवु**), possessing much wealth, wealthy, rich; cf. **māyĕ-sāvĕr**, s.v. **māyĕ. -wôlᵘ -वोलु** । **बहुधनसंपन्नाढ्य**: m. (f. **-wājĕ̀ñ -वाज्यञ्**), possessing wealth, wealthy, rich. **-zāl -ज़ाल्** । **स्नेहपाश**: m. the noose of affection, the bonds of love; the noose of illusion (Śiv. 67, 424); a figure drawn on the ground by the Brāhmaṇs at the burning of a Hindū corpse (El.).

māyĕ माय ماية । **संचितधनम्, मस्तविशेष**: m. source, root, origin, essence, substance; wealth, money, cash, means (El. *máyih*) (cf. **māyā**); capital, stock, principal; ferment, leaven; a kind of gruel given to an invalid or to one who is convalescent (cf. **ana-māyĕ**, p. 29*b*, l. 49); paste (for fixing paper, etc.), glue (El. *máyi*, Gr.M.); glue, size (Gr.M.); grain (swelling, but not ripe) (L. 460, *máyah*). **-sāvĕr -साव्र्** । **धनाढ्यत्वम्, सारगर्भितत्वम्** m. (of a person) plenteousness of wealth; (of a thing or work) richness in essential attributes, greatness of intrinsic

value; (of paper, etc.) the condition of being thoroughly covered with paste or size. Cf. **māyā-sôw^{u}**, s.v. **māyā.**

mŏy म्वय (cf. موي) । **माचा** f. a little, a little bit, a scrap (K. 1119); often used as a suffix forming diminutives for all words except those indicating kinds of wood and grain (Gr.Gr. 164) (cf. **bāga-mŏy,** p. 90*a*, l. 2; **khōra-mŏy,** p. 410*a*, l. 49; **khrāvi-mŏy,** p. 416*b*, l. 3; **khēshĕ-mŏy,** p. 418*a*, l. 6); **nĕciv^{i}-mŏy** (masc.), a baby boy, s.v. **nĕcyuw^{u}**; and **nāra-mŏy,** s.v. **nār.**

mŏyā म्वया or **mŏyāh म्वयाह् । अल्पमात्रा** f. the same as **mŏy,** with the indef. art. added, a little (cf. **añĕma-mŏyā,** p. 37*b*, l. 2; **bata-mŏyā,** p. 137*a*, l. 30; **hāka-mŏyā,** p. 326*b*, l. 25; **khōra-mŏyā,** p. 410*a*, l. 49; **khrāvi-mŏyāh,** p. 416*b*, l. 3) (Gr.Gr. 164, W. 21).

mŏyĕ mŏyĕ म्वय म्वय । अल्पाल्पम्: adv. little by little. **-wāl -वाल् । अल्पमात्र:** m. 'a hair of a little', a very little.

mŏyĕ म्वय, see **marun.**

mōy موي m. hair (YZ. 5, 17, 73, 289). Cf. **mō** and **mŏy.**

myād म्याद् ميعاد m. the time, or place, of a promise; a fixed time, period (in interest, money-lending, etc.), the course (of a bill of exchange) (Gr.M.).

myāda म्याद (cf. معدہ) । **आठरान्त्रिस्थानम्** m. the stomach, belly. **—ḍalun —ड्डलुन् । आठरान्त्रिविकारोद्भव:** m.inf. the stomach to be distraught, indigestion to occur, a pain to be felt in the stomach. **—dor^{u} —द्वर्। प्रबलआठरान्त्रि:** adj. (f. **-dür^{ü} -द्वर्**), strong-bellied, one who has a good digestion; stout-hearted, courageous. **—hyon^{u} —ह्यनु । अभिमतपरीक्षणम्** m.inf. to put another's aim or desires to the test; cf. **—wuchun,** bel. **-pachĕr -पच्चर्। आठरान्त्रिबलिष्ठता** m. stoutness of belly, a very strong power of digestion, a good digestion. **—paṭhun —पठुन् । आठरान्त्रिबलापत्ति:** m.inf. strength of digestion to be achieved. **—wuchun —वुकुन् । आशयपरीक्षणम्** m.inf. 'to watch the belly', to test another's intentions; cf. **—hyon^{u},** ab.

māyĕdār मायद्दार् مايەدار । **सारयुक्त:** adj. e.g. thick, solid, strong, substantial; rich, wealthy; fermented; (of paper) well covered with paste, sized, smooth (Gr.M.). Cf. **māyĕ.**

myāh-myāh म्याह्-म्याह्। स्नेहाचरणम् m. the showing of affection under all circumstances (e.g. to a child, whether it is well behaved or naughty, in order to encourage it in the way it should go).

myul^{u} म्यिल्। संसर्ग: m. union, uniting, intimate relationship, identity with (K.Pr. 101; Śiv. 652, 1009, 1429); reconciliation (El., Gr.Gr. 14); acceptance of the fact of intimate union (L.V. 7); cf. **āch^{i}-myul^{u},** p. 8*a*, l. 44; **atha-m°,** p. 60*a*, l. 49; **man-m°,** p. 572*a*, l. 10; **māz-m°,** p. 614*b*, l. 44, and **myūl^{u} 2. —gashun —गछुन् । सम्बन्धसंयोगसंभव:** m.inf. thorough union, or fitting together, to occur (Śiv. 55, K. 437). **—karith dyun^{u} —करिथ् द्युनु** m.inf. to bring together, join together, cause to meet, unite (Rām. 1589).

myūl^{u} 1 म्यूल्, myūl^{u}-mot^{u} म्यूल्-मत्, see **mĕlun.**

myūl^{u} 2 म्यूल् m., i.q. **myul^{u},** q.v., meeting, union (YZ. 346); union, identity (L.V. 36).

myôn^{u} म्योनु । मदीय: possessive pron. (f. **myön^{u} म्यान्**), my, mine. The word is used as the gen. sg. of the personal pron. **bŏh,** I, q.v. (Gr.Gr. 12, 56, 63, 87; K.Pr. 57; Śiv. 18, 42, 45, 1204, 1437, 1649, etc.; Rām. 217, 247, 301, 334, 338, 656, 684, 721, 1040, 1229, 1586, 1590, etc.; K. 17, 105, 122, 137, 321, 369, etc.; H. i, 10; vii, 27, 28, etc.); used idiomatically to mean 'my house', 'my home'. **myāni bāni म्यानि वानि । मन्नागधेय:** m. of, or belonging to, my share (lit. 'in my dish').

myūn^{u} म्यून्, myūn^{u}-mot^{u} म्यून्-मत्, see **mēnun.**

miyān میان m. the middle, centre; the waist, loins (YZ. 73); a scabbard, sheath.

myond^{u} 1 म्यंदु । कोठरोग: m. (sg. dat. **mĕndis म्यंदिस्**), leprosy (W. 111, *miônd*). **—kāsun —कासुन् । कोठापनयनम्, दीर्घकालिकविघ्नबाधापनयनम्** m.inf. to remove, cleanse, or cure leprosy; met. to remove some long-standing impediment, defect, or the like. **—thawun —थवुन् । दोषबलङ्कादियोजनम्** m.inf. to impose leprosy; hence, met. to do some irretrievable (or removable only with great difficulty) harm to a person (e.g. to impute a fault, to blast his character, put some terrible impediment in his way, etc.). **—pyon^{u} —प्यनु । कोठावेश:** m.inf. leprosy to fall, i.e. to attack a person. **—wasun —वसुन् । कोठरोगोत्पत्ति:** m.inf., id.

mĕnd^{i}-thras म्यंद्-थ्रस् । कोठव्याप्ति: f. 'a mat of leprosy', the disease of leprosy covering the whole body (an expression used in imprecations, wishing evil to another, or the like).

myond^{u} 2 म्यंदु adj. (f. **mĕnz^{u} म्यंजू**), leprous, afflicted with leprosy; met. wasted away by prolonged ill-health or disease, infirm, withered.

myond^{u} म्यंदु । ग्रासमात्रम् m. (sg. dat. **mĕndis म्यंदिस्**, K.Pr. 78), the amount of food taken into the mouth at one time, a gobbet (taken up between the fingers

and thrust into the mouth with the thumb) (Gr.M.; K.Pr. 33, 73, 78, 82; K. 205–7, 213, 1101). **-tyonḍ**ᵘ **-त्योंड्** । **अल्पग्राससमूहः** m. a collection of moderate sized gobbets (a jingling compound) (Gr.Gr. 95).

myeng (El.), see **měng.**

myāñĕr म्याञर । **प्रेमख्यापनम् (ममता)** m. the condition of being mine; hence, the condition of one who says 'thou art mine', an expression exhibiting extreme affection.

māyir मायिर् । **गोरसमयपरमान्नम्** f. a certain dish composed of rice, *ghi*, and spices cooked in buttermilk, and used in oblations.

myūṭhᵘ 1 म्यूठ् । **चुम्बनम्** m. a kiss, kissing (cf. **guli-myūṭhᵘ**, p. 284*a*, l. 27) (K.Pr. 81, YZ. 108). **-dyun**ᵘ **—दिन्** । **शिरश्चुम्बनम्** m.inf. to give a kiss, to kiss (esp. on the forehead) (Rām. 287, 1430). **—karun —करन्** m.inf. to kiss (El., Rām. 1093).

mīṭhⁱ dinⁱ मीठि दिनि । **ललाटादौ चुम्बनम्** m.pl.inf. to give kisses, to kiss (Śiv. 730, 976, 1150, 1398, 1528, 1911; Rām. 588, 1553, 1644). **—karânⁱ —करानि** m.pl.inf., id. (K. 174, 285, 398, 461, 475, 857).

myūṭhᵘ 2 म्यूठ् । **विशिष्टास्वादः** adj. (sg. dat. **mīṭhis मीठिस**, abl. **mēṭhi मेठि**; f. **mīṭhᵘ मीठू**, sg. dat. **mēchĕ मेछ**), sweet (lit. and fig.) (Gr.Gr. 19; Gr.M.; W. 20, *miot*; K.Pr. 5, 106, 143, 148, 159, 208; Rām. 1489); pleasant, agreeable, delicious (Gr.M.; Rām. 1751; K. 309, 401, 932, 1131; H. vi, 11); elegant, charming. **mīṭhᵘ bēra मीठू बेर** । **आमोदाश्रयः** f. a sweet hedge, a sweet tract; hence, met. an object of great affection.

māyātīth मायातीथ् adj. e.g. (as subst., sg. dat. **mayātītas मयातीतस्**), one who has passed beyond illusion (see **māyā**), one who is not subject to illusion (Śiv. 1458).

myauv म्यौव् m. the mew of a cat (Gr.Gr. 25; K.Pr. 168, *myou*) Cf. **mĕv.**

mayövī मयोवी adj. e.g. deceitful, fraudulent; N. of a demon (Rām. 457).

mŏyōv म्योव, see **marun.**

maza मज़ । **आस्वादः** m. taste, savour, relish, smack (K.Pr. 16, 255) (cf. **nūna-mº**, s.v. **nūn**); a titbit; delight, pleasure, enjoyment (Gr.M.; K. 25, 223, 648, 650, 716); jest, joke, fun, sport, amusement. **—gaṭshân**ⁱ **—गट्शनि** । **अरुच्याभासनम्** m.pl.inf. flavours to go, i.e. to exhibit apparent disgust (for something really longed for). **—hyon**ᵘ **—ह्यन्** । **आस्वादोपभोगः** m.inf. to take flavour, to taste, to enjoy (lit. and fig.); to take pleasure, to enjoy oneself, to revel. **—karânⁱ —करानि** । **लीलाविलासप्रदर्शनवृत्तिः** m.pl.inf. to enjoy oneself; to enjoy or amuse oneself (at the expense of), to make sport or fun (of), to laugh (at). **—lagun —लगुन्** । **आनन्दयोगः** m.inf. pleasure, enjoyment, to be experienced (K. 148, 220, 277). **-motᵘ -मॅतु** । **आनन्दपूर्णः** adj. (f. **-müṭsᵘ -मॅट्सू**), enjoyment-mad, full of enjoyment (K. 255); giving enjoyment, ravishing, rapturous. **-rostᵘ -रॅस्तु** adj. (f. **-rüṭshᵘ -रॅट्शू**), tasteless (El.). **—sânun —सानुन्** । **आस्वादानुभावनम्** m.inf. to cause taste to enter, to give (one) a taste (of); to show (one) some sport or fun, to afford (one) enjoyment. **—wuchun wuchun** । **आस्वादपरीक्षणम्, उपेक्षणम्** m.inf. to test the taste (of), to see how (a thing) tastes; to show indifference (to something unpleasant). **—yunᵘ —यिन्** । **आस्वादानन्दोद्भवः** m.inf. enjoyment, flavour, or pleasure to be felt.

māz माज़ । **मांसम्** m. flesh, the flesh of the body (cf. **athukᵘ māz**, p. 66*a*, l. 33; **maṭshi-mº**, p. 609*a*, l. 48; and **nam ta mº**, s.v. **nam 1**) (K.Pr. 121, 152, 156, 232; Rām. 984, 1445, 1577, 1657; H. vii, 14, 24); flesh, meat, butcher's meat (cf. **gabi-māz**, p. 275*a*, l. 11; **gurⁱ-mº**, p. 298*b*, l. 48; **hūnⁱ-mº**, p. 337*a*, l. 4; **kŏkar-mº**, p. 432*a*, l. 39; **kala-mº**, p. 435*a*, l. 22; **mô ᵘ-mº**, p. 611*b*, l. 14) (W. 114; L. 461; K.Pr. 36, 84, 199, 237); the fleshy part of fruit (El.); cf. **māmas** and **más 2.** **-bēr -बेर** । **दन्तमूलमांसौन्नत्यविकृतिः (दन्तेषूपमांसाविर्भावः)** f. 'a hedge of flesh', swelling of the gums. **-khĕl -ख्यल्** । **छत्राकम** m. a mushroom (*Agaricus campestris*) (El. *mānskhel*; L. 73, *mazkhel*). It is found on the walnut, pine, and mulberry. **-khāv -खाव** । **मांसभोजी, कीटविशेषः, रोगविशेषः** m. a flesh-eater, one who is fond of eating flesh, one who is carnivorous; a kind of water insect that bites the body; a certain disease in which the fleshy parts of the body waste away in sores. **-kūṭᵘ -कूटू** । **मांसदीर्घखण्डः** f. a long strip of meat. **—ladun —लदुन्** । **अतिस्थौल्यापत्तिः** m.inf. to build flesh, to become stout (from eating good food, leading a jolly life, and so on). **-lal -लल्** । **चलन्मांसभागः** f. a flesh-blister, a throbbing in the soft flesh. **-lŏponᵘ -ल्यपॅनु** । **मांसलः** adj. (f. **-lŏpüñᵘ -ल्यपॅञू**), 'a flesh jar,' a short very fleshy man, a fat little fool. **-mēchĕr -मेछर्** । **अतिप्रेमप्रवर्तनम्** m. 'sweetness of flesh', mutual affection. **-myulᵘ -मिल्** । **मांससंबन्धः (सापिण्ड्यम)** m. union of flesh, near relationship (marked by mutual affection). **-nāṭh -नाठ्** f. flesh for food, esp. mutton (El. *mads-nāṭa*, m.); cf. **nāṭh.** **-pholᵘ -फॅल्** । **मांसखण्डः** m. a lump or piece of meat. **-palav -पलव्** । **पशुकारमांसखण्डम्** m. a flat piece of meat cut off with the skin attached. **-rān -रान्** ।

ऊर्वमांसम् f. (sg. dat. **-röñ**ᵘ **-रोञ्**), the meat of the thigh (as in a leg of mutton). **-tikh -तिख्**।

क्षुद्रमांसखण्डः m. (sg. dat. **tikas तिकस्**), a small piece of meat. **—tulun —तुलुन्** m.inf. to raise the flesh, to raise weals by flogging; cf. **mūrĕn mº tº**, p. 589*a*, l. 31. **-vĕtharan -व्यथरन्**। **अतिस्थूलदेहा** f. a stout, fleshy, woman (esp. an old one).

māza-bŏy माज़-बुय्। **सापिण्डस्नेहः** f. 'the smell of flesh', the natural affection which springs up between near relations. **mada-māza wālun मद्-माज़ वालुन्** m.inf. to cause to descend from pride and from flesh; hence, to destroy a person's pride and bravery, utterly to humiliate and destroy (Śiv. 857).

maiz मैंज़ or **mõz मोंज़**। **मञ्जिष्ठा** f. the Indian henna, *Lawsonia inermis* (El. *mánz*; K.Pr. 137, *māz*). (From the powdered leaves of this plant is made a paste used by women to dye their hands and feet a reddish orange.) Cf. **mazēṭh.**

maizi-atha मैंज़ि-अथ। **मञ्जिष्ठारञ्जितहस्तः** m. a hand dyed with henna. **-khŏr -खुर्**। **मञ्जिष्ठारञ्जितपादौ** m.pl. feet dyed with henna. **-kŏṇḍᵘ -कुंडु**। **मञ्जिष्ठापूर्णपात्रविशेषः** m. a bowl for holding henna-dye. **-nam -नम्**। **मञ्जिष्ठारञ्जितनखसमूहः** m.pl. the nails (of the hands or feet) dyed with henna. **-pōsh -पोश**। **पुष्पविशेषः** m. the flower of the henna-plant; N. of a certain plant, the flower of which is of a reddish orange colour. **-rāth -राथ्**। **सौभाग्यावसरः** f. (sg. dat. **röṭʰᵘ रोठु**), a night on which henna is applied, i.e. a festive occasion [e.g. a marriage, on which occasion a bride's hands and feet are stained with henna, or an investment of a boy with the Brahminical thread (El. *mánzirāt*; L. 258 ff., *mehnzrāt*)].

mēz मेज़ ميز m. (W. 18) a table (Gr.M.; W. 11, 18).

mōza मोज़ موزه m. stockings reaching above the knees (El.).

muza मुज़ in **muza-wara मुज़-वर**। **मुद्गतण्डुलसाधितभोजनविशेषः** m. a dish of the water in which rice and **mŏng** (q.v.) have boiled, mixed with condiments. It is given to invalids (El. says that it is made of rice and poppy water). Cf. **mŏnga-muza-war**, p. 378*b*, l. 8.

mūzūba मूज़ूब (= بموجب) postpos. governing abl., on account of, according to; **wanana mūzūba**, according to instructions (Gr.M.).

mazbūth मज़्बूथ् مضبوط adj. e.g. firm, fixed, fast, tight (Gr.M.); strong, stout.

mūzūd मूज़ूद् (= موجود) adj. e.g. existing, extant, ready, at hand, available; present, manifest, undeniable (Rām. 129).

mazadār मज़्दार مزه‌دار। **अत्यास्वादयुक्तः** adj. e.g. tasty, savoury, tasteful, palatable, delicious (lit. and fig.).

mazahabī मज़्हबी (= مذهبي) adj. e.g. of, or relating to, a religion, or sect, etc. (Gr.M.).

mazhar मज़्हर् مظهر। **मार्युपद्रवः** m. a place of manifestation, scene of a deed, a theatre, stage (El., K.Pr. 86); the object or manifestation (of divine vengeance, etc.); the breaking out of a deadly epidemic. **—wŏthun — ब्वथुन्**। **महामारीरोगप्रादुर्भावः** m.inf. an epidemic to break out. **—yunᵘ —यिनु**। **मार्युपद्रवोत्पत्तिः** m.inf., id.

mazharlad मज़्हर्लद्। **महामारीरोगग्रस्तः** adj. e.g. (as subst., f. **mazharladiñ मज़्हर्लदिञ्**), one who is afflicted by an epidemic disease.

mizāj मिज़ाज مزاج or **mizāz मिज़ाज़** m. temper, disposition (El.; Gr.M. *mizdz*; Rām. 1249, *mizāz*); constitution, health, condition of body (Gr.M.).

muzūjᵘ मुज़ूजु। **शवमुखवस्त्रम्** f. the cloth put over the face of the corpse of a Brāhman.

mazŏkˡ मज़ाकि। **असत्साग्वनः** adj. e.g. one who consoles with promises which he does not fulfil, conciliating with false promises.

mazākh मज़ाख् مذاق। **असत्साग्वनम्** m. (sg. dat. **mazākas मज़ाकस**), taste, relish; wit, humour; (in Kāshmīrī) false comforting, consoling a person with promises which are not fulfilled; a practical joke (K.Pr. 125). **—gashun —गशुन्**। **निराशीभवनम्** m.inf. disappointment to occur. **—karun —करुन्**। **असत्प्रतिश्रवेण साग्वनम्** m.inf. to console or conciliate with false promises.

mazāka-wôlᵘ मज़ाक-वोलु। **असत्साग्वनशीलः** m. (f. **-wājĕñ -वाज्यञ**), one who is accustomed to console or conciliate with false promises.

müzᵘlām मज़्लाम् (written مزلامه in the Persian character) in Rām. 649, where the comm. translates it 'sins' (*pāpāni*).

mazmūn मज़्मून् مضمون m. the contents of a writing or letter, import, sense, tenour, purport (Rām. 842).

mĕzmān म्यज़्मान् (= میزمان) m. an entertainer, a host; (in Kāshmīrī) a guest (K.Pr. 135; H. vii, 4).

māzan माज़न्। **संमार्जनीविशेषः** f. (sg. dat. **māzüñᵘ माज़ुञु**), a kind of twig broom (Gr.Gr. 121).

māzun माज़ुन्। **दर्विविधानम्, निःसारणेन शोधनम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **môzᵘ मोज़ु**; 2 p.p. **māzōv माज़ोव**), to acquire a taste (for), to become addicted (to) (esp. with reference to something not previously desired) (Gr.Gr. 121); to clean out the inside of a vessel, to wipe out dregs. Cf. **māzanun.**

môzᵘ-motᵘ मोज़ु-मंतु । **अपेक्षितः, शोधितः** perf. part. (f. **mözᵘ-müṭᵘ मांज़ू-मंचू**), desired, wanted; (of a vessel) having the dregs inside wiped or cleaned out.

māzan-wôlᵘ माज़न्-वोलु । **रुचिकर्ता** n.ag. (f. **-wājĕñ -वाज्यञ्**), one who acquires a taste (for anything), one who desires something not previously wished for.

mēzan, the commencement of autumn (L. 325).

māzanun माज़नुन् । **स्वेच्छया रुचिविषयीकरणम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **māzonᵘ माज़ुनु**), (of something previously not wished for, or disliked) to make (it) an object of desire, to acquire a taste for. **māzonᵘ-motᵘ माज़ुनु-मंतु** । **रुचिविषयीकृतः** perf. part. (f. **māzüñᵘ-müṭᵘ माज़ूञ्-मंचू**), become an object of desire. Cf. **māzun.**

māzanāwun माज़नावुन् । **रुचियुक्तीकरणम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **māzanôwᵘ माज़नोवु**), to cause (a person) to like (something previously disliked), to cause (a person) to acquire a taste (for).

mazār मज़ार् ‹مزار› । **यवनादिश्मशानम्** m. a place of visitation; a Musalmān shrine; (amongst Musalmāns) a sepulchre, tomb, grave, a graveyard (L. 271). **—gaṭhun —गटुन्** । **मरणावस्थापातः** m.inf. to go to the tomb; hence, to become dead (used in imprecations, etc.). **-bal -बल्** । **श्मशानप्रदेशः** m. a Musalmān graveyard.

mazörⁱ मज़ोरि । **यवनश्मशानाधिष्ठाता** m. the man in charge of a Musalmān graveyard.

mŏzūr मज़ूर् or **mazūr मज़ूर्** ‹مزدور› m. (f. **mŏzᵃrĕñ मज़र्यञ्**), a hired labourer, a paid workman (cf. **dŏga-mŏzūr**, p. 194*b*, l. 26; Gr.M. *mazūr*; W. 17, 18, *mazur*; f. *muzrĕñ*).

môzūr मोज़ूर् (? = ‹معذور›) । **न्युब्जः** adj. (f. **môzūrᵘ मोज़ूरु**), excused; helpless, powerless; unserviceable; (in Kāshmīrī) crook-backed, one bent double by disease and only able to walk on one's hands and knees, a cripple (Gr.Gr. 23). **—gaṭhun —गटुन्** । **न्युब्जताविकाराप्तिः** m.inf. to become crook-backed, as ab. **—karun —करन्** । **ऊरुकटिभञ्जनम्** m.inf. to make (a person) crook-backed, to injure his waist, thighs, or the like, as ab. **—kŏthulᵘ —क्रुथुलु** । **न्युब्जवत्** adj. (f. **kŏthᵘjᵘ क्रुथ्चू**), a crook-back bundle, i.e. a man who (through laziness or weakness) goes about like a crook-back on his hands and knees.

mŏzūrⁱ मज़ूरि (= ‹مزدوری›) f. bodily labour, work; wages paid to a hired labourer, price of labour, hire (cf. **dŏga-mŏzūrⁱ**, p. 194*b*, l. 28, and **nāwa-mº**, s.v. **nāv 2**) (Gr.M.; K.Pr. 142, *mazūri*).

môzūrī मोज़ूरी (? = ‹معذوری›) । **न्युब्जवृत्तिः** f. the condition of being crook-backed, the being compelled to walk on one's hands and knees.

mŏzᵃrĕñ मज़र्यञ्, see **mŏzūr.**

mazrath मज़रथ् (= ‹مضرّت›) f. harm, injury, hurt, detriment. **—tulüñᵘ —तुलूञ्** । **अतिखेदानुभवः** f.inf. (of a person) to become utterly exhausted or fatigued and incapable of doing more. **—lagüñᵘ —लगूञ्** । **अत्यायासानुभवः** f.inf. great exhaustion or fatigue to be experienced.

māzarath माज़रथ् (= ‹معذرت›) । **आतिथ्योक्तिः** f. (sg. dat. **māzarüṭᵘ माज़रूचु**), an apology; (in Kāshmīrī) words of welcome (to a guest on arrival), hospitality (K.Pr. 203); hospitable pressing to eat (at a feast, etc.) (Śiv. 1072).

mazēṭh मज़ेठ् । **मञ्जिष्ठा** f. (sg. dat. **mazēṭhi मज़ेठि**), madder, the plant and its dye (L. 344, *majjit*; 68, *mazait* = *Rubia cordifolia* or its substitute *Geranium nepalense*). Cf. **maiz**; El. *majith* or *manjit*, both m.

māzawunᵘ माज़वुनु । **रुचियुक्तः** n.ag. (f. **māzavüñᵘ माज़वूञ्**), one who has acquired a taste (for something not previously liked); one who cleans out dregs from the inside of a vessel.

muzawara मुज़वर, see **muza.**

muzāyĕka ‹مضايقه› m. moment, importance, consequence (Gr.M.). **kĕh muzāyĕka chuna**, it is of no consequence (Gr.M.).

mizāz मिज़ाज़, see **mizāj.**

n न् ن. The twelfth (or, if we count the aspirates **ch** and **kh** as separate letters, the fourteenth) consonant of the Kāshmīrī alphabet in the Roman character. It is the twentieth (or, if we count **ṣ, sh,** and **z,** the twenty-third) consonant in the Śāradā or in the Nāgarī alphabet, and the thirty-second consonant in the Perso-Arabic alphabet as adapted to Kāshmīrī. In schools it is called **nastuv-nŏ नस्तुव्-नॅ**. It also, in the case of words directly borrowed from Sanskrit, represents the Sanskrit cerebral nasal **ṇ ण्**, the sound of which does not occur in Kāshmīrī, although Paṇḍits often write the character when it occurs in the original. Thus, the Sanskrit word *guṇa* **गुण** becomes **gŏn ग्यन्** in Kāshmīrī, but Paṇḍits commonly write it **ग्यण्** or **गुण्**. It is pronounced nearly as in English, the sound varying slightly according to the letter which follows it. When, however, it precedes certain palatal letters, it tends to become palatalized. Before *u-mātrā* and *ĕ* (i.e. *ya*) it becomes **ñ ञ्**, as in **yīran यीरन्**, an anvil, pl.nom. **yīrüñᵘ यीरंञू**; from **tonᵘ तंनु**, thin, we have **tañĕr तञर्**, thinness; and from the verb **ranun रनुन्** (first conjugation), to cook, we have a first past participle **ronᵘ रंनु**, with a feminine **rüñᵘ रंञू**. When followed by *y* with any other vowel except *a* (in which case *ya* becomes *ĕ*), it also becomes **ñ ञ्**, but the *y* disappears. Thus, the second past participle of **ranun रनुन्** is **ran + yōv रन् + योव्**, and becomes **rañōv रञोव्**. But these changes do not occur in the conjugation of verbs of the third conjugation. Thus, the second past participle of the verb **banun बनुन्** (third conjugation), to become, is **banyōv बन्योव्**, not **bañōv बञोव्**. See Gr.Gr. 28, 29, 226; Gr.M., p. 22.

na न ںہ । नहि adv. particle of negation, equivalent to 'not', 'no', 'neither', 'nor'. In a direct sentence it is usually suffixed to the verb, as in **gashi-na,** he will not go; **pokᵘ-na,** he did not proceed; **gayōv,** he went, **gayō-na,** he did not go; **chuh,** he is, **chuna,** he is not (p. 159*a*, l. 14) (Gr.Gr. 177, 255; W. 96, 151; L.V. 35, 98, 104, etc.; Śiv. 5, 35, 45, etc.; Rām. 74, 77, 104, etc.; H. i, 6; ii, 4, 8, 9, 11, etc.; and so elsewhere *passim*). When two verbs are both negatived, the **na** is prefixed, not suffixed, to each, as in **na gashi na diyi,** he will neither go nor give.

This word is not used with the simple or the polite imperative (see **ma**), but is used as a prohibitive with the future imperative, as in **dàpⁱzĕm-na,** you must not speak to me (H. v, 8); **kàrⁱzi-na,** you must not make (H. viii, 1; xii, 6); **wàsⁱzi-na,** you must not descend (H. xii, 11); **màngⁱzĕs-na,** you must not demand from her (H. xii, 18).

In a subordinate sentence, **na** precedes the verb, as in **tàmⁱ tàṭⁱ par, yuthᵘ na wuḍith gashi,** he cut the feathers, so that it should fly away (Gr.M.).

When employed to negative a verbal adjective or noun, **na** precedes the word it negatives, as in **na-bananī,** impossible; but, if the sentence, not the word is negatived, **na,** as usual, is suffixed to the verb, as in **chu-na bananī,** it is not possible.

With an indefinite pronoun, it usually precedes the pronoun, as in **na kūh,** no one (p. 389*b*, l. 38); **na kĕh,** nothing (id., l. 40). Cf., however, **kĕh-na,** nothing (p. 389*b*, l. 45; p. 390*a*, l. 18); **kuni-na,** nowhere (p. 453*b*, l. 26).

Similarly, it often precedes an interjection, as in **na-bā,** no, Sir! (is) not, Sir! (Gr.Gr. 102); **na-dĕd,** no, Madam! (used in addressing a mother or elderly female) (W. 96); **na-sa,** no, Sir! (Śiv 1247)

Used alone as interj. indicating negation, no! (K.Pr. 18).

Between two words a single **na** is often equivalent to 'neither . . . nor', as in **ōr na yōr,** neither there nor here (p. 41*b*, l. 16), and in such cases sometimes has a special idiomatic force, as in **dāsh na dāsh,** a person's entire property (apparently, what is lasting and what is not lasting) (p. 252*b*, l. 39); **höhⁱ na pröhⁱ,** (occurring) suddenly over and over again (p. 325*a*, l. 18); **pĕv na pĕv,** while in the act of falling (K.Pr. 175); cf. **zĕn nā zĕn,** bel. Or **na** may be repeated, as in **na . . . na** (or **ta na**), neither . . . nor (K.Pr. 46). So, **na . . . ta न . . . त**, neither . . . nor. **na . . . na . . . ta,** nor . . . nor . . . nor (L.V. 15). **na danan ta mĕtran न दनन् त म्यत्रन् । न स्वार्थे न परार्थम्** adv. neither for one's own profit nor for another's (e.g. expenditure, loss, etc.). **na dazüñᵘ ta wutüñᵘ न दज़ंञू त वुतंञू । चिताखेदादिराहित्यम्** f. neither being burnt nor being consumed by fire, the being unaffected

by one's own, or another's, prosperity or adversity, stoicism.

na-ta 1 न-त adv. and not, nor (L.V. 37, 96, 97; Śiv. 1540; YZ. 7; K.Pr. 135). **na-ta 2 न-त । यद्वा** adv. not then, i.e. (if) not then, or else, otherwise, or (El.; W. 99; L.V. 19, 71; K.Pr. 150; Śiv. 171, 311, 593, etc.; Rām. 268, 1342, 1588; K. 559, 571, 1146, etc.; YZ. 83, 105, 119, 180); **aki na-ta aki laṭi,** at one time or another (Śiv. 1564). **na-ta 3 न-त । नहि नाम** adv. not verily, forsooth not (Rām. 63). **na-tay न-तय् । अन्यथा**, i.q. **na-ta 2,** ab. or else, otherwise (**tay** = **ta** + **ay 2**) (Śiv. 682; Rām. 103, 325, 401, etc.). **na-zi न-शि,** an emph. equivalent for **na,** as in **na-zi pazi,** it is not at all proper (K. 34; so K. 82, 453).

nā 1 ना, i.q. **na,** ab. (L.V. 2, 9, etc.). **nā . . . nā,** neither . . . nor (L.V. 7). **zĕn nā zĕn,** they are being born, (and) they are not being born, immediately on being born, while they are yet being born (L.V. 47); cf. **pĕv na pĕv,** ab. **nā 2 ना** (= **na** + **a 3** or **ā 1**) adv. a negative interrogative suffix added to verbs, as in **karān chunā** (**chuh** + **na** + **ā 1**), does he not make? **karyōn-nā,** did he not make? **karān chĕkh-nā** (**na** + **a 3**), does not thou (fem.) make? cf. **a 3** (Gr.Gr. 180; L.V. 83; Śiv. 871, 882, 1096, etc.; Rām. 145, 152, 154, 329, 540, 1051, etc.; H. vi, 1; viii, 7; ix, 7, etc.; K. 369). As a negative interrogative, this word often has the force of an emphatic affirmative, like the English 'is it not good?' meaning 'it is very good' (Śiv. 573 ff., 651, 793, 838, 1134, etc.; Rām. 188, 193, 668, 757, 759; K. 101, 126, 1171).

nau नौ or **nō नो** adv. no certainly (in addressing a man. In addressing a woman, **nāy,** bel., is used) (W. 96; Rām. 216, 218, 293–4, etc.; H. vii, 23; xi, 15; K.Pr. 135).

nu . . . nu नु . . . नु, neither . . . nor (H. xii, 4).

nay 1 नय् (= **na** + **ay 1**) adv. a negative interrogative suffix, i.q. **nā 2,** but used when addressing a woman, as in **karān chĕkh-nay,** dost thou (fem.) not make? cf. **a 3,** esp. p. 26*a*, l. 40 (Gr.Gr. 180). **nay 2 नय** (= **na** + **ay 2**) conj., a suffix indicating a negative supposition. If not, unless. It may be appended to a verb, as in **karihē-nay,** if he had not made, but is more usually attached to the subject of the sentence, as in **rūd-nay pĕyihē,** if rain had not fallen; **sunay** (= **suh** + **nay**) **karihē,** if he had not made; cf. **ay 2** (El. *nai*; Gr.Gr. 257; Śiv. 168, 634, 1236, etc.; Rām. 165, 338, 496, etc.; K. 1107, 1123; K.Pr. 46, 100). **nay 3 नय्** (for **4, 5,** see s.vv.) (= **na** + emph. **y**) not verily, not at all (Śiv. 46, 327, 348, 579, etc.; H. v, 5; ix, 6, 8, 10, 12, etc.; YZ. 23).

nāy नाय् । नहि adv. negative particle, used like **na** when addressing a woman with respect, but emphatically. Not, certainly, certainly not (W. 96, *nāi*). Fem. of **nau,** ab.

nái, see **nöy**[1].

nāi, see **nāy,** s.v. **na.**

nāī, see **nöyī.**

nao, see **nāv 1.**

náo, see **nāv 2.**

nau 1, naū, see **nav 1.**

nau 2, see **now**[u].

nau 3, see **na.**

nau 4 नौ, see **nam 2.**

nĕ न, a prefix used in the formation of compound words, indicating 'not', 'without', as in **nĕ-gor**[u], not manufactured, naturally formed; **nĕ-pŏtur**[u], having no son; **nĕ-kama,** useless. It is the equivalent of the Sanskrit *niḥ*. Words with this prefix will be found in their proper alphabetical order.

neaó pōsh, see **nyôw**[u].

nō नो, i.q. **na** (L.V. 1, 29, etc.; Śiv. 375, 1753; Rām. 216, 218, 293–4, 488, etc.).

nö नो, see **nawa-nö,** s.v. **nav 1,** and **nastuv-nö.**

nū, the spelling for **now**[u] **2,** used by El.

nab नब् । नभः m. the sky, the atmosphere, heaven; firmament (L. 464; Śiv. 1076, 1879; Rām. 458, 504, 678, 888, 1032, 1333, 1550). **nab** (or **nàb**[1]) **log**[u]**-mot**[u] **नब् (नबि) लगु-मंतु । अतिगर्वयुक्तीभूतः** perf. part. (f. **—lüj**[ü]**-müt**[ü] **—लजू-मंजू**), attached to the sky, one who is up in the sky; hence, met. become full of haughtiness. **—lagun —लगुन् । अतिगर्वीद्भवः** m.inf. to reach to the sky; met. to be filled with pride, to become haughty, to have a feeling of contempt for others, to despise people.

naba-ŏd[1] **नब-ऑद् । नभसतामिस्रम्** f. a storm in the sky, heavy with dark clouds and furious dust. **-dub -दुब् । आकाशात्पतनम्, उत्पातः** m. a crash from the sky, a fall from a great height; an earthquake or similar calamity in which mountains, buildings, and the like are upset. **-graṉ -ग्रन् । खूर्वधुः** m. anxiety from the sky; hence, a clap or peal of thunder. **-grāy -ग्राय् । आकाशकम्पः** f. a shaking of the sky accompanied by thunder, believed to be produced by an earthquake. **-gāsh -गाश् or -gôsh**[u] **-गोशु । नभसप्रकाशः** m. brightness of the sky, the illumination of a starlit night (when there is no moon). **-gaṭa -गट । नभसतमः** f. a darkness of the

sky (from clouds, etc.). **-nañĕr** -नञर् । आकाशनिर्मलता m. clearness of the sky (when there is not a trace of clouds). **-nār** -नार् । दिग्दाहः, अतिगर्वः m. fire from the sky, an earthquake or similar calamitous portent accompanied by a fiery sky; haughtiness, excessive pride, despising people. **-nār anun** -नार् अनुन् । अत्यहङ्कारोद्भवः m.inf. haughtiness, etc., to arise. **-nār hyonᵘ** -नार् ह्योनु । अतीर्ष्योद्भवः m.inf. to be filled with jealousy. **-nār khasun** -नार् खसुन् । अत्यहङ्कारप्रादुर्भावः m.inf. excessive haughtiness to be displayed. **-nār wŏthun** -नार् व्युथुन् । अतीर्ष्योद्भवः m.inf. great jealousy to arise. **-phal** -फल् । आकाशफलम् m. fruit in the sky, i.e. something non-existent, impossible, or lost for ever (e.g. dead or destroyed). **-pōsh** -पोश् । आकाशपुष्पम् m. flowers (growing) in the sky, something impossible, non-existent, or utterly destroyed; something weak or unsubstantial, and on this account disappearing before one's very eyes. **-ṭub** -टुब् । सर्वनाशः m. utter destruction from the sky, i.e. (esp. of a country) utter destruction from an earthquake or similar calamity, or from bad government. **-traṭh** -त्रट् । आकाशतो विद्युत्पातः f. (sg. dat. **-traṭi** -त्रटि), lightning from the sky, the lightning of a thunder-storm, a thunderbolt. **-zāḍ** -ज़ाड् । नभोमाक्षिन्यम् f. hoar-frost in the sky, blackness in the sky due to frosty weather. **-zāl** -ज़ाल् । नभआवृतिः m. a cloud covering of the sky, a clouded sky.

nābⁱ ŏdⁱ नंबि ओंदि । आकाशोत्पन्नात्मम् f., i.q. **naba-ŏdⁱ**, ab. **-graṅ** -ग्रञ् । निर्जातशब्दः m., i.q. **naba-grᵒ**, ab. **-gaṭa** -गट । आकाशतमः f., i.q. **naba-gaᵒ**, ab. **—logᵘ-motᵘ** —लगु-मंतु, see **nab logᵘ motᵘ**. **—lagun** —लगुन्, see **nab lagun**, ab. **-pōsh** -पोश् । असद्विरम् m., i.q. **naba-pōsh**, ab. **-traṭh** -त्रट् । आकस्मिकवज्रपातः f. (sg. dat. **-traṭi** -त्रटि), i.q. **naba-traṭh**, ab. **-traṭh hyuhᵘ** -त्रट् ह्युहु । महोत्पातोत्पादनशीलः adj. (f. **-traṭh hishᵘ** -त्रट् ह्यिशु), like a thunderbolt; hence, one who is always causing great and sudden destruction, a break-all.

nabukᵘ नबुकु । आकाशभवः adj. (f. **nabücᵘ** नबूचु), of, or belonging to, the sky; produced in the sky. **—nār** —नार् m. twilight (El. *nabukār*, a misprint).

nabacĕ tāra wālañĕ नबच तार वालञ । अत्युत्साहः f. pl. inf. to bring down the stars from the sky; met. to exhibit great energy or industry in one's study or in other work.

nabunᵘ 1 नबुनु (for **2**, see s.v.) adj. (f. **nabüñᵘ** नबूंचु), of, or belonging to, the Sky (personified). **nabañĕ tāra** नबञ तार । नभसतारकाः f.pl. the stars of the sky, the stars of heaven.

nabas khasun नबस् खसुन् । अतिगर्वारोहः m.inf. to mount to the sky; to be filled with (esp. groundless) pride or haughtiness.

nāb नाब् । नाभिः f. the navel; a focus or central point (L.V. 34, 57); cf. **nāph**. **—ḍalüñᵘ** —डलूंचु । नाभिनाडीविकारः f.inf. the navel to be displaced, rupture (the disease) to occur.

nāba-ṭang नाब-टंग् । कल्पितसाम m. a pear on the navel; hence, the use of pretended smooth words (in order to gain some object), wheedling, soft solder. **-ṭang wālanⁱ** -टंग् वालंनि । कल्पितसाम्नाप्रवर्तीकरणम् m. pl. inf. to bring down a pear on the naval; hence, to wheedle a person into doing something.

nābi-sthān नाबि-स्थान् । नाभिप्रदेशः m. the locality, or neighbourhood, of the navel, the navel (El. *nabistán*).

nāib نائب m. a deputy, used in such compounds as **nāib tahṣīldār** نائب تحصیلدار, a certain subordinate revenue official (L. 401, 422).

nēb नेब् । संकेतः m. a trace, mark, token, clue (K. 268, 284–5, 1162); a person's address. **—dyunᵘ** —दियु । वृत्ताभिज्ञापनम् m.inf. to give a clue, to give the address (of). **—nishāna** —निशान । संकेतलक्षणम् m. a mark or token (which affords a clue). **—rōzun** —रोज़ुन् । संकेतनियमः m.inf. a trace or clue to remain (behind), a trace to be left. **—thawun** —थवुन् or **—thāwun** —थावुन् । संकेतसंदेशः m.inf. to give or point out a clue (Śiv. 1878); to promise (to visit a person) (Gr.M.). **—yunᵘ** —यिनु । वृत्ताभिज्ञानम् m.inf. a trace to come, a clue to be obtained.

nēba-wôlᵘ नेब-वोलु । दत्तसंकेतः m. (f. **-wājĕñ** -वाज्यञ्), one who has given a clue.

nēbas gaṣhun नेबस् गछुन् । संकेतानुवर्तनम् m.inf. to follow up a clue. **—pyonᵘ** —प्यनु । संकेतानुभवः m.inf. to come upon a clue, hit upon a clue. **—wôtᵘ-motᵘ** —वोतु-मंतु । ज्ञातसंकेतः perf. part. (f. **—wŏtᵘ-mütᵘ** —वोचू-मंचू), one who has found a clue. **—wātun** —वातुन् । संकेतज्ञानम् m.inf. to arrive at a clue, to find a clue.

nābad नाबद् (= نبات) । मत्स्यण्डी m. refined white sugar, sugar candy (cf. **ḍal-nāᵒ**, p. 210*a*, l. 5, and **nūn nābad gaṣhun**, s.v. **nūn**) (L. 254 (the Persian form *nabāt*); L.V. 108; Śiv. 435, 478, 499, 591, etc.; Rām. 1653; K.Pr. 78, 146, 155, 159, 233). **-dŏrᵃg** -दोर्ग् । त्रिकोणपाचितखण्डम् f. a three-cornered lump of candy. **-kuza** -कुज़ । पाचितचिपखण्डम् m. sugar crystallized in an earthen pot or pan.

nābād¹ नाबाद्¹ in the following:—**nābād¹ rang** नाबाद्¹ रंग् । रागविशेषः m. a kind of colour, pale

orange. **-trēl** -त्रेल् । फलविशेषः f. a kind of small, sweet, juicy, yellow apple (L. 349, *nabádi trel*).

nābūd नाबूद نابود adj. e.g. non-existent, annihilated, ruined, destroyed, disappeared, vanished. **—gaṭshun** —गट्शुन् । अदृष्टीभवनम् m.inf. to become annihilated, non-existent, etc.

nābūdī नाबूदी نابودي f. non-existence, annihilation, ruin. **—gaṭshüñ**ᵘ —गट्शून् । नष्टीभवनम् f.inf. annihilation, non-existence, disappearance to occur (to any person or thing).

nĕbagôrᵘ न्यबगोर् adj. (f. **nĕbagör**ᵘ न्यबगॉर्), cooked without oil or *ghī* (cf. **bagāra**) (W. 110).

nabukār (a misprint in El. for **nabuk**ᵘ **nār**, p. 619*a*, l. 42).

nābīnā नाबीना نابينا adj. e.g. blind (Rām. 234, YZ. 156).

nabunᵘ **2** नबुन् (for **1**, see p. 619*a*, l. 47) । अनुत्पत्तिः m. the non-production of anything (e.g. failure or barrenness of a crop, or non-result of any action). **—gaṭshun** —गट्शुन् । अनुत्पत्तिसंभवः m.inf. such non-production, etc., to occur.

nibun निबुन् । पर्यापणम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. **nibyōv** निब्योव्), to be accomplished or performed; to succeed, be successfully carried out. **nibyō-mot**ᵘ निब्यो-मतु । समाप्तीभूतः perf. part. (f. **nibyē-müṭ**ᵘ निब्ये-मॅट्), accomplished, successfully carried out.

nĕḅᵃr न्यब्र् a form of **nĕbar 2**, q.v. (Gr.Gr. 152), used in the following:—**nĕḅᵃr-drövī** न्यब्र्-द्रावी । बाह्यसंचारशीलत्वम्, अभिसारिकात्वम् f. a habit or custom of going about the town and meeting friends, etc.; the habit of acting as a secret light woman, who visits her lover privately.

nĕḅᵃra न्यब्र adv. or postpos. governing abl, from outside, outwards (cf. **anḍᵃra nĕ°**, p. 32*b*, l. 8) (W. 95, *nebara*; 98, *nebarą*; L.V. 94; K. 493, 899, 1129, 1141); outside, outwardly (K.Pr. 156). **—drāv** —द्राव् । बहिःसंचारव्यवहारशीलः, व्यभिचारिणी (अभिसारिका) adj. e.g. (W. 21), one who makes a habit of going outside the house and meeting, or gossiping, with friends; f. (अभिसारिका) an unchaste woman who is in the habit of going privately out to her lover or lovers.

nĕḅᵃrⁱ न्यब्रि adv. and postpos. governing abl., outside; at the outside edge (of), on the frontier (of some country) (K. 619). **—ṭsàmⁱ** —त्सॅमि । असंवृतम् adv. 'on the outer skin' (without considering what is inside); hence, unsuitably, with unpleasant results (esp u.w. vbs. implying 'eating', 'enjoying', or the like; e.g. with reference to eating tempting but unwholesome food). **-ṭsàmⁱ gaṭshun** -त्सॅमि गट्शुन् । शोकोत्तरीभवनम् m.inf. to become unsuitable, to have unpleasant results, as ab. **-ṭsàmⁱ karun** -त्सॅमि कर्न । शोकोत्तरीकरणम् m.inf. to lead a person to action which has unpleasant results, as ab.

nĕbar 1 न्यबर् । मलोत्सर्गः m. the act of defæcation (a back formation from **nĕbar nērun**, see **nĕbar 2**); human ordure.

nĕbar 2 न्यबर् । बहिः adv. outside, without (Gr.Gr. 152, **nĕḅᵃr**, q.v.) (Gr.M.; W. 95; Śiv. 766, 866, 991, etc.; H. iii, 8; viii, 7; x, 7; K. 664); out of doors (Gr.M.); abroad, not at home (L.V. 4); cf. **andar-n°** (p. 32*a*, l. 49). As postpos. governing either the abl. or else the abl. with **nishĕ** (Gr.M.; W. 97 says it governs dat.), outside, beyond (cf. **khala-nĕ°**, outside the universe, p. 397*a*, l. 21; **hada-nishĕ nĕ°**, beyond limit, p. 322*a*, l. 29); (governing dat.) to outside (H. x, 5). **—gaṭshun** —गट्शुन् m.inf. to go outside; to become well known (Rām. 167). **-kun** -कुन् adv. to the outside, outwards (El., Rām. 481). **—karun** —कर्न् m.inf. to put outside, to draw out (El.); cf. **anḍᵃryumᵘ nĕbar karun**, to turn inside out (p. 33*a*, l. 3). **—nērun** —नेर्न् । बहिर्निर्याणम्, राजद्वारादौ कार्यप्रवृत्त्यारम्भः, मलोत्सर्गः m.inf. to go forth outside, to go outside (K.Pr. 30, 102; Rām. 167, 174, 299, 390, 467–8, 669, etc.); to go outside (school, etc.), i.e. having finished one's education to take public or other service; to go outside the house (to ease oneself), to defæcate. **-pahān** -पहान् । ईषद्बहिः adv. a little outside, somewhat outside, just outside.

nĕbārⁱ न्यबरि adv. outside, externally, etc., i.q. **nĕbar**, but more emphatic (Śiv. 764, 1807). **-kinⁱ** -किनि adv. outside (Rām. 1558).

nĕḅᵃryumᵘ न्यब्रिमु । बाह्यः adj. (f. **nĕḅᵃrimᵘ** न्यब्रिमू), outer, external (El. *nebrum*; Gr.Gr. 152; Śiv. 1355, 1821; Rām. 1658; K. 983; K.Pr. 13); one who has gone outside (from school, etc.), i.e. one who, having finished his education, has taken public or other service (K.Pr. 156). The converse is **anḍᵃryumᵘ**, q.v. **—mahanyuwᵘ** —महनियु । व्यवहारनिपुणः m. an external man; a man who has left his home (for public service, business, or the like); hence, a good business man, a man of the world.

nabistán, see **nābi-sthān**, p. 619*b*, l. 14.

nabāt نبات, see **nābad**.

naubath नौबथ् نوبت ? f. a period, time, turn; musical instruments, or drums, sounding at the gate of a great man at certain intervals (K.Pr. 67).

nibāwun निबावुन् । उद्वहनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **nibôwᵘ** निबोयु), to carry on or through, to conduct, manage,

accomplish (Gr.M.); to pass (time, the day, etc.) (cf. **dŏh niº**, p. 199*b*, l. 39) (Gr.M.); to spend time (in expectation). **nibôwᵘ-motᵘ** निबोवु-मंतु । **उल्लङ्घितः** perf. part. (f. **nibövᵘ-müṣᵘ** निबंवू-मंचू), accomplished, etc.; passed (of time, etc.), etc.

nabūwath नबूवथ् । **दुर्लभता** f. (sg. dat. **nabūvüṣᵘ** नबूवंचू), rareness, costliness, preciousness.

nabᵃz नब्ज़् نبض m. the pulse (Gr.M.).

nĕcĕ न्यच्य, see **nĕṭᵘ**.

nicĕ निच्य, **nicᵘ** निचु, see **nyukᵘ**.

nāch नाछ् । **नाट्यम्** m. (sg. dat. **nācas** नाचस्), dancing; an entertainment at which dancing girls perform, a nautch. Cf. **naṣun**.

nēch नेछ् adj. good (L.V. 35); as adv. well, successfully, fortunately (L.V. 37). Cf. **nēkh**.

nechu, see **nĕcyuwᵘ**.

nēchōmotᵘ नेछोमंतु । **सत्कीर्तिं सत्स्वभावमापन्नः** adj. (f. **nēchēmüṣᵘ** नेछेमंचू), one who has achieved a high reputation; one who is endowed with a virtuous disposition. Cf. **nēchawun** and **nēchanāwun**.

nēchanāwun नेछनावुन् । **ख्यातीकरणम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **nēchanôwᵘ** नेछनोवु), to give (a person or thing) a high reputation, to extol; cf. **nēchawun** and **nēchō-motᵘ**. **nēchanôwᵘ-motᵘ** नेछनोवु-मंतु । **ख्यातीकृतः** perf. part. (f. **nēchanövᵘ-müṣᵘ** नेछनंवू-मंचू), extolled.

nĕchapaṭᵃr न्यछपंतर् or **nĕchapaṭᵘrᵘ** न्यछपंतरु । **(नक्षत्र)तिथिपञ्जिका** f. an almanac (cf. **bösⁱ-nĕº**, p. 131*b*, l. 34) (Gr.M.).

nĕchapatri-kūṭᵘ न्यछपत्रि-कूटु । **दीर्घाकृतिर्वर्षपञ्जाङ्ग-पञ्जिका** f. a kind of almanac (not like a book with pages, but written on one side of a long strip of paper which is kept in a roll). **-pūthⁱ** -पूथि । **तिथिपञ्जिकापुस्तकम्** f. an almanac (in book form). **-warukh** -वरुख् । **तिथिपञ्जिकापत्रम्** m. (sg. dat. **-warakas** -वरकस्), a single leaf of an almanac.

nōchĕr नॉच्यर् । **निष्फलता** m. fruitlessness, barrenness; fruitlessness, futility. Cf. **nōṭhun**.

nōchᵃrun नॉछ्रन् । **विघातनम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **nōchºrᵘ** नॉछ्रु), to ruin, spoil, vitiate. Cf. **nōṭhun**, of which it is the causal.

nĕchotᵘ न्यछतु । **नक्षत्रम्** m. an asterism in the moon's path, a lunar mansion. There are twenty-seven of these. Cf. **nĕchatur** and **nĕshⁱtur**.

nĕchatur न्यछतुर् । **नक्षत्रम्** m. a lunar asterism or mansion, i.q. **nĕchotᵘ**; the season during which the sun, or the moon, is passing through a lunar mansion; hence, a time or moment fixed by astrology (L.V. 3). Cf. **nĕshⁱtur**.

nēchawun नेछवुन् । **ख्यापनम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **nēchowᵘ** नेछवु), to give (a person or thing) a high reputation, to extol, proclaim, i.q. **nēchanāwun**. Cf. **nēchōmotᵘ**.

nēchowᵘ-motᵘ नेछवु-मंतु । **ख्यापितः** perf. part. (f. **nēchüvᵘ-müṣᵘ** नछंवू-मंचू), extolled.

nēchawana āmotᵘ नेछवन आमंतु । **ख्यातीभूतः** perf. part. pass. (f. **—āmüṣᵘ —आमंचू**), one who has become extolled, one who has gained universally a high reputation. **—yunᵘ —यिनु** । **ख्यातीभवनम्** m.inf. pass. to become extolled, to gain universally a high reputation.

nācār ناچار, **nācāra** नाचार adj. e.g. helpless, destitute, forlorn, distressed, miserable (YZ. 45, 100, 253).

nicĕr निच्यर् । **सूक्ष्मता** m. smallness, littleness, minuteness (cf. **ös-niº**, p. 46*b*, l. 6) (Gr.Gr. 30, 139); leanness, thinness (El.).

nĕcyuwᵘ न्यचिवु । **पुत्रः (बालकः)** m. a boy, a man-child, a lad (El. *nechú*) (cf. **bōlāki-nĕº**, p. 105*b*, l. 39) (Gr.M.; W. 18, 110, and L. 464, *nechu*; Śiv. 326; Rām. 128; K. 559, 941; K.Pr. 156, 215); a son (cf. **baṭa-nĕº**, p. 138, l. 40; **khāra-nĕº**, p. 407*b*, l. 45) (Gr.Gr. 14, 136; W. and L., as ab.; Śiv. 1331; Rām. 695–9, 859, 965, 1375; H. iii, 9; v, 2; viii, 3, 11, 13; xii, 1; K. 137, 458, 734, 741–2; K.Pr. 107, 137, 145).

nĕcivⁱ-dôdᵘ न्यचिवि-दोदु । **पुत्राप्तभीप्सा** m. son-pain, i.e. the pain of childlessness, longing for a son. **-han** -हन् । **एकमात्रबालकः** f. a little son, an only son; esp. a darling only son (W. 112, *nechihun*). **-khādar** -खाँदर् । **पुत्रविवाहोत्सवः** m. the marriage festival of a person's son. **-lagᵃn** -लगन् । **पुत्रविवाहः** m. the wedding of a person's son (esp. u.w. ref. to an invitation to such). **-mahanyuwᵘ** -महन्यिवु । **पुत्रात्मजः** m. a male child, a son. **-mŏy** -म्यय् । **बालकमात्रः** m. a single little son, a baby boy child. **-sondᵘ** -सन्दु । **पुत्रसंबन्धी** sg. gen. (f. **-sünzᵘ** -संज़ू), of, or belonging to, a son. **-sŏṇᵘ** -स्वनु । **वर-पिता, श्वशुरः** m. the father of the bridegroom (from the point of view of the bride's father) or the father of the bride (from the point of view of the bridegroom's father) (the two fathers-in-law are called '**sŏṇᵘ**' to each other). **-sŏṇĕṇ** -स्वनय् । **वरमाता, श्वश्रूः** f. the mother of the bridegroom (from the point of view of the mother of the bride) or the mother of the bride (from the point of view of the mother of the bridegroom), the two mothers-in-law being **sŏṇĕṇ** to each other. **-wājĕṇ** -वाज्यन् । **प्रशस्तपुत्रका, वरमाता** f. the mother of a good son (Gr.Gr. 136); (at a wedding) the mother of the bridegroom (as distinct from

the mother of the bride). **-wôl**ᵘ **-वोलु** । **प्रशस्तपुत्रवः**, **वरपिता** m. (f. **-wājĕñ -वाज्यञ्**, see ab.) one who has a son (i.e. a real son), the father of a good son (Gr.Gr. 136); (at a wedding) the father of the bride-groom (as distinct from the father of the bride).

nad नद् । **नदी** f. a brook, a small river (cf. **nadī**) (L.V. 57, 96; K.Pr. 17, 47, 149).

nād नाद् । **आह्वानम्** m. sounding, a sound, cry, noise (Gr.Gr. 10, Gr.M.); a voice, a cry, exclamation (L.V. 72); (in Kāshmīrī) a call, summons (Śiv. 256, 471, 510, etc.); **kraka-nād,** screaming (Gr.M.). **—dyun**ᵘ **—दिगु** । **संबोधनम्** m.inf. to cry aloud, call out, shout (Gr.M.; YZ. 109, 154); to call, summon (someone within easy reach of the voice) (L. 459; W. 88; Śiv. 440, 450, 1337; Rām. 377, 474, 476, 1139, 1766; H. i, 10; x, 12; xii, 17; YZ. 437); in pl. **—din**ᵗ **—दिनि** to utter repeated calls (Rām. 1356, 1630); to utter repeated cries, to utter lamentations, appeals for mercy, help, or the like (Rām. 1356, 1535, 1630); **anun nād dith,** to summon, send for (Gr.M.). **—lāyun —लायुन्** । **अतिदूरात्संबोधनम्** m.inf. to strike a call, to call (very loudly) to a person from a distance, to shout to (Śiv. 1323, 1370, 1441, 1746; Rām. 491, 650, 1720; K. 291). **—yun**ᵘ **—यिगु** । **आकस्मिकाह्वानप्राप्तिः**, **अनावृत्ति गत्याह्वानप्राप्तिः** m.inf. a sudden call to come; the summons (to the other world) to be received, to die.

nāda-bĕnd नाद्-ब्यंद्, i.q. **bindu-nād**, p. 111*b*, l. 22 (Śiv. 669, 1320, 1336, 1594, 1602, 1757, 1891). **-nād -नाद्** । **असकृदाह्वानम्** m. calling or summoning over and over again, repeated calling (at one time, not at intervals); although masc., this compound is treated as a fem. in the following. **-nād karüñ**ᵘ **-नाद् करंयू** । **बहुश आह्वप्तिः** f.inf. to call repeatedly in this way.

nādas gaṣhun नादस् गछुन् । **आह्वानाय यानम्** m.inf. to go on a summons, to go to call or summon a person. **—yun**ᵘ **—यिगु** । **आह्वानागमनम्** m.inf. to come on a call, to come in answer to a summons (conveyed by a messenger or the like).

nadī नदी । **नदी** f. a river (whether great or small) (cf. **nad**) (Gr.M.; Śiv. 24, 239, 532, 1910; Rām. 245, 622, 805, 1439, 1501; K. (pl. nom. **nadiyĕ**) 586), **-boṭhᵘ -बंठु** । **नदीकूलम्** m. the bank of a river (Gr.M.).

nāḍi नाडि or **nöḍī नोंडी** । **नाडी** f. [sg. dat. **nāḍi नाडि**; the nom. pl. is optionally the irregular **nöjⁱ नोंजि** or **nöjᵘ नोंजू** (cf. **ōh-nöjᵘ**, p. 18*a*, l. 12)], one of the larger blood-vessels; by the ignorant used to denote any blood-vessel, tendon, or other similar prominent object felt under the skin; (in Yōga philosophy) the tubes in the body through which the life-winds circulate. There are fourteen (of which ten are principal) of these, rising from the *kanda*, or region between the pudendum and the navel (L.V. 69; Śiv. 1082, 1891; see L.V., s.v. **nāḍi**). **-dal -दल्** m. the whole group of these tubes (L.V. 80).

nöjⁱ नोंजि or **nöjᵘ नोंजू** । **नाड्यः** f. pl. irr. the veins, tendons, etc., as ab., considered as a whole. **—khasañĕ —खसञ** । **नाडीविकासः** f. pl. inf. the veins or tendons, etc., to swell (e.g. from holding the breath). **—lagañĕ —लगञ** । **नाडीरोधखेदापत्तिः** f. pl. inf. the windpipe to be choked, i.e. to get a sore throat from shouting excessively. **—lāgañĕ —लागञ** । **नाडीखेदापादनम्** f. pl. inf. to cause a person to get a sore throat, as ab. (by not obeying his call, and, hence, making him shout excessively).

naid, see **nöyid.**

nōḍī नोंडी । **कुल्याविशेषः** f. an elevated earthen or wooden trough for conveying water for the irrigation of uneven ground.

nididyāsan निदिध्यासन् । **निदिध्यासनम्** m. profound and repeated meditation, constant musing (Śiv. 1001, 1205, 1792).

nědāg 1 न्हदाग् । **अतीतवृत्तव्यापारः** m. a person's previous experiences (past and done with). **—phirànⁱ —फिरंनि** । **स्ववृत्तज्ञापनम्** m. pl. inf. to detail one's previous experiences (in order to excite pity).

nědāg 2 न्हदाग् । **निष्कलङ्कः** adj. (f. **nědöjᵘ न्हदोंजू**), unmarked, without mark or blemish, faultless, unobjectionable. Cf. **dāg.**

nadᵃhar नद्हर् । **कुरर**: m. (f. **nadᵃhürᵘ नद्हंरू**, q.v.), a certain bird, the osprey (K.Pr. 149 translates it doubtfully as 'cormorant', but the Sanskrit *kurara* means 'osprey').

nadᵃharüñᵘ naṭh नद्हरंयू नट् । **अतिभयम्** f. a *nadᵃhar's* trembling; hence, any special fear (K.Pr. 149).

nadᵃhürᵘ नद्हंरू । **कुररी** f. a female osprey (see **nadᵃhar**).

nadāmath नदामथ् نداءت । **दैन्यलज्जा (सदोषमन्यता)** f. (sg. dat. **nadāmüṣᵘ नदामंषू**), repentance, penitence, contrition, regret, shame.

nādān नादान् نادان adj. e.g. ignorant, unlearned, simple (Gr.M.); unwise, foolish (of an action) (Gr.M., K.Pr. 47); an ignorant fellow, a fool, a blockhead (El.; W. 144; Śiv. 241, 762, 1900; Rām. 805; H. ii, 5; xi, 11; K.Pr. 54, 149).

nědān 1 न्हदान् or **nidān 1 निदान्** । **कोशः (निधिः)** m. stored treasure, a treasure (Śiv. 58, 520, 893).

nĕdān 2 नदान् or **nidān 2 निदान्** । **कल्पितवृत्तान्तः** m. a false tale, an imaginary story, a work of fiction, a fairy tale, a fable. **—lāyun —लायुन्** । **कल्पितसंवादप्रचारयम्** m.inf. to spread abroad a false tale.

nĕdān 3 नदान् or **nidān 3 निदान्** m. a primary cause, the first or essential cause (Śiv. 808).

nādār नादार् نادار adj. e.g. impecunious, poor, indigent (El. *nadeor*) (Rām. 1351). Cf. **nĕdŏr**[1].

nādŏrī नादारी نادآري f. impecuniosity, poverty, indigence (Śiv. 215).

nador[u] **1 नदर्** or **nadur**[u] **नदुर्** । **बिसम्** m. the stalk of a lotus, the leaf-stem of the *Nelumbium speciosum* (L. 72, 461; Śiv. 1850; K.Pr. 149, 155). According to El. (s.v. *nadir*) Hindūs cut this up into small pieces, cook it with oil and condiments, and eat it along with flesh or *dāl* (cf. **mŏnjĕ-n°**, p. 575*a*, l. 37) (L.V. 89; cf. **nador**[u] **2**).

nadár[i]**-ãcār नदरि-आँचार्** । **बिसखण्डसूदविशेषः** m. a pickle made of lotus-stalks, cooked in the sun with mustard, salt, oil, and tamarind-juice. **-curma -चुर्म** । **स्नेहभर्जितबिसखण्डसूदः** m. a dish of broken lotus-stalks fried in oil or *ghī*. **-caṭiñ -चटिञ्** । **कुट्टितबिससूदः** f. a chutnee, or pickle, of pounded lotus-stalks. **-gand -गंड्** । **बिसमूलग्रन्थिः** m. the lump or knot at the root of a lotus from which the stalk issues. **-khūnḍ**[u] **-खूंड्** । **बिसखण्डम्** f. a broken piece of lotus-stalk (as prepared for cooking). **-kūṭ**[u] **-कूट्** । **बिसखण्डिका** f. (sg. dat. **-kōcĕ -कोच्**), a long piece of lotus-stalk. **-mõkun -मोंकुन्** । **बिसखण्डम्** m. a piece of lotus-stalk, about two or three inches long, for grinding to powder for toilet purposes; see **mõkun 1.** **-mŏnḍ**[u] **-मंड्** । **बिसभक्षविशेषः** f. a pasty of lotus-stalks (Gr.Gr. 75). **-mõthun**[u] **-मोंथुन्** । **बिसखण्डम्** m. a short piece of lotus-stalk (about two or three inches long) shaped like a drum bulging in the middle. **-nambal -नंबल्** । **बिसनद्धम्**: f. a lotus-bed, a plot in a lake where lotuses grow profusely. **-nāṭa -नाट** । **बिससंसृष्टमांससूदः** f.pl. lotus-stalks cooked with flesh-meat; cf. **nāṭh.** **-pālakh -पालख्** । **बिससंसृष्टपालङ्कीशाकसूदः** (sg. dat. **-pālaki -पालकि**), lotus-stalks stewed with spinach. **-ras -रस्** । **बिसरसः** m. a sauce of lotus-stalk juice mixed with condiments. **-syun**[u] **-सिउन्** । **बिससंसृष्टमांससूदः** m. a stew of meat and lotus-stalks. **-talör**[u] **-तलोर्** । **बिससूदविशेषः** f. a certain dish of fried lotus-stalks. **-talöy**[i] **-तलोयि** । **बिससूदविशेषः** a pancake (lit. a blanket) of lotus-stalks. **-takul -त्रकुल्** । **बिसखण्डम्** m. a round bit of a lotus-stalk, a small disc of lotus-stalk chopped across. **-tyūṭ**[u] **-त्यूट्** । **बिसकुट्टिका** m. a soup of parched lotus-stalks, pounded with salt. It is quickly made and used when other soup is not available. **-wāl -वाल्** । **बिसवालः** m. the filament of a lotus-stalk.

nadarin[i] **zād नदरिनि ज़ाद्** । **रोगविशेषः** m.pl. N. of a certain disease, in which the body is covered with holes like the hollows of lotus-stalks. The disease is generally mentioned in abusive cursing—'may your body become like this'.

nador[u] **2 नदर्** । **अदृढः** adj. (f. **nadür**[u] **नदर्**), not strong, weak, infirm (L.V. 89, where there is a play on the meaning of **nador**[u] **1**).

nĕdŏr[i] **नदरि** or **nĕdôr**[u] **नदोर्** (=نادار) । **द्रव्यहीनः, सत्त्वहीनः, धैर्यहीनः** adj. (f. **nĕdŏr**[u] **नदराक्**), wanting strength, wanting durability (cf. **dār 3**); wanting in endurance, wanting in patience (cf. **dörī 1**); wanting the necessities of life, poverty-stricken. Cf. **nādār.**

nidrā निद्रा f. sleep, sleepiness (Śiv. 1478, 1485, 1826).

nŏdir नादिर् نادر adj. e.g. singular, rare, uncommon, wonderful (El.).

nĕdarsh नदर्श् । **दुर्दृश्यम्** m. a horrible vision conjured up by insanity or the like and indicating the approach of death. **—dyun**[u] **—दिउन्** । **मरणोन्मुखे दुर्दृश्यप्राप्तिः** m.inf. to be in a state of utter misery which can only end in death. **—hāwun —हावुन्** । **दुर्दृश्यानुभावनम्** m.inf. to show a person such misery, or to serve as an example of such, as a warning of the consequences of evil conduct. **—wuchun —वुछुन्** । **दुरवस्थानुभवः** m.inf. to recognize such misery (in oneself or another, as the result of evil conduct).

nĕdarshĕn नदर्शन् । **दृष्टान्तः** an instance, example, illustration (Rām. 260).

nĕdyôr[u] **नद्योर्** । **निर्द्रव्यः** adj. (f. **nĕdyör**[u] **नद्याक्**), without wealth, without money, poverty-stricken. Cf. **dyār.**

naf-, for words beginning thus see under **naph-.**

nāf نافٮ, see **nāph.**

nafl نفل, see **naphul.**

nafar, nafrē, see **naphar.**

nā-farmānī نا فرماني, see **nā-phŏrmön**[i].

nāg 1 नाग् । **नागम्** m. lead (the metal) (Gr.M.).

nāga-gōla नाग-गोल । **नागगोलकम्** m. a ball (esp. a large ball) of lead. **-gūl**[i] **-गूलि** । **नागगुलिका** f. a leaden bullet. **-köryun -कार्युन्** । **नागद्रावणम्** m. the melting of lead (see **kārun**). **-mŏnḍ**[u] **-मंड्** । **सीसखण्डम्** f. a piece or lump of lead melted and cast into any desired shape. **-pal -पल्** । **सीसकोपलः** m. large boulder or rock of lead ore. **-tŏrūṭ**[u] **-त्रूट्** । **सीसकचक्रिका** f. a round disc of lead (e.g. made by hammering flat a ball of lead).

nāgukᵘ 1 नागुकु । **सीसकसंबन्धी, नागभव:** adj. (f. **nāgüc**ᵘ नागंचू), of, or belonging to, lead; made of lead.

nāg 2 नाग् । नाग: (महासर्प:), जलाशय: m. (f. **nögiñ** नागिञ्, q.v., Gr.Gr. 37), a snake, esp. a fabulous serpent-demon or semi-divine being, having the face of a man and the tail of a serpent, and said to inhabit Pātāla. In Kashmīr, they are the deities of springs (Gr.Gr. 37, L. 342, Śiv. 1455, K. 230 ff.); a fountain, a spring of water (Gr.Gr. 51; Gr.M.; L. 464; Śiv. 1109, 1181, 1883; H. iii, 4, 59; v, 9; vi, 15; xii, 6, 7, 11, 12, 14; YZ. 396, 406; K.Pr. 150). Cf. **hāputh-nāg**, p. 342*b*, l. 33, and **nīla-nāg**, s.v. **nīl**, and many other place-names (e.g. in Śiv. 1164–78; K.Pr. 134, 233).

nāga-babᵘrᵘ नाग-बबुरु । ओषधिविशेष: f. a certain plant, water-cress (*Nasturtium officinale*) (L. 72). **-bal** -बल् । **जलाताश्रय:** m. a spring sacred to some *nāga* demi-god and hence a place of worship or pilgrimage. **-gāḍa** -गाड । **जलातमत्स्या:** f.pl. the fish in a sacred spring. (The visiting of these is considered to be propitious, and to eat them is looked upon as a sin.) **-kīsar** -कीसर् । **नागकेसर:** m. N. of a small tree with fragrant blossoms, *Mesua Roxburghii*. **-lay** -लय् । **नागाश्रयप्रदेश:** f. a tract of country in which there are many springs. **-nikh** -निख् or **nāg-anikh** नाग्-अनिख् । **अनेकनागाश्रय:** f. (sg. dat. **-niki** -निकि) 'many springs', a place where there are many springs. **-nēṇdᵃr** -नेंदर् । **सुखनिद्रा** f. deep and sweet sleep (like that by a cool spring) (Śiv. 1691). **-nāth** -नाथ् m. (sg. dat. **-nāthas** -नाथस्), the lord, or king, of serpents, ruling over all water-springs (Śiv. 1181, 1585). **-phūsⁱ** -फूँसि । **नाग(सर्प)पाश:** f. a serpent's noose, the fettering by a serpent which winds itself two or three times round a human body; a kind of noose used as a weapon, esp. a sort of magical noose of this kind. **-rād** -राद् । **विशिष्टनागाश्रयसेचम** m. a kind of sacred spring or lake (Śiv. 191, 509, 1591; Rām. 1495, 1720, 1722); a fountain (Śiv. 964). **-rāza** -राज । **नागराज:** m. a royal serpent, a serpent demi-god of high rank (of whom there are several in Hindū mythology, such as, e.g. Vāsuki, Takṣaka, Karkōṭa, and so on). **-wōnᵘ** -वोनु । **नागजलम्** m. the water of a spring, spring water (El. *nágawóin*, Gr.Gr. 73, Śiv. 1522). **-wuziñ** -वुज़िञ् । **नागजलोच्छ्वास:** f. the steady perpetual flow of water from a spring; met. a steady perpetual flow of wealth, coming easily from some invisible source. **-zal** -ज़ल् । **नागजलम्** m. the water of a spring (Śiv. 929).

nög¹-rāy नागि-राय् । **नागराज:** m., i.q. **nāga-rāza**, ab. (Rām. 1026, 1571).

nāgukᵘ 2 नागुकु । **नागसंबन्धी** adj. (f. **nāgüc**ᵘ नागंचू), of, or belonging to, a spring.

nagbath नग्बथ् (= نخوت) m. (sg. dat. **nagbatas** नग्बतस्), pride, haughtiness, consequential airs. **—khasun** —खसुन् । **अतिगर्वोत्पत्ति:** m.inf. pride, haughtiness, etc., to arise. **—lagun** —लगुन् । **अत्यहंकारमदसमापात:** m.inf. pride or haughtiness suddenly to attack a person.

nāgāh नागाह् (نا گاہ) or **nāgah** नागह् (ناگہ) adv. suddenly, unexpectedly, all at once, unawares, abruptly. **nāgahüc**ᵘ **balāy** नागहंचु बलाय् । **आकस्मिकोत्पात:** f. a sudden, unexpected, calamity (such as divine anger, anger of a king, an earthquake, a lightning stroke, conflagration, plunder, false accusation, or the like).

nigölⁱ निगोलि । **पशुगलाधस्तनभाग:** f. a dewlap.

nõgil नाँगिल् । **पादुकाविशेष:** m. a kind of pointed shoe.

nagma नग्म نغمہ m. a song (El. *naghma*); (in Kāshmīrī) a dance of women or boys (El. *nagamah*) (Śiv. 1731); cf. **baca-na°** (p. 79*a*, l. 20) and **höphiza-na°** (p. 342*a*, l. 38). **—lāgun** —लागुन् m.inf. to set a dance going (H. iii, 7); to start dancing or capering in joy (Rām. 525).

nigīn निगीन् (= نگین) । **मणि:** m. a precious stone, a jewel (H. viii, 3, 11).

nögindᵃr नागिंदर् m. (sg. dat. **nögindras** नागिंद्रस्), i.q. **nāga-rāza**, col. *a*, l. 40, q.v. (Śiv. 2, 521, 978).

nögiñ नागिञ । **विशिष्टसर्पिणी, लघुनाग:** f. a female serpent (see **nāg 2**) (Gr.Gr. 37); a small water-spring (see **nāg 2**). **nögiñĕ-bal** नागिञ-बल् । **लघुनागाश्रयस्थानम्** m. a small sacred spring (esp. when a place of pilgrimage). Cf. **nāga-bal** (col. *a*, l. 18).

naḡᵃr नगर् । **नगरी** f. (for gend., see Gr.Gr. 37), a small town, a village, a hamlet. **—navüñᵘ** —नवञु । **अतिसंततत्युद्भव:** f.inf. a village to become excessive; met. a single man to have a great number of descendants (sons, daughters, grandchildren, great-grandchildren, etc.).

nagar नगर् । **नगरम्** m. (sg. abl. **nagra** नग्र, K.Pr. 150), a city, a town (Gr.M.; Śiv. 1749, 1821; Rām. 294, 508, 1675, 1678, 1757, 1760; K. 23, 100, 181, 408, 589–90, etc.; K.Pr. 150); a province, country (Gr.M., Śiv. 32).

nagāra नगार् (= نقارہ) । **ढक्का** m. a large drum, a double drum (El. also *nagár*, Gr.M., L. 459). **—kŏṇdᵘ** —कॅण्डु । **ढक्कापात्रम्** m. the body or bowl of a double drum. **—wāyĕnwōlᵘ** —वायनवोलु n.ag. (f.

—**wāyĕnwājĕñ** —वायन्वाज्यम्), a drummer (El. *nagár wáyanwol*).

nagār-khāna नगार्-खान نقار خانه m. the place at the porch of a palace where the drums are beaten at stated intervals (Śiv. 725).

nāgr नाँग्र् । **punaḥpunaryāchanam** पुनःपुनर्याचनम् f. repeated asking, asking for something again and again (even when some has been already given once or twice). —**karüñ**^{u} —कर्ञू । **punaḥpunaryāchanā** f.inf. to ask in this way, to irritate by asking again and again.

nāgar नागर् adj. e.g. of, or belonging to, a city or town. **-pan** -पन् । **tāmbūlapatram** m. N. of the best kind of betel leaf.

nāgarī नागरि । **nāgarāksharamayī** subst., f. and adj. e.g. the Nāgarī character; anything written or composed in that character; (a pen, etc.) suited for writing the character.

nagör^{u} नगोर्ऊ । **vyabhichāriṇī** व्यभिचारिणी f. an unchaste woman (esp. one who is so privately).

nĕgor^{u} न्यगर्ऊ । **aghaḍitaḥ** अघडितः adj. (f. **nĕgür**^{u} न्यगर्ऊ), not made, not fashioned (e.g. a stone mortar in its natural condition and not worked into shape).

nāgrilad नाँग्रिलद् । **punaḥpunaryāchanaśīlaḥ** पुनःपुनर्याचनशीलः adj. e.g. (as subst., f. **nāgriladiñ** नाँग्रिलदिञ्), one who asks over and over again (even after already having obtained several times).

nigarönī निगरोनी نگرانی f. watchfulness, supervision (Gr.M.).

nāguw^{u} नागुव्ऊ । **nāgamayaḥ** नागमयः adj. (f. **nāgüv**^{u} नागव्ऊ), made of lead, leaden.

nigay निगय् । **paśubhojanapātram** पशुभोजनपात्रम् f. a feeding trough for cattle.

nigayĕ-kör^{u} निगय-कोर्ऊ । **vinayagrīvatā** विनयग्रीवता f. 'feeding-trough-necked', the condition of having the head bent low, a habit of humility. **-püt**^{u} -पुट्ऊ । **paśubhojanapātrapaṭṭikā** पशुभोजनपात्रपट्टिका f. the board in front of a feeding trough to which the heads of the feeding cattle are tied.

nah نه, see **na**.

naih, see **nay 5**.

nĕh 1 न्यह । **nidrā** (**nimīlanā**) निद्रा (निमीलना) f. sleep (of mankind or beast) (K. 91); the closing or sleeping of a flower.

nĕha drāv न्यह द्राव् । **gatanimīlanaḥ** गतनिमीलनः adj. e.g. one (man or beast) whose sleep has vanished, or (of a flower) which has begun to open. **-gaṭa** -गट । **rātryāndhyam** f. darkness during sleep-time, darkness in night-time. **-phŏli** -फुलि । **prabhātam** adv. at the flowering from sleep, at the flowering of dawn, at dawn (Gr.Gr. 156, where a word **nĕha-phŏl**^{u}, break of day, is also given).

nĕh 2 न्यह f. absconding, running away to a distance, in the following:— **nĕh anüñ**^{u} न्यह अनञ्ऊ । **dūraprahāvanam** f.inf. to chase to a distance [K.Pr. 25, wrongly translated to bring people (to prayer)]. —**yiñ**^{u} —यिञ्ऊ । **sudūrapalāyanam** f.inf. to flee to a distance.

nih निह्, see **nyun**^{u}.

nōh नोह् نوح m. N.P., the patriarch Noah (H. iv, 3).

nöh^{i} नोंह्इ or **noh**^{u} नंहु । **antravighasamūhaḥ** अन्त्रविघसमूहः m. the bowels of man or beast.

nöh^{i}- (or **nah**^{i}-) **gŏbür**^{u} नोंह्इ- (or नंह्इ-) ग्वर्ऊ । **antravighasthiti** अन्त्रविघस्थितिः f. the bag of the bowels, the bag-shaped portion of the bowels in which the refuse of digestion is collected, ? the large intestine. **-kala** -कल । **antravighasamudāyordhvabhāgaḥ** अन्त्रविघसमुदायोर्ध्वभागः m. the head of the bowels, the upper part of the bowels, the stomach and neighbouring part of the intestines. **-pat**^{u}**j**^{u} -पत्ऊज्ऊ । **antravighasamudāyādhaskhanabhāgaḥ** अन्त्रविघसमुदायाधस्खनभागः f. the 'mat of the bowels', the lower part of the bowels. **-ras** -रस् । **antrasamūharasaḥ** अन्त्रसमूहरसः m. juice of the bowels, i.e. soup (for an invalid) made from the intestines of sheep or goats. **-raz** -रज् । **antrasamūhaḥ** अन्त्रसमूहः f. the rope of the bowels, the bowels of a slaughtered sheep or goats (like a long rope when unfolded). **-brüt**^{u} -ब्रुट्ऊ । **antrasamūhachakram** अन्त्रसमूहचक्रम् f. the 'potter's wheel of the intestines', i.e. the convoluted part of the bowels near the navel, ? the small intestine.

nĕhadāv न्यहदाव् । **kṣaṇikātapaḥ** क्षणिकातपः m. short warmth (as when the sun breaks for a short time through the clouds); a short display of brilliant power, a miraculous action (Rām. 1099); a temporary display of any virtue or the like (Rām. 1619).

nahöj^{i} नह्ओंज्इ । **antarnāḍikā** अन्तर्नाडिका f. (the pl. nom. of this word is, exceptionally, the same as the sg.) the veins, etc. (e.g. of the arm or neck), which are visible from outside; cf. **nāḍi**. —**khasañĕ** —खसञ् । **nāḍīprādurbhāvaḥ** नाडीप्रादुर्भावः f. inf. pl. these veins to rise, i.e. become prominent (e.g. the veins of the neck or cheek to swell from the exertion of coughing, shouting, or the like, or from rage). —**wŏthañĕ** —ह्यथञ् । **nāḍyāvibhāvaḥ** नाड्याविर्भावः f. inf. pl., id.; met. to become enraged.

nahāka नहाक । **nirhetu** (**nirarthakam**) निर्हेतु (निरर्थकम्) adv. causelessly, uselessly, unnecessarily. —**pahāka** —पहाक । **nishkāraṇam** निष्कारणम् adv. without a cause, for no reason (u.w. vbs. of abusing, confining, and the like).

nahākas-pĕṭh नहाकस्-प्यट् । **nishprayojanamēva** निष्प्रयोजनमेव adv. absolutely uselessly, to no purpose.

nāhakh नाहख् ناحق adj. e.g. unjust, wrong, iniquitous (El. *nahakk*, K.Pr. *nāhakk*); as adv. without ground, without cause, without rhyme or reason (Śiv. 571, 575, 589; K.Pr. 158); **nāhaka** नाहक adv., id. (Śiv. 1796; Rām. 1670; K.Pr. 67, 180).

nahěkan-wôlᵘ नह्यकन्-वोलु n.ag. (f. **-wājěñ** -वाज्यन्), unable (El.). Cf. **hěkun.**

nahᵃla नह्ल । नवाङ्कयुक्त: adj. e.g. marked with the figure or number nine; the nine at cards. Cf. **nawa 3.**

nĕhălⁱ न्यहलि for **nĕhölⁱ**, q.v., in **hāka-nĕ°**, p. 326*b*, l. 26.

nĕhāl न्यहाल् । चारु: adj. e.g. prosperous, flourishing (L.V. 24, Rām. 1653); rich, wealthy (K. 1104); pleased, happy.

nĕhölⁱ न्यहालि نہالی । रोप्यशाखा f. a seedling (for transplanting), young plant, shoot, sucker; a rice-nursery (in which seedlings are grown) (L. 331, 463, *nihāli*). **—karüñᵘ** —कर्मू । जतारोपणम् f.inf. to plant cuttings, saplings, or the like; to transplant seedlings. **—thôpᵘ** —थोपु । रोप्यजतासमूह: m. a bundle (as much as can be grasped in the hand) of seedlings, etc., for planting out.

nĕhāli-dāñĕ न्यहालि-दान । धान्यविशेष: m. rice which is transplanted (not sown broadcast). **-dūrᵘ** -दूर् । रोप्यजतादेचम् m. a seed-bed in which plants are sown for transplantation.

nahang नहंग् । निर्भय: adj. e.g. careless, free from care, without fear, brave.

nahr नह्र् نہر or **nahar** नहर् f. a river, stream, canal (Śiv. 499). **nahri-tār** नह्रि-तार् m. an aqueduct (L. 458).

nahörⁱ नह्रि نہاری । भक्षविशेष: breakfast; a snack, a small amount of food taken in default of a regular meal. **—karüñᵘ** —कर्मू । भक्षविशेषभोजनम् f.inf. to take or eat breakfast; to eat a snack in default of a regular meal.

nahīth नहीथ् in **nahīth shunun** नहीथ् छुनुन् m.inf. to cancel, make void (H. xii, 4).

nahāwan नहावन् । मार्जनी f. (sg. dat. **nahāvüñᵘ 1** नहाव्यू; for **2**, see **nahāwunᵘ**, s.v. **nahāwun**), an article for obliterating writing, etc., an eraser (Gr.Gr. 121).

nahāwun नहावुन् । अक्षरोच्चारणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **nahôwᵘ** नहोवु), to erase (writing, etc.) (cf. **buthᵘ na°**, p. 142*a*, l. 3) (Gr.Gr. 121); to pull down and scatter (a house, wall, or the like), to put an end to.

nahôwᵘ-motᵘ नहोवु-मंतु । अपयापित: perf. part. (f. **nahövᵘ-müsᵘ** नहोवू-मंसू), erased, wiped out, destroyed, etc., as ab.

nahāwan-kal नहावन्-कल् । निषेधनम् f. prohibiting. **-kal diñᵘ** -कल् दिन्यू । बुद्धिव्यावर्तनम् f.inf. to cause a person to change his mind.

nahāwunᵘ नहावुनु । निपात्य: fut. pass. part. (f. **nahāvüñᵘ 2** नहाव्यू; for **1**, see **nahāwan**), fit to be erased, worthy of, or destined to, destruction.

nahāwañ नहावन् । निपातनभृति: f. wages for destroying, for pulling down (a house, etc.).

nahas नहस् نحس । दुराचरण: adj. e.g. unlucky, ill-fated, inauspicious; (in Kāshmīrī) bad, wicked; bad, not good (e.g. a thing, a road, or the like).

nihāyĕt نہایت adv. extremely, very, used by Musalmāns to form the superlative degree of adjectives (W. 22).

naja नज । स्त्रीवृत्ति: m. a womanlike man, a weak feminine fellow, a man who lives among women.

nījĕ नीज्य, see **nyūlᵘ**.

nījᵘ 1 नीजू (for **2**, see **nyūlᵘ**) । धौतक्षितनृणसमूह: f. (properly f. of **nyūlᵘ**, the fresh feminine thing) a collection of fresh young spring grass. (Sheep, goats, and cattle are fed on dried grass during the winter. When, in the spring, they are first given this fresh grass, it acts as a spring medicine, causing diarrhœa and consequent leanness till they grow accustomed to it.)

nījĕ-bombur नीज्य-बंबुर् । भ्रमरविशेष: m. (sg. dat. **-bomburas** -बंबुरस्), a kind of large stinging fly which is found at the season of this fresh grass. **-boṭhᵘ** -बंठु । हरितृणपूर्णकूलम् m. a bank covered with this grass. **-büṭhᵘ** -बंटू । हरितृणयुतकूलम् f. a small bank (such as a field boundary) bearing this grass. **-dŏd** -दुद् । हरितृणास्वादनोत्पन्नदुग्धम् m. the milk of a cow fed on this grass, and consequently thin, and wanting in the fatty constituents. **-dand** -दन्द् । हरितृणचर्वणदन्ता: m. the teeth of an animal fed on this grass (one of the consequences being that they are weak, as compared with their condition when eating the dried winter grass). **-khāv** -खाव् । हरितृणादनासक्त: adj. e.g. an eater of this grass, a herbivorous animal which eats this grass too greedily (with consequential diarrhœa and other ill effects; cf. **-môrᵘ**, bel.). **-kyomᵘ** -क्यंमु । कीटविशेष: m. a certain winged insect found in this grass. **-môrᵘ** -मोर् । हरितृणासमेदस्क: adj. (f. **-mörᵘ** -मोरू), 'struck by this grass,' a full-bodied man who has become thin and wasted (like a sheep or goat which eats this grass too eagerly; see **-khāv**, ab.). **—pyonᵘ** —प्यंनु । हरितृणचर्वणारम्भ: m.inf. to happen (i.e. to begin) upon this grass, (of cattle, etc.) to begin to graze on the new spring grass. **-syunᵘ** -स्युनु । हरितृणचारि मेषाजमांसम् m. the flesh of sheep or goats fed on this grass (and consequently lean, skinny, and without fat). **-tyūrᵘ** -त्यूर् । हरितृणादी मेषाजपशु: m. (sg. dat. **-tīris** -तीरिस्), a flock of sheep or goats fed on this grass (hence, lean from the consequent diarrhœa). **-wôñᵘ** -वोनु । ग्राहजप्रदेशप्रवहज्जलम् m. water flowing from a place where this grass grows.

niji drāmot[u] नीजि द्रामंतु। परिशीलितहरितृणः perf. part. (f. **—drāmüt[ü]** —द्रामंतू), issued from this grass, a herbivorous animal which is become accustomed to eating this grass, and is consequently immune from its ill effects. **—drāv** —द्राव्। भुक्तहरितृणसमूहः adj. e.g., id.

nöj[i] नोजि, **nöj[ü]** नोजू, see **nādi.**

nūj[ü] नूजू in **nūjĕ karñĕ** नूज्य कर्ञ (for **—karañĕ** —करञ) । ससंभ्रमभर्त्सनम् f.pl. suddenly and unexpectedly to burst out in abuse; to imitate weeping, talking, etc.

nījĕr नीज्यर्। नीलवर्णता, हरिद्वर्णता, हरितृणसमुदायः m. blueness, dark greenness, greenness; a collection of fresh spring grass. **—asun** —असुन्। अङ्कुरोद्भवः m.inf. fresh greenness to appear, fresh shoots to come. **—phērun** —फेरुन्। नीलवर्णतापत्तिः m.inf. blueness to spread over any person or thing (from illness, fear, a blow, etc.). **—yun[u]** —यिनु। परितोऽङ्कुरितीभवनम् m.inf. to be covered with fresh springing grass.

nīj[a]run नीज्रुन्। नील-(हरित्-)वर्णतापादनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **nīj[o]r[u]** नीज्रुंद्), to make blue (or green), to cause a thing to change to that colour; to cause to be blue (by illness or a blow, etc.).

nīj[a]rāwun नीज्रावुन्। नील-(हरित्-)वर्णापादनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **nīj[a]rôw[u]** नीज्रोवु), i.q. **nīj[a]run. nīj[a]rôw[u]-mot[u]** नीज्रोवु-मंतु। श्याम-(हरित्-)त्वमापादितः perf. part. (**nīj[a]röv[ü]-müs[ü]** नीज्रावू-मंसू), caused to become blue or green, etc.

najis नजीस् (= نجس)। विष्ठाक्तः adj. e.g. befouled with ordure, filthy, nasty.

najāsath नजासथ् نجاست। विष्ठादिमलम् m. (sg. dat. **najāsatas** नजासतस्), dirtiness, nastiness, filth, impurity, ordure.

najāt نجات m. (for gender, see W. 18) salvation (a Musalmān word).

nīj[ü]y नीजूय्, see **nyūl[u].**

naka नक। अशोभननासिकः adj. e.g. ugly-nosed, big-nosed, crooked-nosed. **-wôr[u]** -वोर्। नासारन्ध्रम् m. a nostril (El. *nakawár*). **-woṭ[u]** -वंटु। चिपिटनासः adj. (f. **-wüṭ[ü]** -वंटू), flat-nosed.

nēk نیک, see **nēkh.**

nĕk[i] न्यकि, see **nyok[u].**

nika निक। क्षुद्रगुलिका, वराटकविशेषः, बालकः m. (properly a contracted form of **nyuk[u]**, small, q.v. In some of the following compounds the word is an adjective equivalent to **nyuk[u]**), a small ball, a marble, or the like; a small solid cowry; (met.) (as a term of affection to a darling son), a son, a boy (K.Pr. 237). **-cirn** -चिर्न्। क्षुद्रसंघातः m. 'a little lump of suet', a small lump, a small mass. **-cirna-wād** -चिर्न-वाद्। अल्पशो अल्पशः m. that which is to be completed little by little. **-donz[u]** -दंज़्। क्षुद्रतीक्ष्णप्रायधान्यकः m. 'a little splinter of rice'; hence, a lean very intelligent boy; cf. **dünz[u]** 1. **-dünz[u]** -दंज़्। क्षुद्रातीक्ष्णा बालिका, क्षुद्रिमप्राय-क्षुद्रमुक्ताविशेषः f. a bunch of tiny bead-pearls (usually artificial, but sometimes real); a lean very intelligent girl; cf. **dünz[u]** 1. **-gāḍa** -गाड। क्षुद्रमत्स्यसंघातः f.pl. a shoal of little fishes, or such a crowd collected in a net; cf. **nicĕ gāḍa**, s.v. **nyuk[u].** **-gula** -गुल। ओषधिविशेषः f. N. of a certain medicinal leaf, used as a blood purifier. **-gör[i]** -गोरि। क्षुद्राटफलसमूहविशेषः m.pl. a collection of a certain kind of small water chestnuts. **-khor[u]** -खोर्। क्षुद्रगुलिकाक्रीडनशीलः m. 'a marble scaldhead'; hence, a naughty boy who wastes his time playing marbles (when he ought to be at school). **-nika** -निक। क्षुद्रखण्डानि m. a collection of small pieces (e.g. bits of meat or splinters of wood). **-nika karun** -निक कर्न। खण्डशो विधानम् m.inf. to mince (meat, etc.); met. to give (a person) a good whipping or cudgelling. **-nôr[u]** -नोर्। अतिताडनम् m. 'a (mere) collection of bits of intestines'; hence, a thorough beating or whipping (given to a person on every part of his body); cf. **nôr[u]** 2. **-nôṭ[u]** -नोटु। अतिताडनम् m. 'a mere mass of bits of flesh'; hence, a thorough beating, as ab.; cutting up flesh, wood, vegetables, or the like, into small bits. **-phal** -फल्। क्षुद्रफलसमूहः m. a collection of small seeds (such as linseed, mustard, etc.). **-phol[u]** -फोलु। क्षुद्रगुलिका-विशेषः m. a very small ball (e.g. seed pearls, shot, or the like). **-suka** -सुक। क्षुद्रक्षुद्रम् m. small things (as compared with larger things; e.g. chips off a block, small change taken out of a store of money, and the like). **-zag** -ज़ग्। धान्यविशेषः f. a kind of paddy, the grain of which is small, long, and of a red colour, and which grows in marshy land. **-zag[a]r** -ज़ग्र्। धान्यविशेषः f. another rice, with a fine red grain, and growing in marshy land. **-zār** -ज़ार्। क्षुद्रवराटक-(गुलिका-)द्यूतविशेषः m. a certain gambling game played with small cowries or small earthen balls. **-zör[i]** -ज़ोरि। क्षुद्रवराटिका-(गुलिका-)द्यूतज्ञः m. one addicted to this game.

nik[i] निकि, see **nyuk[u].**

nīkī नीकी = نیکی f. goodness; good; piety, virtue, a good deed (K.Pr. 226). **nīkī karüñ[u]** नीकी कर्नू। उपकारः f.inf. to do good (to), show kindness (to) (Rām. 256).

nīkū, m. *Rhododendron Campanulatum* (El.).

nĕkāba नकाब (= نقاب)। आच्छादनविशेषः m. a veil, hood, covering (for the face); (in Kāshmīrī esp.)

the long veil (like a *burqa'*) worn by respectable women. **-düj**[u] **-दंजू । आच्छादनविशेषमुखभागः** f. the part of this veil which covers the face (with a network in front of the eyes). (It is separable from the rest of the veil.)

nak-ciknī, f. *Myriogyne Minuta* (El.).

nak[a]**d नकद** نقد । **मुद्रितधनम्** m. ready money, cash (El. *nakad*, Gr.M.); coin of a just standard.

nōkdār नोकदार نوکدار, see **nokhdār.**

nakh 1 नख् । ओषधिभेदविशेषः m. a nail of the finger or toe; a kind of perfume (a dried substance of a brown colour, and of the shape of a finger nail, generally added to incense) (cf. Hindī *nakh*). **nakha-t**[u]**j**[u] **नख-तंजू । तोदना** f. a spike in the nail; hence, trouble, worry, distress (compared to the distress caused by digging in the ground with the nails in search of something lost). Cf. **nakha-t**[a]**jĕ**, s.v. **nakh 2.**

nakh 2 नख् । स्कन्धः m. (sg. dat. **nakhas नखस्**), the shoulder (esp. as a bearer of burdens) (Śiv. 1504, 1665) (cf. **nal-nakh**, p. 631*b*, l. 42, and **nala-nakha**, p. 632*a*, l. 24). **—dyun**[u] **—दिन् । शवशिबिकोत्थापनम्** m.inf. (at a funeral) to lift the bier on to the shoulders. **—mōrun —मोरन् । ईषदाहतीभवनम्** m.inf. to suffer a slight blow; be lightly pressed down; cf. **mōrun.** The phrase apparently means literally 'to twist the shoulder' (?), or possibly it should be referred to **nakh 1. —mōrawán**[i] **—मोरवनि । ईषत्कुट्टनसंस्कारः** m. pl. inf. to give (rice) a slight repounding (in a mortar). Perhaps this should come under **nakh 1. —phuṭán**[i] **—फुटनि । स्कन्धायासाप्तिः** m. pl. inf. the shoulders to be dislocated, i.e. to become fatigued. **-tānun —तानुन् । स्कन्धधारणम्** m.inf. to cause the shoulder to enter, to bow the shoulders in order to receive a burden. **—wālán**[i] **—वालनि । स्कन्धखेदनम्** m. pl. inf. to bring down the shoulders, to make them weary (of some boy or the like carried a long way on the shoulders). **—wasán**[i] **—वसनि । स्कन्धबाधावाप्तिः** m. pl. inf. the shoulders to descend, i.e. to be wearied by carrying a heavy burden.

nakha नख । समीपम् adv. near, close by (El.; W. 152; Śiv. 274, 1631; H. ii, 9; K. 294; K.Pr. 62, 96, 133); near (as a helper) (Śiv. 443, K.Pr. 96); (postpos governing dat.), near (to) (K.Pr. 210). **-chala wālañĕ -छल वालञ । स्कन्धभागिकखण्डछेदनम्** f pl. inf. to cause the pieces of the shoulder to descend, (in cutting out a garment) to cut out the shoulders. **-chath -छथ् । अनादरपूर्वकनिष्पत्तिः** f. loss on the shoulder, the completion of some work unwillingly or carelessly; cf. **chath nakha wālüñ**[u], p. 166*b*, l. 27. **—ḍakha —डख । समीपाश्रयभूतः** adj. e.g. close up to, near, come up close, come up close to help, a close companion, an ally (K. 43). **—ḍokh**[u] **—डंख । सहायभूतः** adj. (f. **—ḍüch**[u] **—डंछू**), one who is close (to help), a support, a helper; cf. **nokh**[u]**-ḍokh**[u], s.v. **nokh**[u]. **-nakha -नख । समीपे समीपे** adv. shoulder to shoulder, one by one each mutually near. **-nokh**[u] **-नंख । अतिसमीपः, अतिसमीपे** adj. (f. **-nüch**[u] **-नंछू**) and adv. one who is very near; adv. (**अतिसमीपे**) very near. **-non**[u] **-नंन । नग्नस्कन्धः** adj. (f. **-nüñ**[u] **-नंञू**), bare-shouldered. **-palav -पलव् । स्कन्धगूहनवसनम्** m. a shoulder cloth, the folded cloth on the shoulder used as a pad when carrying a jar of water or the like. **-pūr**[u] **-पूर्** m. walking slowly, slow progress (Śiv. 1832). **-t**[a]**jĕ -त्यं । स्फूतिविशेषः** f.pl. 'pins on the shoulder'. In former days Kāshmīrīs wore a kind of blanket, the head passing through a hole in the centre, and the two halves hanging down before and behind. The edges at each side were then fastened together by wooden thorns or pins. Such a garment is still worn by chief mourners at a Hindū funeral till the days of impurity are passed. This method of fastening the clothes is called by the above name; cf. **nakha-t**[u]**j**[u], s.v. **nakh 1. -t**[a]**jĕ lagañĕ -त्यं लगञ । वस्त्रातिछिन्नि:** f. pl. inf. long tears or cuts to occur in a garment, requiring to be fastened together by pins, as in the preceding. **-tal -तल् । समीपे** adv. under the shoulder; hence, near, close by (L. 152). **-tál**[i] **-तलि । समीपतः** adv. from near, from the vicinity (u.w. vbs. of motion). **-taluk**[u] **-तलुक् । संनिहितभवः** adj. (f. **-talüc**[u] **-तलूछ**), of, or belonging to, near by, produced, occurring, or existing close by. **-tür**[u] **-तूर् । आधारकुण्डली** f. a straw or rope ring for supporting a water-jar or the like. **—wālun —वालुन् । निष्कृतिः, संन्यासनम्** m.inf. to bring down from one's own shoulder, to discharge a responsibility; (when there is joint responsibility for a work, for one person) to rid himself of the responsibility (by merely telling the other how to do it), perfunctorily to supervise; to repay (a loan, or the like) (El. also *naka wálun*, L. 350); to get through (a day), pass (a difficult day) completely (Rām. 291); cf. **bēgör**[i] **nakha wālüñ**[u] (p. 92*a*, l. 26), **chath nakha wālüñ**[u] (p. 166*b*, l. 27), and **drath nakha wālüñ**[u] (p. 249*b*, l. 10), all meaning 'to do scamped work'. **-wālay -वालय् । संन्यासनमात्रम्** f. merely telling a person to do a thing, and not seeing that he does it, perfunctory supervision. **-wālay karüñ**[u] **-वालय् करंजू । संन्यासनमात्रदानम्** f.inf. perfunctorily to supervise.

—**wasun** —वसुन्। समाप्तिसमवाप्तिः m.inf. to descend from the shoulder, to be completed, got rid of (e.g. of a debt being paid off, or of the life of a person at the point of death) (Śiv. 1562, 1758). **-wāṭh** -वाट्। स्कन्धभागसंदापनम् m. (sg. dat. **-wāṭas** -वाटस्), to join up the shoulders of a garment (in tailoring). **-woth**^{u} -वंथु। निर्मुक्तिः m. repayment of a debt, etc. **-woth**^{u} **gashun** -वंथु गछुन्। ऋणनिर्मुक्तिः m.inf. a debt to be repaid. **-woth**^{u} **karun** -वंथु करुन्। ऋणमोचनम् m.inf. to repay a debt. —**woth**^{u}**-mot**^{u} —वंथु-मंतु। समाप्तिं यातः perf. part. (f. —**wüth**^{u}**-müt**^{u} —वंछू-मंछू), completed, got rid of; repaid (of a debt).

nākh^{i} नंखि। स्कन्धारोहम् adv. (carried) on the shoulders.

nakhi नखि, i.q. **nākh**^{i} (K. 469). —**khārun** —खारुन्। स्कन्धे आरोपणम् m.inf. to lift up on to the shoulder (e.g. a child, a burden, etc.); to undertake a responsibility. —**khasun** —खसुन्। स्कन्धे आरोहणम् m.inf. to mount on to the shoulder (K. 390); to become insolent; to be lifted on to the shoulder; a responsibility to be incurred.

nakhan bata harun नखन् बत हरुन्। संपदर्जनसमर्थीभवनम् m.inf. 'rice to fall on the shoulders'; hence, to be put in the way of earning a living (e.g. of a young man who is now fully trained for some employment).

nakhas khôr^{u}**-mot**^{u} नखस् खोर्-मंतु। स्कन्धे आरोपितः perf. part. (f. —**khör**^{u}**-müt**^{u} —खोर्-मंछू), mounted on the shoulder, carried on the shoulder (e.g. a child); become insolent. —**khārun** —खारुन्। आरोपणम् m.inf. to lift (e.g. a child) on to the shoulder (K. 288); to make insolent; to undertake responsibility. —**khasun** —खसुन्। रूढीभवनम् m.inf. to ascend on to the shoulders, (of a child) to climb on to the shoulders; to become insolent; the responsibility for the completion of anything to be incurred. —**khot**^{u}**-mot**^{u} —खंतु-मंतु। आरूढः perf. part. (f. —**khüt**^{u}**-müt**^{u} —खंछू-मंछू), ascended on to the shoulder; become insolent; that for the execution of which responsibility has been incurred. **-kĕth** -क्यथ् adv. on the shoulder (Rām. 746, 890); **-pĕṭh** -प्यठ् adv., id. (Rām. 446, 584, 644, 888).

nākh 1 नाख्। फलविशेषः m. (sg. dat. **nākas** नाकस्), heaven; (considered as produced in heaven) a variety of pear (see bel., and cf. **hāra-nāº**, p. 343*b*, l. 47) (L. 350). **-ṭang** -टंग्। कपित्थफलविशेषः m. a kind of pear (see ab.).

nākh 2 नाख् ناک m. the nose, in the following idioms:—

nākh dōla rōzun नाख् दोल रोज़ुन्। परस्मात्तदुत्कृष्टकार्यसिद्धाभिभवार्हः m.inf. the nose to remain askew, to have the nose put out of joint (e.g. when A refuses help to B in any work, for B to carry it out alone with great success, and A is thus put to shame). —**dōla thawun** —दोल वठुन्। उत्कृष्टसंपन्ना परस्य पराजयः m.inf. to put a person's nose out of joint, as ab.

nēkh नेख् نیک adj. and adv. good, virtuous, excellent (K.Pr. 157); kind, gentle (K.Pr. 35); as adv. well; very, exceedingly; cf. **nēch**. **-bakhtī 1** -बख्ती نیک بختي adj. e.g. of good or happy lot, fortunate, happy. **-bakhtī 2** -बख्ती نیک بختي f. good fortune, happiness. —**gashun** —गछुन्। प्रशस्तीभावः m.inf. to become good, to turn out good. **-nāv** -नाव् (= نیکنام) famous, illustrious (El.). **-pūr**^{u} -पूर्। वासना m. wish, desire (Rām. 1034). **-pūr**^{u} **athun** -पूर् अठुन्। इच्छोद्भवः m.inf. desire to enter, desire to be experienced (esp. desire acquired for something not previously wished for). **-pūr**^{u} **thānun** -पूर् थानुन्। स्वाभाविकी प्रेरणा m.inf. to cause desire to enter, to experience desire (for something previously not wished for). —**sapazun** —सपज़ुन्। प्रशस्तीभवनम् m.inf. to become good, to turn good.

nēka-pākh नेक-पाख्। सुखदुःखादिमयः adj. e.g. (of a story, occurrence, etc.) containing happiness and sorrow, vice and virtue, and so on.

nikh निख्, **nīkh** नीख्, see **nyun**^{u}. Cf. also **nāga-nikh**, s.v. **nāg 2.**

nikāh निकाह् نکاح m. matrimony, marriage, nuptials (among Musalmāns, and so in the following) (El. *nikā*). —**karun** —करुन्। विवाहनियमनम् m.inf. to settle a marriage, to fix a betrothal. **-parun** -पठुन्। विवाहसंबन्धविषयिका पत्रलिपिः m.inf. to recite the marriage, i.e. to sign the marriage contract.

nōkh नोख् نوک। अग्रम् m. (sg. dat. **nōkas** नोकस्), a point, tip, end; the nib (of a pen); the beak or bill (of a bird); the canthus or corner of the eye (El., cf. **nōkhun**); (in Kāshmīrī) handsome dress, fine clothing. **nōkh-cōkh** नोख्-चोख् نوک جوک। वेशशोभा m. talking by innuendoes, stinging allusions, sarcastic observations; (in Kāshmīrī) splendour of personal appearance. —**cārun** —चारुन्। वेशसंपादनम् m.inf. to arrange one's appearance, to put on one's best clothes. —**thawun** —वठुन्। वेशसंस्करणम् m.inf. to tidy or arrange one's dress, head-dress, etc.

nokh^{u} नंखु in **nokh**^{u}**-ḍokh**^{u} नंखु-डंखु। सहायाश्रयः m. an asylum for help, one who, or that which, is come close to help. Cf. **nakha-ḍokh**^{u}, p. 628*b*, l. 3.

nakhca नख्च or **nakh**^{a}**ch** नख्च् (= نقشه, نقش)। चित्रम् m. (sg. **nakhcas** नख्चस्), a delineation, a portrait; a painting, a picture; a map, a plan. Cf. **naksh**,

nakshĕ. **nakh^{a}ch-gor^{u}** नख्च्-गर्ु । **चित्रकार:** m. a painter, delineator, designer, one who paints or draws patterns; a map-maker.

nā-khŏdā ना-ख़ुदा نا خدا e.g. an atheist, an impious wretch (YZ. 98).

nōkhdār नोख्दार् or **nōkdār** नोक्दार् نوکدار । **चयुक्त:** **वेग्रमहत्त्वयुक्त:** adj. c.g. (as subst., f. **nōk(h)dārĕñ** नोख्(क्)दार्यम्), pointed, having a sharp point; wearing gorgeous apparel, one who is of exalted rank.

nōkhal नोखल् or **nōkal** नोकल् । **चयुक्त:** adj. c.g. pointed, having a sharp point.

nākhalaph नाखलप् ناخلف adj. c.g. degenerate, ignoble, spurious (Rām. 1538).

nōkhun नोखुन् । **नेचप्रान्तरोग:** m. (sg. dat. **nōkhanas** नोखनस्), a disease of the eyelids, pterygium (El.). Cf. **nōkh.**

nĕkhop^{u} न्यख्पु । **असावधान:, अशिक्षित:, मूढप्राय:** adj. (f. **nĕkhüp^{u}** न्यख्पू), uneducated, unskilled, clumsy, awkward (in any work).

nạkh^{a}ra नख्र (= نخرہ) । **लीलाव्यञ्जनम्** m. (El. makes the word f.), trick, artifice; joke, waggery; feminine airs or blandishments; coquetry, flirting, etc. **—karân^{i} —कर्ंि । लीलाविलासाभिव्यञ्जनम्** m. pl. inf. to coquet; to show pretended dislike. **—gaṣhân^{i} —गह्ंि । सलीलानङ्गीकृति:** m. pl. inf. coquetry to be displayed; pretended dislike to be shown. **—rōṭun —रोटुन् । सलीलानङ्गीकार:** m.inf. 'to stop by coquetry', insincerely to refuse (e.g. of a newly married bride, although desiring union, through modesty repelling her husband).

nạkh^{a}ral नख्रल् । **लीलाविधानशील:** adj. c.g. flirtatious, one (male or female) who habitually coquets; elegant (so El.).

nakhās नखास् نخاس । **घोटकखर:** m. a slave-, horse-, or cattle-market; a tax levied on the sale of horses or cattle; the person who levies this tax (i.q. **nakhös^{i}**) (K.Pr. 71).

nakhös^{i} नखांसि । **अश्वखरसंग्रही** m. the official whose duty it is to collect the tax on the sale of horses (see the preceding).

nākhŏsh नाख़ुश् ناخوش adj. c.g. indisposed; unhappy, displeased (Gr.M., Śiv. 881, Rām. 104); disgusted.

nŏkhta न्यख्त or **nŏkta** न्यक्त نقطه m. a point; hence, a particular on which one can condemn a person. **—karun —कर्न्** (H. xii, 4) or **—raṭun —रटुन्** (H. xii, 19) m.inf. to make (or catch) some point (against a person, dat.), to get up something (against), catch (a person) tripping.

nakhwaṭh नख्वट् । **कुरूपनासिक:** adj. c.g. (as subst., sg. dat. **nakhwaṭas** नख्वटस्), having a nose like a globular stone, ugly-nosed (described as having a nose which is long, broad-tipped, and with wide nostrils).

nākhēz नाखेज़् (= ناقص) । **अङ्गहीन:** adj. c.g. maimed, wanting a limb; (of an inanimate object) having some essential part missing (and thus useless). **—karun —कर्न् । हीनाङ्गतापादनम्** m.inf. to maim; to make useless by depriving of some essential part. **-zad -ज़द् । हीनाङ्ग:** adj. c.g. (as subst., f. **-zadiñ -ज़दिञ्**), maimed, etc., i.q. **nākhēz.**

nākhēzlad नाखेज़्लद् । **हीनाङ्गतायुक्त:** (**कार्यायोग्य:**) adj. c.g. (as subst., f. **nākhēzladiñ** नाखेज़्लदिञ्), maimed, wanting a limb; rendered useless (by the loss of some essential part).

nakkāsh नक्काश् نقاش m. a limner, draughtsman, painter (e.g. of houses, of papier mâché articles, lacquer-work, or of shawl-patterns) (El., L. 377–8, 458 *nakásh*).

nakkŏshī नक्काशी نقاشي f. drawing, designing, painting (esp. on papier mâché, or in making shawl-patterns) (El.).

nạk^{a}l नक्ल् نقل । **प्रतिरूपम्** m. transportation, removal; transcribing, copying; imitating, mimicking; a copy, transcript (Gr.M.); a translation (El.); a history, narrative, tale, story. **—karun —कर्न् । उपहासापादिरूपविधानम्** m.inf. to imitate, mimic; to act, represent a personal character; to make a copy of, to copy; to translate (El.); to caricature, parody, burlesque, travesty.

nakul नकुल् m. N.P. of the fourth Pāṇḍava prince, in Skt. *Nakula* (K. 1012, 1066, 1068).

nōkal नोकल्, see **nōkhal.**

nĕkạma न्यकम । **अकार्य:** adj. c.g. without work, unemployed, idle; unserviceable; useless, worthless, good-for-nothing; not fond of work.

nēkun नेकुन् । **शुभाचारीभवनम्** conj. 3 (2 p.p. **nēkyōv** नेक्योव्), to become good, to take to good behaviour (of one previously ill-behaved), to become reformed. **nēkyō-mot^{u}** नेक्यो-मत्ु । **सत्स्वभावतामापन्न:** perf. part. (f. **nēkyē-müt^{u}** नेक्ये-मत्ू), one who has become well-behaved; a reformed character.

nikun निकुन् । **क्षयीभवनम्** conj. 3 (2 p.p. **nikyōv** निक्योव्), to become thin, gradually to diminish, little by little to decrease or become lean, to waste away (El.; W. 113, *nyikun*). **nikyō-mot^{u}** निक्यो-मत्ु । **क्षयीभूत:** perf. part. (f. **nikyē-müt^{u}** निक्ये-मत्ू), become lean, thinned.

nakār नकार् । **निषेध:** m. denial, refusal (K.Pr. 14); prohibition. **—karun —कर्न् । अनङ्गीकार:** m.inf. to refuse, decline (Gr.M.); to prohibit (dat. of obj. prohibited) (H. iv, 6); to deny (having done so-and-so) (Gr.M.).

nākāra नाकार ناکار । **निष्फ:** adj. e.g. unserviceable, unprofitable (Gr.M.); useless, worthless, despicable, bad (common in this sense, equivalent to the Hindī *burā*) (Gr.M., W. 21, K.Pr. 204); bad, prejudicial (governs dat.) (Gr.M.); bad, wicked, naughty (Gr.M.).

nĕkôr^{u} न्यकोर् । दुराकृतियुक्त: adj. (f. **nĕkör^{ü} न्यकार्**), ugly, unsightly. **—bĕkôr^{u} —न्यकोर् । दुराकृतियुक्त:** adj. (f. **nĕkör^{ü} bĕkör^{ü} न्यकार् न्यकार्**), id.

nĕkur^{u} न्यकुर् । सूतिविशेष: m. tacking, preliminary sewing.

nŏkor^{u} न्यक्कर् pointed, having a point. Cf. **kh^{a}ñĕ-nŏ°**, p. 405*a*, l. 43; **khrāvi-nŏk^{u}r^{ü}**, p. 416*b*, l. 6.

nōkar नोकर् نوکر । **दास:** m. a servant, a domestic, an attendant, a retainer (El., Gr.M., K.Pr. *naukar*) (K.Pr. 2, 25, 42). **-bāba -बाब** । **दासवृत्तिक:** m. a servant father; one who is a servant by profession. **—bŏhun —बुज़न्** m.inf. to sit down as a servant, to take service, become employed (in service) (H. iii, 3; viii, 5). **-bāy -बाय्** । **दासस्त्री** f. a servant's wife. **—cākar —चाकर्** نوکر چاکر । **दाससमूह:** m.pl. servants, domestics, a group of, or the class of, servants.

nōkár^{i} नोकरि or **nōkarī नोकरी** نوکري । **सेवा** f. service, attendance (El. *naukarī*), employment, a post, a situation (H. viii, 5; xii, 3). **—cākár^{i} —चाकरि** نوکري چاکري **सेवादिवृत्ति:** f. the condition of one who lives by service, service as a profession.

nākāragī नाकारगी ناکارگي । **निष्फता** f. unserviceableness; worthlessness, uselessness, badness; evil actions, wickedness (Gr.M.).

nik^{a}ran निक्रन् । **खण्डस्य भाव:** f. (sg. dat. **nik^{a}rüñ^{ü} निक्रंञ्**), the condition of having been reduced to small pieces, dismemberment, the condition of having been chopped up (e.g. of a log of wood or the like).

nikaran निकरन् । **खण्डस्य: करणम्** f. (sg. dat. **nikarüñ^{ü} निकरंञ्**), the act of chopping up (e.g. wood), reducing to mincemeat, mincing (e.g. meat).

nik^{a}run निक्रुन् । **खण्डय्:** करणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **nik°r^{u} निक्रुन्**), to chop up, mince, reduce to small pieces (e.g. a log of wood, meat, etc.). **nik°r^{u}-mot^{u} निक्रुन्-मंत्** । **खण्डय्: कृत:** perf. part. (f. **nik^{ü}r^{ü}-müt^{ü} निक्रून्-मंञ्**), chopped up, minced.

nik^{a}rāwun निक्रावुन् । **क्षीणीकरणम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **nik^{a}rôw^{u} निक्रोवु**), to attenuate, pare down, cut down, make thin (e.g. a thick stick with a knife or saw) (El.); to chop to pieces (e.g. a log, with a hatchet). **nik^{a}rôw^{u}-mot^{u} निक्रोवु-मंत्** । **क्षीणीकृत:** perf. part. (f. **nik^{a}röv^{ü}-müt^{ü} निक्रावू-मंञ्**), attenuated, pared down, cut down, as ab.; chopped up, as ab.

nikarāwun निकरावुन् । **पुद्गतापादनम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **nikarôw^{u} निकरोवु**), to make thin (e.g. a log of wood with a saw); to chop into small pieces. **nikarôw^{u}-mot^{u} निकरोवु-मंत्** । **क्षयीकृत:** perf. part. (f. **nikaröv^{ü}-müt^{ü} निकरावू-मंञ्**), thinned, pared down, as ab.; chopped up, as ab.

nōkarōz^{ü} नोकरोज़् । **दासवृत्ति:** f. the profession or occupation of a servant, service.

nŏksa न्यक्स a corruption of **nŏskha**, q.v. (Gr.M.).

nākis or **nökis** (Gr.M.) ناقص, see **nākhēz.**

naksh नक्श نقش m. painting, in **naksh karun नक्श् कर्न्** m.inf. to paint (El.). Cf. **nakhca.**

nakshĕ नक्शे نقشه m. a delineation, portrait, picture (Gr.M.); a design, plan; a map, chart (El.); cf. **nakhca. —tulun —तुलुन्** m.inf. to draw a picture (Gr.M.).

nakāsh, see **nakkāsh.**

nakshĕtr नक्षत्र m. the Sanskritized spelling of **nĕchatur**, q.v., sometimes used by Paṇḍits (Śiv. 38).

nuksān नुक्सान् نقصان, m. loss, waste; loss, damage (Gr.M., W. 136); injury, harm (El.). **—karun —कर्न्** m.inf. to injure (El.).

nuksāndār नुक्सान्दार् نقساندار adj. e.g. destructive (El.).

nuksānlad नुक्सान्लद् adj. e.g. destructive (El.).

nuksānzad नुक्सान्ज़द् نقصانزد adj. e.g. destructive (El.).

nikta-gal^{a}r निक्त-गल्र् । **अव्यथा मौनम्** f. silence from a sense of shame, shamefacedness.

nĕkoṭ^{u} न्यकुट्, nik°ṭ^{u} निकुट्, or **nikuṭ^{u} निकुट्** । **क्षुद्र:** adj. (f. **nĕküṭ^{ü} न्यकूट्**, sg. dat. **nĕkacĕ न्यकच्**, and so on), very small, tiny (of a thing or living being, e.g. a child) (K. 106).

nŏkta न्यक्त, see **nŏkhta.**

nakāthi or **nakōt** m. a thread-winder, a woof-preparer (El.).

nakawôr^{u} नकवोर् m. a nostril, see p. 627*a*, l. 38.

nal नल । **गवादिनालिका, तन्तु:, अङ्गास्थि** m. the hollow stalk of any vegetable (cf. **hāka-nal**, p. 326*b*, l. 28; **khár^{i}-nal**, p. 410*b*, l. 46; **kōtar-nal**, p. 491*b*, l. 49) (K.Pr. 41); a thread; the leg-bone, the leg (anatomically) (El.). **-cōd -चोद्** । **दु:शील:** adj. e.g. dissolute, profligate, immoral. **—gindun —गिन्दुन्** । **व्याघात:** m.inf. to impede, hinder. **-nakh -नख्** । **अङ्गसमूह:** m.pl. leg and shoulder; hence, the limbs of the body as a whole. **-pūṭh^{u} -पूठ्** । **खूबतन्तुक:** adj. (f. **-pūṭh^{ü} -पूठ्**, sg. dat. **pōchĕ पोच्**), coarse-threaded, i.e. (of cloth, etc.) woven with coarse thread, coarse (of cloth). **-sān -सान्** । **अभिचारमाध्यस्थवृत्ति:** m. habitually acting as a go-between in relation to dissolute conduct, the trade of a pimp. **-woṭ^{u} -वट्** । **वप्राच्छादनम्** m. the little roof put along the top of

a mud wall to protect it from the weather (it is made of wood, straw, etc.). **-vüṭᵘ -वट्टू । मृदुशिलाविशेषः** f. (sg. dat. **-wacě -वच्च**), a kind of soft stone (used for making drinking cups and stools; when powdered it is used as a remedy for bruises or wounds); i.q. **-wotᵘ**, ab. (Śiv. 1562). **-waṭh -वट् । मृदुशिलाविशेषः, लघुमुसलविशेषः** m. (sg. dat. **-waṭas -वटस्**), a large lump of stone similar to the preceding (K.Pr. 82, *nalawaṭ*); a kind of small stone mortar used for pounding pepper or the like.

nala-dab नल-द्‌ब् । जङ्घास्थ्याघातः m. a blow on the leg-bone. **-dorᵘ -द्‌ऱ् । दृढनालः, दृढतन्तुकः** adj. (f. **-dürᵘ -द्‌ऊर्**), possessing a strong stalk; possessing or consisting of strong thread. **-gōmotᵘ -गोमंतु । कार्यानौचित्यमापन्नः** perf. part. (f. **-gömüṭᵘ -गोमंट्टू**), having reached a condition of uselessness, become worthless. **—gaṭhun —गठुन् । कार्यायोग्यतापत्तिः** m.inf. to reach a condition of uselessness, to become worthless. **-hākh -हाख् । शाकविशेषः** m. (sg. dat. **-hākas -हाकस्**), a kind of vegetable with a hollow stalk. **—karun —करन् । कार्यायोग्यतापादनम** m.inf. to render useless. **-mǒṭᵘ -म्वट्टु । पुष्टनालकः** adj. (f. **-mǒṭᵘ -म्वट्टू**), having a stout stalk (of a plant). **-nakha -नख । दृढखुलावयवः** adj. c.g. having strong legs and shoulders, strong-limbed. **-nakha gaṭhun -नख गठुन् । सर्वाङ्गक्षीणापत्तिः** m.inf. strong-limbedness to go, i.e. to become weak or wasted. **-nakha wasun -नख वसुन् । सर्वाङ्गक्षीणतासंभवः** m.inf. strong-limbedness to descend, i.q. the preceding. **-phuṭᵘ -फुट्टु । भग्नजङ्घाखिलः** adj. (f. **-phuṭᵘ -फुट्टू**), (of a plant) having the stalk broken; having the leg broken. **-ṭhǒṭᵘ -ठ्ठुट्टु । ह्रस्वनालः** adj. (f. **-ṭhǒṭᵘ -ठ्ठुट्टू**), having a short stalk. **-ṭünḍᵘ -ट्यूंडू । जङ्घया ताडनम्** f. a blow with the leg, a kick. **-ṭoṭᵘ -ट्यट्टु । भिन्नजङ्घः** adj. (f. **-ṭüṭᵘ -ट्यट्टू**), having the stalk broken; having the leg broken. **-vyoṭhᵘ -व्यठु । स्थूलजङ्घः** adj. (f. **-vǒṭhᵘ -व्यठू**), stout-legged. **-zyūṭhᵘ -ज्यूठु । दीर्घनालः** adj. (f. **-zīṭhᵘ -ज़ीठू**), having a long stalk, long-stalked.

nāl 1 नाल् । वस्त्रगलः m. the collar of a coat, i.e. the border of the garment called the *kurta*, round the neck and down the breast (cf. **döv¹-n°**, p. 262*a*, l. 22; **marda-n°**, p. 589*b*, l. 25) (El.; K.Pr. 51, 123); the neck (of the body) (H. v. 9; vi, 9; viii, 10); the bosom (including the neck) (El., Śiv. 814, K.Pr. 102). **—dāmāna** (or **dāmān¹**) **karun —दामान (दामनि) करन् । वस्त्राधरोत्तरीकरणम्** m.inf. to make the collar into a skirt, to turn (a coat) upside down (a device for giving an old garment a new lease of life). **—phirün —फिरन् । वस्त्रव्यत्ययस्थितिः** m.inf. to turn a (worn) garment back to front (to give it a new lease of life). **—walun —वलुन् । सर्वोपवेष्टनात्कारः, सर्पवर्तुलशरीरावरणम्** m.inf. 'to cover the neck'; hence, angrily to scold or attack (Rām. 553); to be surrounded by the coils of a serpent (of a man, beast, tree, etc.) (lit. or met.) (Śiv. 874; Rām. 346, 1073, 1191, 1614).

nāla-düjᵘ नाल-द्‌यूजु । गलभागवस्त्रपटखण्डम् f. a kerchief or piece of cloth fastened to the neck of a garment (before or behind) to strengthen it, or to protect it from dirt. **-dolᵘ -द्‌ऴु । त्वरितया गतागतम्** m. 'the skirt on the neck', urgent coming and going (in order to accomplish some purpose), going urgently backwards and forwards. **-dolᵘ kaḍun -द्‌ऴु कडुन् । गतागतप्रयासाप्तिः** m.inf. to experience the worry of coming and going long journeys for some purpose (esp. fruitlessly). **-hoṭᵘ -हुट्टु । कण्ठप्रदेशः** m. the neck and the parts near it (of a man or beast, or of a garment) (YZ. 374). **—kaḍun —कडुन् । (वस्त्र-)परित्यागः** m.inf. to draw off from the neck, to put (or take) off a garment (Śiv. 1329). **-kholᵘ -ख्वलु । विशालगलः** adj. (f. **-khüjᵘ -ख्वयूजु**), (of a garment) wide-necked, too loose in the neck.

nāla-motᵘ नाल-मंतु । आलिङ्गनम् m. an embrace, embracing (K. 399). **-motᵘ karun -मंतु करन्** m.inf. to embrace [Śiv. 505, 890, 1615; Rām. 1115, 1481 (pl.), 1733 (pl.); K. 246 (pl.), 461 (pl.), 475 (pl.), 857 (pl.); YZ. 354 (pl.)]. **nālamati raṭun नालमति रटुन् । अत्यालिङ्गनम्** m.inf. to hold in an embrace, to give a long and affectionate embrace (Śiv. 1258, 1324, 1381, 1468, 1556; K. 265, 292, 750, 1012, 1015, 1025, 1129).

nāla-pakhᵃsh नाल-पख्श् । कण्ठभागखण्डिका m. (in making a garment) the piece cut out of the cloth to make the orifice for the neck. **—roṭᵘ-motᵘ —रट्टु-मंतु । बलाद्गृहीतः** perf. part. (f. **—rüṭᵘ-müṭᵘ —रट्टू-मंट्टू**), seized by the neck, seized so that one cannot proceed, arrested. **—raṭun —रटुन् । बलाद्ग्रहणम** m.inf. to seize by the neck, arrest, to seize forcibly and retain (K.Pr. 102, Rām. 762); to embrace (Śiv. 275, YZ. 371). **-trᵃth -त्रथ्** or **-trith -त्रिथ् । कण्ठभागच्छेदः** m. (sg. dat. **-trᵃtas -त्रतस्** or **-tritas -त्रितस्**), the slit in a garment for the neck.

nöl¹ नोल् adv. on the neck (e.g. with reference to a necklace, garland, or the like) (Śiv. 2, 88, 169, 266, 978, 1106, 1153, 1326; K. 60, 85, 927; YZ. 22); (with reference to garments) (worn) on the person (Śiv. 98, 166, 889, 1037, 1607; Rām. 763, 1448; K.Pr. 152). **—gōmotᵘ —गोमंतु । सकोपं परिभाषमाणः:** perf. part. (f. **—gömüṭᵘ —गोमंट्टू**), worn on the neck (YZ. 36); one who angrily scolds or threatens. **—gaṭhun**

—गछुन् । सकोपभाषणम् m.inf. angrily to scold, threaten (K.Pr. 152). —**bhun**ᵘ**-mot**ᵘ —छुनु-मंतु । आच्छादनेन परिचितः perf. part. (f. **bhuñ**ᵘ**-müt**ᵘ छुनू-मंतू), put on the neck (e.g. a necklace) (Śiv. 891); put on the neck, (of a garment) worn, donned. —**bhunun** —छुनुन् । आच्छादनम् m.inf. to put (a necklace, etc.) on the neck (K.Pr. 102; Śiv. 163, 194, 1794; Rām. 489, 512, 715); to put on the neck, to put on, don (a garment) (Śiv. 1709; H. viii, 10; x, 4; xii, 7; YZ. 374; K.Pr. 26, *nâl bh°*); to throw a rope round the neck, to halter (K.Pr. 102).

nāl 2 नाल् نعل । उपानच्छस्त्रम् m. a horseshoe (El.; H. xi, 17; K.Pr. 73, misprinted *náe*); the horseshoe-like iron 'tips' fastened to the heel or sole of a human being's shoe. **-band** -बन्द् بند نعل । पादुकाशस्त्रसंदापनकारः m. a shoeing smith (El.); a maker of iron tips for shoes. **-bánd**ⁱ -बंन्द् (= نعل بندي) । करः f. shoeing (a horse or other beast), giving (a horse) new shoes; a light tribute, horseshoe money (exacted under Musalmān rule, on the plea of keeping up the cavalry of the state, or in consideration of the horsemen not devastating the country). **-bándⁱ lagüñᵘ** -बंन्द् लगंजू । करनियमः f.inf. such a tax to be imposed. **-bándⁱ lāgüñᵘ** -बंन्द् लागंजू । करनियमनम् f.inf. to impose such a tax. —**lāgánⁱ** —लागंनि । अश्वादिशफादौ शस्त्रयोजना, विनयनभर्त्सनम् m. pl. inf. to apply shoes, to shoe (a horse); to scold (a woman to teach her manners), to chide, admonish.

nāla-khünḍᵘ नाल-खंडू । उपानच्छस्त्रैकभागः f. a piece of a horseshoe. **-khŏr** -खुर् or **-khōr** -खोर् । उपानच्छस्त्रैकपादिका m. a hoof of a horseshoe, i.e. the shoe of a single hoof, a single horseshoe.

nāl 3 नाल् m. a ring (El.).

nāla 1 नाल । मध्यकुल्या m. an artificial watercourse, a channel, a canal (esp. when forming a boundary between two pieces of land) (Śiv. 1680, Rām. 244).

nāla 2 नाल نالہ । आर्तनादः f.pl. complaints, lamentations, moans, groans (Śiv. 165, 1249, 1258); a hubbub, outcry (K. 153); grief (El., who makes the word m.); as adv. with loud lamentations (Rām. 145, 875). —**diñĕ** —दिञ । बहुशोकरुदनम् f. pl. inf. to lament, complain (esp. with reproaches) (Rām. 278, 1540; H. vii, 22-3; YZ. 41, 102, 475). —**trāwañĕ** —त्रावञ f. pl. inf. to pour forth lamentations (Rām. 242, 292, 376, 893, 1551).

nālan lagun नालन् लगुन् । आक्रन्दारम्भणम् m.inf. to lament (to a person), to appeal to a person with loud lamentations. —**yun**ᵘ —यिन् m.inf. to come to lamentations, to begin lamentations (Rām. 279).

nālē नाले postpos. or prep. with, together with (a corruption of Hindī) (H. xi, 4).

nalⁱ नलि । नालिका f. a pipe, a tube. **-cīr**ᵘ **-**चीरू f. a machine for boring or cutting pipes (Śiv. 1018). **nali-wôñ**ᵘ नलि-वोंजु । नालिकायन्त्रजलम् m. pipe-water, water conveyed through a pipe.

nila 1 निल m. for **nīla 2** in the following:— —**phirán**ⁱ —फिरंनि or —**phirawánⁱ** —फिरवंनि । व्यायामविशेषावर्तनाभ्यासः m. pl. inf. to whirl an athletic's club.

nila 2 निल for **nīl 2**, in the following:— **-khrüñ**ᵘ **-**ख्रंजू । ओषधिविशेषः f. a certain plant, described as a creeper with a long dark-coloured leaf. **-krôsh**ᵘ **-**क्रोशु । चाषपक्षी m. (f. **-krösh**ᵘ **-**क्रोशू), a certain bird, the European Roller (*Coracias garrula*) (L. 136, *nilakraish*); cf. **nīla-krôsh**ᵘ, s.v. **nīl 2**. **-pūt**ᵘ **-**पुतु । पार्वतीयः कपोतः m. a kind of pigeon found in the highest mountains (where no other birds and no trees are observed).

nīl 1 नील् or **nīla-nāg** नील-नाग । नागराजविशेषः m. N. of a Nāga king or snake-deity (see **nāg 2**) (Śiv. 1169). It was by following his advice that Kashmīr is said to have been freed from Piśācas, and rendered habitable by men all the year round. Before that the country had been occupied by Piśācas for six months in each year. His habitation was close to the famous spring now called Nīla-nāg, near the village of Vērnāg, and is the traditional source of the river Vĕth or Jehlam (RT.Tr. II, 411). There is another small lake called by his name situated in a valley between two spurs descending from the Pīr Panṣāl range (ib. 474).

nīl 2 नील् نيل । रङ्गविशेषः, मूर्छा f. the colour blue, dark blue; lividity; (in Kāshmīrī) convulsions (the disease of children); cf. **nyūlᵘ**. —**gashüñᵘ** —गछुन् । मूर्छागमः f.inf. an attack of convulsions to come on.

nīla-gurᵘ नील-गुर् । श्वेताश्वः m. a horse white [*sic*] all over, a grey horse. **-har** -हर् । मण्डविकृतिः m. the turning dark (i.e. going bad) of the cream of milk, top-scum of jam, or the like; cf. **har 2**. **-khᵘrᵘ** -खंर् । पक्षिविशेषः f. a certain bird, described as small and dark-coloured, with a long tail and a prolonged sweet-sounding call. **-khürᵘ** -खंर् । लताविशेषः f. name of a certain creeping plant, described as not tall, with long slender leaves and small spiny fruit. **-kanṭh** -कंठ् m. (sg. dat. **-kanṭhas** -कंठस), he who possesses a blue neck, a N. of Śiva, whose neck was dyed blue by his swallowing the deadly *kālakūṭa* poison at the churning of the ocean (Śiv. 169, 192, 235, etc.). **-küñᵘ** -कंजू । श्यामशिखाविशेषः a kind of

hard dark-coloured stone (used for making mortars and the like) (Rām. 517). **-krôsh^{u}** -क्रोशु । चाषपक्षी m. (f. **-krösh^{u}** -क्राशू), a certain bird, the European Roller (*Coracias garrula*) (L. 136, *nilakraish*; Śiv. 1693, 1816); cf. **nila-krôsh^{u}**, s.v. **nila 2.** **-kray** -क्रय् f. *Crozophora tinctoria, Trichodesma indica* (El., where the word is spelt *-krai*). **-kūṭh^{i}** -कूठि f. an indigo factory (Gr.M.) (borrowed from Hindī *nīl-kōṭha*). **-pal** -पल् । महाश्मिलाविशेषः m. 'blue rock', a certain kind of stone found in large blocks of a dark colour. **-ras** -रस् । विकृतजलम् m. 'blue juice', liquid (such as the water of a lake, or the juice of curds, etc., or of cooked food) which has become corrupt. **-sar** -सर् । विकृतरसः m., id. **-sār^{i} gaṣhun** -सॅरि गछुन् । अत्याहृतिप्राप्तिः m.inf. (of juice, as ab.) to become black and corrupt; (of the whole body when bruised) to become black and blue. **-sār^{i} karun** -सॅरि करन् । अत्याहननम् m.inf. to make juice (as ab.) become corrupt; to make a person's whole body black and blue (by a beating or the like). **-tōg** -तोंग् । आघातविस्फोटः m. a bruise (turned black and blue). **-tōg khārān^{i}** -तोंग् खारॅनि । आघातविस्फोटोत्पादनम् m.pl.inf. to cause a black or blue bruise (by a blow or the like). **-tōg khasān^{i}** -तोंग् खसॅनि । आघातोत्यविस्फाटोत्पत्तिः m.pl.inf. such bruises to rise (i.e. to occur). **-thŏth** -थुथ् । तुत्थाञ्जनम m. (sg. dat. **thŏthas** थुथस्), blue vitriol, sulphate of copper. **-warih** -वरिह । अपाकसंवत्सरः m. a year in which the crops do not ripen, a famine year. **-waṭh** -वठ् । श्यामश्मिलाविशेषः m. (sg. dat. **-waṭas** -वटस्), a kind of large dark stone (generally globular) (according to El., s.v. *nīlawat*, this is marble, said to be found in a quarry behind the famous Shālimār Gardens) (Rām. 1582).

nīla 2 नील (for 1, cf. **nīl** 1 and 2) । मल्लाभ्याससुगः m. a kind of athlete's club; cf. **nila 1.** **-böz^{i}** -बाज़ि । मुगपरिवर्तक्रीडा f. the athlete's exercise of whirling one of these clubs.

nīl^{i} नील्, **nīli** नीलि, **nīlis** नीलिस्, etc.; see **nyūl^{u}**.

nīlu, see **nilyuw^{u}**.

nol^{u} नलु । अखण्डवराटकः m. a complete, unbroken, cowry (cf. **g^{a}sa-nol^{u}**, p. 307*a*, l. 18; **hāra-nol^{u}**, p. 344*b*, l. 46) (Gr.Gr. 9); hence, a small lump (of anything) (L.V. 81).

nāl^{i}-baith नलि-बैथ । वराटकाधःपरिवर्तनम् m. (sg. dat. **-baitas** -बैतस्), (in gambling) the falling upside down of a cowry (cf. **g^{a}sa-nol^{u} baith dyun^{u}**, p. 307*a*, l. 20).

nūl नूल । नकुलः m. a mongoose, an ichneumon (L. 109, Rām. 97); (according to El.) a rat, a weasel.

nūla-cika नूल-चिक । नकुलारावः f.pl. the cry of the mongoose; a similar cry uttered by a human being or beast. **-har** -हर् । नकुलयुद्धम् f. a fight between mongooses, or a fight between a mongoose and a snake; met. a fight between men or animals in which each is regardless of wounds. **-kala** -कल । नकुलतुल्यशिराः m. one who has a mongoose's head, i.e. a person possessing a head with a long fine snout. **-wöj^{u}** -वाजू । नकुलगृहम् f. the hole of a mongoose (i.e. its den).

nalciband m. a pipe-stalk maker (El.).

nalagī नलगी । दुर्वृत्तिः f. bad, deceitful conduct.

niluj^{u} निलुज् or **nīlyuj^{u}** नीलियुज् । पक्षिविशेषः m. a certain bird, the mallard (*Anas boscas*) (of whose skin *pōstīns* are made for the wealthy. The four curled central feathers of the tail are worn by the Panjābī and Hindōstānī women, and are called **kōndal**) (El. *nīlāj*; L. 129, *nīlij*). **nīlij^{i}-tāj** नीलिजि-ताज् । पक्षिविशेषचूडा m. the crest of this bird.

nalka नल्क । जलवाहिनालिका m. a water-pipe, a pipe for conveying water. **-wôñ^{u}** -वोञु । नालिकोत्थजलम् m. water conveyed through a pipe.

nalam नलम् । अपह्नवः m. false denial (e.g. of the receipt of money entrusted, or that one has done or said something), false disowning, disclaiming, or repudiation (K.Pr. 152). —**hyon^{u}** —ह्यनु । अपह्नवविधानम् m.inf. to deny falsely as ab., to embezzle.

nīlam नीलम نیلم । रत्नविशेषः (इन्द्रनीलरत्नम्) m. a sapphire (K. 922). **nīlama-kān** नीलम-काण् । इन्द्रनीलाकरः f. a sapphire-mine.

nīlām निलाम् or **lilām** लिलाम् m. an auction (Gr.M.).

nālamot^{u} नालमंतु, see p. 632*b*, l. 23.

nālön^{i} नालॉनि । सोपालम्भं समाक्रन्दन् adj. (f. **nālöñ^{u} 1** नालॉनू; for **2**, see s.v.), one who mingles lamentations with reproaches; one who petitions with lamentations.

nālun नालुन् । सोपालम्भसमाक्रन्दः conj. 3 (2 p.p. **nālyōv** नाल्योव्), to lament (Śiv. 181; Rām. 207, 675, 1491); to lament reproachfully.

nīlun नीलुन् । श्यामतोद्भवः, हरिद्वर्णापत्तिः conj. 3 (2 p.p. **nīlyōv** नील्योव्), to become blue, dark blue, livid (Rām. 1022, 1210; YZ. 96); to become green (e.g. of the leaf of a plant); (the causal of this verb is **nīlanāwun**, not **nīl^{a}rāwun** (Gr.Gr. 174)). **nīlyō-mot^{u}** नील्यो-मंतु । आपन्नहरित-(नील-)वर्णः perf. part. (f. **nīlyē-müṣ^{u}** नील्ये-मंशू), become blue; become green.

nīlanāwun नीलनावुन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **nīlanôw^{u}** नीलनोवु), to make blue or green (Gr.Gr. 174; cf. **nīlun**).

nālön^{u} 1 नालॉनू । समुपालम्भनी f. of **nālön^{i}**, q.v.

nālöñ^{u} 2 नालोंयू । उपानद्विशेषः f. a kind of leather shoe.
nilis नीलिस्, see **nyūl^{u}**.
nölish नोलिश् ناليش f. a complaint or accusation (in a court of law) (El., Gr.M.).
nālawun^{u} नालवुन् । समाक्रन्दन् n.ag. (f. **nālavüñ^{ü} नालवंयू**), one who makes lamentations mixed with reproaches.
nalawaṭ, see **nal-waṭh**, p. 632*a*, l. 6.
nīlyuj^{u} नीलियुज्, see **niluj^{u}**.
nā-lāyĕkh ना-लायख् ناليق adj. e.g. unworthy, unfit (Gr.M., *nā-lōikh*).
nilyuw^{u} नियिव् or **nīlyuw^{u} नीलियुव्** । बलाद्दापनम्, बलात्प्रेरणम् m. (sg. dat. **nilivis नियिविस्** or **nīlivis नीलिविस्**), the act of causing a person to give or award (money, punishment, etc.), or of causing him to do anything, compulsion (K.Pr. 200, *nīlu*). **—āsun —आसुन्** । बलात्कारसंभवः m.inf. compulsion to exist. **—pyon^{u} —प्यंव्** । बलात्कारापातः m.inf. compulsion to be experienced. **—shunun —छुनुन्** । बलात्समर्पणम् m.inf. to use compulsion, as ab.
nam 1 नम् । नखः, नौकाग्रम् m. the nail of finger or toe (cf. **ong^{u}ji-nam**, p. 33*b*, l. 27; **atha-n°**, p. 60*b*, l. 5; **khōra-n°**, p. 410*b*, l. 1; **mŏkhta-n°**, p. 561*a*, l. 12; **maīzi-n°**, p. 615*a*, l. 23) (Gr.Gr. 93; L. 462; Rām. 1022; H. v, 6; YZ. 329, 546; K.Pr. 163, 243); the prow of a boat or ship (according to El., also the stern) (Śiv. 1841, K.Pr. 76) (cf. **nāvi-nam**, s.v. **nāv 2**). **—din^{i} —दिन्** । आशयग्रापनार्थं-सान्त्वनादिः m. pl. inf. to coax or wheedle a person to reveal a secret. **—dyun^{u} —द्युन्** । नखविवृतिः m.inf. to apply the nail; hence, to open out with the nails compact or tangled wool, cotton, or the like; to scratch with the nails (oneself or another). **—kāsan^{i} —कासन्** । नखछेदनम् m. pl. inf. to cut or pare the nails. **—lath nāvi lath —लथ् नावि लथ्** । दोलायितत्वव्यग्रता f. 'a kick on the prow and a kick on the boat itself', bewilderment caused by having to be in two places at once or having to do two things at once. **—phirun —फिरुन्** । नौकायाः परिवर्तनम् m.inf. to turn the prow, (when a boat is tied by one end to the bank for loading purposes) to turn the boat round with the other end to the shore (for loading at that end also); cf. **nama-phyur^{u}**, bel. **—raṭun —रटुन्**। नौकायभागस्य कूले योजना, प्रोत्साहनम् m.inf. to fasten the prow of a ship (to the shore), to moor a ship in this way; to back one party in wordy warfare. **—thawan^{i} —थवन्** । नखरक्षणम् m. pl. inf. to keep the nails uncut. **—tal on^{u}-mot^{u} —तल् अंजु-मंतु** । स्वायत्तीकृतः perf. part. (f. **—tal üñ^{u}-müs^{u} —तल् अंञ्-मंसू**), brought under one's nail, (a person or thing) completely brought (after difficulty) into one's power or under one's influence. **—tal anun —तल् अनुन्** । स्वायत्तीकरणम् m.inf. to bring under one's power or influence. **—tal thow^{u}-mot^{u} —तल् थंजु-मंतु** or **—tal thôw^{u}-mot^{u} —तल् थोजु-मंतु** । स्वायत्तस्थापितः perf. part. (f. **—tal thü(thö)v^{u}-müs^{u} —तल् थ(था)वू-मंसू**), brought under a person's power or influence. **—tal thawun —तल् थवुन्** or **—tal thāwun —तल् थावुन्** । स्वाधीनस्थापनम् m.inf. to bring (a person or thing, without delay) under one's own power or influence. **—tulan^{i} —तुलन्** । अतिखेदनम् m. pl. inf. to lift the nails, to torment another (e.g. by making him do extra hard, difficult, or unpleasant work). **—tal rūd^{u}-mot^{u} —तल् रूदु-मंतु** । वशे स्थितः perf. part. (f. **—tal rūz^{u}-müs^{u} —तल् रूज़ू-मंसू**), staying, or fixed, under another's power or influence. **—tal roṭ^{u}-mot^{u} —तल् रंटु-मंतु** । वशे गृहीतः perf. part. (f. **—tal rüṭ^{u}-müs^{u} —तल् रंटू-मंसू**), kept wholly or partly under one's own power or influence. **—tal raṭun —तल् रटुन्** । वशे ग्रहणम् m.inf. to seize and put, or keep, a person or thing under one's influence (esp. secretly). **—tal rōzun —तल् रोज़ुन्** । वशस्थितिः m.inf. (of a person or thing) to remain or stay under a person's power or influence. **—ta māz —त माज़्** । समीपसंबन्धी m. 'nail and flesh', very near relationship, close kinship. **—trakarun —त्रकरुन्** । नौकायभागप्रोन्नतीभवनम् m.inf. the bow of a ship to be too high (e.g. from overloading the stern, or from running aground). **—tsalan^{i} —त्सलन्** । अत्यायासः m. pl. inf. 'the nails to run away', to be put to excessive expenditure of labour (e.g. in searching for something destroyed or hidden, or in polishing and scouring cooking utensils). **—tsaran^{i} —त्सरन्** । नखदीर्घापत्तिः m pl. inf. the nails to become long (e.g. in keeping a vow). **—tsaṭan^{i} —त्सटन्** । अतिखेदनम् m. pl. inf. to cut off the nails; to torture a person (e.g. to acquire information) **—wŏthan^{i} —व्यथन्** । अतिखेदात्तिः m. pl. inf. the nails to rise (K.Pr. 152); to be tormented (e.g. to perform some difficult task in very cold weather) (K.Pr. 217).

nama-khünd^{u} नम-खंदू । नखखण्डम् f. a piece of a nail, a chip of a nail. **—phyur^{u} —फ्युर्** । नौकाप्राग्भपरिवर्तनम् m. the turning of the prow, i.e. the changing the end of the boat fastened to the shore (as in **nam phirun**, ab.). **-sār -सार्** । नौकायभागबन्धनः f. the post at the prow of a boat uniting the two sides. **-sör^{u} -सोर्** । नखस्पर्शः f. touching a person with the nails (e.g. to draw his attention). **—wāyun —वायुन्** । अग्रे क्षिप्त्वा

नौपरिचालनम् m.inf. to propel a boat (by standing at the prow and wielding an oar, punting-pole, or the like).

nàm[i] kod[u]-mot[u] नंमि कड़ु-मंतु । **अनायास-युक्तिसाधित:** perf. part. (f. **—küḍ[u]-müṭ[u]** —कड़ू-मंटू), accomplished gradually and successfully (as in the next). **—kaḍun** —कड़ुन् । **युक्त्या साधनम्** m.inf. to extract by the nail (as a kernel is extracted by scraping of the rind with the nails); hence (esp. of some work which is not directly under one's own authority) without trouble gradually to accomplish it in accordance with one's own needs. **—kāḍay** —काड़य् । **युक्त्या साधनम्** f. gradual accomplishment of a work properly and without trouble (cf. the preceding). **-t[a]j** -त्ज् । **नखतूलिका** f. a nail-pick, a little spike for cleaning the finger-nails from dirt accumulated under them. **—ṣol[u]** —ष़ॅलु । **अरोचक:** adj. (f. **-ṣüj[ü]** -ष़ॅजू), (of a child or the like) disgusting or repellent in appearance (owing to thinness, dirtiness, bad condition, or the like) (cf. the next); cf. **nom[u]** 1 for this sense. **—ṣol[u]-mot[u]** —ष़ॅलु-मंतु । **निरायाससिद्धीभूत:, अरोचक:, क्षीणीभूत:** perf. part. (f. **—ṣüj[ü]-müṭ[ü]** —ष़ॅजू-मंटू), accomplished without trouble (cf. the next); thin, wasted away (e.g. as a starveling child) (cf. **nom[u]** 1); (of a child or the like) disgusting, repellent (owing to thinness, etc.). **—ṣalun** —ष़लुन् । **निरायाससिद्धि:** m.inf. to be accomplished without difficulty (cf. **—kaḍun**, ab.). **-ṣūr** -ष़ूर् । **नखचौर:** m. a thief with the nail; (esp. in gambling 'odd or even' with cowries) one who cheats by concealing with the finger-nail one cowry of those thrown down, so as to make the number counted favourable to the cheater. **-ṣūrī** -ष़ूरी । **नखचौर्यम्** f. cheating, as ab. **-ṣūr[ü]** -ष़ूऊ । **नखाहति:** f. (usually of a child) persistently scratching a sore or wound on one's own body to allay the irritation, even when forbidden.

namuk[u] नमुकु । **नखसंबन्धी, नौकाग्रभव:** adj. (f. **namüc[ü]** नमंचू), of, or belonging to, a finger- or toe-nail; of, or belonging to, the prow of a boat.

naman kijĕ diñĕ नमन् किज्य दिञ । **अतितोदना** f. pl. inf. to thrust spikes under the nails; met. to torment, torture. **—mĕṣ[ü] aṣüñ[u]** —म्यंचू अय़ंञू । **अतिखेदाप्ति:** f.inf. dirt to get under the nails; met. to be greatly worried (cf. K.Pr. 152).

nam 2 नम् or **nau** नौ card. the word used for 'nine', see **nav 1**, when spoken of as a separate number, as in **akh nau** or **akh nam**, one nine (W. 104).

nām नाम ناو । **नाम** m. a (person's) name (W. 110; L.V. 8; Śiv. 677, 1014, 1113, etc.; Rām. 394, 1655; K. 127, 215; YZ. 256; K.Pr. 260); cf. **nāv 1.** **—gandàn[i]** —गंडनि । **परिवाद्प्रबन्ध:** m. pl. inf. to bind names; hence (of a bard) to recite a poetical narrative (of events, or of heroes), to recite a literary work. **—rōzàn[i]** —रोज़नि । **परिचयावशेष:** m. pl. inf. (merely) the names to remain, (of some person or occurrence) all to be forgotten except the name. **—thawàn[i]** —थवनि । **परिचयशेषणम्** m. pl. inf. to leave nothing but the name to remain (as ab.). **-warī** -वरी نام وري । **प्रसिद्धि:** f. reputation, fame, celebrity, renown. Cf. **nāma-warī**, bel.

nāma-lag नाम-लग् । **प्रख्यात:** adj. e.g. become famous, well-known. **-log[u]** -लगु । **रूढीभूताभिख्य:** adj. (f. **-lüj[ü]** -लंजू), famous, well-known (by tradition), conventionally accepted by name as illustrating certain qualities. **—lagun** —लगुन् । **नामोपन्यास:** m.inf. to be fixed on the name, to be debited or credited against (so-and-so's) name, to be imputed to, to be ascribed to. **-pay** -पय् । **संकेत:** m. information (regarding some hidden person or thing); a person's address (where he is to be found). **-pay hyon[u]** -पय् ह्योनु । **अन्वेषणम्** m.inf. to search for, to set inquiries in motion for. **-war** -वर् (=نام آور) । **प्रख्याताभिख्य:** adj. e.g. famous, renowned, celebrated. **-warī** -वरी (=نام آوري) । **सत्कीर्ति:** f. reputation, fame, celebrity, renown. Cf. **nām-warī**, ab.

nāma नाम نامه m. a letter, an epistle (Rām. 832); a document; a book, a history, story (Rām. 1765). **-pögām** -पांगाम نامه پیغام । **संदेश:** m. a message (of news), news sent. **-pögām anun** -पांगाम् अनुन् । (**संदेशानयनम्**) **वृत्तान्ताभिज्ञानयत्न:** m.inf. to bring news (of so-and-so). **-pögām phērun** -पांगाम् फेरुन् । **वृत्तान्ताभिज्ञानम्** m.inf. news to be circulated, to get news (of so-and-so), to hear about (e.g. about some distant friend's condition). **-pögām phirun** -पांगाम् फिरुन् । **वृत्तान्तनिवेदनम्** m.inf. to circulate news (as ab.). **-pögām yun[u]** -पांगाम् यिनु । **संदेशप्राप्ति:** m.inf. news (as ab.) to be received.

nàm[i] नंमि card. the multiplicative form of **nav 1**, nine, as in **z[a]h nàm[i] aradāh**, two nines are eighteen.

nēm नेम् । **नियम:, धर्माचार:, नैत्यकवृत्ति:, व्रतानुष्ठानम्** m. rule, principle, regular practice (of anything), custom, rule (Gr.M.); religious observance (cf. **nĕti-nēma-kin[i]**, s.v. **nĕth 2**) (Śiv. 1111, 1213, 1532); a vow, the keeping of a vow; cf. **nĕyĕm.** **-darm** -दर्म । **नियमधर्म:** m. (among Hindūs) virtuous conduct consisting in (or associated with) all the various religious ceremonies and obligations. **—karun**

—**kadun** । **नियमर्मानुष्ठानम्** m.inf. to perform the rule, (among Hindūs) to live according to Hindū religious rule; to make a rule, to make over something for a certain purpose, to devote (Gr.M.). —**rachun** —**रकुन्** । **नियमपालनम्** m.inf. to adhere to custom. —**thawun** —**थवुन्** । **व्रतिनियमः, व्रतपालनम्** m.inf. to carry out a vow, to perform a promised vow; to carry out a vow (in the sense of carrying out a fast, a religious duty, or the like).

nēma-boḍᵘ नेम-बंदु । **महातपाः, नियमासक्तः** adj. (f. -**büḍᵘ** -**बंदू**), one who has become eminent by the long and strict performance of austerities, fasts, or the like. —**pyōmotᵘ** —**प्योमंतु** । **त्यक्तनियमः** perf. part. (f. —**pyōmüṭsᵘ** —**प्योमंट्सू**), fallen from the rule, i.e. one who has given up attending to some rule, performing a fast, regularly performing Hindū religious duties, or the like. —**pyonᵘ** —**प्यंनु** । **आचारपतनम्** m.inf. to give up performing duties (as ab.). -**rostᵘ** -**रंस्तु** । **नियमहीनः, अनियतम्** adj. and adv. (f. -**rüṭshᵘ** -**रंट्शू**), one who does not follow the usual and obligatory religious observances; without order, without discipline (Gr.M.); as adv. without rule, irregularly. -**sostᵘ** -**संस्तु** । **सद्धर्मसेवनशीलः** f. (-**süṭshᵘ** -**संट्शू**), one who habitually performs proper religious observances. -**wôlᵘ** -**वोलु** । **व्रतासक्तः** adj. (f. -**wājĕñ** -**वाज्यञ्**), one who is particular in carrying out religious observances.

nēmukᵘ नेमंकु । **धर्मसंबन्धी** sg. gen. (f. **nēmücᵘ नेमंचू**), of, or belonging to, religious observances, etc.

nĕmᵘ नंमि, see **nyombᵘ**.

nēmᵘ नेमि । **शिलामयोदूखलिका** f. a kind of stone mortar (in which Indian hemp or the like is pounded).

nīm 1 नीम, see **nyunᵘ**.

nīm 2 नीम نیم adj. half, in such Persian phrases as **nīm garm** نیم گرم adj. lukewarm (El.). **nīm khanda** نیم خندہ m. a half-laugh, a smile (El.).

nima नम, see **nyunᵘ**.

nŏmᵘ नंमि, nŏmi नंमि, see **yih 1**. Cf. Gr.Gr. 90.

nömᵘ 1 नोंमि, i.q. **nömī**, in the following:—**nömᵘ sūr नोंमि सूर्** । **प्रख्यातगुणकः** m. a notorious thief; hence, (met.) a famous, or well-known, person (whether a thief or not).

nömᵘ 2 नोंमि in **nömᵘ nāma नोंमि नाम** । **प्रतिनामधेयम्** adv. name by name.

nömī नोंमी نامی । **प्रसिद्धनामा** adj. e.g. named; hence, well-named, famous, celebrated, notorious.

nomᵘ 1 नंमु । **अल्पमात्रः, क्षुद्रः** m. as much as can be raised on the finger-nail, a very little (of anything) (cf. **hissa-n°**, p. 354*a*, l. 49); as adj. (f. **nümᵘ नूंमू**), thin, wasted away (e.g. a starveling child); cf. **nam 1**. —**abun** —**अबुन्** । **आर्द्रीकृतापत्तिः** m. wasting away (as ab.) to enter (i.e. to become manifest).

nomᵘ 2 नंमु m. a group of nine (Gr.Gr. 84); with the suffix of the indefinite article, **nomwāh khandā**, a group of about nine but a little less (Gr.Gr. 84).

nômᵘ नोंमु । **नामयुक्तः** adj. (f. **nömᵘ नोंमू**), having a name; having such-and-such a name, named (so-and-so) (often —•) (Gr.M.; Śiv. 782, 796, 959; Rām. 457; K. 373, 485, 635, 670, 687, 714, 867, 887). Cf. **nôvᵘ**.

nĕmbⁱ नंबि, see **nyombᵘ**.

nambal नंबल । **तडुजसरः** f. a grass-grown lake, a lake choked by vegetation, a shallow lake, a marsh, swamp (it has rich peaty soil, L. 320) (cf. **gŏrⁱ-n°**, p. 298*a*, l. 41; **gāsa-n°**, p. 307*b*, l. 40 (L. 320, 464); **nadārⁱ-n°**, p. 623*a*, l. 36); a ferry, a ford (El.).

nambala-syomᵘ नंबल-स्यंमु । **आनूपिकमलसंघातः** m. the silt of a marsh (washed out in the rainy season, and, when deposited on paddy fields, increasing the fertility).

nambali-boṭhᵘ नंबलि-बंदु' । **आनूपिकभूभागः** m. the edge, bank, or margin of a marsh. -**dājⁱ** -**दंजि** or -**düjᵘ** -**दंजू** । **आनूपिकक्षेत्रम्** f. a field (usually a rice-field) in a marsh. -**dāñĕ** -**दाञ** । **आनूपिकधान्यम्** m. (a kind of) paddy grown in a marsh. -**gām** -**गाम्** । **तडुलक्षविग्रामः** m. a village, the cultivated land of which consists of marsh. -**gāsa** -**गास** । **अनूपतृणम्** m. marsh-grass. -**wôñᵘ** -**वोञु** । **तडुलानूपजलम्** m. marsh-water.

nĕmbis नंबिस्, see **nyombᵘ**.

namca-bal नम्च-बल् । **प्रदेशविशेषः** m. N. of a quarter of the city of Śrīnagar, the ancient *Namuci-bila*, where there is the cave of the demon Namuci, which formed an entrance to Pātāla, or the infernal regions. Cf. RT.Tr. iii, 468.

namda नमद نمدہ or **namaḍa नमड** । **आस्तरणपटविशेषः** m. felt or close woollen cloth (formed without weaving) used in coverings for horses or in garments to keep off rain (L. 377). -**gorᵘ** -**गंद्** । **आस्तरण-विशेषकारः** m. a maker of this felt, a maker of felt rugs (El.). -**gārⁱ-bāy** -**गरि-बाय्** । **आस्तरण-विशेषकारस्त्री** f. his wife. —**gatshun** —**गट्शुन्** । **भूयस्कृतापत्तिः** m.inf. to become felt; hence, to become stiff and hard (e.g. woollen cloth from much washing); to become hard and tough (e.g. a stale cake). -**khündᵘ** -**खंदू** । **आस्तरणविशेषखण्डम्** f. a piece of this felt. -**mŏḍ** -**मॅंड्** । **आस्तरणविशेषसंयोजना** f. joining up pieces of felt (done by kneading them

together; cf. **mād**). **-palav -पलव् । जीर्णवस्त्र-प्रावारकरणपटविशेषः** m. a little ragged bit of a felt quilt.

namūd नमूद نمود adj. e.g. apparent, visible (El.); shown, exhibited; conspicuous.

nā-umēd نا أميد, **nā-umēdī** نا أميدي; see **nā-wumēd, nā-wumīdī.**

namēdānam نميدانم, the Persian for 'I do not know', used to signify 'ignorance' (K.Pr. 153).

nāmdār नामदार نامدار adj. e.g. noted, renowned, illustrious (Śiv. 414).

namūdār नमूदार نمودار adj. e.g. apparent, visible, manifest (Śiv. 1119; Rām. 62, 463, 1085); conspicuous.

namakh नमख् نمک m. (sg. dat. **namakas नमक्कस्**), salt. **—khyon^{u} —ख्युन् । भरणार्थं नियुज्यते** m.inf. to eat (so-and-so's) salt, to get employment or food, etc., from someone.

nāman नामन् । तर्पणीपात्रविशेषः f. (sg. dat. **nāmüñ^{u} नामंञ्**), (among Hindūs) N. of the vessel of wood or copper containing offerings and libations made in place of the *śrāddha*, or full memorial rite, in the name of a deceased child who has died before investment with the sacred thread. The ceremony is performed on the twelfth lunar day of the light half of the month of Shrāwun (Skt. *Śrāvaṇa* = July–August) at the bathing place of Kapāla-mōcana. **—diñ^{u} —दिञ्** । **तर्पणविधिविशेषः** f.inf. to make this offering.

namun नमुन् । नम्रीभवनम्, प्रणामविधिः conj. 3 (2 p.p. **namyōv नम्योव्**), to bend, to bow (H. vi, 16; K. 70, 74, 494, 583, 719, 937, 988, 1164); to lean, stoop, be crooked (Gr.M.); to bow oneself, in reverence (Śiv. 94, 156, 315); to bow (YZ. 78, 86); to bend down (K.Pr. 168); to be humble (Śiv. 103, Rām. 11); to nod (El.).

namith rōzun नमिथ् रोज़ुन् । नम्रीभावः m.inf. to remain in a bowed condition, to show continual reverence, to be of humble mien.

namyō-mot^{u} नम्यो-मंतु । नम्रीभूतः, कृतप्रणामः perf. part. (f. **namyē-müt^{u} नम्ये-मंञ्**), bowed, bent; bowed in reverence; bowed, reduced in pride, etc.

namūna नमून نمونه । **परीक्षणनिमित्तमात्रा** m. a sample, specimen, muster (Gr.M.); pattern, model (Gr.M.); type, form; example to be followed (Gr.M., Rām. 777). **-wōr^{u} -वार्** । **परीक्षणार्थमात्रा** f. a test sample, a sample of a large consignment of grain or the like sent to the consignee by another route (for comparison with the main consignment when the latter arrives).

namnōkī नम्नाकी نمناكي । **आर्द्रतया चञ्चलता** f. moistness, humidity; flaccidity or slackness due to damp.

namnākh नम्नाख् نمناک । **आर्द्रतया चञ्चलतायुक्तः** adj. e.g. moist, damp, dank; dewy; flaccid or slack owing to dampness.

namanamath नमनमथ् or **namānamath नमानमथ्** । **नवनवतिः** card. (pl. dat. **nama(mā)namatan नम(मा)नमतन्**), ninety-nine (Gr.Gr. 80).

namanamatyum^{u} नमनमत्युम् or **namānamatyum^{u} नमानमत्युम्** । **नवनवतितमः** ord. (f. **nama(mā)namatim^{u} नम(मा)नमतिम्**), ninety-ninth (Gr.Gr. 80).

namanamatyun^{u} नमनमत्युन् or **namānamatyun^{u} नमानमत्युन्** । **नवनवतिमूल्यकः** adj. (f. **nama(mā)-namatiñ^{u} नम(मा)नमतिञ्**), costing, or worth, ninety-nine (rupees, etc.).

nā-munāsib نا مناسب adj. e.g. improper, unfit, unbecoming (Gr.M.).

nĕmantran न्यमंचन् । निमन्त्रणम् m. an invitation (to a feast, etc.).

nĕmantrun न्यमंचुन् । निमन्त्रणविधानम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **nĕmontr^{u} न्यमंत्रु**), to invite, issue an invitation (to a feast or the like).

namiñ नमिञ् । नम्रता f. modest demeanour, modesty, humility (Gr.Gr. 120). **namiñĕ kramiñĕ नमिञ क्रमिञ । अगौरवेण** adv. without haughtiness, modestly.

nạm^{i}ñār नंमिञार् । नम्रता m. bowedness, bentness; modesty, humility.

nömpun नोंपुन्, nömpawun^{u} नोंपवुन्, see **nōpun, nōpawun^{u}.**

naměr नम्यर् । क्षीणता, अरोचकता m. leanness, thinness, of a wasted appearance; unpleasing appearance, disgustingness (owing to leanness, dirtiness, etc.). Cf. **nam 1** and **nom^{u} 1.**

namrūd नम्रूद نمرود m. Nimrod (K.Pr. 153). **namrūdān^{i} dam din^{i} नम्रूदानि दम् दिनि । स्वीयोत्कर्षभाषणम्** m. pl. inf. to give forth the breaths of Nimrod, to boast of one's own great and good qualities, to brag.

nāmard नामर्द نامرد adj. e.g. unmanly, cowardly, a coward (Rām. 487, 501); impotent.

nā-murād नामुराद् نامراد adj. e.g. unsuccessful; (in Kāshmīrī) without hope, without expectation (H. i, 10).

nạm^{s}run नंमरुन् । **नामनम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **nạm^{o}r^{u} नंमर्**), to cause to bend, to cause to bow (Gr.M.); to cause another to show reverence by bowing; to bow (the head, etc.) in reverence. **nạm^{o}r^{u}-mot^{u} नंमर्-मंतु । नामितः** perf. part. (f. **nạm^{u}r^{u}-müt^{u} नंमर्-मंञ्**), caused to bow or bend; caused to show reverence by bowing (e.g. one person caused by another, or one's own head caused to bow by one's self).

nōm^{a}ran नोम्रन् । संक्षेपणम् f. (sg. dat. **nōm^{a}rüñ^{ü} नोम्रञ्यू**), abstracting, abridgment, giving the meaning of a long statement in a few words, making a précis.

nŏm^{a}run न्वम्रन् । नम्रीकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **nŏm^{o}r^{u} न्वम्र्**), to depress, prostrate, lay low, cause to bow (Gr.Gr. 7); to humiliate, abase, abash; cf. **nŏm^{a}rāwun. nŏm^{o}r^{u}-mot^{u} न्वम्र्-मंतु । नम्रीकृतः** perf. part. (**nŏm^{ü}r^{ü}-müṣ^{ü} न्वम्रू-मंषू**), depressed, prostrated, laid low; humiliated, abased, abashed.

nōm^{a}run नोम्रन् । संक्षेपणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **nōm^{o}r^{u} नोम्र्**), to give the meaning of a long statement in a few words, to abridge, abstract, make a précis of; cf. **nōm^{a}rāwun. nōm^{o}r^{u}-mot^{u} नोम्र्-मंतु। संक्षिप्तीकृतः** perf. part. (f. **nōm^{ü}r^{ü}-müṣ^{ü} नोम्रू-मंषू**), abridged, as ab.

nŏm^{a}rāwun न्वम्रावुन् । नम्रीकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **nŏm^{a}rôw^{u} न्वम्रोवु**), to depress, prostrate, lay low, cause to bow, to bend (El.); to humiliate, abase, abash; to cause to nod (El.); i.q. **nŏm^{a}run. nŏm^{a}rôw^{u}-mot^{u} न्वम्रोवु-मंतु । नम्रीकृतः** perf. part. (f. **nŏm^{a}röv^{ü} - müṣ^{ü} न्वम्रावू - मंषू**), depressed, prostrated, laid low; humiliated, abased, abashed.

nōm^{a}rāwun नोम्रावुन् । संक्षिप्तीकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **nōm^{a}rôw^{u} नोम्रोवु**), to abridge, abstract, make a précis of; i.q. **nōm^{a}run. nōm^{a}rôw^{u} - mot^{u} नोम्रोवु-मंतु । संक्षिप्तः** perf. part. (f. **nōm^{a}röv^{ü}-müṣ^{ü} नोम्रावू-मंषू**), abridged, etc.

nŏmis न्वमिस्, see **yih 1.** Cf. Gr.Gr. 89.

nāmūsdār ناموسدار adj. e.g. renowned, famous (El.).

nimēsh निमेश् । निमेषः m. the time occupied in closing the eye, the twinkling of the eye, a moment, an infinitesimal period of time (L.V. 26); opp. to **wunmēsh** (the time occupied in opening the eye) (Siv. 1069, 1427).

namaskār नमस्कार् । नमस्कारः m. respectful or reverential address, adoration, obeisance (K.Pr. 102; Siv. 5, 39, 66, 319, etc.; Rām. 125, 327, 833, etc.; K. 62, 115, 143, 197, etc.; K.Pr. 47, 102); (according to El.) a compliment.

namāt^{i} नमंति card. the multiplicative form of **namath,** ninety, as in **kāh namāt^{i} nav hath ta namath,** eleven nineties are nine hundred and ninety (Gr.Gr. 86).

nemāt^{i} न्यमंति । निमित्तम् adv. and postpos. because (of), by reason (of); for the benefit (of); for the purpose of); for the sake (of), for (Rām. 1057, **Nārān nĕ°,** for the sake of Nārāyaṇa, for God's sake!); on account (of), with a view (to). Cf. **nĕmath.**

nĭámat, see **nēmath.**

namath नमथ् । नवति: card. (pl. dat. **namatan नमतन्**), ninety (Gr.Gr. 79. Rām. 548).

nāmath नामथ् । नामग्रहणम् f. (sg. dat. **nāmüṣ^{ü} नामंषू**), calling out by name (as in calling out an attendance list); calling by name, taking the name of. **—diñ^{ü} —दिञ्यू । संकेतज्ञापनम्** f.inf. to point out the name (of a person, place, or thing).

namith नमिथ् conj. part. of **namun,** q.v., used as adj. to mean 'prone' (El., written *namut* on p. 185 by a misprint).

nĕmath न्यमथ् । संकेतः f. (sg. dat. **nĕmüṣ^{ü} न्यमंषू**), an intimation, indication, direction, trace, clue, hint. **—diñ^{ü} —दिञ्यू । संकेताभिज्ञापनम्** f.inf. to give an indication, to hint, direct. **—wanüñ^{ü} —वनंञ्यू । निमित्ताभिज्ञापनम्** f.inf. to explain a reason (for). Cf. **nĕmāt^{i}.**

nēmath नेमथ نعمت **। स्वादिष्टभोजनम्** f. (sg. dat. **nēmüṣ^{ü} नेमंषू**), comfort, convenience, ease; a benefit, favour, boon, blessing (K.Pr. 206, *niámat*); a delicacy, dainty.

namatyum^{u} नमत्युम् । नवतितमः ord. (f. **namatim^{ü} नमतिमू**), ninetieth (Gr.Gr. 79).

namatyun^{u} नमत्युन् । नवतिमूल्यः adj. (f. **namatiñ^{ü} नमतिञ्यू**), costing, or worth, ninety (rupees, etc.).

nīmüṣ^{ü} नीमंषू, see **nyun^{u}.**

namawun^{u} नमवुन् । नमनस्वभावः n.ag. (f. **namavüñ^{ü} नमवंञ्यू**), one who bows or bends; bending down (e.g. the branch of a tree laden with fruit); humble, meek; (of a scalepan) going down (owing to its containing the heavier weight); as adv. (**अधिकपरिमाणेन**) (with verbs of weighing, etc.) in excess, too heavy, on the heavier end of the balance, weighing too much.

nŏmyuk^{u} न्वम्युक्, see **yih 1.** Cf. Gr.Gr. 90.

nimyuz^{u} निम्युज् نمبز, the Musalmān form of **mimyuz^{u},** q.v.

nĕmāz न्यमाज़् (= نماز, Pahlavī *nemāj*) **। उपासनाविशेषः** f. prayer, adoration, worship, divine service (El. *namāz*; K.Pr. 89, 157); esp. the prayers prescribed by Musalmān law, which are said five times a day.

nĕmöz^{i} न्यमाज़ि (= نمازي) **। उपासनाविशेषासेवी** m. a person who prays, one who habitually follows the rules for Musalmān prayer (K.Pr. 204).

nĕmazŏla न्यमज़्वल or **ñĕmazŏla ञमज़्वल** e.g. or **nĕmazŏl^{u} न्यमज़्वलु** (f. **nĕmazŏj^{ü} न्यमज़्वलू**) **। अतिमन्दः**: adj. very indolent, lazy, torpid, sluggish, laggard.

nān नान् । नाभिः f. (sg. dat. **nāni नानि**, Gr.Gr. 70), the navel.

nāna ṣaṭüñ^{ü} नान षटंञ्यू । नाभिनालच्छेदः f.inf. to sever the navel cord (Rām. 636). **-dor^{u} -द्वर्। दृढचित्तः दृढोदार्यः** adj. (f. **-dür^{ü} -द्वर्**), possessing a stout navel; hence, courageous, stout-hearted.

nāni-kūṭun नानि-कूटुन् । **नाभिनालम्** m. the navel cord.

nānā नाना adj. different, of various kinds (K. 226); used •—, as in **nānā-prakŏr**[i] **नाना-प्रकॉरि** adv. of various kinds, of different kinds, in various ways (Gr.M.; Śiv. 1492; K. 200, 682); **-ranga -रंग**, id. (K. 979); **-ráng**[i] **-रंगि**, id. (K. 297, 331, 701, 962).

naun, see **nav 1.**

nin निन्, nīn नीन्, nina निन, nin[i] **निनि, ni ni नि नि, ninī निनी**, see **nyun**[u].

non[u] **नंनु** । **नग्नः, प्रकाशः, निर्मलः, प्रत्यक्षम्** adj. (f. **nüñ**[ü] **नंञ्**), naked, bare (cf. **nĕtha-non**[u], s.v. **nĕtha**; **nakha-n°**, p. 628*b*, l. 10; **nanga-n°**, s.v. **nanga**) (L.V. 88; Śiv. 1196, 1651; Rām. 918; K. 825; K.Pr. 86, 154, 159); bare (of a sword) (H. viii, 6); manifest, apparent, open, public (El. *nŏn*; Śiv. 330, 347, 523, 666, 941, etc.; Rām. 787, 1766); famous, renowned (El. *nun*; Śiv. 1902; H. vi, 7); clear, bright, cloudless (of the sky) (Śiv. 268, 331); clear, distinct (of a statement) (K. 141); bright, shining (e.g. gold, an ornament); as adv. clearly, manifestly, visibly.

nàn[i] **pŏṭh**[i] **नंनि पॉठि** or **nàn**[i] **pŏthin नंनि पॉठिन्** । **प्रत्यक्षम्** adv. clearly, manifestly, publicly, visibly.

nonuy नंनुय् । **निर्वस्त्रम्** adj. (**non**[u] + emphatic **y**), absolutely naked, stark naked (L.V. 46); as adv. shamelessly (u.w. vbs. of abusing and the like).

nañi rāgi नञि रागि । **नग्नपृष्ठ** adv. on the bare back (e.g. of a horse, or of a man being whipped, etc.).

nön[i] **नॉनि** adj. e.g. of, or belonging to, **nān** نان, bread; hence, **nön**[i]**-yār नॉनि-यार्** । **कृत्रिममित्रम्** m. a bread-friend, a sham friend, a false friend, one outwardly friendly (but not heart to heart), a superficial friend (K.Pr. 5). **nön**[i]**-yār**[a]**z नॉनि-यारज़्** । **कृत्रिममैत्री** f. superficial friendship.

nūn नून् or sometimes spelt **nun नुन्** (which is also written for **nun**[u]) । **लवणम्** m. salt (cf. **basi-n°**, p. 131*a*, l. 48; **ḍāka-n°**, p. 205*b*, l. 31; **krēka-n°**, p. 470*a*, l. 18) (Gr.Gr. 18; Gr.M.; L. 463; W. 136; Rām. 187, 842; H. v, 6, *nun*; K.Pr. 36, 66, 71, 109, 153, 159, 218, 245). According to El. (s.v. *nun*) two varieties of salt are found in the bāzārs of Kashmīr, viz. rock salt, from the Panjāb, and powder salt, called **Bŏṭa nūn**, from Ladak. The former is about twice as dear as the latter. **—dyun**[u] **—दिनु** । **पशवे लवणभोजनम्** m.inf. to feed (cattle, horses, etc.) with salt (K.Pr. 149); to put salt (into something, e.g. to sow salt in earth; cf. **mĕṭsi nūn d°**, p. 609*a*, l. 6). **—nābad gashun —नाबद् गशुन्** । **अतिसुलभस्यापि दुर्लभः** m.inf. salt to become (as scarce as) sugar-candy; something usually easily obtainable to become unobtainable (e.g. owing to poverty or the like even some cheap necessary to be unobtainable). **—pyon**[u] **—प्यंनु** । **अतिखेदचिन्तापत्तिः** m.inf. salt to fall (instead of rain), i.e. something to be greatly missed (e.g. the regret felt for some person or thing lost, until it is restored). **—tsētani bĕhun —त्सेटनि बहुन्** । **हीनाङ्गीभूय कार्यासक्तता** m.inf. to sit at salt pounding (i.e. to be reduced to this employment); hence, owing to becoming blind or maimed, to be unable to work.

nūna-atha नून-अथ । **निष्फलतापत्तिः** m. a hand of salt; the becoming fruitless (of some work begun under favourable auspices). **-bāṭh -बाठ्** । **लवणवाहकः** m. (sg. dat. **bāṭhas बाठस्**; his wife is **-bāṭhĕñ -बाठ्यञ** or **-bŏṭhiñ -बॉठिञ्**), a salt carrier, a man who conveys salt (on camels, bullocks, etc.) from the mine, etc., to the market. **-bŏṭh**[ü] **-बॉठ्** । **लवणभारविशेषः** f. a load of salt (carried on a camel or the like. It weighs 160 seers); cf. **-guna**, bel. **-bŏṭhil -बॉठिल्** । **लवणवाहिवृत्तिः** f. the trade of salt-carrying. **-d**[a]**h**[ü]**r**[ü] **-द्हुर्** । **लवणविसेटकी** f. three seers weight of salt (cf. **d**[a]**h**[ü]**r**[ü] 2). **-ḍünḍ**[ü] **-ड्यूंड्** । **लवणतुलादण्डः** f. the beam of the scales used for weighing salt. **-drāg -द्राग्** । **लवणदुर्भिक्षता** m. a salt famine, scarcity of salt, extreme high price of salt. **-guna -गुन** । **लवणभारविशेषः** f. a pack-saddle load of salt, 160 seers of salt; cf. **-bŏṭh**[ü], ab. **-gur**[i] **-गुरि** । **असत्साम** m.pl. horses of salt (which quickly melt away); hence, false conciliation, swindling negotiation, inducing by false promises. **-gur**[i] **hāwán**[i] **-गुरि हावंनि** । **आवसाल्वनम्** m. pl. inf. to display salt horses, to induce by false promises, as ab. **-khan -खन्** । **लवणाकरः** f. (sg. dat. **-khüñ**[ü] **-खूंञ्**), a salt mine; cf. **khān 3.** **-khĕtsür**[ü] **-खत्सुर्** । **लवणमुष्टिका** f. too salt pottage (see **khĕtsür**[ü] 2). **-kamöy**[i] **-कमॉयि** । **लवणसंग्रहः** f. labour at salt, labour in the salt mines. **-kamyul**[u] **-कमियुल्** । **लवणोपार्जकभृत्यः** m. a worker in salt mines (whose hair, features, and body generally are white with salt powder). **-kān -कान्** । **लवणाकरः** f. (sg. dat. **-köñ**[ü] **-कॉञ्**), a salt mine; cf. **kān 2.** **-küñ**[ü] **-कूंञ्** । **लवणग्रन्थिका** f. a lump of rock salt **-krēkh -क्रेख्** । **लवणविशेषः** m. (sg. dat. **-krēkas -क्रेकस्**), a crystal of salt (clear and transparent. It is used as a stone in signet rings, see **krēkh**). **-kara-wôñ**[u] **-कर-वोञ्** । **लवणपुनःपक्वजलम्** m. salt water boiled down, brine. **-masa -मस** । **लवणास्वादः** m. a salt taste, saltishness, the taste of salt (even though no salt be present). **-nār hyuh**[u] **-नार् ह्युह्** । **अतिक्रोधनः** adj. (f. **-nār hish**[ü] **-नार् ह्यिषु**), like a fire of salt; hence, furiously angry (esp. of a master

or senior angry with a servant or junior). **-phol[u]** -फ़ोल् । लवणखण्डम् m. a lump of salt (not more than about two pounds in weight) (K.Pr. 95). **-phál[i] gaṭshán[i]** -फ़ालि गट्शनि । अतिशीतसंकोचापत्तिः m. pl. inf. to become lumps of salt; (of the hands or fingers) to be shrivelled and shrunk with cold. **-pal** -पल् । चतुर्धटङ्कमितलवणम् m. a piece of salt weighing about four *tōlās*. **-pēn** -पेन् । बलाल्लवणसमर्पणम् f. (sg. dat. **-pīn[u]** -पीनू), forcibly putting lumps of salt into the mouth of a cow or similar animal. **-pyush[u]** -पियुश् । अत्यल्पमाचलवणम् m. a flea of salt, a very small speck of salt. **-shrād** -श्राद् । लवणश्राद्धविधिः m. an offering of salt to the manes of the deceased made on the fourth day after death by his heirs. **-ṭuj[i]** -टुजि or **-ṭuj[u]** -टुजू । लवणलोष्टम् f. a lump of salt; f. of **-ṭul[u]**, bel in a dim. sense. **-ṭukh** -टुख् । अत्यल्पमाचलवणखण्डम् m. (sg. dat. **ṭukas** टुकस्), a very small piece of salt. **-ṭul[u]** -टुलु । लवणलोष्टम् m. a lump of salt (larger than **-tuj[u]**, q.v.) (K.Pr. 147). **-tral** -त्रल् । लवणमहाखण्डम् f. a large heavy lump of salt. **-trēsh gaṭshün[u]** -त्रेश् गट्शून् । निरोधेन खेदापत्तिः f. inf. salt-thirst to occur; hence, distress to be experienced by the non-obtainment or withholding of necessary supplies preventing the performance of some urgent and necessary work. **-trēsh karün[u]** -त्रेश् करून् । निरोधेन खेदनम् f. inf. to cause distress, as ab. **-ṭsāl** -ट्साल् । लवणप्रसृतिः f. a handful of powdered salt scattered through the fingers. **-ṭsamal** -ट्समल् । मलिनचर्मा adj. e.g. salt-skinned, having the skin fouled by sweat, etc. **-ṭsop[u]** -ट्सोपु । लवणक्षुद्रखण्डम् m. a small amount of salt (esp. powdered). **-wān** -वान् । लवणप्राप्तिस्थानम् m. a place where salt is to be got (e.g. a pit where it is dug, or a site where it is piled, or where it is sold). **-wôñ[u] 1** -वोञु । लवणसंसृष्टजलम् m. salt water, water in which salt is dissolved, or which tastes salt. **-wôñ[u] 2** -वोञु । लवणवणिक् m. a salt merchant. **-wānil** -वानिल् । लवणवाणिज्यम् f. the business of a salt merchant. **-zahār** -ज़हार् । बहुलवणविकृतः adj. e.g. (of food) spoiled, uneatable, on account of being too salt.

nun[u] नुन् । अतिलवणः adj. (f. **nuñ[u]** नुञू), salty, too salt (of food or the like) (Gr.Gr. 15, *nun*; W. 6, *nun*; K.Pr. 93, *nun*).

nun[i]-pōsh नुनि-पोश् । पुष्पविशेषः m. a certain wild flowering plant, the violet (so called because villagers exchange violets for salt; L. 464, *nuna posh*).

nuñ[u] ṭsam नुञू ट्सम् । मलिनचर्म f. the skin of a person foul with sweat.

nönchĕr नोच्चर्, see **nŏchĕr**.

nönch[a]run नोच्क्रन्, see **nŏch[a]run**.

nand 1 नंद् m. happiness, pleasure, joy; a son (cf. **jasōdā-nand**, p. 377*b*, l. 49); N. of a cowherd who was the foster father of Krishna (Kṛṣṇa) (Śiv. 990, 1461; K. 108, 127, 403, 471, etc.); (abl. of gen.) **nandani**, in Nanda's house (K. 44).

nanda-gōph नंद्-गोफ् (sg. dat. **-gōpas** -गोपस्), or **nanda-gūr[u]** नंद्-गूर् (sg. gen. **-gōryun[u]** -गोर्युनु), Nand, the cowherd (common as a N.P.) (**-gōph**, K. 99, 115, 317, 345, 357; **-gūr[u]**, K. 48, 66, 72, *et passim*, gen. 48, 71, 76, 143, 235, etc.). **-lāl** -लाल् m. Nanda's darling, a N. of Krushna (Śiv. 947, 1320, 1380, 1434, 1436, 1447). **-pūr[u]** -पूर् । ग्रामविशेषः m. N. of a large village on the Dal lake near Śrīnagar.

nand 2 नंद् । द्यूतविशेषगणना f. a certain term in gambling. (One player holds in his fist an unknown number of cowries, and his opponent guesses how many will remain over (three, two, one, or none) after dividing the whole number by four. The game thus is on the lines of our 'odd and even'. If the whole number is exactly divisible by four, so that there is no remainder, the result is called **nand**.) **nanda-pur** नंद्-पुर् । द्यूतविशेषः f. the name of this gambling game.

nandī नंदी m. N. of Śiva's door-keeper and chief attendant (cf. **nandikēshŏr**). **nandi-rāza** नंदि-राज़ m., id. (Śiv. 214).

nĕnd 1 न्यंद् । भक्तपिण्डिका f. a piled-up large heap of stale boiled rice (solidified owing to its staleness) (cf. **bata-n°**, p. 137*a*, l. 34, and **nĕng 1**).

nĕnd 2 न्यंद् । क्षेत्रशोधना f. (sg. dat. **nĕndi** न्यंदि), the weeding of a rice-field (L. 327–8, 464, *nind*, *ninda*, 456; Śiv. 1111, 1532; K.Pr. 10); (cf. **atha-nĕnda**, p. 60*b*, l. 6; **dal-nĕnd**, p. 209*b*, l. 16; **gupan-n°**, p. 294*b*, l. 40; **kach-n°**, p. 383*a*, l. 44).

nĕnda-cŏbur न्यंद-चुबुर् । क्षेत्रशोधनशूरः m. (sg. dat. **-cŏbaras** -चुबरस्), a man who is energetic at weeding. **-drāv** -द्राव् । संपन्नक्षेत्रशोधनं(धेयम्) adj. e.g. that which has issued from weeding, (a field) that has been weeded. **-kāb** -काब् । क्षेत्रशोधनभोजनम् m. food brought in a cauldron to the field for the people engaged in weeding (cf. ناب). **-kād** -काद् or **-kād[a]r** -काद्र् । क्षेत्राकर्षणकर्मकरः m. a man engaged to work at weeding.

nĕndi drāmot[u] न्यंदि द्रामतु । संपन्नक्षेत्रशोधनं(धेयम्) perf. part. (f. **drāmüṭs[u]** द्रामट्सू), (a field) of which all the weeding has been completed. **—koḍ[u]-mot[u]** —कुड्-मतु । समापितक्षेत्रशुद्धिः perf. part. (f. **—küḍ[u]-müṭs[u]** —कुड्-मट्सू), id. **—kaḍun** —कडुन् । क्षेत्रशोधनसमापत्तिः m. inf. to draw out from weeding, the weeding of a field to be completed. **—wasun**

—वसुन् । क्षविशोधनारम्भः m.inf. to begin the weeding (of a field).

nĕndā न्यंदा । अपवादः f. blame, censure, reproach, reproof.

nŏndī नोंदी, see **nŏdī.**

nunda-bônᵘ नुन्द-बोनु । अतिवत्सलः(बालकः) m. (f. **-bŏñ**ᵘ **-बोंञु**), a darling child (esp. a child born in old age, or born in a wealthy family); a darling generally (Śiv. 940, 1543; Rām. 247; YZ. 148, 173, 378); (of a child) pretty (El. *nundbón*) (K.Pr. 156).

nundʲ-kôlᵘ नुन्दि-कोलु । नन्दिसरोवरम्(सरोविशेषः) m. N. of a sacred lake on Mount Haramŏkh (see p. 343*a*, l. 31) below lake Gangabal (see p. 291*b*, l. 33). Its Sanskrit name was Kālôdaka or Nandisaras (see RT.Tr. II, 407).

nĕndakh न्यंदख् । निन्दनशीलः m. (as subst., sg. dat. **nĕndakas** न्यंदकस्), blaming, reproachful; censorious, abusive, scurrilous.

nandikēshŏr नंदिकेश्वर् m. N. of one of Śiva's chief attendants (in Skt. Nandikêśvara) (Śiv. 84, 116, 388, 1167); a N. of Śiva himself (Śiv. 867).

nandun नंदुन् । नन्दनः m. (sg. dat. **nandanas** नंदनस्), a rejoicer; a son ('the rejoicer of his father'), esp. a darling son or the son of a wealthy person (Śiv. 1435–6, 1461).

nĕndun 1 न्यंदुन् । शाकभेदः m. (sg. dat. **nĕndanas** न्यंदनस्), a certain vegetable (described as having round leaves and a long sweet stalk). —**wŏsta-hākh** —व्वस्त-हाख् । मूदविशेषः m. (sg. dat. —**wŏsta-hākas** —व्वस्त-हाकस्), a certain stew made up of the two vegetables **nĕndun** and **wŏsta-hākh.**

nĕndan-barᵃg न्यंदन्-बर्ग् । शाकविशेषपत्रम(समूहः) m. the leaf of the **nĕndun** plant. **-wŏsta-hākh** -व्वस्त-हाख् । मूदविशेषः m. (sg. dat. **-wŏsta-hākas** -व्वस्त-हाकस्), i.q. **nĕndun wŏsta-hākh,** ab.

nĕndun 2 न्यंदुन् । अपवादविधानम conj. 1 (1 p.p. **nyondᵘ** न्यंदु), to blame, reproach (K. 1053).

nĕndᵃr न्यंदर् । निद्रा f. sleep (**müṭᵘ nĕndᵃr,** deep sleep, see **motᵘ** 1) (Gr.Gr. 136; Gr.M.; Śiv. 1311, 1512, 1631; Rām. 674, 908, 1059, 1104; H. v, 6; K. 94, 119, 601; YZ. 34; K.Pr. 35, 95, 139, 154, 189, 253); cf. **nāga-nᵒ,** p. 624*a*, l. 29. —**karüñᵘ** —कर्ञु f.inf. to sleep (El.; H. v, 6; K. 605–6; K.Pr. 257). —**pĕñᵘ** —पंञु । निद्रालीनीभवनम् f.inf. sleep to fall, to become overwhelmed with sleep, to fall asleep (Rām. 872, 1175; H. v, 5, 7; YZ. 92, 153). —**trāvüñᵘ** —त्रावंञु m.inf. to betake oneself to sleep, to be asleep (Śiv. 861, 1702).

nĕndᵃri-ăchʲ न्यंदरि-अछि । निद्राव्याप्ताक्षि f. a sleepy eye, an eye that cannot keep open owing to sleepiness. **-ḍing** -ड्यिंग् or **-ḍingir** -ड्यिंगिर् । ईषत्स्वापः f. a short sleep, a doze (cf. **ḍingir**). **-dĕv** -यव । अतिनिद्राविकारः (अतिनिद्रासुः) m. a sleep-demon; hence, sleeping sickness, a disease marked by excessive sleep night and day; a person who is habitually a great sleeper. **-hotᵘ** -हंतु । निद्रालीनः adj. (f. **-hüṭᵘ** -हंटु), attacked by sleep, sleepy (Gr.Gr. 136); sound asleep (L.V. 32; Śiv. 998, 1661, 1866; YZ. 47); (of a flower) closed, asleep. **-hatsar** -हत्सर् । निद्राहतत्वम् m. sleepiness; the condition of sound sleep; the closed condition (of a flower). **-magᵃn** -मग्न् । गाढनिद्रालीनः adj. e.g. plunged in deep sleep. **-mōth** -मोथ् । निद्रामोहः m. (sg. dat. **-mōtas** -मोतस्), sleep-death, a very sound sleep (such that no sound can break it), a dead sleep. **-nāsh** -नाश् । निद्रानाशविकारः m. breaking of sleep, (as a disease) broken sleep. **-nōṭhᵘ** -नोंठु । गतनिद्रः adj. (f. **-nōṭhᵘ** -नोंठु); one whose sleep has been broken (e.g. by a noise). **-tāch** -ताछ् । अञ्जनविशेषः f. a kind of powder (made from a certain black seed) which is used as an eye-medicine. **-ṭhŏla** -ठ्वल । निद्राकुलत्वम् f.pl. 'horn-thrusts of sleep', great sleepiness, the being unable to keep awake. **-wudᵘ** -वुदु । तत्कालतो गतनिद्रः adj. (f. **-wuzᵘ** -वुज़ु), just awakened from sleep. —**wudᵘ-motᵘ** —वुदु-मंतु । प्राप्तजागरः perf. part. (f. —**wuzᵘ-müṭᵘ** —वुज़ु-मंटु), awakened from sleep, awake. —**wŏthun** —व्वथुन् m.inf. to rise from sleep, to become awake (El.). **-zŏla** -ज़्वल । अल्पनिद्रा f. a pleasant little sleep, a doze, forty winks.

nūnadār नूनदार् । लवणरससंयुक्तः adj. e.g. salty, salted (of food).

nang नंग् ننگ । लज्जा f. honour, esteem, reputation; shame, disgrace, infamy, ignominy; impropriety (El.). —**anüñᵘ** —अनंञु । व्रीडोत्पादनम् f.inf. to do blaming, cause remorse. —**yiñᵘ** —यिंञु । व्रीडोत्पत्तिः f.inf. shame to come, remorse to be felt.

nanga नंग । निरावरणः adj. e.g. naked, nude, bare (Gr.M.; L.V. 94; Śiv. 1258, 1309; K. 273, 276, 277; K.Pr. 154); (of a criminal or the like) detected (K.Pr. 221); (of a woman showing humility) uncovered, unveiled (K. 453). —**karun** —कर्न । आच्छादनहीनीकरणम् m.inf. to make naked, make bare, strip (Gr.M.); to make manifest, display without concealment. —**gashun** —गश्न । निराच्छादनीभवनम् m.inf. to become nude; to become manifest, to be displayed without concealment. —**mast** —मस्त् or **-masth** -मस्थ् । नग्नो मत्तः m. naked and mad, a naked madman; stark naked (K. 276, K.Pr. 133). **-mastān** -मस्तान् or **-mastāna** -मस्ताना । दिगम्बरः m. naked and mad, a naked Hindū ascetic. **-nonᵘ** -नंनु । नग्नः adj. (f. **-nüñᵘ** -नंञु), naked, bare, nude; bared of all necessities, absolutely desolate.

nĕng 1 ङंग् । अतिभक्तम् f. a great pile of cooked rice. (Cf. **nĕnd 1.**

nèng 2 ङंग्, see **nĕnga.**

nĕnga ङंग । समयः(अवसरः) m. a time, an occasion, the time at which anything occurs (cf. **bata-nĕng,** bel.) (L.V. 50); —• as adv. (in this connexion often **nĕng** ङंग् or **nĕngan** ङंगन्), at the time of, in the season of, in the period of. Cf. **budᵃñ-nĕng,** in the period of old age, p. 87, l. 23; **bata-nĕng,** dinner time, p. 137*a*, l. 36; **bata-nĕngan,** at dinner time, id., l. 38.

nangagī नंगगी । आच्छादनापगमात् प्रकाशीभवनम् f. nakedness, nudeness, bareness; bareness, absence of covering, complete revelation, unveiling (a secret). —**gatshüñᵘ** —गछ्नू । गूढस्य प्रकाशीभवनम् f.inf. (of something secret or hidden), complete revelation to occur, to be disclosed. —**karüñᵘ** —कर्नू । गूढप्रकाशनम् f.inf. (of something secret or hidden), entirely to reveal, to disclose.

nöngil नोंगिल्, see **nõgil.**

nĕngalan ङंगलन् or **ningalan** निंगलन् । निगरणम् m. the act of swallowing, gulping down (cf. El. *ngingal*, swallowing).

nĕngalun ङंगलुन् or **ningalun** निंगलुन् । निगरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **nĕngolᵘ** ङंगल्लु; f. **nĕngüjᵘ** ङंगज्जू), to swallow, gulp down (cf. **grŏkh n°,** p. 302*a*, l. 26; **grŏṭh n°,** p. 305*a*, l. 17) (El. *ningalun*; Śiv. 980, 1451; Rām. 415; H. vi, 15; K. 191, 345, 737; K.Pr. 216).

nĕngolᵘ-motᵘ ङंगल्लु-मंतु । निगीर्णः perf. part. (f. **nĕngüjᵘ-müṭᵘ** ङंगज्जू-मंडू), swallowed, gulped down.

nĕngalith shunun ङंगलिथ् शुनुन । जीर्णनम् m.inf. to swallow down, to swallow completely (Rām. 413); to swallow and digest; met. to make away (another's property) and convert to one's own use.

nĕngalāwun ङंगलावुन । निगरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **nĕngalôwᵘ** ङंगलोवु), to cause to swallow, to put something into a person's (or animal's) mouth with a view to his swallowing it, to induce a person to take (food, medicine, or the like); to swallow (Rām. 915, 985). **nĕngalôwᵘ-motᵘ** ङंगलोवु-मंतु । निगीर्णः perf. part. (f. **nĕngalövᵘ-müṭᵘ** ङंगलोवू-मंडू), caused to be swallowed.

nĕngan ङंगन्, see **nĕnga.**

nangar नंगर् । निश्चिञ्चनः adj. (f. **nangürᵘ** नंगड्), absolutely destitute, possessing nothing at all (as if he were naked; cf. **nanga**) (Śiv. 1651).

nāngr नाग्, see **nāgr.**

nān-gār नान्-गार् m. a menial cultivator (H. xi, 10).

nĕngur ङंगुर् or **ñĕngur** ञंगुर् । अस्थिरभाषणः, अरोचकालापः m. (f. **nĕngᵘrᵘ 1** ङंगड्, or **ñĕngᵘrᵘ 1** ञंगड्), one who speaks as if continually gulping (cf. **nĕngalun**); one who gabbles, who does not speak clearly, who swallows his words.

nĕngᵘrᵘ 2 ङंगड् or **ñĕngᵘrᵘ 2** ञंगड् or **nĕngürᵘ** ङंगड्। किट्टगुलिका, बद्धा विट् f. a small hard lump of human ordure as excreted (esp. a child's) (cf. **gᵃsa-n°,** p. 307*a*, l. 21).

ninagrākh निनग्राख्, see **nyunᵘ.**

nāngrilad नाग्रिलद्, see **nāgrilad.**

ninahār निनहार्, see **nyunᵘ.**

nānukh नानुख । मुद्रामुर्वादिचिह्नम् m. (sg. dat. **nānakas** नानकस्), the inscription or device on a coin. The *nānak-shāhī* rupee is worth 12 to 16 British annas (L. 242).

nönikh नोनिख् । नाडीव्रणः f. (sg. dat. **nöniki** नोनिखि), a cut or wound in a vein or artery.

nĕnam ङनम् or **nĕnum** ङनुम् a jingle of **anam** or **anum,** q.v., in the compound **anam-nĕnam** or **anum-nĕnum.**

nanun ननुन् । प्रकाशीभवनम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. **nanyōv** नय्योव्), to be (or become) naked; to be manifest, well known (Rām. 736, 1066, 1779); (of a secret or of a hidden thing or act) to be unveiled, to become disclosed, to become revealed, made manifest (cf. **bēd nanüñᵘ,** p. 83*a*, l. 31) (L.V. 4; Śiv. 559, 817, 990, 993, 997, etc.; H. vii, 1). **nanyō-motᵘ** नय्यो-मंतु । प्रकाशीभूतः perf. part. (f. **nanyē-müṭᵘ** नय्ये-मंडू), made naked; unveiled, disclosed, revealed, made manifest.

nunun नुनुन् । लवणास्वादीभवनम् conj. 3 (1 p.p. **nunyôv** नुन्योव्), to be (or become) salted (esp. too salt); (of something not salted, but for some other reason) salty, tasting saltish. **nunyō-motᵘ** नुन्यो-मंतु । (अति-)लवणास्वादमापन्नः perf. part. (f. **nanyē-müṭᵘ** नुन्ये-मंडू), salted, esp. too salt; become salty in taste (without salt, as ab.).

nunar 1 नुनर् । ग्रामविशेषः m. N. of a village about fourteen or fifteen miles north of Śrīnagar in Lār Pargana, and (according to El.) said to be fruitful, populous, and salubrious (Śiv. 1681, 1889; Rām. 244 (*nūnar*)).

nunar 2 नुनर् । शाकविशेषः f. N. of a certain vegetable, described as cooling, bland, and purificatory of the blood. According to L. 75 it is used in medicine as an internal styptic. **nunari-byôlᵘ** नुनरि-ब्योलु । शाकविशेषबीजम् m. its seed.

ninas निनस्, **ninis** निनिस्, see **nyunᵘ.**

nönṭh नोंठ्, see **nõṭh.**

nönṭha नोंठ, see **nõṭha.**

nūṇṭhᵘ नूंठु, **nūṇṭhᵘ-motᵘ** नूंठु-मंतु, see **nūṭhᵘ, nūṭhᵘ-motᵘ,** s.vv. **nashun** and **nõṭhun.**

nönṭhun नोंठुन्, see **nōṭhun.**

ninawôl^{u} निनवोल्, see **nyun^{u}.**

nanawôr^{u} ननवोर् । नग्नपाद: adj. (f. **nanawör^{u} ननवार्**), bare-footed (Śiv. 173; Rām. 1424, 1434, 1436; K. 1011, 1128; YZ. 99; K.Pr. 96, 153, 248).

nanawāri-nāv nērun ननवारि-नाव् नेरुन् । सकृद्दोषे सदा परिवादपात्रीभवनम् m.inf. the name of 'Bare-foot' to issue; hence, a bad reputation to come from a single fault.

nanawāth ननवाथ् । नग्नपाद: adj. e.g. bare-footed (K. 494).

ninaway निनवय् । नग्नभृति: f. the wages for porterage.

nünz^{u} नून्ज़ । शाला f. a house, esp. a large dwelling in a village or in a forest. According to El. the word is in use towards Warahmul (Bāramūla).

ninay निनय्, see **nyun^{u}.**

nāñ नाञ् । पितामही, मातामही f. a paternal grandmother, the mother (or stepmother) of a father (K.Pr. 24, 159, 165); a maternal grandmother, a mother's mother. Cf. **baḍa-n°** (p. 82*b*, l. 23) and **māsa-n°**, p. 596*a*, l. 27, and **ōra-nöñ^{u}** (p. 42*a*, l. 2).

nāñĕ-rost^{u} नाञ-रस्तु adj. (f. **-rüsh^{u} -रुश्**), without a grandmother, one who has no grandmother (W. 141, *nāni-rust*). **-shrād -श्राद् । पितामह्या मातामह्या वा श्राद्धविधि:** m. the *shrād* (Skt. *śrāddha*) or memorial rite in honour of the departed spirit of a paternal or maternal grandmother. **-tôn^{u} -तोनु । पिता(माता)महीवद्वृत्ति:** m. the condition or state of being a paternal or maternal grandmother; affection, etc., such as that shown by a grandparent.

nañĕ नञ, nañi नञि, nün^{u} नंञू; see **non^{u}.**

nĕñĕ 2 न्यञ (for **1**, see **nyoñ^{u}**) or **ñĕñĕ ञ्यञ । मांसम्** f.pl. flesh (of man or beast), mutton (El. *niyá*). **-bŏkh^{a}ca -बुख्च । अतिमांसल:** adj. e.g. 'a bundle of flesh'; hence, a stout, fleshy man or woman. **-bŏkut^{u} -बुकुतु । मांसलशरीर:** adj. (f. **-bŏk^{u}ß^{u} -बुक्चू**), 'a flesh-whelp'; hence, a stout, fleshy person (esp. a child); a fine solid lump of meat (esp. cooked meat). **-bŏk^{u}ß^{u} -बुक्चू । मांसखण्ड:** f. a fleshy woman (esp. a girl), as ab.; a solid lump of spiced and cooked meat. **-kuḍor^{u} -कुड्र् । मांसखण्ड:** m. 'a flesh-whelp'; hence, a lump of spiced meat. **-phol^{u} -फोलु । मांसखण्ड:** m. a piece of flesh ready cooked.

nĕñĕ 3 न्यञ in **nĕñĕ-mŏnḍüc^{u} न्यञ-म्यंड्चू** or **-mŏnḍüj^{u} -म्यंड्ज़ू** (Gr.M.) f. a female frog; **-mŏnḍukh -म्यंडुख्** m (sg. dat. **-mŏnḍakas -म्यंडकस्**), a male frog (Gr.M.; L. 156, 460, *ningi mundak*). Cf. **miñĕ-mŏnḍukh**, p. 485*a*, l. 48.

nöñ^{u} नोंञू for **nāñ**, q.v. in **ōra-nöñ^{u}**, p. 42*a*, l. 2.

nañĕr नञर् । नग्नता, प्रकाशीभवनम् m. nakedness, bareness (cf. **nĕtha-nañĕr**, s.v. **nĕtha**); the having had the covering removed, clearly visible (e.g. the sun or stars by the dissipation of clouds) (cf. **naba-n°**, p. 619*a*, l. 1); manifestness (Śiv. 1068, Rām. 167); the condition of being revealed (of a secret or the like) (cf. **aḍ-n°**, p. 10*a*, l. 42). **—wanun —वनुन्** m.inf. to speak nakedness, to say unspeakable things, to reproach harshly, to abuse (Rām. 265, *pĕth*, against).

nuñĕr नुञर् । लवणास्वादता, गुणोत्कर्ष: m. saltness, a salty flavour, piquancy; the possession of excellent qualities, a deservedly high reputation. **—gaḍhun —गड्हुन् । श्लाघाशोभासंभव:** m.inf. saltness to become; hence (of one who has long been childless, or whose position in life has been humble, etc.), a sudden rise in prosperity, repute, or happiness (by the birth of a son, increase in possessions, elevation in rank, etc.).

naṇĕran नञ्रन् । प्रकाशनम् f. (sg. dat. **naṇĕrüñ^{u} नञ्रंञू**), the act of making naked; revealing, unveiling (something secret or hidden), revelation.

naṇĕrun नञ्रुन् । प्रकाशनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **naṇ°r^{u} नञ्र्**), to make naked, unveil; to reveal, unveil, make manifest (some secret or hidden thing) (cf. **bēd n°**, p. 83*a*, l. 34). **naṇ°r^{u}-mot^{u} नञ्र्-मंतु । प्रकाशित:** perf. part. (f. **naṇ^{u}r^{u}-müß^{u} नञ्र्-मंच्**), made naked; (of a secret, etc.) revealed, unveiled, made manifest.

naṇĕrāwun नञ्रावुन् । नग्नीकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **naṇĕrôw^{u} नञ्रोवु**), to make naked, unveil (Gr.Gr. 7); to reveal, unveil, make manifest (anything secret or hidden). **naṇĕrôw^{u}-mot^{u} नञ्रोवु-मंतु । प्रकाशित:** perf. part. (f. **naṇĕröv^{u}-müß^{u} नञ्रांवू-मंच्**), made naked, unveiled; (of a secret; etc.) revealed, unveiled, made manifest.

naph नफ् in **napa-napa नप-नप । देदीप्यमानता** m. splendour, sheen, glitter, refulgence; cf. **nōpun.** **napa-napa karawun^{u} नप-नप करवुनु । देदीप्यमान:** n.ag. (f. **—karavün^{u} —करवंञू**), brilliant, sparkling, glittering, refulgent.

nāph नाफ़ ناف । नाभिनाडी f. (sg. dat. **nāphi नाफि**), the navel (El. *náfah*) (Śiv. 201, 501); cf. **nāb.** **—ḍalün^{u} —डलंञू । नाभिनाडीप्रच्युतिविकार:** f.inf. the navel to be ruptured. **—gandün^{u} —गंडंञू । नाभिनाडीचिकित्सा** f.inf. to tie up the navel, to cure rupture of the navel.

nāphi-gor^{u} नाफि-गर् । नाभिनाडीचिकित्सक: m. (f. **-gür^{u} -गुर्**, a female of this profession) a person whose profession it is to cure rupture of the navel.

napha नफ (= نفع), i.q. **naphā**, q.v.; (in Kāshmīrī) plenty, enough; **naphà chuh**, it is enough (El.). **-rost**^{u} **-रस्तु** adj. (f. **-rüsh**^{u} **-रुस्तू**), useless (El.).

naphā नफा or **naphāh नफाह** (= نفع) । **लाभः** m. gain, profit, emolument, proceeds, interest (Gr.M. *nafā*, Rām. 164). **—āsun —आसुन् । लाभसंभवः** m.inf. profit to become, i.e. to accrue (esp. from trade). **—yun**^{u} **—यिनु । लाभाप्तिः** m.inf. profit or interest to accrue (esp. from invested capital).

nāpha नाफ نافه m. the bag or bladder of musk, a musk-pod (as found in the musk-deer) (L. 116, 462).

nĕph न्यफ् or **ñĕph ञफ् । ग्रासविशेषः** f. (sg. dat. **nĕpas न्यपस्** or **ñĕpas ञपस्**), to eat with a champing sound, to crunch. Cf. **nyŏph**.

naphadār नफदार् نفعدار adj. e.g. useful (El.).

nāphaham नाफहम् نافهم adj. e.g. not understanding, unintelligent, stupid (Śiv. 164, K.Pr. 149).

naphakh नफख् نفخ । **कुक्षिशूलरोगः** m. (sg. dat. **naphkas नफ्कस**), blowing, puffing; inflation; flatulence (El.).

karun —करुन् । शूलरोगोद्भवः m.inf. an attack of flatulence to come on. **—yun**^{u} **—यिनु । वातशूल-रोगोत्पत्तिः** m.inf., id.

naphka-ḍij^{i} **नफ्क-डीँज्** or **-ḍij**^{u} **-डीँजू । वातगुल्मः** f. 'a flatulence lump', flatulence accompanied by gout or rheumatism. **-ṭuj**^{i} **-टुज्** or **-ṭuj**^{u} **-टुजू । वातव्याधिगुल्मः** f., id.

naphul न्वफुल् (= نفل) । **विद्याग्निविशेषः** m. a voluntary act of religion which is not prescribed; certain prayers, the reading of which is not compulsory; special prayers made in times of calamity or the like, rogations (L. 288); a work of supererogation.

naphar नफर् or **nafar** نفر । **सेवकः** m. an individual; a servant; (in Kāshmīrī revenue terminology) **nafrē** نفري a unit of persons for cultivation, consisting of a man, his wife, and one adult son, entitled to four acres of irrigated land. The **nīm nafrē**, or half unit, consisting of a man and his wife, entitled to two acres; and the **pāv nafrē**, or quarter unit, consisting of a bachelor, entitled to one and a half acres (L. 402).

nā-phŏrmān ना-फ़ुर्मान् نا فرمان adj. disobedient, refractory; subst., m. N. of a purple-coloured flower, a species of poppy.

nā-phŏrmŏn^{i} **ना-फ़ुर्मानि** (= نا فرمآني) । **ईषत्सिन्दूरवर्णः** adj. e.g. of the colour of the *nā-farmān* poppy, purple.

naphratī नफ्रती i.q. **naphrath**, q.v. (Gr.M. *nafratī*).

naphrath नफ्रथ् نفرت m. (sg. dat. **naphratas नफ्रतस्**), abomination, horror, disgust (El.).

naph^{a}s नफ्स् نفس or **naph^{a}ṣ नफ्स्** । **उदरम्** m. breath of life; soul, spirit, self (K.Pr. 150); concupiscence, lust, inordinate desire (K.Pr. 150); (in Kāshmīrī) the belly (as the claimant for food), the craving for food (Śiv. 1633, K.Pr. 149); the belly (as the receptacle of food) (Śiv. 1795; H. x, 3). **—brūṭh**^{i} **yun**^{u} **—ब्रूँठि यिनु । उदरायेसरत्वम्** m.inf. the belly to come in front, to fill the belly greedily and without shame. **—kala kaḍun —कल कडुन् । उदरशीर्षोन्नत्वम्** m.inf. the belly to thrust up its head, i.e. to do anything (e.g. importunate begging, praising the unworthy, serving wicked people, taking to evil ways) under pressure of hunger or poverty. **—manz thawun —मञ् थवुन् । परोक्षोत्कोचः** m.inf. to put the belly between, i.e. (when acting as a go-between in business matters) to seek or hope to make a profit unknown to either party. **—phaṭun —फटुन् । बुभुक्षोन्नयः** m.inf. the belly to split, (when suffering from extreme hunger) to become ready to eat anything (no matter how unwholesome or unlawful). **—phuṭun —फुटुन् । अत्यल्पभोजित्वम्** m.inf. the belly to be brought low, (of a formerly hearty eater) to eat very little (owing to distaste, sickness coming on, or the like), to lose one's appetite.

naphsa-dôd^{u} **नफ्स-दोदु । उदरबाधा(प्रीतिः)** m. difficulty of breathing (YZ. 398); belly-pain, i.e. belly anxiety, anxiety for food (which compels a man to take to uncongenial work). **naphsün**^{u} **hāḍ नफ्सून् हाँड् । उदरपूर्तिक्लेशः** f. lamentation of the belly, labour to fill the belly.

nāpökī नापाकी ناپاکي । **अशुद्धता** f. impurity, uncleanness, foulness, defilement, pollution, dirt; lewdness, licentiousness.

nāpôk^{u} **नापोकु । असिद्धपाकः** adj. (f. **nāpöc**^{u} **नापाचू**), badly cooked, imperfectly cooked and consequently indigestible.

nāpākh नापाख् ناپاک । **अशुद्धः** adj. e.g impure, unclean, dirty, filthy, polluted, defiled; lewd, licentious.

naipāl नैपाल् m. Nepal (Śiv. 865, 1257, 1411).

napumsakh नपुंसख् m. (sg. dat. **napumsakas नपुंसकस्**), a eunuch, one who is impotent (K. 617).

napun नपुन् । छलनम्(उत्कोचग्रहणम्) conj. 1 (1 p.p. **nop**^{u} **नपु**), to swindle or beggar (a person) (esp. by gambling), to rook (a person); to take dishonest bribes (for services the taker has no intention of rendering). Cf. **nĕpun**.

nop^{u}**-mot**^{u} **नपु-मतु । छलितः** perf. part. (f. **nüp**^{u}**-müt**^{u} **नपू-मतू**), swindled, rooked, as ab.; swindled into giving a bribe, as ab.

napith thawun नपिथ् थवुन् । निःस्वीकरणम् m.inf. to beggar another by swindling. **—shunun —शुनुन् । उत्कोचादिग्रहणेन निःस्वीकरणम्** m.inf. to beggar a

person by swindling (esp. in gambling) or by taking bribes for some service that will never be performed.

nĕpun न्यपुन् । छलनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **nyop^{u} न्यपु**), to swindle another (esp. by taking bribes for services which the taker has no intention of rendering); cf. **napun**. **nyop^{u}-mot^{u} न्यपु-मतु । छलितः** perf. part. (f. **nĕp^{ü}-müt^{ü} न्यपू-मत्यू**), swindled, as ab.

nōpun नौंपुन् । दीपनम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. **nōpyōv नौंप्योव्**), to shine, gleam, beam, glow, sparkle, glisten, glitter, glare (Śiv. 1707, Rām. 1755); cf. **naph**. The causal of this verb is **nōpanāwun**, not **nōp^{a}rāwun** (Gr.Gr. 174). **nōpyō-mot^{u} नौंप्यो-मतु । द्योतितः** perf. part. (f. **nōpyō-müt^{ü} नौंप्ये-मत्यू**), polished so as to shine, (of something formerly not bright, but now rendered) brilliant, glittering, etc.

nōpanāwun नौंपनावुन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **nōpanôw^{u} नौंपनोवु**), to cause to shine (Gr.Gr. 174). See **nōpun**.

nipari (? spelling), breakfast (L. 458). Cf. **nĕph**.

nāparhēza-gīrī = ناپرهيز گاري f. incontinence, intemperance (Gr.M.).

nĕpŏth^{a}r न्यप्वद्र् or nĕpŏtur^{u} न्यप्वतुर् । निष्पुत्रः adj. (as subst., sg. dat. **nĕpŏtras न्यप्वत्रस्**; f. **nĕpŏt^{ü}r^{ü} न्यप्वत्र्ङ्**), sonless (either through not having begotten a son, or whose son is dead) (W. 132, K. 606, K.Pr. 126).

nĕpāv न्यपाव् । विनाशः m. ruin by a fall from a height (lit. or met.).

nōpawun^{u} नौंपवुन् । दीप्यमानः n.ag. (f. **nōpavün^{ü} नौंपव्यून्**), gleaming, glittering, brilliant.

nar 1 नर् । नडतृणम् m. a (hollow) reed (Śiv. 1806, K.Pr. 155); a reed generally, a reed-like plant (e.g. sugar-cane) (K.Pr. 155). **-boṭh^{u} -बंदु । नडपूर्णकूपम्** m. a bank covered by reeds. **-gāsa -गास । नडतृणम्** m. a reedy kind of grass, a reed with leaves. **-kacul^{u} -कचुलु** or **-kacur -कचुर् । गुण्ढीविशेषः** m. *Zinziber zerumbet*. **-kŏn^{u} -कोनु । नडदण्डः** m. a stick of reed (such as that used for making a pen), a pen. **-kŏn^{i} dĕl -कॉनि-वल्ल । नडत्वक्** m. the outer bark of the preceding. **-kŏn^{i}-kākaz -कॉनि-काकज़् । नडाभ्यन्तरत्वक्** m. the inner paper-like bark (lining the hollow pipe) of this stick-reed. **-kŏñ^{u} -कांजू** f. a reed found chiefly in the Anchar lake, of which the weaver's brush is made (El.) (cf. **gangañ**). **-nambal -नंबल् । नडुलं सरः** f. a reedy marsh, a marsh in which reeds grow. **-pahör^{u} -पहॉरु । नडसदनम्** f. a reed hut, a hut built of reeds. **-pash -पश् । नडमयपटलम्** m. a reed thatch. **-posh^{u} -पंशु । नडमयपटलकः** adj. (f. **-püsh^{ü} -पंशू**), (a house, etc.) possessing a thatched roof. **-paṭul^{u} -पतुलु । उडुपम्** m. a reed raft. **-wôñ^{u} -वोनु । नडुलसारसजलम्** m. the water of a reedy marsh.

nara-gand नर-गंड् । नडग्रन्थिः m. a knot in a hollow reed; the length of reed between two knots.

nàr^{i}-khàr^{i} 1 नरि-खरि (for **2**, see **nor^{u}**) **। नडादिच्छन्नम्** adj. e.g. (of land) covered with reeds and swamp plants. **—khàr^{i} gashun —खरि गछुन् । नडतृणादिमात्रपरिवृतीभवनम्** m.inf. to become covered with reeds and swamp plants (esp. of land sown with rice, but which produces only reeds).

nar 2 नर् ناڑ । पुंरूपः adj. e.g. a man, a male (of any animal) (Gr.M., W. 17, Śiv. 1771); a male human being (K.Pr. 262); as adj. e.g. male, masculine (H. viii, 1). **-kala -कल । अतिधृष्टः** adj. e.g. male-headed, bold, and intelligent (esp. of a child). **—māda —माद् ناڑ ماده । अर्गलविशेषः, कीलविशेषः** m. male and female; a hinge; a male and female screw; a certain medicinal plant (the tubers of which are said to grow in closely connected pairs, and are used as a tonic) (*Aconitum heterophyllum*, L. 74). **-māda-kyul^{u} -माद-क्युलु । अर्गलविशेषोपयोगि कीलकम्** m. the pin of a hinge. **-māda-tākh -माद-ताख् । अर्गलविशेषचतुष्कम्** m. the square projecting part of a hinge.

nara-nārāyĕn नर-नाराय्न्(ण्) m. Nara and Nārāyaṇa, originally regarded as identical (used hence as a N. of Krushna (Kṛṣṇa)), but also considered as distinct beings, Arjuna being identified with Nara and Kṛṣṇa with Nārāyaṇa (Śiv. 1618). **-sing -सिंग्** m. Narasiṁha, N. of the fourth incarnation of Vishnu (Śiv. 857).

nār 1 नार् ناڑ । अग्निः m. fire, light, flame (cf. **bĕbi-n°**, p. 77*b*, l. 26; **basa-n°**, p. 131*a*, l. 45; **baṭh^{i}-n°**, p. 140*b*, l. 33; **dramba-n°**, p. 245*a*, l. 43; **gāsa-n°**, p. 307*b*, l. 42; **kànḍ^{i}-n°**, p. 455*a*, l. 25; **kash^{a}ri-n°**, p. 481*b*, l. 36; **mĕngan-n°** 1 and 2, p. 578*a*, l. 46, and p. 579*b*, l. 4; **nabuk^{u} nār**, p. 619*a*, l. 42; **nūna-nār**, p. 640*b*, l. 48) (Gr.M.; W. 11; L. 460; L.V. 23, 25, 97; Śiv. 68, 118, 122, 417, 827, 948, 1685–6 Rām. 58, 93, 157, 186, 212, 257, 279, 1065 ff., etc.; H. iii, 4; YZ. 10, 60, 202, 307, 497, 514, 524; K.Pr. 3, 30, 60, 65, 101, 112, 125, 128, 137, 155, 204); met. rage, fury (cf. **dana-n°**, p. 272, l. 11). **—baḍāwun —बडावुन् । अग्निप्रशमनम्** m.inf. to draw out the fuel from a cooking range (after cooking), to extinguish a fire. **—dyun^{u} —दिनु । वह्निदाहनम्** m.inf. to set fire (to a house), to commit arson (Rām. 179, 393, 407, 718); to light (firewood, etc.) (H. xii, 21–2, 24; K. 631). **—gŏhun —गछुन् । अग्न्युज्ज्वलनम्** m.inf. a fire to be or become bright, (of a conflagration) to blaze up, increase in fierceness; met. (of prosperity) to show manifest increase.

—**gandun** —गंडुन् । दाहोद्भवः m.inf. fire to catch, fire to be kindled (Rām. 378, 507, 725); to set fire (to) (cf. **landis nār g°**, p. 526*a*, l. 1) (Rām. 715, 739); met. (as a disease) internal burning to attack (a person). —**hyon**ᵘ —ह्यंनु । औत्पातिकाग्न्यापातः m.inf. a conflagration to occur to, fire to seize (such-and-such) (Rām. 103, 1014, 1169, 1560). —**kaḍun** —कडुन् । अग्निप्रशमनम् m.inf. to draw a fire, to extinguish a fire (by withdrawing the fuel from a cooking hearth). —**lagun** —लगुन् । औत्पातिकाग्निसंयोगः m.inf. fire to catch, to be set on fire, to catch fire (K.Pr. 95). —**shĕmun** —शमुन् । अग्निशान्तिः m.inf. a fire to be extinguished; met. passion, rage, a violent quarrel, or the like, to be assuaged. —**shomᵘrun** —शंमुरुन् or **shomᵘrāwun** शंमुरावुन् । अग्निप्रशमनम् m.inf. to extinguish fire; to allay, or assuage, rage, passion, a violent quarrel, or the like. **-shāntun** -शान्तुन् । अग्निशान्तिः m.inf. fire to go out, to be extinguished. —**shŏṭᵃrun** —शॉट्रुन् or **shŏṭᵃrāwun** शॉट्रावुन् । अग्निप्रशमनम् m.inf. to extinguish a fire or a conflagration; met. to calm passion, rage, or the like. —**trāwawun**ᵘ —त्रावुवुन् n.ag. (f. —**trāwavüṇ**ᵘ —त्रावव्यूं), an incendiary (El.) (cf. —**trāwun**, Rām. 1386). —**shĕta gashun** —शत गछुन् m.inf. fire to become extinguished (Rām. 58, 1028; H. xii, 23). —**shĕwun** —श्युन् । अग्निदाहशान्तिः m.inf. fire to be extinguished; passion, rage, etc., to be allayed. —**shĕwᵃrāwun** —श्यरावुन् । अग्निप्रशमनम् m.inf. to extinguish fire; to allay or assuage passion, rage, or a violent quarrel. —**sāpun** —सापुन् । अतिप्रभावतीक्ष्णाविष्करणम् m.inf. 'to gnaw fire'; hence, to show unconquerable and violent energy in any work. —**wahārun** —वहारुन् । औत्पातिकाग्नेरुत्तरोत्तरव्याप्तिः m.inf. a conflagration to spread. —**wŏthun** —वथुन् । दाहोद्गमः m.inf. fire to rise; a burning feverish sensation to be experienced; rage, passion, etc., to arise. —**zālun** —ज़ालुन् m.inf. to make a fire, light a fire (Rām. 1069; H. iii, 1).

nāra-bād नार-बाद् । रोगविशेषः m. N. of a certain unbearable disease, of which the symptoms include fiery rheumatism. **-bāgay** -बागय् । अग्निसंवसथागमम् f. the fire-box of a stove, a fire-place. **-brah** -ब्रह् or **-brāh** -ब्राह् । अग्निज्वाला f. (sg. dat. **-brüshᵘ** -ब्रंशू or **-brŏshᵘ** -ब्रॉशू), a high flame of fire, a pillar of flame. **-brāhⁱ** -ब्रंहि । अग्निज्वाला f. a high flame of fire, a pillar of fire. **-busar** -बुसर् । खराग्निपूरः f. a torrent of blazing sparks (such as that from a rocket). **-basta** -बस्त । दाहविस्फोटः f. a blister caused by burning. **-büṭhᵘ** -बंठू । चुल्लिरोधः f. the edge of the upper part of a stove (on which the burnt-out ashes are thrown). **-dodᵘ** -दंदु । अग्निदग्धः adj. (f. **-düzᵘ** -दंज़ू), burnt by fire (Rām. 1209). **-damölⁱ** -दमॉलि । अग्न्युत्पातसंभ्रमः f. the trampling of feet at a fire, the excitement (marked by people rushing about) at a conflagration. **-drāv** -द्राव् । अग्निशुद्धः adj. e.g. issued from fire, purified by cleansing fires (K.Pr. 155). **-dĕv 1** -देव् । अग्न्युत्पातः m. a fire-demon, a conflagration. **-dĕv 2** -देव् । अग्नेरुपासकः m. (f. **-dĕviñ** -देविञ्), one who cowers over fire, a slave to the fire-place, a fire-worshipper. **-gāh** -गाह् । अग्निप्रकाशः m. the glare of fire (esp. when this is visible but the fire is not itself seen); cf. **-gāsh**, bel. **-gájⁱ** -गंजि or **-güjᵘ** -गंजू । अग्निपूर्णा चुल्लिः f. a stove full of fire, a cooking stove (in which food is actually being cooked), a furnace (K.Pr. 54). **-gāsh** -गाश् । अग्निप्रकाशः m., i.q. **-gāh**, ab., q.v. **-han** -हन् । अग्निमात्रा f. a little fire, a small piece of fire handed to another, or a small fire collected together. **-har** -हर् । अग्न्युत्पातसंमर्दः f. a riot at the scene of a conflagration. **-jōsh** -जोश् । अग्नीष्मम्, अङ्गारधानिका m. the heat of fire; met. (from the heat it gives forth) a filled portable brazier or *kāngrī* (**kāgᵘrᵘ**). **-jōsh tapun** -जोश् तपुन् । हस्तिकापरिग्रहः m.inf. to warm oneself with a *kāngrī*. (This is done by keeping it close to the bare abdomen under the long nightgown-like garment worn by Kāshmīrīs); cf. **-totᵘ**, bel. —**kodᵘ-motᵘ** —कंदु-मंतु । अग्नौ संशोधितः perf. part. (f. —**küḍᵘ-müṭᵘ** —कंडू-मंटू), pulled out from the fire, purified by cleansing fires; (of a person) taught good manners, etc., by a course of abuse, beating, etc. —**kaḍun** —कडुन् । अग्निशोधना m.inf. to pull out of the fire, to purify (e.g. gold or silver) by cleansing fire; to teach a person decent behaviour by abuse, etc. **-kāgᵘrᵘ** -कॉंगुरु । अग्निपूर्णा हस्तिका f. a *kāngrī* (see **kāgᵘrᵘ**) or portable brazier filled with burning coals. **-khŏḍ** -खोड् । अग्निगर्भम् m. a fire-pit. **-khal** -खल् । अग्नितप्तः m. 'a fire threshing-floor', anything of metal or the like which is white or red hot. **-kan** -कन् । स्फुलिङ्गः m. a spark of fire. **-kang** -कंग् । अग्निराशिः m. a great blazing heap of fire (Rām. 1082 vr.l.). **-krakh** -क्रख् । अग्निदाहकोलाहलः f. (sg. dat. **-kraki** -क्रकि), the outcry at a conflagration, the confused clamour on such an occasion. **-krŏshᵘ** -क्रॉशु । अग्निशिरासनदर्वि: m. a fire-shovel. **-kūṭᵘ** -कूटु । अग्निस्तम्भः m. a pillar of fire. **-katurᵘ** -कतुर् । अङ्गारधानिकाविशेषः m. an earthenware basin or bowl (such as the bottom of a broken water-crock) filled with burning charcoal. **-kyomᵘ** -क्यंमु । कीटविशेषः m. a certain winged insect. (It suddenly issues from the forests, and is believed to be produced by forest-fires.) **-lĕjⁱ** -लेजि or **-lĕjᵘ**

-ञ्यूज । अग्निस्थापनोखा f. an earthenware vessel with a cover, into which the burning charcoal is cast when withdrawn from a stove (at the end of cooking); cf. -lyol^{u}, bel. -lĕl^{i}-bata -ल्यलि-बत । स्थालीशुष्कधान्योत्यतण्डुलभक्तम् m. boiled rice, the grain of which has been dried by putting it outside such a jar as the -lĕj^{i} or -lyol^{u} (instead of drying it in the sun); cf. nārāl^{i} hŏkh^{u}, s.v. nārāl^{i}. -lyol^{u} -ल्यल् । अग्निस्थापनस्थाली m., i.q. -lĕj^{i} ab., but larger. -muhüj^{ü} -मुहंजू । अग्निसंतप्तलोहदण्डविशेषः f. an iron rod heated red hot (e.g. for boring a hole in wood). -muhul^{u} -मुह्ल् । उल्काविशेषः m. a terrible flash of lightning or a thunderbolt (looked upon as resembling a pestle). -mahanyuw^{u} -महन्यु । अग्न्युत्पातसूचकभूतविशेषः m. a kind of man-shaped demon or spirit believed to give warning of a forest conflagration. (In former times he was believed to give warning beforehand.) -manan -मनन् । अग्निपूर्णाङ्गारधानिका f. (sg. dat. manüñ^{ü} मनंज्), a portable brazier (*kāngrī*). -mŏy -म्यय् । अग्निमाचा f. a small fire. -nār -नार् । अग्न्युत्पातवाङ्क्षम् m. fire on fire, a great conflagration, spreading on from place to place. -pahör^{ü} -पहाङ् । अग्न्यौत्पातिकशाला f. a temporary hut used by people whose home has been destroyed by fire. -pahur -पहुर् । अग्न्युत्पातमनु नूतनगृहनिर्माणम् m. the building or rebuilding after a house has been burnt down (esp. when, as often happens, only the upper stories of a house, containing the living rooms, are burnt down). -pōr -पोर् । अग्न्युत्पातोत्तरकनूतनपुरम् m. the new upper stories of a house, as rebuilt after a fire (the stone lower story remaining unharmed). -puran -पुरन् । दग्धगृहावशेषभूमिः f. (sg. dat. purüñ^{ü} पुरंज्), the site of a burnt-down house (on which nothing has been rebuilt). -rĕh -र्यह् or -ऱ्हह् । अग्निशिखा, अग्निज्वाला f. a flame; the glare of fire. -thapul -थपुल् । अग्न्युत्पाते लुण्ठकः adj. (f. -thapüj^{ü} -थपंज्), 'a fire-snatcher,' a man who plunders during a conflagration. -ṭhip^{ü}r^{ü} -ठिपंर् । तीक्ष्णाङ्गारचूर्णपूर्णा अङ्गारधानिका m. a portable brazier (*kāngrī*) filled with a quantity of burning charcoal. -tĕmb^{a}r -त्यंबर् । मूर्त्तोऽग्निकणः f. a spark of fire (Rām. 1613). -traṭh -त्रठ् । उल्काविशेषः f. (sg. dat. -traṭi -त्रटि), a lightning flash of fire, a very bright torchlike flash of lightning, a thunderbolt (El. *nārtraṭ*). -tot^{u} -तंत् । तप्तलोहचिह्नम् m. a scar caused by the use of the *kāngrī* or portable brazier. (It is carried for warmth under the clothes against the belly or thighs); cf. -jōsh tapun, ab. -tăt^{i} gaṭshān^{i} -तति गट्शनि । अग्नितापक्षिणसंभवः m. pl. inf. such scars to be formed. -tyũgul -त्यूंगुल् । स्फुलिङ्गः m. a spark, esp. a large one (El. -*tĕngul*, fire). -tyol^{u} -त्यल् । विस्फोटविशेषः m. a painful kind of blister or swelling. -ṭhaṭh -ठ्रठ् । दाहकदुर्वातः, अग्निशिखासमापातः f. (sg. dat. -ṭhaṭi -ठ्रटि), a burning wind-storm (said to be caused by contact with lightning); a flare projected from a fiery source (igniting objects at a distance). -ṭhĕw^{a}ran -ठ्यवरन् । अग्न्युत्पातप्रशमनम् f. (sg. dat. -ṭhĕw^{a}rüñ^{ü} -ठ्यवरंज्), extinguishing (or trying to extinguish) a conflagration. -ṭhĕway -ठ्यवय् । अग्निप्रशमनम् f. the being extinguished of fire. -ṭhünḍ^{ü} -ठ्रूंड् । अग्निप्रचण्डः f. great fierceness of fire. -ṭhūr -ठूर् । अग्निदः m. a fire-thief, one who privily sets fire to other people's houses, an incendiary. -wŏkhul -व्रखुल् । अग्निपरिचायकः adj. (f. -wŏkhüj^{ü} -व्रखेंज्), 'a fire trough,' one who, and without fear of being burnt, is always ready to heap up or collect fire. -wŏkhur -व्रखुर् । अग्न्यूर्ध्वाधःकरणम् m. raising up and down, i.e. stirring the burning mass of charcoal in a portable brazier (*kāngrī*). -wura -वुर । अग्निपूर्णादीर्घचुल्ली f. a large stove, with many openings, such as is used for cooking meals for many guests on festive occasions. -wuzamal -वुज़मल् f. fire-lightning, blazing lightning (Rām. 482, 862, 1017). -wuziñ -वुज़िञ् । अग्निसंदीपनोद्गमः f. 'a fire-fount', the beginning of fire starting from some hidden place, the beginning of a burning sensation in the body. -zōw^{a}ran -ज़ोवरन् । अग्निसंदीपनम् f. (sg. dat. -zōw^{a}rüñ^{ü} -ज़ोवरंज्), lighting a fire, nursing a newly lit fire.

nāras narĕ diñĕ नारस् नर्य दिञ । सर्वथा अनङ्गीकारः f. pl. inf. to refuse entirely.

nār 2 नार । सह्यभूमिः m. a long chasm or narrow valley at the foot of a mountain (often overgrown with brushwood), a glen, a defile, the 'nullah' of Anglo-Indian parlance. The word is a frequent termination of local names (cf. RT.Tr., notes to viii, 595 and 959, and **nör^{i}-wath,** s.v. **nôr^{u}**); a precipice (El.). -bal -बल् । सह्यभोत्पत्यकाख्यानम् m. such a 'nullah', esp. when possessing a stream or waterfall; N. of a place about 14 miles to the south-west of Śrīnagar, where there is a confluence of two mountain streams forming the **Chatsa-kŏl** (q.v., s.v.) River. It is a sacred bathing-place of some repute (RT.Tr. II, 418).

nār 3 नार् m. a pomegranate, *Punica granatum* (YZ. 8).

nār 4 नार् m. *Rhamnus virgatus* (El.).

nar^{i} नरि f. a kind of reed used as a swamp fodder (L. 71, 359). Cf. also **nar 1** and **nor^{u}.**

nēr नेर् for **nyūr^{u} 2,** in the following (cf. **atsa-nēr,** p. 70*a*, l. 30).

nēra-nēr नेर-नेर् । शीघ्रता(संभवः) f. a coming out at once, speedy production, speedy completion.

nēran-bāna नेरन्-बान । धनापव्ययनदिष्टम् m. 'a vessel of goings forth', i.e. a man whose wealth is habitually being dissipated. **-kāl** -काल् । आवश्यकनिर्वाहावसरः m. the time for goings forth, i.e. the period, from first to last, during which a number of successive obligations must be performed.

neri नेरि, see **nyūr^{u} 1, 2,** and **3,** and **nērun.**

nir^{i} नीरि, see **nērun.**

nīr^{u} नीर्, see **nyūr^{u}.**

nor^{u} नॉर् । वस्त्रभुजभागः m. the arm or sleeve of a coat (cf. **ok^{u}-n°,** p. 19*a*, l. 28; **cūri-n°,** p. 175*a*, l. 17; **kŏrāba-n°,** p. 468*b*, l. 2; **marda-n°,** p. 589*b*, l. 26) (Gir Gr. 9, 33; W. 135; K.Pr. 154, *narai*; 248, 262).

phirith —फिरिथ् adv., lit. having turned back the sleeves, i.e. with the cuffs turned up (L. 459).

nàr^{i}-kōca नॅरि-कोच । वस्त्रबाहुखण्डः m. a piece of cloth cut for making a sleeve. —**khàr^{i} 2** —खॅरि (for 1, see **nar 1**) । विषमः adj. e.g. unevenly made or divided (of a garment, or piece of land). —**khàr^{i} karun** —खॅरि करन् । विषमविभागः m.inf. (of a garment or piece of land) to make uneven, to divide unequally or unevenly. **-kūṭ^{u}** -कूटु । आधारवस्त्रविशेषः m. a ceiling rafter. **-shŏṭ^{u}** -छोटु । ह्रस्वभुजभागकः m. (of a coat) short-sleeved. **-shyon^{u}** -छ्योन् । छिन्नबाहुभागकः (f. **-shĕñ^{u}** -छ्यूञ्), (of a garment) having the sleeves cut or torn off. **-ṣoṭ^{u}** -ख़ोटु । भिन्नभुजभागकः adj. (f. **-ṣüṭ^{u}** -ख़ूटु), (of a garment) having the sleeves cut off. **-wār** -वार् । वस्त्रभुजावयवस्त्रभेदः m. a kind of embroidered cuff (made of brocaded silk, etc.) worn at the ends of the sleeves, donned by rich women or brides. **-wār khŏṭ^{u}** -वार् खोटु । वस्त्रभुजप्रान्तिकवस्त्रभेदयुग्मैककम् m. the half of a pair of such cuffs, a single cuff of a pair. **-zyūṭh^{u}** -ज़्यूटु । दीर्घ(वस्त्र)बाहुभागकः adj. (f. **-zīṭh^{u}** -ज़ीटु), (of a garment) long-sleeved (cf. *zŏṭhĕn narĕn*, a sign of respectability, K.Pr. 262).

nari-nērē नरि-नेरे adv. very near, close by (Rām. 248); cf. **nyūr^{u} 3.** **-nor^{u}** -नॉर् । गुप्तप्रायम् adv. from sleeve to sleeve; hence, secretly, privately (esp. between two persons). **-nor^{u} bōzun** -नॉर् बोज़ुन् । गूढव्यवहरणम् m.inf. (between two persons) to act in mutual privacy.

nôr^{u} नोर् । नालिका, नलम् m. a pipe, tube, drain-pipe, water-pipe, tubular conduit (cf. **añĕma-n°,** p. 37*b*, l. 4; **d^{a}h^{i}-n°,** p. 108*b*, l. 24; **daman-n°,** p. 220*a*, l. 25; **ganḍa-n°,** p. 289*b*, l. 8; **kalam-n°,** p. 439*b*, l. 46); any long hollow receptacle (cf. **kāna-n°,** p. 449*a*, l. 17); a tubular intestine (esp. one of larger size) (cf. **aṇḍ^{a}ram-n°,** p. 32*b*, l. 44; **bīka-n°,** p. 99*b*, l. 33; **dasta-n°,** p. 256*a*, l. 41; **guh^{i}-n°,** p. 280*b*, l. 32; **m^{a}tra-n°,** p. 605*b*, l. 20; **nika-n°,** p. 627*b*, l. 21); a tube of the body through which the vital airs pass (i.q. **nāḍi,** q.v.) (Śiv. 1889).

nör^{i}-dag नॉरि-दग् । जलनिपातः f. the fall of a spout of water issuing from a pipe high up. **-kūṭ^{u}** -कूटु । धमननालिका m. a blow-pipe (the implement). **-kabul** -कबुल् । अर्घपात्रम् m. a vessel with a spout, used in offering liquid libations; cf. **kabul.** **-wan** -वन् । मङ्गलसूत्रम् m. a red yellow and white thread used for tying round the fore-arm on festive occasions. **-wan-band** -वन्-बन्द् । प्रादेशमात्रमाङ्गलिकसूत्रम् m. such a thread only one span long. **-wan-dastār** -वन्-दस्तार् । शिरोवेष्टनविशेषः m. a turban ornamented with this thread, worn (esp. by boys) on festive or ritual occasions. **-wan khārán^{i}** -वन् खारॅनि । माङ्गलिकसूत्रेण केशबन्धनसंस्कारः m. pl. inf. (at the ceremony of a Brāhmaṇa boy's initiation with the sacred cord) the particular ceremony of tying his hair with this thread. **-wath** -वथ् । नालिकात्मपद्वी f. the narrow path along the bottom of a 'nullah' (cf. **nār 2**).

nör^{u} 1 नॉर् । स्नायुः m. (pl. nom. **nör^{u}** नॉर्), a muscle, a tendon; a tube of the body through which the vital airs pass (i.q. **nāḍi,** q.v.) (Śiv. 969); a vein (El. *nār, naur*); the tough fibres or strings in a vegetable (cf. **nör^{a}l**). —**kaḍán^{i}** —कडॅनि । अतिकुट्टनम् m.pl. 'to pull out the muscles'; hence, to pound rice till it is reduced to powder. —**khasán^{i}** —खसॅनि । नाड्युच्छूनम् m.pl. the tendons to rise, i.e. the muscles to swell up (from anger, e.g. the swelling of the muscles of the cheek).

nör^{u} 2 नॉर् । गण्डलिका f. (pl. nom. **nārĕ** नार्य), a water-jar, shaped like a gourd, with a neck (cf. **cāh^{i}** (or **cāyĕ**)**-n°,** pp. 158*a*, l. 12; 179*a*, l. 22; **kalashĕ-n°,** p. 441*a*, l. 49), a cup, a dish, a trough (cf. **añĕma-n°,** p. 37*b*, l. 6; **dŏda-n°,** p. 189*b*, l. 40; **dŏyĕn-n°,** p. 269*b*, l. 46; **guras-n°,** p. 304*b*, l. 2). **nārĕ-gol^{u}** नार्य-गोलु । कुम्भनखः m. the neck of such a jar.

nör^{u} 3 नॉर् । कुल्या f. (pl. nom. **nārĕ** नार्य), a small stream, a conduit (such as that used in irrigating a rice-field).

nūr नूर् نور m. light, brilliance, splendour (cf. **bē-nūr,** p. 114*a*, l. 40) (Śiv. 325, 619, 833, 1292, 1775; H. vii, 6; YZ. 61, 114, 174; K.Pr. 159, 243); brightness, cheerfulness (K.Pr. 84, 160). **nār path gav az-nūr,** the fire retreated from brightness, i.e. ceased blazing (Rām. 1081).

núr, see **nyūr^{u} 1.**

nürᵘ नर्‌ । **बाहुः** f. the arm (from the shoulder to the hand) (cf. **khōvürᵘ** n°, p. 425*b*, l. 23; **nāras narĕ diñe**, p. 648*b*, l. 30) (Gr.Gr. 10, 33; K.Pr. 57; Śiv. 1065, 1441, 1725; Rām. 410, 630, 1578; H. xii, 15; K. 161, 563, 791, 827; K.Pr. 25, 57, 248, 261); the arm (of a garment) (K. 419).

narĕ-holᵘ नर्य-हुल् । **वक्रबाहुः** adj. (f. **-hüjᵘ -हुज्**), crooked-armed, bent-armed. **-horᵘ -हुर्‌** । **बाहुयुग्मम्** m. the pair of arms (of a man). **—tarañĕ —तरञ** । **करहाभिनयनम्** f. pl. inf. to wave or flourish the arms, as if in a fight. **-shŏṭᵘ -छुट्** । **ह्रस्वबाहुः** adj. (f. **-shŏṭᵘ -छुट्**), short-armed. **-shyonᵘ -छ्युन्** । **छिन्नबाहुः** adj. (f. **-shĕñᵘ -छ्यूञ्**), one whose arm has been cut off, armless. **-soṭᵘ -चट्** । **छिन्नबाहुः** adj. (f. **-süṭᵘ -चट्**), id. (cf. K. 791, 827). **—wāyĕñĕ —वायञ** । **बाहुप्रक्षेपः** f. pl. inf. to throw the arms up and down (as in pain or trouble). **-zyūṭhᵘ -ज्यूठ्** । **दीर्घबाहुः** adj. (f. **-zīṭhᵘ -ज़ीठ्**), long-armed.

nari nyūrᵘ नरि न्यूर्‌ adj. (f. **—nīrᵘ —नीर्‌**), close to the arm, very near (Rām. 248).

nĕrbal न्यर्बल् or **niº निº** । **बलहीनः** adj. e.g. without strength, powerless, impotent, weak, feeble (esp. from sickness) (El. *nyerbal*, Gr.M. *nirbal*, K. 1026); weary, fatigued (Gr.M.).

nĕrbalī न्यर्बली or **niº निº** । **क्षीणता** f. want of strength, weakness, feebleness.

nĕrabimān न्यरबि(भि)मान् or **niº निº** adj. e.g. free from self-conceit, devoid of pride or egoism (Śiv. 1602).

nĕrbandan न्यर्बदन् or **niº निº** । **निष्प्रीतिगौरवः** adj. e.g. impertinent, unmannerly, wanting in due respect.

nĕrābās न्यराबा(भा)स् or **niº निº** adj. e.g. without splendour, without lustre (Śiv. 1458).

nard नर्द نرد । **द्यूतविशेषः** m. a man or piece (in any game such as chess, etc.) (Gr.M., Śiv. 280); any game played with counters or pieces, such as backgammon, chess, draughts or *causar* (Gr.M.).

narda-bāz नर्द-बाज़् । **द्यूतविशेषप्रस्तावः** m. a single game of chess, etc., as ab. **-khorᵘ -खर्‌** । **अक्षद्यूतसमासक्तः** m. 'a gambler scald-head', a man who is a habitual or professional dicer (and hence with an evil reputation). **-püṭᵘ -पट्** । **अष्टापदम्** f. a chess-board or the like. **-zörʲ -ज़ोरि** । **द्यूतविशेषासक्तधूर्तः** (**अक्षधूर्तः**) m. a habitual or professional dicer, a gamester (and, as such, a rogue).

nārad नारद् or **nārada नारद**, i.q. **nārodᵘ**, q.v. (K. 39, 172, 359, 573–4, 581, 628, 630, 749, 806, 918, 934, 964, 1000); esp. in the compounds **nārad-munīshŏr**, Nārada, the chief of sages (Rām. 1682, K. 47); **nārada-munīshŏr** (K. 355, 384, 386, 577, 582, 961); **nārad-ryoshᵘ**, Nārada the sage (Rām. 49, 144, 639; K. 817).

nārodᵘ नारुद् or **nārud नारुद्** or **nārad नारद्** । **कलहोत्पादकः** m. (in Hindū mythology) the N. of a divine Rishi (in Skt., *ṛṣi*) or Saint, regarded as one of the four sons of Brahmā, and one of the ten principal *munis* or *rishis*. He acted as a messenger between gods and men, was a friend of Krishna (Kṛṣṇa), a leader of the heavenly musicians, and the inventor of the *vīṇā*, or lute. In the story of Krishna he often appears as a kind of Tempter, leading on Kaṁsa and other evil people to further wickedness, so as to insure their destruction. He had a reputation for promoting quarrels by tale-bearing (false or true) (Śiv. 392, 631, 639, etc.; Rām. 590, 847, 943; K. 38, 296, 340, 358, 383, 387, 573, 584, 741, 896, 930–9, 1000); hence, anyone who makes quarrels, one who sets people at variance (esp. by tale-bearing, etc.).

niradhar (? spelling) m. *Cuscuta reflexa* (El.).

nĕrdan न्यर्द(र्ध)न् or **niº निº** adj. e.g. without wealth, poverty-stricken, poor (W. 110, *nerdān*, probably a misprint) (Śiv. 1041, 1211).

nāradār नारदार् । **कठिनाङ्गारजनकः** adj. e.g. (of wood or other fuel) causing (when burnt) an exceptionally fierce flame.

nĕrdörᵘ न्यर्दोर्‌ or **niº निº** । **कातरा** f. a woman who is disheartened, heavy-hearted, downhearted, downcast.

nĕrādar न्यरादर् or **niº निº** । **अवमानना** m. disrespect, contempt, scorn.

nĕrdūsh न्यर्दूश् or **niº निº** । **निर्दोषः** adj. e.g. without fault, without defect, faultless (W. 110, *nirdush*).

nĕrday न्यर्दय् or **niº निº** adj. e.g. unmerciful (Gr.M.).

nrug नृग् or **nruga-rāza नृग-राज़** m. N.P. name of a son of Manu Vaivasvata, who was reborn as a lizard (K. 840).

nĕrgŏn निर्गन् or **niº निº** adj. e.g. devoid of all properties or qualities, without attributes (Śiv. 193, 275, 689, 770, 977, 991, etc.).

nargis नर्गिस् نرگس m. *Narcissus tazetta* (El., Rām. 649).

nirāhār निराहार् adj. e.g. foodless, fasting, abstaining from food (Śiv. 200, 689, 1272).

nörij नारिज् or **nörijᵘ नारिजू** । **प्रणालिका** f. a gutter, drain, conduit, waterpipe (Gr.Gr. 65, Śiv. 1213).

nörija-dag नारिज-दग् । **प्रणालिकाप्रवाहाहतिः** f. the fall of a stream of water shooting out of an elevated drain or gutter and falling from a height to the ground. **-wôñᵘ -वोञ्** । **प्रणालीजलम्** m. water flowing through a conduit.

nörʲjīl नारिजील् m. a coco-nut. Cf. **nörila.**

narājāth नराजाथ् । पौरुषयुक्तः adj. e.g. manly, of a manly character.

narakī नरकी । नारकः adj. e.g. relating to hell, hellish, infernal.

narukh नरख् । नरकः m. (sg. dat. **narakas** नरकस्), a hell, a place of torment (Gr.M.; Śiv. 122, 161, 417, 1539; Rām. 58, 366, 651, 1028, 1231; K. 495); the place to which souls go after death for judgment. - **anun** —अनुन् । नरकापाताक्रोशनम् m.inf. to curse a dead enemy or villain (the curse being one which consigns him to hell). —**yun**ᵘ —यिनु । नरकवासापातः m.inf. to come to hell, to fall into hell (after death).

naraka-wŏsⁱ नरक-वॉसि । नरकवास्यः adj. (as subst., f. **-wāsĕñ** -वास्यञ्), one who dwells in hell, or fit to dwell in hell (Rām. 667, 1159). **-wāsĕñ** -वास्यञ्, see the preceding.

narakukᵘ **mĕnzur** नरकुकु म्यंज़ुर् । अतिदुर्गतः m. (f. **narakücᵘ mĕnzarĕñ** नरकॅचू म्यंज़र्यञ्), a wood-cutter of hell, a man who sells firewood in hell; hence, met. a vile, dirty, ugly, wretched fellow.

narakunᵘ **tsàkⁱwār** नरकुनु त्सॅक्वार् । अतिदुर्गतिः m. one who has a hell-bowl; hence (used in curses) as miserable as one who lives in the lowest pit of hell.

nĕrākār न्याकार् or **niº** नि॰ adj. e.g. formless, without form; a N. of the Supreme (Śiv. 178, 204, 284, 393, etc.; Rām. 846).

nārālⁱ नारॅलि in **nārālⁱ hŏkhᵘ** नारॅलि ह्वॅख़ु । खालीशुष्कधान्यम् m. paddy (unhusked rice) dried by the application of artificial heat (as is done in winter when the sun has no heat). Cf. **nāra-lĕlⁱ-bata**, p. 648*a*, l. 4.

narĕl नर्यल् adj. e.g. possessing an arm, used —• as in **okᵘ-narĕl**, one-armed (p. 19*a*, l. 29).

narēla नरेल । नारिकेलपात्रम् m. a vessel made of an empty coco-nut.

nórᵃl नार्ल् । नाडीव्याप्तः adj. e.g. stringy (of some vegetable which, even when cooked, is full of tough stringy fibres). Cf. **nörᵘ 1.**

norila नारिल । नालिकेरफलम्, नारिकेलफलकधूमयन्त्रम् m. a coco-nut (Gr.M.); a *huqqa*, or tobacco-pipe, made of a coco-nut; cf. **nörⁱjīl**. **-dŏd** -द्वद् । नालिकेरफलरसः the milk of the coco-nut. **-gūjᵘ** -गूजू । नारिकेलसारः f. the kernel of a coco-nut.

nĕrlāb न्यरलाब् or **niº** नि॰ adj. e.g. profitless, useless (El. *ngerlāb*).

nĕrlūb न्यर्लूब् or **niº** नि॰ adj. e.g. free from desire (Śiv. 772, 888).

naralad नारलद् । औत्पातिकाग्निहतकः adj. e.g. (as subst., f. **nāraladiñ** नारलद्यिञ्), one who suffers from a conflagration, one who suffers heavy loss from his house having been burnt down, one who is burnt out of house and home.

nĕrālam न्यरालम् (Śiv. 1754) or **nĕrālamb** न्यरालंब् (Śiv. 1846). or **niº** नि॰ adj. e.g. having no prop or support (lit. or fig.).

nĕrlīph न्यर्लीफ् or **nirlēph** निर्लेफ् adj. e.g. unsmeared, stainless (Śiv. 1021, 1757).

narm नर्म् نرم । कोमलः adj. e.g. soft (to the touch), delicate, tender (Gr.M.); smooth, sleek (H. vii, 24); ductile, plastic; mild, tender (in disposition), peaceable (Gr.M., Śiv. 873); soft, low, subdued (of a sound); slack, depressed, dull (of a market, trade, or the like). **-dil** -दिल् نرم دل adj. e.g. gentle, kind, soft-hearted (Gr.M.). **-garm** -गर्म् نرم گرم । उष्णशीतः, न्यूनाधिकः adj. e.g. neither very hot nor very cold, of moderate heat; mild and sharp, mild and rigorous, now forbearing and now severe; the good and the bad, the vicissitudes of fortune; (of the market of anything) sometimes rising and sometimes falling, sometimes in demand and sometimes not. **-hyuhᵘ** -हिहु । कोमलतमः adj. (f. **-hishᵘ** -हिशु), very soft (etc., in all the meanings of **narm**). **-pahān** -पहान् । ईषत्कोमलः adj. e.g. somewhat soft, moderately soft, a little soft (etc., in all the above meanings). —**zamīn** —ज़मीन् । सर्वंसहः adj. e.g. soft soil; met. meek, tolerant, patient, submissive, long-suffering.

narmī नर्मी نرمي । कोमलता f. softness, smoothness, sleekness (K.Pr. 167); pliancy; tenderness, delicacy, gentleness, mildness, civility (Gr.M.); want of firmness, tameness.

nāram नारम् in **nāram-nôrᵘ** नारम-नोर् । लताविशेषः m. name of a certain medicinal creeping plant. When pounded it is applied to boils, etc.

narmadā नर्मदा f. N. of a river in Central India, the Nerbudda of the maps.

narmadēshŏr नर्मदेश्वर् m. 'the Lord of the Narmadā', a N. of Śiva (Śiv. 857).

nĕrmajyār न्यर्मज्यार् or **niº** नि॰ । प्रसन्नता m. clearness, brightness, (of the sky) freedom from clouds.

nĕrmal न्यर्मल् or **niº** नि॰ । निर्मलः adj e.g. free from foulness, clean, clear, bright, shining, translucent (Gr.M.; W. 110; Śiv. 24, 27, 162, 330, 348, etc.; Rām. 87, 1056, 1063, 1692, 1703, 1707, 1728); (of the sky) clear, serene (Gr.M.).

nĕrmāl न्यर्माल् or **niº** नि॰ । निर्माल्यजलम् m. the remains of an offering made to a deity; esp. water which has been used in a libation.

nĕrmālⁱ न्यर्मलि or **niº** नि॰ । निर्मलाचारः adj. e.g. cleanly conducted, one who is particular as to cleanliness, including his dress, appearance, food, and drink.

nĕrmöl¹ न्यर्मोल or **ni° नि°** adj. e.g. of, or belonging to, a *nĕrmāl* or libation water. —**karun —करुन्** । **अभक्ष्यादित्वापादनम्** m.inf. to make like water which has been used in a libation, to make any food or drink taboo or unusable, to make food unconsumable.

nĕrmūl न्यर्मूल् or **ni° नि°** adj. e.g. without root; hence, baseless, unreasonable (Gr.M.).

narmun नर्मुन् । **कोमलीभवनम्** conj. 3 (2 p.p. **narmyōv नर्म्योव्**), to become soft; to become mild, gentle, appeased. **narmyō-mot[u] नर्म्यो-मंतु** । **कोमलीभूतः** perf. part. (f. **narmyē-müt[ü] नर्म्यें-मंचू**), softened; become mild, become gentle.

narmāwun नर्मावुन् । **कोमलीकरणम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **narmôw[u] नर्मोवु**), to soften; to make mild, appease, assuage (a person's wrath). **narmôw[u]-mot[u] नर्मोवु-मंतु** । **कोमलीकृतः** perf. part. (f. **narmöv[ü]-müt[ü] नर्मोवू-मंचू**), made soft, appeased, etc., as ab.

nĕrmāyā न्यर्माया or **ni° नि°** adj. e.g. free from illusion, free from unreality, free from the delusion by which one considers the unreal universe as really existent and as distinct from the Supreme Spirit (Śiv. 1430, 1803); (as subst.) freedom from such illusion (Śiv. 1742, 1824).

nĕrāmay न्यरामय् or **ni° नि°** adj. e.g. free from disease, free from defects or blemishes, infallible (Śiv. 1759, 1863).

nārān नारान् । **नारायणः(ईश्वरः)** m. a Kāshmīrī corruption of **Nārāyĕn,** q.v., generally used as a N. of the Supreme Deity (El. *Narain*) (L.V. 107, 109; Śiv. 1331; Rām. 79, 178, 226, 975, etc.; K. 14, 16, 58, 98, 113, 153, 173, etc.). The word is also a common proper name, as in Gr.Gr. 96, 97. **-chiṭh -छिट्** । **चित्रपटविशेषः** f. (sg. dat. **-chiṭi -छिटि**), a kind of cloth coloured with patterns of yellow and red, and specially used in religious worship.

nērun नेरुन् । **निर्गमनम्** conj. 2, irreg. (1 p.p. **drāv द्राव्**, Gr.Gr. 229, 236; 2 p.p. **drāyōv द्रायोव्**, Gr.Gr. 229, 241. The regular past participle **nyūr[u] न्यूर्** occasionally occurs in compounds, see **nyūr[u]-mot[u],** bel. In Śiv. 56, the 1 p.p. is **drôw[u] द्रोवु** for the sake of rhyme), to go out, come out, issue forth, emerge (cf. **bara n°,** p. 116*b*, l. 38; **brōṭh n°,** to go out ahead (of so-and-so), p. 128*a*, l. 31; **brōṭha n°,** to go out to meet (a guest), id., l. 43; **canga-tala n°,** p. 173*a*, l. 16; **gang nērün[ü],** p. 291*b*, l. 21; **nĕbar n°,** p. 620*b*, l. 22) (Gr.Gr. 21, 246, 249-50; Gr.M.; Śiv. 56, 85, 97, 121, 349, etc.; Rām. 121, 239, 299, 371, 390, 462, 467–8, etc.; K. 178, 245, 408, 416, 491, 738, etc.; YZ. 113, 178, 208; K.Pr. 57, 62, 102);

to appear, become manifest (cf. **bruk[u] n°,** p. 122*a*, l. 28; **g[e]r nirith yun[u],** p. 295*a*, l. 9; **khashur[u] n°,** p. 419*b*, l. 3) (Śiv. 347, 523, 666, 668, 1503, 1548); to rise (as a heavenly body), come out (Gr.M.; Rām. 1013, 1257); to go forth (from privacy), to become celebrated, to become well known (of reputation, a person, etc.) (cf. **mat¹ mat¹ n°,** p. 607*b*, l. 4; **nāv n°,** s.v. **nāv 1**) (L.V. 49; Śiv. 1133, 1353–4; Rām. 92; K. 842); to go beyond bounds, to overflow (Gr.M.);

to be produced, take rise (from), issue (from) (Śiv. 25, 30–1, 60, 99, 181, etc.; Rām. 97, 1517; K. 114; YZ. 394); to issue, be born, be produced (Rām. 88, 621, 1456); to issue (from), be the son (of) (cf. **dala n°,** p. 210*b*, l. 7) (Rām. 634, 1458, 1493); to germinate, shoot (cf. **hĕli n°,** p. 364*b*, l. 16) (Śiv. 1291, 1297, 1848);

to depart, disappear (of pain, etc.) (cf. **mus[u] n°,** p. 596*b*, l. 5) (Śiv. 923; Rām. 50, 348 (life), 647 (winter), 1106 (a stain), 1127; K.Pr. 154); to depart (from a custom) (cf. **krāni n°,** p. 472*a*, l. 46); to go forth (from), be excluded (from), have no part or share (in) (cf. **bāgi n°,** p. 90*b*, l. 49); to go forth (in the sense of being pulled out, or of being put an end to) (cf. **bēkh,** or **bum, nērün[ü],** pp. 99*b*, l. 16; 107*b*, l. 16; **baṭha n°,** p. 139*b*, l. 26; **cilikh nērün[ü],** p. 171*a*, l. 48; **haḍ nērān¹,** p. 322*b*, l. 8, or **haḍa nērañĕ,** id., l. 26; **mūl n°,** p. 567*a*, l. 22) (Rām. 550, 1333, 1339, 1427, 1633);

to come out of a certain condition, to have done with a condition (cf. **bĕmāri drāv,** p. 108*a*, l. 46; **kama n°,** p. 442*b*, l. 42; **nīji drāmot[u],** p. 627*a*, l. 1); to come out or appear (as a balance or share) (cf. **bāganay** or **bāgay nērün[ü],** pp. 91*b*, l. 44; 93*b*, l. 15; **mōth[a]r nērün[ü],** p. 606*a*, l. 27); to result, prove, turn out (cf. **chiwalayĕ nērañĕ,** p. 168*a*, l. 12; **ḍĕka n°,** p. 204*b*, l. 14; **hyot[u] n°,** p. 367*b*, l. 37) (Gr.M.; Śiv. 585, 995, 1820, 1830, 1899; Rām. 487; H. vi, 11; ix, 9; K. 860; YZ. 23); to be deduced (Rām. 1261);

to sally forth, go out (from a house, etc.), go away, set out, depart (cf. **āli n°,** p. 23*b*, l. 21; **aṭ¹ aṭ¹ n°,** p. 69*a*, l. 10) (Gr.M.; L.V. 3, 92, 102; Śiv. 927, 998–9, 1493; Rām. 119, 165, 174, 192, 515, 560, etc.; K. 28–9, 76, 83, etc.; YZ. 30, 40, 138, 159, 474; K.Pr. 10, 67); to sally forth (for combat) (cf. **mŏkha n°,** p. 560*a*, l. 15) (Rām. 917, 975, 1300; K. 452, 553, 745, 760, 775, etc.); to go forth (with an intention), to take to something out of doors as a profession (cf. **bēchani n°,** p. 80*a*,

l. 48; **māgaẓĕ n°**, p. 552*b*, l. 36); (of an order, etc.) to be issued (Rām. 794, 1069; H. xi, 4);

to issue (from some process or preliminary treatment), to be completed (so far as that treatment is concerned), to be performed, accomplished, effected (cf. **atha n°**, p. 60*b*, l. 10; **bŏha drāv**, issued from sitting, i.e. cleared of sediment, p. 94*b*, l. 7; **braka n°**, p. 122*b*, l. 5; **byāli n°**, p. 150*b*, l. 38; **dŏbi n°**, p. 183*a*, l. 2; **dala-draka n°**, p. 209*b*, l. 22; **khati n°**, p. 422*a*, l. 8; **lāy nērüñ^u**, p. 543*a*, l. 27) (L.V. 23; Śiv. 49; Rām. 736, 1066, 1607; K. 573); to turn out successfully, to be successfully performed (Gr.M.; Śiv. 1104–5, 1140, 1233, 1283; Rām. 1573, 1576, 1763; K.Pr. 59); to rise (of cream on milk) (Gr.M.).

drāmot^u द्रामंतु। निर्गत: perf. part. (f. **drāmüṭ^u द्रामंचू**), gone forth, issued, as ab. (Gr.Gr. 110; Śiv. 678, 1475; Rām. 1672); celebrated.

nīr^i nīr^i gaṭshun नीरि नीरि गछुन्। अतिशीघ्रताविधानम् m.inf. to arrange hurriedly (esp. a marriage or the like without regard to the advice of seniors).

nīrith gōmot^u नीरिच् गोमंतु। उल्लङ्घितसीम: perf. part. (f. **—gömüṭ^u —गोमंचू**), gone forth, esp. gone beyond bounds (e.g. off the side of a road, out of a country, or beyond the rules of good conduct). **—gaṭshun —गछुन्।** सीमोल्लङ्घनम्, उच्छृङ्खलीभवनम् m.inf. to go forth (beyond some limit) (Śiv. 409; Rām. 1541; H. ii, 3; xii, 15; K. 153, 908); to go over a boundary, to go beyond recognized or existing limits, to pass over a frontier, leave a country (Rām. 1528); to run away, bolt (K. 658); to abandon good conduct, take to evil practices; to depart (K. 450); (of a woman) to take to loose conduct; (of food) to be over-cooked. **—yun^u —यिनु** m.inf. to come forth (from inside), to emerge (H. xii, 12; K. 624, 839).

nyūr^u-mot^u न्यूर्-मंतु perf. part. (f. **nīr^u-müṭ^u नीर्-मंचू**). (This is the regular form which, however, appears to be used only in a few compounds, such as **hada nyūr^u-mot^u**, issued beyond bounds, p. 322*a*, l. 30.)

nirun निरुन् । पटलोपयोगिशाखासमूह: m. (sg. dat. **niranas** निरनस्), thatching-grass, thatching-reeds.

niran-bod^u निरन्-बंदु। पटलोपयोगिशाखासमूह: m. a handful or similar bundle of thatching-reeds. **-gor^u -गॅर्** । पटलशाखायोजनशिल्पी m. a thatching-reed worker, a thatcher. **-kŏñ^u -कांचू।** पटलोपयोगिशाखासमूह: f. a small bundle of thatching-reeds. **-zanḍ -ज़ंड्।** पटलोपयोगिशाखासमूह: m. a small bundle of thatching-grass (esp. when not enough for what is required).

nārang नारंग् m. or (Gr.M.) **nārangī** नारंगी f. an orange.

niranjan निरंजन् (Śiv.) or **niranzan** निरंज़न् (Rām.) m. one who is unstained, a N. of the Supreme Being (Śiv. 363, 689, 994, 1339, etc.; Rām. 846, 1704, 1746).

nĕranth न्यरंच् or **ni°** नि° adj. c.g. (as subst., sg. dat. **nĕrantas** न्यरंतस्), without end, without limit, limitless (K. 385).

nĕrantar न्यरंतर् or **ni°** नि° adj. c.g. incessant, continual (Gr.M., Śiv. 1426).

nĕrnay न्यर्णय् or **ni°** नि°। सिद्धान्त: (निर्णय:) m. decision, conclusion (after discussion, e.g. the decision of a law-court) (Gr.M.); decision (as to an atonement); discussion, investigation, consideration (Śiv. 27, 376, 1024, etc.); explanation (of a difficult problem or passage in a book).

nēri-nyur^u नेरि-न्यूर्, see **nyūr^u 3.**

nĕrāparā न्यरापरा। असमीक्ष्य adv. without consideration, precipitately. Cf. **parī 1.**

narpīrastān नर्पीरस्तान्। स्थानविशेष: m. N. of a quarter in the city of Śrīnagar on the east bank of the river Vĕth (Jehlam). It was anciently known as Narēśvarīmaṭha.

nērĕr नेर्यर्। सामीप्यम् m. nearness, proximity. Cf. **nyūr^u 3.**

nĕrargal न्यर्गल् or **ni°** नि°। निर्निरोध: adj. c.g. unbarred, unimpeded, free, irresistible (Śiv. 1426, *nir°*).

nĕrarth न्यर्थ् or **ni°** नि°। निष्फल: adj. c.g. useless, vain, fruitless.

nīris नीरिस्, see **nyūr^u 1, 2,** and **3.**

nĕrāsh न्याश् or **ni°** नि° adj. c.g. hopeless, despairing (of, **nishĕ**, Rām. 236) (El., Gr.M., *nirāsh*; Śiv. 1710; Rām. 236, 1256). According to W. 110, *nyerāsh* is a subst. m. meaning 'disappointment, despair'. **—karun —करुन्** m.inf. to make hopeless, disappoint (El.).

nārutsh^u नारुछ। नाराचदण्ड: m. a forked fishing-spear (the 'fork' consisting of several spikes) (L.V. 23, *nārutsh^u*); a hook (El. *nāruts*).

nārāsh^i-dan नारॅश्-दन्। शूलीयत्स्यदण्ड: m. the shaft of a fishing-spear. **-gŏḍ^u -गोडू।** शूलीयत्स्यविद्धमत्स्य: f. a fish caught on a fishing-spear. **-kān -कान्।** नाराचधारा: m. the iron-forked point of a fishing-spear. **-kánḍ^i -कंड्।** मत्स्याखातस्थसमूह: m.pl. the thorns, i.e. the forked points, of a fishing-spear.

nĕrwāh न्यर्वाह् or **ni°** नि°। निर्वाह: m. carrying on, conduct, management, accomplishing.

nĕrwān न्यर्वान् or **ni°** नि°। शमनम्, मुक्तम्, अन्त्यसंस्कारविधि: m. extinguishing, extinction; emancipation or salvation (after death) (Śiv. 1014, 1660); a ceremony for the peace of the soul of a dead Hindū; happiness in life as an ordinary householder, a peaceful life.

nērawunᵘ नेरवुनु । निर्गच्छन्, निर्गमनशीलः n.ag. (f. **nēravünᵘ** नेरवंऊ), one who goes out, etc., in all the meanings of **nērun**, q.v. (H. v, 8); one who is in the habit of going out.

nērawaṉ नेरवन् । उत्सर्जनशीलता f. a habit of making gifts or oblations, generosity. —**zānünᵘ** —ज़ानंऊ । दानशीलतां विज्ञाय पुनःपुनर्याचनम् f.inf. to know generosity, having recognized a person's generosity to implore him over and over again for something more.

nārᵘwār नरिवार् adj. e.g. (of a garment) sleeved, in **chiṭh-n°**, p. 166*b*, l. 45, and **jāwār-n°**, p. 379*b*, l. 31.

nĕrwair न्यिर्वर् or **ni° नि°** adj. e.g. devoid of hatred, incapable of feeling hatred, absolutely passionless (Śiv. 1271).

nĕrwāsan न्यर्वासन् or **ni° नि°** । निश्चिन्तः adj. e.g. without fancy or imagination; free from desire (Śiv. 1013, 1694, 1849); free from anxiety, happy and careless (as, e.g., a child).

nēryukᵘ नेर्युकु, see **nyūrᵘ 1, 2,** and **3.**

nārāyĕn नारायन् or (m.c.) **narāyĕn** नरायन् । नारायणः m. a N. of the god Vishnu (in Skt. *Viṣṇu*) (considered as the being who existed before all worlds, and who moved on the waters of creation (Skt. *Nārāyaṇa*). This word should properly be spelt **nārāyĕn,** with the first syllable long, but in poetry the first syllable is often shortened m.c., so that we find **narāyĕn,** e.g. in Śiv. 162, 796, 1101; Rām. 75, 145, 223, 970, 986, 988–9, 1478–9, 1751). The word is commonly used in Kāshmīrī as a name of the Supreme Deity, whether identified with Vishnu or not (Śiv. 700, 781, 1053, etc.; Rām. 846, 851, 984, 1157, 1704). Cf. **nārān.**

nārāz नाराज़ ناراض । अन्तःकोपयुक्तः adj. e.g. dissatisfied, discontented (Gr.M.); unwilling; displeased, offended, affronted (Gr.M.).

nāröziˡ नाराज़ि (= ناراضي) । अन्तःकुपितः adj. e.g., i.q. **nā-rāz,** q.v.; as subst., f. dissatisfaction, discontent; unwillingness; displeasure.

nau-rōz نوروز m. New Year's day according to the Persian calendar, counted by Musalmāns in Kashmīr as the beginning of spring (L. 325, 362).

nārāzagī नाराज़गी ناراضگي । अन्तःकुपितत्वम् f. displeasure, discontent, dissatisfaction.

nĕrzalā-kāh न्यर्ज़ला-काह । तिथिविशेषः f. (sg. dat. **-kösh**ᵘ **-कास्**), N. of the eleventh lunar day of the bright half of the month of Zēṭh (in Skt., *Jyaiṣṭha* = May–June) on which Hindūs fast.

nĕrzan न्यर्ज़न् or **ni° नि°** । मनुष्यादिजन्तुहीनस्थानम् m. unpeopled, uninhabited, desert, lonely, desolate; depopulated, deserted.

nīrāzan नीराज़न् । नीराजनम् f. (sg. dat. **nīrāzünᵘ** नीराज़ंऊ), lustration with lamps of a bride and bridegroom, of a newly arrived king, or other highly honoured person.

nas नस् f. the nose, i.q. **nast,** q.v. (Rām. 929). **-dŏgᵘ -दुगु** । नासिकायसंहतिः m. snub-nosedness. **-sēr -सेर्** । नासारक्तस्रावः f. bleeding at the nose. **-tŏmbünᵘ** —**त्वंबंऊ** । नासिकायै रन्ध्रविधानम् f.inf. to bore the nose. **-tĕmburᵘ -त्यंबुर्** or **-tĕmurᵘ -त्यमुर्** । संकुचितनासायः adj. (f. **-tĕmbürᵘ -त्यंबर्** or **-tĕmürᵘ -त्यमर्**), snub-nosed. **-tĕpoṭᵘ -त्यपटु** । नतनासिकः adj. (f. **-tĕpüṭᵘ -त्यपटू**), flat-nosed. **-toṭᵘ -त्वटु** । छिन्ननासिकः adj. (f. **-tüṭᵘ -त्वटू**), having the nose cut off or slit. —**tüṭᵘ phērünᵘ** —**त्वटू फेरंऊ** । कलहप्रवर्तनम् f.inf. the initial stages of a fight or quarrel to take place.

nās नास् । नस्यम् m. snuff. Cf. **nāst.**

nasīb नसीब् نصيب m. luck, destiny (cf. **kam-n°**, p. 442*b*, l. 16).

nĕsbath न्यस्बथ् نسبت (in Kāshmīrī) adj. convenient (El.).

nisf نصف, see **nĕsph.**

nāsh नाश् । नाशः m. destruction, ruin, perdition, annihilation (cf. **öl[ˡ]-n°**, p. 23*b*, l. 25; **dath[ᵃ]ri-n°**, p. 258*a*, l. 47; **kŏla-n°**, p. 437*a*, l. 31; **nĕnd[ᵃ]ri-n°**, p. 642*b*, l. 13) (Śiv. 91, 170, 311, 1818; Rām. 8, 1104; H. ix, 3; K. 796; K.Pr. 112); death; cf. **nösh[ˡ].** —**gatshun** —**गछुन्** । नष्टीभवनम् m.inf. to be destroyed, annihilated (Śiv. 268); so **nāshĕs gatshun** (K. 547). —**karun** —**कदन्** । सर्वथा नष्टीकरणम् m.inf. to annihilate (Śiv. 257, 347, 603; Rām. 170; K. 377, 872). **nāshĕ-rostᵘ नाश्-रेस्तु** । अविनाशः adj. (f. **-rüshᵘ -रेश्**), indestructible (Śiv. 736, 1387, 1736).

nashĕ नश् (= نشا) । मदः, गर्वः m. intoxication (lit. and fig.), drunkenness (W. 24); an intoxicating liquor or drug, an intoxicant; pride, arrogance. —**āsun** —**आसुन्** । अतिगर्वः m.inf. to become, or be, intoxicated; to be intoxicated with pride. —**khasun** —**खसुन्** । (गर्व)मदारोपः m.inf. intoxicating drink, etc., to get to the head, to be or become intoxicated (Śiv. 1874); the intoxication of pride to arise. **-wothᵘ -वथु** । अपगतमदः adj. (f. **-vüshᵘ -वेश्**), one whose intoxication has descended (i.e. departed), sobered.

nashī नशी । मादकासेवनशीलः adj. e.g. addicted to intoxicating drugs, a drunkard, a sot, an opium-eater, hashish-eater, or the like.

nish निश् or **nishĕ** निश् । समीपम् adv. and postpos. [governing dat. and abl. In the first case it indicates primarily rest in a place or motion to a place, and in the second case (with an important exception noted

below) motion from a place. In the first case it is the equivalent of the Hindī *pās*, in the second of *pās sē*. According to some authorities **nish** is used only in the sense of rest in a place or motion to, and **nishĕ** only in the sense of motion from, but this distinction is not commonly observed in manuscripts].

A. As adv., near, close by (**nishĕ,** L.V. 30, 46; Śiv. 251; Rām. 1552).

B. Governing the dat., at the side of, beside, alongside, near, at hand, close by (**nish,** W. 97; Śiv. 683, 702, 1066; Rām. 313, 757, 1246, 1466; H. x, 5, 12; K. 170; **nishĕ,** Gr.Gr. 13; Gr.M.; L.V. 31; Śiv. 572, 727; Rām. 992, 1283; H. ii, 9; vii, 20; x, 4); **asĕ nish,** near us, i.e. in our family or caste (such-and-such a thing is allowed or prohibited) (Rām. 324); **amis nishĕ,** with him, i.e. his custom or nature (is such-and-such) (Rām. 1661); **pānas nishĕ,** near oneself, in one's own heart (Rām. 18, 45, 129, 236); **nyūn pānas nish,** he took (it) with him (K. 204);

in the possession of (**mĕ nishĕ chuh sĕṭhāh,** I have plenty, Gr.M.) (**nish,** Śiv. 432, 900–1; Rām. 1524; **nishĕ,** Śiv. 58–60);

(after verbs of motion, bringing, sending, showing, etc.) to, up to (**tim tsal^{l} rāzas nishĕ,** they fled to the king) (**nish,** Śiv. 698, 880, etc.; Rām. 81, 133, 223, 255, etc.; H. ii, 11; iii, 2; v, 8, 10; viii, 5, 13; x, 1–5, 11, etc.; K. 485; **nishĕ,** Śiv. 208, 388, 720, 847, etc.; Rām. 1710; H. ii, 7; x, 7; xii, 19, 22; K. 37, 81–2, 123, etc.); **nishĕ pānas** (to summon) to oneself (K. 374); **tas nishĕ prakhoṭ^{u},** known to him (K. 128);

in the opinion of (so-and-so) (**chuh mĕ nishĕ jān,** in my opinion it is good, Gr.M.) (**nish,** Rām. 1460; **nishĕ,** Rām. 1650, 1656);

owing to, because of [in this sense more often governing the abl. (**nishĕ,** Rām. 29)].

C. Governing the abl., with the important exception that, in the case of singular masculine animate nouns, it optionally governs the dative, from near, from (Gr.Gr. 48, 49; W. 98, *nishi*) (**nish,** with abl., Śiv. 22, 125, 681, etc.; Rām. 83, 1304, 1386; with dat., Śiv. 431, etc.; Rām. 895, 1060, 1177, 1190; **nishĕ,** with abl., Śiv. 61, 99, 106, etc.; Rām. 2, 20, 27, 111–12, 174, etc.; H. vi, 12; vii, 2; K. 114, 212; with dat., Śiv. 30, etc.; Rām. 83, 424, 683, 895, 1347, etc.; K. 392, 576, 630); occasionally, in poetry, it takes the dative case even of an inanimate noun, as in **wanas nishĕ,** from the forest (Rām. 1198), **phalis n°,** (issued) from the seed (Rām. 1456);

from, owing to, because of (**nishĕ,** L.V. 27, Rām. 802);

with, by means of (**rājĕ nish sēr,** sated with royalty, Rām. 365; **nāra nish,** by means of fire, Rām. 1203; with dat., K. 573);

from, beyond, more than (**nishĕ,** L.V. 48);

used after verbs of fearing or the like, as in **chuh dāndas nishĕ khōṭsān,** he is afraid of the bull (an. sg. m.) (Gr.M.); **mŏkalana nishĕ nā-wumēd,** despairing of accomplishment (Gr.M.); (**nish,** with dat., Rām. 932).

Governing the abl. (or an. sg. dat.), or the abl. (or an. sg. dat.) of the genitive, it indicates comparison, as in **rŏpa nishĕ chuh sŏn jān,** gold is better than silver (Gr.Gr. 49); **kañĕ-handi** (or **kañi**) **nishĕ chuh trakur^{u},** he is harder than a stone (id.) [**nish,** with abl., Rām. 270, 600 (**tawa nish dŏgan zīṭh^{i},** twice as long as that), 771; cf. Rām. 352 (**tawa nishĕ kō-na,** why not than that, i.e. why not rather); with dat. Rām. 559].

nŏsh न्वश् (or, by pandits, **न्वष्**) । **स्नुषा** f. a son's wife, a daughter-in-law (cf. **bĕnath-n°,** p. 114*b*, l. 12; **bāpath-n°,** p. 116*a*, l. 44; **bāw^{a}za-n°,** p. 148*a*, l. 43; **dyārath-n°,** p. 271*a*, l. 43; **dyārath^{a}r-n°,** p. 271*b*, l. 1; **hashĕ-nŏshĕ,** p. 352*b*, l. 26) (Gr.Gr. 16, 72; W. 142; Rām. 136, 848; K. 750, 752, 831, 914; K.Pr. 80, 141, 157–8, 164, 214, 246).

nŏshĕ-bāv न्वश्-बाव् । स्नुषात्वम m. the relationship or condition of daughter-in-law. **-mahanyuw^{u} -महन्यु । स्नुषाजन:** m. a daughter-in-law person, i.e. a woman who bears the relationship of daughter-in-law to some one. **-tôn^{u} -तोञ् । स्नुषावृत्ति:** m. the conditions implied by the relationship of daughter-in-law.

nōsh नोश् نوش m. a drink, a draught, an antidote (cf. **nōshĕ-dārōh,** p. 236*a*, l. 49) (Rām. 901).

nôsh^{u} नोशु m. a destroyer, as in **wata-nôsh^{u},** a way-destroyer; hence, a highway robber (L.V. 43).

nŏsh^{i} नाशि f. destruction, waste (cf. **dŏha-nŏsh^{i},** p. 200*a*, l. 21), i.q. **nāsh,** q.v.

nŏshī नाशी । नाशस्वभाव: adj. e.g. destructive, destroying; perishing, perishable, destructible, mortal (Gr.M.).

nĕṣh^{ĕ}bŏḍ^{u} न्यशुबुदु or **nishbŏḍ^{u} निश्बदु । बुद्धिहीन:** adj. (f. **nĕṣh^{ĕ}bŏz^{u} न्यशुबुजु**), wanting in intellect, without understanding, uneducated, silly, a fool (Gr.M., L.V. 83, Śiv. 1310).

nĕsh^{i}bŏzar न्यशिबुज़र् । बुद्धिहीनता m. want of understanding, want of intellect, want of sense, silliness, foolishness (Gr.M.).

nishcay निश्चय् m. certainty (Śiv. 159, 1760); —**thawun —थवुन्** m.inf. to be assured (Gr.M.).

nĕshĕd न्यशद् । **निषिद्धः** adj. e.g. prohibited, forbidden.

nĕshīd न्यशीद् । **निषेधः** m. hindering, stopping, obstructing; preventing, prohibition.

nĕshīk[i] न्यशीँकि, see **nĕshyūk[u]**. **nĕshūk[u] न्यशूँकु**, i.q. **nĕshyūk[u]**, q.v.

nāshĕkēbā नाशकेबा ناشكيبا adj. e.g. impatient, restless, unsteady (Rām. 1272).

nāshukh नाशुख् m. (sg. dat. **nāshĕkas नाशकस**), a destroyer (cf. **kŏl-n°**, p. 437*a*, l. 1).

nĕshkal न्यशकल् or **ni° नि°** । **निर्वासनः** adj. e.g. free from care or anxiety, without solicitude, contented, tranquil (Śiv. 232, 275, 682, etc.; K. 509); unconcerned, thoughtless, unreflecting.

nĕsh[i]kāl न्यशिकाल् or **nishkāl निश्काल्** adj. e.g. that which has no destruction, immortal, everlasting (Śiv. 1256, 1331); as subst., m. an evil time; hence, the result of an evil omen, in the following:—**—dēshun —डेशुन्** । **दुष्फलप्राप्तिः** m.inf. an ill omen to come true. **—hāwun —हावुन्** । **दुररिष्टापातः** m.inf. an ill omen to occur. **—wuchun —वुछुन्** । **दुररिष्टापातः** m.inf., id.

nau-shikam नौ-शिकम् نو شكم f. 'new-belly', a buffalo with her first calf, exempt, under that name, from tax (L. 360).

nĕshkām न्यशकाम् or **ni° नि°** adj. e.g. free from wish or desire, free from all worldly desire (Śiv. 275, 344, 682, etc.); as subst., m. freedom from such desire (Śiv. 58, 1113).

nĕsh[i]kapath न्यशिकपठ् or **nishkapath निश्कपठ्** । **कपटहीनः** adj. e.g. free from deceit or fraud, guileless, veracious.

nĕsh[i]kāran न्यशिकारन् or (Gr.M.) **nishkāran निश्कारन्** । **अहेतुकम्** adv. without cause, without reason, causelessly, needlessly (Gr.M.).

nĕsh[i]kriy न्यशिक्रिय् or **nishkriy निश्क्रिय्** adj. e.g. inactive, not performing actions, actionless (Śiv. 772).

nashĕl नशल् । **मद्गुणकः** adj. e.g. (of a drug) intoxicating, producing intoxication, intoxicant.

nashĕlad नशलद् । **मादकासेवनशीलतया मदावस्थायुक्तः** adj. e.g. (as subst., f. **nashĕladiñ नशलदिञ्**), one who is perpetually fuddled owing to the habitual consumption of intoxicants, a drunken sot.

nashun नशुन् । **नष्टीभवनम्** conj. 2 (1 p.p. **nūṭh[u] नूँठु** or **nūṭh[u] नूठु** or **nosh[u] नशु**; 2 p.p. **nashyōv नश्योव्**. Cf. **nōṭh[u]** and **nōṭhun**), to become destroyed, to disappear (Gr.Gr. 206, Śiv. 1256, K.Pr. 36); to go wrong, be spoilt, spoiled; to be worn away, worn out (W. 156, K.Pr. 262).

nosh[u]-mot[u] नशु-मतु, nūṭh[u]-mot[u] नूँठु-मतु or **nūṭh[u]-mot[u] नूँठु-मतु** । **नष्टः, नष्टीभूतः** perf. part. (f. **nüsh[u]-müs[u] नशु-मशु** or **nū(nũ)ṭh[u]-müs[u] नू(नूँ)ठु-मशु**), destroyed; gone wrong, spoilt.

nashĕnī नशनी । **भाविनाशः** impers. fut. part. e.g. it is to be destroyed, destruction is about to occur; (personally) destined to destruction, sure of eventual destruction.

nashun नशुन् m. destruction, in the following:—**nashĕn-bāna नशुन्-बान** । **नाशार्हता** m. a vessel of destruction, i.e. fitness for destruction, showing every sign of imminent destruction.

nāshun नाशुन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **nôsh[u] नोशु**), to destroy, spoil, ruin (Rām. 1472, *nösh[i]* for *nösh[u]*).

nishāna निशान نشانه ; نشان । **चिह्नम्** m. (El. also *nishān*), sign, signal, mark (Gr.M.; Rām. 462, 775, 904, 1505) (cf. **nēb-n°**, p. 619*b*, l. 23); impression (Rām. 1125); a mark, a trace, a small fragment (Śiv. 651, 921, 1121); a token (as a sign of recognition) (H. x, 8, 14; xii, 21); esp. a mark indicating quality or the like, or a mark (e.g. a signature) indicating approval (Śiv. 1599); a target, butt, bull's-eye (Śiv. 1715, Rām. 999); proof (El.); address (of a person), intimation of a person's residence (Rām. 501). **—karun —करन्** m.inf. to aim, to take aim (El.). **—marun —मरन्** । **संगतीभवनम्** m.inf. a mark to be hit (Śiv. 175); entire concurrence with another's opinion to occur. **—mārun —मारन्** । **संगतीकरणम्** m.inf. to hit the mark; to lead another person to complete concurrence with one's own opinion. **—pyon[u] —पयुन्** । **लक्ष्यनिपातः, संगतीभवनम्** m.inf. the mark to present itself; also i.q. **—marun**, ab. **—rōzun —रोज़ुन्** । **चिह्नावशेषः** m.inf. the mark to remain or abide (e.g. the mark of a blow, or a paint-mark); met. (of a dead person) his memorials still to remain.

nishin निशिन् adv. and postpos., i.q. **nish**, q.v.; near (H. ii, 8); near (governing dat. after vb. of motion) (Śiv. 431, 790; Rām. 64, 147, 598, 616, 821, 841, 1256, 1352, 1369; H. viii, 4, 10);

(governing abl., or, with sg. an. m. noun, dat.); (with abl.) from (Rām. 32 (far) from, 1398 (free) from, 1426 (far) from); (with dat.) (Rām. 1442, **tas n°** (designing) against her, Rām. 1150).

In poetry the word (like **nishĕ**) sometimes governs the dat. of an inan. noun, with this sense, as in **pŏñis n°**, (born) from water, Rām. 1517.

nishön[i] निश्नानि نشاني । **इच्छाचराचलकृता, विवाहसंबन्धसंमतिः** f. a mark, sign, token; a distinctive mark; a token of remembrance, keepsake, souvenir; (among Musalmāns) a marriage agreement, a betrothal (L. 268, *nishān*).

nĕsh^{ă}phal न्यश्फल् or nĕsh^{i}phál^{i} न्यश्फलि or nishphal निश्फल् । फलहीन: adj. e.g. without fruit, bearing no fruit, fruitless; useless, unprofitable, inefficacious (Gr.M. *nishphal*); as adv., in vain, fruitlessly. -gashun —गछुन् m.inf. to become fruitless; (of a missile) to miss the mark (Gr.M.). —karun —करन् m.inf. to make fruitless; to waste (time) (Gr.M.).

nĕsh^{i}phál^{i} karun न्यश्फलि करन् । निरर्थतामापादनम् m.inf. to render useless or valueless (Rām. 8); to cause to be not used (by displaying defects or the like).

nĕshpartīth न्यश्पर्तीथ् adj. e.g. distrusted, one who is not trusted, suspected (Rām. 1241).

nāshpát^{i} नाश्पति (= ناشپاتي) । फलविशेष: m. a pear, *Pyrus communis*.

nĕsh^{i}path न्यश्पथ् or nishpath निश्पथ् adj. e.g. without trust, unbelieving (L.V. 36).

nĕsh^{i}pŏtur^{u} न्यश्पोतुर् । पुत्रहीन: adj. (f. nĕsh^{i}pŏt^{ü}r^{ü} न्यश्पोत्रूर्), (of a living person) having no son; (of a dead person) leaving no male issue.

nąsh^{ă}ran नश्रन् । नाशनम् f. (sg. dat. nąsh^{ă}rüñ^{ü} नश्रञ्), destruction, causing to be lost or perished (Śiv. 338); spoiling. Cf. nösh^{ă}ran.

nąsh^{ă}run नश्रुन् । नष्टीकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. nąsh^{o}r^{u} नश्रुर्), to destroy, to cause to be lost or perished; to spoil, mar; cf. nösh^{ă}run, nąsh^{ă}rāwun, nösh^{ă}rāwun. nąsh^{o}r^{u}-mot^{u} नश्रुर्-मतु । नष्टीकृत: perf. part. (f. nąsh^{ü}r^{ü}-müt^{ü} नश्रूर्-मत्), destroyed (by some one); spoiled.

nösh^{ă}ran नाश्रन् । नाशनम् m., i.q. nąsh^{ă}ran, q.v. The word is reported to be m., but nąsh^{ă}ran is f.

nösh^{ă}run नाश्रुन् । नष्टीकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. nösh^{o}r^{u} नाश्रुर्), i.q. nąsh^{ă}run, q.v.; cf. nösh^{ă}rāwun. nösh^{o}r^{u}-mot^{u} नाश्रुर्-मतु । नष्टीकृत: perf. part. (f. nösh^{ü}r^{ü}-müt^{ü} नाश्रूर्-मत्), i.q. nąsh^{o}r^{u}-mot^{u}, s.v. nąsh^{ă}run, q.v.

nąsh^{ă}rāwun नश्रावुन् । नष्टीकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. nąsh^{ă}rôw^{u} नश्रोवु), i.q. nąsh^{ă}run, q.v. (Śiv. 1003). nąsh^{ă}rôw^{u}-mot^{u} नश्रोवु-मतु । नष्टतामापादित: perf. part. (f. nąsh^{ă}röv^{ü}-müt^{ü} नश्रोवू-मत्), i.q. nąsh^{o}r^{u}-mot^{u}, s.v. nąsh^{ă}run, q.v.

nösh^{ă}rāwun नाश्रावुन् । नष्टीकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. nösh^{ă}rôw^{u} नाश्रोवु), i.q. nösh^{ă}run, see nąsh^{ă}run (Rām. 959). nösh^{ă}rôw^{u}-mot^{u} नाश्रोवु-मतु । नष्टीकृत: perf. part. (f. nösh^{ă}röv^{ü}-müt^{ü} नाश्रोवू-मत्), i.q. nösh^{o}r^{u}-mot^{u}, s.v. nösh^{ă}run.

nishĕsta 1 निश्स्त । लाक्षाद्रवविशेष: m. a kind of juice or resin issuing from certain trees.

nishĕsta 2 निश्स्त نشسته adj. e.g. seated, sitting; settled (as dust).

nasht नश्ट्[ष्ट] adj. e.g. destroyed, (of a ship) wrecked (Gr.M.).

nasīhath नसीहथ् نصيحت f. (sg. dat. nasīhüt^{ü} नसीहूत्), advice, counsel, admonition, exhortation, precept (El., Gr.M., Rām. 827). —karün^{ü} —करञ् f.inf. to advise, admonish (El., K.Pr. 149).

nishth निश्ठ्[ष्ठ] adj. e.g. intent on, devoted to, used —° as in brahma-nishth, p. 120*b*, l. 48 (Śiv. 1859).

nishthā निश्ठा(ष्ठा) f. position, condition, state (Śiv. 1492); belief, firm adherence, devotion, close attachment (Śiv. 1621, 1770).

nishāth निशाथ् (= نشاط) । उद्यानविशेष: m. (sg. dat. nishātas निशातस्), liveliness, sprightliness, cheerfulness, glee; N. of certain beautiful gardens, situated on the north shore of the Dal lake near Śrīnagar. They are said to have been laid out by one of the servants of 'Alī Mardān Khān, a former ruler of Kashmīr (El., Śiv. 1823).

nĕsh^{i}tur न्यश्तुर् । नक्षत्रम् (मुहूर्त:) m. (sg. dat. nĕsh^{i}taras न्यश्तरस्), a lunar asterism, a lunar mansion; the period or time when the sun or some star is in, or enters into, this asterism (important for astrological calculations) (Rām. 124, 508); cf. nĕchot^{u}, nĕchatur. nĕsh^{i}tar ganz^{a}rán^{i} न्यश्तर् गञ्रनि । चिन्ताकुलत्वम् m.pl.inf. to count the asterisms, to exhibit anxiety as to what is to be done for the accomplishment of some desire, or for warding off some ill.

nĕshtīz न्यश्तीज् । तेजोहीन: adj. e.g. destitute of fire or energy, impotent, spiritless, dull.

nĕsh^{i}sītan न्यश्सीतन् । निश्चिन्त: adj. e.g. free from thought, or anxiety, or care; heedless, unconcerned, careless.

nĕshyūk^{u} न्यश्यूकु । शङ्काविनाभूत: adj. (f. nĕshīc^{ü} न्यश्यीच्), free, or freed, from fear or anxiety, careless, secure (K. 152, 383, 427, 815). nĕshīk^{i} pŏth^{i} न्यश्यीकि पोठि । शङ्कानुन्मावनपूर्वकम् adv. fearlessly; in a way so as to relieve fear, encouragingly, cheeringly.

nasakh नसख् نسق । दण्ड: m. (sg. dat. nasakhas नसखस्), punishment by mutilation (such as cutting of the nose, ear, finger, etc.); (in Kashmīr, also) punishment generally. —karun —करन् । दण्डपातन् m.inf. to punish (esp. by mutilation). —kūrun —कूरन् । दोषारोपणबुद्धेर्विषयम् m.inf. to spy upon a person (esp. an innocent person) as if he were guilty of some offence.

nāsikh नासिख् f. (sg. dat. nāsiki नासिकि), the nose (L.V. 33).

nŏskha न्वस्ख نسخه or **nŏksa न्वक्स** m. a copy; a writing-book, copy-book; a recipe, prescription (of medicine, or ingredients for any composition). (Gr M.).

nä-sakrī ना-सक्री f. in the following: —**karüñ**ü —**करंञू**। अपथ्यसेवनम् f.inf. to take unwholesome food (esp. when this is done by an invalid); cf. **sakrī**. —**gaṣhüñ**ü —**गह्ंञू**। अपथ्यसमापातः f.inf. unwholesome feeding to occur (e.g. when an invalid is given wrong medicine or wrong food, with the result that he becomes worse).

nĕsomu **न्यसंमु**। असमः adj. (f. **nĕsüm**ü **न्यसंमू**), unequal (by birth or in quality), different.

nĕsamĕr न्यसम्यर्। असादृश्यम् m. inequality (by birth or quality), difference.

naisān नैसान् نیسان m. N.of a certain month, April-May, in the phrase **ab**ə**r-i-naisān अब्र्-नैसान्** ابرِ نیسان vernal showers (Rām. 1141).

nĕsang न्यसंग्। सङ्गानासक्तः adj. e.g. not attached to, indifferent, not caring for association (with any work or person).

nĕsangā न्यसंगा। नग्नः adj. e.g. naked, nude, stark naked (esp. when connected with impropriety). —**pŏṭhi** —**पाठि**। प्रकाशं निर्लज्जम् adv. nudely, barefacedly and shamelessly.

nasnās नस्नास् نسناس। दुष्टाचरणः adj. e.g. a satyr; (in Kāshmīrī) monstrous, horrible, very bad.

nĕsph न्यस्फ्, nĕsaph न्यसफ् or **nisph निस्फ्** نصف s.m. the half (of anything); adj. half, semi-. —**sheb** —**शब्** نصف شب m. midnight (K.Pr. 176). —**shĕban** —**शबन्** adv. at midnight (Śiv. 1661).

nĕsph-ā-nĕsph न्यस्फा-न्यस्फ् نصفا نصف adv. half-and-half, by halves (Rām. 82).

nāsūr नासूर् ناسور m. a running sore, an ulcer (W. 141, *nāṣūr*, 154, *nāsur*; K.Pr. 37).

nĕsar न्यसर्। गाढनिद्रा f. deep unconscious sleep (L.V. 32). —**pĕñ**ü —**प्यंञू**। गाढनिद्रोन्नयः f.inf. deep sleep (esp. as the result of excessive labour) to fall.

nĕsār न्यसार्। सार-(फल-)हीनः adj. e.g. sapless, pithless, fruitless, worthless, vain, unsubstantial.

nôsūr नोसूर् f. a stove, a fire-place with a chimney, i.q. **bukhŏr**i, q.v. (Rām. 1069).

nĕsrāv न्यस्राव्। दानविशेषः (निवापः) m. an offering or oblation (of raw rice, fruit, clarified butter, etc.) made at a Śrāddha ceremony in honour of deceased relatives, and given to the Brāhmaṇa celebrant.

nast नस्त् or **nasth नस्थ्**। नासिका f. (sg. dat. **nasti नस्ति**. This word, especially in composition, often takes the form **nas**, q.v.), the nose (cf. **kh**a**ñĕ-n°**, p. 405*b*, l. 1; **muka-n°**, p. 559*a*, l. 32 (Gr.Gr. 66, 137; L. 462; Rām. 335, 1268; YZ. 6, 449; K.Pr. 147, 155); the nose, or point, of a shoe or other pointed object.

nasta-holu **नस्त-ह्वलु**। आभुग्ननासिकः adj. (f. **-hüj**ü **-ह्वंञू**), crooked-nosed, wry-nosed; cf. **nasti-hol**u, bel. **-khanzar -खंज़र्**। शोभना नासा m. a 'nose-dagger', a well-formed nose (dagger-shaped, i.e. curved and thin). **-mŏṇḍ**u **-म्वंडु**। खूना नासा m. a 'nose-stump', a thick coarse nose. **-nasth -नस्थ्**। (नासासंयोगात्)दुर्निमित्तम् f. (sg. dat. **-nasti -नस्ति**), (of a pair of shoes) nose to nose, which is a bad omen foreboding a quarrel. **-shyon**u **-श्यंनु**। छिन्ननासिकः adj. (f. **-shĕñ**ü **-श्यंञू**), having had the nose wholly or partly cut off; having a nose of such a shape that has apparently been cut off. **-wöj**ü **-वोंजू**। नासाभरणम् f. a nose-ring (worn by female Brāhmaṇas) (El.). **-wājĕ-raz -वाज्य-रज़्**। नासाजञ्जीरस्रक् m. a gold chain connecting the ear with a nose-ring and partly supporting its weight.

nasti-dŏgu **नस्ति-द्वंगु**। निष्कारणरोषोत्पादनम् m. a (sudden) blow on the nose; met. causelessly raising another's rage. **-ḍŏgur**u **-ड्वंगुर्**। वर्तुलस्थूलनासः adj (f. **-ḍŏgür**ü **-ड्वंगर्**), a short globular nose. **-dŏgis-pĕṭh rŏzun -द्वगिस्-प्यट् रोज़ुन्**। रोषार्थछिद्रान्वेषणम् m. 'to remain (waiting) for a nose-blow', to seek for an occasion for enraging a person. **-hol**u **-ह्वलु**। वक्रनासिकः adj. (f. **-hüj**ü **-ह्वंञू**), crooked-nosed, wry-nosed; cf. **nasta-hol**u, ab. **-r**a**kh -र्ख्** or **-rikh -रिख्**। शृङ्गविशेषः f. (sg. dat. **-r**a**khi -र्खि** or **-rikhi -रिखि**), a line on the nose, esp. when a person convicted of some fault makes a black line on his nose with his first finger, indicating, as it were, that if he ever commits the like fault again his nose may be cut off.

nāst नास्त् or **nāsth नास्थ्**। नस्यम् f. (sg. dat. **nāsti नास्ति**), snuff (according to El. most of the snuff used in the Valley is imported from Peshāwar. The home manufactured article is cheaper but much inferior; cf. **kôshir**ü **n°**, p. 481*b*, l. 50) (L. 464). Cf. **nās.**

nāsti-chŏd नास्ति-छुद्। नस्यात्यभीप्सा f. (sg. dat. **-chŏz**ü **-छुंज़ू**), craving for snuff (e.g. when a habitual snuff-taker is deprived of it). **-ḍaba -डब**। नस्यसंपुटकः m. a snuff-box. **-düj**ü **-द्वंञू**। स्वच्छानमार्जनपटखण्डः f. a pocket handkerchief used by snuff-takers for wiping the nose. **-gor**u **-गर्**। नस्यविक्रयी m. a snuff-maker or -seller. **-gàr**i**-wān -गरि-वान्**। नस्यविक्रयिस्थानम् m. a snuff shop. **-gŏṣ**u**r**ü **-ग्वंस्**। नस्यस्थूलिः f. a small bag for holding snuff, a snuff-bag. **-kh**u**ñ**ü **-ख्वंञू**। नस्यस्रावः m. the mucus expelled by snuff. **-mushikh -मुशिख्**। अङ्गुष्ठतर्जन्यपराङ्गमितनस्यम् m.

(sg. dat. **mushikas मुशिकस्**), a pinch of snuff (I. 164, *nást mushk*). **-phŏkh -फ्यख् । नस्यपूरविशेष:** m. (sg. dat. **-phĕki -फ्यकि**), 'snuff-powder,' as much snuff as can be lifted up in the hollow of the bent fingers. **-phuṭᵘj¹ -फुट्ज् । बृहती नस्यपुरिका** f. a parcel of snuff (e.g. for use when travelling). **-phuṭulᵘ -फुटुलु । बृहती नस्यपुरिका** m. a larger parcel of snuff than the foregoing. **-phyokᵘ -फ्यकु । नस्यपूर:** m., i.q. **-phĕkh**, ab. **-phyoṭᵘ -फ्यटु । नस्यपूरविशेष:** m. as much snuff as can be lifted on the ends of two or three fingers. **-pūr¹ -पूरि । नस्यपूरिका** f. a packet of snuff. **-shōda -शोद् । नस्यव्यसनी** m. a person addicted to snuff-taking, a slave to the habit. **-shīshĕ -शीश । नस्यकाचसमुद्गक:** m. a glass jar for holding snuff.

nésāta न्यसात । अशुभमुहूर्ते adv. at an unlucky time. Cf **sāth.**

nost¹ नास्ति । नस्यविक्रयी m. a snuff-seller.

nostᵘ नंसु । ह्रस्वनासिक:, विय: adj. (f. **nüstᵘ नंसू**), one whose nose has been cut off, noseless; one with a very small nose (cf. **khᵃñĕ-n°**, p. 405*a*, l. 47; **muka-n°**, p. 559*a*, l. 31) (Gr.Gr. 137).

nasth नस्थ्, see **nast.**

nāsth नास्थ्, see **nāst.**

nāstékh नास्त्यख् । नास्तिक: m. (sg. dat. **nāstĕkas नास्त्यकस्**), an atheist, an unbeliever, a denier of the existence of supernatural beings.

nastān नस्तान् । अशोभननास: adj. e.g. (as subst., f **nastönᵘ नस्तांचू**), ugly nosed (whether long, thick, flat, cut off, or whatever its defect may be) (Gr.Gr. 137).

nistar निस्तर् (=نشتر) **। सूचीविशेष:** m. a lancet, a fleam (Rām. 1117). **—dyunᵘ —दियु । सिरामोक्षणम्** m.inf. to lance, to apply the lancet (to); to bleed, phlebotomize.

néstār न्यस्तार् । निर्वाह: m. carrying through, accomplishing, accomplishment.

nastūrᵘ नंसूर् । दुर्नासिक:, खुरणस: adj. (pl. dat. **nastūrĕn नंसूर्यन्**, Gr.Gr. 56; f. sg. nom. **nastūrᵘ नंसूरू**), flat-nosed, having a nose like a hoof, having a deformed nose (Gr.Gr. 56, 137). **khᵃñĕ-n°** means having a nose plugged with mucous, see p. 405*b*, l. 4.

néstraph न्यस्रफ् । पूर्ण: adj. e.g. (of a vessel) full. **—yunᵘ —यियु । नि:शेषेण पूर्णीभवनम्** m.inf. to be filled to the brim, to be chock full.

nastuv-nö नस्तुव्-नो । नकार: m. the N. used in schools for the letter **न** *na*, when written in the Śāradā character. **-nö karun -नो कर्न । विलासविशेषविधानम्** m.inf. to say '*na, na*', i.e. 'no, no' (coquettishly, or through modesty).

nasʲyĕth नंसियथ् or **nasīyĕth नसीयथ्** (=نصيحت) f. (sg. dat. **nasʲyütsᵘ नंसियंचू** or **nāsīyütsᵘ नसीयंचू**), advice, counsel, admonition (H. xii, 17). **—karünᵘ —कर्नू** f.inf. to give instruction (H. xii, l. 16).

nā-sazā ना-सज़ा ناسزا adj. e.g. unworthy, improper, impertinent, rude; as subst. (with suff. of indef. art.), **nā-sazāh ना-सज़ाह्** m. an improper thing. **nā-sazāh parun ना-सज़ाह् पर्न्** m.inf. to recite an improper thing, to use rude or impertinent language (Rām. 964).

na-ta न-त, see **na.**

nata नत in **nata-nata नत-नत । नित्यनियमेन** adv. regularly, in regular system, by regular method (cf. **aki nata aki laṭi**, p. 20*a*, l. 42).

nāṭa नाट, see **nāṭh.**

nāṭā नाटा in **nāṭā-ṭūṭī नाटा-टूटी । खण्डितबोध:** adj. e.g. imperfectly educated or trained (in any subject), an amateur. Cf. **nāṭh.**

nĕṭᵘ न्यटू । वञ्चना f. (sg. dat. **nĕcĕ न्यच**), swindling (in the distribution or giving of any article, by interfering with its proper distribution); cf. **nĕṭh.** **—kaḍünᵘ —कड्नू । दानवञ्चना** f.inf. to swindle one of the sharers in some gift by giving him far less than his due share.

nĕcĕ-tār न्यच-तार् । अल्पेन निर्वाह: m. to carry through (some work involving large expenditure, such as a marriage festival) meanly and at very small expense although one has plenty of means to do it lavishly.

nitĕ नित्य, another spelling of **nityĕ**, q.v.

nitō नितो in **nitō-nĕth नितो-न्यथ्**, see **nĕth 2.**

noṭᵘ नंटु । कुम्भ: m. a jar, a pitcher, a jug with a long neck (cf. **ācār-n°**, p. 9*b*, l. 47; **māga-noṭᵘ darun**, p. 551*b*, l. 33) (Śiv. 1503, 1559, 1818; H. iii, 5, 9; xi, 13; K.Pr. 11, 12, 82, 155, 159, 160); an earthenware well-bucket (cf. **nāṭʲ-bāv**, p. 146*b*, l. 27).

nāṭʲ-örᵘ नंट्-वार्कू । कुम्भाधारिका f. a circular ring of grass-rope used for supporting a full jar on the head or on the ground, etc. **-bĕha -व्यह । कुम्भाधार:** m. a wooden or rope ring for supporting a full jar. **-golᵘ -गंलु । कुम्भग्रीवा** m. the neck of a water-jar. **-kāh -काह । एकादशीतिथिविशेष:** f. (sg. dat. **-köshᵘ -कांचू**), the eleventh lunar day of the light half of the month of Zēṭh (Skt. Jyaiṣṭha = May–June) on which high caste Hindūs fast and worship with fruit, flowers, and jars filled with water and with milk. **-katurᵘ -कतुर् । कुम्भखण्ड:** m. a broken part (of the lower globular portion) of a jar. **-katürᵘ -कतर्कू । कुम्भखण्ड:** f. a potsherd. **-mal -मल् । कुम्भमलम्** m. the sediment which collects and foule the bottom

of the inside of a jar. **-sag** -सग् । **कुम्भसेक:** m. watering a garden or the like with water from a jar (and not directly from irrigation channels). **-sörᵘ** -सार्‌ऊ । **कुम्भग्र: संग्रह:** f. collecting water or the like by carrying it in jars.

nôṭᵘ 1 नोटु । **मांसखण्डम** m. a piece of flesh (cf. **nika-n°**, p. 627*b*, l. 24, and **nyukᵘ n°**); cf. **nāṭh. nöṭⁱ-wāza** नाटि-वाज़ । **अशिक्षितसूपकार:** m. an imperfectly trained cook, a bad cook.

nôṭᵘ 2 नोटु or **nõṭᵘ** नोँटु (cf. p. 461*b*, l. 23) । **शिलाखण्डम** m. a round piece of rough stone, a pebble (cf. **kañi-n°**, p. 461*b*, l. 23).

nath नथ् a nose, used in the compound **nath-wöjᵘ** नथ्-वांजू f. a nose-ring (W. 115).

naṭh 1 नठ् । **नट:** m. (sg. dat. **naṭas** नटस्), a dancer, a tumbler, a mime, actor, buffoon.

naṭh 2 नठ् । **कम्प:** f. (sg. dat **naṭi** नटि), trembling, shaking, quivering (Gr.Gr. 66, Śiv. 1752, K.Pr. 149) (cf. **nadᵃharüñᵘ n°**, p. 622*b*, l. 26); shaking palsy, paralysis agitans (cf. **atha-n°**, p. 60*b*, l. 12). —**aṣüñᵘ** — **अवंजू । कम्पोत्पत्ति:** f.inf. shivering, trembling, etc., to attack a person (K.Pr. 246). **-lāgüñᵘ** लागंजू । **व्याजकम्प:** f.inf. to pretend shivering or trembling (e.g. to excite pity for apparent poverty). —**naṭh** — **नठ । अतिकम्प:** f severe continued trembling, shivering, etc. —**ṣānüñᵘ** — **वानंजू । कम्पप्रादुर्भावनम, कम्पोद्भावनम** f.inf. to cause an attack of trembling, etc, to occur (e.g. by terrifying or the like); to cause oneself artificially to tremble, etc. (so as to excite pity in others).

nāth नाथ । **स्वामी** m. (sg. dat. **nāthas** नाथस्), a master, lord (L.V 7); a common termination of proper names (esp. of gods or saints) as in **amarnāth**, see s.v., **bōlānāth**, see s.v., **böravnāth**, p. 130*a*, l. 7, **dīnānath**, see s.v., all names of Śiva; **dwārakā-nāth**, p. 264*b*, l 11, **gōpī-nāth**, p. 294*a*, l. 41, names of Kṛṣṇa; **kamalaza-nāth**, the lord who was born in a lotus, i.e. Brahmā (L.V. 8); **sura-guru-nāth**, the lord of the chief of the gods, i.e the Supreme Śiva (L.V. 5, 65) So Śiv. 43, 66, 82, 168, 210, 438, 514, 536, 783, 1038, etc.

nāṭh नाठ् । **मांसम्** f. (sg. dat. **nāṭi** नाटि), flesh, the whole flesh of an animal (considered as food) (cf. **drötⁱ-n°**, p. 249*a*, l. 50; **nadārⁱ-nāṭa**, s.v. **nadorᵘ**) (El. *nāṭa*; K.Pr. 11, *naṭāu*, misprint for *nāṭau*, 61 pl. nom., 155 id.); cf. **nôṭᵘ 1** and **nāṭā. -adijᵘ** -अडिजू । **मांसास्थिसङ्घ:** f. flesh and bone, flesh with the bone.

nāṭa-dĕgulᵘ नाट-द्यगुलु । **मांसपूर्णौखाविशेष:** m. a kind of earthenware cauldron for stewing meat. **-dĕv** -द्यव् । **मांसभोजी** m. (f. **-dĕviñ** -द्यविञ्), a 'flesh-devil', a gluttonous meat-eater. **-jŏrāba** -ज्यराब । **सूक्ष्मोपानद्दाच्छादनम्** m. a kind of stocking made of fine woollen yarn, covering the foot and ankle. —**khasañĕ** —खसञ । **पुष्टीभवनम्** f. pl. inf. the fleshes to rise, to become fat (owing to prosperity, etc.). **-khāv 1** -खाव् । **मांसादनशील:** adj. (as subst., f. **-khövin** -खाविञ्), a habitual meat-eater (esp. one who eats it to excess). **-khāv 2** -खाव् । **रोगविशेष:** m. N. of a certain disease in which the flesh (usually of the thighs and the neighbourhood) is corroded by dangerous sores. —**ladañĕ** —लदञ । **मुदा पुष्टीभवनम्** f. pl. inf. to 'build fleshes', to swell with joy. **-lĕjᵘ** -ल्यजू । **मांसलघूखा** f. an earthen saucepan for cooking meat. **-pash** -पश् । **मांसपूर्णता** m a thatch of meat, a dish filled up to the top with a covering of stewed meat. —**vĕndañĕ** —व्यंदञ । **अतितुष्यान्नि:** f. pl. inf. great satisfaction to be experienced. - **vĕzᵃrañĕ** —व्यंज़रञ । **आयासाद्यविचारणया असङ्गत्कार्यनियोग:** f. pl. inf. to set a person to work over and over again without consideration of the labour involved.

nāṭi-han नाटि-हन् । **मांससमूह:** f. a small piece of meat (K.Pr. 101); a helping of meat. **-pholᵘ** -फलु । **मांसखण्डम्** m. a bit of meat.

nāthⁱ नथि f. a thread by which papers are tied together; hence, a file of papers (Gr.M.).

nĕth 1 न्यथ् । **पशुरोमच्छन्नम, अवेतनभृति:** f. (sg. dat. **nĕṭṣᵘ 1** न्यचू, for **2**, see **nĕtun**), removing (by cutting or plucking) the wool of a sheep or similar animal, shearing (cf. **atha-n°**, p. 60*b*, l. 15, and **pŏha-n°**, s.v. **pŏh**) (Gr.Gr. 126); the wool so plucked or shorn (cf. **atha-n°**, as ab.); met. doing work without payment, slave labour, forced gratuitous labour. —**hĕnᵘ** —ह्यंजू । **अवेतनभृतिविधापनम्** f.inf. to afflict a person by compelling him to work for nothing.

nĕth 2 न्यथ । **नित्यम्** adv. continually, constantly, regularly, perpetually (L.V. 46, 65; Śiv. 57, 114, 204, etc.; Rām. 8, 73, 573, 893, 1124, 1127, 1629, 1635; K. 125, 229, 265, 525, etc.; obligatorily. Cf. **nityĕ.**

nĕta-mamunᵘ न्यत-ममुनु । **आपन्ननिश्चेष्टताविकार:** adj. (f. **-mamüñᵘ** -ममंजू), paralyzed, permanently deprived of motion or the power of motion. **-mamañĕr** -ममञर् or **-mamañār** -ममञार् । **निश्चेतनत्वम** m. paralysis, motionlessness. **-nēm** -नेम । **नित्यकर्म** m. obligatory religious rites performed at regular intervals;. cf. **nityĕ-karm**, p. 663*a*, l. 45. **-nīmī** -नीमी । **नित्यदा** adv. continually, daily, everyday **-sŏtī** -स्वती । **निश्चेतनता** f. the insensibility of profound

sleep or the like. **-sŏth -स्वथ् । निश्चेतम्**: adj. e.g. dead asleep, comatose, so sound asleep that one is insensible.

nĕt^i न्यति । नित्यम् adv. continually, regularly, perpetually.

nĕti-nĕma-kin^i न्यति-नेम-किन् । प्रत्यहम् adv. every day, day by day, and according to rule. **-nēma-wôl^u -नेम-वोलु । नित्यमासक्तः**: adj. (f. **-nēma-wājĕñ -नेम-वाज्यञ्**), one who works diligently and with daily regularity.

nitō-nĕth नितो-न्यथ् adv. continually, without cessation (Śiv. 642).

nĕth 3 न्यथ्, see **yih 1.**

neṭh न्यट् । असदुपहासः: m. (sg. dat. **nĕṭas न्यटस्**), cheating or swindling by the help of laughter or ridicule. Cf. **nĕṭ^u.**

nĕtha न्यथ in the following :— **nĕtha-non^u न्यथ-नंजु । नग्नः**: adj. (f. **-nüñ^u -नंञ्जू**), naked, bare, nude (Gr M.; W. 132; L. 462, *netnun*; Śiv. 88, 890, 998–9, 1057, etc; Rām. 1517; K. 271–2; K.Pr. 125). **-nañĕr -नञ्र् । नग्नत्वम्** m. nudity, nakedness.

nĕṭh^u 1 न्यंठू । सौचिकाङ्गुलीयकम् f. a tailor's thimble (shaped like a ring) (cf. **kŏṭh^i-n°**, p. 489*a*, l. 25); a thumb-ring (H. vi, 16). Cf. **nyoṭh^u.**

nĕṭh^u 2 न्यंठू । कुठरः: f. the top part of a churn, through which the churning-stick passes. It is held in its place by the great toe (**nyoṭh^u**) of the operator, which is inserted into a hole in it.

nith निथ्, nith nith निथ् निथ्, nīth 1 नीथ्, see **nyun^u.**

nith 2 नीथ । नीतिः, सन्मन्त्रणा f. (sg. dat. **nīṣ^u 1 नीचू**, K. 1018; for **2**, see **nyūt^u**, for **3**, see **nyūṣ^u**), conduct, (esp.) right or wise conduct or behaviour, prudence, policy, political wisdom or science, moral philosophy or precept (K. 1018); good advice, guidance (K. 1004, 1033). **—karüñ^u —करंचू** f.inf. to consult together, to discuss the advisability (of anything) (K. 181, 367). **—diñ^u —दिञ्चू । नीत्युपदेशः**: f.inf. to give moral advice; to advise generally (K. 1003).

nīṣ^u-wôl^u नीचू-वोलु । नीतिकुशलः: m. (f. **-wājĕñ -वाज्यञ्**), one skilled in moral conduct, (esp.) one who is accustomed to give good advice.

nŏth न्वथ्, see **yih 1.**

noṭh (El.), see **nyoṭh^u.**

nōṭh नोठ् m. (sg. dat. **nōṭas नोटस्**), a bank-note (the English word).

noth^u नंथु । लघ्वाकारशिश्नम् m. a small penis (a term used in ridicule or abuse).

nōṭh^u नोँठु । नष्टकल्पः: adj. (f. **nōṭh^u नोँठू**, sg. dat. **nāchĕ नाँच्य**), destroyed, ruined, spoiled, put out of order (cf. **nĕnd^a ri-n°**, p. 642*b*, l. 14); as good as ruined, going to ruin. Cf. **nūṭh^u**, s.v. **naṣhun**, and **nōṭhun.**

nöth नोंथ् in **nöth-hyuh^u नोंथ्-ह्युह् । परितृप्तः**: adj. (f. **-hish^u -ह्यिशू**), satiated (with food), gorged, replete, surfeited.

nōṭh नोँठ् f. (sg. dat. **nōṭhi नोँठि**), the winking or twinkling of the eye (cf. **ach^i-nōṭh**, p. 8*a*, l. 47) (Śiv. 1209, K. 206).

nōṭha नोँठ । क्लीबकल्पः, अफलः m. a eunuch, one who conducts himself like a eunuch, an effeminate man; impotent, incapable of begetting children; (in character) ignorant, uneducated, fruitless. **-dād -दाँद । षण्ढर्षभः**: m. a castrated ox, a bullock. **-mon^u -मंजु । निष्फलव्यापारः**: adj. (f. **-müñ^u -मंञ्जू**), one employed in a fruitless task; one who works at a task in such a manner that his task is fruitless. **-pyāv -प्याव । गर्भनाशः**: m. a fœtus being born before its proper time, a miscarriage, abortion.

nūṭh^u नूटु, nūṭh^u नूँठु, nū(nū)ṭh^u-mot^u नू(नूँ)ठु-मंतु, nū(nū)ṭh^u-müṣ^u नू(नूँ)ठू-मंचू, see **nashun** and **nōṭhun.**

nōṭhun नोँठुन् । नष्टीभवनम्, निष्फलीभवनम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. **nōṭhyōv नोँठ्योव** Also treated as a verb of the 2nd conj., with 1 p.p. **nūṭh^u नूँठु**, which is also attributed to **nashun**, q.v., cf. **nōṭh^u**), to be ruined, spoiled (Gr.M.); to turn out badly, to be in a bad condition (Gr.M.); to be or become fruitless, to have no fruit, to be barren or impotent. Cf. **nōch^a run** and **nōṭh^a run**, which are causals of this verb.

nūṭh^u-mot^u नूँठु-मंतु । विकृतिमापन्नः: perf. part. (f. **nūṭh^u-müṣ^u नूँठू-मंचू**), ruined, spoiled, etc. (by some cause).

nōṭhyō-mot^u नोँठ्यो-मंतु । विनष्टी-(विकृती-)भूतः: perf. part. (f. **nōṭhyē-müṣ^u नोँठ्ये-मंचू**), gone bad, gone to ruin, etc.

nĕthanon^u न्यथनंजु, see **nĕtha.**

nēth^a r 1 नेथ्र । विवाहविधानम् m. a marriage ceremony, a wedding (cf. **ganḍa-n°**, p. 289*b*, l. 11 (W. 136; K. 23, 24, 615–17, 638, 650 ff., 711, 1081, 1139; K.Pr. 22, 241). In **kāha-n°** (p. 387*b*, l. 11) and **māsa-n°** (p. 596*a*, l. 1) the word is used for certain birth-ceremonies (El. *nethar* or *nyethar*). **—ganḍun —गंडुन् । विवाहसंबन्धनियमः** m.inf. to make the formal agreement for a marriage (accompanied by the giving and receipt of presents), to hold the formal betrothal ceremony. **—karun —कर्‌न्** m.inf. to marry (El.; Rām. 324; H. viii, 2; xii, 15; K.Pr. 2); to give (a person) in marriage (Rām. 1247). **-pöth^a r**

-पाथर् । विवाहादिव्यवहारः m. the associations or accompaniments of a marriage (such as the results of marriage, earning money, the life of a householder, the begetting or bearing of children and bringing them up). **nētra-bôgᵘ नेत्र-बोगु । विवाहोपायनम्** m. a present given by the relations at a wedding, a wedding present. **—drāv —द्राव् । संपन्नविवाहः** adj. e.g. 'issued from marriage', i.e. a newly married person. **-gāḍay -गाँडय् । भाविविवाहसंबन्धालापः** f. the formal negotiations between the parties to a marriage, the settlement of the marriage terms. **-ganḍa-ganḍ -गंड-गंड् । विवाहसंबन्धनियमनम्** f. the formal arrangements for a marriage, the formal betrothal before a marriage. **-grākh -ग्राख् । संपन्नविवाहः** m. (sg. dat. **-grākas -ग्राकस्**; f. **-grākañ -ग्राकञ्**), one whose marriage has been completed. **—kodᵘ-motᵘ —कड्डु-मंतु । विवाहोत्तारितः** perf. part. (f. **—küḍᵘ-müṣᵘ —कूड्डु-मंचू**), 'pulled out from a wedding,' one who has been successfully married (by the aid of the relations on both sides), married off. **—kaḍun —कडुन् । समुत्तीर्णविवाहीकरणम्** m.inf. to pull out of a marriage, (of the relations of a bride or bridegroom) to marry off (a person). **—kāḍay —काडय् । विवाहनिर्वाहणा** f. the carrying out a marriage, the marrying off of a person. **-kath -कथ् । विवाहसंबन्धालापः** f. (sg. dat. **-kathi -कथि**), wedding-talk, the preliminary negotiations with a view to marriage (K.Pr. 256). **-katha ṣhunañĕ -कथ छुनञ । विवाहसंबन्धसंदेशदानम्** f. pl. inf. to send out the formal proposals for a marriage (usually sent by the bride's people). **-katha yiñĕ -कथ यिञ । विवाहसंबन्धसंदेशप्राप्तिः** f. pl. inf. the formal proposals for a marriage to arrive. **-mahārĕñ -महार्यञ् । विवाहदीक्षिता स्त्री** f. the bride at a marriage ceremony (and during a few days before and after the ceremony). **-mahāraza -महाराज । विवाहदीक्षितवरः** m. the bridegroom at a marriage ceremony. **—mēlun —मेलुन् । विवाहसंबन्धः** m.inf. to meet in marriage, to be united in marriage (esp. of a high person with a lowly one). **-wahara-wôdᵘ -वहर-वोदु । विवाहवार्षिकोत्सवः** m. the festival on the first anniversary of a wedding. **-wôlᵘ -वोलु । सविधविवाहकालः** m. (f. **-wājĕñ -वाज्यञ्**), one who is either immediately about to be married or who has been married a few days ago.

nĕtrukᵘ नेत्रुकु । विवाहसंबन्धी sg. gen. (f. **nētrücᵘ नेत्रुचु**), of, or belonging to, a wedding.

nētras kyutᵘ नेत्रस् क्युतु । विवाहकाले adv. at the time of a wedding.

nēthᵃr 2 नेथ्र् another form of **nithᵃr,** q.v. (Śiv. 331, 603, 767, 1034, 1125, 1250, 1432, 1588, 1595; Rām. 69, 402, 440, 1162, 1480).

nĕthur न्यथुर् in the following:— **nĕthur-pathur न्यथुर्-पथुर् । अशक्तोद्योजनम्** m. compelling an incapable person to do some work.

nithᵃr निथ्र् or **nēthᵃr 2 नेथ्र्** (q.v.) **। नयनम्** m. the eye (Śiv. 26, 794, 863, 907, 959, 1259, 1538, 1706, 1741, 1743; K. 601, 926).

nitra-gāsh नित्र-गाश् । चक्षुर्ज्योतिः m. the brilliancy of the eye, the brightness of the eye; met. a darling only son. **-kamal -कमल् । कमलपत्रसदृशनेत्रम्** an eye-lotus, an eye like a lotus bloom. **-prakāsh -प्रकाश् । नेत्रप्रकाशः** m. the brightness of the eye; met. a darling only son.

nōṭhᵃran नॉट्ठरन् or **nūṭhᵃran नूँट्ठरन् । विक्षतीकरणम्** f. (sg. dat. **nōṭhᵃrünᵘ नॉट्ठरून्** or **nūṭhᵃrünᵘ नूँट्ठरून्**), ruining, spoiling, breaking; (of a person) leading wrong, debauching.

nōṭhᵃrun नॉट्ठरुन् or **nūṭhᵃrun नूँट्ठरुन् । विक्षतीकरणम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **nōṭhᵒrᵘ नॉट्ठ्रु** or **nūṭhᵒrᵘ नूँट्ठ्रु**), to ruin, spoil; to break; to lead (a person) wrong, to debauch. **nōṭhᵒrᵘ-motᵘ नॉट्ठ्रु-मंतु** or **nūṭhᵒrᵘ-motᵘ नूँट्ठ्रु-मंतु । विक्षतीकृतः** perf. part. (f. **nōṭhᵘrᵘ-müṣᵘ नॉट्ठ्रू-मंचू** or **nūṭhᵘrᵘ-müṣᵘ नूँट्ठ्रू-मंचू**), ruined, spoiled; broken; led into evil courses. This verb is a causal of **nōṭhun,** q.v.

nūṭhᵃrāwun नूँट्ठरावुन् । नष्टीकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p **nūṭhᵃrôwᵘ नूँट्ठरोवु**), i.q. **nōṭhᵃrun,** q.v. **nūṭhᵃrôwᵘ-motᵘ नूँट्ठरोवु-मंतु । नष्टीकृतः** perf. part. (f. **nūṭhᵃrövᵘ-müṣᵘ नूँट्ठरोवू-मंचू**), i.q. **nōṭhᵒrᵘ-motᵘ,** q.v., s.v. **nōṭhᵃrun.**

natīja नतीज نتيجه m. fruit, consequence, result, effect, inference (Gr.M.); moral (of a story).

nāṭukh नाटुख् । नाटकक्रीडा, विशिष्टमांसभुक्तिविनोदः m. (sg. dat. **nāṭakas नाटकस्**), a drama, a theatrical play; a garden dinner party, a dinner of choice food given to friends in a flower-garden or similar pleasant place, a picnic.

nĕṭakanī न्यटकनी or **nĕṭakay न्यटकय् । सर्वथा** adv. in every way, entirely, absolutely, (with a negative) at all.

naṭal नटल् । सकम्पः adj. e.g. trembling, quivering (from fear, agitation, or the like); palsied.

naṭil नटिल् । नटव्यापारः f. the profession of an actor, buffoon, dancer, or the like. See **naṭh 1.**

naṭilad नटिलद् । कम्पयुक्तः adj. e.g. (as subst., f. **naṭiladiñ नटिलद्यिञ्**), afflicted with trembling (through fear, agitation, or the like); afflicted with palsy or paralysis agitans, palsied. Cf. **naṭh 2.**

naṭun **नटुन्** conj. 3 (2 p.p. **naṭyōv नट्योव्**; according to El. there is also a 1 p.p. **noṭᵘ नंटु**), to tremble, quiver, shake, to be afraid (El.; Gr.Gr. 120; K. 80; K.Pr. 175, inf.pl.); to be agitated, to palpitate (cf. **bindurᵘ n°**, p. 112*a*, l. 35; **ḍimburᵘ n°**, p. 218*b*, l. 20) (Śiv. 1559). **naṭān naṭān नटान् नटान्** । **सभयकम्पम्** adv. shaking and trembling; esp. (with vbs of speaking, asking, or the like) trembling with fear, apprehensively, timorously.

nětun **न्यतुन्** । **रोमछेदनम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **nyotᵘ न्योतु**; f. **nětsᵘ 2 न्यूचू**, for **1**, see **nětth 1**), to cut or pluck off the hair or wool of an animal, to shear, to fleece (El. *nyetun*; Gr.Gr. 126; K.Pr. 82, 83). **nyotᵘ-motᵘ न्योतु-मंतु** । **छन्नोर्णः** perf. part. (f. **nětsᵘ-mütsᵘ न्यूचू-मंचू**), shorn, fleeced.

nitōnéth **नितोन्यथ्** (Śiv. 642), see **nětth 2.**

naṭiñ **नटिञ्** । **कम्पः** f. the act of trembling, shaking, quivering (Gr.Gr. 120).

naṭʲñěl **नंटिञल्** । **कम्पी** adj. e.g. afflicted with trembling (through fear, agitation, or the like) (Gr.Gr. 120); afflicted with palsy or paralysis agitans, palsied.

né-trihunᵘ **न्य-त्रिहुनु** or **ni-trihonᵘ नि-त्रिहंनु** । **निष्प्रेमा**, adj. (f. **nĕ(ni)-trihüñᵘ न्य(नि)-त्रिहंचू**), void of love or affection (e.g. of one to whom much affection has been shown by his relations, but who does not return their love).

naṭᵃran **नट्रन्** । **कम्पना** f. (sg. dat. **naṭᵃrüñᵘ नट्रंचू**), the act of causing to tremble (e.g. by frightening, threatening, or the like).

naṭᵃrāwun **नट्रावुन्** । **कम्पनम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **naṭᵃrôwᵘ नट्रोवु**), to cause to tremble (e.g. by frightening, threatening, or the like) (Gr.Gr. 7); to wave (Gr.Gr. xli). **naṭᵃrôwᵘ-motᵘ नट्रोवु-मंतु** । **सकम्पीकृतः** perf. part. (f. **naṭᵃrövᵘ-mütsᵘ नट्रावू-मंचू**), caused to tremble, as ab.

nā-tawān **ना-तवान्** ناتوان or **nôtuwān नोतुवान्** adj. e.g. weak, feeble (Gr.M.; H. i, 2).

naṭa-wôrᵘ **नट-वोर्** । **कुम्भिका** m. a kind of small-sized earthen water-jar, globular in shape, with a narrow neck shaped like the *ghaṛā* of India, but smaller. Cf. **noṭᵘ.**

nāty **नाट्य** m. dancing, a dance (L.V. 73).

na-tay **न-तय्**, see **na.**

nityĕ or **nitĕ नित्य** adv., i.q. **nĕth 2**, q.v. It occurs •— in compounds borrowed from Sanskrit, such as **nityĕ-karm नित्यकर्म** m. a daily necessary rite, a constant act or duty, i.q. **nĕta-nēm** (p. 660*b*, l. 46) (K. 968); hence, **-karma -कर्म** adv. by constant practice (Śiv. 1541); **nityĕ-muktī नित्य-मुक्ती** f. everlasting salvation (Śiv. 663); **nityĕ-sīwakh नित्य-सीवख्** m. one who is a slave for ever (K. 384); **nityĕ-vrĕth नित्य-व्रेथ्** f. a woman who is constant in her conduct (Śiv. 1369).

nětsᵘ न्यचू, see **nĕth 1** and **nětun.**

nītsa नीत्स, see **nyūtsᵘ.**

nītsⁱ नीत्सि, **nītsᵘ 1** and **2 नीचू**, see **nīth, nyūtᵘ, nyūtsᵘ.**

nütsᵘ 2 नंचू (for **1**, see **natsun**) । **नलिकाभिरोधवस्तु** f. a plug in a pipe or the like to stop the flow of liquid (Śiv. 1874). **—lagünᵘ —लगंचू** । **रन्ध्रनिरोधोद्भवः** f.inf. a hole to be plugged, as ab.; met. (of a woman) suppression of the menses to occur. **—balünᵘ —बलंचू** । **रन्ध्रनिरोधापयानम्** f.inf. the plug to come away, the obstruction to a flow of liquid to be removed; esp. an attack of profuse urination or diarrhœa to come on.

nītsⁱgī नीत्सिगी । **नीचवृत्तिः** f. lowness, humbleness; vileness, baseness, meanness, abjectness.

natsal नत्सल् । **नर्तकः** m. (a female dancer is **natsiñ नट्सिञ्**, q.v.) a professional male dancer.

natsun नत्सुन् । **नर्तनम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **notsᵘ नंचु**, f. **nütsᵘ 2 नंचू**, for **1**, see s.v.; 2 p.p. **natsōv नट्सोव्**. This verb is impersonal in the past tenses), to dance (cf. **bangi-manz n°**, p. 113*a*, l. 5) (Gr.Gr. 120; Gr.M.; L. 459; L.V. 94; Śiv. 1104, 1443, 1454, 1463, 1662, 1668, 1724–5, 1874–5; K. 98, 442; K.Pr. 26, 83, 156, 235, 238); to caper, frisk about; to bound, jump up and down. **—phĕtsun —फ्यत्सुन्** । **अल्पमात्रावशेषः** m. only a small amount (of things required in large quantities for the execution of any work) to remain available, to be nearly all used up.

nátsⁱ nátsⁱ khyonᵘ नंत्सि नंत्सि ख्योनु । **निश्चिन्ततया भोगः** m.inf. heedlessly to squander inherited or acquired property (K.Pr. 135).

natsan-thurungᵘ नत्सन्-थुरंगु । **नर्तनावर्तनम्** m. a single turn in dancing; (of an animal, a ball, a river-course, etc.) a bound round or a sudden twist round. **-thurungᵘ dyunᵘ -थुरंगु द्युनु** । **नर्तनावर्तनविधानम्** m.inf. to cause to turn round suddenly, as ab. **-vil -विल्** । **नर्तनावसरः** f. the time of dancing, an occasion for or opportunity for dancing; a single turn or revolution of the body.

natsanáwun नत्सनावुन् । **नर्तनम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **natsanôwᵘ नत्सनोवु**), to cause to dance, to set dancing (K. 951, 957; K.Pr. 14). **natsanôwᵘ-motᵘ नत्सनोवु-मंतु** । **नर्तितः** perf. part. (f. **natsanövᵘ-mütsᵘ नत्सनावू-मंचू**), one who has been set dancing.

natsanay नत्सनय् f. dancing, the act of dancing (Gr.Gr. 128).

natsiñ नट्सिञ् । **नर्तकी** f. (a male dancing as a male is **natsal नत्सल्**, q.v.), a female professional dancer,

a nautch-girl (K. 957); a male dancer in woman's dress and acting a woman's part; dancing, the act of dancing (Gr.Gr. 120).

nīsar नीसर । कदर्यता, क्षुद्रत्वम् m. lowness, humbleness; vileness, baseness, meanness, abjectness; meanness of mind, miserliness.

nīsis नीसिस्, see **nyūt**[u], **nyūs**[u].

nīsuth नीसुथ् । क्षपणत्वम् m. (sg. dat. **nīsatas नीसतस्**), miserliness, meanness, illiberality (Gr.M.).

nasawun[u] **नसवुन्** n.ag. (f. **nasavūn**[ü] **नसवंञ्**), one who dances, a dancer (K. 922).

nasay नसय् । नर्तनम् dancing (K.Pr. 159); whirling or throwing the body or the limbs of the body (as in joy, despair, rage, agitation, or similar circumstances).

nav 1 नव् । नव card. (sg. abl., in comp., **nawa 1 नव**; pl. dat. **nawan नवन्**), nine (El. *nau, nauṁ*, i.e. *nauñ*; Gr.Gr. 76, 84; Śiv. 520, 893, 1469; Rām. 1258, 1281; H iii, 8); cf. **nam 2.** **-shĕth -श्रथ । नवशती, नवपणमितद्रव्यम्** card. (pl. dat. **-shĕtan -श्रतन्**), nine hundred (Gr.Gr. 80, 84); nine pice (cf. p. 357*b*, l. 3).

nawa-dār नव-दार । अन्यमंडनसंस्कारविशेषः m.pl. the nine doors or apertures of the body, viz. the mouth, the two ears, the two eyes, the two nostrils, and the organs of excretion and generation (Śiv. 396, Rām. 23); a part of the procedure of the funeral decoration of a Hindū corpse, in which pearls are placed on each of the above nine orifices. **-dwār -द्वार्** m.pl. the nine orifices as in the preceding (Śiv. 340, 949, 1078, 1082; cf. Śiv. 520, 1469; Rām. 1769, 1783). **-mara -मर** card. about nine (Gr.Gr. 84). **-môs**[u] **-मोसु । नवमासिकः** adj. (f. **-mös**[ü] **-मासू**), nine months old (Rām. 628); of, or belonging to, nine months. **-mösyun**[u] **-मास्युन् । नवमासिकः** adj. (f. **-mösiñ**[ü] **-मासिञ्**), nine months old, i.e. having completed nine months and in the tenth. **-nö -नो । नवाङ्कः** m. the name of the numeral figure 9 in the Śāradā character. **-ryot**[u] **-ऋतु । नवमासिकः** adj. (m. sg. dat. **-rĕtis -ऋतिस्**; f. sg. nom. **-rĕs**[ü] **-ऋचू**), nine months old, that which has completed nine months. **-shrād -श्राद । श्राद्धविधिविशेषः** m. the memorial ceremonies during nine days after a Brāhmaṇa's death, in which jars of water (increasing in number each day by one) are offered, and special offerings of food are made, on the fourth, fifth, ninth and tenth nights. **-shot**[u] **-शुतु । नवशततन्तुवितानः** adj. (f. **-shĕs**[u] **-शुचू**), (of cloth) woven with nine hundred threads forming side by side the width of the cloth. **-shĕtuk**[u] **-शुतुकु । नवशतसांवत्सरिकः** adj. (f. **-shĕtüc**[u] **-शुतचू**), of, or belonging to, the nine hundredth year, nine hundred years old. **-shĕtyum**[u] **-शुत्युमु** ord. (f. **-shĕtim**[ü] **-शुतिमू**), nine hundredth (Gr.Gr. 80). **-shĕtyun**[u] **-शुत्युनु । नवशतमूल्यकः, नवपणिकः** adj. (f. **-shĕtiñ**[ü] **-शुतिञ्**), costing nine hundred (rupees, etc.); fixed at nine pice (e.g. the amount of a regular payment or the like). **-wuhur**[u] **-वुहर् । नववार्षिकः** adj. (f. **-warish**[ü] **-वरिशू**), nine years old; lasting nine years.

nav[i] **नव्** in **nav**[i] **nawaway नव् नववय्**, i.q. **nawaway**, bel., q.v. (Gr.Gr. 85).

nawuk[u] **नवुकु । नवमसांवत्सरिकः** adj. (f. **navüc**[u] **नवचू**), nine completed years old.

nawan andar नवन् अन्दर् । नववर्षायुः adj. e.g. 'among the nines', i.e. in the ninth year (of age, etc.). **-hond**[u] **-हन्दु । नवसंबन्धी, नवमूल्यकः** adj. (f. **-hünz**[u] **-हंज़ू**), of, or belonging to, nine; costing nine (rupees, etc.).

nawaway नववय् card. (acc. **nawawanī नववनी**; ag. **nawawān**[i] **नववंनि**), even the nine; cf. **nav**[i] **nawaway**, ab. (Gr.Gr. 85).

naway नवय् । नवैव card. exactly nine, only nine, nine and no more or less (Gr.Gr. 84).

nav 2 नव (obl. **nawa 2 नव**), i.q. **now**[u], in the following:— **-bön**[u] **-बोनू । नित्यमपरिचेयभाण्डपाचसमूहः** f. a collection of cooking vessels reserved for special occasions (such as religious festivals) and not for ordinary use. **-gara -गर । नवघट्टितः** adj. e.g. newly made, bran-new. **-gor**[u] **-गर्‌ । नवघट्टितः** adj. (f. **-gür**[u] **-गर्‌ऊ**), id. **-jawān -जवान** نوجوان e.g. a person in the bloom of youth, in the prime of life (Gr.M.). **-phal -फल् । नवफलम्** m. the new crop (of grain, fruit, etc.), the grain or fruit just at the time of reaping or gathering. **-sādan -सादन् । चूर्णविशेषः** f. (sg. dat. **-sādün**[u] **-सादंञ्**), a flux-powder (used by goldsmiths, coppersmiths, or the like). **-shīn -शीन् । नव्यहिमपातः** m. the new snow (falling at the beginning of winter). **-shīn khārun -शीन् खारुन् । नवहिमपातपणारोपणम्** m.inf. to bet on giving the first news of the new snow (this is a kind of betting competition); cf. the next. **-shīn khasun -शीन खसुन् । हिमपातपणारोपः** m.inf. such a competition to take place. (The person who first sees the new snow puts it in a covered dish and offers it as a present to the other competitors. They have to give him a dinner or other agreed stake.) **-sāl -साल्** m., i.q. **nawa-rĕh-sāl**, bel. (Śiv. 1748).

nawa-rĕh नव-र्यह् । नववर्षाहः m. New Year's Day, the first day of the light half of the month of **Tsith**[a]**r** (Skt. *Caitra* = March–April) (L. 265). **-rĕh bāgi -र्यह् बागि । नववर्षारम्भनिमित्तम्** adv. for the new year. **-rĕh bôg**[u] **-र्यह् बोगु । नववर्षाहःसुदायः** m. a new year's

gift (esp. that given to a female relative). **-rĕh dŏy** -र्यह द्वय् । द्वितीयातिथिविशेषः f. the second lunar day of the new year (on which, among Hindūs, no auspicious acts are performed). **-rĕh sāl** -र्यह साल् । नववर्षारम्भाहूर्निमन्त्रणम् m. an invitation to a new year's feast (cf. **nav-sāl,** ab.). **-rĕh tray** -र्यह त्रय् । तृतीयातिथिविशेषः f. the third lunar day of the new year (on which a married woman with her husband and children are feasted in their parents' houses) (L. 265, *tech*). **-rĕh zang** -र्यह ज़ंग् । नववर्षारम्भशाकुनिकम् f. the good omen of the new year. (On New Year's Day a newly married couple are feasted at the bride's father's house, and omens taken for the new year.) **-rĕha-kani** -र्यह-कनि । प्रायो नववर्षारम्भकाले adv. on or about New Year's Day.

nawa-rĕhukᵘ नव-र्यहुक । नववर्षारम्भाहःसंबन्धी adj. (f. **-rĕhüc**ᵘ -र्यहूच्), of, or belonging to, the new year.

nawa-rĕhas-kyutᵘ नव-र्यहस्-कित् । नववर्षारम्भाहनि adv. on the New Year's Day.

nawan-bāna नवन्-बान । नूतनीभवत्वम् m. renewal.

nawa 3 नव । नवकः adj. e.g. marked with the figure 9. Cf. **nahᵃla.**

nav 1 नाव् । नाम, यशः m. name, appellation (El., *nāo*; Gr. M.; L. 462, *nao*; L.V. 15, 98; Śiv. 28, 30, 34, 214, 227, 243, 414, etc.; Rām. 317, 364, 368, 386, 539, 607, 622, etc.; H. ii, 1; xii, 4, 8, 18; K. 2, 3, 21, 92, 101, 116–17, 120–1, 124, etc.; K.Pr. 151, 261); good name, repute, reputation, fame, honour, renown; cf. **nēkh-nāv** (p. 629*b*, l. 13) and **nām.** —**badal gatshun** —बदल् गछुन् । नामपरिवर्तः m.inf. change of name to occur, a person to be called by his wrong name. —**bŏḍᵃrāwun** —ब्वंड्रावुन् । नामनिमज्जनम् m.inf. to cause the name to sink, to disgrace one's name and that of one's family by evil conduct. —**bāshun** —बाशुन् । नामोच्चारणम् m.inf. to utter a name (e.g., in the Śrāddha ceremony, to utter the names of one's ancestors). **-dār** —दार् । उद्भूतिनामाश्चरम्, सयशस्वी adj. e.g. (as subst., f. **-dārĕñ** -दार्यञ्), bearing a name, marked with a name (e.g. a medal); possessing a good name, of good repute; famous, famed. **-dōrī** -दोरी । यशस्वित्वम् f. good repute, reputation, fame. —**hyonᵘ** —ह्यंनु । नामोच्चारणम् m.inf. to take a name, call out a name (as in taking a roll call) (K.Pr. 243); to take, keep, retain (the memory of) a name (Rām. 56, 271).

kaḍun —कडुन् । कीर्त्युपार्जनम् m.inf. to pull out a name, to get a good reputation, suddenly to become famous; to defame (El.). —**khārun** —खारुन् । नामोद्धरणम् m.inf. to raise a name, to elevate the name of one's family, to make a family famous by success, bravery, high office, or the like; to raise (upon the tongue), to take (on the tongue) (Śiv. 1908). —**karun** —करुन् m.inf. to name (El., Rām. 85, 534, 1282, 1296). —**nērun** —नेरुन् । कीर्तिख्यातिः m.inf. a name to go forth, fame (or infamy) to be acquired (L.V.49; Śiv.1133,1353–4; K.Pr.180,248). —**pyonᵘ** —प्यंनु । अभिधानच्छुटिः m.inf. a name to fall, a name to be given or gained (Śiv. 845, 892, 934, 996, 1007, 1384; Rām. 8, 120, 1456; K.Pr. 85). —**thawun** —थवुन् । कीर्त्यवशेषणम् m.inf. to leave a reputation (good or bad) behind one (Śiv. 70, 357, 430, 709, 864; Rām. 7). —**wālun** —वालुन् । नाम्नो लाञ्छनविधानम् m.inf. to bring down a name, to disgrace a name. —**wasun** —वसुन् । कीर्तिनाशः m.inf. a name to descend, i.e. to be disgraced; a name to come down (in the world) (e.g. by poverty, disaster, or the like). —**zēnun** —ज़ेनुन् । यशोलाभः m.inf. to conquer a name, to win undeserved good repute (e.g. a low person marrying into a good family, or a person rebuilding a ruined temple that has been originally built by someone else, or completing a work of which another has done nearly all but which he did not finish).

nāwa नाव postpos. (governing the masculine ablative of the genitive), for the name of, for the sake of (W. 98, 152); by name (as in 'by name he is so-and-so') (Rām. 341). **-bodᵘ** -बंडु । प्रसिद्धनामा adj. (f. **-büḍᵘ** -बंडू), having a great name, famous, of high repute. **-bajĕr** -बज्यर् । नाममहत्त्वम् m. greatness of name, high repute, fame. **-kāḍay** -काडय । नवनवनाम्ना संबोधनम् f. calling a person by various new names (e.g. in reproach or scolding, or in joke). **-nāwa** -नाव । प्रतिनामोच्चारेण adv. name by name. **-phēra** -फेर । नामव्यत्ययः m. change of name (e.g. by mistake to ask for a thing by a wrong name). **-phiran** -फिरन् । नामान्तरविधानम् f. (sg. dat. **phirüñ**ᵘ फिरंञू), giving a thing a new name. **-phyurᵘ** -फिर् । नामपरिवर्तना m. by mistake to give a thing the wrong name. **-path nāwa** -पथ् नाव । प्रतिनामोच्चारम् adv. name after name (e.g. in calling out a list of names). **-rostᵘ** -रंस्तु । नामहीनः adj. (f. **-rüsh**ᵘ -रंशू), nameless; as adv. (**विना नामाङ्कम्**), without naming, without mentioning.

növⁱ नॉवि । अर्थम् adv. and postpos. in the name of; hence, for, as in **myāni növ**ⁱ (given) for me; **cyāni n°,** for thee; **tasandi n°,** for him; **rāmani n°,** for Rāma. —**hyonᵘ** —ह्यंनु । प्रशंसनम् m.inf. to call by name, to mention (Rām. 1056); to extol. —**hyonᵘ lāyĕkh** —ह्यंनु लायख् । प्रशंसनामयुक्तः adj. (f. —**hĕñᵘ lāyĕkh** —ह्यंञू लायख्), worthy of praise, praiseworthy.

nāv 2 नाव । **नौका** f. a boat, a ship (cf. **ḍēmba-n°**, p. 217*b*, l. 32; **ḍâsa-n°**, p 252*a*, l. 23; **dasta-nāwa gaṣhañé**, p 256*a*, l 43; **ḍôṭha-nāv**, p. 258*a*, l. 2; **lari-n°**, p 530*b*, l. 5) (El. *náo*; Gr.Gr. 48, 143; L 158, *nāo*; L V. 106-7; Śiv. 253, 516, 1683, 1719, 1801, 1805, 1830; Rām. 311, 789, 973, 1334; YZ. 107; K.Pr 66, 208, 232, 254). - **badal gaṣhüñ**^{u} —**बदल् गछ्ञु** । मृतस्य पुनर्जीवनसंभव: f inf. (of a dead person) to come to life again (before the funeral ceremony) (cf. **nāwa - badal**, etc., bel). —**bŏḍ**^{a}**rāvüñ**^{u} **-बुड्रावञु** । नौनिमज्जनम् f.inf. to cause a boat or ship to sink. —**baḍāvüñ**^{u} **—बडावञु** । नौप्रस्थापनम् f inf. to cause a boat to set out, to weigh anchor. —**lagüñ**^{u} **—लगञु** । नौनिरोध: f.inf. a ship to be stopped, to run aground. — **raṭüñ**^{u} **—रटञु** । नौस्थापना f.inf. to stop a ship, to bring it to anchor, to tie up along the bank (of the river).

nāwa - badal नाव - बदल् or **-badal**^{i} **-बद्लि** । मृतजीवनम f. coming to life again (before the funeral rites) (it being supposed that the messengers of Death have carried him off at the wrong time, and have had to rectify the mistake). **-badal**^{i} **gaṣhüñ**^{u} **-बद्लि गछ्ञु** । मृतस्य पुनर्जीवनम् f inf. to come to life, as ab. (cf. **nāv badal gaṣhüñ**^{u}, ab.). **-chān -छान्** । **नौतक्षा** m. (f. **-chön**^{u} **-छोञु** = his wife), a ship-carpenter, a ship- or boat-builder. **-chönil -छोनिल्** । **नौतक्षवृत्ति:** f. the profession or occupation of ship- or boat-builder. **-ḍokh**^{u} **-ड्ख्** or **nāvi-ḍokh**^{u} **नावि-ड्ख्** । **नौपटलम्** m. the reed mat, supported on movable sticks, used as an awning or flap-roof of a boat. **-ḍakhij**^{u} **-ड्खिजु** । **नौपटलाधारदण्ड:** f. the movable pole used for supporting the sloping mat flap-roof of a boat, when it is desired to raise or lower the outer edge; cf. **nāvi-ḍâch**^{i}, bel. **-ḍamb -ड्म्ब** । **नौमध्यभाग:** m. the womb of a boat, i e. the middle part of a boat in which the cargo is carried. **-dāñĕ -दाञ** । **नौधान्यम्** m. boat-paddy, i.e unhusked rice brought to market from the villages in boats. **-ḍuvyun**^{u} **-ड्विनु** । **नाविकं संकीर्णम्** m. the sweepings of a boat, i.e. the dirty grain remaining in the bottom of the hold after removal of a grain-cargo; cf. **ḍuviñ**^{u}. **-gañĕr -गञर्** । **नौकासंकट:** m. a crowd of boats massed together. **-gāsa -गास** । **नौकातृणम** m fresh grass (usually aquatic grass) brought in boats for sale as fodder. **-gāṭh -गाठ्** । **नौकास्थानम्** m (sg. dat. **-gaṭhas -गाठस**), a boat-wharf, a place where boats load or discharge their goods, or take on or leave passengers. **-hönz**^{u} **-ह्ञु** । **नाविक:** m. (f. **-hanzañ -ह्ञञ** = his wife, and also a woman following the same occupation), a professional boatman or sailor. **-hönzil -ह्ञिल्** । **नाविकवृत्ति:** f. the occupation or profession of a boatman. **-kāḍ -काड्** । **नौदैर्घ्यम्** m. the length of a boat. **-kâḍ**^{a}**l -कड्ल्** or **-kadal -कदल्** । **नौसेतु:** m. a boat-bridge, a bridge of boats. **-kŏṭh**^{u} **-क्रुथु** or **nāvi-kŏṭh**^{u} **नावि-क्रुथु** । **नौसंस्कारविशेष:** m. the process of caulking a boat or ship. **-kŏthur**^{u} **-क्रुथुर्** । **नौकासंस्कारकशिल्पिविशेष:** m. a boat- or ship-caulker. **-mĕṭ**^{u} **-म्यंजु** । **श्वेतकोमल-मृद्विशेष:** f a soft white clay brought from the hills to the city in boats. **-mŏzūr**^{i} **-म्ज़ूरि** । **नौवेतनम** f. the money paid for the hire of a boat, or for freightage, or as wages to the boatmen, or for passenger fare, or the like. - **nīrith gaṣhañĕ —नीरिथ् गछ्ञ** । **शीघ्रतासमापात:** the boats to go forth; the necessity for doing something immediately to occur (*quasi*, to avoid missing the boats). **-pash -पश्** । **नौपार्श्वपट्टिका** m. the planks that form the sides of a boat or ship, the strakes of a boat or ship. **-püṭ**^{u} **-पुटु** । **नौपट्टिका** f. a plank used for or usable for building a boat or ship. **-rād -राद्** । **नौकादैर्घ्यम्** m. the length of a boat or ship. **-söl -सोल्** । **नावा संचार:** m. an excursion or pleasure trip in a boat. **-söl khyon**^{u} **-सोल् ख्योनु** । **नौसंचारोपभोग:** m.inf. to take a pleasure trip in a boat. **-sār -सार्** । **नौदण्डविशेष:** f. the cross-beam of a boat, from side to side. **-sör**^{u} **-सोरु** । **नावा संग्रह:** f. collecting (e.g. paddy, firewood, etc.) by boat, i.e. making a store of boatload after boatload. **-tār -तार्** । **नौतरणम्, नौतरणवेतनम** m. crossing (a river, etc.) by boat, being ferried across, crossing (another) over in a boat (L.V. 98); ferry-hire (Śiv. 1201; K.Pr. 18). **-tör**^{u} **-तोरु** । **नौविलम्ब:** f. delay of a boat, delay in the progress of a boat, or in its starting. **-traṭh -त्रठ्** । **विकारविशेष:** m. (sg. dat. **traṭas त्रटस्**), sea-sickness, vomiting or unhappiness (bodily or mental) caused by the violent motion of a boat in a storm. **-wôl**^{u} **-वोलु** or **nāvi-wôl**^{u} **नावि-वोलु** । **नौस्वामी** m. (f. **-wājĕn -वाज्यञ**), a ship-owner.

nāvi-ḍâch^{i} **नावि-ड्छि** । **नौपटलाधारदण्डम्** f., i.q. **nāwa-ḍakhij**^{u}, ab. —**daka dith gaṣhun —दक दिथ् गछुन्** । **सर्वथा परित्याग:** m.inf. to give a push to the boat and go; met. to abandon one's house and home, to abscond, decamp. **-ḍokh**^{u} **-ड्ख्** । **नौच्छदि:** m. see **nāwa-ḍokh**^{u}, ab. —**khasun —ख्सुन्** m.inf. to go on board (a ship or boat). **-kĕth -क्यथ्** loc. in a boat (Gr.Gr. 43, Śiv. 1589). **kŏṭh**^{u} **-क्रुथु** । **नौकासंस्कार:** m. see **nāwa-kŏṭh**^{u}, ab. **-nam -नम** । **नौकाग्रम्** m. the prow of a boat or ship (according to El., s.v. *nam*, also the stern) (Śiv. 1840). **-r**^{a}**kh -र्ख** । **नौचिह्नम् (नौर्ख्यम)** f. (sg. dat. **-r**^{a}**khi -र्खि**),

the mark on the ship; hence, stupidity, silliness (in allusion to a fool who let a dish fall overboard from a travelling ship, and made a mark on the side of the ship at the place where it had fallen over. At the end of the journey, being asked where the dish was, he pointed to the mark on the boat, and said 'it fell over there'). **-ṭop^{u}** -टपु । अल्पनौका m. a little worn-out uncomfortable boat. **-wôl^{u}** -वोल्ु । नौस्वामी m. (f. **-wājĕñ** -वाज्यञ्), i.q. **nāwa-wôl^{u}**, ab. **—wôl^{u}-mot^{u}** —वोलु-मंतु । स्वाचारे योजितः perf. part. (f. **—wöj^{u}-müṭ^{u}** —वांजू - मंचू), brought down into the boat; made a proselyte, induced to join another person's religion or customs. **—wālun** —वालुन् । स्वाचारयोजनम् m inf. to cause a person to descend into the boat; to make a person a proselyte, to induce a person to adopt one's own religion or customs. **—wasun** —वसुन् । परसमाचरणविधानम् m.inf. to descend into a boat or ship, to go aboard; to become a proselyte, etc., as ab. **-wath** -वथ् । नौमार्गः f. (sg. dat. **-wati** -वति), the ship road, the route by which a boat goes. **—woth^{u}-mot^{u}** —वथु-मंतु । स्वीकृतपराचारः perf. part. (f. **—wüṭh^{u}-müṭ^{u}** —वठ्-मंचू), descended into a ship or boat, gone aboard; become a proselyte, one who has joined a new religion or set of customs.

now^{u} 1 नंबु । नवतण्डुलान्नपाकः m. the ceremony observed on first cooking, at an auspicious moment, the new rice of the year's crop; cf. **ala-now^{u}**, p. 22*b*, l. 21, the festival of the new pumpkin crop. **—dyun^{u}** —दिन् । नवान्नभुक्त्युत्सवः m. to observe the ceremony of eating the new rice (Rām. 1661).

nav^{i}-bôg^{u} नंवि-बोगु । नूतनान्नसुदायः m. a present of the new rice sent with money, etc., to a newly married bride by her relations. **-sāl** -साल । नवान्नभुक्तिनिमन्त्रणम् m. an invitation to the festival of cooking the new rice (esp. one sent to a son-in-law and his friends by the wife's relations).

now^{u} 2 नंबु (=نو) । नवीनः adj. (f. **nüv^{u} नंवू**), new, fresh, recent, novel (El. *nú, nau*; Gr.Gr. 138; Gr.M.; L.V. 93; Śiv. 425, 913, 1597; Rām. 10, 1321, 1341, 1369, 1464; H. i, 11; K. 210–11; K.Pr. 87 (fresh milk), 159); recent, modern (Śiv. 1506, 1545); new, fresh (of age) (YZ. 553, K.Pr. 252); strange; (as adv.) recently (El, K.Pr. 158). In some compounds this word takes the form **nav-** or **nawa-**, see **nav 2.** **nowuy now^{u}**, altogether new (Śiv. 1705, 1756; K. 324). The fem. of this word **nüv^{u}**, a new woman, is used as a substantive to mean 'a new wife' (married after two or three former wives have died); cf. **navĕ-hond^{u}**, bel. (K.Pr. 156). **—bahār** —बहार् । (=نو بہار) । वसन्तकालप्रादुर्भावः m. early spring (Śiv. 54). **—kadal** —कदल् । सेतुप्रदेशविशेषः m. the 'New Bridge', the N. of the sixth bridge across the river Vĕṭh, or Jehlam, in the city of Śrīnagar (El. *nú kadal*).

navĕ-hond^{u} नव्य-हंदु । नव्यासंबन्धी adj. (f. gen.) (f. **-hünz^{u}** -हंज़ू), (gen. of **nüv^{u}**, see ab.) of, or belonging to, any female being or thing; of, or belonging to, a new (additional) bride (married after the death of former wives) (K.Pr. 156). **-hond^{u} navīd** -हंदु नवीद् । नवोढाया नूतनतयोत्पन्नापत्यम् m. the glad tidings of the new bride, i.e. the birth of a child to a new bride (i.e. a bride who has been married as the successor to two or three previous wives).

nav^{i}-sond^{u} नंवि-संदु । नव्यसंबन्धी adj. (f. **-sünz^{u}** -संज़ू), of, or belonging to, any new male animate being.

navi sara नवि सर । पुनर्वारम् adv. again.

nüv^{u} puy नंवू पुय । नव्यसृष्टिः f. new offspring; new creation, new nature, the new times (as contrasted favourably with former times).

navyuk^{u} नव्युकु । नवसंबन्धी adj (f. **navic^{u} नविचू**), of, or belonging to, any new inanimate thing or action.

nôw^{u} नोंबु adj. (f. **növ^{u} नोंवू**), for **nāv 1**, at the end of an adjectival compound, possessing a name (as in **lacha-n°**, p. 506*b*, l. 43, possessing a hundred thousand names, Śiv. 53, 834); named (so and so). Cf. **nôm^{u}**.

nawāb नवाब نواب m. a nawwāb, 'nabob,' the governor of a town or district, a viceroy.

navīd नवीद نوید । निवेदम् m. good news, glad tidings (cf **navĕ-hond^{u} n°**, l. 9 ab.); invitation (to kinsfolk and brethren) to a wedding; (in Kāshmīrī) a humble offering (K. 1046).

náwid (K.Pr 111), see **nöyid.**

nawāh नवाह نواح । अवस्था m. environs, borders, suburbs; coasts, parts adjacent; (in Kāshmīrī) state, condition, circumstance, situation.

nāwakh 1 नावख ناوک m. (sg. dat. **nāwakas नावकस**), an arrow (El. m.; in Hindōstanī the word is f.)

nāwakh 2 नावख or **nōwakh नोवख** । गम्भीरावर्तप्रदेशः f. (sg. dat. **nā(nō)waki ना(नो)वकि**), a deep hole in a rapid mountain torrent, where there are eddies or where the water runs gently against the main current of the stream.

nĕwal न्यवल् । कुङ्कुमशाखाग्रम् f. when the stigmas of the saffron flower have been collected, the remaining sun-dried flowers are beaten with sticks and winnowed. The whole mass is then thrown into water, when the petals swim and the essential parts of the flower sink. The parts which sink are called **nĕwal.** These are collected and sold (L. 344, *nicul*).

nĕwāl न्यवाल् (= نوال) । **ग्रासमात्रान्नम्** m. a mouthful, a morsel.

nēwala नेवल m. a vine (*vitis*) (El.).

nawam 1 नवम । **नवमी तिथिः** f. (sg. dat. **navüm^{u} नवमू**), the ninth lunar day of a lunar fortnight (cf. **hāra-nawam**, p. 343*b*, l. 50).

navüm^{u} dōh नवमू-दुह् । **नवमीतिथौ** adv. on the ninth lunar day. **-hondu -ह्न्दु** । **नवमीतिथिसंबन्धी** adj. (f. **-hünz^{u} -ह्नज़्**), of, or belonging to, the ninth lunar day.

nawam 2 नवम् in **nawam-nowuy नवम-नवुय्** adj. ever new and new (L.V. 93). Cf. **now^{u} 2.**

navim^{u} नविमू, see **navyum^{u}.**

nā-wŏmēd 1 ना-व्वमेद् f. (sg. dat. **-wŏmīz^{u} -व्वमीज़ू**), hopelessness, despair (for **nā-wŏmīdī**, q.v.) (Śiv. 420).

nā-wŏmēd 2 ना-व्वमेद् (= نا اميد) adj. e.g. hopeless, despairing (Gr M. *na-ummēd*); despairing (of, *nishĕ* with abl) (Gr.M.). - **karun —कर्न** m.inf. to disappoint, cause to despair.

nā-wŏmīdī ना-व्वमीदी (= نا أميدي) f. hopelessness, despair (Rām. 1304).

navīna नवीन । **नव्यः** adj. e.g. new, novel, fresh, recent.

nawun नवुन् । **नवीभावः** conj. 3 (2 p p. **navyōv नव्योव्**), to be or become new, to become new and new (Gr.Gr. 121, 240; Gr M.; Rām. 994, 1769); to be fresh, gradually to become covered with fresh leaves; to be or become excessive, be prevalent (Gr.Gr. xli; Gr.M.; cf. **nag^{a}r navüñ^{u}**, p. 624*b*, l. 37); to increase in vigour, etc., to flourish (Śiv. 1291); to be born (El. *nauwun*); (of a great event) to spring from a trivial cause. **navyō-mot^{u} नव्यो-मंतु** । **नवनवविस्तारमाप्तः** perf. part. (f. **navyē-müš^{u} नव्ये-मंषू**), become new and new, ever becoming improved.

nāwun नावुन् । **संशोधनम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **nôw^{u} नोवु**), to cause to bathe, to bathe (something) (Śiv. 24, 1057, 1351, 1397, 1489; Rām. 676, 947, 991, 1031, 1235, 1292, 1726, 1772); to purify (Rām 1625, with fire); to polish, cleanse (metal), to rub, scour (lit. and met) (L.V. 93; Śiv. 534, 1711, 1786, 1826; K. 973). **nôw^{u}-mot^{u} नोवु-मंतु** । **शोधितः** perf. part. (f. **növ^{u}-müš^{u} नांवू-मंषू**), bathed; cleansed, polished, scoured.

niwanāwun निवनावुन conj. 1 (1 p.p. **niwanôw^{u} निवनोवु**) (causal of **nyun^{u}**), to cause to take; to cause to be taken away (Gr.Gr. 172, Śiv. 1393).

niwanāwawun^{u} निवनाव्वुनु n.ag. (f. **niwanāwavüñ^{u} निवनाववंजू**), one who causes to take; one who causes to be taken away (Śiv. 852).

nawāra 1 नवार । **डोरकविशेषः** m. course, broad tape (used to lace beds and to border tents, etc., with) (Śiv. 1859).

nawāra 2 नवार । **आङ्गलिकवृक्षसंरक्षणाधिकारपदम्** m. the office or post of the Government superintendent of forest timber. Cf. **nawör^{i}.**

nāwāra नावार ناوارد । **निर्गुणः** adj. e.g. wanting in proper qualities.

navĕr नव्यर् । **नवत्वम्** m. newness, novelty, freshness (El. *navir*, Gr.Gr. 138); a novelty, new thing, discovery (Gr.M.). **—chāwun —छावुन्** । **नवीनतोपभोगः** m.inf. to enjoy newness, avail oneself of newness (e.g. to wear new clothes, live in a new house, etc.). **—dyun^{u} —द्युनु** । **नव्यताविष्कारः** m.inf. to give newness, make as good as new (e.g. by polishing and putting in order something dirty or worn out). **—hyon^{u} —ह्युनु** । **नव्यतोपभोगः** m.inf. to take newness, to avail oneself of newness (e.g. as in **—chāwun**, ab., but with an added sense of appreciation). **—raṭun —रटुन्** । **नव्यतोद्भवः** m.inf. to take newness, to become as new (e.g. of something dirty or worn being polished or put in order).

nawör^{i} नवरि । **आङ्गलिकवृक्षसंरक्षणाधिकारी** m. the Government officer in charge of forest timber. Cf. **nawāra 2.**

nĕwar न्यवर् । **निवारणम्** m. putting off, getting rid of (e.g. a petitioner or beggar by making some little concession or by some excuse).

nĕwār न्यवार् m. warding off, in **nĕwār dyun^{u} न्यवार् द्युनु** । **यथातथ्येन समापनम्** m.inf. to finish off somehow or other (e.g. an impossible or unpleasant task when proper means are not available, or when a person intervenes and composes a quarrel).

nĕwörī न्यवरी m. one who wards off; esp. one who habitually wards off (evil, etc., from others) (Śiv. 627, 1505). In Śiv. 1889, **nĕwörī** is m.c. for **nĕwör^{i}**, see **nĕwārun.**

niwar निवर् । **तण्डुलविशेषः** a kind of rice, hardy growing at a high elevation, with a red, soft, well-flavoured grain (L. 333 *niwār*, 463 *niwar*).

nĕwārakh न्यवारख् । **निवारणशीलः** m. (sg. dat. **nĕwārakas न्यवारकस्**), one who keeps off, wards off; esp. one who habitually wards off evil or calamities from others.

nĕwāran न्यवारन् । **निवारणा** f. (sg. dat. **nĕwārün^{u} न्यवारंजू**), the act of warding off, keeping of preventing; warding off in the sense of getting rid of, i.e. finishing very quickly some work which has been begun.

nĕwārun न्यवारुन् । **निवारणम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **nĕwôr^{u} न्यवोरु**), to ward off, keep off, prevent (Śiv. 13, 1889), to get rid of (some work, esp. a distasteful one), to hurry through and get it done. **nĕwôr^{u}-mot^{u}**

न्यवोड्-मंतु । निवारित: perf. part. (f. **nĕwör^{ü}-müṭ^{ü}** न्यवार्ड्-मंचू), warded off, prevented; hurriedly completed, as ab.

nǒw^{a}ran न्वव्रन् f. raking up an old story against a person (Gr.Gr. 121).

nǒw^{a}run न्वव्रुन् or **nǒw^{a}rāwun** न्वव्रावुन् । अतिशयीकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **nǒw^{o}r^{u}** न्वव्रुड्), to cause to have ample results (e.g. to cause a seed to give great produce; or a great event to be made to spring from a trivial cause) (Gr.Gr. 7); to increase (tr.) (El. *naurāwun*). **nǒw^{o}r^{u}-mot^{u}** न्वव्रुड्-मंतु । अतिशयोत्पत्तिमापादित: perf. part. (f. **nǒv^{ü}r^{ü}-müṭ^{ü}** न्वव्रुड्-मंचू), that which has been caused to have ample results, a great result caused to spring from a trivial cause.

now^{u}ran नव्रुन् । नवीनतापादनम् f. (sg. dat. **now^{u}rüñ^{ü}** नव्रुंचू), making new, renovation.

now^{u}run नव्रुन् । विस्तारणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **now^{u}r^{u}** नव्रुड्), to renew (Śiv. 1506, 1756, **now^{u}rāwun**), to make as good as new; to cause to increase, to make abundant. **now^{u}r^{u}-mot^{u}** नव्रुड्-मंतु । विस्तीर्णतामापादित: perf. part. (f. **now^{u}r^{ü}-müṭ^{ü}** नव्रुड्-मंचू), renewed, made new, made abundant, made to increase.

nivruth निवृथ् । निवृत्ति: f. (sg. dat. **nivrĕṭ^{ü}** निवृंचू), return, coming back; (as a religious technical term) abstaining from work, inactivity, the not depending for salvation on 'works' (opp. to **pravruth**, q.v.) (Śiv. 1427, 1481, 1759, 1859).

nǒw^{a}rāwun न्वव्रावुन् । अतिशयीकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **nǒw^{a}rôw^{u}** न्वव्रोवु), i.q **nǒv^{a}run**, q.v. (El. *naurāwun*). **nǒw^{a}rôw^{u}-mot^{u}** न्वव्रोवु मंतु । अतिशयमापादित: perf. part. (f. **nǒw^{a}röv^{ü}-müṭ^{ü}** न्वव्रावू-मंचू), i.q **nǒw^{o}r^{u}-mot^{u}**, q.v., s.v. **nǒv^{a}run**.

now^{u}rāwun नव्रुरावुन् । उत्तरोत्तरवितत्यापादनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **now^{u}rôw^{u}** नव्रुरोवु), i.q. **now^{u}run**, q.v. (Śiv. 1506, 1756). **now^{u}rôw^{u}-mot^{u}** नव्रुरोवु-मंतु । नवनवीकृत: perf. part. (f. **now^{u}röv^{ü}-müṭ^{ü}** नव्रुरावू-मंचू), i.q. **now^{u}r^{u}-mot^{u}**, s.v. **now^{u}run**, q.v.

nĕwās न्यवास् । वसतिस्थानम् m. dwelling, residence; dwelling-place, abode, house. —**karun** —करुन् । निवसनम् m.inf. to dwell, reside, inhabit; to take a lodging or a temporary residence (by a traveller or by one absent from home).

nĕwös^{i} न्यवासि । वास्तव्य: adj. e.g. a resident (of), an inhabitant (of), a native (of).

nawath 1 नवथ् । अपन्था: f. (sg. dat. **nawati** नवति), a roadless, pathless place.

nawath 2 नवथ् । उत्तरोत्तरनूतनता f. (sg. dat. **nav^{ü}ṭ^{ü}** नवंचू), becoming new, becoming as good as new, gradually becoming repewed.

nawuth नवुथ् । नवीनत्वम् m. (sg. dat. **nawatas** नवतस्), newness; the becoming new or as good as new, renewal. Cf. **navyuth**.

nawawun^{u} नववुन् । नूतनीभवन् n.ag. (f. **nawaviin^{ü}** नववंचू), one who is becoming new; one who is being subject to renewal.

niwawun^{u} निववुन् n.ag. (f. **niwaviin^{ü}** निववंचू), one who takes away, etc. (as in **nyun^{u}**, q.v.) (Gr.Gr. 192, Śiv. 1200); esp. one who captures, captivates (Śiv. 946, 1446).

niwawañ निववञ् । नयनभृति: f. the wages for carrying or conveying (Gr.Gr. 129).

nawaway नववय्, **naway** नवय्, see **nav 1**.

nāway 1 नावय् f. polishing, cleansing, scouring (cf. **gar-n°**, p. 296*a*, l. 1).

nāway 2 नावय् । नौवेतनम् f. the hire of a boat or ship, ferry-hire (Gr.Gr. 143).

nāway 3 in **pāwah nāwai** (K.Pr. 87). Read **pāwanāway**, see **pāwanāwun**.

navyum^{u} नव्युमु । नवम: ord. (f. **navim^{ü}** नविमू), ninth (Gr.Gr. 76; Śiv. 520; Rām. 1157, 1281).

navyuth नव्युथ् । नव्यता m. (sg. dat. **navĕtas** नव्यतस्), newness. Cf. **nawuth**.

nĕwāz न्यवाज् (= نواز) । निवेदना m. caress, blandishment; kindness, politeness, favour, courtesy; presentation (to a superior), an offering, a tribute of respect; a respectful representation, address, petition.

nĕwöz^{i} न्यवाज़ि (= نوازي) । निवेदक: m. one who shows clemency or courtesy; one who makes an offering; one who makes a present to a superior; one who makes a respectful address, a petitioner.

nĕwāzun न्यवाज़ुन् । निवेदनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **nĕwöz^{u}** न्यवोज़ु), to caress, soothe, cherish; to favour, patronize; to make a humble offering (to a superior), to tender a tribute of respect; to make a respectful address (to), to petition, to represent (Gr.M., K. 1014). **nĕwôz^{u}-mot^{u}** न्यवोज़ु-मंतु । निवेदित: perf. part. (1 p.p. **nĕwöz^{ü}-müṭ^{ü}** न्यवाज़ू-मंचू), tendered as a respectful offering; stated respectfully, stated in a petition.

nyio, see **nyôw^{u}**.

nay 4 नय् ني (for **1**, **2**, and **3**, see p. 618*a*, ll. 38, 42, 50) । वंशी (वाद्यविशेष:) f. (pl. dat. **nayĕn 1** नयन, for **3** see s.v.), a reed, cane; a tube, a pipe (cf. **khāra-n°**, p. 407*b*, l. 46); a flute, a fife (H. vii, *passim*). **-shĕkar** -शक्कर् ني شكر m. sugar cane (El., Gr.M. *naishĕkar*). —**wāyüñ^{ü}** —वायंचू । आसक्त्या अनुसरणम् to play the flute; to follow eagerly.

nay 5 नय् । वन्यप्रदेश: f. (pl. dat. **nayĕn 2** नयन्), a hill forest (Śiv. 962, 1024, 1571, 1600, 1681, 1883); (according to El.) a flat, wide, cultivated headland in

the mounds (? mountains) (El. *naih*) (K.Pr. 156).

nayĕn phērun नयन् फेरुन् । वनप्रस्थसंचारः m.inf. to wander about in a hill forest.

nay नाय, see p. 618*b*, l. 1.

nöy^{i} नॉयि ناۓ f. *Arundo donax* (El. *nái*).

nöyī नॉयी m. a barber (El. *nái*). Cf. **nöyid.**.

nāyab नायाब نایاب adj. e.g. not to be found or got, unprocurable, unattainable (K.Pr. 76).

noyid नॉयिद । नापितः m. (f. **nāyĕz^{u}** नायॅज़ु), a barber (El. *naid*; L. 457, 458; H. v, 6; xi, 18; xii, 4, 5, 10, 13, etc.; K. 972; K.Pr. 111, written *náwad*). **-bāpār** -बापार । नापितवृत्तिः m. the profession of a barber, a barber's work (even when done by one who is not a barber by profession). **-bāy** -बाय् । नापितस्त्री f. a barber's wife. **-khyus^{u}** -ख्युस् । नापितशस्त्रस्यूतः m. a barber's wallet (in which he carries his tools). **-wān** -वान । नापिताश्रयः m. a barber's shop. **-zang** -ज़ंग । नापितशाकुनिकम् f. a present for luck given to a barber for shaving a bridegroom and his friends.

nöyidgī नॉयिदगी । नापितवृत्तिः f. the profession of a barber.

nyok^{u} न्यकु । बद्धा मुष्टिः m. a clenched fist, the fist (El.).

nĕk^{i} layán^{i} न्यकि लायनि । बद्धमुष्ट्याघातः m. pl. inf. to strike blows with the clenched fist.

nyuk^{u} निकु । क्षुद्रः, क्षुद्रः adj. (f. **nic^{ü}** निचू), slender, lean, fine, thin (Gr.Gr. 30, 139; Gr.M.; K.Pr. 160); mean, ignoble, worthless (Gr.M.); small, not worthy of consideration, contemptible (K. 364); small, tiny (in this case often at the end of a compound as in **khōra-n°**, small footed, p. 410*b*, l. 2; so **ách^{i}-n°**, p. 8*a*, l. 50; **ös^{u}-n°**, p. 46*b*, l. 9; **atha-n°**, p. 60*b*, l. 18) (Rām. 1611); cf. **nika.** —**nôt^{u}** —नोटु । क्षुद्रखण्डसमूहः m. a collection of small pieces. —**nyuk^{u}** —**nyuk^{u}** । क्षुद्रः क्षुद्रः adj. (f. **nic^{ü} nic^{ü}** निचू निचू), small (and) small, i.e. (of a numbering of things) each small; slender all over (K. 74); **nyuk^{u} nyuk^{u} gash**, very slight beams of light, daybreak (K.Pr. 176). — **suk^{u}** सुकु । लघुलघुतरः adj. (f. **nic^{ü} süc^{ü}** निचू सॅचू), (a jingle formation) a little, a few small (pieces, out of a mass of all sizes large and small) (Gr.Gr. 95).

nicĕ gāḍa निच्य गाड । क्षुद्रमीनसमूहः f pl. a shoal of small fishes; a crowd of small fishes collected in a net. Cf. **nika gāḍa** (p. 627*b*, l. 8).

nic^{ü} pic^{ü} निचू पिचू । अतितनुतनुः f. (of a woman) slender or delicate in every limb. — **yĕḍ** —यड् । वस्तिः f. (sg. dat. **nicĕ yüḍ^{ü}**, निच्य यॅड्), the lower belly, the part below the navel.

nāyuk^{u} नायुकु । नाविकः m. (sg. dat. **nāyĕkis** नायकिस), a boatman, a sailor.

nāyĕkh नायख् । नेता m. (sg. dat. **nāyĕkas** नायकस), a leader, the headman (of a village or the like), a foreman, overseer (Śiv. 201, 1536).

nyikun, see **nikun.**

nyāl न्याल् । नष्टशेषचिह्नम् m. the last trace or remains of something destroyed (K.Pr. 172). —**hāwun** —हावुन् । शेषचिह्नज्ञापनम् m.inf. to display the traces left by something after its destruction (e.g. the skin of a dead animal, or the rags of a destroyed garment). —**thawun** —थवुन् । शेषचिह्नरक्षणम् m.inf. to keep the remains of something destroyed (e.g. as evidence, or for sentimental reasons).

nyūl^{u} न्यूलु । नीलवर्णः, हरिद्वर्णः, श्यामवर्णः, आर्द्रः adj. (m. sg. dat. **nīlis** नीलिस, abl. **nīli** नीलि, Gr.Gr. 59; f. **nīj^{u}** 2 नीजु, for 1, see s.v.) dark blue, blue (cf. **aḍa-n°**, p. 11*b*, l. 24) (Gr.M., Rām. 1502); green (cf. **aḍa-n°**, as ab.) (Gr.Gr. 19, Gr.M.); dark-coloured, livid; green, luxuriant (L.V. 36); fresh, moist, not dried (cf. **aḍa-n°**, as ab.); unripe (Gr.Gr. 19); not cooked, raw, fresh; cf. **nīl** 2. —**kāsh hyuh^{u}** — काश् ह्युहु । अत्यन्तहरिद्वर्णः, अत्यार्द्रः adj. (f. **nīj^{u} kāsh hish^{u}** नीजु काश् ह्यिशु), very green-coloured (e.g. of a person suffering from sorrow or disease, corresponding to our livid); very green (applied to an inanimate object, e.g. a stone or a plant); very fresh and moist, not dried.

nīj^{u}y नीजुय्, see **nyūluy**, bel.

nīl^{i}-phol^{u} नील्-फलु । काचफलविशेषः m. a kind of small green glass, or crystal, beads worn by women, hanging down from the hair behind. **-phál^{i}-dār** -फलि-दार । प्रोतकाचफलकः adj. e.g. wearing a string of green glass, or crystal, beads, as ab.

nīli-gŏta नील्-गत । नीलीरागव्याप्तिः m. a dive into blue (of a garment, cloth, etc.), the being dipped into, or soaked in, a blue dye. **-khum** -खुम् or **-khumb** -खुंब् । नीलीरसकुण्डम् m. a dyer's vat full of blue dye. **-phĕkh** -फ्यख् । नीलीचूर्णः m. (sg. dat. **-phĕki** -फ्यकि), blue dye powder. **-ranga** -रंग । हरिद्वर्णः adj. e.g. green coloured.

nīlis drôt^{u} dyun^{u} नीलिस् द्रोतु दिनु । अपक्वशस्यविधानम् m.inf. to put the sickle to the green (crop); met. to destroy something before it is ripe or completed, to destroy at the very inception. —**drôt^{u} lagun** द्रोतु लगुन् । उन्मादन्येव विघातः m.inf. to be destroyed at the birth or on inception.

nyūluy नीलुय् । अपक्वः(आमः) adj. (f. **nīj^{u}y** नीजुय्), unripe, not dried up, green and juicy; not cooked, raw.

nyöm^{i} न्यॉमि or **nyöm^{u}** न्यॉमु । अश्मोदूखलविशेषः f. a kind of stone mortar (in which articles are pounded) (W. 6, *yāām*).

nĕyĕm न्यय्म् or **niyĕm नियम् । नियमः** m. a rule, regulation, precept (Gr.M., *niyĕm*; Śiv. 267, 269); custom, usage, practice; agreement, assent, promise, vow; cf. **nēm.** **—karun —करुन् । प्रतिज्ञानम्** m.inf. to make an arrangement, compact, promise, vow (L.V. 87). **—thawun —थवुन् । प्रतिज्ञानम्** m.inf. to make a promise, to come to an agreement.

nyomb^{u} न्यंबु । निम्बफलम् m. (sg. ag. **nĕmb^{i} न्यंबि**, or, in composition, sometimes **nĕm^{i} न्यंमि**), the fruit or berry of the *nimba* tree (*Melia azadirachta*) (a bitter berry, used in medicine as a febrifuge); a lemon (Gr.M.).

nĕm^{i}-bar^{a}g न्यंमि-बर्ग् । निम्ववृक्षपत्त्राणि m. its leaf or leaves (also used as a medicine, in poultices for wounds, and chewed at funeral ceremonies).

nĕmb^{i}-ras न्यंम्बि-रस् । निम्बफलरसः m. its juice, used as a febrifuge medicine.

nyūmot^{u} न्यूमंतु, see **nyun^{u}**.

nyāmath न्यामथ् (= نعمت) m. comfort, convenience, ease; a benefit, a favour, boon, blessing; a delicacy, a dainty; cf. **niyĕmath. -hyuh^{u} -ह्युह् । अत्यास्वादः** adj. (f. **-hish^{u} -ह्यिशु**), very sweet, a great delicacy.

niyĕmath नियमथ् نعمت m. (sg. dat. **niyĕmatas नियमतस्**), a boon, benefit, favour (El. *niamat*); i.q. **nyāmath.**

nyun^{u} निनु । हरणम् conj. 1 irreg. [inf. and fut. pass. part. **nyun^{u} निनु** or **न्युनु** (Gr.Gr. 112, 192; Rām. 150, 718, 1105, 1642); acc. **ninas निनस्** (Gr.Gr. 112, 192; Śiv. 1385) or **ninis निनिस्** (Gr.Gr. 192); ag. **ninan निनन** (Śiv. 1004); abl. **nina निन** or **nini निनि** (K. 747); gen. **nyunuk^{u} निनुकु** (Rām. 953); pl. nom. **nin^{i} निनि** (Gr.Gr. 14); f. sg. nom. **nin^{u} निनू** (Rām. 613); pres. part. **niwān निवान्** (Gr.Gr. 103, 168, 194; Rām. 26, 928, 1179, 1525; K. 205; YZ. 413); impers. fut. part. **ninī निनी** (Gr.Gr. 111); conj. part. **nith निथ्** (Gr.Gr. 104, 198; Śiv. 995; Rām. 374, 942, 1160, 1167, 1622; K. 2, 21, 92, 125); neg. conj. part. **ninay निनय्** (Gr.Gr. 111); freq. part. **ni ni नि नि** (Gr.Gr. 105) or **nith nith निथ् निथ्** (id.); adverbial participle **niwön^{i} निवॉनि** (Gr.Gr. 196); n.ag. 1 **niwawun^{u} निवउनु** (Gr.Gr. 105, 192); 2 **ninawôl^{u} निनवोलु** (Gr.Gr, 106, 193); 3 **ninagrākh निनग्राख्** (Gr.Gr. 106, 193).

fut. (Gr.Gr. 202) sg. 1 **nima निम** (Śiv. 1579); **nimath निमथ्**, thee (Śiv. 631, Rām. 1027); **nimas निमस्**, his, her (Rām. 323, 548); 2 **nikh निख्** (Śiv. 635); **nihan निहन्**, her (Śiv. 413); 3 **niyi नियि** (K.Pr. 83, *nĕyi*), with hon. suff. **niyō नियो** (Śiv. 927); **niyĕm नियम्**, me (Śiv. 882; Rām. 661, 1667; K. 938); pl. 1 **nimav निमव्** (H. xii, 19); **nimōn निमोन्**, him (YZ. 119); 2 **niyiv नियिव्**; 3 **nin निन्** (Gr.Gr. 13; Śiv. 80; Rām. 363); **ninay निनय्**, thee (K.Pr. 57, *ninanai*).

cond. past (Gr.Gr. 253) sg. 1 **nimahö निमहॉ**; 2 **nihökh निहॉख्**; 3 **niyihē नियिहे**; pl. 1 **nimahöv निमहॉव्**; 2 **niy^{i}hīv नियिहीव्**; 3 **nihön निहॉन्**.

impve. pres. (Gr.Gr. 246) sg. 2 **nih निह्**; **nim निम्**, me (Śiv. 1555, K. 69); **nin निन्**, him (Rām. 941; H. xii, 25); 3 **niyin नियिन**; **niy^{i}nay नियिनय्**, of thee (Śiv. 826); pl. 2 **niyiv नियिव्** (Rām. 514); with hon. suff. **niy^{i}vē नियिवे** (Śiv. 952); **niyūn नियून्**, him (H. x, 5); 3 **niyin नियिन्**; pol. (Gr.Gr. 247) sg. 2 **nita नित** (Śiv. 1647); **nitam नितम्**, me (Śiv. 283); 3 **niy^{i}tan नियितन्** (Rām. 684); pl. 2 **niy^{i}tav नियितव** (Rām. 1436); 3 **niy^{i}tan नियितन्**; fut. **nizi· निज़ि** (Gr.Gr. 250); **nizĕn निज़्यन**, him (K.Pr. 159); past **nizihē निज़िहे**.

1 p.p. (Gr.Gr. 108, 211, 218) m sg. **nyūv न्यूव** (H viii, 9; YZ. 418) (of thee, **nyūy न्यूय**, K.Pr. 117 *nai*); **nyuv न्युव** (Rām. 82, 822, 1287–8; K. 287); **nĕv न्यव** (H. iii, 7); **nyūm न्यूम**, by me (Gr.Gr 218, YZ. 232); **nyūth न्यूथ**, by thee (Gr.Gr. 218, Śiv. 1439); **nyūtham न्यूथम्**, by thee of me (Rām. 1626); **nyūn न्यून्**, by him (Gr.Gr. 218; Rām. 375, 470, 927; H. vi, 9; K. 42, 73, 109, 121, etc.; YZ. 129); **nyūnam न्यूनम**, by him of me (Rām. 1373; K. 802, 804); **nyūnas न्यूनस्**, by him of him (Rām. 819; K. 673–4, 751, 1144); **nyūv न्यूव्**, by us (Gr.Gr. 218); **nyūwa न्यूव**, by you (Gr.Gr. 218); **nyūkh न्यूख्**, by them (Gr.Gr. 18, 218; Rām. 255, 721, 841; H. x, 5; xi, 18; K. 335, 429; YZ. 95, 114); **nyūham न्यूहम**, by them from me (Śiv. 1313); **nyūhas न्यूहस्**, by them of him (H. viii, 9); pl. **nīy नीय** (Gr.Gr 211, 218; H. v, 9); **nīm नीम्**, by me (Gr Gr. 218); **nīth नीथ**, by thee (Gr.Gr. 218; H x, 1); **nīn नीन**, by him (Gr.Gr. 218; H. v, 7; K. 196, 592); **nīnas नीनस**, by her from her (Śiv. 1312, K. 755); **nīy नीय्**, by us (Gr.Gr. 218); **niy निय्**, by us (Rām. 531); **nīwa नीव**, by you (Gr.Gr 218); **nīkh नीख्**, by them (Gr.Gr. 218; K. 203, 557); **nīhawa नीहव**, you by them (K.Pr. 109, *nyahawah*); f. sg. and pl. **niyĕ** (Gr.Gr. 211, 218; H. ii, 1, 6; x, 7, 8; xii, 23); **niyĕs नियस**, I (Rām. 685); **niyĕm नियम**, by me (Gr.Gr. 218), of me (Rām. 1026, 1163); **niyĕmas नियमस्**, by me of her (Rām. 1162); **niyĕth नियथ्**, by thee (Gr.Gr. 218, Rām. 503); **niyĕn नियन्**, by him, etc. (Gr.Gr. 218; Rām. 416, 626, 683, 701, 1167; H. v, 12; K. 283); **niyĕnas नियनस**, by him I (Rām. 1593), by him of her (K. 83), by her of him (K. 1146); **niyĕnakh नियनख्**, by him thou (Śiv. 1504); **niyĕ निय**, by us (Gr.Gr. 218); **niyĕwa**

न्यिव, by you (Gr.Gr. 218); **niyĕkh न्यियख्**, by them (Gr.Gr. 218; Rām. 1430; H. viii, 11).

perf. part. **nyūmot^{u} न्यूमंतु** (Śiv. 677; H. viii, 9; K. 772).

2 p.p. m. sg. **niyōv न्योव्** (Gr.Gr. 233); **niyōm न्योम**, by me; **niyóth न्योथ्**, by thee; **niyōn न्योन**, by him; **niyōv न्योव्**, by us (Gr.Gr. 23); **niyówa न्योव**, by you; **niyōkh न्योख्**, by them; pl. **niyēy न्येय्**; **niyēm न्येम्**, by me (Rām. 551); **niyēth न्येथ्**, by thee; **niyēn न्येन्**, by him (Rām. 602, 1551); **niyēy न्येय्**, by us; **niyēwa न्येव**, by you; **niyēkh न्येख्**, by them; f. sg. and pl. **niyēyĕ न्येय**; **niyēyĕm न्येयम्**, by me; **niyēyĕth न्येयथ्**, by thee; **niyēyĕn न्येयन्**, by him; **niyēyĕ न्येय**, by us; **niyēyĕwa न्येयव**, by you; **niyēyĕkh न्येयख्**, by them.

3 p.p. m. sg. **niyâv न्याव्**, the fem. sg. and pl. being as in 2 p.p. (Gr.Gr. 238); **niyām न्याम्**, by me (Gr.Gr. 238); **niyāth न्याथ्**, by thee; **niyān न्यान्**, by him; **niyâv न्याव्**, by us; **niyāwa न्याव**, by you; **niyâkh न्याख्**, by them; pl. **niyéyēy न्येयेय्**; **niyēyēm न्येयेम्**, by me; **niyēyēth न्येयेथ्**, by thee; **niyēyēn न्येयेन्**, by him; **niyēyēy न्येयेय्**, by us; **niyēyēwa न्येयेव**, by you; **niyēyēkh न्येयेख्**, by them.

The passive of this verb is **nina yun^{u} निन यिनु** (Gr.Gr. 169, 170), and this may have a special meaning, for which see bel. (Gr.Gr. 169). The causal of this verb is **nyāwun न्यावुन्** or **niwanāwun निवनावुन्**, qq.v. (Gr.Gr. 172). The causal of the passive is **nina anun निन अनुन**, see bel.].

To carry away, take away (cf. **athi n°**, p. 66*a*, l. 2; **kaḍith n°**, p. 386*a*, l. 30) (L.V. 57; Śiv. 1385; Rām. 683, 819, 1622; H. x, 5; K. 69, 83; K.Pr. 109); to carry (from one place to another), convey (to), take (to) (Śiv. 1504, 1579; Rām. 255, 416, 602, 626, 661, 718, 721, 841, 927–8, etc.; H. viii, 11; K. 429, 894; YZ. 119); to take (out of a receptacle) (YZ. 114); to bring (news, etc.) (H. ii, 1, 6; x, 7, 8; xii, 23; YZ. 413);

to take away, to make away with, to cause to be lost (cf. **diwath niñ^{u}**, p. 264*b*, l. 47; **hōsh n°**, p. 353*a*, l. 10) (Rām. 26, YZ. 418); to take away (dishonestly), steal (cf. **lūṭa n°**, p. 538*a*, l. 30; **muhith n°**, p. 555*b*, l. 5) (Rām. 1026; H. viii, 9; K. 751; K.Pr. 147); to take to oneself and depart, to appropriate to oneself, run away with, carry off (Śiv. 995, 1312-13; Rām. 323, 503, 1160, 1162–3, 1373; H. viii, 9; xii, 19; K. 205, 287, 673–4); to take, seize, capture (Gr.M.; Śiv. 677; Rām. 363, 374, 470, 1288; H. vi, 9; x, 5; xi, 18; K. 191, 335, 755, 1144, 1146; YZ. 129);

to take, accept (cf. **brâm^{i} n°**, to take by delusion, to be swindled, p. 123*a*, l. 43; **būzith n°**, p. 154*a*, l. 23; **kân^{i} tâl^{i} n°**, p. 448*b*, l. 34; **mangith n°**, p. 579*a*, l. 48) (Śiv. 952; Rām. 82, 150, 613; H. v, 12; x, 1; xii, 25; K. 109, 204, 496); to take to (a course of conduct) (cf. **dōr n°**, p. 237*a*, l. 9);

to take (a person or animal), to conduct (cf. **khyol^{u} n°**, p. 426*a*, l. 45) (Gr.M.; Śiv. 80, 227, 280, 631, 1004, 1380, 1555, 1560, 1630, etc.; Rām. 514, 1167, 1480, 1551; K. 389, 400, 557, 564; YZ. 162, 232); to lead away (Rām. 375; H. iii, 7; K. 196, 203, 283, 592; YZ. 95);

to win, gain (Śiv. 826; K. 2, 938); to captivate (the heart, etc.) (Śiv. 1439; K. 802, 804).

Often used in compound phrases, as in:— **böz^{i} niñ^{u}**, to win a game (K. 938); **carkh niñ^{u}**, to take a circuit, to go round in a circle (Rām. 551); **kaḍith nyun^{u}**, to carry off, go off with (K. 254, K.Pr. 57); **mangith niñ^{u}**, to take (a girl) in marriage (K.Pr. 83); **nĕngalith nyun^{u}**, to swallow down (K. 345); **raṭith n°**, to arrest, capture (H. v, 7, 9; x, 5); **tulith n°**, to raise up, lift up (Rām. 531; H. iii, 7; K. 73, 124, 838); **shāl niñ^{u}**, to take a leap, to jump (Rām. 548); **warith niñ^{u}**, to take (a woman) in marriage (Śiv. 413, 635, 882); and so many others, which will be found under the other members of the respective compounds.

nina āmot^{u} निन आमंतु । व्यथीभूत: perf. part. (f. —āmüṭs^{u} —**आमंचू**), carried off; distraught, at one's wits' ends. —**on^{u}-mot^{u} —अनु-मंतु । व्याकुलीकृत:** perf. part. (f. —**ün^{u}-müṭs^{u} —अनू-मंचू**), driven to one's wits' ends, made distracted. —**anun —अनुन् । व्याकुलीकरणम्** m.inf. (causal of **nina yun^{u}**, bel.), to make a person distraught, to drive him to his wits' ends, to distract a person. —**bāgi —बागि । दूरे प्रापणार्थम्** adv. (giving, etc.) for conveyance elsewhere, (given) to be taken away somewhere. **-hār -हार् । नयनयोग्य:** n.ag. e.g. fit to be taken away somewhere. **-wôl^{u} -वोलु । नायक:** n.ag. (f. **-wājĕñ -वाज्यञ्**), a carrier, a conveyor (cf. **khath n°**, p. 422*a*, l. 45); a carrier off (as in theft or the like), a thief. **-wath -वथ् । नयनद्वारम्** f. (sg. dat. **-wati -वति**), the road or way by which things are conveyed; a means or action which will induce a person to convey. **-viz^{u} -विजु । नयनकाल:** f. the time (appointed) for conveying, the time at which conveying occurs, the time during which conveying takes place; the time of a theft. —**yun^{u}, —यिनु । व्याकुलीभवनम्** m.inf. (forming

passive) to be carried off; to be distraught, at one's wits' ends (Gr.Gr. 169); the causal form of this passive is **nina anun**, ab.

ninas kyut^{u} निनस् क्युत् । **सदा प्रतियहणशीलः**: adj. (f. **—kiṣ^{u} —क्षिषू**), (ready) to take away, (arranged as a means) for taking away; one who habitually takes (and never gives), a man of a grasping character.

ninay निनय् । **अनीत्वा** neg. conj. part. not having brought or conveyed (Gr.Gr. 111).

nyū-mot^{u} न्यू-मंत् । **नीतः**: perf. part. (f. **nī-müṣ^{u} नी-मंषू**), conveyed (from one place to another); taken with oneself (K. 772); seized, captured (Śiv. 677).

nayĕn 3 नयन् (for **1, 2**, see **nay 4, 5**) । **नेत्रम्** m. the eye (used esp. with reference to a beautiful eye, etc.).

nyond^{u} न्यंदु, see **nĕndun 2.**

nyingal m. swallowing (El., cf. **nĕngalan**).

nyoñ^{u} न्यंञु or **nĕñĕ 1 न्यञ** (for **2**, see s.v.) or **ñoñ^{u} ञ्यंञु** । **निस्तेजस्कः, अधीरः**: adj. (f. **nĕñ^{u} न्यंञू** or **ñĕñ^{u} ञ्यंञू**), destitute of energy, dull, slack, torpid, sluggish; without bravery, poor-spirited.

nĕñĕ-mŏnḍaj^{i} न्यञ-न्यंडजि or **-mŏnḍüj^{u} -न्यंडजू** । **भेकी** f. a female frog. **-mŏnḍaji-hāyukh -न्यंडजि-हायुख्** । **निःशृङ्खलसमाजः**: m. (sg. dat. **-mŏnḍaji-hāyĕkas -न्यंडजि-हायकस्**), a scalepan of frogs (which it is impossible to weigh owing to their jumping about); an uncontrolled or ungovernable body of men. **-monḍukh -न्यंडुख्** । **मण्डूकः**: m. (sg. dat. **-mŏnḍakas -न्यंडकस्**), a male frog.

nyop^{u} न्यप्, see **nĕpun.**

nyŏph न्युफ् m. (sg. dat. **nyŏpas न्युपस्**), the act of eating, devouring, swallowing; cf. **nĕph** or **ñĕph.** **—karun —करुन्** । **ग्रसनम्** m.inf to swallow, devour; (met.) to devour (i.e. misappropriate) (another's wealth).

nyŏpas ladun न्युपस् लदुन् । **युगपन्निगरणम्** m.inf. to bring to swallowing, i.e. to swallow down something large at one gulp; met. to devour (i.e. misappropriate) (another's property).

nyāra न्यार । **बाह्यः**: adj. e.g. separate, distinct, different. **—rōzun —रोज़ुन्** । **औदासीन्यवृत्तिः**: m.inf. to remain apart; to keep away from any work or business. **—thawun —थवुन्** । **बहिष्करणम्** m.inf. to put apart, to put to one side; to separate (a person) from some work.

nyūr^{i} न्यूरि or **ñūr^{i} ञूरि** । **पशुखुरनखम्** f. (sg. dat. **nyōrĕ न्योर्य**, Gr.Gr. 60), a cleft hoof (cf. **kaṭa-ñ°**, p. 487*a*, l. 8) (El., Gr.Gr. 60). **—pĕñ^{u} —पंञू** । **पशुनखरोगः**: f.inf. a certain disease of the hoofs to occur.

ñōrĕ ञोर्य । **मेषादिखुराधोभागः**: f.pl. the lower (cleft) part of a cleft hoof.

nyōri-chŏkh न्योरि-छुख् । **पशुनखाघातः**: m. (sg. dat. **-chŏkas -छुकस्**), a blow from a cow's (or similar animal's) hoof.

nyūr^{u} 1 न्यूड् । **उपत्यका** m. (sg. dat. **nīris नीरिस्**, abl. **nēri नेरि**, K.Pr. 5), a mountain meadow (at the foot of or amidst mountains) (cf. **aṭa-n°**, p. 68*a*, l. 42; **düd^{u}wanas nyūr^{u} yun^{u}**, p. 191*a*, l. 17 (Gr.Gr. 19; L. *nár*; Śiv. 1011, 1222; K.Pr. 5)). **—khasun —खसुन्** । **उपत्यकासंचारः**: m.inf. to ascend a mountain meadow, to stroll amidst mountain meadows to visit the hills (e.g. on a holiday) (K.Pr. 218).

nēṅi drāv 1 नेरि द्राव (for **2**, see **nyūr^{u} 3**) । **अतिपुष्टीभूतः**: adj. e.g. issued from the mountain meadows; met. (like cattle which have returned after feeding on the mountain meadows) plump, prosperous, and in good fettle. **—woth^{u} —वंथु** । **पुष्टीभूतः**: adj. (f. **-wüṣh^{u} -वंछू**), descended from the hill meadows; met. (like cattle returned from feeding in the hills) plump, prosperous, and in good fettle.

nyūr^{u} 2 न्यूड् m. N. of a certain cattle disease, affecting the mouth (cf. **añĕma-n°**, a stye in the eye, p. 37*b*, l. 7; **ös-n°**, p. 46*b*, l. 12, which L. 459, spelling the word *asnur*, describes as swelling of the mouth and feet, as if connecting the word with **nyūr^{i}**, q.v.). **—yun^{u} 1 —यिन्** । **पशुरोगविशेषः**: m.inf. this cattle disease to occur.

nyūr^{u} 3 न्यूड् । **संनिकृष्टः**: adj. (f. **nīr^{u} नीड्** or **nyūr^{u} न्यूड्**) near (to), close (to), hard by, adjoining (all of place) (cf. **nari-nērē**, p. 649*a*, l. 39) (Gr.Gr. 19, K. 1126), near (of time). **—pahān —पहान्** adj. (f. **nīr^{u} pahān नीड् पहान्**), somewhat near (Gr.Gr. 94). **—yun^{u} 2 —यिन्** । **निकटागमनम्** m.inf. to come near, to approach.

nēri āsun नेरि आसुन् । **समीपक्षितिः** m.inf. to be near, close by; to be near (in time). **—āsawun^{u} —आसवुन्** । **समीपवर्ती** n.ag. (f. **—āsavüñ^{u} —आसवंञू**), that which is near, close by; that which is near (in point of time). **—drāv 2 —द्राव्** (for **1**, see **nyūr^{u} 1**) **समीपप्राप्तः**: adj. e.g. issued from near by, i.e. got without labour, found without any trouble. **—neri —नेरि** । **समीपं समीपम्** adv. near and near, each near the other. **-nyūr^{u} -न्यूड्**, adv. and postpos. governing dat. near, close (to) (K. 396, 1115). **—pakun —पकुन्** । **समीपगतिः**: m.inf. to come or go from near, to come or go from the neighbourhood (of anything) (lit. or met.). **—rōzun —रोज़ुन्** । **समीपे स्थितिः**: m.inf. to remain near, to be in attendance on a person (= Urdu *ḥāzir rahnā*).

nēryuk^{u} नेर्युक् । **समीपसंबन्धी** sg. gen. (f. **nēric^{u} नेरिच्**), of, or belonging to, the vicinity.

nyūr^{u}-mot^{u} न्यूर्-मत्, see **nērun**, p 653*a*, l. 35.

nyāryun^{u} न्यार्युन् । **नखकर्तनी** m. a knife for cutting the nails of the fingers and toes, a nail-cutter (Śiv. 114).

nyas 1 न्यास । **उपनिधिः, मुद्राविशेषः** m. a deposit, a pledge; (among Hindūs) assignment of the various parts of the body to different deities, which is usually accompanied by prayers and corresponding gesticulations. **—thawun -थवुन्** । **उपनिधानम्** m inf. to give a pledge, to make a deposit.

nyās 2 न्यास् । **नासा(दार)** m. the top part of a doorway, a lintel (cf. **bar-n°**, p. 116*b*, l. 23; **hanga-n°**, p. 338*b*, l. 42) (W. 129, K.Pr. 45). **nyāsa-hang न्यास-हंग्** । **नासा(दार)मुखम्** m. the face of a lintel (cf. **hanga-nyās**, ab.).

nyāsuth न्यासुथ । **उपनिधिव्यवहारः** m. (sg. dat. **nyāsatas न्यासतस्**), the business or practice of giving pledges.

nayistān नयिस्तान् نیستان m. a cane-brake, a reed-bed (H. vii, 26 9).

nyot^{u} न्यत्, **nyot^{u}-mot^{u} न्यत्-मत्**, see **nětun.**

nyūt^{u} न्यूत् । **नीतः** adj. (f. **nīth^{u} 2 नीथ्**; for **1**, see **nīth**; for **3**, see **nyūth^{u}**), accepted, taken (e.g. a bribe, or a share of something due).

nyŏth न्युठ् । **अङ्गुष्ठः** m. (sg. dat. **nyŏthas न्युठस**), the thumb (cf. **atha-n°**, p. 60*b*, l. 18; **khŏra-(khōra-)n°**, the great toe, p. 409*b*, l. 22; p. 410*b*, l. 4) (K. 631; El. *noth, nyat, nyaut, nyet, nyut*).

nyŏtha-jŏrāba न्युठ-ज्यराब । **पादाच्छादनविशेषः** m. a thumb-stocking, a knitted stocking (with a separate stall for the great toe). **-shyon^{u} -श्यून्** । **छिन्नाङ्गुष्ठः** m. (f. **-shĕñ^{u} -श्यञ्**), one whose thumb or great toe has been cut off; a glove or stocking from which the stall for the thumb or great toe has been cut off. **-sot^{u} -सट्** । **भिन्नाङ्गुष्ठः** m. (f **-süt^{u} -सूट्**), id.

nyŏthas sŏg^{u} dazun न्युठस् सोंग् दज़ुन् । **अपहारिवृत्तिः** m inf. the lamp to burn the thumb; met. to be a habitual robber, thief, or misappropriator.

nyŏtha न्युठ । **गणनातीक्ष्णबुद्धिः** m. a skilled accountant, a rapid (arithmetical) calculator.

nyŏth^{u} न्युठ् or **nyoth^{u} न्यठ्** । **अङ्गुष्ठाङ्गुलीयकम्** m. a thumb-ring (cf. **gŏda-n°**, p 277*a*, l. 48). Cf. **nĕth^{u} 1.**

nyŏth^{i} ong^{u}j^{u} न्युठि-ओंगुज् । **असत्प्रतिज्ञानम्** f. a false conditional promise (when the promiser falsely promises to do something, if the other person will do something specified first).

nĕyĕth न्यथ् । **निश्चितः** adj. e.g. ascertained, determined, settled, concluded.

niyĕth नियथ् نیت । **प्रकृतिः** f. (sg. dat. **niyüth^{u} नियथ्**; K Pr. 157 m., with sg. dat. **niyĕtas नियतस्**), intention, intent, purpose, aim, object (El. *niyat*) (K.Pr. 157); desire, wish; a person's natural inclinations, esp. virtuous inclinations. **—gandüñ^{u} —गंडञ्** । **उद्योगवासना** f. inf. to adhere firmly to a design or purpose, to be fixed in one's intention, to be determined on a course of action. **—karüñ^{u} —कर्ञ्** । **अभिलाषनियमः (वासना)** f.inf. to form the design, etc. (of); to intend, design, purpose; to will, to resolve, to make a vow. **—rōzüñ^{u} —रोज़ञ्** । **सद्वासनाख्यानम्** f.inf. one's good inclinations to remain unchanged (e.g. when a generous person is raised to high office and he still remains generous). **—thavüñ^{u} —थवञ्** । **सद्वासनावृत्तिः** f.inf. to retain one's good inclinations as ab., not to be spoilt by a change of circumstances.

nyethar, see **nēth^{a}r.**

nyot^{u}-mot^{u} न्यत्-मत्, **nyetun**, see **nětun.**

nyūth^{u} न्यूथ् । **नीचः, क्षपणः** adj. (f. **nīth^{u} 3 नीथ्**; for **1**, see **nīth 2**; for **2**, see **nyūt^{u}**), low; low, vile, base, mean; petty, insignificant, inferior; miserly, stingy (Gr.M.); of low caste, of vile birth.

nīth-bāv नीथ-बा(भा)व् m. a lowly state, a humble condition, poverty (K. 1103). **-pān -पान्** m. a lowly self, a humble personality (K. 1134).

nīth^{i}-bāpār नीथि-बापार् । **नीचव्यवहारः** m. the conduct of a person of low caste, vile by profession, or the like; conduct like that of a person of low caste, or otherwise despicable.

nyôw^{u} 1 न्योव् । **स्थलपद्मम्** m. a certain plant described as a 'land-growing lotus', and said to have a flower externally red and white within, ? *Hibiscus mutabilis* (? El. *nyio*, a flower of Kashmīr; probably the *neaó posh* of L. 459, where it is translated 'carnation'; Śiv. 54; Rām. 1090); cf. **baḍa-n°**, p. 82*b*, l. 25. **nyöv^{i}-wuḍar न्यॉवि-वुडर्** । **स्थलपद्मिनी** m. a tract of high dry land covered with these plants.

nyūv न्यूव्, see **nyun^{u}.**

nyāwun न्यावुन । **अपहारणम्** conj. 1 (1 pp. **nyôw^{u} 2 न्योव्**) (causal of **nyun^{u}**), to cause to take, to cause to take away (Gr.Gr. 172, Śiv. 1863); to cause to be taken away, have sent forth, have despatched (H. xi, 6); cf. **niwanāwun. nyôw^{u}-mot^{u} न्योव्-मत्** । **नायितः** perf. part. (f. **nyöv^{u}-müth^{u} न्यॉव्-मथ्**), caused to be taken away.

nyāy न्याय् । **विवादः** m. discussion, quarrel, dispute (cf. **ash^{ĕ}ka-n°**, p. 48*b*, l. 37; **ducĕ-n°**, p. 185*b*, l. 15; **duk-n°** and **duka-n°**, p. 207*a*, ll. 16, 19) (Śiv. 1816, Rām. 1142, YZ. 310, K.Pr. 103); tumult, quarrel, fight (El. *nyāi*); justice (Gr.M.); a decision (e.g. the resultant fate shown by an astrological calculation, Rām. 420; or the decision of fate, Rām. 1710).

—andun —अंदुन् m.inf. a dispute to be settled, a lawsuit to be decided (K. 847). —ạnz^{a}run —अंज़्रुन or —ạnz^{a}rāwun —अंज़्रावुन् । आक्षेपसिद्धान्तविधानम् m.inf. to settle a quarrel, decide a lawsuit. —karun —करुन् m.inf. to fight (El.); to argue, dispute (Rām. 104, 484, 1212, 1263). —pyon^{u} —प्यनु । कलहोद्भवः m.inf. a quarrel to occur. —tulun —तुलुन् । कलहोत्थापनम् m.inf. to raise a quarrel. —wŏthun —व्युथुन् । कलहोत्पत्तिः m.inf. a quarrel to arise.

nyāyĕ-kartā न्याय-कर्ता m. a doer of justice, just (Gr M.). -rost^{u} -रंस्तु । निर्विवादः adj. (f. -rüsh^{ü} -रंछू), without dispute, indisputable. -sost^{u} -संस्तु । विवादाश्रयः adj. (f. -süsh^{ü} -संछू), full of dispute, disputable (of some subject of a quarrel).

nyöyī न्यायी adj. e.g. just, fair-minded, impartial (Gr.M.).

nyāyukh न्यायुख् । विवादशीलः m. (sg. dat. nyāyĕkas न्यायकस्), quarrelsome.

nyēza (El.) न्येज़, see nēza.

nāyĕz^{u} नायंज़ू f. a barber's wife (H. xi, 19). Cf. nöyid.

niyāz नियाज़ (نیاز) m. petition, supplication, prayer; inclination, wish, eager desire, longing; a gift, a present; an offering, a thing dedicated. — karun —करुन् । बलिदानम् m.inf. to pray, supplicate; to dedicate, devote, consecrate. — thawun —थवुन । बलिदानप्रतिज्ञानम् m.inf. to vow, to dedicate.

nāz नाज़ (ناز) विलासः m. blandishment, coquetry, amorous playfulness, feigned disdain; fondling, coaxing, dalliance, toying; pride, whims, airs and graces; coaxing, kind words (H. ii, 7). —bōzān^{i} —बोज़ानि । मनोऽनुकूलसाधनम् m. pl. inf. to listen to blandishments, to accomplish or carry out (another's) desires. — hĕn^{i} —ह्यंनि । छन्दानुवृत्तिः m. pl. inf. to accept blandishments, to indulge whims, humour. —karān^{i} —करानि । व्याजानिच्छाख्यापनम् m. pl. inf. to show pretended distaste, to coquet; to coax (in order to get something) (K.Pr. 156). -parward -परवरद् (= ناز پروردہ) e.g. delicately brought up, one who has been delicately brought up, a spoilt child (Rām. 487).

nāza-thür^{u} नाज़-थंर्छ । विलासिनी f. a flirt, coquette.

nāzüc^{u} thür^{u} नाज़ूच थंर्छ । रूपलावण्यविलासिनी f. a flirt, coquette.

nāzan kharīdār āsun नाज़न् खरीदार् आसुन् । अभीप्सितसहायसंपत् m.inf. 'to become a purchaser of blandishments', i.e. sought for assistance to be found (in the carrying out of some desired object), one's desires to be fulfilled (by some one). Cf. Śiv. 1665.

na-zi न-ज़ि, see na.

nēza नेज़ (نیزہ) or nyēza न्येज़ । कुन्तः m. a short spear, a lance, javelin (Rām. 963); iron railings, or the like, forming a fence (H. v, 4). -bardār -बर्दार् نیزہ بردار । कुन्तायुधिकः m. a spear-bearer, a spearman, a lancer. —dyun^{u} —द्यिनु । कुन्ताघातः m.inf. to wound with a javelin, to spear. -kil -किल् । कुन्ताघातः f. a stroke with a spear, a blow causing a spear-wound. —lagun —लगुन् । कुन्ताघातानुभवः m.inf. a javelin to be attached, to be wounded by a spear, to be speared. —lāyun —लायुन् । मर्माघातः m.inf. to smite with a javelin, to spear.

niz निज़ adj. e.g. own, special, proper, peculiar, one's own (L.V. 67).

nīz नीज़ (نیز) conj. likewise, also (El.).

nazdīkh नज़्दीख (نزدیک) or nàz^{i}dīkh नंज़्दीख (Śiv. 22), postpos. (governing dat.) near (to) (W. 97; H. viii, 10); adj. or adv. near (Śiv. 22, 110, 328, 370, 443; Rām. 798, 1664; K.Pr. 203). Cf. nīzīkh.

nīzīkh नीज़ीख् (= نزدیک) adj. and adv. near, close, contiguous (H. viii, 6, 10; x, 4); as adv. nearly, about; postpos. governing dat., near (maranas n°, at the point of death, Gr.M.) (H. viii, 6; x, 3). Cf. nazdīkh.

nôzukh नोज़ुख् or (El.) nāzuk नाज़ुक (نازک) adj. e.g. thin, slender, slim (El.); delicate, tender (Gr.M.; Rām. 185, 1205, 1223, 1226); neat, elegant, gracious (El.).

naz^{a}l नज़्ल (= زکام) । प्रतिश्यायरोगः m. rheum, cold, catarrh (Gr.M. *nazal*; L. 159, a cough). nazla-shōr नज़्ल-शोर् । प्रतिश्यायरोगविकारः m. a bad state of health resulting from rheum, severe illness caused by such.

nāzal नाज़ल । विलासविधानशीलः adj. e.g. coquettish, bewitching, flirtatious.

nazlawār नज़्लावार । प्रतिश्यायरोगोत्पादकः m. (of food, etc.) liable to cause rheum or cold.

nazm नज़्म् (نظم) m. poetry, verse (El.).

nīz^{i}mī नीज़िमी । अतिविनयः f. extreme humility (by natural habit, or shown when asking pardon, making a request, or the like). —dīn^{u} —दिनु । क्षान्तिप्रार्थनसान्त्वना f.inf. humbly to ask forgiveness, to conciliate with humility.

nazun नज़ुन् । भङ्गः conj. 3 (2 p.p. nazyōv नज़्योव्), to become shaky, unsteady, loose, or out of shape owing to breakage. nazyō-mot^{u} नज़्यो-मंतु । भङ्गाप्या चञ्चलीभूतः perf. part. (f. nazyē-müs^{ü} नज़्यो-मंछू), become shaky, etc., owing to breakage.

nāzun नाज़ुन् । कार्यार्पणाशंसनम् m. (sg. dat. nāzanas नाज़नस्), the hoping (owing to heedlessness or laziness)

that some work will be undertaken by some one else, to thrust a burden on to some one else's shoulders. Cf. **nāzanun**.

nāz^{a}nīn नाज़नीन نازنين । **विलासिनी** f. a thin delicate woman (El also *nāzuān*); a belle, a beautiful woman (Rām, 519, YZ. 30); a mistress, sweetheart, beloved woman; m. a beautiful youth (YZ. 9, 248).

nāzanun नाज़नुन । सहायाश्रयाशाधृतिः m., i.q. **nāzun**, q.v.

nazar नज़र نظر । **दृष्टिः** f. sight, vision, view (Gr.M.; W. 13; Rām. 536, 1193; K.Pr. 38); look, regard, glance (Rām. 157, 848, 1168; H. vii, 13; viii, 6, 11; xii, 23; YZ. 185, 150; K.Pr. 23); favourable regard, countenance; view, opinion, estimation (Gr.M.); regard, relation, reference; influence of an evil eye (cf. **bad nazar**, p. 816, l. 21) (K.Pr. 55). **—diñ^{ü} —दिञ् । दृष्टिदानम्** f.inf. to apply the vision, to inspect, regard, look, look about (Śiv. 767; Rām. 1365, 1396). **-guzar -गुज़र् نظر گذر । समीक्षणादिः** f. the passing of the eye over something, taking a look at, examining; the influence of a malignant eye. **—karüñ^{ü} —कर्ञू** f.inf. to observe, inspect, watch (H. ii, 1; x, 7, 8; xii, 23). **—pilüñ^{ü} —पिल्ञू** f.inf. the vision to reach, to be able to see (so far as such-and-such) (Śiv. 785). **—pĕñ^{ü} —प्यंञू । दृष्टिपातः** f.inf. to fall under notice, to come under notice; to chance to see. **—thavüñ^{ü} —थवंञू । आसक्त्या दृष्टिदानम्** f.inf. to look (upon), regard, set eyes (upon); to keep the eye (upon), to watch, guard (K.Pr. 247); to look (after), attend (to); to be intent (upon); to cast a wistful eye (upon); look sweet (upon). **—trāvüñ^{ü} —त्रावंञू** f.inf. to throw a glance, cast a glance (upon), to look up (Śiv. 17, 509, 514, 902, 918, 958, 1034, 1099, 1820, 1878; Rām. 370, 1287, 1291; YZ. 224).

nazari on^{u}-mot^{u} नज़रि अंनु-मंतु । दर्शनविषयीकृतः perf. part. (f. **—üñ^{ü}-müs^{ü} —अंञू-मंञू**), brought under view. **—anun —अनुन । दृष्टिविषयीकरणम्** m.inf. to bring under view, take a look at; **—běhun —ब्यहुन्** m.inf. to sit for looking, to sit in watch (H. x, 7). **—gashun —गहुन् । दर्शनपथागमनम्** m.inf. to come into view (esp. unexpectedly). **—kod^{u}-mot^{u} —कढु-मंतु । समालोचितः** perf. part. (f. **—küd^{ü}-müs^{ü} —कढ्-मंञू**), criticized, commented on, passed under review. **—kadun —कढुन् । समालोचनम्** m.inf. to criticize, comment on, pass under review. **—khasun —खसुन् । हार्दविषयीभवनम्** m.inf. to be approved of, to be highly appreciated. **—khot^{u}-mot^{u} —खतु-मंतु । हार्दविषयीभूतः** perf. part. (f. **—khüs^{ü}-müs^{ü} —खञू-मंञू**), approved (of), liked, highly appreciated. **-tal on^{u}-mot^{u} -तल् अनु-मंतु । दृक्पथमागीतः** perf. part. (f. **-tal üñ^{ü}-müs^{ü} -तल् अंञू-मंञू**), brought under view. **-tal anun -तल् अनुन् । दृक्पथे आनयनम्** m.inf. to bring under view. **-tal āsun -तल् आसुन् । स्मरणे स्थितिः** m.inf. to be borne in memory. **-tal thow^{u}-mot^{u} -तल् थोवु-मंतु । स्मृतौ स्थापितः** perf. part. (f. **-tal thü(thö)v^{ü}-müs^{ü} -तल् थ(थो)वू-मंञू**), put into mind, put into memory, kept in mind. **-tal thawun -तल् थवुन्** or **-tal thāwun -तल् थावुन् । स्मरणे स्थापनम्** m.inf. to put into memory, to keep in memory.

nazīr نظير, an example, instance, specimen, in **bē-nazīr**, incomparable (p. 115*a*, l. 14; Gr.M.).

nözir नोज़िर् ناظر । मुख्यसूपकारः a beholder, inspector, observer; an inspector, superintendent, supervisor; the sheriff of a court, the executive officer of a court (Rām. 581); (in Kāshmīrī) a head cook (K.Pr. 81).

nazarbāz नज़रबाज़ نظرباز m. a watcher, a watchman, a detective (H. ii, 1; x, 7, 8; xii, 23).

nözish नोज़िश् نازش । सहायाप्रार्थः f. blandishment; (in Kāshmīrī) a source of hoped for help.

nĕzuw^{u} न्यज़ुवु । अशक्तः adj. (f. **nĕzuv^{ü} न्यज़ुवू**), lifeless; hence, weak, helpless, unable to work.

nazawun^{u} नज़वुनु । भङ्गचलत्स्वभावः, संचलत्स्वभावः n.ag. (f. **nazavüñ^{ü} नज़वंञू**), spoilt by having parts broken, shaky, unstable (from this cause).

ñ ञ् ں. The thirteenth (or, if we count the aspirates **ch** and **kh** as separate letters, the fifteenth) consonant of the Kāshmīrī alphabet in the Roman character. It is the tenth consonant in the Śāradā or in the Nāgarī alphabet, and has no special place in the Perso-Arabic alphabet, in which it is usually represented by ں, as in ںٗ for **wuñ** वुञ्; سںں for **sapüñᵘ** सपंञू; and اںک for **üñᵘkh** अंञूख्.

This letter is of frequent occurrence in Kāshmīrī, and its sound, differing from that of an English or Sanskrit *ny*, is that of the *ñ* in the Spanish word *campaña*, or of that of the *gn* in the French *campagne*, being represented in the International alphabet by ɲ.

In schools this letter is named **khŏna phuṭᵘ ñĕ** खुन फुटि ञ. Kāshmīrī Paṇḍits distinguish it from the Sanskrit *ñ* ञ्, and mark it with a subscribed dot (ञ्) to show that it is what they call *aprasiddha*, i.e. not used in Sanskrit. As, however, the Sanskrit letter never occurs except in conjunction with other palatal consonants, and as, in Kāshmīrī, ञ् is principally used by itself, and not in conjunction with other consonants, there is no danger of the two being confused, and in this Dictionary the dot is omitted, as in **wuñ**, written वुञ्, not वुञ्. Although thus considered *aprasiddha* **ñ** ञ् is not (except in words borrowed directly from Sanskrit) the nasal corresponding to the other *aprasiddha* consonants **ṭ** ट्, **ṭh** ठ्, and **z** ज़्. With these, **n** न्, not **ñ** ञ्, is used, as in **nṭa** न्ट, **nṭha** न्ठ, and **nza** न्ज़. So, in Śiv. 1489, we have the Kāshmīrī word **pənṭh** पान्ठ, five, and also the borrowed Sanskrit word **pañṭa** पञ्ट.

This letter seldom begins a word in Kāshmīrī, and in the few cases in which it occurs as an initial, it shows a tendency to assume the sound of **ny** न्य्, so that in nearly every case a word so beginning may be written with either **ñ** ञ् or **ny** न्य्, although the two characters have quite different pronunciations. Thus, the word **ñoñᵘ** is sometimes written अंञु and sometimes न्यंञु.

This letter is, in the first place, the regular *Tadbhava* representative of a Sanskrit *ny*. Thus, Skt. *dhānyam* becomes the Kāshmīrī **dāñĕ**; Skt. *puṇyam*, Ksh. **pŏñĕ**; Skt. *kanyakā*, Ksh. **kañĕkh**; and Skt. *pāṇiyam* (through **pāṇiyam*, **pāṇyam*), Ksh. **pôñᵘ**. The letter is also found as the representative of a dental **n** न् followed by *u-mātrā*, **ĕ**, or **y**, for examples of which see art. **n**.

As in the case of **y** य् and **sh** श्, the inherent vowel of **ñ** ञ् is **ĕ**, not **a**, so that ञ must be transliterated **ñĕ**, not **ña**. When followed by *u-mātrā*, as in **ñᵘ** ञू, Paṇḍits commonly omit the *u-mātrā*, which they look upon as inherent in the closed consonant, and write merely ञ्. This, however, leads to confusion, as there would then be no distinction between, e.g. **karawañ**, the wages for doing, and **karavüñᵘ**, she who does, if both are written करवञ्, as is frequently done. It is therefore better to write each word fully, as in करवञ and करवंञू, and this course is followed in the present Dictionary.

ñĕm-ñĕm ञम्-ञम् । भक्षणराव: m. the noise made in chewing food.

ñĕmazŏla ञमज़ुल, see **nĕmazŏla.**

ñĕngur ञंगुर्, see **nĕngur.**

ñĕngᵘrᵘ 1 ञंगूरू, see **nĕngur**; 2, see **nĕngᵘrᵘ** 2.

ñĕñĕ ञञ, see **nĕñĕ** 2.

ñoñᵘ ञंञु, see **nyoñᵘ.**

ñĕñĕma ञञम । मूढप्राय: adj. e.g. dull, stupid, unintelligent.

ñĕph ञफ्, see **nĕph.**

ñōrĕ ञोर्य, **ñūrᵘ** ञूरि, see **nyūrᵘ.**

p प پ. The fourteenth (or, if we count the aspirates **ch** and **kh** as separate letters, the sixteenth) consonant of the Kāshmīrī alphabet in the Roman character, the twenty-first (or, if we include **ṣ, ṣh,** and **z,** the twenty-fourth) consonant when written in the Śāradā or the Nāgarī character, and the third when written in the Perso-Arabic character. Its Kāshmīrī name is **paḍur**[i] **pö पडुर् पो**. It is sounded like an English *p*, but without any trace of the aspiration which is often heard in English when that letter is pronounced.

The aspirate of **p** is **ph फ** پھ, which is the twenty-second (or, if we include **ṣ, ṣh,** and **z,** the twenty-fifth) consonant of the Kāshmīrī alphabet when written in the Śāradā or the Nāgarī character. Its Kāshmīrī name is **phariñ**[u] **phö फरिञ् फो**.

This aspirate letter **ph** is also used to represent the Persian and Arabic letter *f* ف, which occurs only in words borrowed from those languages. In such cases the ف is usually pronounced in Kāshmīrī like an ordinary **ph**. Thus **faqīr** فقیر is usually pronounced **phakīr फकीर्**. The aspiration is, however, not so strong as in India proper, so that some persons pronounce the word, and even write it, **pakīr पकीर्**. In the middle or at the end of a word some people are inclined to retain the *f*-sound, or something like it, so that we often hear **mupht मुफ्त** مفت pronounced **muft,** and **māph माफ्** (for معاف) pronounced **māf** or, as in Persian, **mu'āf.**

The letters **p** and **ph** are two of the few Kāshmīrī consonants which are never epenthetically affected by a succeeding vowel.

pā पा پا m. the foot, in Persian phrases, such as **az-pā,** (fallen) at the feet (Rām. 154); **sar-ba-pā,** from head to foot (YZ. 69); **bar-pā** بر پا or (Rām. 573) **bar-pāh बर्-पाह्**, adj. e.g. fixed, established. Cf. **pusht-ė-pā,** s.v. **pusht.**

pā पाँ, for words beginning thus, see under **pôn**[u].

pai, see **pay.**

páo, i.q. **pāv 1, 2, 3,** qq.v.

pau, see **pāv 3.**

pĕ 1 प in **pĕ-koṭ**[u] **प-कोट्** । **क्षुद्रमत्स्यविशेषः, अर्भकः** m. a kind of tiny silvery fish; a tiny little boy-child. **-küṭ**[ü] **-कूट्** । **क्षुद्रमीनविशेषः, बालिका** f. a kind of tiny silvery fish; a tiny little girl-child.

pĕ 2 प in **pĕ pĕ प प**, see **pyon**[u].

piai, see **pyāy.**

po, see **pôh**[u].

pö पो, see **paḍur**[i] **pö,** s.v. **paḍur.**

pũ पूँ interj. an onomatopœic sound of derision (Gr.Gr. 18).

paiáb, see **pāy 3.**

põbʰrʰ or **põbür**[u] **पोंब्र्** or **पोंबर्** । **राङ्कवप्रच्छदपटः** f. a coverlet or shawl of *pashmīna* cloth (Rām. 1120; K.Pr. 156 *pumbar*, 165 *pombar*).

põbᵃri (or **põbari**)**-dŏbᵘ पोंब्रि** (or **पोंबरि**)**-द्वुब** । **राङ्कवपटनिर्णेजकः** m. a man who makes a living by washing such shawls, a *pashmīna* cleaner. **-dyār -द्यार** । **मुदायविशेषः** m. (at a wedding) a present made by the bride's father to the relations of the bridegroom, representing the price of a *pashmīna* shawl for the bridegroom's maternal uncle. **-jōra -जोर** । **राङ्कवप्रावरणयुग्मम्** m. a pair of these shawls. **-madun -मदुन** । **राङ्कवप्रच्छादनविलासी** m. (sg. dat. **-madanas -मदनस्**), a young man who swaggers about wearing one of these shawls. **-palav -पलव्** । **लघुराङ्कवप्रच्छदपटः** m. a little worn-out and torn shawl, as ab. **-pōsh -पोश्** । **राङ्कवप्रच्छदप्रच्छादनशीलः** m. one who wears one of these shawls (a sign of prosperity). **-wôwur**[u] **-वोवुर्** । **राङ्कवतन्तुवायः** m. a weaver of the cloth for these shawls.

pāca पाच پاچہ । **पशुजङ्घा** f. a sheep's or goat's leg, a trotter. **-hol**[u] **-हुल** । **वक्रजङ्घः** adj. (f. **-hüj**[ü] **-हुज्**), (of a sheep or goat) crooked-legged; (of a man, met. in abuse) crooked-legged. **-ras -रस्** । **रसपाकविशेषः** m. a soup made of trotters.

pacĕ 1 पच् adj. used —°, as in **gāma-p°,** village-like, as in villages (p. 287*a*, l. 8); **grīst**[i]**-p°,** equal in rank to a husbandman, a fellow husbandman (p. 306*b*, l. 1).

pacĕ 2 पच्, see **püṭ**[ü].

pacĕ 3 पच्, f. pl. of **pok**[u], q.v. See also **pakun.**

pic[ü] **पिचू**, a jingle of **nic**[ü], see p. 670*a*, l. 45.

pöc[ü] **पोचू**, see **pôk**[u].

püc[ü] **पुचू**, see **pok**[u], **pakun,** and **pacun.**

pach 1 पछ् । पक्षः(मासार्धकालः) m. (sg. dat. **pachas पछस्**), the half (waxing or waning) of a lunar month, a (lunar) fortnight, consisting of fifteen lunar days (cf. **kŏbari-p°**, p. 382*b*, l. 16; **khīna-p°**, p. 428*b*, l. 37; **pĕt^{s}ra-p°**, s.v. **pĕtur**) (K.Pr. 154, 161, 176). The fortnight of the waxing moon is called **zūna-pach**, q.v., s.v. **zūn**, and the fortnight of the waning moon is called **gaṭa-pach** (p. 310*a*, l. 41), q.v. (Śiv. 166, K 57).

pacha-bod^{u} पछ-बंदु । बहुलपक्षकालः adj. (f. **-büz^{u} -बंज़ू**), consisting of, lasting for, or occurring before or after, many lunar fortnights. **-wār -वार् । श्राद्धविशेषः** f. (among upper-caste Hindūs) the commemorative rite (*śrāddha*) performed by the relations of the deceased once a fortnight for three months after the first month after a death. It is performed on the same lunar day of each fortnight as that on which the death occurred.

pachuk^{u} पछुकु । पक्षकालिकः gen. sg. (f. **pachüc^{u} पछ्च्यू**), of, or belonging to, a lunar fortnight.

pach 2 पछ् m. (sg. dat. **pachas पछस्**), a party, the people of one party, as opposed to those of another (Gr.M.).

pacha-pāth पछ-पाथ् m. (sg. dat. **-pātas -पातस्**), partiality, unfairness (Gr.M.). **-pāta-rost^{u} -पात-रॅस्तु** adj. (f. **-pāta-rüsh^{u} -पात-रॅश्यू**), impartial (Gr.M.).

pachai (for **pačĕy**) (K.Pr. 173), see **pakun.**

pachĕ पछ्, see **poṭh^{u}.**

pachi, see **pash.**

pĕch पेछ् ﭘﭻ । कीलविशेषः, कुक्षिशूलरोगः m. (sg. dat. **pēcas पेचस्**), turn, winding; a twist, coil, plait, fold (YZ. 10); entanglement, complication, maze, perplexity; a screw (Gr.M.); a machine; (met.) belly-ache, colic, gripes. **—dyun^{u} —दिनु । आवृतिबन्धनम्** m.inf. to wind round, to twist; to screw; to circumvent, to deceive, hinder. **—yun^{u} यिनु । कुक्षिशूलोद्भवः, निषेधनम्** m.inf. circumventing to occur, to be hindered; an attack of colic to come on.

pīch पीछ् । प्रेरणा m. urging, incitement. **—karun —कर्न् । अनुप्रेरणम्** m.inf. to keep on urging, to continue incitement.

poch^{u} पंछु । पाक्षिकः adj. (f. **püch^{u} पंछ्यू**), lasting for a lunar fortnight, occurring during a lunar fortnight (e.g. of a crop ripening within such a time). Cf. **pach** and (s.v. **pānts**) **pŏntsa-p°.**

pách^{i} पंछि । पक्षकालानन्तरम् adv. after a lunar fortnight. **-pach -पछ् । समस्तपक्षः** m. an entire lunar fortnight, an exact fortnight. **-pách^{i} -पंछि । प्रतिपक्षानन्तरेण, पक्षं पक्षमनु** adv. after each lunar fortnight, once a fortnight.

pŏch पॉछ् or paich पैछ् । पञ्चायतनम् m. (sg. dat. **pŏcas पॉचस्**), a meeting of five or more persons as a court of inquiry or of arbitration; a body of arbitrators, a *pancāyat* (El. *painch*); cf. **panch. -ạnz^{a}ran -अन्ज़रन् । पञ्चायतनसिद्धान्तः** f. (sg. dat. **-ạnz^{a}rün^{u} -अन्ज़रंजू**), the deciding or decision of such a body. **—bĕhun —व्यहुन् । पञ्चायतनस्थितिः** m.inf. such a body to assemble or sit for decision. **—karun —कर्न् । पञ्चायतनाश्रयणम्** m.inf. to call together such a body of arbitrators; to lay a matter before such a body for decision.

puch^{u} पुछु, see **pṓsh^{u} 1.**

pichā̆d़ पिछाँड़ । पृष्ठभारः m. a load carried on the back. **—anun —अनुन् । पृष्ठभारे आवेष्टनम्** m.inf. to fasten a load on the back (by a cloth brought under the arms and tied).

pēchdār पेछ्दार ﭘﭽدار । आवृतियुक्तः adj. e.g. twisted; convoluted, coiled, spiral; winding, sinuous; intricate, complicated, involved; crooked, tortuous; artful, tricky, wily, crafty, deceitful.

pachān पछान् । प्रतीतिः f. (sg. dat. **pachŏn^{u} पछांजू**), knowledge, acquaintance, ascertainment, recognition, experience, discrimination, discernment; recognition or acquaintance (with a person) (K.Pr. 260); distinguishing mark, characteristic; indication, token, sign. **—karün^{u} —करंजू । परिचयारम्भः** f.inf. to recognize; to discriminate, discern. **—thavün^{u} —थवंजू । परिचय(प्रतीति)विधानम्** f.inf. to introduce (one person to another), to acquaint, cause to recognize.

pachin पछिन् । पक्षी m. (f. **pạchiñ पछिञ्**), a bird (esp. a large one, not a sparrow or the like) (cf. **khŏḍa-p°**, p. 392*b*, l. 1) (L. 129; Rām. 694); El. s.v. *pachhin* describes it as a 'water-fowl of Kashmir'; cf. L. 129, *sok pachin*, the Pintail duck, and K.Pr 35, which certainly refers to an aquatic bird generally. **-bŏv^{u} -बांवू । पक्षिणः** f. the thigh of such a bird (e.g. the leg of a cooked fowl). **-pūt^{u} -पूतु । पक्षिपोतः** m. the young of such a bird (Gr.Gr. 131). **-ṭhūl -टूल । पक्षिअण्डम्** m. the egg of such a bird. **-tīr -तीर् । पक्षिगरुत्** f. the feather of such a bird; a quill (such as is used for writing).

pichānḍ पिछाड्, see **pichā̆d़.**

pachānun पछानुन् । विज्ञानम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **pachŏn^{u} पछोनु**; 2 p.p. **pachāñōv पछाञोव्**), to perceive, know, comprehend, understand; to recognize, identify; to distinguish, discern, discriminate. **pachŏn^{u}-mot^{u} पछोनु-मंतु । प्रतिज्ञातः** perf. part. (f. **pachŏn^{u}-müt^{u} पछांजू-मंचू**), perceived, comprehended, understood; recognized, identified; discerned, discriminated.

pachiñ पछिञ् । **पश्चिणी** f. of **pachin**, q.v.

pachĕr पछार or **pōchĕr पोछार्** । **पुष्टता** m. stoutness, thickness, strength (cf. **myāda-p°**, s.v. **myāda**); prosperity, thriving, success (cf. **atha-p°**, p. 60*b*, l. 22).

pachīr पछीर् । **पाश्चात्यनिगडरज्जुः** f. (pl. **pachēra पछेर्**), the ropes or chains by which an animal's hind legs are tied, heel-ropes (cf. **pot^{u}-p°**, s.v. **pot^{u}**); the peg or post to which such heel-ropes are fastened.

pachōr^{i} पछोर् । **पाश्चात्यपादबन्धनी** f. a heel-rope, a heel-chain, i.q. **pachīr**, q.v. (cf. **pot^{u}-p°**, s.v. **pot^{u}**).

pachārĕ diñĕ पछार्य दिञ । **पाश्चात्यपादबन्धनम्** f. pl. inf. to fix heel-ropes or the like on an animal. **—lagañĕ —लगञ** । **निश्चलगमागमीभवन** f. pl. inf. heel-ropes to be applied; met. to become distraught by being compelled to work without intermission, not to have a moment's freedom from duty, to find oneself unable to leave one's work for a moment through fear of its going wrong.

pōchĕr पोछार् । **पुष्टता** m., i.q. **pachĕr**, q.v.

pachitövī पछितावी adj. e.g. regretful, afflicted, sorrowing (Gr.M.).

pachatāwun पछतावुन् or **pachitāwun पछितावुन** । **पश्चात्तापः** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **pacha(i)tôw^{u} पछ(छि)तोउ**), to regret (Gr.Gr. xliii).

pachyum^{u} पछिमु । **पश्चाद्देशः** m. the west (Śiv. 246; Rām. 516, 1681); a foreign country in the west. **—kun —कुन्** । **पश्चात्पार्श्वे** adv. in, or into, the west; (with a verb of motion) to, or towards, the west.

pachim^{i} kin^{i} पछिमि किनि । **पश्चात् पार्श्वतः** adv. from the west.

pachimi kani पछिमि कनि । **पश्चात्तः** adv. in the west; from the west. **—kanyuk^{u} —कन्युकु** । **पाश्चात्यपार्श्वभवः** adj. (f. **—kanic^{ü} —कनिचू**), produced in the west, of western origin.

pachimyuk^{u} पछिम्युकु । **पाश्चात्यः** adj. (f. **pachimic^{ü} पछिमिचू**), western, produced or born in the west, in a westerly direction (Gr.M.).

pĕcukh पचुख् (= پیچک) **चमरविशेषः** m. (sg. dat. **pĕcakas पचकस्**), a reel of thread (cf. **pana-p°**, s.v. **pan 3**); the bottom on which thread is wound.

pacĕl पच्चल । **पुष्टः** adj. e.g. over stout, over thick, too fat.

püc^{u}-müṭ^{u} पंचू-मंटू, see **pakun** and **pacun**.

pacun पचुन् । **जीर्णीभवनम्** conj. 2 (1 p.p. **poc^{u} पंचु**, fem. **püc^{u} पंचू**; 2 p.p. **pacyōv पच्योव्**; **püc^{u}** and **pacyōv** also occur in the conjugation of **pakun**, q.v.), to become digested (esp. of indigestible food); (of property entrusted to another) to become successfully misappropriated. **poc^{u}-mot^{u} पंचु-मंतु** । **जीर्णीभूतः** l perf. part. (f. **püc^{ü}-müṭ^{u} पंचू-मंटू**, which is also the perf. part. f. of **pakun**, q.v.), become digested, as ab.; become misappropriated, as ab. **pacyō-mot^{u} पच्यो-मंतु** । **जीर्णीभूतः** 2 perf. part. (f. **pacyē-müṭ^{u} पच्ये-मंटू**), id.

pēcān पेचान् پیچان adj. e.g. turning, twisting, winding; twisted, coiled. Cf. **ash^{a}ka-p°**, p. 48*b*, l. 40.

pĕcĕñ पच्चञ् । **पितृव्यपत्नी** f. the wife of a paternal uncle, (**pĕṭh^{a}r** or **pĕṭ^{a}r**, q.v.) an aunt by marriage (El. *pihchain*).

pacĕr 1 पच्चर् । **पक्वता** m. (of grain, fruit, etc.), ripeness; strength, fatness, plumpness, power, might, valour.

pacĕr 2 पच्चर् m. in **pacĕr-bandī पच्चर्-बन्दी** । **पट्टिकावृतिबन्धः** f. fencing made of boards; a method of building the walls of a house with planks fitted into grooves in the sides of perpendicular posts, see L. 371 (*pachar bandi*) for particulars. Cf. **püt^{u}**.

pīcish पीचिश् پیچش । **कुक्षिशूलरोगः** f. twisting, contortion, writhing; intricacy, perplexity, trouble; tenesmus, colic, gripes.

pacyul^{u} पच्युलु । **पट्टिकाविक्रयी** m. a seller of boards.

pacyē-müṭ^{u} पच्ये-मंटू, see **pacun** and **pakun**.

pacyōv पच्योव्, see **pacun** and **pakun**.

picyōv पिच्योव्, see **piṭun**.

pad 1 पद् m. a foot (Rām. 9); a place, position, station (cf. **aṭala-p°**, p. 67*b*, l. 36; **para-p°**, s.v. **par 4**; **parama-p°**, s.v. **param**) (L.V. 10, 77-9; Śiv. 858, 1050, 1555); a quarter or line of a stanza, a verse (cf. **dada-p°**, p. 187*b*, l. 39) (L.V. 78, 84); a complete or inflected word (Śiv. 92, 1019).

pad 2 पद् । **विकीर्णता** f. (this word is reported to be masculine, but, from the next, it appears to be feminine), (of a fine powder) the condition of being scattered about over a considerable area. **—lagün^{ü} —लगनू** । **विकीर्णता** f.inf. scattering to occur; esp. powder, etc., to be scattered in a line on a road or the like.

pad 3 पद् । **पर्दना** f. (sg. dat. **püz^{u} पंज़ू**), breaking wind, a fart (Gr.Gr. 126).

pad 4 पद् । **पादतलम्** f. the sole of the foot; esp. the mark of the sole on the ground, a footprint.

pād पाद् । **पादः, गन्धभागः** m. the foot; cf. **padma-p°**, s.v. **pad^{a}m** (Śiv. 169, 178, 191, 205, 433, 445, 500, etc.; Rām. 69, 193, 243, 287, 316; K. 62, 70, 75, 212, 310, etc.); a step (El.); the mark of a foot, a footprint (K. 396); a section (of a book), a chapter, part, canto. **—malān^{i} —मलनि** । **पादसेवा** m. pl. inf. to shampoo the feet, stroke the feet (as a service, or in token of reverence). **—namān^{i} —नमनि** m. pl. inf. the feet to bow; hence (impersonally) to bow or bend the feet, to show reverence (K. 494); cf. **pādi**

namun, bel. —**phalân**^{i} —**फलंनि । गमागमातिखेदः** m. pl. inf. the feet to swell; met. to be utterly wearied by continual coming and going; cf. **pād**^{i} **ph°**, s.v. **pod**^{u}. —**raṭân**^{i} —**रटंनि । पादाभिवादनम्** m. pl. inf. to grasp the feet of another (in reverence, supplication, or the like). —**siwân**^{i} —**सिवंनि । पादसेवा** m. pl. inf. to show respect by touching the feet.

pāda-kamal पाद्-कमल् m. a foot-lotus, a lotus-foot, a foot beautiful as a lotus, (as a reverential term) a foot (K. 147, 184, 392, 460, 462, 962, 1128).

pādi namun पादि नमुन् m.inf. (used as an impersonal verb, as in **pādi nom^{u}nas**, it was bowed by him at his feet), to bow before a person's feet, to greet respectfully, prostrate oneself before another (K. 74, 583, 719, 937, 1164). **-pranām -प्रनाम । पादप्रणतिः** m. prostration at another's feet (in reverence, etc.). —**r^{a}kh** —**रख्** or **pādĕ-rīkhā पाद-रीखा । पादतलरेखाचिह्नविशेषः** f. (sg. dat. —**r^{a}khi** —**रखि**), a certain mark on the sole of the foot (considered, in chiromancy, as indicating future kingship). It is a straight unbroken line from the great toe to the heel (Rām. 1263).

pādan lagun पादन् लगुन् । पादप्रणामः m.inf. to be attached to a person's feet, to prostrate oneself at another's feet (in reverence or the like). —**pyon^{u}** —**प्यंनु** m.inf. to fall at (a person's) feet (in reverence or the like) (K. 310, 336, 413, 839, 851, 856, 961, 1016–17; YZ. 262).

pādas lagun पादस् लगुन् m.inf. to be attached to (a person's foot), to prostrate oneself at a person's foot, to be entirely devoted to him (K. 1141). —**pyon^{u}** —**प्यंनु** m.inf. to fall at a person's foot (i.q. **padan pyon^{u}**, ab.) (K. 490, 513, 681, 910, 1012, 1028).

pādĕ पाद, see **pādy.**

paidā پیدا or **pödā पोदा** adj. e.g. born, created, generated, produced (Gr.M., W. 129, Śiv. 1329–30); manifested, exhibited; invented, discovered; procured, acquired, earned, gained. —**gashun** —**गछुन्** m.inf. to become produced, become born, come into existence (Rām. 1293; K.Pr. 127, 163); to become manifest, to become visible, appear, come into sight (Rām. 319, 466, 1063, 1627; H. ii, 1; iii, 8; x, 4, 5, 7; xii, 10; YZ. 177). —**karun** —**करुन्** m.inf. to bring into being, create, make, produce (Gr.M., **gŏḍañi p° k°**, to make for the first time, invent; L.V. 99; Śiv. 32; Rām. 696, 1515; H. iii, 8; vii, 4, 6, 8; xii, 7; K.Pr. 46); to manifest, make manifest. —**karan-wôl^{u}** —**करन्-वोलु** n.ag. (f. —**karan-wāǰĕñ** —**करन्-वाज्यञ्**), a creator (Gr.M.). —**sapanun** —**सपनुन्** m.inf. to come into being, be created (Gr.M.); to become manifest, to become visible, to appear (Rām. 388, 1357).

pĕd पद् । वृत्तज्ञता f. (sg. dat. **pĕz^{u}** 1 **पंजू**; for 2, see **pyod^{u}**), acquaintance with another's private affairs; esp. becoming cognisant of the internal arrangements of another's house (with a view to theft, house-breaking, etc.) (cf. **phēran-p°**, s.v. **phērun**, and **pyod^{u}**). —**aṣüñ^{u}** —**अर्यंजू । व्यसनासक्तिः** f.inf. after preliminary successful experience from which nothing untoward has occurred, to be encouraged to take to criminal or debauched practices. —**ṣānüñ^{u}** —**र्यानंजू । व्यसनोत्साहनम्** f.inf. to encourage another after he has had a preliminary successful experience to adopt a criminal or abandoned life.

pīḍ पीड् f., i.q. **pīḍā**, q.v. (Gr.Gr. 214).

pīḍā पीडा । रोगादिबाधा f. pain, agony, suffering, distress (K. 104); a nuisance, cause of annoyance (El. *pida*); fever (El.).

pod^{u} पंदु । पादतलम् m. the sole of the foot (W. 151, K.Pr. 161); the foot (Rām. 924, 990, 1180, 1183, 1260, 1436, 1552); the foot of a camel or elephant (El.); the sole of a shoe or of a boot (cf. **paizār-p°**, s.v. **paizār**); a step (El.); a footmark, a footprint (K. 185–6). In the compound **lod^{u}-pod^{u}** the word **pod^{u}** is merely a jingle. See **lod^{d}**.

pād^{i}-dyār पंदि-द्यार् । उपायनविशेषः m.pl. a present given to a bride by her father-in-law as she takes the seven steps round the sacred fire. At each step a coin or other valuable article is put under her foot. **-hol^{u} -हंलु । वक्रपादः** adj. (f. **-ḥüj^{u} -हंजू**), crooked-footed, having the foot, or the sole of the foot, crooked. —**lagân**^{i} —**लगंनि । पादतलाङ्कोद्भवः** m. pl. inf. footprints to appear in the dust, mud, or the like; frostbite of the sole of the foot to occur. —**phalân**^{i} —**फलंनि । गमनखेदावाप्तिः** m. pl. inf. weariness from continued walking to be experienced; cf. **pād ph°**, col. *a*, l. 1. **-zyūṭh^{u} -ज्यूठु । दीर्घपादः** adj. (f. **-zīṭh^{u} -ज़ीठू**), long-footed, having feet long in proportion to the other limbs.

padi padi पदि पदि । प्रतिक्षणम adv. at every foot, in each place; at each footprint (K. 285, 1011, 1014).

path padi —**पथ् पदि** or —**pĕṭha padi** —**पठ पदि** adv. step by step, by degrees (El. *padi pat padi*, W. 96). **-rāh -राह । बहुगमनप्रयासः** m. the exertion of much coming and going (esp. when fruitless).

paděn mīṭh^{i} din^{i} पदन् मीठि दिंनि । अतिप्रार्थनम् m. pl. inf. to kiss the feet, to make a very humble request to another (Rām. 1553). **-pĕṭh -पठ** adv. on the feet; hence, standing up, erect (of a person) (Rām. 938).

pŏd^{u} पोँदु । योनि: m. the vulva, the female organ of generation; esp. of a shrewish woman, or woman disliked by her husband; cf. **pōn.** **--wasun - वसुन । योनिबाधापत्ति:** m.inf. the vulva to descend, (of a foul vulva) irritation or pain to occur owing to excessive copulation.

pödā पांदा, see **paidā.**

paidal पैदल् or **pödal पांदल्** adj. e.g. walking, on foot (Gr.M.). **- gatshun - गछुन्** m.inf. to go on foot, to walk (Gr.M.).

pad^{a}m पद्म् m. (sg. dat. **padmas पद्मस्**), a lotus, used in the following compounds borrowed from Skt.:--

padma-nāb पद्म-नाब्(भ्) m. a name of Vishṇu (Śiv. 344). **-pād -पाद्** m. a foot like a lotus, a lotus-foot (Śiv. 976, 1088); he who has feet like lotuses, a title of Śiva (Śiv. 238, 1263, 1334). **-path^{a}r -पथ्र्** m. (sg. dat. **-patras -पत्रस्**), a lotus-leaf (Śiv. 1432).

padmān पद्मान् f. a woman of perfect beauty. In Hindū legend there are four classes of woman, of which this is the most perfect. The Skt. form of the word is *Padminī* (K.Pr. 186).

padmāsan पद्मासन् m. a lotus-seat, a kind of throne (Śiv. 1102, 1805). Cf. **pad^{a}m.**

padun पदुन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **pod^{u} पदु**; 2 p.p. **pazōv पज़ोव्**), to break wind, to fart (Gr.Gr. 126).

paḍun पडुन् (L.V. 18, 21), i.q. **parun,** q.v.

paiḍun, see **pēḍun.**

pĕdun प्यदुन् । वृत्तज्ञतया प्रवृत्तीभवनम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. **pĕdyōv प्यदोव्**), to become cognisant of anything, to gain experience of anything; esp. to become encouraged to engage in a criminal course of action by the experience of having done it once or twice before with impunity. **pĕdyō - mot^{u} प्यदो - मंतु । सोत्साहीभूत:** perf. part. (f. **pĕdyē-müt^{ü} प्यदे-मंतू**), one who is encouraged to adopt a criminal course of conduct as ab.

pēḍun पेडुन् conj. 3 (2 p.p. **pēḍyōv पेड्योव्**), to exude, ooze, drop out (El. also *paḍun*) (Gr.Gr. xlviii, 246). The causal of this verb is **pēḍanāwun,** not **pīḍ^{a}rāwun** (Gr.Gr. 174).

pīḍun पीडुन । कर्तनयन्त्रस्थलोहकीलवेष्टना f. (sg. dat. **pīḍanas पीडनस्**), a certain part of a spinning-wheel (? the driving-band).

pud^{a}na पुदन (= پدینه, پودینه) **। लताविशेष:** m. mint, peppermint, *Mentha viridis.* According to El. it is much eaten as a condiment by Hindūs, and is used as a remedy in the diarrhœa of children (El. *pudnah* and *pudina*). **-caṭiṉ -चटिन् । लताविशेषकुट्टनम्** f. a pickle (chutnee) made of mint.

púdina, púdinah پودینه, see **pud^{a}na.**

pēḍanāwun पेडनावुन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **pēḍanôw^{u} पेडनोवु**), to cause to ooze, to cause to exude (Gr.Gr. 174).

padar पदर् پدر m. a father. **ba-dargāh-ĕ-padar** بدرگاه پدر in the palace of the father (Rām. 1511).

pādar-s^{a}h पादर्-सह or **pād^{a}r^{i}-s^{a}h पाद्र्ि-सह । महासिंह:** m. a lion (El. *pādar sah*; Gr.M., by error, **padar°**; Rām. 910, 1332).

padōra पदोर । अतिगमनशील:, यायावर: m. one who is incessantly going, a vagrant. **padōri phalañĕ पदोरि फलञ । गत्या खेदाप्ति:** f.pl.inf. to be wearied by continually going (as in searching for something lost).

paḍur पडुर् । शफम् m. (sg. dat. **paḍaras पडरस्**), the hoof of a horse, cow, or other four-footed hoofed animal (cf. **gur^{i}-p°,** p. 299*a*, l. 1; **khar-p°,** a kind of pear, p. 407*a*, l. 28; **khrāvi-p°,** the under part of a patten, p. 416*b*, l. 9) (K. 73, of an ass); met. the foot of a human being (K.Pr. 156).

paḍar-chot^{u} पडर्-छतु । अप्रशस्त: adj. (f. **-chüt^{ü} -छ्तू**), white-hoofed (a horse with one white hoof being considered unlucky); met. one who brings about or causes an unlucky omen. **-hol^{u} -हंलु । वक्रपाद्:** adj. (f. **-hüj^{ü} -हंजू**), uneven hoofed, having a damaged hoof.

paḍur^{i} pö पडुरि पो । पकार: m. the name used in schools for the letter **pa प** when written in the Śāradā character.

padōragī पदोरगी । तीक्ष्णगतिशीलता f. a habit of much walking about; esp. a habit of gadding about to find out hidden things, the habit of a Paul Pry.

pādāsh पादाश् پاداش **। दुर्गति:** m. reward, recompense; requital, retaliation, revenge; (in Kāshmīrī) trouble, distress (from any cause, such as disease, poverty, loss, grief). **-anun --अनुन् । दुर्गत्यापत्ति:** m.inf. to bring distress, to cause sudden distress (as ab.). **--yun^{u} --यिनु । दुर्गत्यापात:** m.inf. distress (as ab.) to occur.

pādshāh or **pād^{a}shāh पादशाह** پادشاه or **pādshĕh पादशह** پادشه, **pāthchāh पाथ्छाह** (q.v.), or **pātashāh पातशाह** (q.v.) m. a king, monarch, sovereign (Gr.M.; W. 140 °*shāh*; Śiv. 432, *pādashāh*; Rām. 748, 927, °*shāh*; 452, °*shĕh*; YZ. 2, 103, °*shāh*; 161, °*shĕh*; K.Pr. 31, 161, 174, 209, 227, 246, °*shāh*).

pādshöhī पादशाही پادشاهی f. royalty, sovereignty, sway, rule (cf. **pāthshöhī** and **pātashöhī**).

pāḍav पाँडव्, i.q. **pāṇḍav,** q.v. (K.Pr. 47).

padavī पदवी f. a way, road, path (cf. **param p°,** s.v. **param**); position, station, rank, dignity (Śiv. 320, 1088, 1518).

paidāwār पैदावार or **pödāwār पादावार** پیداوار m. produce, that which is produced (Gr.M.).

pādy पाद्य m. water for washing the feet. **—arig[i] —अरिगि । पूजाविशेषः** m. pl. worship (of a god or human being) by laving the feet and making other similar offerings. **—dyun[u] —दियुन् । पादपूजाविशेषः** m.inf. to offer such worship.

pādĕ-pranām पाद्य-प्रनाम् m. reverent worship as above (Śiv. 986, 1141, 1168, 1170). **-pūz -पूज् ।** **पादपूजा** f. the ceremony of offering this worship. **-rīkhā -रीखा**, see **pādi-r[a]kh**, p. 681*a*, l. 17. **-zal -ज़ल** m. water which has been used for washing feet (esp. in worship or adoration) (K. 931, 1045).

pód (? **pôph[u] पोफ़्**) m. a kind of wood, of which the skewer-like little sticks, on which is wound the shawl-thread, are made (El.).

pag पग् । शिरोवेष्टनम् f. a long cloth worn round the head, a turban or *pagṛi* (K. 419). **badalüñ[u] —बदलञ् । मैत्रीविधानम्** f.inf. to exchange turbans (in token of close friendship); generally, to form a firm friendship; to change one's own turban (for a clean one). **—badalāvüñ[u] —बदलावञ् । मैत्रीसंयोगः** f.inf. to cause (another) to exchange turbans, as ab., to form a close friendship with another; to cause a turban to be changed for a clean one.

pōg 1 पोग । नाशः m. destruction. **—yun[u] —यिन् । विनाशापत्तिः** m.inf. destruction to occur.

pōga-küṭ[u] पोग-कूट् । विनाशनिमित्ता कन्या f. a daughter of destruction, i.e. a daughter who is fated to be the destroyer of her father or her father's family. **-kaṭh -कठ् । विनाशनिमित्तबालकः** m. (sg. dat. **-kaṭas -कटस्**), a son of destruction, i.e. who is fated to be the destroyer of his father or his father's family (Gr.Gr. 132).

pōg 2 पोग् (? = بوق) **। शार्ङ्गवाद्यविशेषः** m. a trumpet made of buffalo-horn (used by Musalmāns). **—wāyun —वायुन् । शार्ङ्गवाद्यविशेषवादनम्** m.inf. to blow such a trumpet. This is done on the last night of the month of Ramaẓān.

pagāh पगाह् । श्वः adv. on the following day, to-morrow (Gr.M.; W. 95, *paga*; Rām. 143, 165, 431; H. iii, 4; vi, 16; xii, 10; YZ. 88; K.Pr. 21, 178, 194, (*pagah*) 227); met. to-morrow, very soon (Rām. 176, 689, 1460, 1512, 1528). **-kani -कनि । श्वःप्राये** adv. about to-morrow, perhaps to-morrow (Gr.Gr. 159). **-kyut[u] -क्युत्** adj. (f. **-kiṭ[u] -किट्**), for to-morrow (Gr.M.). **-tām -ताम्** or **-tāmath -तामथ्** or **-tāñ -ताञ्** or **-tāñĕth -ताञथ् । श्वः पर्यन्तम्**, until to-morrow, up to to-morrow.

pagahuk[u] पगहुक् । श्वस्तनः adj. (f. **pagahüc[u] पगहूच्**), of, or belonging to, to-morrow.

pāgal पागल । उन्मत्तः adj. e.g. mad, insane. **—gatshun —गछुन् । बहिर्भवनम्** m.inf. to become mad; met. (of a person or thing) to become discarded, pushed away, sent packing, rejected (on account of some fault or flaw). **-karun —करन् । बहिष्करणम्** m.inf. to make mad; met. to discard, reject, as ab.

pōgalad पोगलद् । विनाशलक्षणोपेतः adj. e.g. (as subst., f. **pōgaladiñ पोगलदिञ्**), one who shows evident marks (such as mental aberration, starved appearance, ragged apparel, and so on) of having lost everything; a child, horse, or the like, fated to destroy his or its parents, master, or the like.

paigām پیغام or **pögām पागम्** m. a message (Rām. 800, 1604); news, intelligence (cf. **nāma-p° anun**, p. 636*b*, l. 31) (Rām. 451, 513).

paigambar or **pögambar** پیغمبر m. a prophet, an apostle (K.Pr. 163).

pugun पुगुन् । निद्रालीनीभवनम् conj. 2 or 3 (1 p.p. **pug[u] पुगु** (conj. 2), f. **puj[u] पुजु**; 2 p.p. **pugyōv पुग्योव्** (conj. 3)), to fall fast asleep (esp. suddenly). **pug[u]-mot[u] पुगु-मंतु । निद्रालीनीभूतः** perf. part. (of **pugun**, conj. 1) (f. **puj[u]-müṭ[u] 1 पुजु-मंचु**, for **2**, see **pujun**), suddenly fallen fast asleep. **pugyō-mot[u] पुग्यो-मंतु । निद्रालीनः** perf. part. (of **pugun**, conj. 3) (f. **pugyē-müṭ[u] पुग्ये-मंचु**), id.

paġ[u]r[u] पगुर् । क्षुद्रप्रायशिरोवेष्टनम् f. a small turban, a little *pagṛi* (such as would be worn by a boy); a man's turban (El. *pagir*).

phā फाँ, for such words as **phā-wāl, phā-wôñ[u], phā-wār, phā-vüṭ[u], phā-watun**, see under **phamb.**

phū फू m. a dog (El.). Cf. **phĕw.** Sg. dat. **phuwas** (YZ. 90).

pāh 1 पाह् । विष्ठादिमलसंघातः f. (sg. dat. **pösh[u] पाशु**, Gr.Gr. 31), a collection of dung or human ordure (used as a manure for vegetables, while animal dung is used for grain crops) (El. *pah*, Gr.M.). **—trāvüñ[u] —त्रावञ् । मलसंघातप्रक्षेपः** f.inf. to throw such manure (on a field) (Gr.M.). **—shunüñ[u] —क्षुनञ् । क्षेत्रेषु घनीभूतमलराशीकरणम्** f.inf. to spread heaps of manure (over a field). **—wahārüñ[u] —वहारञ् । मलसंघात-संयोजना** f.inf. to spread manure (on a field).

pāh 2 पाह्, in **bar-pāh** (Rām. 573) for **bar-pā** برپا, see **pā**, p. 678*a*, l. 37.

pahā पहा or **pāha 1 पाह । परकीयः** adj. e.g. a thing temporarily borrowed for use (and to be returned identically; i.e. not a loan of which merely the equivalent is to be returned). The same as the Persian *'āriyat*; cf. **atha-p°**, p. 60*b*, l. 25. **—on[u]-mot[u] —ओनु-मंतु । परकात्मकीकृतः** perf. part. (f.

—üñᵘ-müṣᵘ --ञ्यू-म्यू), taken on loan, as ab. anun —अनुन् । ईषत्कालपरिचयाय परस्मात्प्रार्थ्य-स्वीकरणम् m.inf to take on loan (for use). --dyunᵘ —दिनु । ईषत्कालपरिचयाय दानम् m.inf. to give on loan (for use, as ab.). nyunᵘ —निनु । ईषत्कालपरिचयाय नयनम् m.inf. to take away on loan (as ab.). -pŏṭhⁱ -पाठि or -pŏṭhin -पाठिन् । प्रार्थनया ईषत्कालपरिचयार्थम् adv. on loan (for use).

pāha 2 पाह in **pāha-lara** पाह-लर । पार्श्वम् f. pl. the ribs (spoken of as a whole). Cf. **lar 2.**

páhⁱ 1 पंहि in **páhⁱ-pan** पंहि-पन् । संकुललोकसमाजः m. pl. a corruption of **pŏhⁱ-pan,** q.v., l. 49, bel. In the month of Pŏh, leaves fallen in great numbers from the trees collect on the ground. Hence, this compound is used to signify a great crowd of people collected together in order to buy some scarce but necessary commodity.

páhⁱ 2 पंहि, see **pohᵘ.**

pahī पही । नेमिः f. (sg. dat. **pahiyĕ** पहिय, Gr.M.), the circumference, felly, or outer rim of a wheel (cf. **ratha-p°,** s.v. **ratha**); hence, a wheel (Gr.M.), the wheel to which a well-rope is attached (cf. **krīrⁱ-p°,** p. 475*b*, l. 34).

páhú, see **pôhᵘ.**

pŏh प्वह् or **pōh** पोह् or (L.V.) **puh** पुह् । पौषमासः, सुदायविशेषः m. (the sg. gen. of this word is **puhukᵘ** पुह्कु or **puhunᵘ** पुह्नु, see bel.), N. of the tenth month of the Hindū year (December–January), the Skt. *pauṣa* (W. 107; K.Pr. 128, 171); a present given to the husband's relations by a bride's relations on the birth of her first child.

pŏha-bōgᵘ प्वह-बोगु । सुदायभागधेयः m. the property given as the ab. present. **-gāḍa** -गाड । बलिदानविशेषः f. pl. an offering of fish and other food made to the tutelary deity of a Hindū house on a Tuesday or Saturday in the dark half of the month of Pŏh. **-gaṭa** -गट । पौषतामिस्रम् f. the darkness of the month of Pŏh. In this month the nights and sometimes even the days are particularly dark. **-nĕth** -न्यथ । अशुद्धोर्णा f. (sg. dat. **-nĕṭhᵘ** -न्यचु), wool shorn in or about the month of Pŏh. It is close and rough and unsuitable for spinning. **-rāth** -राथ् f. (sg. dat. **-röṭhᵘ** -राचु), a night in the month of Pŏh. In Śiv. 1554, it is punning alluded to by the use of the word **paharāth,** q.v. **-tūrᵘ** -तूर्कु । पौषशीतम् f. the cold of the month of Pŏh. It is the coldest month of the year.

pōha-kükᵘrᵘ पोह-कक्कु । पौषशैत्यम् f. the freezing cold of Poh. See **kükᵘrᵘ.**

pŏhⁱ-pan प्वहि-पन । शीर्णपलाशसमूहः m. pl. the (fal' n) leaves of Pŏh. In this month the ground is covered with great masses of withered fallen leaves; met. anything withered like these leaves; cf. **páhⁱ-pan,** col. *a*, l. 11, and **puhunᵘ wāv** (L.V. 83) (Śiv. 1208; Rām. 206, 1634). **-poṭᵘ** -पटु । अतिस्थूलशीर्णपटः m. a large thick warm blanket. In the month of Pŏh a whole family will sleep under one. **-ṣhaṭh** -ष्हट् । पौषमासिकतीव्रवातः f. (sg. dat. **-ṣhaṭⁱ** -ष्हटि), the freezing cold wind-blasts of the month of Pŏh. **-wunar** -वुनर् । पौषनीहारः f. the fog of the month of Pŏh.

pōhⁱ-pan पोहि-पन् । शीर्णपलाशा m., i.q. **pŏhⁱ-pan,** ab.

pūhi पूहि । पौषप्राये adv. in the month of Pŏh.

puhukᵘ पुह्कु । पौषमाससंबन्धी sg. gen. (f. **puhücᵘ** पुह्चू), of, or belonging to, the month of Pŏh.

puhunᵘ पुह्नु । पौषमासिकः sg. gen. (f. **puhünᵘ** पुह्न्यू), of, or belonging to, the month of Pŏh (used esp. with reference to dates in the month, but also otherwise). **puhunᵘ wāv,** m. the wind of Pŏh (L.V. 83).

pŏhas kani प्वहस् कनि । पौषमासप्राये adv. in about the month of Pŏh. --**kyutᵘ** —कित्तु । पौषमासे adv. in the month of Pŏh.

pohᵘ पंहु । प्लीहा m. the spleen (El. *pauh, poh*). **páhⁱ-khündᵘ** पंहि-खंडु । प्लीहखण्डः f. (sg. dat. **khanjĕ** खंज्य), a piece of the flesh of the spleen.

pôhᵘ पोहु । दारुविशेषः m. a kind of wood (it grows straight and stout from the ground, and is useful for making pestles and the like; a fibre is also made from it), the witch hazel (*Parrotia Jacquemontiana*) (El. *páhú*; ? also the *poh*, f. a bar, of El.; L. 68, 79, 81).

pūhi पूहि, see **pŏh.**

phabĕh फब्यह् । लाभः m. mercantile profit.

phabun फबुन् । फलोद्भवः, अनुकूलीभवनम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. **phabyōv** फब्योव्), to turn out well, to turn out successfully; (of a human being) to become successful, become wealthy. **phabyō-motᵘ** फब्यो-मंतु । फलितीभूतः perf. part. (f. **phabyē-müṣᵘ** फब्ये-म्यू), turned out successfully; (of a human being) become successful, become wealthy.

phabĕr फब्यर् । फलितता m. the turning out successfully of any act or business; (of a human being) the becoming successful, becoming wealthy.

phabawunᵘ फबवुनु । दृष्टफलोत्पादकः n.ag. (f. **phabavünᵘ** फबव्यून्), one who (or that which) causes or produces a successful result.

phacĕ फच्च, see **phaṭun.**

phācĕ फाँच्च, see **phāṭun.**

phĕcĕ फच्च, **phĕci** फचि, see **phĕṭᵘ 1** and **2.**

phŏcĕ फुच्च, see **phüṭᵘ 2.**

phucĕ फुच, see **phuṭun.**

phũc^{u} फूँचु, see **phũkun.**

pihchain, see **pĕcĕñ.**

phacakh फचख् in the following:—**phacakh-phol^{u} फचख्-फलु । उपहासचूर्ण:** m. a packet of powder given as a joke to another, under the pretence that it is a different powder which he asks for, a kind of 'sell'.

phuc^{u}-müs^{u} फुचू-मंचू, see **phukun.**

phacĕr फच्चर् । भग्नता m. the condition of cracking, bursting, splitting, the condition of being cracked. (Cf. **dam-ph°**, p. 216*b*, l. 5.)

phucĕr फुच्चर् । भग्नत्वम् m. the condition of being burst, broken.

phacyōv फच्योव्, see **phakun** and **phaṭun.**

phāčyōv फाँच्योव्, see **phāṭun.**

phucyōv फुच्योव्, see **phukun** and **phuṭun.**

phũcyōv फूँच्योव्, see **फूँकुन्.**

phaid फैद् or **phöd फाद्् । स्वर्णबिन्दु:** m. a small bead or stud of gold or silver fastened on to an ornament.

phöda-lāgay फाद्-लागय् । बिन्दुयोजनकर्म f. beading, the condition of being studded with such beads (on an ornament), a bead-pattern; the work of applying beads. **-wāṭh -वाठ् । बिन्दुसंदापना** m. (sg. dat. **-wāṭas -वाटस्**), the soldering or otherwise fastening of such beads in a pattern or an ornament.

phaida फैद्, phöda फाद्, see **phöyida.**

phĕd फ्यद् । क्षुद्रमांसखण्डम् m. a very small lump of flesh; met. a small thin penis.

phidā फिदा ‌لد m. a ransom, redemption, sacrifice; consecration, devotion; devoting oneself (to save another); adj. e.g. devoted (to), sacrificed or dying (for). **—gaṭshun —गठ्शुन् । अत्यागमि:** m.inf. to become a ransom (for), be sacrificed (for), be devoted (for or to).

phúd (El.) m. the tail of a bird. Cf. the next.

phūd^{i} फूद्् । उपहास: f. ridicule, derision; the head-feathers or crest of a bird (Śiv. 1812).

phĕdur^{u} फ्यदुर् । क्षुद्रकठोरमांसखण्डम् m. a small piece of hard tripe, tough even after cooking.

phĕd^{u}r^{u} फ्यद्रु । क्षुद्रखण्डम् f. a small thin strip of meat or vegetables, tough even after cooking.

phūd^{a}r फूद्र् । उष्णीष: f. a turban (as worn on the head). **—wālüñ^{u} —वालंञ् । अनादरविधानम्** f.inf. to bring down (another's) turban, i.e. to dishonour or disgrace him publicly. **—wasüñ^{u} —वसंञ् । अनादरावाप्ति:** f.inf. to be publicly dishonoured or disgraced.

phad^{a}run फद्रुन् । शाकलताविशेष: m. (sg. dat. **phad^{a}ranas फद्रनस्**), a certain vegetable with a long stem, said to be very hard to chew. **-hyuh^{u} ह्युह् । दुश्चर्व्य:** adj. (f. **-hish^{u} -ह्यिशु**), like this plant; hence, generally, tough, hard to chew even after cooking, and then fit to be eaten only after being cut up into small pieces.

phōg फोग् । उत्सवविशेष: m. the spring festival among village people, in which, in order to celebrate the beginning of agricultural operations, bonfires of straw and the like are lighted in the fields.

phagahor^{u} फगहर् । लताविशेष: m. a certain medicinal shrub. Its leaves are given to cows in order to induce a plentiful flow of well-flavoured milk.

phāg^{a}n^{i} फाग्नि adj. e.g. of, or belonging to, the month of Phāgun. **—gŏg^{a}j^{i} —ग्वग्ंज्ञि । फाल्गुनिकमूलकम्** f. turnips of Phāgun, i.e. turnips dug up in the autumn, and stored in a pit till that month.

phagun 1 फागुन् । फाल्गुनमास: m. (sg. dat. **phāganas फागनस्**), N. of the twelfth month of the Hindū year (= February-March), in Skt. *Phālguna* (W. 107; K.Pr. 128, 167, 171). **phāganun^{u} rĕth फागनुन् ह्यंथ् । फाल्गुनमास:** m. (sg. dat. **phāgananis rĕtas फागननिस् ह्यंतस्**), the month of Phāgun.

phāgun 2 फागुन् । शून्यत्वम् (sg. dat **phāganas फागनस्**), emptiness. **—zyon^{u} —ज्यंञ् । शून्यतोद्भव:** m.inf. emptiness to be born (of a house or the like becoming empty or deserted of its inmates, owing to death or misfortune).

phāgun फाँगुन । शिशुमार्जाररोदनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **phōg^{u} फोगु**; 2 p.p. **phājyōv फाज्योव**, this verb is impersonal in the tenses derived from the past participle), (of a baby) to wail, whimper, pule; (of a cat) to mew.

phōgra फोंय । अतिनि:स्व: adj. e.g. absolutely without means, penniless (of one who has to incur some great expense, e.g. on a marriage, and has no means with which to carry it out). **—gaṭshun —गठ्शुन । नि:स्वीभवनम्** m.inf. to become penniless as ab. **—karun —कर्रुन् । नि:स्वीकरणम्** m.inf. to render penniless (e.g. by gambling, warfare, swindling, or the like).

phōgragī फोंयगी । नि:स्व्यवृत्ति: f. impecuniosity, straits (for money, etc.), as in **phōgra**, q.v.

phāgawun फाँगवुन् । रोदनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **phāgow^{u} फाँगवु**), to cause (a baby) to wail, to make it wail; (of a baby) to wail, pule.

ph^{a}h 1 फह् । कुक्षिविभेद: m. splitting or cutting open (a fish, fruit, or the like). **—dyun^{u} - द्युन् । मध्यविदारणम्** m.inf. to split open (a fruit, etc.), to rip up the belly (of a man or other animate being).

ph^{a}h 2 फह् । विरोध: m. secret anger, resentment (esp. when excited by another's calumny, traducing, etc.).

phāh फाह् । औष्ण्यम्, भरणम् warmth (esp. that caused by putting one limb against another) (K.Pr. 60, 171,

204, 228); supporting, cherishing (of a child, etc., who has lost his natural supporters). —**barun** —बरुन् । भरणाप्रिः m inf. (of a child or other who has lost his natural supporters) to gain support. —**dyunᵘ** —दिनु । आस्वेदनम m.inf. (of a bird) to keep (eggs) warm, to sit on eggs (to hatch them) (K.Pr. 117, 121); to support, cherish (one who has lost his natural supporters).

phāha-büthᵘ फाह-बुठू । औष्ण्याश्रयः f. (sg. dat. **-bachĕ** -बच्च), 'a warmth-hearth'; hence, a warm embrace; (allusively) the private parts of a woman. **-dār** -दार् । **औष्ण्योत्पादकः** adj. e.g. producing warmth, warm (of a garment or the like). **-kŏkürᵘ** -क्वकरू । **उष्णासक्तिः** f. 'a warming (i.e. sitting) hen', warming oneself, keeping oneself warm in plenty of wraps. **-kūthürᵘ** -कूठुरू । **उष्णकोष्ठकम्** f. 'a warmth-closet', a heated room, a room kept warm. **-laṭur** -लटुर् । **औष्ण्याश्रयः** m. 'a warmth-stick' (*quasi*, a stick burning and giving warmth); hence, a warm or loving embrace. **-laṭürᵘ** -लटरू । **औष्ण्याश्रयः** f., id. (allusively) the male organ of generation.

phēh फेह । ईप्साखेदः m. anxious thirst or longing for something lost, disappeared, or unobtainable, just when it is required. —**barun** —**बरुन् । संतापः** m.inf. to suffer such longing. —**dyunᵘ** —**दिनु । खेदाविष्कारः** m.inf. to display such longing.

phih फिह । भेदः m. (in buying and selling, bartering, or the like) a difference or misunderstanding (between the parties as to amount, number, or the like, of the subject of the transaction). —**kaḍun** —**कडुन् । भेदसंशोधनम** m inf. to settle such a difference or misunderstanding. —**karun** —**करुन् । भेदोत्पादनम** m.inf. to cause such a difference or misunderstanding; esp. (for the purpose of cheating) to cause such a misunderstanding to occur (e.g. between the amount apparently and actually sold). —**pyonᵘ** —**प्यनु । भेदापातः** m.inf. such a difference or misunderstanding to arise. —**rōzun** - **रोजुन् । भेदावशेषः** m.inf. such a difference (in counting, measuring, etc.) to remain unadjusted (owing to mistake, carelessness, or the like). —**thawun** —**थवुन् । भेदावशेषणम** m.inf. deliberately to allow such a difference to remain unadjusted.

phohᵘ फहु or **phôhᵘ फोहु**, an impalement-post used in the following. The word has not been noted as used in the nominative singular:— **phahi** (or **phāhi**) **dyunᵘ फहि(फाहि)दिनु । शूलारोपणवधदण्डः** m.inf. to impale (H. v, 10). —**dyutᵘ-motᵘ** —**दितु-मतु । शूलमारोप्यहतः** perf. part. (f. —**ditᵘ-müṭᵘ** —**दितू-मंटू**), one who has been impaled, one who has been executed by impalement. **-kūṭᵘ** -**कूटु । वध्यपाशस्तम्भः** m. an impalement-post. —**lagun** —**लगुन् । शूले वधदण्डानुभवः** m.inf. to suffer impalement (as a judicial punishment or otherwise).

phuh 1 फुह । आविकामिक्षा m. cheese made from ewe's milk.

phuh 2 फुह f. in **phuh karünᵘ फुह करनू । क्रमसंचयः** f.inf. to save up, gradually to accumulate, little by little to save up the surplus after one's daily expenditure.

phahm फहम् فہم m. understanding, conception, perception, apprehension, intellect, intelligence, sense. Cf. **kam-phº**, p. 442*b*, l. 18 (W. 110, *fahm*).

phʰhun 1 फ्हुन् or **phuhun फुहुन्** । **कुक्षिविदारणम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **phºhᵘ फ्हु** or **phuhᵘ फुहु**; f. **phʰhᵘ फ्हू** or **phuhᵘ फुहू**; 2 p.p. **phʰhyōv फ्ह्योव्** or **phuhyōv फुह्योव्**), to split open the belly (e.g. of a fish or fowl for cleaning), to cut open (a fruit or the like). Cf. **phāshun** and **phʰh 1.**

phºhᵘ-motᵘ फ्हु-मतु or **phuhᵘ-motᵘ फुहु-मतु । विदारितकुक्षिः** perf. part. (f. **phʰhᵘ-müṭᵘ फ्हू-मंटू** or **phuhᵘ-müṭᵘ फुहू-मंटू**), having the belly split, cut open, as ab.

phʰhan-wôlᵘ 1 फ्हन्-वोलु or **phuhan-wôlᵘ 1 फुहन्-वोलु । मध्यविभेदकः** n.ag. (f. **-wājĕn** -**वाज्यन्**), one who splits open bellies, etc., as ab.

phʰhun 2 फ्हुन् or **phuhun 2 फुहुन् । पीडोद्भवः, अन्तःकोपोद्भवः** m. the experience of severe pain (in some part of the body, from a wound, burning, etc.); inward wrath, secret anger, inward hostility (against some one); see Gr.Gr. 192. In both cases the pain or wrath must be felt by a man (Gr.Gr. 120); see **phʰhᵘnᵘ**. **phʰhan-wôlᵘ 2 फ्हन्-वोलु** or **phuhan-wôlᵘ 2 फुहन्-वोलु । विरोधापादकः** n.ag. (f. **-wājĕn** -**वाज्यन्**), one who excites hostility or who fans already existing hostility (e.g. by calumniating, traducing, or the like).

phāhun फाहुन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **phôhᵘ फोहु**, f. **phösh**ᵘ **फाशु**, K. 738), i.q. **phʰhun 1**, q.v., noted only in the **phösh**ᵘ of K. 738.

phʰhᵘnᵘ फ्हूनू or **phuhᵘnᵘ फुहूनू । तीव्रपीडानुभवः, अन्तःकोपः** conj. 1 [1 p.p. f. **phʰhᵘ फ्हू** or **phuhᵘ फुहू**; 2 p.p. f. **phʰhyēyĕ फ्ह्येय** or **phuhyēyĕ फुह्येय**. This verb is impersonal, the logical subject being put in the dative, thus **phʰhi-y फ्हिय्**, there will be inward anger to thee, i.e. thou wilt be inwardly angry (Gr.Gr. 203). In tenses capable of expressing gender they are always put into the feminine, thus **phʰhān chĕ-s फ्हान् छस्**, there is inward anger

to him, he is inwardly angry (Gr.Gr. 182); **ph^{u}h^{u}s फ़ूस्**, he was inwardly angry (Gr.Gr. 215); the verbal noun or infinitive may be either masculine or feminine (Gr.Gr. 192). Thus **ph^{a}hun 2 फ़ुहन्** (q.v.) or **ph^{a}h^{u}ñ^{u} फ़ुहंजू**, inward anger, the former referring to the anger of a man, and the latter to that of a woman (Gr.Gr. 120). The causal of this verb is **phuhanāwun**, not **phuh^{a}rāwun** (Gr.Gr. 174)].

Severe pain to be felt in some part of the body, to be painful, to ache (Gr.Gr. 188, 215, 248); inward wrath or hostility to be felt, secret anger to burn within one (against some one). **—diñ^{u} —दिञू।** **(कोप-)विरोधोत्साहनम्** f.inf. by calumny or the like to urge on one who already has an inward anger against a person to still further anger; to add fuel to the flame of hostility. **—lagüñ^{u} —लगंजू। कोपोत्तेजनायोगः** f.inf. inward wrath or hostility to be further increased (by calumny, opposition, or the like). **—ph^{a}h^{u}ñ^{u} diñ^{u} —फ़ुहंजू दिञू। पौनःपुन्येनकोपोत्साहना** f.inf. again and again to add fuel to the flame of a person's wrath or hostility.

phahor^{u} फहॅर् or **phohur^{u} फ़ुहर्। परुषः** adj. (f. **phah^{u}r^{u} फ़ुहॅर्**), hard, rough, rugged (cf. **atha-ph°**, p. 60*b*, l. 25) (Gr.Gr. 138); harsh, abusive, severe, cruel, stern.

phahar-gāsa फहर्-गास m. madder (*Rubia cordifolia*) (El. *phaharghás*).

phah^{a}ra-kāḍ फहर-काँड। अतिकर्कशः adj. e.g. (of straw, vegetable stalk, etc.) rough or coarse-stemmed; (of hair) coarse, rough. **-wāv -वाव्। संघर्षणवस्तु** m. a file, a rasp (El. *phihrawáo*) (H. v, 10).

phŏhür^{u} फ़ुहॅर्, **phuh^{a}r 1 फ़ुहर्**, or **phuh^{u}r^{u} 1 फ़ुहॅर्। भिस्सटा** f. the burnt scum or sediment adhering to the sides and bottom of a cooking-pot; burnt bread (El. *phahur*, Gr.Gr. 17, *ph^{u}hur^{u}*, m., K.Pr. 35); the scab (of a wound); a crust of dirt or the like (cf. **l^{a}cha-phŏharĕ**, p. 506*b*, l. 31). **—bĕhüñ^{u} —ब्यहंजू। दग्धिकाक्षितिः** f.inf. such burnt scum or sediment to form; a scab to form. **—lagüñ^{u} —लगंजू। दग्धमण्डक्षितिः** f.inf. such scum or sediment to form on the edge or sides of a cooking-pot.

pŏhari-chal फ़ुहरि-छल्। भिस्सटादीर्घखण्डम् f. a strip of such burnt scum or sediment. **-khünd^{u} -खंडू। भिस्सटाखण्डम्** f. (sg. dat. **-khanjĕ -खंज्य**), a bit of this scum or sediment. **-khāv -खाव्। भिस्सटाभोजी** e.g. one who is in the habit of eating this scum (used met. to express one who eats worthless or mean food). **-kōka -कोक। हेयभोजी** m. a foster-brother (Turkī کوکه) of this scum; hence, esp. an orphan child given bad food by his protectors, and otherwise treated with contumely. **-ṭok^{u} -ट्वंकू। भिस्सटाधोभागः** m. a mark or skin of this scum on the inside of the bottom of a pot; the part of a pot covered with this scum. **-waguw^{u} -वगुव्। अतिविस्तीर्णभिस्सटाखण्डम्** m. a mat of this scum, a large surface-skin of this scum; met. a kind of mat made of fine grass.

phuh^{a}r 2 फ़ुहर् or **phuh^{u}r^{u} 2 फ़ुहॅर्** or **phuhür^{u} फ़ुहॅर्। प्रत्तधनसंचयः** f. inherited wealth (cf. **pröñ^{u} ph°**, s.v. **prôn^{u}**). **—āsüñ^{u} —आसंजू। सहायसंपत्** f.inf. inherited wealth to exist; met. (in a battle or the like) firm allies and other help to exist.

phaharan फहरन्। पारुष्यम् f. (sg. dat. **phaharüñ^{u} फहरंजू**), harshness, roughness, hardness; harshness, cruelty, sternness.

phaharun फहरुन्। परुषीभवनम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. **phaharyōv फहर्योव्**), (of something smooth or soft) to become hard, rough, rugged; (of a person's nature) to become harsh, cruel, stern.

phaharĕr फहर्यर्। पारुष्यम् m. hardness, harshness, roughness (cf. **atha-ph°**, p. 60*b*, l. 28) (Gr.Gr. 138); (of disposition) harshness, cruelness, sternness.

phaharawâv फहरवाव्, phihrawáo, see **phah^{a}ra-wāv**, col. *a*, l. 30.

phaharāwun फहरावुन्। परुषीकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **phaharôw^{u} फहरोव्**), to make (something smooth or soft) hard, rough, rugged; to render (a person's disposition) hard, stern, cruel. **pharôw^{u} - mot^{u} फहरोव्-मंत्। परुषीकृतः** perf. part. (f. **phaharöv^{u}-m^{u}s^{u} फहरांव्-मंजू**), made hard, etc., as ab.

phĕhis फ्यहिस्, phihis फिहिस, see **phyoh^{u}**.

ph^{a}hawun^{u} फ़हवुन्। पीडोत्पादी n.ag. (f. **ph^{a}havüñ^{u} फ़हवंजू**), (a part of the body) which causes great pain (owing to a wound or a burn, etc.), smarting.

phauj फौज فوج or **phōj फोज्** m. or f. an army (El. m.; Śiv. 482, f.; Rām. 693, 793, 854, 859, 1100, 1396, 1440, 1444, m.); a flock, herd, troop (Śiv. 1860).

phōj-dar-phōj फोज्-दर्-फोज् فوج در فوج adv. in troops, in multitudes (Rām. 570). **phōja - lashkar फोज-लश्कर**, for فوج و لشکر f. army and host, a mighty host (Rām. 695).

phŏj^{u} फ़ुंजू, see **phŏlun**.

phüj^{u} फंजू, see **phol^{u} 2** and **phalun 1** and **2**.

pahŏj^{u} पहांजू। पशुपालस्त्री f. a shepherd's wife (El. *pahaj*), see **pahôl^{u}**.

pah^{u}j^{u} पहंजू, see **pahul^{u}**.

phijāh फिजाह्, see **jajā phijāh**, p. 372*a*, l. 33.

phŏj^{u}-müs^{u} फ़ुंजू-मंसू, see **phŏlun**.

phüj^{u}-müs^{u}, see **phalun**.

phŏjĕr फ़ुज्यर्। विकसितत्वम् m. blossoming, blooming, expansion (of a flower, etc.); (of good qualities,

beauty, etc.) blooming, coming to perfection, progress towards completion.

phajyōv फज्योव, see **phalun.**

phājyōv फाँज्योव, see **phāgun.**

phŏjyōv फ्रुज्योव, see **phŏlun.**

phāka फाक ७७ । **अनशनम्** m. poverty, want, destitution; starvation, abstention from food, fasting (religious or due to sickness); fasting, a fast (cf. **pĕt^{a}ra-ph°**, s.v. **pĕtur**) (K.Pr. 9, 28, 199). **—bāna —बान । व्रतपात्राणि** m.pl. vessels in which the necessary food on a fast day is cooked. **-bata -बत । व्रतान्नम्** m. the (dainty) food eaten after the conclusion of a fast. **-dor^{u} -द्वर् । धृतव्रतः, दृढव्रतः** adj. (f. **-dür^{u} -द्वर्**), one who is firm in a fast, one who goes through a fast unflinchingly; one who has undertaken a fast. **—darun —द्वरुन् । अनशनव्रतधारणम्** m.inf. to undertake a fast, to fast (in a religious sense). **—dyun^{u} —द्युन् । अनशनम्** m.inf. to fast, to abstain from food (as a religious exercise or on account of illness). **-hot^{u} -ह्वत् । अनशनबाधितः** adj. (f. **-hüt^{u} -ह्वत्**), fasting, starving. **-khĕn -ख्यन । व्रताद्देरनु भोजनम्** m. the eating of (dainty) food after the conclusion of a fast. **—karun —करुन् । अनशननियमः** m.inf. to go without food, to fast (from want or ill-health). **—lagun —लगुन् । अनशनापातः** m.inf. fasting (owing to want of food) to be experienced, starvation to be felt. **-phākh -फाख । निरन्तरव्रतागमः** f. (sg. dat. **-phāki -फाकि**), fast on fast, the occurrence of one religious fast immediately following another. **—thawun —थवुन् । अनशनव्रतधारणम्** m.inf. to undertake a (religious) fast. **-wôl^{u} -वोल् । व्रती** m. (f. **-wājĕñ -वाज्यञ्**), one who fasts (as a religious exercise).

phākay फाकय् । विना भोजनविधानम् adv. without food, without making arrangements for food (e.g. when going on a journey).

phāk^{i} फाकि adj. e.g. emitting a stench, stinking. **phāk^{i} gatshun फाकि गछुन् । मनोहतीभवनम्** m.inf. to become stinking; met. (of some person or thing hitherto looked upon with affection) to become detested, to become abandoned with disgust. **—karun —करुन् । परित्यागः** m.inf. to abandon with disgust (some person or thing hitherto looked upon with affection), to acquire detestation for.

phĕk^{i} फ्यकि, phĕki फ्यकि, see **phyok^{u} 1** and **2.**

phŏka फ्रुक । अन्तःसुषिरः adj. e.g. hollow, apparently full but empty (Śiv. 1310). **—basta —बस्त । भस्त्रा** f. a hollow skin, the skin bag used by iron-workers as a bellows, a flatulent woman, a woman whose skin is apparently blown out with wind, and, hence, unable for exertion. **—bastūr^{u} —बस्तूर्** or **—bŏstūr^{u} —बुस्तूर् । उच्छ्वसितचर्म** m. or **उच्छ्वसितचर्मा** adj. m. a skin (bag) filled with air; a man whose skin is apparently blown out with wind, and, hence, unable for exertion. **—dam —द्वम् । पुटपाकः** m. to cook or steam in a tightly closed vessel, digest, seethe. **—damöl^{i} —द्वमालि । अतिधमनम्** f. puffing and blowing (e.g. to revive a dying fire). **—dūn^{u} —डून् । बुद्बुदः** m. a hollow walnut; hence, a bubble (in the water); a bubble, foam (Śiv. 1774–5). **—drāv —द्राव् । अग्नितापशुद्धः** adj. e.g. cleansed or purified by fire (of gold or the like). **—mĕs^{u} —म्यच्छ् । मृद्विशेषः** f. a kind of whitewash or distemper which, after drying, comes off at a touch; cf. **-sĕph, bel. —nĕcyuw^{u} —न्यचिव् । असमर्थबालकः** m. a useless, worthless, feckless son, one who is ready to follow any advice that comes. **—nôr^{u} —नोर् । धमनलालिका** m. the pipe of a blacksmith's bellows. **—nērun —नेरुन् । अग्नितापशुद्धीभवनम्** m.inf. to issue from the fire, (of gold or the like) to issue from cleansing fires, to be purified by fire. **—phol^{u} —फ्रुल् । सुषिरफलम्** m. an empty grain or fruit, a berry apparently good and solid, but hollow, an artificial grain or berry (made of glass or the like). **—sĕph —स्यफ् । श्वेतमृद्विशेषः** f. (sg. dat. **-sĕpi -स्यपि**), 'hollow chalk,' the chalk used for mixing with water to form the ink used by children in schools for writing on their blackboards employed as slates. After writing, when dry, the writing is obliterated by merely blowing on it. Cf. **-mĕs^{u}**, ab.

phök^{i} फाकि । प्रदेशविशेषोद्भवः adj. e.g. of, or belonging to, or produced in Phākh Pargana.

phúk, see **phyok^{u} 1.**

phūkī फूकी f. blowing, puffing (K.Pr. 18).

phuk^{u} फुक् m. the blowing a fine stream of liquid from the mouth, i.q. **phukh** (q.v.) (K. 152–3). **phuk^{i} trāwān^{i} फुकि त्रावनि । कल्पितवृत्तख्यापनम्** m. pl. inf. to spread abroad untrue and invented stories.

pahāka पहाक in **nahāka-pahāka**, a jingle of **nahāka**, q.v. Cf., however, **pahākh.**

puhuk^{u} पुह्क्, see **pŏh.**

phŏkaddam फ्रुकद्दम् m. (a jingle of **mŏkaddam**), a subordinate officer of a **mŏkaddam**, q.v. (K.Pr. 231).

phakh फख् m. (sg. dat. **phakas फखस्**), an evil smell, a stench, a stink (cf. **ös-ph°**, p. 46*b*, l. 14; **d^{a}ha-ph°** or **d^{a}hi-ph°**, p. 198*a*, l. 36; *b*, l. 26; **günz^{u}-ph°**, p. 293*b*, l. 17; **g^{a}sa-ph°**, p. 307*a*, l. 23; **kanzan-ph°**, p. 460*a*, l. 30; **krāran-ph°**, p. 476*a*, l. 24; **phár^{i}-ph°**, s.v. **phor^{u} 1**; **prāna-ph°**, s.v. **prān 2**; **rahna-ph°**, s.v. **rahun**) (Gr.Gr. 135; K.Pr. 65, 125, 221, 240). **—tulun —तुलुन् । दुर्गन्धोत्पादनम्**

m.inf. to raise a stink, to give out a stink (owing to rottenness); met. to publish a scandal (against some one); (when some member of one's own family is detained in some distant place) to utter consoling words without going to look for him, to talk without taking action. —**trāwun** —त्रावुन् । **दुर्गन्धवातनिःसृतिः** m.inf. to emit a stink, to fart. —**wŏthun** —व्वथुन् । **दुर्गन्धोद्भवः** m.inf. a stink to rise (e.g. from rotten flesh, a corrupt wound, or burning matter). —**yun**ᵘ —यिनु । **दुर्गन्धोद्भवः** m.inf. a stink to come or arise, as ab. (II. ii, 4); (in making gifts or distributing alms) a bad name to arise owing to the exhibition of niggardliness.

phaka-gānd फक-गांद् । **तीव्रदुर्गन्धः** f. (sg. dat. **-gönz**ᵘ -गांज़ू), a bad stink, a horrible stench. **-nôr**ᵘ -नोर् । **मलोत्सर्गनाडी** m. the rectum. **-phor**ᵘ -फ़ोर् । **मलिनकुक्षिः** m. a stench-belly, i.e. a belly full of filth (owing to indigestion or the like); as adj. (f. **-phürᵘ** -फ़ुर्), one who has such a belly; (in f.) a woman who is addicted to unnatural vice. **-ṭŏcᵘ** -टॉचू । **फलविशेषः** f. a kind of wild pear, acrid in taste, evil smelling, small, and juiceless, which is looked upon as food for monkeys; met. a woman with such qualities. **-ṭŏjᵘ** -टॉज़ू । **फलविशेषः** f., id. **-ṭsēr** -त्सेर् । **फलविशेषः** f. a kind of wild apricot, small, acrid, and evil smelling. **-zodᵘ** -ज़ोदु । **गुदम्** m. the anus (used in abuse). **-zyurᵘ** -ज़िर् । **दुर्गन्धिजीरकः** m. a kind of small aniseed with an evil smell, used medicinally for boils, etc.

phakas wurun tulun फकस् वुरुन् तुलुन् । **कलङ्कावित्करणम्** m.inf. to raise the cover from over a stink; hence, to reveal one's own or another's secret bad conduct. —**wurun shunun** —वुरुन् शुनुन् । **कलङ्कगोपनम्** m.inf. to put a cover on a stink, to put a stop to scandal about one's own or another's bad conduct.

phākh फाख् । **प्रदेशविशेषः** m. (sg. dat. **phākas** फाकस्), N. of a pargana, or fiscal division, in Kashmīr on the north side of the Vĕth (Jehlam) River, close to Śrīnagar (RT.Tr. II, 452).

phĕkh फ्यख् । **चूर्णः** f. (sg. dat. **phĕki** फ्यकि), powder, dust (cf. **mardi-** or **marēdi-ph°**, p. 589*b*, l. 50; **nāsti-ph°**, p. 659*a*, l. 2; **nīli-ph°**, p. 670*b*, l. 36); hence, a very small amount of anything (cf. **dā-ph°**, p. 230*b*, l. 2).

phĕka-dawāh फ्यक-द्वाह् । **चूर्णौषधम्** m. powder-medicine, medicine in the form of powder or dust. **-nūn** -नून् । **लवणविशेषः** m. powdered salt, salt powder. **-wād** -वाद् । **अंशवृत्तिकः** m. one employed in a business dealing with very small quantities, a petty dealer.

phŏkh फुख् । **मुखवायवातप्रसारणम्, प्रोत्साहः** m. (sg. dat. **phŏkas** फुकस्), a puff or blow of breath from the mouth (cf. **pīra-ph°**, s.v. **pīr** 1) (Gr.Gr. 123, Gr.M., Śiv. 1847); breath (El.; K.Pr. 11, *phukh*); a blowing out, a swelling out with air (cf. **āma-ph°**, p. 26*b*, l. 50); a breath, emptiness, nothingness (cf. **phuñᵘ ph°**, s.v. **phuñᵘ**) (L.V. 41); incentive, stimulus (cf. **ach¹-ph°**, p. 8*b*, l. 1); cf. **phukār.** —**āsun** —आसुन् । **प्रोत्साहसंपत्तिः** m.inf. to incite, stimulate enmity, instigate a quarrel. —**dyun**ᵘ —दिनु । **मुखवातेन धमनम्** m.inf. to blow up a fire with the mouth; to puff, to blow (off dust) (Gr.M.); to incite or stimulate to a quarrel; to swell up (of the skin of the body); to blow out (a light). —**khasun** —खसुन् । **शीतबाधानुभवः** m.inf. cold to be suffered (owing to insufficient covering or the like). —**ladun** —लदुन् । **प्रोत्साहनम्** m.inf. to incite, stimulate. —**lagun** —लगुन् । **प्रोत्साहाप्तिः** m.inf. incitement or stimulus to be felt; (of a light) to be blown out.

phukh फुख् । **आध्मानलालिका, मुखपूर्यस्तेकः** m. (sg. dat. **phukas** फुकस्), a blow-pipe; the blowing of a fire (Gr.Gr. 123); blowing a fine stream of drops of water out of the mouth (done to cloth to take out a crease) (cf. **phukᵘ**).

phūkh फूँख् । **आघ्राणम्** f. (sg. dat. **phūki** फूँकि), smelling, taking a smell (of something) (Gr.Gr. 125). —**hĕnᵘ** —ह्यनू । **गन्धग्रहणम्** f.inf. to take a sniff (at something), to take a quick smell (at something).

phūki phērun फूँकि फेरुन । **उपकण्ठतोगमनम्** m.inf. to go about with a sniff; hence, to come from near (any person or thing, as if merely to take a sniff at a thing and come away) (used in forbidding). —**pakun** —पकुन् । **गूढतयोपकण्ठागमनम्** m.inf. quietly to go near (any person or place, as if to smell it) (esp. used in forbidding).

pahākh पहाख् । **आरण्यप्रदेशः** f. (sg. dat. **pahāki** पहाकि), a grazing ground high in the mountains, to which cattle are sent in the hot season.

pĕhökh प्यहोख्, see **pyonᵘ**.

phākhta फाख्त ‌ فاختہ । **रागविशेषः** f. a dove; adj. e.g. dove-colour, fawn-colour.

phūkhĕth फूँख्थ । **धनादिबलम्** f. (sg. dat. **phūkhĕthᵘ** फूँख्थू), power (due to possession of money, property, allies, or the like).

phakal फकल । **दुर्गन्धिः** adj. e.g. one who gives forth an evil stench, stinking (of a human being, or of his clothes, etc.); esp. one who habitually breaks wind.

phikal (? spelling and gend.), a certain fibre plant, *Carex sp.* (L. 68, *fikal*).

phŏkal फ़ोकल् । **प्रोत्साहक:** adj. e.g. one who incites, instigates, or stimulates (esp. another to a quarrel).

phakalad फकलद् । **दुर्गन्ध:** adj. e.g. (as subst., f. **phakaladiñ फकलदिञ्**), (of a human being) one who gives forth an evil smell (esp. one whose breath smells, or whose clothes give forth a bad smell) (Gr.Gr. 135); stinking (of over-ripe fruit, or over-kept food), rotten.

phakalad फाकलद् । **अनशनी** adj. e.g. (as subst., f. **phākaladiñ फाकलदिञ्**), one who is fasting (for want of food or as a religious exercise) (K.Pr. 151).

phakun फकुन् । **दारिद्र्य-(असामर्थ्य-)ख्यापनम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **phok^{u} फ़ोकु**; 2 p.p. **phacyōv फ़च्योव्**), to state one's poverty or inability (e.g. in giving charity, to have to stop while the giving is in progress owing to insufficient means or supplies); to spit out after chewing (Gr.Gr. xlix).

phĕkĕn फ्यकन्, see **phyok^{u}** 1 and 2.

phŏkun फ़ोकुन् conj. 2 (1 p.p. **phǫ̆k^{u} फ़ोकु**), to blow (of the wind) (El.).

phukun फुकुन् । **अग्निसंदीपनम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **phuk^{u} फुकु**, 2 p.p. **phucyōv फुच्योव्**), to blow upon from the mouth (cf. **phūkun**); esp. to blow up a fire in this way (Gr.Gr. 122, K Pr. 131); to clean rice, etc., from chaff by blowing on it. **phuk^{u}-mot^{u} फुकु-मंतु** । **आध्मात:** perf. part. (1 p.p. **phuc^{u}-müṣ^{u} फुचु-मंचू**), (of a fire) blown up from the mouth; (of rice, etc.) cleaned from chaff, as ab.

phūkun फूँकुन् । **गन्धग्रहणम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p **phūk^{u} फूँकु**, f. **phūc^{u} फूँचु**; 2 p.p. **phūcyōv फूँच्योव्**), to smell (something), inhale (a scent) (Gr.Gr. 125); used met. in **mad phūkun**, to breathe forth pride, to display arrogance (cf. **phukun**) (K. 1052); to bellow (as a bull) (K.Pr. 49). **phūk^{u}-mot^{u} फूँकु-मंतु** । **आघात:** perf. part. (f. **phūc^{u}-müṣ^{u} फूँचु-मंचू**), smelt (e.g. a flower).

phakīr फकीर् فقير (often pronounced **pakīr पकीर्**) । **भिक्षु:, संयमी** m. (f. **phākʰirön^{u} फ़ाखिरांमू**, q.v.), a man who is indigent, a beggar, a poor man (L. 234); a religious mendicant, ascetic, devotee, fakeer (cf. **chŏka-ph°**, p. 150*b*, l. 28; **damāli-ph°**, p. 219*b*, l. 21; **phāl^{i}-ph°**, p. 694*b*, l. 12) (H. i, 2; ii, 1–3, 9; iii, 1; x, 7–9, 12, 14; K.Pr. 15, 30, 167). **-bāpār -बापार** । **दरिद्रवद्वृत्ति:** m. business like that of a beggar; esp. (at a wedding of rich people), giving a mean dowry, etc. **-küṭ^{u} -कटू** । **दरिद्रजाता** f. a beggar's daughter; a woman who lives in a state of poverty. **-kaṭh -कठ** । **दरिद्रजन्मा** m. (sg. dat. **-kaṭas -कटस**), a beggar's son, a man living in a state of poverty. **-phol^{u} -फ़ोलु** । **अक्षविशेष:** m. a bead on fakeer's rosary. **-pŏth^{a}r -पोथ्र्** । **दरिद्रव्यवहार:** m. conduct of a beggar; conduct like that of a beggar, (of one who is not poor) niggardly conduct at a festival or the like. **-tuluk^{u} -तुलुकु** । **भिक्षुपात्रम्** m. a beggar's begging dish; as adj. (f. **-tulüc^{u} -तुलचू**), one who, though rich, is ever proclaiming his or her poverty.

phakīrī फकीरी فقيري । **संयम:** f. poverty, beggary; the life of a religious mendicant, fakeerhood (H. x, 9, 14). **—hĕñ^{u} —ह्यंमू** । **संयमनिष्ठा** f.inf. to adopt the life of a religious mendicant.

phikir फिकिर् فكر or **phikir^{u} फिकिरु** । **चिन्ता** f. thought, consideration, reflection (El. *fikr*); opinion, notion, idea, imagination; counsel, advice; care, concern, solicitude, anxiety, grief, sorrow (cf. **pot^{u} ph°**, s.v. **pot^{u}**) (Śiv. 112; Rām. 126, 1368; H. xii. 5, 20). **—karün^{u} —करंमू** । **विवेकासक्ति:** f.inf. to think (upon), to consider, reflect (upon), ponder (H. xii, 19, 24); to turn the attention (to), take thought (of); to make provision (for); to think how (to do anything), to plan, scheme, contrive; to be thoughtful or anxious (about), be concerned, anxious. **—pĕñ^{u} —प्यंमू** । **चिन्ताकुलीभवनम्** f.inf. anxiety to be felt. **—rōzün^{u} —रोज़ंमू** । **चिन्तावेश:** f.inf. anxiety to stay (in a person), anxiety to fill a person. **—thavün^{u} —थवंमू** । **भरणचिन्तनम्** f.inf. to feel anxiety as to the support of one's family.

phikira karañĕ फिकिर करञ । **मनसि चिन्तनम्** f. pl. inf. to make considerations, to think over things.

phikiri asun फिकिरि असुन् । **हृदयंगमीभवनम्** m.inf. to enter into thought, to be meditated upon, to be familiar to one's thoughts, to become well known. **—gashun —गशुन्** m.inf. to go into anxiety, to become anxious (H. viii, 10; xii, 4). **—khasun —खसुन्** । **रोचकीभवनम्** m.inf. to ascend into the thought, to become pleasing to the mind, to be charming. **—pyon^{u} —प्यनु** । **बोधापात:** m.inf. to fall into the thought, to come under consideration. **—tarun —तरुन्** । **ज्ञानविषयीभवनम्** m.inf. to pass over into the thought, the advice of another to be received in the mind. **—tārun —तारुन्** । **बोधविषयीकरणम्** m.inf. to pass over some fact or instruction into another's thought.

phikiran gashun फिकिरन् गशुन् । **व्यग्रतया चिन्तनम्** m.inf. to go into anxieties, to meditate anxiously. **—lagun —लगुन्** । **चिन्तासक्ति:** m.inf. to fall into anxieties.

phukār फुकार् । **नि:श्वासवात:** m. a puff or blow of breath from the mouth; a hiss, a bubbling up of steam (Gr.Gr. 123); a swelling up with wind (cf. **āma-ph°**,

p. 26*b*, l. 50); met. angry speech (Gr.Gr. 123); display of pride; cf. **phŏkh.** —**anun** —**अनुन्**। **ईषत्पाकः** m.inf. to bring hissing, to cook gently, to simmer (something, dat). —**dyun**[u] —**दित्नु**। **त्वगुच्छोथः** m.inf. to swell up (of the skin of the body); to show pride, be consequential; to simmer (something, dat.) gently. —**trāwân**[i] —**त्रावनि**। **अतिगर्वाविष्कारः** m. pl. inf. to let out hisses, to show overweening pride. —**trāwun** —**त्रावुन्**। **ईषत्पाकेन मलनिःसारः** m.inf. after simmering something, to pour off the water together with the scum and other impurities.

phikirdār फिकिर्दार् فکردار। **बोधयुक्तः** adj. e.g. thoughtful, intelligent, discriminating (e.g. a child who is acute in distinguishing between what is proper and what is improper).

phukārun फुकारुन्। **कोपयुतमदालापः** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **phukôr**[u] **फुकोर्**), to puff out the breath, to speak in anger or overweening pride (Gr.Gr. 123); to bubble up (of steam) (Gr.Gr. 123); to simmer (food). **phukôr**[u]**-mot**[u] **फुकोर्-मत्**। **ईषत्पाचितः** perf. part. (f. **phukör**[u]**-müt**[u] **फुकोर्-मुत्**), uttered in anger or overweening pride; (of food) gently simmered.

phàk[i]**rön**[u] **फकिरोन्**। **दारिद्र्योपहता** f. (f. of **phakīr फकीर्**, q.v.), a female beggar; a female ascetic, a female fakeer.

phàk[i]**ruth फकिरथ्**। **भिक्षुत्वम्** m. (sg. dat. **phàk**[i]**ratas फकिरतस्**), the condition of a beggar, mendicancy; asceticism (voluntarily undertaken by one who has hitherto led the life of a householder).

phukārawun[u] **फुकारवुन्**। **समदकोपेनालपन्** n.ag. (f. **phukāravün**[u] **फुकारवुन्**), one who puffs out his breath, one who speaks in anger or in overweening pride.

phàk[i]**röz**[u] **फकिरोज्**। **भिक्षुत्वम्** f. beggary, the condition of a beggar, mendicancy.

phukoṭ[u] **फुकट्**। **बुद्बुदः, विस्फोटः** m. a bubble; a boil or other swelling. —**khasun** —**खसुन्**। **शोथविस्फोटोद्भवः** m.inf. a boil or other swelling to rise.

phakath फकथ् فقط। **केवलम्** adv. only, solely, merely, simply, and no more (Śiv. 71, 543, 745, 752).

phukawun[u] **फुकवुन्**। **उच्छ्वासेन दीपयन्, दीप्यमानः** n.ag. (f. **phukavün**[u] **फुकवुन्**), one who blows on a weak fire with the mouth so as to make it burn up; a fire, brazier, or the like, which is being blown up in this manner.

phal 1 फल्। **फलम्, प्रयोजनम्, यहचारादिकफलम्, शाकुनिकम्, गवान्नम्** m. fruit (including grain) (cf. **naba-ph°**, p. 619*a*, l. 13; **nika-ph°**, p. 627*b*, l. 27) (Gr.Gr. 72; Gr.M.; L[1]V. 86; Śiv. 182, 591, 1212, 1291, 1297, 1550, 1573, 1784, 1813, 1914; Rām. 1364, 1512; K. 178, 219, 226, 979; H. ix, 9; YZ. 394; K.Pr. 10, 187, 190); produce, crop, yield (cf. **nav-ph°**, p. 664*b*, l. 30; **phàl**[i]**-ph°**, p. 694*b*, l. 15; **pot**[u]**-ph°**, s.v. **pot**[u]) (Rām. 27); a result, fruit, consequence (Śiv. 1511, 1585, 1748, 1795, 1828; Rām. 437, 505-6; K. 717, 775, 849, 1061-3); hence, reward, recompense, meed, retribution (cf. **darma-ph°**, p. 244*b*, l. 30; **karma-ph°**, p. 471*b*, l. 35; **pŏñĕ-ph°**, s.v. **pŏñ**; **pāpa-ph°**, s.v. **pāph**) (Śiv. 228, 627, 667, 1241, 1536; Rām. 1642; K. 528, 841, 1096); aim, object, purpose; an inference (from something said) (Gr.M.); use, good, profit, benefit, advantage (Gr.M.; Śiv. 1159, 1182; K. 317, 671); interest on capital; the kernel of a fruit, grain after being husked (cf. **àl**[i]**shi-ph°**, p. 25*b*, l. 11; **hĕma-ph°**, p. 33*a*, l. 49; **hĕl**[i]**-ph°**, p. 364*b*, l. 6); the outcome or answer of a sum, of an astrological calculation, riddle, etc. (Śiv. 524); the outcome, or fulfilment, of an omen, dream, portent, or the like (K. 676); mixed oilcake, grain, and chaff, used as cattle-fodder (cf. **-dal, -phol**[u], and **-thathüj**[u], bel.); boiled rice, together with the water in which it has been boiled; the materials of which colours are formed (El.) (cf. **-gor**[u], bel.). **-dal -दल्**। **फलसमूहः, गवान्नम्** m. mixed oilcake, grain, chaff, etc., given to cattle as fodder. **-dand -दाद्**। **बीजवृषः** m. a bull kept for breeding purposes, a stud bull. —**dyun**[u] —**दित्नु**। **गवां बुसाद्यात्मभोजनखादनम्** m.inf. to feed cows on the mixed fodder described ab **-gun**[u] **-गुन्**। **फलज्ञापकपत्रविशेषः** m. an almanac showing the lucky and unlucky days, etc., of the year. **-gor**[u] **-गर्**। **पाचितवनमुद्गादिविक्रेता, रागविक्रेता** m. a seller of cooked food consisting of wild vetch and other grains seasoned with salt and fried in oil; a dye-seller, a man who sells dyes for cloth. **-gàr**[i]**-wān -गरि-वान्**। **रागद्रव्यापणः** m. a dye-seller's shop. **-hond**[u] **-हुंड्** m. a fruit-ram, a large ram fattened on fruit (L.V. 77). **-hār -हार्**। **फलात्मकं भोजनम्** m. a diet consisting wholly of fruit (to the exclusion of grain) adopted on fast-days (cf **ala-phal-hār**, p. 22*b*, l. 24); according to El., the Hindū name for the cooked water-chestnut (cf. **gāri-ph°**, p. 298*a*, l. 1). **-hör**[i] **-हारि**। **फलाहारी** m. one whose diet consists of fruit alone. **-hār-wôl**[u] **-हार-वोल्**। **फलान्नभोजी** m. (f. **-wājĕñ -वाज्यञ्**), one who (owing to a fast, vow, or the like) eats fruit only (esp. with ref. to such a person when eating in company with others who have no restrictions as to food). **-kul**[u] **-कुल्**। **फलवृक्षः** m. a fruit-tree (K.Pr. 168). **-kath -कठ्**। **मेदुरमेषः** m. (sg. dat. **-kaṭas -कटस्**), a fruit-ram, a ram fed on

grain, a fatted ram. **-lunḍ**ᵘ **-ळंडू** । **फलभरितशाखा** f. (sg. dat. **-lanjĕ -ळंज्य**), a fruit-laden bough. **-pholᵘ -फळु** । **फलसमूहः** m. a small amount of any grain (L.V. 86); a pile of mixed grain, chaff, etc., for cattle fodder. **-phrēśar -फ्रेशर्** । **प्रशस्तफलोत्पत्तिः** m. the coming of a fortunate and happy result (from some auspicious cause). **-phryūstᵘ -फ्र्यूस्तु** or **-phryūśᵘ -फ्र्यूशु** । **प्रशस्तफलजनकः** m. (f. **-phrīśᵘ -फ्रीशू** or **-phrūśᵘ -फ्रूशू**), (of some auspicious cause) producing a happy and fortunate result. **-sēr 1 -सेर्** । **सेटकमितद्रव्यम्** m. anything weighing a full seer (two pounds). **-sēr 2 -सेर्** adj. e.g. one who has wealth and grain to his full satisfaction (cf. **phala-sēr,** bel.). **-sörᵘ -सॉरू** । **धान्यसहितफलसंग्रहः** f. collection of grain; esp. bringing it home from the threshing floor. **-ṭhaṭhüjᵘ -ठठ्ंजू** । **तुसपाचिका** f. a trough or similar vessel at which cattle are fed, a cattle-manger. The food consists mainly of grain and chaff mixed with water. **-ṭaṇḍᵃr -ट्ंदर्** । **प्रकाशमानचन्द्रः** m. a bright moon. **-zyunᵘ -ज़्यनु** । **फलवार्चीन्धनम्** m. firewood cut from a fruit-tree. It is used for cooking.

phala-barith फल-बरिथ् adj. e.g. full of fruit, bearing much fruit (K. 223); fertile (El.). **-dāta -दात** । **कर्मगुणपरीचकः** m. one who tests another's work and praises it, thereby encouraging him to further exertions. **-gŏbᵘ -ग्वबु** । **फलभारयुतः** adj. (f. **-gŏbᵘ -ग्वबू**), having great results (e.g. a business, action, portent, or the like). **-gŏbĕr -ग्वब्यर्** । **फलभारवत्ता** m. the condition of having great results (as ab.). **-gonᵘ -गंजु** । **घनफलः** adj. (f. **-güñᵘ 1 -गंज्यू**, for **2**, see **phal 2**), giving heavy produce (e.g. a field), bearing a heavy crop. **-gañĕr -गञर्** । **फलनिरन्तरत्वम्** m. the condition of bearing a heavy crop (as ab.). **-mūl -मूल्** । **फलमूलम्** m. fruit and roots (as offered together in religious ceremonies). **-purᵘ -पुरु** । **फलपूर्णः** adj. (f. **-purᵘ -पुरू**), full of produce, full cropped (e.g. a field, a tree, or the like); (of some business or work) having rich results. **-purn -पुर्न्** । **फलपूर्णः** adj. e.g., id. **-prāpath -प्रापथ्** । **फलोपगमः** f. (sg. dat. **-prāpüśᵘ -प्रापंशू**), the ripening or coming into existence of a result. **-pūrĕr -पूर्यर्** । **अन्ततः पूर्तिः** m. the final settlement of a quarrel, discussion, or the like; the final resulting of any action. **-rostᵘ -रस्तु** । **फलहीनः** adj. (f. **-rüśhᵘ -रंशू**), fruitless, barren (of a field, tree, action, etc.) (Śiv. 167, 1539); as adv. fruitlessly, without result. **-raśhar -रशर्** । **फलहीनता** m. barrenness, etc., as ab. **-sēr -सेर्** । **फलतृप्तः** m. (of a field, tree, etc.), satiated with fruit or produce, bearing plenteous fruit; satisfied with (i.e. having a full amount of) wealth, property, offspring, etc., or with the duties connected with them (cf. **phal-sēr 2,** ab.). **-sostᵘ -सस्तु** । **फलसहितः** adj. (f. **-süśhᵘ -संशू**), having plenteous fruit; esp. when the fruit is manifest. **-sasśar -सस्शर्** or **-saśhar -सशर्** । **फलसाहित्यम्** m. plenteous of manifest fruit, as ab. **-sôwᵘ -सोवु** । **फलसंपन्नः** adj. (f. **-sövᵘ -सॉवू**), rich in fruit, bearing plenteous fruit, fruitful, fertile (Gr.M.). **-sāvĕr -साव्यर्** । **फलाढ्यत्वम्** m. richness of fruit. **-sāway -साव्य्** । **फलाढ्यता** f., id. **-śhorᵘ -शॅरु** । **फलहीनः** adj. (f. **-śhürᵘ -शॅरू**), bearing no fruit (of a field, tree, action, business, etc.); (of fruit-bunch, legume, or the like) having no fruit (fair outside, but empty of fruit). **-śharĕr -शर्यर** । **फलशून्यता** m. the condition of bearing no fruit, as ab. **-śorᵘ -ज़रु** । **बहुफलः** adj. (f. **-śürᵘ -ज़रू**), bearing much fruit. **-śarĕr -ज़र्यर्** । **फलबाहुल्यम्** m. the condition of bearing much fruit. **-wāl -वाल्** । **त्याज्यकणः** f. the chaff and other refuse thrown away in winnowing rice. **-wāl hĕñᵘ -वाल् ह्यॅनू** । **उत्पवनसंस्कारः** f.inf. to winnow rice, etc., to clean rice by winnowing. **-wôlu 1 -वोलु** (for **2**, see **phal 2**) । **अन्नविक्रयी** m. (f. **-wājĕñ -वाज्यञ्**, K. 178), a fruit-seller (K. 178); a grain-seller; one who experiences the result of former actions, or that which causes such results. **-vĕśar -व्यशर्** । **फलोपेतता** m. (of some action, conduct, etc.) the condition of bearing fruit (as in the next). **-vyotᵘ -व्यतु** । **फलभरितः** adj. (f. **-vĕśᵘ -व्यशू**), (of some act, conduct, etc.) bearing fruit, having inevitable results, big with results. **-zēchĕr -ज़ेच्यर्** । **विस्तृत-(दीर्घ-)फलत्वम्** m. the condition of having far-reaching results. **-zyūthᵘ 1 -ज़्यूठु** (for **2**, see **phal 2**) । **दीर्घफलः** (f. **-zīthᵘ -ज़ीठू**), bearing a great quantity of fruit; having far-reaching results; having long-lasting results.

phal 2 फल् । **खण्डिका** f. a strip, a flake (L. 462, *fal*, a piece; W. 121); a long piece of timber (split off a log or standing tree from end to end); a strip, or piece, of fish similarly flaked off. **-wöl¹-zad -वॉलि-ज़द्** or **phala-wöl¹-zad फल-वॉलि-ज़द्** । **मूढवृत्तिः, दुर्गतप्रायः** adj. e.g. living and acting like one stupefied or witless (in apparel, speech, conduct, etc.), as though smitten by extreme poverty.

phala-güñᵘ 2 फल-गंज्यू । **विभेदितखण्डः** f. a long piece of wood which has been split off from a post, or long piece of flesh which has been cut off from a fish. **—karañĕ —करञ** । **अत्याहतिः** f.pl.inf. to make a long strip or piece of wood cut from a post, or of fish split into two or three lengths; met. to flog or drub anyone, esp. an unruly child or dog. **—tulañĕ —तुलञ** । **अत्याहतनम्** f.pl.inf. to raise splinters (in

cutting or shaping wood) (H. vii, 14); to raise long pieces, to raise weals, to flog a naughty child with a birch rod or the like. **-wôl^{u} 2** -वोलु m. (f. **-wājĕñ** -वाज्यञ्), (a tree, post, etc.) of which a part has been split off. **—wālañĕ** —वालञ्ञ । खण्डग्रो विभेदनम् f. pl. inf. to split off long pieces from a standing tree or the like; to beat or drub a standing person. **-wöl^{i}-zad** -वॉलि-ज़द्, see **phal-wöl^{i}-zad**, ab. **-zyun^{u}** -ज़्युनु । विभेदितेन्धनसमूह: m. firewood consisting of long split logs. **-zyūṭh^{u} 2** -ज़्यूठु । दीर्घखण्ड: adj. (f. **-zīṭh^{u}** -ज़ीठू), split into long planks or beams; firewood consisting of long split logs.

phal 3 फल् । फाल: m. the metal tip of an arrow (cf. **kāna-ph°**, p. 449*a*, l. 18); the blade of a mattock or the like. Cf. the next.

phāl 1 फाल् । फाल:, तप्तशस्त्रगोल: m. a ploughshare (cf. **ala-ph°**, p. 23*a*, l. 36) (Śiv. 1531); the metal blade of a mattock or the like (cf. **liwañĕ-ph°**, p. 542*a*, l. 9, and **phal 3**); a red-hot lump of iron. **-hyuh^{u}** -हिह्नु । अतितप्त: adj. (f. **-hish^{u}** -हिश्नू), hot, burning hot (like a red-hot lump of iron).

phāla-waṭh फाल-वट् । आघातशिलाविशेष: m. (sg. dat. **-waṭas** -वटस्), a large block of stone used as an anvil.

phāl 2 फाल् فال । फलादेश: m. an omen, augury, presage; enchantment, spell; a good omen (El. *fál*) (Śiv. 1748); a portent (Rām. 744). **--wuchun** —वुछुन् । फलादेश-परीक्षणम् m.inf. to seek the explanation of an omen (from an astrologer or the like).

phĕl फ्यल् । विषविस्फोट: m. a certain poisonous kind of boil, a carbuncle, a bubo or cancer (cf. **dada-ph°**, p. 187*b*, l. 42; **ḍámb^{i}-ph°**, p. 218*a*, l. 17; **kāñi-ph°**, p. 460*b*, l. 40). **—phaṭán^{i}** —फट्नि । अनेकविष-विस्फोटोद्भव: m. pl. inf. a crop of carbuncles to appear on a person. **phaṭun** —फटुन् । विस्फोटविभेद: m inf. a carbuncle to burst. **—pyon^{u}** —प्यनु । विषस्फोटोद्भव: m.inf. a carbuncle to appear (on a person).

phĕla-cār फ्यल-चार् । विस्फोटपीडा m. 'the wringing of a carbuncle', the agony caused by it before it bursts or is opened. **-dag** -दग् । विस्फोटव्यथा f. the pain of a carbuncle. **-gŏgᵃj^{i}** -ग्वग्ज़ि or **-gŏg^{u}j^{u}** -ग्वग्ज़ू । विस्फोटमूलम् f. the core of a carbuncle, the hard knotty lump felt inside one. **-gar** -गर् । विस्फोटग्रन्थि: m. a bubo-like swelling in the armpit, hollow of the knee, or similar place, that accompanies a carbuncle; cf. **gaṇḍ**. **-grüṭ^{u}** -ग्रुटू । विस्फोटाधारग्रथ्नु: f. (sg. dat. **-gracĕ** -ग्रच्च), the hard core of a boil, etc. **-gāsa** -गास । ओषधिविशेष: m. a certain medicinal plant; the long leaves are applied to bubos, etc., to hasten the ripening. **-hākh** -हाख् । शाकविशेष: m. (sg. dat. **-hākas** -हाकस्), a kind of vegetable described as having a long thick stalk and thorny leaves. **-hot^{u}** -हॅतु । विस्फोटबाधित: adj. (f. **-hüṭh^{u}** -हुठू), suffering from a carbuncle. **-wöd^{u}** -वॉदू । विस्फोटभिषक् m. a carbuncle doctor, a man whose profession it is to cure boils and the like.

phĕlas dĕl khĕwawun^{u} फ्यलस् दल् ख्यवनु । दुर्जन्यचुद्रवृत्ति: n ag. (f. **-khĕwavün^{u}** -ख्यवन्), 'one who would eat the skin of a carbuncle,' one who leads a miserly life and is filled with foul desires, a mean swindler (cf. K Pr. 169, where it is wrongly translated).

phĕl फेल् فعل m. an act, action, deed; esp. a shameful deed, a crime (Gr.Gr. 21); a trick (Gr.Gr. 21). **—bāz** -बाज़ فعل باز । अकार्यकरणशील: adj. e.g. one (esp. a boy) who habitually and openly does evil actions, mischievous, naughty; a cheat. **—gashun** —गछुन् । अकस्माद्कार्यसंपत्ति: m.inf. an evil action or crime suddenly to happen. **—karun** —कदन् । अकार्यकरणम् m.inf. to commit a crime.

phŏl^{u} फ्रुलु adj. (f. **phŏj^{u}** फ्रुजू) (this word is properly the l p.p. of **फ्रुलुन्** q.v., used —• as an adj.), as in **aḍa-phŏl^{u}**, half-blown, p. 11*b*, l. 29, and Rām. 1266; so **nĕha-phŏl^{u}**, and adv. **nĕha-phŏli**, at the blossoming from sleep; at dawn (p. 625*a*, l. 47).

phol^{u} 1 फोलु । फलम्, गुल्फमणिबन्धास्थि, शिरस्त्रादिग्रन्थि, योजनीयखण्डान्तरम्, गूढसंबन्ध: grain (the generic term) (El. *phaul, phol, phul*; L. 160, *phul*) (L.V. 86); a small bone of the wrist or ankle (cf. **phĕk^{i}-ph°**, s.v. **phyok^{u} 1**); a kind of silk braid used to ornament the edge of a cap or similar piece of apparel (cf. **aṭa-ph°**, p. 56*a*, l. 25, and **phál^{i}-wār**, bel.); a secret connexion between two people (e.g. by religion, qualities, or actions), close intimacy (W. 142);

a single grain (cf. **bata-ph°**, p. 137*a*, l. 40; **cana-ph°**, p. 172, l. 27; **dön^{u}-ph°**, p. 223*b*, l. 11; **muṭh^{i}-ph°**, p. 605*a*, l. 13; **raṡa-ph°**, s.v. **raṡh**) (L.V. 47; Śiv. 255, 367–8; Rām. 12, 1456; K. 178, 1144; K.Pr. 4, 168, 217); a single fruit (of a bunch) (K.Pr. 255); any single small round object, e.g. a pearl (cf. **caphkál^{i}-ph°**, p. 173*b*, l. 35; **dūra-ph°**, p. 239*a*, l. 1; **ḍōṭha-ph°**, p. 258*a*, l. 4; **haṭi-ph°**, p. 356*a*, l. 42; **kana-ph°**, p. 449*a*, l. 29; **kañi-ph°**, p. 461*b*, l. 24; H. xii, 15, a pebble; **lézᵘ-ph°**, p. 508*b*, l. 34; **lāla-ph°**, p. 522*a*, l. 29; **māli-ph°**, p. 565*a*, l. 49; **nika-ph°**, p. 627*b*, l. 29; **nīl^{i}-ph°**, p. 670*b*, l. 27; **phŏka-ph°**, p. 688*b*, l. 20; **phakīr-ph°**, p. 690*a*, l. 50; **phōta-ph°**, s.v. **phōta**; **pīra-ph°**, s.v. **pīr 1**; **pita-ph°**, s.v. **pita 2**; **ranga-ph°**, s.v. **ranga 2**) (Śiv. 474, 1094, 1314;

grain, a fatted ram. -lunḍᵘ -ळूंडू । फलभरितशाखा f. (sg. dat. -lanjĕ -ळंज्य), a fruit-laden bough. -pholᵘ -फळु । फलसमूहः m. a small amount of any grain (L.V. 86); a pile of mixed grain, chaff, etc., for cattle fodder. -phrēśar -फ्रेश्र् । प्रशस्तफलोत्पत्तिः m. the coming of a fortunate and happy result (from some auspicious cause). -phryūstᵘ -फ्र्यूस्तु or -phryūśᵘ -फ्र्यूशु । प्रशस्तफलजनकः m. (f. -phrīśᵘ -फ्रीशू or -phrūśᵘ -फ्रूशू), (of some auspicious cause) producing a happy and fortunate result. -sēr 1 -सेर् । सेटकमितद्रव्यम् m. anything weighing a full seer (two pounds). -sēr 2 -सेर् adj. e.g. one who has wealth and grain to his full satisfaction (cf. phala-sēr, bel.). -sörᵘ -सॉर्ङ । धान्यसस्यफलसंग्रहः f. collection of grain; esp. bringing it home from the threshing floor. -ṭhaṭhüjᵘ -ठठ्ंजू । द्रुमपात्रिका f. a trough or similar vessel at which cattle are fed, a cattle-manger. The food consists mainly of grain and chaff mixed with water. -ṭaṇḍᵃr -ट्ंदर् । प्रकाशमानचन्द्रः m. a bright moon. -zyunᵘ -ज़्यिनु । फलवार्क्षेन्धनम् m. firewood cut from a fruit-tree. It is used for cooking.

phala-barith फल-बरिथ् adj. e.g. full of fruit, bearing much fruit (K. 223); fertile (El.). -dāta -दात । कर्मगुणपरीक्षकः m. one who tests another's work and praises it, thereby encouraging him to further exertions. -gŏḍᵘ -ग्वडु । फलभारयुतः adj. (f. -gŏḍᵘ -ग्वडू), having great results (e.g. a business, action, portent, or the like). -gŏḍĕr -ग्वड्यर् । फलभारवत्ता m. the condition of having great results (as ab.). -gonᵘ -गंनु । घनफलः adj. (f. -güñᵘ 1 -गंञू, for 2, see phal 2), giving heavy produce (e.g. a field), bearing a heavy crop. -gañĕr -गञर् । फलनिरन्तरत्वम् m. the condition of bearing a heavy crop (as ab.). -mūl -मूल् । फलमूलम् m. fruit and roots (as offered together in religious ceremonies). -purᵘ -पुर् । फलपूर्णः adj. (f. -purᵘ -पुर्), full of produce, full cropped (e.g. a field, a tree, or the like); (of some business or work) having rich results. -purn -पुर्न् । फलपूर्णः adj. e.g., id. -prāpath -प्रापथ् । फलोपगमः f. (sg. dat. -prāpüśᵘ -प्रापंचू), the ripening or coming into existence of a result. -pūrĕr -पूर्यर् । अन्ततः पूर्तिः m. the final settlement of a quarrel, discussion, or the like; the final resulting of any action. -rostᵘ -रंस्तु । फलहीनः adj. (f. -rüshᵘ -रंछू), fruitless, barren (of a field, tree, action, etc.) (Śiv. 167, 1539); as adv. fruitlessly, without result. -rashar -रश्र् । फलहीनता m. barrenness, etc, as ab. -sēr -सेर् । फलतृप्तः m. (of a field, tree, etc.), satiated with fruit or produce, bearing plenteous fruit; satisfied with (i.e. having a full amount of) wealth, property, offspring, etc., or with the duties connected with them (cf. phal-sēr 2, ab.). -sostᵘ -संस्तु । फलसहितः adj. (f. -süshᵘ -संछू), having plenteous fruit; esp. when the fruit is manifest. -sasśar -सस्श्र् or -sashar -सश्र् । फलसाहित्यम् m. plenteous of manifest fruit, as ab. -sôwᵘ -सोवु । फलसंपन्नः adj. (f. -sövᵘ -सॉवू), rich in fruit, bearing plenteous fruit, fruitful, fertile (Gr.M.). -sāvĕr -साव्यर् । फलाढ्यत्वम् m. richness of fruit. -sāway -सावय् । फलाढ्यता f., id. -shorᵘ -श्होर् । फलहीनः adj. (f. -shürᵘ -श्हूर्), bearing no fruit (of a field, tree, action, business, etc.); (of fruit-bunch, legume, or the like) having no fruit (fair outside, but empty of fruit). -sharĕr -श्हर्यर् । फलशून्यता m. the condition of bearing no fruit, as ab. -śorᵘ -श्वर् । बहुफलः adj. (f. -śürᵘ -श्वर्), bearing much fruit. -śarĕr -श्वर्यर् । फलबाहुल्यम् m. the condition of bearing much fruit. -wāl -वाल् । धान्यकणः f. the chaff and other refuse thrown away in winnowing rice. -wāl hĕñᵘ -वाल् ह्यूं । उत्पवनसंस्कारः f.inf. to winnow rice, etc., to clean rice by winnowing. -wôlu 1 -वोलु (for 2, see phal 2) । अन्नविक्रयी m. (f. -wājĕñ -वाज्यञ्, K. 178), a fruit-seller (K. 178); a grain-seller; one who experiences the result of former actions, or that which causes such results. -vĕśar -व्यश्र् । फलोपेतता m. (of some action, conduct, etc.) the condition of bearing fruit (as in the next). -vyotᵘ -व्यतु । फलभरितः adj. (f. -vĕśᵘ -व्यंछू), (of some act, conduct, etc.) bearing fruit, having inevitable results, big with results. -zēchĕr -ज़ेच्यर् । विस्तृत-(दीर्घ-)फलत्वम् m. the condition of having far-reaching results. -zyūthᵘ 1 -ज़्यूठु (for 2, see phal 2) । दीर्घफलः (f. -zīthᵘ -ज़ीठू), bearing a great quantity of fruit; having far-reaching results; having long-lasting results.

phal 2 फल् । खण्डिका f. a strip, a flake (L. 462, *fal*, a piece; W. 121); a long piece of timber (split off a log or standing tree from end to end); a strip, or piece, of fish similarly flaked off. -wölⁱ-zad -वॉलि-ज़द् or phala-wölⁱ-zad फल-वॉलि-ज़द् । मूढवृत्तिः, दुर्गतप्रायः adj. e.g. living and acting like one stupefied or witless (in apparel, speech, conduct, etc.), as though smitten by extreme poverty.

phala-güñᵘ 2 फल-गंञू । विभेदितखण्डः f. a long piece of wood which has been split off from a post, or long piece of flesh which has been cut off from a fish. —karañĕ —करञ । अत्याहतिः f.pl.inf. to make a long strip or piece of wood cut from a post, or of fish split into two or three lengths; met. to flog or drub anyone, esp. an unruly child or dog. —tulañĕ —तुलञ । अत्याहननम् f.pl.inf. to raise splinters (in

cutting or shaping wood) (II. vii, 14); to raise long pieces, to raise weals, to flog a naughty child with a birch rod or the like. **-wôl[u] 2 -वोलु** m. (f. **-wājěñ -वाज्यम्**), (a tree, post, etc.) of which a part has been split off. **—wālañě —वालञ्** । **खण्डशो विभेदनम्** f. pl. inf. to split off long pieces from a standing tree or the like; to beat or drub a standing person. **-wöl[i]-zad -वॉलि-ज़द्**, see **phal-wöl[i]-zad**, ab. **-zyun[u] -ज़्युनु** । **विभेदितेन्धनसमूहः** m. firewood consisting of long split logs. **-zyūṭh[u] 2 -ज़्यूठु** । **दीर्घखण्डः** adj. (f. **-zīṭh[u] -ज़ीठू**), split into long planks or beams; firewood consisting of long split logs.

phal 3 फल् । **फालः** m. the metal tip of an arrow (cf. **kāna-ph°**, p. 449*a*, l. 18); the blade of a mattock or the like. Cf. the next.

phāl 1 फाल् । **फालः, तप्तशस्त्रगोलः** m. a ploughshare (cf. **ala-ph°**, p. 23*a*, l. 36) (Śiv. 1531); the metal blade of a mattock or the like (cf. **liwañě-ph°**, p. 542*a*, l. 9, and **phal 3**); a red-hot lump of iron. **-hyuh[u] -हिहु** । **अतितप्तः** adj. (f. **-hish[u] -हिशू**), hot, burning hot (like a red-hot lump of iron).

phāla-waṭh फाल-वठ् । **आघातशिलाविशेषः** m. (sg. dat. **-waṭas -वटस्**), a large block of stone used as an anvil.

phāl 2 फाल् فال । **फलादेशः** m. an omen, augury, presage; enchantment, spell; a good omen (El. *fál*) (Śiv. 1748); a portent (Rām. 744). **-wuchun —वुछुन्** । **फलादेशपरीक्षणम्** m.inf. to seek the explanation of an omen (from an astrologer or the like).

phěl फ्यल् । **विषविस्फोटः** m. a certain poisonous kind of boil, a carbuncle, a bubo or cancer (cf. **dada-ph°**, p. 187*b*, l. 42; **ḍambⁱ-ph°**, p. 218*a*, l. 17; **kāñi-ph°**, p. 460*b*, l. 40). **—phaṭánⁱ फटॅनि** । **अनेकविषविस्फोटोद्भवः** m. pl. inf. a crop of carbuncles to appear on a person. **—phaṭun —फटुन्** । **विस्फोटविभेदः** m inf. a carbuncle to burst. **—pyon[u] —प्यनु** । **विषस्फोटोद्भवः** m.inf. a carbuncle to appear (on a person).

phěla-cār फ्यल-चार् । **विस्फोटपीडा** m. 'the wringing of a carbuncle', the agony caused by it before it bursts or is opened. **-dag -दग्** । **विस्फोटव्यथा** f. the pain of a carbuncle. **-gŏgᵃjⁱ -ग्वग्ज़ि** or **-gŏg[u]jᵘ -ग्वग्ज़ू** । **विस्फोटमूलम्** f. the core of a carbuncle, the hard knotty lump felt inside one. **-gar -गर्** । **विस्फोटग्रन्थिः** m. a bubo-like swelling in the armpit, hollow of the knee, or similar place, that accompanies a carbuncle; cf. **gaṇḍ**. **-grüṭ[u] -ग्रुटू** । **विस्फोटाधारस्थयत्नुः** f. (sg. dat. **-gracě -ग्रच्च**), the hard core of a boil, etc. **-gāsa -गास** । **ओषधिविशेषः** m. a certain medicinal plant; the long leaves are applied to bubos, etc., to hasten the ripening. **-hākh -हाख्** । **शाकविशेषः** m. (sg. dat. **-hākas -हाकस्**), a kind of vegetable described as having a long thick stalk and thorny leaves. **-hot[u] -हॅतु** । **विस्फोटबाधितः** adj. (f. **-hüs[u] -हॅसू**), suffering from a carbuncle. **-wöd[u] -वॉदू** । **विस्फोटभिषक्** m. a carbuncle doctor, a man whose profession it is to cure boils and the like.

phělas dĕl khĕwawun[u] फ्यलस् दल् ख्यवनु । **दुर्लुब्धवृद्ध्वृत्तिः** n.ag. (f. **khĕwavüñ[u] —ख्यवञ्यू**), 'one who would eat the skin of a carbuncle,' one who leads a miserly life and is filled with foul desires, a mean swindler (cf. K Pr. 169, where it is wrongly translated).

phēl फेल् فعل m. an act, action, deed; esp. a shameful deed, a crime (Gr.Gr. 21); a trick (Gr.Gr. 21). **—bāz -बाज़् فعل باز** । **अकार्यकरणशीलः** adj. e.g. one (esp. a boy) who habitually and openly does evil actions, mischievous, naughty; a cheat. **- gashun —गछुन्** । **अकस्माद्कार्यसंपत्तिः** m.inf. an evil action or crime suddenly to happen. **—karun —कर्न्** । **अकार्यकरणम्** m.inf. to commit a crime.

phŏl[u] -फ़ुलु adj. (f. **phŏj[u] फ़ुज़ू**) (this word is properly the l p.p. of **फ़ुल्लुन्** q.v., used —• as an adj.), as in **aḍa-phŏl[u]**, half-blown, p. 11*b*, l. 29, and Rām. 1266; so **nĕha-phŏl[u]**, and adv. **nĕha-phŏli**, at the blossoming from sleep; at dawn (p. 625*a*, l. 47).

phol[u] 1 फोलु । **फलम्, गुल्फमणिबन्धाक्षि, शिरस्त्रादिप्रान्ते, योजनीयखण्डान्तरम्, गूढसंबन्धः** grain (the generic term) (El. *phaul, phol, phul*; L. 160, *phul*) (L.V. 86); a small bone of the wrist or ankle (cf. **phěkⁱ-ph°**, s.v. **phyok[u] 1**); a kind of silk braid used to ornament the edge of a cap or similar piece of apparel (cf. **aṭa-ph°**, p. 56*a*, l. 25, and **phálⁱ-wār**, bel.); a secret connexion between two people (e g. by religion, qualities, or actions), close intimacy (W. 142);

a single grain (cf. **bata-ph°**, p. 137*a*, l. 40; **cana-ph°**, p. 172, l. 27; **dön[u]-ph°**, p. 223*b*, l. 11; **muṭhⁱ-ph°**, p. 605*a*, l. 13; **ratsa-ph°**, s.v. **ratsh**) (L.V. 47; Śiv. 255, 367–8; Rām. 12, 1456; K. 178, 1144; K.Pr. 4, 168, 217); a single fruit (of a bunch) (K.Pr. 255); any single small round object, e.g. a pearl (cf. **caphkálⁱ-ph°**, p. 173*b*, l. 35; **dūra-ph°**, p. 239*a*, l. 1; **ḍōṭha-ph°**, p. 258*a*, l. 4; **haṭi-ph°**, p. 356*a*, l. 42; **kana-ph°**, p. 449*a*, l. 29; **kañi-ph°**, p. 461*b*, l. 24; II. xii, 15, a pebble; **lĕz[u]-ph°**, p. 508*b*, l. 34; **lāla-ph°**, p. 522*a*, l. 29; **māli-ph°**, p. 565*a*, l. 49; **nika-ph°**, p. 627*b*, l. 29; **nīlⁱ-ph°**, p. 670*b*, l. 27; **phŏka-ph°**, p. 698*b*, l. 20; **phakīr-ph°**, p. 690*a*, l. 50; **phōta-ph°**, s.v. **phōta**; **pīra-ph°**, s.v. **pīr 1**; **pita-ph°**, s.v. **pita 2**; **ranga-ph°**, s.v. **ranga 2**) (Śiv. 474, 1094, 1314;

Rām. 1653; K. 1143; YZ. 75, 213; K.Pr. 78, 95, 233); a pearl, in the sense of something delicate and beautiful (cf. **danda-ph°**, p. 224*b*, l. 48; **khŏra-ph°**, p. 409*b*, l. 24; **khōra-ph°**, p. 410*b*, l. 6); a small coin, a bit (K.Pr. 238); the pupil of the eye (cf. **lāla-ph°**, p. 522*a*, l. 30; **mañĕ-ph°**, p. 585*b*, l. 50) (Rām. 1105, 1423); a small lump of flesh or the like (cf. **māz-ph°**, p. 614*b*, l. 48; **nūna-ph°**, p. 641*a*, l. 1; **ñĕñĕ-ph°**, p. 644*a*, l. 43; **naṭi-ph°**, p. 660*b*, l. 24) (K.Pr. 73, a lump of manure); a small collection of grains or the like, a small quantity of anything; esp. of things which, like grain, consist of great numbers of small articles (cf. **arga-ph°**, p. 43*a*, l. 16; **öṭ[i]-ph°**, p. 53*a*, l. 34; **athi-ph°**, p. 66*a*, l. 5; **bēcha-ph°**, p. 79*b*, l. 35; **basi-ph°**, p. 131*b*, l. 1; **bāṭh[i]-ph°**, p. 141*b*, l. 35; **byöl[i]-ph°**, p. 151*a*, l. 1; **haka-ph°**, p. 326*a*, l. 37; **hāra-ph°**, p. 344*b*, l. 20; **khanḍa-ph°**, p. 402*b*, l. 49; **māgaṛĕ-ph°**, p. 552*b*, l. 40; **mŏnga-ph°**, p. 578*b*, l. 12; **mardi-ph°**, or **marēdi-ph°**, p. 589*b*, l. 48; **mŏchĕ-ph°**, p. 604*b*, l. 38; **mĕṭsi-ph°**, p. 609*a*, l. 9; **mĕwa-ph°**, p. 611*a*, l. 35; **māyā-ph°**, p. 612*b*, l. 30; **phacakh-ph°**, p. 685*a*, l. 4; **pröpin[i]-ph°**, s.v. **pröpyun[u]**; **pŏyĕ-ph°**, s.v. **pŏyé**; **tŏm[a]la-ph°**, s.v. **tŏmul**; **ṣ[a]ñé-ph°**, s.v. **ṣ[a]ñ** (Gr.Gr. 164, Gr.M.).

It will be observed that this word may mean either 'a single grain or other article' or 'a small quantity of such'. It often happens that, compounded with the same word it may take either sense, so that the meaning of the whole is in doubt. Thus, **dachĕ-ph°**, a single grape, and a small collection of grapes, p. 185*b*, l. 46; **dā-ph°**, p. 230*b*, l. 5; **kara-ph°**, p. 466*a*, l. 12; **kàsh[i]-ph°**, p. 480*a*, l. 36; **lāyĕ-ph°**, p. 543*b*, l. 3; **macāma-ph°**, p. 548*a*, l. 22; **mahā-ph°**, p. 548*a*, l. 22; **mŏkhta-ph°**, p. 561*a*, l. 15; **makāyi-ph°**, p. 563*b*, l. 6. The plural **phàl[i]** फॅलि is not used to indicate a small amount, but indicates indefinitely 'grains', 'small round articles', etc. (Gr.Gr. 164, Gr.M.).

phol[u] barun फंलु वरुन । **विद्वेषसूचनम्** m.inf. to tell tales (against some one), peach (against). **—ḍalun —डलुन् । अस्थिविशेषभ्रंशः** m.inf. to dislocate the wrist or ankle. **—phyot[u] —फ्यंतु । धनद्रव्यसमुच्चयः** m. 'braid and embroidery'; met. a secret collection or store of precious metals or valuables (Gr.Gr. 95). **—wāṭun —वाटुन् । संबन्धविधानम्** m.inf. to mount a pearl or other round jewel in its setting; to set a dislocated wrist or ankle; to form an intimacy with some powerful person for one's own protection.

phàl[i]-bŏng[a]r फॅलि-बुंगर् । **काचकटकविशेषः** f. a kind of glass bangle (see **bŏng[a]r**) studded with coloured beads. **-chula -छुल । कणमर्दनम्** m. the act of rubbing by hand from the cob the seeds of Indian corn or the like. **-chŏmba -छुम्ब । कणमर्दनम्** m. the act of beating Indian corn, legumes, etc., with a stick or flail to release the grains from the cobs or pods; cf. **chŏmb.** **-kŏkür[u] -क्रकर्‌ । अतिक्षुद्रवृत्तिः** f. a miserly or niggardly woman (*quasi*, a woman who, although rich, feeds herself as a hen picks up grains). **-maköy[i] -मकोयि । मर्दितगवधूसमूहः** f. Indian corn freed from the cob. **-phakīr -फकीर् । अतिदरिद्रः** m. (f. **-phàk[i]rön[u] -फॅकिरोञु**), a poor miserable beggar, who supports himself by the few grains of food received in begging. **-phal -फल् । संपूर्णतोपेतः** adj. e.g. (of something formerly incomplete) quite complete. **-phala -फल । संपूर्णतया** adv. completely, entirely. **-sör[u] -सोर्‌ । फलशः संग्रहणम्** f. taking away and collecting grain by grain or little by little (esp. when this is done secretly). **-söriñ -सोरिञ् । अभिप्रायान्वेषणम्** f. getting into close intimacy with some one in order to worm out his secret intentions. **-s[a]san -स्‌सन् । सूचीविशेषः** f. (sg. dat. **-s[a]süñ[u] -सस्‌ञु**), a kind of pin with a large shining head. Musalmān women adorn their head-dress (**kasāba**, q.v.) with it (El. *phalsatsan*). **-wād -वाद् । फलक्रमवृत्तिकः** m. (rice, etc.) dealt with or distributed grain by grain or in very small quantities. **-wār -वार् । खण्डविशेषः** m. a coloured silk braid used as a border of a cap or similar article of apparel.

phali phali bāwoṭ[u] फलि फलि वावटु । **अतिधृष्टः** m. 'an armlet on every ankle and wrist'; hence, a naughty disobedient child. **phali wasith bata** फलि वसिथ् वत । **ईषत्तरलभक्तम्** m. soft boiled rice (in which the grains are not separate).

phol[u] 2 फंलु adj. (f. **phüj[u]** फुजु) (this word is properly the 1 p.p. of **phalun 1** and **2**, q.v., used —• as an adj.), (of a garment) worn out, ragged. Cf. **aḍa-ph°**, p. 11*b*, l. 26; **kana-ph°**, p. 448*a*, l. 21).

phul फुल् । **(सुधा)रसभेदः** f. a kind of salt used for seasoning tea. It comes from the Nubra valley in Ladāk, and contains carbonate and sulphate of soda, with a little chloride of sodium (K.Pr. 39). **—khasüñ[u] —खसञु । अतिस्थौल्यापत्तिः** f.inf. 'the salt to rise', (of a living being) quickly to become stout and fat. **—ladüñ[u] —लदञु । अतिमांसलतापत्तिः** f.inf. to gain stoutness or fatness (owing to the accession of wealth or the like).

phūl m. *Verbascum thapsus* (El.).

phula फुल m. a measure of rice straw. The handful of stalks cut at one time by the sickle is **bŏd^{u}**, q.v. 2 **bŏd^{u}** = 1 **ṭaph** (q.v.), and 4 **ṭaph** = 1 **phula.** Near the river, where straw is sold for consumption, the handful is **ṭaph,** and 2 **ṭaph** = 1 **phula.** In each case 12 **phulas** = 1 **kuru** (q.v.). See L. 328.

phulai फुलै (Gr.Gr. 22), see **phulay.**

phul^{u} फुलु । नेत्रबिन्दु: m. cataract (of the eyes).

phul^{i} pĕni फुलि प्यंनि । नेत्ररोगविशेषोद्भव: m. pl. inf. cataract to occur (in a person's eyes).

phuli-chŏkh फुलि-छुख् । अल्पपाक: m. (sg. dat. **-chŏkas -छुकस्**), a slight boiling of vegetables. **-gañĕr -गञर् । संततिबाहुल्यम्** m. abundance of descendants (sons, daughters, grandchildren, etc.). Cf. **phulayĕ-gañĕr,** s.v. **phulay.**

pahôl^{u} पहोलु । जाबाल: m. (f. **pahöj^{u} पहांजू**, El. *pahaj*), a goatherd, a shepherd (as found in the hill country. He spends the summer there, with his family and dogs, until driven down to the valleys by the snows of winter) (El. *pohol, pŏhul, puhul,* and *pûhul*; L. 464, *pohl*) (L.V. 108; K.Pr. 172, 249, *pohl^{u}*).

pahöl^{i}-bāy पहांलि-बाय् । (जाबाल)पशुपालस्त्री f. his wife.

pahul^{u} पहुलु । साश्रि:, साश्रिवर्तुल: adj. (f **pah^{u}j^{u} पहुंजू**), possessing corners, cornered; globular, but possessing corners.

phaulād फौलाद्, phōlād फोलाद فولاد, i.q. **pŏlād,** q.v.

phôlūda फोलूद (= فالودة) **। मण्डम्** m. a kind of flummery (given as a food to invalids).

phaladār फलदार् । विशिष्टफलोपेत: adj. e.g. fruitful, possessing fruit (lit. and met.); (of firewood) producing many split sticks (cf. **phal 2**).

phalhār फल्हार्, see p. 691*b*, l. 38.

phalakh फलख् । अवलम्बनरज्जुविशेष: m. (sg. dat. **phalakas फलकस्**), a kind of sling fastened as a punishment to a naughty child's feet, by which he is hung head downwards. **—ṭaṭān^{i} —टटनि । अतिकोपाविष्कार:** m. pl. inf. to abuse in a rage (a person or a business).

phulkör^{i} फुल्कोरि । सूक्ष्मपटविशेष: f. flowered or embroidered cloth.

phŏl^{i}la फ़ुल्लि । पुष्परसतैलविशेष: m. oil impregnated with essence of flowers by steeping them in it, scented oil (K.Pr. 159). **-kangan -कंगन् । सुगन्धतैलविशेषाक्त-केशप्रसाधनशीला** f. a comb impregnated with scented oil; a woman who is in the habit of combing her hair with scented oil. **-wŏḍ -व्वड् । पुष्पसुगन्धिततैलविशेष-परिमलितशिरस्का** f. a head, the hair of which is impregnated with scented oil; a woman whose hair is so impregnated.

phul^{i}lad फुल्लिअद् । नेत्रविकारयुक्त: adj. e.g. (as subst., f. **phul^{i}ladiñ फुल्लिअदिञ्**), one who is afflicted with cataract of the eyes.

phŏllun फ़ुल्लुन्, see **phŏlun.**

phŏllanāwun फ़ुल्लनावुन्, see **phŏlanāwun.**

phŏllawun^{u} फ़ुल्लवुनु, see **फ़ुलवुनु.**

pahlmund (? **pah^{a}l-mŏnḍ^{u} पह्ल-म्वंडू**), ? f. *Pyrethrum sp.*, a certain medicinal plant. The root (**mŏnḍ^{u}**) is said to be good for toothache (L. 76).

phalön^{i} फलांनि (= فلان) **। अमुक:** m. (f. **phalön^{u} फलांनु**), such a, such-and-such, a certain (man); such a man, such a one, so-and-so, such a thing (El. *falán, falánya*).

phalun 1 फलुन् । सत्फलीभवनम् conj. 2 (1 p.p. **phol^{u} 3 फंलु** (for 1 and 2, see s.vv.), f. **phüj^{u} फंजू**; 2 p.p. **phajyōv फज्योव**), to bear fruit (Gr.Gr. 205, L.V. 66); to bear good or plentiful fruit, have a good yield; to have a good result, turn out successfully (e.g. arrangements for defence against injury); to have a good outcome or fulfilment (of an omen, dream, portent, or the like).

phol^{u}-mot^{u} 1 फंलु-मंतु । सुफलीभूत: perf. part. (f. **phüj^{u}-müṭ^{u} 1 फंजू-मंटू**), that which has borne fruit (esp. good fruit), as ab.

phalith gaṭhun फलिथ् गठुन् । फलितीभवनम् m.inf. to bear fruit or results at once or after a very short time.

phalun 2 फलुन् । विभेद:, जीर्णीभवनम् conj. 2 (p.p. as in **phalun 1.** The causal of this verb is **phālanāwun,** q.v.), to be split from top to bottom, to be split (of a tree-trunk, log, or the like); to be divided into calculated shares, distributed, shared among several people (Gr.Gr. 205); to be split (by use), to become worn out (of e.g. a garment, a metal dish, or an ornament) (cf. **atha phalán^{i},** p. 60*b*, l. 30; **pād phalán^{i},** p. 681*a*, l. 1; **phĕk^{i} phalán^{i},** s.v. **phyok^{u}**) (Gr.Gr. 174, 205); to become worn away (e.g. the edge of a tool) (K.Pr. 195).

phál^{i} phál^{i} mahāráza फलि फलि महाराज । अतिदृढ: m. wearing out and wearing out (and still) royal; hence (of some garment, ornament, or the like) in good condition though much used.

phol^{u}-mot^{u} 2 फंलु-मंतु । विभागेनाप्त:, जीर्णीभूत: perf. part. (f. **phüj^{u}-müṭ^{u} 2 फंजू-मंटू**), split; divided, shared, a shared portion (of something divided); worn out, as ab.

phalan-hār फलन्-हार् । सुभेद्य:, दृढ: n.ag., adj. easily split; that which stands wearing out, (of a garment, carpet, vessel, ornament, or the like) that which lasts a long time, lasting, strong, durable.

phŏlun फुलुन् or **phŏllun फुल्लुन्** । **विकासः** conj. 2 [1 p.p. **phŏlᵘ फुलु** or (Śiv. 54) **phŏllᵘ फुल्लु**, f. **phŏjᵘ फुजू** (Śiv. 1684, 1686) or **phŏjjᵘ फुज्जू**; 2 p.p. **phŏjyōv फुज्योव**. The causal of this verb is **phŏl(l)anāwun, phŏlᵃrun, phŏlᵃrāwun,** or **phŏl(l)awun,** qq.v. (Gr.Gr. 174)], to expand (of a flower), to blossom, to burst forth in bloom, to flower (cf. **pōsh phŏlânⁱ**, s.v. **pōsh 1**; **pushĕ phº**, s.v. **pushĕ**) (Gr.M.; K.Pr. 46; Śiv. 54 (*phŏllº*), 132, 167, 267, 491, 555, 1025, 1157 (*ll*), 1180, 1270, 1536 (*ll*), 1571, 1573, 1686, 1744, 1760 (*ll*); Rām. 93, 647, 678, 1025, 1777; K. 250; YZ. 46; K.Pr. 138, 256); to bloom, flourish (El. *phalun*; Gr.Gr. (*phŏllº*), 174, 205; Rām. 204; YZ. 170); to bloom, to become filled with joy (Rām. 1431; K. 94, 100, 1016, 1141); (of light, dawn, etc.) to bloom forth, i.e. to begin to shine (cf. **gāsh phŏlun**, p. 308*b*, l. 18) (Śiv. 1684; Rām. 92, 295, 679, 1257, 1636; K. 79; H. iii, 3; v, 5, 7; viii, 9; xii, 2); (of a work begun) to turn out successfully; to bloom out, to become fine and handsome; (of a man or the like) to be prosperous and popular (with much wealth and many children) (cf. **ḍambi-phº**, to blossom from the belly; hence, to have good children, p. 218*a*, l. 20) (K.Pr. 157). **phŏlᵘ-motᵘ फुलु-मंतु** or (Śiv. 498) **phŏllᵘ-motᵘ फुल्लु-मंतु** । **विकसितः** perf. part. (f. **phŏjᵘ-müṣᵘ फुजू-मंजू**, Śiv. 1727) (of a flower) expanded, (of a plant) in full bloom (Śiv. 44, 498, 1727); successfully accomplished, as ab.; become prosperous, as ab.

phālanāwun फालनावुन् । **विभेदनम्, जीर्णनम्, संकलनया विभाजनम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **phālanôwᵘ फालनोवु**), causal of **phalun 2,** to split (a tree, log, or the like) from top to bottom, to tear; to divide into calculated shares, to distribute a number of articles in proper proportions; to wear out (a garment, etc.) by long use. **phālanôwᵘ-motᵘ फालनोवु-मंतु** । **विभेदितः, जीर्णितः, संकलनविभाजितः** perf. part. (**phālanövᵘ-müṣᵘ फालनांवू-मंजू**), split; properly shared out; caused to be worn out, as ab.

phŏlanāwun फुलनावुन् or **phŏllanāwun फुल्लनावुन्** । **विकासनम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **phŏlanôwᵘ फुलनोवु**), (of a flower, plant, etc.) to cause to blossom (by proper cultivation, etc.) (Śiv. 26 (*phŏllanāwun*), 1809); to cause (a man) to be popular, prosperous, and happy; to make (a person, animal, or thing) fine and handsome (by dress, adornment, embellishment, etc.); to cause a work to prosper; to spread out (things collected in a mass). **phŏlanôwᵘ-motᵘ फुलनोवु-मंतु** । **विकासमापादितः** perf. part. (f. **phŏlanövᵘ - müṣᵘ फुलनांवू-मंजू**), brought to full blossom (by cultivation, etc.); made popular, as ab.; made fine and handsome, as ab.

phalᵃr फलर् । **क्षुद्रखण्डिका** f. a small split off piece of timber (dim. of **phal 2,** q.v.).

phŏlᵃran फुलरन् । **विकासना** f. (sg. dat. **phŏlᵃrünᵘ फुलरंजू**), expansion (of a flower), causing to blossom; making (a person, animal, or thing) fine and handsome (by adorning it, etc.); spreading out (things collected in a mass).

phŏlᵃrun फुलरुन् । **विकासनम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **phŏlºrᵘ फुलर्‌ड्**), (of a flower, plant, etc.) to cause to blossom (by proper cultivation, etc.); to cause a man to be popular, prosperous, and happy; to make (a person, animal, or thing) fine and handsome (by dress, ornament, embellishment, etc.); to cause a work to prosper; to spread out (things collected in a mass). **phŏlºrᵘ-motᵘ फुलर्‌ड्-मंतु** । **विकासमापादितः** perf. part. (f. **phŏlᵘrᵘ-müṣᵘ फुलर्‌ड्-मंजू**), brought to full blossom (by cultivation, etc.); made popular, handsome, etc., as ab.; caused to prosper, as ab.; spread out, as ab.

phŏlᵃrāwun फुलरावुन् । **विकासनम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **phŏlᵃrôwᵘ फुलरोवु**), i.q. **phŏlᵃrun,** q.v. **phŏlᵃrôwᵘ-motᵘ फुलरोवु-मंतु** । **विकासितः** 1 p.p. (f. **phŏlᵃrövᵘ-müṣᵘ फुलरावू-मंजू**), i.q. **phŏlºrᵘ-motᵘ,** q.v., s.v. **phŏlᵃrun.**

phulsel m. *Viburnum stellulatum* (El.).

phalsatsan (El.), i.q. **phalⁱ-sᵃtsan,** p. 694*b*, l. 22.

phulaṭh फुलठ् । **गदाविशेषः** m. (sg. dat. **phulaṭi फुलटि**), a kind of club with a thick head bound with leather, an Indian club. **phulaṭa-bözⁱ फुलट-बॉज़ि** f. wielding, or practising with, Indian clubs (K. 947).

phālav फालव् । **आपणकपाटसमूहः** m. the shutters of a shop as a whole, a complete set of shop-shutters. **—dyunᵘ —दिनु** । **आपणकपाटनिरोधः** m.inf. to close the shutters of a shop, to shut up shop, to stop the traffic of one's shop (K.Pr. 102, Śiv. 1248). **—lagun —लगुन्** । **खिलीभवनम्** m.inf. the doors of a shop to be shut; met. a house to become empty and deserted by its inhabitants. **-püṭᵘ -पुटु** । **आपणद्वारपट्टिका** f. (sg. dat. **-pachĕ -पच्च**), a single shutter, one of the boards which form a set of shop-shutters.

pholwā फल्वा, i.q. **pholᵘ 1** with suff. of indef. art. Cf. **bata-phº**, p. 137*a*, l. 41.

phalawun फलवुन् । **विभेदनम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **phalowᵘ फलवु**), to split a post or log; cf. **phalun 2.** **phalowᵘ-motᵘ फलवु-मंतु** । **विभेदितः** perf. part. (f. **phalüvᵘ-müṣᵘ फलवू-मंजू**), split (by some one).

phalawunᵘ 1 फलवुनु । **सुफलितीभवन्** n.ag. (f. **phalavüñᵘ फलवंजू**), that which bears good fruit (lit. and met.).

phalawun[u] 2 फलवुन् । **संभवद्भिभेद्:, सुजीर्णोभिवन्, चिरपरिचयार्ह:** n.ag. (f. **phalavün[ü] फलवंञ्**), that which is easily split, that which is ready or fit for being split; that which becomes worn out; that which stands wearing out, that which lasts long. Cf. **phalan-hār,** s.v. **phalun 2.**

phālawun फालवुन् । **विभेद्नम्, जीर्णनम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **phālow[u] फालंवु**), to tear, rend, split, cleave (wood) (cf. **atha ph°,** p. 60*b*, l. 33); to wear out (clothes by wearing them). Cf. **phalun 2,** of which this is the causal.

phālow[u]-mot[u] फालंवु-मंतु । **विभेदित:, जीर्णीकृत:** perf. part. (f. **phālüv[ü]-müṣ[u] फालंवू-मंचू**), split, cloven (by some one); worn out (by some one).

phālavith dyun[u] फालविथ् द्युन् । **विभज्य वितरणम्** m.inf. to divide out, share out; to give after wearing out, i.e. to borrow clothes, wear them out, and then return them.

phailwān फैल्वान् adj., e.g. strong, brave, valiant, valorous (El., Gr.M.); i.q. **pahalwān,** q.v.

phŏlawun फुलवुन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **phŏlow[u] फुलंवु**), (of a flower, plant, etc.) to cause to blossom (by proper cultivation, etc.) (Gr.M., Śiv. 1020); to cause (a man) to be popular, prosperous, and happy; to expand, distend (something) (Gr.M.); to make (a person, animal, or thing) fine and handsome (by dress, adornment, embellishment, etc.); to cause a work to prosper; to spread out (things collected in a mass); causal of **phŏlun,** q.v. **phŏlow[u]-mot[u] फुलंवु-मंतु** । **विकासमापादित:** perf. part. (f. **phŏlüv[ü]-müṣ[u] फुलंवू-मंचू**), caused to blossom; made popular, fine, handsome, etc. (as ab.); spread abroad (of things collected in a mass).

phŏlawun[u] फुलवुन् or **phŏllawun[u] फुल्लवुन्** । **विकसन्** n.ag. (f. **phŏlavün[ü] फुलवंञ्**), (a flower, etc.) which blooms, one which is in full bloom (L.V. 96, K.Pr. 47, Śiv. 225 (*phŏllawun[u]*); one who blooms out, one who becomes fine and handsome, one who is prosperous and with a large family; (of a work) one which turns out successfully; (of luck, fate, or the like) blooming, fortunate, happy (K. 311). The phrase **gāsh phŏlawun[u]** or **phŏlawani gāshĕ,** is used adverbially to mean 'immediately on the blossoming of light', i.e. at early dawn (Gr.M.: Rām. 1105, 1109).

pahalwān पहल्वान् پہلوان or **pahālwān पहाल्वान्** । **मल्ल:** m. (f. **pahālwŏñ[ü] पहाल्वांञ्**, q.v.), a hero, champion (Rām. 492, 530, 1402, *pahal°*); an athlete, wrestler; a stout sturdy fellow (YZ. 93, *pahlawān*); brave. Cf. **phailwān.**

pahālwönī पहाल्वानी । **मल्लवृत्ति:** f. the profession of a wrestler.

pahālwönil पहाल्वानिल् । **मल्लवृत्ति:** f. the profession of a wrestler.

pahālwŏñ[ü] पहाल्वांञ् । **मल्लस्त्री** f. the wife of a professional wrestler, the wife of an athlete, etc. Cf. **pahālwān.**

phūlwörī फूल्वारी m. the white rose (*Rosa brunonis*) (El.).

phalāwaṭh फलावट् । **यथेष्टलाभ:** f. (sg. dat. **phalāwaṭi फलावटि**), the successful gaining of the intended result of any action or course of conduct. —**pĕñ[ü] —पंञ्** । **यथेष्टलाभप्राप्ति:** f.inf. such an intended successful result to occur without any difficulty or inconvenience to the performer.

phalwöy[i] फल्वांइ । **वातूलावस्थ:** adj. e.g. one who is distraught, crazy, driven mad (e.g. by grief, loss, poverty). —**gaṣhun —गष्हुन्** । **उन्मत्तावस्थितीभवनम्** m.inf. to become crazy, as ab.

phalay फलय्, also written **phalai फलै** । **फलावसर:** f. (of fruits) the season of fruiting, (of grains) harvest time.

phulay फुलय्, also written **phulai फुलै** । **विकास:** f. blossoming, blooming (cf. **bādam-ph°,** p. 86*b*, l. 15; **dā-ph°,** p. 230*b*, l. 9; **gŏrdöl[i]-ph°,** p. 300*b*, l. 25; **pōshĕ-ph°,** s.v. **pōsh 1**) (Gr.Gr. 22, K.Pr. 56); spring time (El. *phulai*; Śiv. 181, 1720, 1727); the ripening of a small-pox pustule, or the like. —**lagün[ü] -लगंञ्** । **विकाससमागम:** f.inf. blossoming to come on, the blossom-season (i.e. spring) to begin; small-pox pustules to begin to ripen.

phulāyĕ-gon[u] फुलय-गंनु । **बहुपुत्रादिमान्** adj. (f. **-gün[ü] -गंञ्**), thick blossoming; met. one who has many children, grandchildren, etc. —**gañĕr —गञर्** । **बहुपुत्रपौत्रवत्त्वम्** m. abundance of descendants, the having many sons, daughters, and grandchildren; cf. **phuli-gañĕr,** p. 695*a*, l. 13. **-dār -दार्** । **पुष्पचिह्नाङ्कित:** m. (of a cloth) marked or embroidered with representations of flowers, flowered. **-mot[u] -मंतु** । **विकासिचित्त:** adj. (f. **-müṣ[ü] -मंचू**), one who is devoted to blossoming, one who makes a practice of wasting his time in enjoying the season of flowers; one whose mind blossoms, one who has a rapturously joyful heart. **-rang -रंग्** । **अचिरनाश:** m. the nature of blossoming; hence, transientness, evanescence, impermanence. **-sāl -साल्** । **पुष्पविकासनिमित्तभोजनम्** m. a picnic in the flower-season.

pham फम्, see **phamb.**

phamb फंब् (cf. پنبہ) । **तूल:** m. (as the first member of a compound this word may become **phā फां** or **pham फम्**), cotton wool (cf. **dōñĕ-ph°,** p. 231*b*, l. 10;

dĭgi-ph°, p. 267*b*, l. 8; **jaga-ph°**, p. 371*a*, l. 34; **khaphari phamb** ṣānun, p. 406*a*, l. 14; **phát[l]a-ph°**, s.v. **phát[l]a**) (Gr.M; Śiv. 1610; H. viii, 6, 13; K.Pr. 167); the wool of the Ladākī goat (cf. **bŏṭa-ph°**, p. 138*b*, l. 24; **kĕli-ph°**, p. 436*a*, l. 38; **phēri-ph°**, s.v. **phyūr[u] 2**) (L. 465, *pamb*; Rām. 717, 1014, 1613); cotton-like down of plants, catkins (cf. **phrasta-ph°**, s.v. **phrast**); birds' down or the like (cf. **braga-ph°**, p. 120*a*, l. 27).

phā-wāl फँ-वाल or **pham-wāl** फम-वाल। **राङ्कवोर्णाबाल:** m. the coarse hair found in cotton wool and discarded before spinning; the coarse hair found mixed in the soft wool of the Ladakī goat, and similarly discarded before spinning. **-wôñ[u]** -वोञु। **राङ्कवोर्णाविक्रयी** m. a seller of the wool of the Ladakī goat. **-vüṭ[u]** -वंटु। **राङ्कवोर्णासमुच्चय:** f. a light bale of Ladākī wool (weighing eight to twelve pounds). **-watun** -वतुन्। **तूलपत्रम** m. (sg. dat. **-watanas** -वतनस), a square sheet of cotton wool (about a span across. It is so prepared after having been opened out and picked clean by the fingers).

pham-phĕran फम-फ्यरन। **तूलवस्त्रम** m. a Kāshmīrī coat (see **phĕran**) wadded with cotton wool (and worn in winter, a quilted coat). **-pan** -पन m. shawl-thread (El.).

phamba-üṭ[u] फम्ब-ऑटु। **तूलखण्ड:** f. a long piece of cleaned cotton wool ready for spinning (cf. **-māl**, below). **-daṛ[a]la** -ड़ंगल। **सतूलाम्बरणम** m. a wadded quilt or coat (stuffed with cotton wool). **-dĭj[i]** -डॉंज or **-dĭj[u]** -डोंजू। **तूलगोलक:** f. a ball of cleaned cotton wool. **-dar** -दार। **सतूल:** adj. e.g. stuffed with cotton wool, wadded, quilted. **-dastār** -दस्तार। **राङ्कवोर्णशिरोवास:** m. a kind of cap made of *pashmina*, i.e. the cloth made from Ladākī wool. **-dév** -द्यव। **तूलपुत्तलिका** m. a doll made of cotton wool. **-dyūg[u]** -द्यूँगु। **तूलगोल:** m. a large ball of cleaned cotton wool (Śiv. 589, K.Pr. 136). **-māl** -माल। **तूलमाला** f. a necklace of cotton wool, i.e. the long piece of cleaned cotton wool ready for spinning (cf. **-üṭ[u]**, ab.). **-sīr[u]** -सीरू। **तूलप्रसूति:** f. (at the time of spinning) the piece of cleaned cotton wool (about ten or twelve inches long) held in the hand (cf. **-tŏmb[u]**); a certain bird (Śiv. 1011, 1694). **-thŏs** -थ्वस्। **तूलमुष्टि:** f. as much cleaned cotton wool as can be taken up by the fingers. **-thṣ[u]** -थ्वसु। **तूलसमूह:** m. as much cotton wool as would form the wick of a lamp or the like. **-tŏmb[u]** -त्वंबु। **गुह्यतूलखण्डम** m. the piece of cotton wool held in the fingers of the left hand at the time of spinning (cf. **-sīr[u]**, ab.). **-ṭūp[i]** -टूपि। **सतूलशिरस्त्रम** f. a cap wadded or quilted with cotton wool. **-tāsa** -तास। **तूलपात्रविशेष:** m. the covered earthen pot in which cleaned cotton wool is kept. **-tsöryun[u]** -त्सोंरिञु। **तूलावकर:** m. the refuse left in cleaning cotton wool.

phĕmb फंब्। **खेद:** f. the distress displayed by a nursling child when crying (e.g. for its nurse, etc.); distress felt by oneself when calling out, lamenting, or speaking, and failing to get an answer, or one's demand satisfied. **-barün[u]** —बरंञू। **बहुखेदानुभव:** f.inf. to experience such distress (e.g. when experienced by a child crying for its nurse, or by a starving or lamenting person whose requests are disregarded). —**khārün[u]** खारंञू। **आक्रन्दादावुपेक्षादिना खिन्नीकरणम** f.inf. to distress a person, as ab. —**khasün[u]** -खसंञू। **अतिखेदापत्ति:** f.inf. such distress to arise.

phūman फूमन् m. *Leucas cephalotis* and *aspera* (El.).

phömphalun फोंफलुन, see **phōphalun**.

phamwār फंवार, see **phāwār**.

phan 1 फन। **स्फटा** m. a snake's expanded hood.

phan 2 फन्। **मूक्ष्मपाशविशेष:** m. a noose, snare, trap, gin (for small birds). Cf. **phand**.

phanā फना ف m. mortality, frailty, destruction, death; as adj. passed away, departed, deceased, defunct; non-existent, extinct; cf. **phanöy[i]**. —**gashun** —गछुन। **विनष्टीभवनम** m.inf. to be destroyed, to perish, pass away, vanish; to cease to be, to die. —**karun** करुन। **विनाशनम** m.inf. to destroy, cause to perish, cause to vanish.

phān फान m. *Rhus Cotinus* (El.).

phīna फीन। **फेन:** f. froth, foam, scum; foam or froth from the mouth. —**anün[u]** अनंञू। **खेदापादनम** f.inf. to bring froth to a person's mouth; hence, to distress a person by putting him to some difficult and exhausting work. **-lṓsh[u]** -ल्वंकु। **फेनसंदोह:** m. a clot or lump of foam or froth (on water or issuing from the mouth). —**yin[u]** —यिञू। **खेदापत्ति:** f.inf. foam to come; distress to come, as ab.

phön[u] फोनु m. in **phön[i]-kôl[u]** फोंनि-कोलु। **खिलीभवनम** m. (of an abandoned house or the like), emptiness, desolateness; (of a person) ruined, poverty-stricken. Cf. **phuñ[u]**.

pahān पहान। **किञ्चित्** adv. somewhat, a little, used with adjectives and adverbs, as in **boḍ[u]-p°**, somewhat big, p. 85*a*, l. 3; so **brōṭh-p°**, p. 128*a*, l. 34; **dūr-p°**, p. 238*b*, l. 32; **kam-p°**, p. 442*b*, l. 19; **kôshur[u]-p°**, p. 484*b*, l. 43; **nĕbar-p°**, p. 620*b*, l. 28; **narm-p°**, p. 651*b*, l. 22; **nyūr[u]-p°**, p. 673*b*, l. 32; **path p°**, s.v. **path 3** (El. *pahan*; H. x, 7; xii. 6).

pĕhön प्यहान्, see **pyon[u]**.

pihan पिहन् f. (sg. dat. **pihün[u]** पिहंञू), the act of grinding. —**karün[u]** —करंञू। **असङ्गप्रेरणम** f.inf.

to do grinding, to keep on urging an unwilling or careless worker.

pihonᵘ पिहॅनु । तोदनविशेषः m. an ox-goad, the *paina* of Hindōstān (K.Pr. 219, wrongly translated 'yoke').

pihun पिहुन् । पेषणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **pyuhᵘ पिहु**, f. **pishᵘ पिशू**, Gr.Gr. 210; 2 p.p. **pishyōv पिश्योव्**, Gr.Gr. 225), to grind (grain, etc., in a mill) (Gr.Gr. 31, Gr.M., L. 460); met. to thrash, beat, pound, thwack, goad (cf. **dāda-pº**, p. 187*b*, l. 13). — **karun — करुन् । अतितोदनम्** m.inf. to beat (in the way of school correction with a light rod), to give a flogging (to a schoolboy or the like).

pihⁱ pihⁱ shunun पिहि पिहि छुनुन् । असकृद् वाऽरुक्षेण शिक्षणम् m.inf. persistently to teach (a stupid or inattentive pupil), to repeat a lesson to him over and over again so as to impress it on his memory.

pihan-wôlᵘ पिहन्-वोलु । पेषणाजीवी n.ag. (f. **-wājĕñ -वाज्यञ्**), one whose profession is that of grinding (corn, etc.), a miller.

pyuhᵘ-motᵘ पिहु-मंतु । पिष्टः perf. part. (f **pishᵘ-müšᵘ पिशू-मंचू**), ground (in a mill).

puhunᵘ पुहुनु, see **pŏh.**

phūncᵘ फूंचू, phūncᵘ-müšᵘ फूंचू-मंचू, phūncyōv फूंच्योव्, see **phūkun.**

phand फंद् فند । छलम्(माया) m. artifice, deceit, fraud (Rām. 435, 702, 1150); deceiving by magic; falsehood (cf. **canj-phanj**, p. 173*a*, l. 31) (Śiv. 277); a foolish or unprofitable speech, vain words; working a puppet-show or the like. **phanda-wôlᵘ फंद्-वोलु । व्याजकृत्** m. (f. **-wājĕñ -वाज्यञ्**), a swindler, deceiver.

phanḍa फंड । आघातः m. a striking, thwacking, beating, bastinado (with fist, sand bag, or stick) (cf. **atha-phº**, p. 60*b*, l. 36). —**dyunᵘ —दिनु । आहननम्** m.inf. to drub, thrash, beat, bastinado (with fist, club, or sand bag). —**khyonᵘ —ख्यनु । आघातानुभवः** m.inf. to suffer such a drubbing. **karun करुन् । आहननम्** m.inf. to drub, bastinado, as ab. — **pyonᵘ - प्यनु । आघातापातः** m.inf. such a drubbing or bastinado to befall (a person).

phānḍⁱ फांडि or phündᵘ फंडू । आपत् f. (sg. dat. **phanjĕ फंज्य**), a calamity, disaster, misfortune (e.g. resulting from royal displeasure, pillage, imprisonment, or the like). —**yiñᵘ —यिञ्नु । विपत्संनिपातः** f.inf. such a disaster suddenly to occur.

phĕnḍ फ्यंड् in **phĕnḍa-shöjᵘ फ्यंड-शोजू । गोमायुशाविका** f. a female jackal cub. Cf. **phĕnḍᵘrᵘ.**

pahand (? spelling and gender), a certain medicinal plant, used as a diuretiq (L. 75).

phindakh, findakh फिंदख् (= فندق) m. (sg. dat. **phi(fi)ndakas फिंदकस्**), the nut of the *Corylus avellana* (El.).

phandal फंदल् । मायावी adj. e.g. false, deceitful, fraudulent; one who exhibits magical tricks, or who works a puppet-show.

phīnalad फीनलद् । खिन्नः adj. e.g. (as subst., f. **phīnaladiñ फीनलद्यञ्**), covered with foam; having froth issuing from the mouth; distraught with extreme and exhausting labour; (of a work or business) causing such distress

phandun फंदुन् । छलनम् m. (sg. dat **phandanas फंदनस्**), the act of defrauding, cheating, etc.

phanḍun फंडुन् । आहननम् m. (sg. dat. **phanḍanas फंडनस्**), the act of beating, thwacking, bastinadoing; beating a carpet or the like to expel the dust.

phandri (? spelling) & a barren buffalo (L. 360).

phĕnḍᵘrᵘ फ्यंड्रू । युवती f. a fair maiden, a pretty unmarried girl. Cf. **phĕnḍ.**

phŏngᵘ फुंगु । निःसारः adj. (f **phŏnjᵘ फुंजू**), wanting in substance, pithless, hollow (of something apparently externally strong, but unsubstantial within, or, met., of someone outwardly virtuous, wealthy, or powerful, but really worthless). Cf. **phönsa.**

phóngil फुंगिल । अप्रसाधितकेशा f. a woman with uncombed or untidy hair (esp. one habitually so).

phängun फांगुन, see **phāgun.**

phungun फुंगुन । अपर्याप्तीभवनम् conj. 2 (1 p.p. **phungᵘ फुंगु**; 2 p.p. **phunjyōv फुंज्योव**), to become uncompleted, to be left unfinished; (in gambling) to be beaten by the other side; to miss the mark (in shooting) **phungᵘ-motᵘ फुंगु-मंतु । अपर्याप्तीभूतः** perf. part (f. **phunjᵘ-müšᵘ फुंजू-मंचू**), uncompleted, left unfinished; unsuccessful (in gambling, shooting, etc.).

phöngra फांय, see **phōgra.**

phungur फुंगुर । वातादेर्मारा m (sg. dat. **phungaras फुंगरस्**), a short violent gust of wind or the like.

phöngragī फांयगी, see **phōgragī.**

phängawun फांगवुन्, see **phāgawun.**

phanj फंज्, see **canj-phanj**, p. 173*a*, l. 31

phanjĕ फंज्य, see **phānḍⁱ.**

phŏnjᵘ फुंजू, see **phŏngᵘ.**

phunjᵘ-müšᵘ फुंजू-मंचू, phunjyōv फुंज्योव, see **phungun.**

phūnkh फूंख्, see **phūkh.**

phūnkhĕth फूंख्थ, see **phūkhĕth.**

phūnkun फूंकुन्, see **phūkun.**

phánun फानुन् । निःशेषीकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **phônᵘ**; 2 p.p. **phāñōv फाञोव**), to empty entirely (a dish or

the like), to carry away everything; to deprive a person of all his property; cf. **phŏñ^{e}ran.** **phôn^{u}-mot^{u} फोनु-मंतु** । **निःशेषीकृतः** perf. part. (f. **phŏñ^{u}-müš^{u} फोंयू-मंचू**), emptied entirely, deprived of all property, as ab

pahanun पहनुन । **अलंकरणम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **pahon^{u} पहंतु**), to wear handsome clothes, be decked out, adorned **pahon^{u}-mot^{u} पहंतु-मंतु** । **आभूषितः** perf. part. (f. **pahün^{u}-müš^{u} पहंयू-मंचू**. This word is mostly used in the f., as applied to a woman), dressed in fine clothes, decked out.

pháńsi, see **phŭs^{i}**.

phônsa फोनस । **निःसारः** adj. e.g. wanting in substance, pithless, hollow (of something apparently externally strong, but unsubstantial within, or, met., of someone outwardly virtuous, wealthy or powerful, but inwardly worthless). Cf. **phŏng^{u}**.

phônüs फोनूस् فانوس । **काचमयदीपावरणपात्रम्** m. a glass shade (of a candlestick, etc., hanging lamp, etc.) (Rām. 1659).

phīnṭh फींठ, see **phĭṭh.**

phānṭun फांटुन, see **phāṭun.**

phēnṭun फेंटुन, **phīnṭun फींटुन**, see **phēṭun.**

phīntun फींतुन, see **phĭtun.**

pihanāwun पिहनावुन । **संचूर्णनम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **pihanôw^{u} पिहनोवु**), to cause to be ground (in a mill, etc.), to get ground; causal of **pihun**, q.v. **pihanôw^{u}-mot^{u} पिहनोवु-मंतु** । **पेषितः** perf. part. (f. **pihanöv^{u}-müš^{u} पिहनावू-मंचू**), got ground, that which one person has caused another to grind.

phanöy^{i} फनॉयि (= فنا) । **विनाशः** f. total destruction, i.q. **phanā**, q.v. **phanāyi-mŏgul^{u} फनायि-मगुलु** । **विनाशापातः** m. 'a Mogul of destruction', total destruction (esp. of property which has been collected together), total loss of one's life's savings.

phĕnzār फयज़ार् । **विलापः** m. great lamentation (for something lost, damaged, or the like, in the hope that someone will be moved to restore it or make the loss good); cf **zār 1.** **—baràn^{i} —बरंनि** । **विलापोपेतदुःखानुभवः** m. pl. inf. to utter loud lamentations, as ab. **—din^{i} —दिंनि** । **विलापासक्तिः** m. pl. inf. to give forth such lamentations, to continue making them without cessation.

phuñ^{u} फुञु in **phuñ^{u} phŏkh फुञु फुख्** । **शून्यता** m. (sg. dat. **phŏkas —फुकस्**), uninhabited, desolate, tenantless, deserted (e.g. a house or some place, such as a holy site, frequented only at certain seasons). **phŏkh gashun —फुख् गशुन्** । **सर्वनाशः** m.inf. to become desolate, deserted, utterly destroyed (of a house or the like). Cf. **phôn^{u}.**

phön^{e}ran फांरन् । **निःशेषीकरणम्** f. (sg. dat. **phön^{e}rün^{u} फांरंयू**), the act of emptying entirely (e.g. a vessel); entirely emptying a person (of wealth, property, etc.), depriving (him) of all property. Cf. **phānun.**

phuñuṭ^{u} फुञुटु । **विस्फोटः** m. a boil (on the body); a nodosity or lump on a tree.

phāñōv फाञोव्, see **phānun.**

phĕph-ṭĕng फ्यफ्-ट्यंग् । **उद्धताविनीतप्रायबालकः** m. a naughty, impudent, disobedient boy.

phŏph फुफ् (sg. dat. **phŏphi फुफि**), f. a father's sister, a paternal aunt (Rām. 734).

phoph^{u} फंफु । **लोहलः** adj. (f. **phüph^{u} फंफू**), speaking indistinctly, lisping, spluttering, of stumbling or stammering speech (Gr.Gr. 138).

phapha-kār फफ-कार् । **लोहलः** adj. e.g., i.q. **phoph^{u}.** **-karawun^{u} -करवुनु** । **अतितप्तः** adj. (f. **-karavüñ^{u} -करवंञू**), spluttering with heat, bubbling up (in boiling), pouring out steam, boiling hot.

phuph^{u}j^{u} फुफ्ज़ू or **phuphüj^{u} फुफंज़ू** । **शिरः** f. (dim. of **phuphul^{u}**), a small head of man or beast (cf. **hēri-ph°**, p. 345*b*, l. 41; **kala-ph°**, p. 435*a*, l. 25).

phuphul^{u} फुफुलु । **शिरः** m. the head of man or beast.

phŏphalun फॉफलुन् । **क्रियायोग्यीभवनम्** conj. 3 (1 p.p. **phŏphalyōv फॉफल्योव्**), to be fit for any work, to be fit for use (Gr.Gr. li).

phaphĕr फफ्यर् । **लोहलता** m. inarticulateness, stammering, impediment in speech (Gr.Gr. 138).

phĕphur फ्यफुर् । **विस्फोटः** m. (sg. dat. **phĕpharas फ्यफरस्**), a boil (on the body), an abscess, a pimple (cf. **khashĕr^{i}-ph°**, p. 419*b*, l. 10; **pāka-ph°**, s.v. **pākh 1**; **pĕta-ph°**, s.v. **pĕth 2**) (El.; W. 144, *phephara*, pl. nom.; L. 458, *fafar*; K.Pr. 111).

phĕphar-dag फ्यफर्-दग् । **विस्फोटपीडा** f. the pain of a boil or abscess; similar pain caused by a cut, distress of mind, or the like. **-vĕphar -व्यफर्** m. (? pl.) an abscess, a pimple (El. *phephar-wephar*).

phĕpharlad फ्यफर्लद् । **विस्फोटबाधितः** adj. e.g. (as subst., f. **phĕpharladiñ फ्यफर्लदिञ्**), afflicted by a boil or boils.

phaph^{e}ran फंफरन् । **लोहलवदुक्तिः** f. (sg. dat. **phaph^{e}rün^{u} फंफर्यू**), stammering (esp. when put on by one who does not naturally stammer), imitation of stammering.

phipharan फिफरन् । **सभयव्यग्रता** m. anxiety and fear as to illness or grief overwhelming some beloved son, friend, etc. **phipharàn^{i} lagàn^{i} फिफरंनि लगंनि** । **सभयचिन्तोद्दीपीभवनम्** m. pl. inf. such anxiety to occur.

phŏphatur^{u} फुफतुर् adj. (f. **phŏphat^{u}r फुफत्र्** or **phŏphat^{u}r^{u} फुफत्रु**), bearing the relationship of a paternal aunt **(phŏph)** (Gr.Gr. 132). **—bôy^{u}**

—**bīṭh** m. a paternal cousin, the son of a paternal aunt (Gr.Gr. 132).

phŏphatᵃr bĕñĕ फुफत्र् ब्यञ f. a female paternal cousin, the daughter of a paternal aunt (Gr.Gr. 132).

phᵃr 1 फ्र् or **phar 1 फर्** । **मिथ्यालापः** m. false talk, esp. a cock-and-bull story, a tall yarn (intended to cause laughter or astonishment) (K.Pr. 219). —**trāwun** —त्रावुन् । **उत्पिञ्जवार्ताप्रकाशनम्** m.inf. to tell publicly a cock-and-bull story, to spin a yarn. —**wanun** —वनुन् । **मिथ्यावृत्तभाषणम्** m.inf. to tell such a story.

phᵃr 2 फ्र् m. in **phᵃr-phᵃr फ्र्-फ्र्** । **शब्दानुकरणम्** onomat. m. the sound caused by burning leaves or paper. **phᵃra-phᵃra gaṭshun फ्र-फ्र गछुन्** । **पर्णादाहतुल्यबाधा** m.inf. the sound of blazing leaves to occur; a burning sensation to be felt inside the body.

phar 2 फर् । **द्यूतस्थानम्** m. a gambling house, a gambling den.

pharas bĕhun फरस ब्यञ्जन् । **द्यूतगोष्ठीसमाश्रयणम्** m.inf. to haunt a gambling house, to be addicted to visiting gambling parties, to associate with gamblers. —**bĕhawunᵘ** —**ब्यहवुनु** । **द्यूतगोष्ठ्यामासक्तमानः** n.ag. (f. **bĕhavüñᵘ** **ब्यहवञ्**), a spendthrift who wastes his property in gambling houses. —**byūṭhᵘ - motᵘ** —**ब्यूठु-मंतु** । **द्यूतगोष्ठ्यां समासक्तः** perf. part. (f. —**bīṭhᵘ-müṣᵘ** —**बीठु-मंषू**), one who is engaged in playing dice in a gambling house; hence, a reckless spendthrift.

phar 3 फर् in **māch-phar**, p. 547*b*, l. 9, q.v.

phēra फेर । **भ्रमः** m. (sg. abl. **phēri 2 फेरि**; for **1**, see **phīrᵘ**), moving about, roaming, wandering, strolling (cf. **ḍōri-phº**, p. 239*b*, l. 26); turning round, circular motion, rotation; turning round, change (cf. **nāwa-phº**, s.v. **nāv 1**) (Siv. 61); an error, mistake, blunder. **-dār -दार** । **सशङ्कः** adj. e.g. doubtful, suspicious, hesitating; containing errors (in a calculation or the like). —**gēra** —**गेर** । **परित आवरणम्** m. walking round and round (some place or thing), surrounding on all sides. —**gaṭshun** —**गछुन्** । **भ्रमसंभवः** m.inf. a mistake to occur. **-kôlᵘ mēlun -कोलु मेलुन्** । **भ्रान्तिसमापातः** m.inf. a mistake to happen (at the start of any action), to make a wrong start; cf. **phira-kôlᵘ mēlun**, s.v. **phir**. **-kôlᵘ gaṭshun -कोलु गछुन्** । **भ्रान्त्युद्भवः** m.inf. a mistake to arise. —**karun** —**करुन्** । **गमागमवृत्तिः, भ्रमविधानम्** m.inf. to do coming and going, to walk backwards and forwards; to cause mistakes, lead wrong (in calculation), cheat a person in accounting. —**pyonᵘ** —**प्यनु** । **विवादाश्रयसंयोगः** m.inf. a cause of dispute, due to a mistake, to arise between two people. **-rostᵘ -रंस्तु** । **निर्बाधः** adj. (f. **-rüṣhᵘ -रंछू**), unobstructed (by error, inconsistency, ignorance, or the like). —**thawun** —**थवुन्** । **भेदावशेषणम्** m.inf. to settle a discrepancy (in a calculation). —**yunᵘ** —**यिनु** । **विघ्नापातः** m.inf. an obstruction to occur (in some business).

phēri drāv फेरि द्राव् । **विक्रयवृत्तौ निपुणः** adj. e.g. (of a boy) come home from wandering about; passed through (the circle of business); hence, one who has become skilled in commercial pursuits. **gaṭshun —गछुन्** । **पालनसंचारः** m.inf. to go on the round, to go round and round a field or garden of ripe produce in order to watch it.

phĕrⁱ फ्यरि, phĕri फ्यरि, see **phyorᵘ**.

pheri in **aki pheri** (W. 95) for **aki phiri**, see **phyurᵘ 1**.

phir फिर् m. (sg. abl. **phira 1 फिर**), inversion, used in the following:— **phir-phyār फिर्-फ्यार्** । **विपरीतवृत्तिः** m. constant or repeated change; change, reversal; inconsistency, alternations, vicissitudes (e.g. in the attitude of a king to his subordinates or in the conduct of an office). **-phyār gaṭshun -फ्यार् गछुन्** । **विपर्ययसमापातः** m.inf. such reversal of conduct, etc., to occur. **-phyār karun -फ्यार् करुन्** । **वैपरीत्येन विनाशनम्** m.inf. to reverse a policy, to undo the work or policy of a public officer.

phira-kôlᵘ फिर-कोलु । **व्यत्ययः** m. (owing to forgetfulness or inattention) the wrong reversal of any action, upsetting an arrangement. **-kôlᵘ mēlun -कोलु मेलुन्** । **विपरीतप्रवृत्तिः** m.inf. such reversal of action to come into existence, to make a wrong beginning; cf. **phēra-kôlᵘ mēlun**, s.v. **phēra**. **-kath -कथ** । **साङ्केतिकोक्तिः** f. (sg. dat. **-kathi -कथि**), talking (in the presence of outsiders) a secret language; esp. the peculiar argot used for stage directions by **bāḍs** (see p. 82*a*, l. 16) or strolling singers and actors (L. 313, *phirkat*). **-mahārĕñ -महार्यञ** । **प्रथमागता वधूः** f. a bride when she has first come to her husband's house. **-mahārāza -महाराज** । **द्विरागमनिमन्त्रितवरः** m. a bridegroom when he has first come to the bride's house to take her away to his own house. (This takes place some time after the marriage ceremony.) **-mal -मल्** । **शोकमलम** m. the uncleanness of garments, head, etc., adopted by a woman after a death in the family, mourning (L. 263 *phir mal*). **-mal kaḍun -मल् कडुन्** । **शोकमलापहरणम्** m.inf. to put off such uncleanness (by washing, bathing, etc.), to go out of mourning. **-mal thawun -मल् थवुन्** । **शोकमालिन्यधारणम्** m.inf. to put on or wear such uncleanness, to go into mourning. **-mala-wājĕñ -मल-वाज्यञ्** । **धृतशोकमला** f. a woman who is in such mourning. **-motᵘ -मंतु** । **उन्मत्तकल्पः** adj. (f. **-müṣᵘ -मंषू**), one who acts contrary

to all established custom, one who acts like a lunatic. **-sal -साल् । वरस्य प्रथमनिमन्त्रणम्** m. the first invitation after a marriage given to the bridegroom by the bride's relations (L. 258, *phirsal*). **-sāl mahārāza साल् महाराज़ । प्रथमनिमन्त्रितवरः** m. the bridegroom invited to such a feast **-thur[i] -थुरि । विपरीताचरणः** adj e.g. one who does things the reverse way, one who acts contrary to custom. **-thur[i] pŏṭh[i] -थुरि पॉठि** or **-thur[i] pŏṭhin -थुरि पॉठिन् । विपर्ययेण** adv. in a reversed manner, upside down, back to front. **-thur[u] 1 -थुर् । व्यतिक्रमः** m. reversal, inversion, in wrong order. **-thur[u] 2 -थुर् । विपरीताचरणः** adj. (f **-thur[u] -थुरू**), one who does something in the reverse direction, one who is accustomed to act contrary to custom. **-thur[u] karun -थुर् करुन् । (द्विरागमादि-)गतागतवृत्तिः** m.inf. to do reversing (Siv. 1477); esp. (of a bride) to take the first journey to her husband's house and to return thence to her parents' house. **-thurĕr -थुर्यर । विपरीतत्वम्** m. reversal of any action or thing; reversal of the seasons, unseasonableness of the seasons of the year. **-wör[u] -वॉरू । पात्रपरिवर्तना, धान्यादिपरिवर्तननौका** f transfer of the contents of one vessel to another; transfer of the contents (e.g. grain) of a large cargo-boat into small boats, unloading into barges. **-wărĕ-dănĕ -वार्य-दान । परिवर्तितधान्यम्** m grain transferred from a cargo-boat to small boats; met. grain which has been dirtied and become dusty or become damp, and which has been turned upside down out of a heap. **-wărĕ-hönz[u] -वार्य-हांज़ू । धान्यविक्रयिनाविकः** m. a boatman who buys rice from a large cargo-boat, and sells it in small boats. **-wărĕ-hanzañ -वार्य-हाज़ञ । नौकासु परिवर्तितधान्यविक्रयिस्त्री** f. his wife **-zang -ज़ग् । अपशकुनम्** f. an ill omen. **-zang lagün[u] -ज़ंग लगंजू । दुर्निमित्तापातः** f inf. an ill omen to come.

phira 2 फिर । व्यावृत्तिवृत्तिः m. anything or action which is reversed; one who acts contrary to established custom.

phiri फिरि, see **phir[u] 1** and **phyur[u] 1.**

phir[u] फिरू f. a time, turn, used in the ablative **phiri,** (so many) times [as in **aki phiri** (p. 20*a*, l. 43) one time, once (K. 680, 918); once upon a time; **phiri aki,** once again, once more (K. 572); **dŏyi phiri,** twice (K. 27); **dŏyimi phiri,** at the second time (YZ. 13); **pönṭsi phiri,** five times (see **pānṭs**); **trayi ph°,** thrice (K. 63); **sadāhi ph°,** seventeen times (K. 570, 999); **biyĕ ph°,** at another time, once again (K. 565); **yimi ph°,** this time (K. 577); **kaĩsi ph°,** now and then (p. 390*a*, l. 4); **kūṭsi ph°,** how many times? i.e. very many times (Gr.M.); (see **kūṭ[i]**, p. 485*a*, l. 26) (Gr.M.).]

phir[u] 2 फिरू f. of **phyur[u],** 1 p.p. of **phirun,** q.v.

phīr[u] फीरू । वस्त्रकणिका f. (sg. abl. **phēri 1 फेरि**; for **2,** see **phēra**), a coarse kind of shawl thread (El.), knots or the like of this thread embroidered into cloth.

phor[u] 1 फंर् । उदरम् m. the belly, the intestines generally (cf. **phaka-ph°,** p. 689*a*, l. 16); met. the whole body (cf. **phür[u] 2**). **—sādun —सादुन् । शरीरप्रतिकृतिविधिः** m.inf. to accomplish a body, i.e. to perform the funeral obsequies over an artificial body made of flour, etc., when a Hindū has died, but his body cannot be found.

phâr[i]-buz[u] फरि-बुज़ु । दग्धकुक्षिः adj. (f. **-buz[u] -बुज़ू**), one whose belly is burnt, esp. one whose belly is accidentally burnt by contact with a burning *kāngṛi* or portable brazier. **-buzay -बुज़य् । कुक्षिदाहः** f. the burning of the belly, as ab. **-dôd[u] -दोदु । अपत्योत्कण्ठा** m. belly-grief, i.e. longing for offspring. **-dag -दग् । कुक्षिपीडा** f. pain in the belly (esp. that owing to starvation). **-dag tulün[u] -दग तुलंजू । बुभुक्षाबाधोत्पादनम्** f.inf. to cause a man (e.g. a client, a servant) or an animal to suffer the pangs of hunger. **-kāg[u]r[u] gaṭshün[u] -कॉंग्रू गछ्जू । कन्यादेर्गतप्रत्यागमात्संतापापत्तिः** f.inf a burning brazier to enter the belly, i.e. the pain to be felt by a married woman's parents when, owing to the death of her husband or the like, and consequent destitution, she has to return to their house; (when a person brings a charge of theft) the tables to be turned (by the accused falsely accusing the charger with the crime). **-phakh -फख् । कुक्षिदुर्गन्धः, कुत्सितापत्यम्** (sg. dat. **-phakas -फकस्**), a belly-stink, an evil smell in, or arising from, the belly; (as the child of such-and-such a mother), a wicked, ill conducted, child. **-wōv -वोव् । क्षुद्बाधा** f. pain in the belly caused by insufficient food being given to a very hungry person; the pain felt by a very hungry person at the sight of food which is denied to him. **-wōv tulün[u] -वोव् तुलंजू । क्षुद्बाधोत्यापनम्** f.inf. to cause such pain to be felt, to starve or insufficiently feed a person, to let a man starve in the midst of plenty. **-wōv wŏthün[u] -वोव् वथंजू । अतिक्षुद्बाधोपगमः** f.inf. such hunger pain to arise or be felt.

phor[u] 2 फंर् m. ? ridicule, scoffing, joking (YZ. 121 (pl.), here translated by the Latin *meræs*, but the correct meaning appears to be as ab.). Cf. **ph[a]r 1.**

phur, see **phyor[u]** and **phyur[u] 2.**

phūr 1, see **phyūr[u].**

phūr 2 adj. coarse (El.). Cf. **pharyush[u].**

phurão, in **basta-phurão** (L. 463, see p. 135*a*, l. 30).

phür^{u} **1 फ़ूर्** । **भृष्टमत्स्य:** f. roasted fish (El. *phar*, a kind of fish) (El.; K.Pr. 168, 242; K.Pr. 242, describes the way in which these are prepared).

pharĕ gaṣhañĕ फर्य गछ्त्र । **बुभुक्षाकुलीभवनम्** f.pl.inf. to become starved (for want of food). **--karañĕ --करत्र** । **अतिबुभुक्षाकुलीकरणम्** f.pl.inf. to starve (a person). Cf. **phár**^{i}**-dag,** p. 702*b*, l. 20.

phari-gāḍa फरि-गाड । **भृष्टमीना:** f.pl. small fish roasted together. **-gôḍ**^{u} **-गोड्** । **भृष्टमीनविक्रयी** m. a seller of roasted fish. **-hönz**^{u} **-हांज़ू** m. a fisherman who nets small fish for roasting (K.Pr 168). **-ṣar -छर्** । **भृष्टमीनसूद:** m. a preparation of roasted fish as carried for sale in a basket on a woman's head.

phür^{u} **2 फ़ूर्** । **मृतशरीरम्** f. a man's dead body, a corpse; cf. **phor**^{u} **1. --gaṣhün**^{u} **--गछ्नू** । **शारीरकी अतिक्षीणता** f.inf. to become a corpse; hence, met. (of an invalid) to become wasted away.

phür^{u} **3 फ़ूर्** in **kañi-phür**^{u}, p. 461*b*, l. 28, q.v.

pahar पहर । **प्रहर:** m. a division of time consisting of three hours, an eighth part of a whole day and night, a watch (cf. **prath pahara,** s.v. **prath 2; patyum**^{u} **pahar, patim paharan,** etc., s.v. **patyum**^{u}) (Gr.Gr. 158; W. 106; Śiv. 628, 1443, 1712; K. 969; H. iii, 1; v, 8); a turn of watch, a period during which a watchman is on guard (H. viii, 5, 6, 8, 10, 11, 13). **pahara-wôl**^{u} **पहर-वोलु** । **यामिक:** m. a watchman, sentinel (H. viii, 8).

pahar पहार । **पार्वतीयदेश:** m. a hill, mountain; a mountainous tract, 'the hills' **paharuk**^{u} **पहारुकु** । **पार्वतीयप्रदेशसंबन्धी** gen. (f. **paharüc**^{u} **पहारंचु**), of, belonging to, or born in the hill-country.

pahara पहर । **यामिक:** m. a watch, watchman, sentinel; a guard, a corporal and his men (K. 968).

dyun^{u} **--दिनु** । **यामिकत्वासक्ति:** m.inf. to be diligent in attending guard.

pahôr^{u} **पहोर्** । **पार्वतीयप्रवहन्नदीविशेष:** m. a mountain stream (deep and rapid); N. of the river of the Lolāb Valley (El. *puhór*).

pahör^{i} **पहारि** । **पार्वतीयप्रदेशभव:** adj. e.g. of, or belonging to, the hills, produced in the hills.

pahör^{u} **पहार्** । **कुटी** f. a hut, a cottage, a hovel, a small grass or reed dwelling (cf. **ḍaka-p°,** p. 205*b*, l. 17; **graṭa-p°,** p. 304*b*, l. 48; **gāsa-p°,** p. 307*b*, l. 43; **khal-p°,** p. 396*b*, l. 50; **nar-p°,** p. 646*a*, l. 45; **nára-p°,** p. 648*a*, l. 22; **pĕṣi-p°,** s.v. **pĕṣ**^{u}; **réshi-p°,** s.v. **ryosh**^{u}) (El. *páhar*; Gr.M.; K. 1160, 1162); cf. **pāhür**^{u} and **pör**^{u} **2. pahārĕ-hond**^{u} **पहार्य-हन्दु** । **कुटीसंबन्धी** gen. (f. **-hünz**^{u} **-हंज़ू**), of, or belonging to, a hut.

pahur^{u} **पहुर्** or **pahur पहुर** । **छदि:** m. (sg. dat., **paharas पहरस्**), a roof, a thatch (cf. **nára-p°,** p. 648*a*, l. 24) **-tārun --तारुन** । **छदिर्वितानम्** m.inf. to put on a roof, to roof (a house, etc.).

pāhür^{u} **पाहुर्** f. a hut, cottage, i.q. **pahör**^{u}, q.v. (YZ. 177).

pohar 1 प्वहर (for 2, see **pŏhur**^{u}) or **pŏhur प्वहुर** । **गृहपटल:** m. a floor in a house above the ground-floor, i.e. the first floor, second floor, and so on. (Cf. **kŏñ**^{u}**-p°,** p. 461*a*, l. 1; **kāñĕñi-p°,** p. 462*a*, l. 27.)

pŏhur^{u} **प्वहुर्** or (Gr.Gr. 39) **pŏhar 2 प्वहर** । **अतिथि:, उत्सवे निमन्त्रित:** m. (f. **pahurĕñ पहुर्यञ्** or **pŏharĕñ प्वहर्यञ्** (Gr.Gr.)), a guest invited to some family festival, such as a wedding or the like. Such guests are invited for a stay of some days (Śiv. 830, fem.).

puhur^{u} **पुहुर्** । **विषधर(सर्प)विशेष:** m. a scorpion (El.) (?); a kind of small and very poisonous snake inhabiting rocky ground (L. 155, *pohur*). **--asun -आसुन्** । **प्रमादसंभव:** m.inf. mad fury to have attacked a person **yun**^{u} **यिनु** । **प्रमादापत्ति:** m.inf. mad fury to attack a person.

puhár^{i}**-balay पुहरि-बलाय** । **प्रमादोपद्रव:** f. an attack of mad fury; a person who acts as if under the influence of mad fury **-dév -यव** । **प्रमादावेश:** m. an attack of mad fury (believed to be caused by the possession of a demon); a demon who causes such mad fury. **-dēviñ -यविञ** । **प्रमादोत्पादिका राक्षसी** f. a female demon who causes such fury.

pharēb फरेब فریب m. deception, deceit, fraud, trick, imposture (El. *farēb*).

phrăcĕr फ्राच्चर । **विभेद:** m. the condition of having a long rent, crackedness, fissuredness, the condition of being split. Cf. **phraṭh.**

ph^{a}**racyōv फरच्योव**, see **ph**^{a}**rakun.**

phardā फर्दा فردا adv. to-morrow; next day, on the morrow (H. vi. 11).

phar^{a}**d फरद** فرد । **पत्रम** m. a single (person or thing); a single sheet or piece of paper, a leaf

phar^{a}**d**^{i} **फर्दि** or **phar**^{u}**d**^{u} **फर्दु** (cf. فردی) । **राङ्कव-प्रच्छदपट:** f. a roll, catalogue; (in Kāshmīri) a wrapper of *pashmina* cloth.

paharadar पहरदर । **यामिक:** m. a watchman, sentinel

paharadarī पहरदरी । **यामिकव्यवहार:** f. a watchman's work, sentinel's duty, guard.

pharāgath फरागथ فراغت । **मनःस्वास्थ्यम** f. (sg. dat. **pharāgüṣ**^{u} **फरागंछ्**), freedom (from business, care, anxiety, etc.), leisure, ease, convenience, comfort, tranquillity (Śiv. 1304); easy circumstances, competency, affluence. Cf. **phārēkh.**

pharhād फर्हाद् فرهاد । **व्यभिचारिणी** f. an old bawd. (So in Kāshmīrī. In Persian it is the name of a man, whose mistress was Shirīn, and who to please her dug through an immense mountain.)

pharhāng[i] **फर्हंग** فرنگي । **सामुद्रिकानुपदेशभवः** m. a Frank; a European, a Portuguese, an Englishman (K Pr. 169 *pharhung*).

pharhong[u] **फर्हंगु । सामुद्रिकद्वीपविषयविशेषभवः** (f. **pharhünj**[u] **फर्हंजू**), European, of, or belonging to, Europe, etc. Cf. the preceding.

pharhath فرحت (? gender) joy, gladness (El. *forhat*).

pharj फर्ज فرج m. the anus (El.).

phar[a]**j फरज** (= فرض) । **फलकम्** f. a shield.

phrika फ्रिक । चञ्चलमन्द्रस्वभावः m. fickle, vain, worthless in character —**shōda** —**शोद् । अस्थिरव्यसनः, अस्थिरकोपः** m. one who is capriciously or fitfully dissolute; one who is indifferent to wrath; one whose wrath is quickly appeased. **-shūdil -शूदिल् । अस्थिरव्यसनिता** f. fitful dissoluteness; quick appeasement of wrath.

phur[a]**ki wanañĕ फुर्कि वनञ । सगर्वमिथ्याप्रलापः** f.pl.inf. false boasting, unfounded glorification (? cf. **ph**[a]**r 1**).

pharkidār फर्किदार् । न्यूनाधिक्ययुतः adj. e.g. approximate, more or less. Cf. **pharkh.**

phrakh फ्रख् or **ph**[a]**rakh फरख् । श्वासविकारः** m. (sg. dat. **phrakas फ्रकस्**), breathlessness (El. *phrĕk*), asthma (El. also has *phrak*, breath); breathlessness from fear or the like (Śiv. 1810). — **kaḍun —कडुन् । उद्वेगत्यागः** m.inf. to take away breathlessness, assuage an attack of asthma; met. to soothe the breathlessness due to terror or intense exertion, to relieve or release a person from such terror or exertion. —**khasun खसुन् । श्वासोच्छ्वासखेदोद्भवः** m.inf. breathlessness to come on (e.g. from hill-climbing or the like); an attack of asthma, etc., to come on. —**trāwun - त्रावुन । उद्वेगत्यागः** m.inf. to be relieved from breathlessness; hence, to be relieved from terror, intense labour, etc

phraka - dār फ्रक - दार् । भयोद्विग्नः adj. e.g. breathless; filled with terror or anxiety (whether anticipatory or due to some occurred cause). —**drāv - द्राव् । स्वभ्यस्तः** m. issued from (i.e. successfully passed through) anxiety, i.e. one who, having passed through the initiatory and anxious preliminaries, is now well skilled in any occupation. **-hot**[u] **-हुत् । तात्कालिकभयोद्विग्नः** adj. (f. **-hüs**[u] **-हुच्**), struck by terror (at something that has occurred). —**kaḍun —कडुन् । स्वभ्यस्तीकरणम्** m.inf. to pull out from breathless exertion, i.e. by instruction or giving experience, to make (e.g. a stupid or helpless child) skilled and experienced. —**nērun —नेरुन् । भयोत्तीर्णभिवनम्** m.inf. to become skilled and experienced (see —**drāv**, ab.). **-phrakh -फ्रख् । घनश्वासविक्षतिः** f. (for gend., see Gr.Gr. 75), severe and rapid breathlessness; terror caused by some sudden or unexpected cause (e.g. an attack by a wild beast). **-phrakh lagün**[u] **-फ्रख् लगंजू । भयोद्वेगोद्भवः** f.inf. such terror to be felt. **-zad -ज़द् । भीतः** adj. e.g. (as subst., f. **-zadiñ -ज़दिञ्**), one who is terror stricken (at some task, e.g. owing to his having failed in a similar task before, or to his belief in his inability to accomplish it).

pharkh फर्ख् فرق । **अन्तरम्** f. (sg. dat. **pharki फर्कि**), separation, intervening space, interval; distinction, difference, discrepancy (Śiv. 647, f.; El. makes this word m.). —**gaṣhün**[u] **--गऽशुन् । न्यूनतापत्तिः** f.inf. deficiency to occur. —**nērün**[u] —**नेरुन् । अन्तरप्राप्तिः** f.inf. a deficiency to issue, a discrepancy to be found. —**rōzün**[u] —**रोज़ुन् । अन्तरावशेषः** f.inf. a difference or discrepancy to remain as a result. —**thavün**[u] **--थवुन् । अन्तरावशेषणम्** f.inf. to cause a discrepancy, to prove a discrepancy; to differ (El.).

phārēkh फारेख् (= فارغ) adj. e.g. free from care, free from labour or business, at leisure, unoccupied, unemployed, disengaged (Rām. 1736). Cf. **pharāgath.**

phirākh फिराख् فراق m. separation, disunion, abandonment, departing, departure; distance, distinction; anxiety, grief, regret (on account of absence).

dyun[u] —**दिन् । खेदानुचिन्तनम्** m.inf. to recall before others former sorrows. —**lagun —लगुन् । संतापावेशधारणम्** m.inf. to bear sorrow in the heart (owing to another's hostile actions).

phrakal फ्रकल् or **ph**[a]**rakal फ्रकल् । घनश्वासविक्षतिः** adj. e.g. one who is liable to become breathless with only slight exertion; one who is habitually liable to be terrified.

phrakalad फ्रकलद् or **ph**[a]**rakalad फ्रकलद् । घनश्वासविक्षतः** adj. e.g. (as subst., f. **phr(ph**[a]**r)akaladiñ फ्र(फ्र)कलदिञ्**), one who permanently or continually suffers from breathlessness, an asthmatic.

phrakun फ्रकुन् or **ph**[a]**rakun फ्रकुन् । घनश्वसितम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **phr(ph**[a]**r)ok**[u] **फ्र(फ्र)कु**; 2 p.p. **phra(ph**[a]**ra)cyōv फ्र(फ्र)च्योव्**. This verb is impersonal), to breathe hard, to breathe violently, to be breathless (e.g. from extreme exertion or from terror).

pharkun फर्कुन् । परीक्षणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **phork**[u] **फर्कु**, f. **phürk**[u] **फर्कू**, not **phüro**[u] **फर्चू**), to test, put to the test, to examine, to compare, contrast.

phork[u]**-mot**[u] **फर्कु-मतु । परीक्षितः** perf. part. (f. **phürk**[u]**-müs**[u] **फर्कू-मच्**), tested, examined; compared.

pharkan-wôlᵘ फर्कन्-वोलु । ख्यापयन्, ख्यातीभवन्, ख्यापनीयः n.ag. (f. **-wājĕñ** -वाज्यञ्), one who puts forward something for comparison, one who proclaims something as excellent, one who advertises; that of which the virtues become widely known; worthy of being widely known.

phrakanāwun फ्रकनावुन् or **phᵃrakanāwun** फ्रकनावुन् । खिन्नीकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **phra-(phᵃra)kanôw**ᵘ फ्र(फ्र)कनोवु), to put out of breath, cause to pant; to distress, afflict (by chasing, terrifying, or the like). **phrakanôw**ᵘ**-mot**ᵘ फ्रकनोवु-मंतु or **phᵃrakanôw**ᵘ**-mot**ᵘ फ्रकनोवु-मंतु । उद्विग्नीकृतः perf. part. (f. **phra(phᵃra)kanövᵘ-müṭᵘ** फ्र(फ्र)कनॉवू-मंट्), put out of breath, afflicted, distressed (as ab.).

phrakawunᵘ फ्रकवुन् or **phᵃrakawun**ᵘ फ्रकवुन् । उद्विग्नीभवन् n.ag. (f. **phra(phᵃra)kavünᵘ** फ्र(फ्र)-कवंञ्), one who pants or is out of breath; one who pants (owing to exertion, terror, or the like), one who is much agitated.

pharkāwun फर्कावुन् । परीक्षार्थप्रकाशनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **pharkôw**ᵘ फर्कोवु), to expose for testing, to expose for publication; to enquire into the meaning (of anything). **pharkôw**ᵘ**-mot**ᵘ फर्कोवु-मंतु । परीक्षार्थं ख्यापितः perf. part. (f. **pharkövᵘ-müṭᵘ** फर्कॉवू-मंट्), exposed or published for examination, advertised.

pharal फरल् । मिथ्यालपनशीलः adj. e.g. one who habitually indulges in telling false stories. Cf. **phᵃr 1.**

phurīlī फुरीली f. *Deutzia staminea* (El.).

puhārⁱlad पुहॅरिलद् । प्रमादाविष्टः adj. e.g. (as subst., f **puhārⁱladiñ** पुहॅरिलदिञ्), one who is attacked by mad fury. Cf. **puhurᵘ.**

phŏrmān फुर्मान् فرمان m. an order, command, decree (cf. **nā-phŏrmān**).

pharmöshī फर्मांशी (= فرمائشي) (in Persian), adj. e.g., excellent, strong; (in Kāshmīrī) a kind of fine paper highly glazed. It is the best quality made in the Valley. The second quality is called *Dahmashti*, and the third quality *Kalamdonī* (p. 439*b*, l. 38) (L. 380).

phŏrmāwun फुर्मावुन conj. 1 (1 p.p. **phŏrmôw**ᵘ फुर्मोवु), to order, command, decree (Śiv. 637, 684, 838).

pharun फरुन् । अपहारः conj. 2 (1 p.p **phorᵘ** फुर्), secret theft to occur (to some one), to have one's property pilfered (Gr.Gr. 174, 204; K.Pr. 125); secretly to help oneself to the results of another's success; to be a cause of loss or ruin (cf. **atha pharānⁱ**, p. 60*b*, l. 37, and **marg pharun**, p. 590*b*, l. 14) (Gr.Gr. 174, 204; Śiv. 170; Rām. 280, 1154, 1587–8; K. 551, 883; H. iv, 2); to commit a fault, be a sinner (Rām. 1702); to be a cause of want of success, to have a project spoiled.

phorᵘ-motᵘ फुर्-मंतु । विहितापहारः perf. part. (f. **phürᵘ-müṭᵘ** फ्रून्-मंट्), one who has secretly carried out a theft, caused loss, etc.

paran-wôlᵘ फरन्-वोलु । अपहारकः n.ag. (f. **-wājĕñ** -वाज्यञ्), one who habitually commits theft, causes ruin or loss, etc, as ab.

phĕran फ्यरन् । वसनविशेषः m. a kind of dress, the usual garment worn by Kāshmīrīs, in shape like a night-gown with wide sleeves, and worn both by men and women (the only difference being that that worn by women has wider sleeves). When made of wool it is called **lôchᵘ**, and when made of cotton it is called **pôshᵘ**, qq.v. (see El. s.v.) (cf. **mal-phᵒ**, p. 564*a*, l. 12; **marda-phᵒ**, p. 589*b*, l. 27; **pham-phᵒ**, p. 698*a*, l. 22; **phirith pheran shunun**, p. 707*b*, l. 26; **pōshĕ-phᵒ**, s.v. **pōsh 1**; **pata phᵒ**, s.v. **path 3**) (Gr.M.; L. 461; W. 3; K. 270, 272–3; YZ 8, 126, 194, 440, 462; K.Pr. 126, 129, 169, 180, 204) **-janda** -जंद । पटवस्त्रम् m. an old patched *phĕran* **-jōr** -जोर । वसनयुग्मम् m. a double *phĕran*, i.e. two, one inside the other, sewn together. The outer is usually of woollen cloth and the inner of cotton. **-palav** -पलव । क्षुद्रवसनम् m. a worn out, too small, *phĕran*. **—pairawun** —पैरावुन m inf. to put clothes on (a person, dat.), to clothe (Gr.M.). **-shikhurᵘ** -शिखुर् । छिन्नभिन्नवसनम् m. a rag of a *phĕran*, a dirty tattered *phĕran*. **-züṭᵘ** -ज़ुट् । जीर्णवस्त्रविशेषः f. (sg. dat. **zacé** ज़च्य), a tattered *phĕran*.

phērun फेरुन् । संचारः, विलोमीभवनम्, अवकाशाप्तिः, विस्रीभवनम्, पश्चात्तापोद्भवः conj 2 (1 p.p. **phyūrᵘ 1** फ्यूर्, f. **phīrᵘ** फीर्; 2 p.p. **phēryōv** फेर्योव, for **phyūrᵘ 2**, see s.v. The transitive form of this verb is **phirun**, q.v.), to return, come back (to a place) (cf. **pānas phᵒ**, s.v. **pāna**); **path phᵒ**, s.v. **path 1** (L.V. 51, 89; Śiv, 1709, 1790, 1836; Rām. 207, 946, 1577; K 208, 359, 515, 633, 646, 882–3, 1018); to come back (to one's senses) (L.V. 89; K 113, 659, 663); (with **path-kun**) to go back, retreat (Rām. 1345); to revolve, go round (cf. **carkh phᵒ**, p. 174*b*, l. 29; **lari phᵒ**, p. 529*b*, l. 20) (Gr.Gr. 21, 174, 204, 207; Śiv. 1828; K. 563);

to wander about, ramble, travel about (cf. **böl**ⁱ **phᵒ**, p. 104*a*, l. 20; **ḍēra phᵒ**, p. 236*b*, l. 16; **nayĕn phᵒ**, p. 670*a*, l. 2; **phūki-phᵒ**, p. 689*b*, l. 30) (Gr.Gr. 16; Gr.M.; Śiv. 586, 598, 889, 948, 999, 1024, 1082, 1181, 1388, 1428, 1440, 1450, 1571, 1682, 1862; Rām. 44, 456, 550, 641, 1424, 1427, 1559, 1693; K. 106, 122–3,

146, 149, 151, 186, 195, 208, 217, 282, etc.; H. i, 2; ii, 5; YZ. 40, 89, 541-2); to be tossed up and down, put down and taken up (cf. **ḍūgi ph°**, p. 195*a*, l. 9);

to walk round (anything) (cf. **ànd[i] ph°**, p. 31*b*, l. 23; **charka ph°**, p. 174*b*, l. 33) (Śiv. 322, 1166, 1567, 1609; Rām. 88, 1077, 1333, 1339);

to be reversed, turned back to front, inverted (cf. **atha phēràn[i]**, p. 60*b*, l. 41; **duba phērun**, p. 183*a*, l. 23; **döv ph°**, p. 362*a*, l. 25; **man ph°**, p. 572*a*, l. 11) (Gr.Gr. 204; Rām. 278, 315); to be done backwards; to turn oneself (towards, *kun*), to become at length favourable (to, *kun*) (Rām. 1275); **lari** (or **larĕ**) **ph°**, to roll over (see p. 529*b*, l. 20) (Śiv. 1236, 1286); to have one's back turned to something, to be turned away (from, dat.) (**pot[u] ph°**, to desist (from), see **pot[u]**) (Rām. 843; H. v, 4); to be reversed (of a wish), a wish to work contrariwise (Rām. 847); to turn from a promise, break a promise (K.Pr. 256); to be turned back (e.g. the edge of a cutting tool) (cf. **dāra phērañĕ**, p. 235*b*, l. 8);

to be circulated, to spread abroad, spread over (something) (cf. **nījĕr ph°**, p. 627*a*, l. 16; **nāma-pögām ph°**, p. 636*b*, l. 33) (Rām. 632, K. 924); to come into action as a change, begin to take effect (cf. **maitun ph°**, p. 607*b*, l. 13; **nas-bŭṭ[u] phērüñ[ü]**, p. 654*b*, l. 14; **prañĕr ph°**, s.v. **prañĕr**; **pay ph°**, s.vv. **pay 1** and **2**) (Rām. 1363, 1763; K. 474, **murtshā phērüñ[ü]**, swooning to come on);

(of a tool, weapon, etc.) to be plied (Rām. 919); to be upset (of liquid) over anything (K.Pr. 11);

to cease from work, take a holiday (L.V. 12);

(of food) to go bad, become corrupt, to rot (Gr.Gr. 204); to become changed (cf. **àch[i] phērañĕ**, p. 8*b*, l. 2; **mañĕ phērañĕ**, p. 586*a*, l. 1; **marwāna ph°**, p. 595*a*, l. 4); regret to arise (cf. **lōṭh p°**, p. 537*b*, l. 42) (Gr.Gr. 204; Śiv. 574-5, 838, 841; H. viii, 1, 7, 10).

phērun thōrun फेरन् थोरन् । **स्वेच्छयेतस्ततःसंचरणम्** m.inf. to saunter about (instead of doing one's duty), to play truant (Śiv. 326). Cf. **phyur[u] thur[u]**, s.v. **phyur[u] 1.**

phēran-dŏh फेरन्-दह् । **अवकाशदिनम्** m. a day on which no work is done, an office holiday. **-kal -कल्** । **संचारव्यसनम्** f. (esp. of a child) wasting one's time running about (instead of going to school, etc.), playing truant, idling (when one should be at one's lessons). **—pĕd —प्यद्** । **संचरणानुरागः** f. (sg. dat. **pĕz[ü] —प्यज़ू**), a liking or propensity for playing truant, as ab. **-wôl[u] -वोलु** । **निवर्तमानः** n.ag. (f. **-wājĕñ -वाज्यञ्**), one who wanders about; one who turns back (from something begun); one who breaks his promise, one who (when the time comes) does not adhere to an agreement, one who changes his mind.

phīr[i] phīr[i] फीरि फीरि freq. part., used as adv. again and again (Śiv. 1222, Rām. 1168, K. 1129).

phīrith फीरिथ् conj. part. having turned, etc., often used as adv. in the sense of 'back again', 'over again', as in **āv phīrith tayār karana**, (the house) was rebuilt (Gr.M.; L.V. 51, 89; Śiv. 1035); back again, in return (K. 822); often used in reporting a conversation, to mean 'in reply'; see **phīrith dapun**, bel. (K. 1105) and **pot[u] phīrith**, s.v. **pot[u]**. **—anun —अनुन्** m.inf. to bring back (Gr.M.). **—dapun —दपुन्** m.inf. to speak back, to speak in reply, to answer (Śiv. 80; Rām. 356, 360, 681, 811; K. 581; H. iii, 1, 8; v, 4, 5, 6, 8, 11, etc.). **—dyun[u] —दिनु** m.inf. to give back, return, refund (Gr.M., K. 770). **—gatshun —गछुन्** m.inf. to turn back, go away from (a place), return home (Rām. 484, 953, 1004, 1179, 1566; K. 685, 864); to retreat; to turn away from; to become hostile (cf. **atha phīrith gatshàn[i]**, p. 61*a*, l. 1) (H. iv, 3). **—ladun —लदुन्** m.inf. to send back (e.g. a message in reply) (H. x, 3). **—nērun —नेदन्** m.inf. to go forth back again (H. x, 14; xii, 19). **—sōzun —सोज़ुन्** m.inf. to send back, to send home (Rām. 304). **—wanun —वनुन्** m.inf., i.q. **—dapun**, ab. (Śiv. 394, Rām. 1385; H. v, 2, 4; x, 7). **—wasun —वसुन्** m.inf. to come down again (e.g. after going upstairs) (H. iii, 9). **—wŏthun —व्यथुन्** m.inf. to rise back again, equivalent to our 'to up and answer' (H. viii, 6; x, 2, 6; xii, 11). **—yun[u] —यिनु** m.inf. to come back, return, come home (Gr.M.; Śiv. 97; Rām. 1541; K. 226, 308, 391, 706, 1060; H. ii, 3; v, 1, 4, 10; viii, 10; YZ. 138, 178, 416); to pay a circuit of visits, to go from house to house **(prath garas)** (K. 147).

phyūr[u]-mot[u] फ्यूर्-मंतु । **परिनिवृत्तः, विकृतिमापन्नः, उन्मीलनापन्नः** perf. part. (f. **phīr[ü]-müṭ[ü] फीर्-मंटु**), turned back, inverted, crooked; returned, come back, come home; one who has changed his mind; turned (to), inclined (to, *kun*); gone bad (of food, etc.); come back (to life). **—hyon[u] —ह्यनु** m.inf. to take back (El.). **—yun[u] —यिनु** m.inf. to come back, return (El.).

phiran फिरन् । **व्यावर्तनम्, पायसविशेषः** f. (sg. dat. **phirüñ[ü] फिरञ्**), inversion or turning upside down (of things piled up in a heap); a certain dish of spices, almonds, flour, etc., cooked in milk; altering, changing by substitution (cf. **nāwa phiran**, p. 665*b*,

l. 35). Generally, as a verbal noun, in all the senses of **phirun**, q.v. —**diñ**ᵘ —**दिञ्** । **निम्नोर्ध्वीकरणम्** f.inf. to turn upside down or turn inside out (e.g. paddy turned out for drying, or a garment exposed for airing).

phirun फिरन् । परिवर्तनम्, आसक्त्याख्यानम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **phyurᵘ फिर्** ; for 2, see s.v. El. shows this verb as intransitive; but it is really the transitive form of **phērun**, q.v.), to turn round, cause to go round, whirl (cf. **lari ph°**, p. 529*b*, ll. 26 and 31 ; **nila phirànᵢ**, p. 633*b*, l. 8) (Śiv. 52, 1750 ; H. vii, 18) ; to cause to wander about, to cause to flow over (Śiv. 1213, 1644) ; to circulate (news, etc.) (cf. **nāma-pögān ph°**, p. 636*b*, l. 36) (Rām. 679) ; to toss up and down (cf. **ḍũgi ph°**, p. 195*a*, l. 6) ; to promote, advance, produce, devise (Śiv. 1855) ; to repeat, perform repeatedly, practise diligently (cf. **pŏrān phirànᵢ**, s.v. **pŏrān**) (Śiv. 798, 1612) ;

to turn over (pages) (Gr.Gr. 14, Gr.M.) ; to turn over (beads in a rosary) (Śiv. 102, 1314) ; to turn over (e.g. clothes in the wash) (L.V. 103) ; to cause to walk round, to cause to circumambulate ; to pour from one vessel to another (cf. **gali ph°**, p. 283*a*, l. 31) (Gr.M., Śiv. 969, Rām. 513) ;

to reverse, turn back to front, invert, turn upside down, move (something) backwards and forwards (cf. **atha ph°**, p. 60*b*, l. 45 ; **buthᵘ ph°**, p. 142*a*, l. 6 ; **duba ph°**, p. 183*a*, l. 25 ; **mŏkh ph°**, p. 559*b*, l. 34 ; **man ph°**, p. 572*a*, l. 15 ; **nam ph°**, p. 635*a*, l. 39) (Rām. 148, 330, 847 ; K. 146 ; H. iii, 5 ; YZ. 259) ; (with **potᵘ**) to turn some one back ; to reverse, cancel, make void (L.V. 107 ; Śiv. 600, 708, 1013 ; Rām. 790) ; to repeal, revoke, reverse (a law, custom, or the like) ; to turn aside (**zĕv phirüñᵘ**, to turn aside the tongue, to change the line of conversation, change the subject of a talk, K. 1108) ; to change some thing or quality into another (cf. **prañĕr ph°**, s.v. **prañĕr**) ; to turn (a garment, etc.) inside out (cf. **nāl ph°**, p. 632*a*, l. 49 ; **norᵘ phirith**, p. 649*a*, l. 16) (K.Pr. 169) ; to do a thing backwards (cf. **bŏdᵘ ph°**, p. 84*a*, l. 24 ; **danakinᵢ ph°**, p. 22*a*, l. 38) ;

to ply (a tool such as scissors, etc.) upon an article (L.V. 103, Śiv. 1870) ; to weave (grass shoes) (K.Pr. 123) ; to cause to surround (cf. **gaṇḍ phirun**, to cause knots to surround (a person, dat.), to bind, fetter, shackle, K. 816 ; **pālang ph°**, s.v. **pālang**) ;

to complain, to deplore, bewail, fret over memories of past times, to call to memory (in sorrow), to tell a tale of past woes (cf. **lōṭh ph°**, p. 537*b*, l. 47 ; **nĕdāg phirànᵢ**, p. 622*b*, l. 27).

phirun pyonᵘ फिरन् प्यनु । खेदावशेषः m.inf. to fall upside down ; fretting to occur, painful memories of past woes to recur. —**rōzun** —**रोज़ुन् । औत्सुक्यावशेषखेदः** m.inf. deep regret at want of success to be felt and to continue, to feel disappointed at the non-satisfaction of a longing.

phirᵢ phirᵢ फिरि फिरि freq. part. turning (some one) back again and again (K. 140) ; turning (some one or something) backwards and forwards, or round and round (K. 150). **phirᵢ phirᵢ ṭhunun फिरि फिरि ठुनुन् । अतिसंपदागमपात्रभावः** m.inf. to be a receptacle of good fortune, to be full of prosperity.

phiran-wôlᵘ फिरन्-वोलु । सूचयन् n.ag. (f. **-wājĕñ -वाज्यञ्**), one who inverts ; one who points out clues ; one who laments to another, one who complains or tells a tale of woe ; one who speaks reproachfully.

phirith dyunᵘ फिरिथ् दिनु m.inf. to repay (El.). —**karun** —**करन् । वैमुख्यसमापादना, प्रत्यारोपः, प्रतिक्रिया** m.inf. to reverse, to turn back to front or upside down ; to bring a counter accusation ; to return (a favour, an injury, etc.). —**nyunᵘ** —**निनु । सर्वापहारः** m.inf. to turn upside down and take away (the contents), to take away the entire contents of anything, to empty. —**phĕran ṭhunun** —**फ्यरन् ठुनुन् । आक्षेपप्रत्यारोपः** m.inf. 'to put on the coat back to front' ; hence, to bring a counter accusation. —**thawun** —**थवुन् । वैमुख्येन निवेशनम्** m.inf. to put down upside down or back to front, to reverse. —**ṭhunun** —**ठुनुन् । बलात्समर्पणम्** m.inf. to put on (a garment) inside out, back to front, or otherwise reversed ; to insist on plenteously making over (something to somebody) (cf. **phŏti phŏti phirith ṭhunun**, s.v. **phŏṭᵘ**). —**yunᵘ** —**यिनु** m.inf. to return, come back (W. 86, probably incorr. for **phīrith yunᵘ**, p. 706*b*, l. 32).

phyurᵘ-motᵘ फिर्-मंतु । परिवर्तितः perf. part. (f. **phirᵘ-müṭᵘ फिर्-मंटु**), turned back or stopped from some journey, work, etc. ; reversed, turned upside down ; turned (of a garment, with the clean side out) ; emptied out (of some vessel) ; turned over (of the pages of a book) ; turned inside out (of a garment, etc.) ; repealed, reversed (of a law, rule, custom, or the like) ; (in fem.) translated 'slut' in K.Pr. 169.

phōrun फोरन् । अङ्गस्फुरणम्, वाक्प्रसारः conj. 2 (2 p.p. **phūrᵘ फूर्**. The causal of this verb is **phōranāwun**, not **phūrᵘrāwun**, Gr.Gr. 174), to throb, quiver, palpitate, twitch (cf. **ăchᵢ phōrañĕ**, p. 8*b*, l. 4 ; **bulᵢ bulᵢ phōrüñᵘ**, p. 106*a*, l. 30) (Gr.Gr.

174, 206); a sound, or speech, to be uttered (K. 510); to gabble, jabber, speak rapidly, declaim profusely; to utter some sound inadvertently or unintentionally (Śiv. 287, 1331); to utter unintelligible or indistinct sounds (e.g. as when a dumb man tries to speak) (cf. d[a]da ph°, p. 187*b*, l. 35).

phěringistān फ्यरिंगिस्तान् فرنگستان m. Europe (El.).

phěranāwun फेरनावुन conj. 1 (1 p.p. **phēranôw[u] फेरनोवु**), to turn (some one or something), to turn round, to circulate; to cause to wander, to set wandering (Rām. 1321, K. 132).

phiranāwun फिरनावुन । परिवर्तनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **phiranôw[u] फिरनोवु**), to cause to turn round (Gr.M.); to circulate (a notice or the like) (Gr.M., K. 404); to cause to wander about (cf. **haṭ[a]ri haṭ[a]ri ph°**, p. 359*b*, l. 5) (Gr.M.; Śiv. 1026, 1625, 1861); to cause (a horse) to go in a circle, to exercise (a horse) by lunging, or to exercise a horse generally (K. 948); to surround (El.). **phiranôw[u]-mot[u] फिरनोवु-मतु । परिवर्तितः** perf. part. (f. **phiranöv[u]-müt[u] फिरनोवू-मंचु**), caused to turn round, etc., as ab.

phariñ[u] फरिञ्, see **pharyun[u]**.

phūriñ फूरिञ् । प्रस्फुरणम् f. quivering, palpitation; sexual fury, rut, wild desire for sexual intercourse (cf. **phurish**); angry or impertinent contradiction.

pahurěñ पहुर्यञ् or **pŏharěñ प्वहर्यञ् । गृहागता** f. of **pohur[u]**, p. 703*b*, l. 12.

pharphar फरफर فرفر ? m. haste, hurry, quickness, expedition. **—karān —करान । अतिशीघ्रम्** adv. hurriedly, hastily.

pharphār[i] फरफरि । निरर्गलभाषी adj. e.g. a gabbler, one who speaks rapidly and without restraint, a jabberer.

phuraphura फुरफुर । औत्सुक्यम् m. longing, ardent desire. **gaṣhun गछुन् । कर्मप्रवृत्तौ अत्युत्कण्ठोद्भवः** m.inf. longing to engage in any work to occur, zeal to be shown.

pharphosh[u] फर्फोशु । असमीक्ष्यकारी adj. (f. **pharphüsh[u] फर्फूशु** or **pharphāsh[i] फर्फाशि**), heedless, careless, unobservant, off-hand, scatter-brained.

phirār फिरार् فرار **। अकिञ्चनः** m. flight, running away, absconding; (in Kāshmīrī) reduced to poverty by the loss of all one's possessions and family. **—gaṣhun गछुन् । निःस्वीभवनम्** m.inf. to become reduced to poverty, as ab. **—karun —करुन् । अकिञ्चनीकरणम्** m.inf. to reduce to poverty, as ab.

phirōr[i] फिरोरि فراري **। अकिञ्चनः** adj. e.g. absconded, fugitive, runaway, escaped, a runaway; (in Kāshmīrī) i.q. **farār**, q.v.

phrās[i] फ्रासि, see **phrast**.

phrēsa फ्रेस, see **phryūst[u]**.

phrūs[u] फ्रूसु or **phrūst[u] फ्रूस्तु** (Gr.Gr. 19) or (q.v.) **phryūst[u] फ्र्यूस्तु । प्रशस्तफलजनकः** adj. (f. **phrūṣ[u] फ्रूचु** or **phrūsh[u] फ्रूछु**), praiseworthy, commendable; bearing good fruit, auspicious, having excellent results, profitable, lucrative, productive of success, (of a son or the like) a credit to the family, successful (El. *phrúts*).

phāras, see **pāras**.

phiris फिरिस्, see **phyur[u] 1.**

phörsī फार्सी فارسي f. the Persian language (El. *phārsi*; K.Pr. 146, *phársi*); as adj. e.g. Persian (El. *fársi*).

phöris फारिस्, see **phöryus[u]**.

pharsh or **phar[a]sh फर्श** فرش **। विशिष्टास्तरणम्** m. a carpet, mat, floor-cloth (Śiv. 965, 1084; Rām. 571); a mattress, bedding (Śiv. 575, 1825); **pharsh-č-ārām**, a mattress of peace, a couch of happiness (Rām. 1060).

phār[i]shě फरिश्, phār[i]sh[u] फरिशु, phārish[u] फरिशु, see **pharyush[u]**.

pharōsh फरोश فروش m. a seller. Used —• (as in **lāl-ph°**, p. 522*a*, l. 21) (H. xii, 3).

phör[i]-shö फारि-शा । षकार: m. the name used in schools for the Śāradā letter corresponding to the Nāgarī cerebral *sa* **ष**.

phurish फुरिश् f. desire for sexual intercourse, lustfulness (esp. when constantly possessing a person), satyriasis, nymphomania; cf. **phūriñ**. **—lagün[u] —लगंचु । व्यवायेच्छा** f.inf. such lustfulness to possess a person (male or female).

phār[i]shěr फरिश्यर् । पारुष्यम्, दुर्भिक्षम् m. roughness, ruggedness, hardness (cf. **atha-ph°**, p. 60*b*, l. 49) (Gr.Gr. 138); harshness, cruelty, unkindness; hardness, difficulty in being understood, intricacy; famine, want due to scarcity, hard times, dearth. **—tulun —तुलुन् । दुर्भिक्षप्रादुर्भावः** m.inf. to raise a famine (by not taking precautions against want of rain or other agricultural calamities, allowing too free export of grain, or other causes of the high price of food). **—wŏthun —व्युथुन् । दुर्भिक्षप्रादुर्भावः** m.inf. a famine suddenly to come on (due to failure of crops).

phrös[i]lyuw[u] फ्रासिल्यु । दारुविशेषमयः adj. (f. **phrös[i]liv[u] फ्रासिलिवू**), made of poplar wood. Cf. **phrastuw[u]**.

pharāsium or **farāsium** (फरासियुन ?) m. *Salvia moorcroftiana* (El. *farásium* and *farásium*, by which is probably meant the Ar.-Prs. *farāsiyūn*, translated in the dictionaries by 'wild leek').

phörisis फारिसिस्, see **phöryus[u]**.

phrast फ्रस्त् or **phrasth फ्रस्थ्** । **वृक्षविशेषः** m. (sg. dat. **phrastas फ्रस्तस्**. In some compounds this word takes the forms **phrás**^{i} and **phrás**^{i}**t**^{i}) the Italian poplar (*Populus nigra*, El.; L. 79, 81; Siv. 1553). Its loppings are used to provide winter fodder for cattle (L. 70). Cf. **dŏda-ph°**, p. 189*b*, l. 42, and **kābulī ph°**, p. 382*a*, l. 30.

phrás^{i}**-zyun**^{u} **फ्रसि-ज़्युन्** । **इन्धनविशेषः** m. (sg. dat. **-zinis -ज़िनिस्**), firewood made from the poplar.

phrasta-mŏnḍ^{u} **फ्रस्त-मंड्** । **वृक्षविशेषस्थाणुः** m. the trunk of the poplar tree. **-mura -मुर** । **वृक्षविशेषमञ्जरी** f.pl. the catkins of the poplar. **-phamb -फंब** । **वृक्षविशेषपक्वपुष्पसमुच्चयः** m. the cotton-like ripened catkins of the poplar. **-pan -पन्** । **वृक्षविशेषपर्णानि** m. the leaf of the poplar.

phrás^{i}**t**^{i}**-mūr फ्रसित्-मूर्** । **वृक्षविशेषशाखा** m. a branch of a poplar tree.

phrastuk^{u} **फ्रस्तुक्** । **वृक्षविशेषसंबन्धी** sg. gen. (f. **phrastüc**^{ü} **फ्रस्तुंचू**), of, or belonging to, the poplar.

phrēsta फ्रेस्त, see **phryūst**^{u}.

phrūst^{u} **फ्रूस्तु**, see **phrūs**^{u}.

phursath फ़ुर्सथ् ﻓﺮﺻﺖ । **अवसरः** f. a time, opportunity, occasion (Rām. 488, 691); freedom (from), leisure, convenience (H. xii, 17); respite, reprieve, rest, ease (Rām. 663). **—lagüñ**^{u} **—लगंञ्** । **अवसरावाप्तिः** f.inf. an opportunity to occur.

phrastuw^{u} **फ्रस्तुव्** or **phrás**^{i}**tyuw**^{u} **फ्रसित्युव्** । **वृक्षविशेषमयः** adj. (f. **phrastüv**^{ü} **फ्रस्तुंव्** or **phrás**^{i}**tiv**^{ü} **फ्रसित्युंव्**), made of poplar wood. Cf. **phrös**^{i}**lyuw**^{u}.

phrás^{i}**tyuw**^{u} **फ्रसित्युव्**, see **phrastuw**^{u} **फ्रस्तुव्**.

phrita फ्रित । **त्वङ्नालिका** m. the pipe or tube of the entire bark of a long tree-branch. **-paiwand -पैवंद** । **त्वक्सृष्टिवल्ली** m. a parasitic creeping plant on the bark of a tree.

phröt^{i} **फ्रोटि** । **अनुगतिः** f. continually following another till the completion of some work (e.g. an employer following his servants to keep them up to work). **-diñ**^{u} **—दिञ्** । **अनुगमनवृत्तिः** f.inf. (in cultivation or the like) to follow the plough, etc.; to go behind workers (to see that they work properly). **—mārüñ**^{u} **—मारंञ्** । **गूढानुगमनम्** f.inf. to follow workmen, as ab. (esp. when done secretly).

phrôt^{u} **फ्रोतु** । **अज्ञतया मूढवृत्तिः** adj. (f. **phröt**^{ü} **फ्रोंचू**), one who (like a lunatic) does nothing in the usual way, an ignorant boorish fellow (rude in speech, gait, clothing, eating, action, and so on), a stupid boor, a Tony Lumpkin (cf. **bula-ph°**, p. 105*a*, l. 47; **jina-ph°**, p. 375*a*, l. 16; **phuṭ**^{u}**-ph°**, s.v. **phuṭ**^{u}). Cf. **phyôt**^{u}.

phrôṭ^{u} **1 फ्रोटु** । **कृषिखनना** m. a single ploughing or digging of a field (before sowing). **phröṭ**^{i} **din**^{i} **फ्रोटि दिन्** । **चेत्यकृष्टिकर्म** m. pl. inf. to prepare (a field) for sowing, by more than one ploughing or digging.

phrôṭ^{u} **2 फ्रोटु** adj. (f. **phröṭ**^{u} **फ्रोंटू**), rent, torn, fissured, cracked, broken (cf. **phuṭ**^{u} **ph°**, s.v. **phuṭ**^{u}). See **phrāṭh** and **phrāṭun**.

phröt^{i}**gī फ्रोंतिगी** । **मौढ्यम** f. stupid boorishness (cf. **phrôt**^{u}).

phrath फ्रथ् or **phrith 1 फ्रिथ्** । **छिन्नभिन्नोपानत्** m. (sg. dat. **phratas फ्रतस्**), an old worn-out shoe (cf. **kŏshi-ph°**, p. 180*b*, l. 16; **pulahár**^{i}**-ph°**, s.v. **pul**; **paizār-ph°**, s.v. **paizār**).

phraṭh फ्रठ् । **अकस्माद्घातः** m. (sg. dat. **phraṭas फ्रटस्**), a sudden death (not in the ordinary course of nature) (e.g. from a deadly weapon, or a terrifying sight or news). **- dyun**^{u} **- दिन्** । **अज्ञाताघातः** m inf. to slay (a man or beast) unawares. **—gaṣhun —गछुन्** । **मृत्यवस्थातुल्यनिश्चेष्टीभवनम्** m.inf. sudden death to occur; to be struck senseless (as if suddenly killed). **—karun —करुन्** । **मरणावस्थातुल्यनिश्चेष्टीकरणम्** m.inf. to cause sudden death; to cause (a person) suddenly to fall senseless (as if struck by sudden death); violently, or severely, to reproach (K. 1105).

phraṭa-mār फ्रट-मार । **अज्ञाताहतिः** m. sudden death, slaying (another) suddenly and unawares. **- marun —मरुन्** । **अकस्मान्मृतिः** m.inf. to die a sudden death. It is believed that when a person dies a sudden death in battle, his corpse sometimes still retains some spark of life and acts, for a certain time, as if alive. **-māz -माज़्** । **अज्ञातमृतकमांसम्** m. the flesh of an animal killed unawares (and not in the way of ordinary slaughter). **-tam -तम्** । **क्षणात् विनाशः** m. instantaneous death (e.g. from a lightning-stroke). **-tam gaṣhun -तम गछुन्** । **आकस्मिकक्षणिक-विनाशापत्तिः** m.inf. sudden death (as if from a lightning-stroke) to occur.

phrāṭh फ्राठ । **दीर्घविभेदना** f (sg. dat. **phrāṭi फ्राटि**), a long rent, a crack, fissure, split (cf. **dāda-ph°**, p. 187*b*, l. 18, where the word is m.). Cf. **phaṭān phrāṭān**, s.v. **phaṭun**.

phrāṭa gaṣhañĕ फ्राट गछञ । **विभेदनोल्लेखः** f. pl. inf. scratches to occur (on the body, foot, etc., on a metal or wooden surface, or the like). **-zad -ज़द** । **भङ्गियुक्तः** adj. e.g. (as subst., f. **phrāṭazadiñ फ्राटज़दिञ्**), scratched, marked with scratches.

phrith 2 फ्रिथ् (for **1**, see **phrath**) । **प्रसवः** m. (sg. dat. **phritas फ्रितस्**), a fœtus, a child in the act of coming into birth, just-born offspring. **—trāwun —त्रावुन्** । **गर्भमोचनम्** m.inf. to release the fœtus, (of a woman)

to be in childbed (and in the act of bringing forth), to be giving birth to.

phurath फुरथ । तीक्ष्णा बुद्धिः, पाटवम् (sg. dat. **phurüṭsᵘ फुरटचू**), quick intelligence, brightness, sharpness; activity, quickness, alertness, nimbleness.

paharāth पहराथ । पात्रविशेषः f. (sg. dat. **paharöṭsᵘ पहरांचू**), a kind of large high-edged metal cauldron or pot. (Śiv. 1554, with pun on **pŏha-rāth**, a night in the month of Pŏh.)

phrāṭal फ्राटल । दीर्घविभेदनोपेतः adj. e.g. possessing a crack, cracked by nature, found to be cracked (and hence rejected). Cf. **phrāṭh.**

phrāṭalad फ्राटलद । विभेदनाङ्कितः adj. e.g. (as subst., f. **phrāṭaladiñ फ्राटलदिञ्**), cracked or scratched, covered with scratches, having many scratches (cf. the next).

phrāṭilad फ्राटिलद । विभेदनोपेतः adj. e.g. (as subst., f. **phrāṭiladiñ फ्राटिलदिञ्**), scratched or cracked, marked with one single scratch (cf. the preceding).

phrāṭun फ्राटुन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **phrôṭᵘ फ्रोटु**), to split, divide, cause a fissure (in something) (cf. **phaṭān phrāṭān**, s.v. **phaṭun**). See **phrāṭh** and **phrôṭᵘ.**

phrâṭyömᵘ फ्र्यामू or (Hindū) **phrâṭyômᵘ फ्र्योमू । धिक्कारः** m. outspoken reproach, verbal censure. Cf. **phraṭh.**

phrēṭsa फ्रेत्स, see **phryūstᵘ.**

phröṭsᵘ फ्रांचू, see **phrôtᵘ.**

phrīṭsᵘ फ्रीचू, phrüṭsᵘ फ्रुचू, see **phrūsᵘ** or **phrūstᵘ**, and **phryūstᵘ.**

phrēṭshĕ फ्रेछ, sg. dat. and pl. nom. of **phrüṭshᵘ**, see **phryūstᵘ.**

phrüṭshᵘ फ्रुछू, see **phryūstᵘ.**

phrāṭsar फ्राचर् । उन्मत्तकत्वम् m. acting like a lunatic (i.e. doing everything wrongly and contrary to custom), boorishness. Cf. **phrôtᵘ.**

phrēṭsar फ्रेचर् or **phrēṭshar फ्रेछर् । प्रशस्तता** m. the condition of bearing good fruit or results, excellence of quality (in that the results are excellent), excellent fruitfulness (cf. **atha-phᵒ**, p. 61*a*, l. 6; **phal-phᵒ**, p. 692*a*, l. 5); good fortune (El. *frētsar*); cf. **phrūsᵘ** and **phryūstᵘ.** **—dyunᵘ —दिनु । प्रशस्तफलोत्पादनम्** m.inf. to produce good fruit, to cause excellent fruitfulness to occur; to be produced as excellent fruit, excellent fruit to result. **—lagun —लगुन् । प्रशस्ततासंभवः** m.inf. good results to come.

phᵃraṭsürᵘ फरचूर् । संभ्रमवृत्तिः f. a hurrying woman, one in agitated hurry.

phurṭsar फुर्चर् । चातुर्यम् m. dexterity, skilled alertness. Cf. **phurath.**

phrôwᵘ फ्रोवु in the following:— **phrôwᵘ zālun फ्रोवु ज़ालुन् । उत्सवविशेषः** m.inf. according to tradition, in old times the inhabitants of Kashmīr had every winter to leave the country for six months in the possession of demons. Before departing they set their houses on fire and left them in ashes. This is commemorated at the present day in the Anantanāg Pargana by lighting bonfires at the end of the month of Öshid (in Skt. Āśvina = September-October). This phrase is used to imply the lighting of these bonfires. Cf. RT.Tr. iv, 710.

pharawunᵘ फरवुनु । अपहर्ता n.ag. (f. **pharavüñᵘ फरवंचू**), one who steals, a pilferer; one who secures the results of another's work; one who causes loss or ruin; one who spoils another's project.

phērawunᵘ फेरवुनु । भ्रमणशीलः, निवर्तमानः n.ag. (f. **phēravüñᵘ फेरवंचू**), one who wanders about (Śiv. 160, 1755; Rām. 96, 1255); one who habitually reverses his conduct, etc., or turns back; one who avoids doing work to which he has agreed; one who goes on vacation.

phirawun फिरवुन् । परिभ्रामणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **phirowᵘ फिरवु**), to cause to go round, to circulate (cf. **atha phᵒ**, p. 61*a*, l. 10) (Śiv. 983); to whirl (something) (Rām. 739); to cause to wander far; to cause to be reversed or turned upside down (**potᵘ phᵒ**, to turn some one back); to cause to be surrounded (cf. **pālang phᵒ**, s.v. **pālang**); to circulate (a proclamation or the like) (Rām. 89, 1554); to bring into action (as a change); to cause to come into existence (as a change) (cf. **pay phᵒ 1** and **2**) (s.vv. **pay 1** and **2**); to disobey, refuse to carry out an order. **phirowᵘ-motᵘ फिरवु-मंतु । परिभ्रामितः** perf. part. (f. **phirüvᵘ-müṭsᵘ फिरवू-मंचू**), caused to revolve, caused to wander far, caused to turn upside down, etc.

phirawunᵘ फिरवुनु । परिवर्तयन् n.ag. (f. **phiravüñᵘ फिरवंचू**), one who causes to revolve (cf. **nila-phirawânⁱ**, p. 633*b*, l. 8); one who causes to wander far; one who causes to reverse, who turns (something) upside down; **potᵘ phᵒ**, one who causes (another) to turn back; one who is disobedient.

pharyād फर्याद فریاد or **phārⁱyād फ़रियाद** m. a complaint (El. *faryád*, f.; Rām. 338, 939); pitiful lamentation (to another) (Rām. 1491, 1496). **—dyunᵘ —दिनु** m.inf. to weep aloud, to complain (El. f., Rām. 417); to bring a complaint in a court of justice (H. x, 2); to call for help, cry for redress (Rām. 381; H. vii, 22); to utter a challenge (Rām. 491). **—karun —करन** m.inf. to complain (El. f.); to lament (Rām. 1356, 1540). **—lāyun —लायुन्**

m.inf. to lament (Rām. 183, 465, 1536). —**tulun** —तुलुन् m.inf. to raise an outcry, to cry out in terror, fear, grief, or the like (Rām. 445). —**trāwun** —त्रावुन् m.inf. to utter laments (Rām. 875).

pharyödī फर्यादी فریادي or **phàr¹yödī** m. a complainant, a plaintiff (El. *faryódi*, a defendant, a probable slip of the pen); a petitioner, a complainer (Rām. 675).

pharyunᵘ **फरियु** । **अपहारकः** m. (f. **phariñ**ᵘ **फरिञ्**), one who commits secret thefts, a pilferer (Gr.Gr. 120, K.Pr. 132); one who causes loss or ruin; one who spoils work undertaken or a project.

phariñᵘ **phö फरिञ् फा** । **फकारः** m. the name used in schools for the Śāradā form of the Nāgarī letter **pha फ**.

phöryusᵘ **फारियु** । **पारिसेकविद्या** m. (sg. dat. **phörisis फारिसिस्**), Persian teaching (commencing with the learning of the Persian alphabet and going on to the study of Persian language and literature). **phöris-wôl**ᵘ **फारिस्-वोलु** । **पारिसेकविद्याभिज्ञः** m. one who is acquainted with Persian or Persian literature.

pharyushᵘ **फरियु** or **phàryush**ᵘ **फ़रियु** । **कर्कशः** adj. (f. **phàr¹sh**ᵘ **फ़रिशू** or **phàrish**ᵘ **फ़रिशू**), rough, rugged, hard (lit. and met.) (cf. **atha-ph°**, p. 64*a*, l. 13); harsh, cruel, unkind, (of language) cutting; hard, difficult to understand, intricate; difficult (to do) (K.Pr. 136, *parisuā* for *pharyushuy*). **phàr¹shĕ-kāḍ hyuh**ᵘ **फ़रिश्-काँड् हिहु** । **अतिकर्कशः** adj. (f. **-kāḍ hish**ᵘ **-काँड् हिशू**), (of a vegetable) tough and rough (even after cooking). **-kāl -काल्** । **दुर्भिक्षावसरः** m. hard times, dearth, scarcity.

phryūstᵘ **फ्रयूसु** । **प्रशस्तफलोत्पादकः** adj. (f. **phrūs**ᵘ **फ्रूसू**, **phrīs**ᵘ **फ्रीसू**, or **phrūsh**ᵘ **फ्रूशू**; sg. dat. **phrēsĕ फ्रेस्** or **phrēshĕ फ्रेश्**; m. sg. obl. **phrēsa फ्रेस**, **phrēsta फ्रेस्त**, **phrēsa फ्रेस**, or **phrēsha फ्रेश**), praiseworthy, commendable (cf. **atha-phr°**, p. 61*a*, l. 17); bearing good fruit, having excellent results, profitable, lucrative, productive of success, (of a son or the like) a credit to the family, successful (cf. **phal-ph°**, p. 692*a*, l. 7); cf. **phrūs**ᵘ or **phrūst**ᵘ and **phryūs**ᵘ. **phrēsa-(phrēsta- or phrēsa-)kul**ᵘ **फ्रेस-(फ्रेस्त- or फ्रेस-)कुलु** । **प्रशस्तफलजनकः** m. (f. **-kuj¹ -कुजि** or **-kuj**ᵘ **-कुजू**), a producer of good fruit, (a son, daughter, servant, etc.) a credit to his family, one who employs successfully property inherited or in his charge.

phryūsᵘ **फ्रयूसु** i.q. **phryūst**ᵘ, q.v.

pharzand फ़र्ज़न्द فرزند m. a son (El.; Rām. 1302, 1349, 1736).

phˢs फ़स् । **रोषः** m. hidden rage in one person or in a body of persons, caused by opposition; general discontent or dissatisfaction; secret disaffection. —**gashun** —**गशुन्** । **रोषोद्भवः** m.inf. such disaffection to occur. —**karun** —**करन्** । **रोषापादनम्** m.inf. to cause, or be a cause of, such disaffection.

phās फास् । **विभेदः** m. a splitting open, tearing open; mutual hostility (esp. when secret), discord (Gr.Gr. 148). —**dyun**ᵘ —**दिनु** । **विभेदनम्** m.inf. to split open (e.g. a fish for cleaning). —**shunun** —**शुनुन्** । **विरोधोत्पादनम्** m.inf. to cause mutual hostility (by slandering, etc.), to set at odds, embroil.

phis 1 फिस् । **शङ्का** m. doubt, hesitation (esp. when endeavouring to act according to another's private advice).

phis 2 फिस् m. in **phis-phis फिस्-फिस** । **मन्द्सरोषालापः** m. muttered rapid angry speech, angry mumbling (esp. in answer to one who is remonstrating); whispering (Gr.Gr. 13). **-phis-gŏsur**ᵘ **-फिस्-ग्यसुर्** । **मन्द्सरोषालापी** adj. (f. **-phis gŏsᵘrᵘ -फिस् ग्यर्सु**), one who habitually mutters when angry, as ab.; cf. **gŏsᵘrᵘ**. **-phis lagun -फिस् लगुन्** । **सरोषमन्द्रालापप्रवृत्तिः** m.inf. muttering in anger, as ab., to be started.

phis 3 फिस् । **अपुंस्त्रीन्द्रियम्** f. a child's penis (El., Gr.Gr. 13).

phīs फीस् । **सुवेशः** m. fashionable appearance; the being well-dressed, elegance of apparel; cf. **phash 1.** —**karun** —**करन्** । **सुवेशविधानम्** m.inf. to dress elegantly (esp. when one is poverty-stricken, but does not want the fact to be publicly known), to dress oneself up. —**wālun** —**वालुन्** । **तिरस्कारः** m.inf. to strip off fine clothes; met. publicly to dishonour (a person), to abuse publicly.

phös¹ फासि । **पाशः** f. a noose (Śiv. 504, pl. nom. **phös¹** for **phāsĕ**, m.c.); esp. a hangman's noose (K.Pr. 29). Cf. **phūs¹**.

phāsi dyunᵘ फासि दिनु । **पाशवधः** m.inf. to execute by hanging, to hang (a criminal) (Gr.M.). —**lagun** —**लगुन्** । **पाशवधानुभवः** m.inf. to suffer death by hanging (in process of law, or by suicide, or accidentally, or by murder).

phūs फूस् m. old dry grass or straw (cf. **gās-ph°**, p. 307*b*, l. 1); rubbish, litter.

phūs¹ फूसि । **शिरस्त्राणविशेषः** f. (sg. dat. **phōsĕ फोस्**), a kind of cap, made of leather lined with wool, and peaked. According to tradition this is the kind of cap that in ancient times was worn by Yĕchs or Kobolds. It is believed that if anyone can find a Yĕch's cap and put it under a millstone, the Yĕch becomes his servant (K.Pr. 141). —**band gashüñ**ᵘ —**बन्द् गशुञ्** । **अन्यस्याधीनीभवनम्** f.inf. 'the Yĕch's cap

to be fastened under a millstone'; hence (owing to falling into poverty) to become utterly dependent, to lose one's independence.

phũs[i] फूँसि । पाशः f. a noose (El. *phánsi*) (cf. **nāga-ph°**, p. 624*a*, l. 33) (Rām. 702–4); esp. a hangman's noose. Cf. **phös[i]**.

phasād फसाद فساد m. corruptness, unsoundness, wrongness, wickedness, viciousness, depravity, iniquity (Rām. 1497); disorder, disturbance, mischief, violence, waste, ruin, sedition, rebellion, war; disagreement, discord, dissension, strife, quarrelling, quarrel, brawl. **—karun —करुन् । विरोधोत्पादनम** m.inf. to start a quarrel over some special cause (between oneself and someone). **—tulun —तुलुन । विरोधोत्पादनम** m.inf. to begin a quarrel (with someone). **—wŏthun —व्युथुन् । विरोधोद्भवः** m.inf. a quarrel or dispute to arise over some special cause.

phasāda-gor[u] फसाद-गंरु । विरोधोत्पादकः m. (f. **-garin -गरिन्**), a quarrel-manufacturer, one who sets people quarrelling (by insinuations, slander, or the like).

phasöd[i] फसादि فسادي **। विरोधोत्पादकः** adj. e.g. wicked, vicious, mischievous; factious, seditious, rebellious, turbulent, quarrelsome; a vicious or mischievous person, one who sets others quarrelling (by slander or the like); a turbulent fellow, a quarrelsome person, a brawler (Rām. 678).

phash 1 फश । सुवेशः m. fashionable appearance, the being well-dressed, elegance of apparel (cf. **masta-ph°**, p. 601*a*, l. 1); cleanness, brightness (Gr.Gr. 134); cf. **phīs**. **-gash -गश । वेशपरिग्रहीलता** m. devotion to elegant apparel, etc., foppishness.

phash 2 फश । प्रकम्पनवायुः, उन्मादः m. a violent windstorm, a cyclone; madness, lunacy, eccentricity, craziness (cf. **māt[i]-ph°**, p. 602*a*, l. 46; **pit[a]r[i]-ph°**, s.v. **pitur 2**) (Gr.Gr. 135).

phash 3 फश् । मार्जनम, लोपः, अङ्गमर्दनम m. sweeping, sweeping away (dust, etc.) (cf. **duwan-ph°**, p. 262*a*, l. 43) (K.Pr. 119); wiping out (writing, a painting, etc.), erasure (cf. **atha-ph°**, p. 61*a*, l. 22, and **phēsh**); wiping out, dispersing (a crowd), dissipating (anything collected); 'keeping,' plastering (the ground with mud or cowdung) (cf. **brād-ph°**, p. 119*b*, l. 11; **liwan-ph°**, p. 542*a*, l. 24); stroking, rubbing the limbs, rubbing (to allay itching, etc.) (cf. **kashĕn-ph°**, p. 481*a*, l. 47; **mŏthi-ph°**, p. 604*b*, l. 1) (K.Pr. 111); slightly applying anything, slightly performing any operation (cf. **lahawan-ph°**, p. 516*a*, l. 47). **—anun —अनुन् । विनाशः** m.inf. to wipe out; destroy; to stop some work. **—dyun[u] —दिनु । विनाशनम्** m.inf. to sweep (away dirt, etc.), to wipe out, erase; to wipe out, destroy, dissipate, as ab.; to plaster (the ground); to stroke; to brush (the hair) (cf. **phash 1** and **masta-ph°**, p. 601*a*, l. 1). **- karun —करुन्** m.inf. to rub (dat.) (Rām. 1293, 1367). **—phash dyun[u] —फश् दिनु** m.inf. to give rubbings (to), to keep rubbing (dat.) (Rām. 910).

phashĕ-kôn[u] फश-कोनु । सर्वनाशः m. utter destruction, wiping out of existence (cf. **kôn[u] 1**). **-nāv -नाव् । विनाशः** f. 'a boat of destruction', wiping away, dissipating or destroying a collection of articles.

phāsh फाश् فاش **। परुषवाक्** adj. e.g. spread abroad, divulged, apparent, manifest, palpable, gross; (in Kāshmīrī) subst. m. abuse (esp. abuse charging a respectable woman with unchastity). **—karun —करुन** m.inf. to divulge (dat.) (Rām. 194; II. xii, 7). **—parān[i] —परनि । दुर्वाक्यपरिभाषणम** m.pl.inf. to abuse (esp. to abuse a man by making charges against his female relatives) (Rām. 965).

phēsh फेश् । लोपः m. licking; wiping out, erasing (writing, a painting, etc.) (cf. **atha-ph°**, p. 61*a*, l. 24, and **phash 3**); putting a stop to any work which is on the point of success. **—dyun[u] —दिनु । लोपविधानम** m.inf. to wipe out, as ab.; to put a stop to any work on the point of success; to lick (cf. **phēshun**) (Rām. 398, 1174, 1393). **- lagun - लगुन । लुप्तीभवनम** m.inf. wiping out, as ab., to occur (to anything); (of some work on the point of being successfully completed) to be completely stopped.

phish फिश in **kân[i]-phish**, p. 147*b*, l. 5; i.q. **phyush[u] 2**, q.v.

phosh[u] फोशु । प्रमादी adj. (f. **phüsh[u] फ़ूशू**), mad, eccentric, blundering, one who does things the wrong way, even when previously warned, one who acts contrary to custom; crazed; cf. **phash 2. phāsh[i]-pöth[a]r फाशि-पोथर् । उन्मत्तवृत्तिः** m. acting like a mad man, eccentricity; crazy conduct.

phösh[u] फोशु, see **phāhun**.

phashĕl फशल । वेशासक्तः adj. e.g. one accustomed to wearing fashionable clothes, a dandy, a fop, well-dressed (Gr.Gr. 134).

phĕshĕl फ्यशल् or **phĕshil फ्यशिल् । अप्रशस्तः** adj. e.g. unlucky, bringing or indicating bad luck, ill-omened, sinister, detrimental (cf. **pōna-ph°**, s.v. **pōn**) (K.Pr. 96). **—buth[u] —बुथु । अप्रशस्तदर्शनम, अनिष्टफलसूचकदर्शनः** m. an unlucky face, i.e. the sight of something unlucky (seen the first thing in

the day); a man with an unlucky face (the sight of which brings bad luck); cf. **buth[i]-ph°**, p. 142*b*, l. 34. —**kād[a]r** —**काँद्र** । **अप्रशस्तफलसूचकः** m. 'a baker who bakes ill-luck', one who at inopportune times (e.g. on a festive occasion) talks about unlucky subjects. —**kādaryun[u] wān** —**काँद्र्युन् वान** । **अप्रशस्तफलसूचिसमाजः** m. an assembly or party of people engaged in ill-omened talk; a country full of such people, or a place where such people assemble. —**küṭ[ü]** —**कूट्** । **अप्रशस्तकन्या** f. (sg. dat. —**kacĕ** —**कच्य**), an ill-omened daughter, a daughter who brings bad luck. —**kaṭh** —**कठ्** । **अप्रशस्तबालकः** m. (sg dat. —**kaṭas** —**कटस्**), a son who brings bad luck. —**zang** —**ज़ंग्** । **अप्रशस्तशकुनम्** f. an ill omen, an omen prognosticating bad luck.

phashĕlad फशलद् । **सोन्मादः** adj. e.g. (as subst., f. **phashĕladiñ फशलदिञ्**), one who is mad, lunatic, eccentric, silly, crazy, one who acts contrary to custom in a crázy way (Gr.Gr. 135); one who is taken in, made a fool of (at a dinner party by making away with his food, drink, or the like); cf. **phash 2.** —**gashun** —**गशुन्** । **वञ्चितीभवनम** m.inf. to be taken in, as ab. —**karun** —**करुन्** । **वञ्चितीकरणम्** m.inf. to take in a guest, as ab.

phĕshun फ्यशुन् or **phēshun फेशुन्** । **ओष्ठलेहः** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **phyosh[u] फ्यशु** or **phyūsh[u] फ्यूशु**; 2 p.p. **phĕshyōv फ्यश्योव्** or **phēshyōv फेश्योव्**), to lick the lips (in thirst, fear, anxiety, etc.); to do this as a habit (cf. **atha phēshān[i]**, to bite or wring the hands in token of regret, p. 61*a*, l. 27) (Rām. 1708); to be much distraught (indicating the fact, as ab.), to be tantalized.

phŏshun फुशुन्, see **phŏshüñ[ü]**.

phēshĕnāwun फेशनावुन् । **आतुरीकरणम** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **phēshĕnôw[u] फेशनोवु**), to distress a person, to make a person distraught, esp. to tantalize; cf. **phĕshun**. **phēshĕnôw[u]-mot[u] फेशनोवु-मंतु** । **आतुरीकृतः** perf. part. (**phēshĕnöv[ü]-müs[u] फेशनाव्-मंचू**), tantalized, etc., as ab.

phŏshüñ[ü] फुशुंञ् or (Gr.Gr. 174) **phushüñ[ü] फुशुंञ्** । **अन्तःकोपः** conj. 1. (This verb is impersonal, and the person by whom anger is felt is put in the dative; moreover, when the verbal form is capable of expressing gender, it is put into the feminine. Thus **phŏshān chĕs,** there is inward anger to him, i.e. he is inwardly angry; **phŏshĕs,** there will be inward anger to him, he will be inwardly angry; **phŏsh[u]s,** he was inwardly angry (Gr.Gr. 182, 188, 203, 215). The infinitive, however, may take also the m. form **phŏshun फुशुन्**, the fem. form referring to the wrath of females (Gr.Gr. 120, 192). The 1 p.p. f. is **phŏsh[u] फुशू**) inward anger to be felt (but not exhibited), secret resentment to be felt, secret umbrage to be taken; cf. **ph[a]sun. phŏsh[u]-müs[u] फुशू-मंचू** । **अन्तःकोपावेशः** perf. part. f. secret wrath felt (by some one, dat.).

phashĕr फश्र् । **उन्मत्तकल्पता** m. acting like a lunatic, acting (even when warned) against custom, craziness, eccentricity.

phish[u]r[u] फिशुर् । **प्रस्रावबाहिनाडी** f. the urethra

phŏsh[ĕ]rāviñ[u] फुशरावंञ । **अन्तरोषाविष्टीकरणम्** conj. 1 (this verb is a feminine impersonal, and is treated like **phŏshüñ[u]**, q.v. The 1 p.p. f. is **phŏsh[ĕ]röv[u] फुशरावू**), inward anger to be caused to be felt by (dat.) a person, as in **phŏsh[ĕ]rāwān chĕs,** inward anger is caused to be felt by him, i.e. so-and-so causes him to be inwardly angry. **phŏsh[ĕ]röv[u]-müs[u] फुशरावु-मंचू** । **अन्तःकोपसमुत्पादना** perf. part. f. that by which inward anger has been caused to enter, that which has produced inward anger (used impersonally in the f.).

phishis फिशिस, see **phyush[u]**.

phēshĕwun[u] फेशवुनु । **ओष्ठलेहनासक्तः** n.ag. (f. **phēshĕviñ[u] फेशवंञू**), one who exhibits distress or tantalization by licking his lips (cf. **phĕshun**).

phisk फिस्क् فسق m. vicious or immoral conduct, sin, iniquity, impiety; immorality, adultery, obscenity, impudence. **phiska-palav फिस्क-पलव** । **अपर्याप्तवसनम** m. 'a garment of indecency', a garment too small (not sufficient to keep the body warm, or doing so only with difficulty).

ph[a]sakār[i] फसकारि । **विकृत्या विस्रस्तः** adj. e.g (of some solid food) decayed (so that at a touch it will fall to pieces), rotten. —**gashun** —**गशुन्** । **विस्रस्तीभवनम्** m.inf. to become decayed (as ab.), to go bad. —**karun** —**करुन** । **विस्रस्तीकरणम** m.inf. to spoil food (by ignorantly treating it so that it decays or goes bad).

phīsal फीसल । **वेशपरिशीलनोपलक्षितः** adj. e.g well-dressed, elegant, fashionable

phasāna फसान فسانه m. a tale, fiction, romance; (false) vaunting, gasconade, rodomontade (Rām. 1105)

ph[a]sun फसुन् । **ह्रष्टीभवनम्** conj. 3 (2 p.p. **ph[a]syōv फस्योव्**), inward anger to be felt, secret resentment to be experienced. Cf. **phŏshüñ[u]**.

phasun 1 फसुन् । **(बद्धी)निह्नुतीभवनम्** conj. 2 (1 p.p. **phos[u] फसु**; 2 p.p. **phasōv फसोव्**), to be (or become) noosed, ensnared, entrapped, caught (Gr.Gr. 205); to be entangled, to stick (as in mud, or a narrow passage). The causal of this verb is **phasanāwun**

or **phaṣ^{a}rāwun** (Gr.Gr. 174). **phos^{u}-mot^{u} 1 फंसु मंतु** । **निरुद्धीभूतः** perf. part. (f. **phüs^{ü}-müs^{ü} फंसू-मंचू**), noosed, ensnared, caught; entangled, stuck, as ab.

phasun 2 फसुन् । **विभिन्नीभवनम्** conj. 2 (1 p.p. **phos^{u} फंसु**; 2 p.p. **phasöv फसोव्**), to become opened, split open, dismembered, made tender (e.g. by pounding or by cooking), to be boiled to rags. **phos^{u}-mot^{u} 2 फंसु-मंतु** perf. part. (f. **phüs^{ü}-müs^{ü} फंसू-मंचू**), broken up, made tender, as ab.

phasanāwun फसनावुन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **phasanôw^{u} फसनोवु**), i.q. **phaṣ^{a}rāwun**, q.v. (Gr.Gr. 174).

phsar फ्सर् । **दाहापत्था चर्मोत्कृत्तिः** f. a broken skin or blister caused by burning, scalding, or the like. **phsara wasañĕ फ्सर वसञ** । **दाहापत्था चर्मविस्रंसोद्भवः** f.pl.inf. blisters or breakings of the skin to be caused by burning, scalding, or the like.

phās^{a}r फास्र् । **विरोधोत्पादकः** m. (f. **phös^{a}rĕñ फास्र्यञ्**), one who causes hostility between mutual friends (by slander or the like), one who sets people at odds, an embroiler (Gr.Gr. 148). Cf. **phās.**

phīsur^{u} फीसुर् । **सुवेशविधानशीलः** m. (f. **phīsür^{ü} फीसर्**), one who is in the habit of wearing fine clothes, a fop, dandy, exquisite.

phaṣ^{a}ran फस्रन् । **बद्धीकरणम्** f. (sg. dat. **phaṣ^{a}rün^{ü} फस्रंचू**), noosing, entangling, catching, trapping; entangling (a person in some unpleasant work or business), inveigling, involving, implicating.

ph^{a}s^{a}run फस्रुन् । **सरोषीकरणम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **ph^{a}s^{o}r^{u} फस्रु**), to cause a person to be inwardly wrathful, to fill with inward anger (by opposing him, by non-compliance, or the like).

phaṣ^{a}run 1 फस्रुन् । **बद्धीकरणम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **phaṣ^{o}r^{u} फस्रु**), to noose, entangle, catch, trap (Gr.Gr. 7); to entangle (a person in some unpleasant work or business), to inveigle, involve, implicate; cf. **phös^{a}run, phös^{a}rāwun. phaṣ^{o}r^{u}-mot^{u} फस्रु-मंतु** । **बद्धीकृतः** perf. part. (f. **phaṣ^{u}r^{ü}-müs^{ü} फस्रू-मंचू**), entangled, etc (by some one); inveigled, involved, etc. (by some one).

phaṣ^{a}run 2 फस्रुन् । **विभिन्नीकरणम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **phaṣ^{o}r^{u} फस्रु**), to make tender by cooking, to boil to rags. **phaṣ^{o}r^{u}-mot^{u} 2 फस्रु-मंतु** perf. part. (f. **phaṣ^{u}r^{ü}-müs^{ü} फस्रू-मंचू**), boiled to rags, etc., as ab.

phös^{a}ran फास्रन् । **विरोधना** f. (sg. dat. **phös^{a}rün^{ü} फास्रंचू**), mutual hostility (roused between friends by slander or the like). Cf. **phās.**

phös^{a}run फास्रुन् । **आयत्तीकरणम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **phös^{o}r^{u} फास्रु**), i.q. **phaṣ^{a}run 1**, q.v. (Gr.Gr. 1); esp. to net (an opponent), to bring a member of an opponent's party over to one's own side (in order to ascertain the other party's secrets), to suborn a traitor, to win over. **phös^{o}r^{u}-mot^{u} फास्रु-मंतु** । **आयत्तीकृतः** perf. part. (f. **phös^{u}r^{ü}-müs^{ü} फास्रू-मंचू**), i.q. **phaṣ^{o}r^{u}-mot^{u} 1**, q.v.; won over to the other side, as ab.

phös^{a}rĕñ फास्र्यञ् । **विरोधोत्पादिका** f. of **phās^{a}r**, q.v.

phisarāray फिसरारय् f. whispering, in **kân^{i}-phisarāray**, p. 418*b*, l. 21.

ph^{a}s^{a}rāwun फ्सरावुन् । **अन्तरष्टीकरणम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **ph^{a}s^{a}rôw^{u} फ्सरोवु**), i.q. **ph^{a}s^{a}run**, q.v.

phaṣ^{a}rāwun फस्रावुन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **phaṣ^{a}rôw^{u} फस्रोवु**), i.q. **phaṣ^{a}run 1**, q.v. (cf. **atha ph^{o}**, p. 61*a*, l. 29) (Gr.Gr. 174).

phös^{a}rāwun फास्रावुन् । **आयत्तीकरणम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **phös^{a}rôw^{u} फास्रोवु**), i.q. **phaṣ^{a}run 1**, q.v.; esp. to net (an opponent), to bring a member of an opposite party over to one's own side (in order to learn the opponents' secrets), to suborn a traitor, to win over; cf. **phös^{a}run, phaṣ^{a}rāwun, phāsawun. phös^{a}rôw^{u}-mot^{u} फास्रोवु-मंतु** । **अनुवर्तिताम् (आयत्तताम्) आपादितः** perf. part. (f. **phös^{a}röv^{ü}-müs^{ü} फास्रोवू-मंचू**), i.q. **phös^{o}r^{u}-mot^{u}**, s.v. **phös^{a}run**, q.v.

phĕsta फ्यस्त, phĕstis फ्यस्तिस्, see **phyost^{u}.**

phāsawun फासवुन् । **विभेदनम्, आयत्तीकरणम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **phāsow^{u} फासवु**), to split open, tear open; to net (an opponent), to bring a member of an opponent's party over to one's own side (in order to learn the other party's secrets), to suborn a traitor, to win over; cf. **phös^{a}rāwun. phāsow^{u}-mot^{u} फासवु-मंतु** । **विभेदितः, आयत्तीकृतः** perf. part. (f. **phāsüv^{u}-müs^{ü} फासवू-मंचू**), split open, etc., as ab.; won over, as ab.

phta फ्त in **phta-phta फ्त-फ्त** । **क्षुद्रखण्डानि** m. scraps, small bits (of something worn out or gone bad); cf. **phuta. phta-phta gashun फ्त-फ्त गश्हुन्** । **क्षुद्रखण्डशश्छिन्नीभवनम्** m.inf. (worn-out garments or food gone bad) to become small scraps, break up into little pieces. —**karun** —**करुन्** । **क्षुद्रखण्डांशतश्छेदनम्, विलासविधानम्** m.inf. to tear, or break up (clothes, food, etc.) into small scraps; met. to put on a false appearance of enjoyment (by painting oneself, anointing, decorating oneself, wearing ornaments, etc.). Cf. **phiṭa.**

phaṭa फट m. in the following:— **phaṭa-phaṭa āsun फट-फट आसुन्** । **अत्यभिमानोद्भवः** m.inf. great pride to occur (on account of some small amount of wealth, knowledge, talent, or the like), to have an overweening opinion of oneself, to give oneself airs

for a petty reason, to show foolish pretensions, be puffed up. **-phaṭa karun** -फट करुन् । अतिगर्वोल्लावनम् m.inf. to show such unfounded pride. **-phaṭa karawunᵘ** -फट करवुनु । उल्लवयौवनाद्यवस्थः n.ag. (f. **-phaṭa karaviñᵘ** -फट करविञू), one who shows such pride (esp. said of a young fellow full of self-conceit); (of a clever fellow), one who prides himself on some newly-acquired knowlege. **-phaṭa lagun** -फट लगुन् । अतिमदोल्लवः m.inf. such pride to be felt (by a person unworthy of showing it).

phāta फात in **phāta-kŏnḍal फात-क्वंडल् । दुर्गतवृत्तिः** f. a draggle-tail woman, a sloven, a slut, a dowdy (a dirty woman who habitually acts like a beggar woman, going about in dirty worn-out clothes, even if she need not). **phāta-müṣᵘ फात-मंषू । दरिद्रवृत्तिः** f., id. **-phakᵘrönᵘ** -फकिरांञू । दुर्गतवृत्तिः f., id.

phatú, see **phŏṭᵘ**.

phĕtᵘ see **phyotᵘ**.

phĕṭᵘ 1 फ्यटू । सूक्ष्मचूर्णः f. (sg. dat. **phĕci फ्यचि**), so much fine powder as can be taken up by the finger-tips, e.g. a pinch of snuff (K.Pr. 218); cf. **phyoṭᵘ** and **phyokᵘ 2. phĕci ṣᵘṣᵘ फ्यचि च्यूँच्यूँ । क्षुद्रवृत्तिकः** m. great wealth which should be employed liberally, but which is employed in beggarly pinches.

phĕṭᵘ 2 फ्यटू । दुष्प्रवृत्तिः f. (sg. dat. **phĕci फ्यचि**), bad news, false scandal, scandalous gossip, calumny, evil report provoking mutual quarrelling, mutual fear, pain, distress, grief, or interfering with success (cf. **khŏḍa-phº**, p. 392*b*, l. 8). **—pĕñᵘ —फ्यञू । दुष्प्रवृत्तिश्रुतिः** f.inf. such false information to be heard. **—trāviñᵘ —त्रावञू । दुष्प्रवृत्तिख्यापनम्** f.inf. to spread or whisper such false information, to utter scandalous gossip. **—ṣhunüñᵘ —क्षुनंञू । दुर्वार्तया विरोधाद्यापादनम्** f.inf. to cause fear, pain, distress, grief, quarrelling, injury to another's work, etc., by such false scandal.

phiṭa फिट in the following:— **phiṭa phiṭa lagun फिट फिट लगुन् । मद्याविष्टी-(चीवी-)भवनम्** m.inf. intoxication or excitement caused by the obtainment of some specially fine garment, ornaments, good quality, or the like, or by the obtainment of some extraordinary thing. Cf. **phta** and **phiṭun.**

phōta फोत (? cf. فوطه) **। काचमुक्ता** m. an artificial pearl (made of powdered glass melted down) (according to El. a kind of composition of which necklaces are made) (Śiv. 1310; YZ. 21, 27). **-dörᵘ -दोर्ङ् । काचमुक्ताभूषितपुत्रिका** f. a child's doll decked with imitation pearls; cf. **dörᵘ 4. -gorᵘ -गंङ् । काचमणिशिल्पी** m. (his wife **-gárᵘ-bāy -गंरि-बाय**; a woman who follows the profession is **-gürᵘ -गंङ्**), a maker of imitation pearls. **-lar -लर् । काचमुक्तायष्टिः** f. a string of artificial pearls. **-pholᵘ -फोलु । काचमुक्ताफलम्** m. a single artificial pearl. **-wôlᵘ -वोलु । काचमणिविक्रयी** n.ag. (f. **-wājĕñ -वाज्यञ्**), an itinerant seller of artificial pearls.

phŏṭᵘ फुटु । कण्डोलः m. a large basket (El. *phaut*, a basket lined with *bójpatr*, i.e. **burza**, birch-bark) (cf. **dājĕ-phº**, p. 202*b*, l. 37; **dā-phº**, p. 230*b*, l. 16; **hurᵘ-phº**, p. 347*a*, l. 1; **mĕṭsi-phº**, p. 609*a*, l. 10) (El. *phatú*; Gr.Gr. 27, 37; W. 128, 142; Śiv. 1615; Rām. 621; YZ. 258, *phoṭi*; K.Pr. 36, 119).

phŏtᵘ-bāgay फुटु-बागय । कण्डोलैर्विभागः f division by basketfuls. **-daṇḍᵘrᵘ -दंड्रु । कण्डोलप्रान्तावृतिः** f. the edge of a basket. **-kāgᵃr -काँगर । हसन्तिकाविशेषः** f. a large kind of *kāngṛi*, or portable brazier, surrounded by basketwork. **-könᵘ -कांञू । शाखाविशेषः** f. the withy from which baskets are made, the basket-withy; cf. **könᵘ 2. -mĕn -मेन । कण्डोलमानम्** f. (sg. dat. **-mīñᵘ -मीञू**), measuring (grain, etc.) by basketfuls. **-palav -पलव् । कण्डोलक्रयनिमित्तकवसनम्** m. old clothes, which are exchanged with basketwork-sellers in exchange for their goods. **-sörᵘ -सोर्ङ् । कण्डोलसंग्रहः** f. conveying grain in baskets from the field to the house or the like.

phŏti phŏti muhim फुति फुति मुहिम । अतिदारिद्र्यापातः m. the sudden fall of poverty (esp. on a rich person). **—phŏti phirith ṣhunun —फुति फिरिथ् छुनुन । अतिसंपदागमः** m. the sudden accession of wealth to a poor man (lit. (fate) to give in basketfuls).

phŏṭᵘ फुटु or **phoṭᵘ 1 फुटु । अतिपाकः, प्रसूतिपाकः** m. extreme cooking, cooking with the application of much or prolonged heat, intense boiling, boiling down to a small compass; esp. the extreme boiling down of food prepared as a regimen for a lying-in woman, for the first ten days after the child's birth. **—karun —करुन् । प्रसवपाकप्रवर्तनम्** m.inf. to do boiling down, as ab.

phŏṭᵗ-(or phaṭᵗ-)bata फुटि-(फटि-)बत । अतिपक्वजलसाधितौदनम् m. rice boiled down to a third or fourth of the original quantity (used as a regimen for lying-in women and invalids). **-pākh -पाख् । अतिपाकः** m. (sg. dat. **-pākas -पाकस्**), boiling food down as a regimen, as ab. **-trēsh -त्रेश् । अतिपक्वपानीयम्** f. drinking water boiled down till it is reduced in quantity as ab. (given to the same people). **-wôñᵘ -वोञु । अतिपक्वजलम्** m., id.

phoṭᵘ 2 फुटु । आश्वासनम् m. consolation, condolence, sympathetic language, comfort, encouragement. **phaṭᵗ dinᵗ फटि दिनि । आश्वासनम्** m.pl.inf. to console; to encourage.

or **phasᵃrāwun** (Gr.Gr. 174). **phosᵘ-motᵘ** 1 फंसु मंतु । **निरुद्धीभूतः** perf. part. (f. **phüsᵘ-müṭsᵘ** फंसू-मंचू), noosed, ensnared, caught; entangled, stuck, as ab.

phasun 2 फसुन् । **विभिन्नीभवनम्** conj. 2 (1 p.p. **phosᵘ** फंसु; 2 p.p. **phasōv** फसोव्), to become opened, split open, dismembered, made tender (e.g. by pounding or by cooking), to be boiled to rags. **phosᵘ-motᵘ 2** फंसु-मंतु perf part. (f. **phüsᵘ-müṭsᵘ** फंसू-मंचू), broken up, made tender, as ab.

phasanāwun फसनावुन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **phasanôwᵘ** फसनोवु), i.q. **phaṣᵃrāwun**, q.v. (Gr.Gr. 174).

phsar फ्सर् । **दाहापत्त्या चर्मोत्कृत्तिः** f. a broken skin or blister caused by burning, scalding, or the like. **phsara wasañĕ** फ्सर वसञ । **दाहापत्त्या चर्मविस्रंसोद्भवः** f. pl. inf. blisters or breakings of the skin to be caused by burning, scalding, or the like.

phāsᵃr फासर् । **विरोधोत्पादकः** m. (f. **phösᵃrĕñ** फांस्र्यञ्), one who causes hostility between mutual friends (by slander or the like), one who sets people at odds, an embroiler (Gr.Gr. 148). Cf. **phās.**

phīsurᵘ फीसुर् । **सुवेशविधानशीलः** m. (f. **phīsürᵘ** फीसंर्), one who is in the habit of wearing fine clothes, a fop, dandy, exquisite.

phaṣᵃran फंस्रन् । **बद्धीकरणम्** f. (sg. dat. **phaṣᵃrüñᵘ** फंस्रंञू), noosing, entangling, catching, trapping; entangling (a person in some unpleasant work or business), inveigling, involving, implicating.

phʰsᵃrun फस्रुन् । **सरोषीकरणम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **phʰsᵒrᵘ** फस्रु), to cause a person to be inwardly wrathful, to fill with inward anger (by opposing him, by non-compliance, or the like).

phaṣᵃrun 1 फंस्रुन् । **बद्धीकरणम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **phaṣᵒrᵘ** फंस्रु), to noose, entangle, catch, trap (Gr.Gr. 7); to entangle (a person in some unpleasant work or business), to inveigle, involve, implicate; cf. **phösᵃrun, phösᵃrāwun. phaṣᵒrᵘ-motᵘ** फंस्रु-मंतु । **बद्धीकृतः** perf. part. (f. **phaṣᵘrᵘ-müṭsᵘ** फंस्रू-मंचू), entangled, etc. (by some one); inveigled, involved, etc. (by some one).

phaṣᵃrun 2 फंस्रुन् । **विभिन्नीकरणम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **phaṣᵒrᵘ** फंस्रु), to make tender by cooking, to boil to rags. **phaṣᵒrᵘ-motᵘ 2** फंस्रु-मंतु perf. part. (f. **phaṣᵘrᵘ-müṭsᵘ** फंस्रू-मंचू), boiled to rags, etc., as ab.

phösᵃran फांस्रन् । **विरोधना** f. (sg. dat. **phösᵃrüñᵘ** फांस्रंञू), mutual hostility (roused between friends by slander or the like). Cf. **phās.**

phösᵃrun फांस्रुन् । **आयत्तीकरणम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **phösᵒrᵘ** फांस्रु), i.q. **phaṣᵃrun 1**, q.v. (Gr.Gr. 1); esp. to net (an opponent), to bring a member of an opponent's party over to one's own side (in order to ascertain the other party's secrets), to suborn a traitor, to win over. **phösᵒrᵘ-motᵘ** फांस्रु-मंतु । **आयत्तीकृतः** perf. part. (f. **phösᵘrᵘ-müṭsᵘ** फांस्रू-मंचू), i.q. **phaṣᵒrᵘ-motᵘ 1**, q.v.; won over to the other side, as ab.

phösᵃrĕñ फांस्र्यञ् । **विरोधोत्पादिका** f. of **phāsᵃr**, q.v.

phisarāray फिसरारय् f. whispering, in **kànⁱ-phisarāray**, p. 448*b*, l. 21.

phʰsᵃrāwun फस्रावुन् । **अलाक्षटीकरणम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **phʰsᵃrôwᵘ** फस्रोवु), i.q. **phʰsᵃrun**, q.v.

phaṣᵃrāwun फंस्रावुन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **phaṣᵃrôwᵘ** फंस्रोवु), i.q. **phaṣᵃrun 1**, q.v. (cf. **atha phᵒ**, p. 61*a*, l. 29) (Gr.Gr. 174).

phösᵃrāwun फांस्रावुन् । **आयत्तीकरणम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **phösᵃrôwᵘ** फांस्रोवु), i.q. **phaṣᵃrun 1**, q.v.; esp. to net (an opponent), to bring a member of an opposite party over to one's own side (in order to learn the opponents' secrets), to suborn a traitor, to win over; cf. **phösᵃrun, phaṣᵃrāwun, phāsawun. phösᵃrôwᵘ-motᵘ** फांस्रोवु-मंतु । **अनुवर्तिताम् (आयत्तताम्) आपादितः** perf. part. (f. **phösᵃröv-müṭsᵘ** फांस्रोव्-मंचू), i.q. **phösᵒrᵘ-motᵘ**, s.v. **phösᵃrun**, q.v.

phĕsta फ्यस्त, **phĕstis** फ्यस्तिस्, see **phyostᵘ.**

phāsawun फासवुन् । **विभेदनम्, आयत्तीकरणम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **phāsowᵘ** फासंवु), to split open, tear open; to net (an opponent), to bring a member of an opponent's party over to one's own side (in order to learn the other party's secrets), to suborn a traitor, to win over; cf. **phösᵃrāwun. phāsowᵘ-motᵘ** फासंवु-मंतु । **विभेदितः, आयत्तीकृतः** perf. part. (f. **phāsüvᵘ-müṭsᵘ** फासंवू-मंचू), split open, etc., as ab.; won over, as ab.

phta फ्त in **phta-phta** फ्त-फ्त । **क्षुद्रखण्डानि** m. scraps, small bits (of something worn out or gone bad); cf. **phuta. phta-phta gaṣhun** फ्त-फ्त गछुन् । **क्षुद्रखण्डशश्छिन्नीभवनम्** m.inf. (worn-out garments or food gone bad) to become small scraps, break up into little pieces. **—karun** —करुन् । **क्षुद्रखण्डाशतश्छेदनम्, विलासविधानम्** m.inf. to tear, or break up (clothes, food, etc.) into small scraps; met. to put on a false appearance of enjoyment (by painting oneself, anointing, decorating oneself, wearing ornaments, etc.). Cf. **phiṭa.**

phaṭa फट m. in the following:— **phaṭa-phaṭa āsun** फट-फट आसुन् । **अत्यभिमानोद्भवः** m.inf. great pride to occur (on account of some small amount of wealth, knowledge, talent, or the like), to have an overweening opinion of oneself, to give oneself airs

for a petty reason, to show foolish pretensions, be puffed up. **-phaṭa karun** -फट करुन् । अतिगर्वोल्लापनम् m.inf. to show such unfounded pride. **-phaṭa karawunᵘ** -फट करवुनु । उल्लवशीलनाद्यवस्थः n.ag. (f. **-phaṭa karavüñᵘ** -फट करवंञू), one who shows such pride (esp. said of a young fellow full of self-conceit); (of a clever fellow), one who prides himself on some newly-acquired knowlege. **-phaṭa lagun** -फट लगुन् । अतिमदोल्लवः m.inf. such pride to be felt (by a person unworthy of showing it).

phāta फात in **phāta-kŏnḍal फात-कुंडल् । दुर्गतवृत्तिः** f. a draggle-tail woman, a sloven, a slut, a dowdy (a dirty woman who habitually acts like a beggar woman, going about in dirty worn-out clothes, even if she need not). **phāta-müṣᵘ फात-मंचू । दरिद्रवृत्तिः** f., id. **-phākʲrönᵘ** -फकिरांञू । दुर्गतवृत्तिः f., id.

phatú, see **phṭᵘ**.

phĕtʲ फ्यंति, see **phyotᵘ**.

phĕṭᵘ 1 फ्यटू । सूक्ष्मचूर्णः f. (sg. dat **phĕci फ्यचि**), so much fine powder as can be taken up by the finger-tips, e.g. a pinch of snuff (K.Pr. 218); cf. **phyoṭᵘ** and **phyokᵘ 2. phĕci ṣᵘṣᵘ फ्यचि चूँचूँ । क्षुद्रवृत्तिकः** m. great wealth which should be employed liberally, but which is employed in beggarly pinches.

phĕṭᵘ 2 फ्यटू । दुश्रवृत्तिः f. (sg. dat **phĕci फ्यचि**), bad news, false scandal, scandalous gossip, calumny, evil report provoking mutual quarrelling, mutual fear, pain, distress, grief, or interfering with success (cf. **khŏḍa-phᵒ**, p. 392*b*, l. 8). **—pĕñᵘ —फ्यंञू । दुश्रवृत्तिश्रुतिः** f.inf. such false information to be heard. **—trāvüñᵘ —त्रावंञू । दुश्रवृत्तिख्यापनम्** f.inf. to spread or whisper such false information, to utter scandalous gossip. **—ṣhunüñᵘ —क्षुनंञू । दुर्वार्तया विरोधाद्यापादनम्** f.inf. to cause fear, pain, distress, grief, quarrelling, injury to another's work, etc., by such false scandal.

phiṭa फिट in the following:— **phiṭa phiṭa lagun फिट फिट लगुन् । मदाविष्टी-(चीवी-)भवनम्** m.inf. intoxication or excitement caused by the obtainment of some specially fine garment, ornaments, good quality, or the like, or by the obtainment of some extraordinary thing. Cf. **phta** and **phiṭun**.

phōta फोत (? cf. فوطه) **। काचमुक्ता** m. an artificial pearl (made of powdered glass melted down) (according to El. a kind of composition of which necklaces are made) (Śiv. 1310; YZ. 24, 27). **-dörᵘ -दोरू । काचमुक्ताभूषितपुत्रिका** f. a child's doll decked with imitation pearls; cf. **dörᵘ 4. -gorᵘ -गंरू । काचमणिश्रेष्ठी** m. (his wife **-gărʲ-bāy -गंरि-बाय**; a woman who follows the profession is **-gürᵘ -गंरू**), a maker of imitation pearls. **-lar -लर् । काचमुक्तायष्टिः** f. a string of artificial pearls. **-pholᵘ -फंलु । काचमुक्ताफलम्** m. a single artificial pearl. **-wôlᵘ -वोलु । काचमणिविक्रयी** n.ag. (f. **-wājĕñ -वाज्यञ्**), an itinerant seller of artificial pearls.

phṭᵘ फुटु । कण्डोलः: m. a large basket (El. *phaut*, a basket lined with *bójpatr*, i.e. **burza**, birch-bark) (cf. **dājĕ-phᵒ**, p. 202*b*, l. 37; **dā-phᵒ**, p. 230*b*, l. 16; **hurʲ-phᵒ**, p. 347*a*, l. 1; **mĕṣi-phᵒ**, p. 609*a*, l. 10) (El. *phatú*; Gr.Gr. 27, 37; W. 128, 142; Śiv. 1615; Rām. 621; YZ. 258, *phoṭi*; K.Pr. 36, 119).

phŏtʲ-bāgay फुटि-बागय् । कण्डोलिविभागः f division by basketfuls. **-dạndᵘrᵘ -दंदरू । कण्डोलप्रान्तावृतिः** f. the edge of a basket. **-kāgᵃr -काँगर् । हसन्तिकाविशेषः** f. a large kind of *kāngri*, or portable brazier, surrounded by basketwork. **-könᵘ -कांञू । शाखाविशेषः** f. the withy from which baskets are made, the basket-withy; cf. **könᵘ 2. -mēn -मेन । कण्डोलमानम्** f. (sg. dat. **-mīñᵘ -मीञू**), measuring (grain, etc.) by basketfuls. **-palav -पलव् । कण्डोलक्रयनिमित्तकवसनम्** m. old clothes, which are exchanged with basketwork-sellers in exchange for their goods. **-sörᵘ -सोरू । कण्डोलसंग्रहः** f. conveying grain in baskets from the field to the house or the like.

phŏti phŏti muhim फुति फुति मुहिम । अतिदारिद्र्यापातः m. the sudden fall of poverty (esp. on a rich person). **—phŏti phirith ṣhunun — फुति फिरिथ छुनुन् । अतिसंपदागमः** m. the sudden accession of wealth to a poor man (lit. (fate) to give in basketfuls).

phṭᵘ फुटु or **phoṭᵘ 1 फुटु । अतिपाकः, प्रसूतिपाकः** m. extreme cooking, cooking with the application of much or prolonged heat, intense boiling, boiling down to a small compass; esp. the extreme boiling down of food prepared as a regimen for a lying-in woman, for the first ten days after the child's birth. **—karun —करुन् । प्रसवपाकप्रवर्तनम्** m.inf. to do boiling down, as ab.

phṭʲ-(or **phaṭʲ-**)**bata फुटि-(फटि-)बत । अतिपक्वजलसाधितौदनम्** m. rice boiled down to a third or fourth of the original quantity (used as a regimen for lying-in women and invalids). **-pākh -पाख । अतिपाकः** m. (sg. dat. **-pākas -पाकस्**), boiling food down as a regimen, as ab. **-trēsh -त्रेश । अतिपक्वपानीयम्** f. drinking water boiled down till it is reduced in quantity as ab. (given to the same people). **-wôñᵘ -वोञु । अतिपक्वजलम्** m., id.

phoṭᵘ 2 फुटु । आश्वासनम m. consolation, condolence, sympathetic language, comfort, encouragement. **phaṭʲ dinʲ फटि दिनि । आश्वासनम्** m. pl. inf. to console; to encourage.

phoṭᵘ 3 फटु adj. (f. **phüṭᵘ 1 फटू**; for **2**, see s.v.) (*properly the p.p. of* **phaṭun**, q.v., *but used as an adj.* —°), *split, cracked, broken* (cf. **aḍa-ph°**, p. 11*b*, l. 32; **kana-ph°**, p. 448*a*, l. 23) (Gr.Gr. 9, 10, 209); sunken in water, drowned (cf. **kŏla phaṭᵘ gaṭshun**, p. 137*b*, l. 23).

phaṭᵘ फटि used as adv. in the following:— **dam phaṭᵘ gaṭshun**, p. 216*b*, l. 7; **dam phaṭᵘ karun**, id., l. 11; **kŏla phaṭᵘ gaṭshun**, as ab.

phuṭa फुट in **phuṭa-phuṭa फुट-फुट । क्षुद्रखण्डानि** m. tiny pieces (such as the result of the crumbling of decayed leaves or paper); cf. **phṭa**. **-phuṭa gaṭshun -फुट गक्षुन् । क्षुद्रखण्डशोभवनम्** m.inf. to crumble, as ab. **-phuṭa karun -फुट कर्‌न् । वेशविधानम्** m.inf. to crumble (something), as ab.; met. to adorn oneself (as a lover, male or female, before an assignation).

phuṭa फुट f a morbid swelling, in **dŏḍa-phuṭa**, p. 189*b*, l. 16; i.q. **phuṭh 1**, q.v.

phuṭᵘ 1 फुटु m. a morbid swelling, a boil (cf. **rata-ph°**, s.v. **rath**); i q. **phuṭh 1**, q.v.

phuṭᵘ 2 फुटु adj (f. **phuṭᵘ 1 फुटू**, sg. dat. **phucĕ फुच्च**), (properly 1 p.p. of **phuṭun**, q.v.), broken, used —° as in **banda-ph°**, p. 111*a*, l. 23; **dạnd[a]ri-ph°**, p. 226*a*, l. 49; **hĕnga-ph°**, p. 339*a*, l. 46; **lanjĕ-ph°**, p. 526*a*, l. 30; **nala-ph°**, p. 632*a*, l. 29. **—phrôṭᵘ —फ्रोटु । भग्नद्रव्यसमुदायः** m a pile of broken pieces, a rubbish-heap.

phuṭᵘ 2 फुटू । वलिः f. (sg. dat. **phucĕ फुच्च**), a fold, plait, pucker, crease (all with idea of the beginning of a break); a wrinkle (El.); met. doubt or suspicion raised by a mystery heard in conversation. —° a broken piece of anything, something broken (cf **aina-ph°**, p. 30*b*, l. 9; **kalama-ph°**, p. 440*a*, l. 1; **kangaṇi-ph°**, p. 457*a*, l. 18; **kangạv[i]-ph°**, p. 457*a*, l. 35; **kạr[i]-ph°**, p. 467*a*, l. 4; **lĕjĕ-ph°**, p. 517*a*, l. 5).

phüṭᵘ 2 फटू (for **1**, see **phoṭᵘ 3**) **। पटलकोष्टिका** f. a little cupboard under the roof of a house, an attic-closet (used as a store-room). **phŏcĕ फुच्च । पक्षद्वारोर्ध्वभागस्थानम्** f.pl. an open space or niche over a window or side door of a house (in which firewood is kept to dry).

phuṭadār फुटदार् । भङ्गियुतः adj. e.g. (of something in metal) full of cracks or deep scratches (likely to end in cracks); (of cloth, paper, etc.), covered with creases (liable to cause tears); (of a conversation or the like) filled with intricacy or covert allusions (and leaving a shade of doubt or suspicion).

phaṭh फठ् in **phaṭh-kār फठ्-कार् । धिक्करणम्** m. reproach, censure, vocal blame. **—kārun —कार्‌न् । धिक्करणम्** m.inf. to reproach, censure. **—kôrᵘ-motᵘ —कोर्-मटु । धिक्कृतः** perf. part. (f. **—körᵘ-müṭᵘ —कोर्-मुटू**), reproached, censured.

phāṭh फाठ् m. (sg. dat. **phāṭas फाटस्**), in **phāṭh karun फाठ् कर्‌न् । विभेदनम्** m.inf. to split (something), to tear asunder down the middle (something long, such as a wooden post or the like).

phat[a]h फतह् (فتح) or **phatah फतह्** or **phatih फतिह्** m. victory, conquest, triumph (El. *fatah*); used as a proper name; esp. derisively as a pompous title (K.Pr. 169). So **phatih pharảng[i]**, 'Mr. Englishman,' a caricatured Englishman (K.Pr. id.). **-kạḍ[a]l -कंडल्** m. N. of a bridge over the Jehlam in Śrīnagar (El.); **-mand -मंद** فتحمند adj. e.g. victorious, triumphant (El. *fatahmand*).

phith फिथ् in the following:— **phith phith lagun फिथ् फिथ् लगुन् । अनुचितप्रवृत्तौ अत्युत्सुकत्वम्** m.inf. yearning or attempting to do some impossible action to be experienced (esp. of a child trying to walk before it can do so).

phĩṭh फींट् । आघातः f. (sg. dat. **phĩṭi फींटि**), a severe blow or stroke (from a stone or stick suddenly hurled); esp. a blow on the eye or other part of the body from such a thing as the edge of a shawl suddenly thrown up, or a finger or stick suddenly thrust out. **—diñᵘ —दिञ्‌ । आहननम्** f.inf. to give such a blow. **—lagũñᵘ —लगंञ्‌ । आघातापातः** f.inf. such a blow to be received.

phŏṭh फुठ् । पाकगुलिका m. (sg. dat. **phŏṭas फुटस्**), a lump occurring in a dish of boiled rice or the like (due to bad cooking, as each grain should be separate).

phŏṭa-ras फुट-रस् । असम्यक्पाकः m. bad cooking (in which lumps as ab. are produced). **-sas -सस् । असंयुक्तरसदाली** m. dāl- or pease-pottage badly cooked (with lumps in it). **-wāgun -वाँगुन् । दुर्वृत्तबालकः** m. (sg. dat. **-wāganas -वाँगनस्**), a naughty bold boy.

phōṭh फोठ् (=فوت) m. (sg. dat. **phōtas फोतस**), death. **—gaṭshun —गक्षुन् । विनाशापत्तिः** m.inf. destruction or bringing to naught to occur. **—karun —कर्‌न् । विनाशनम्** m.inf. to destroy, bring to naught (a thing, quality, business, etc.).

phuṭh 1 फुठ् f. (sg. dat. **phuṭi फुटि**), a morbid swelling, a boil (cf. **phuṭa** and **phuṭᵘ**, also **rata-ph°**, s.v. **rath.**

phuṭh 2 फुठ् f. (sg. dat. **phuṭi फुटि**), breakage, a crease, crack, split, flaw (Gr.Gr. 126); discord, dissension, feud; cf. **phũṭh.** **—aṭsũñᵘ —अट्सञ्‌ । वल्कुव्रवः** f.inf. a crack to come, a crease to appear (in leather, paper, or the like); the seeds of dissension between mutual friends to come into existence. **—diñᵘ —दिञ्‌ ।**

वलिविधानम् f.inf. to form a crease between the nails (in a paper, or the like, preparatory to tearing it). —hĕñ^{u} —ह्यञ्। वलिविधानम् f.inf. to form a crease (for folding). -kara -कर । परिशेषः m. the remainder, what remains over. —ṭānüñ^{u} —टानंञ्। वलियोजना f.inf. to form a crease (in cloth, paper, or the like, by drawing between the finger-nails); (by calumny or the like) to plant a seed of dissension between two mutual friends.

phuṭa-wād फुट-वाद् । क्षुद्रसंकलनः m very small coin or the like (esp. when employed in making large payments). -wôṭ^{u} -वोटु । भङ्गसंधुपेतः, भग्नद्रव्यम् adj. (f. -wöṭ^{u} -वॉटू), joined after a break, that of which the cracks have been repaired; small coins, small change; a collection of broken useless things (dishes, ornaments, etc.).

phūṭh फूठ् m. (sg. dat. phūṭas फूटस), discord, dissension, split, quarrel, feud; cf phuṭh 2. —pyon^{u} —प्यनु । विरोधापातः m.inf. dissension to arise or take place (between or among), to be divided (in opinion, etc.). —ṭhunun —ठ्नुन् । विरोधप्रेरणा m.inf to sow discord (between or among), to set by the ears.

phōṭhakh फोठख् । संचयपूर्तिः f. (sg. dat. phoṭaki फोटकि), the having succeeded in accumulating everything that one wants, complete well-being, full prosperity, affluence.

phaṭhkür^{u} फठ्कर्कू । लवण(रस)विशेषः f. sulphate of alumina, alum.

phuṭ^{a}j^{i} फुट्ज़ि or phuṭ^{u}j^{u} फुटंजू । पोटलिका f. (f. of phuṭul^{u}, q.v.), a small bundle (of clothes or the like) (Gr.Gr. 35); a packet, a parcel, a bundle (cf. buh^{a}r^{i}-ph°, p. 96*b*, l. 28; burza-ph°, p. 130*b*, l. 17; dā-ph°, p. 230*b*, l. 20; khanḍa-ph°, p. 403*a*, l. 1; nāsti-ph°, p. 659*a*, l. 5) (Gr.M.).

phōṭka फोट्क । निर्धनः m. a [poverty-stricken man, in spite of his being industrious and apparently well-to-do).

phāt^{i}la फातिल (= فتيلة) । वर्तिकाविशेषः m. a thick kind of lamp-wick (made of cotton rolled between the palms of the hands). -khǒb^{u} -खुंबु । शिरस्त्रभेदः m. a kind of quilted cap worn in the cold weather, in which the quilting is stuffed with wick-like rolls of cotton; cf. -ṭūp^{i}, bel. -kosh^{u} -कंशु । वर्तिकासाधकः m. one whose profession it is to make the cotton-rolls for these hats. -phamb -फम्ब । वर्तिकातूलः m. cotton suitable for making lamp-wicks; cotton which is obtained by teasing out a lamp-wick. -ṭūp^{i} -टूपि । शिरस्त्रविशेषः f., i.q. -khǒb^{u}, ab.

phuṭal फुटल । वलियुतः adj. e.g. (of a cloth, leaf, or the like) creased, wrinkled, puckered.

phuṭul^{u} फुटुलु । बद्धद्रव्यम् m. a large parcel, a large package (cf. nāsti-ph°, p. 659*a*, l. 6); (a small bundle is phuṭ^{a}j^{i}, q.v., Gr.Gr. 35). phuṭ^{a}l^{i} khasàn^{i} फुट्लि खसंनि । श्वयथूद्भवः m. pl. inf. 'bundles to rise', i.e. swellings, lumps, or intumescence to rise on the body (from disease, a beating, etc., or the swelling of the eyelids from weeping).

phuṭilad फुटिलद् । आपन्नवलिकः adj. e.g. (of a cloth, leaf, or the like) creased, wrinkled, puckered; (of a conversation or the like) full of mystery, containing covert or indirect meaning.

phaṭun फटुन् । विभिन्नीभवनम्, उद्भेदः, निमज्जनम् conj. 2 (1 p.p. phoṭ^{u} फटु, f. phacě फच्च, Gr.Gr. 209; 2 p.p. phacyōv फच्योव्, Gr.Gr. 225), to be torn, to be split, to crack, burst, break, be torn, be rent (cf. âch^{i} phaṭañě, p. 8*b*, l. 8; atha phaṭàn^{i}, p. 61*a*, l. 32; bôg^{u} phaṭun, p. 132*a*, l. 5; gag^{u}r^{u} phaṭüñ^{u}, p. 280*a*, l. 25; lây phaṭüñ^{u}, p. 513*a*, l. 29; naph^{a}ṣ ph°, p. 645*b*, l. 15; phěl ph°, p. 693*a*, l. 35; pōna phaṭüñ^{u}, s.v. pōna) (Gr.Gr. 30, 171, 204, 209, 225; Gr.M.; W. 142; K. 381, 1114; H. x, 12; YZ. 150; K.Pr. 80, 170); to show the mark of a crack (between two pieces joined together);

to burst forth in large numbers (e.g. a crop of boils) (cf. phěl phaṭan^{i}, p. 693*a*, l. 33); to sprout, shoot, germinate (cf ḍambi ph°, p. 218*a*, l. 25; lěmbi pampōsh ph°, p. 524*b*, l. 21) (Gr.Gr. 204, W. 146, Śiv. 1023); to burst open (as corn in roasting); to burst forth, spout out (as through an opened aperture) (K. 195, 237; K.Pr. 165, 255); to burst (with joy, pride, or the like) (cf. pïṣhi ph°, s.v. pïṣh);

to be immersed, to sink, drown, be plunged (into) (Gr.Gr. 5, 9, 10, 204; Gr.M.; Śiv. 707, 1569, 1833; K. 488); to be plunged (into debauchery, bad conduct, or the like); to be stuck (in mud) (Gr.M.).

phaṭun lāyĕkh फटुन् लायख । विनिपातार्हः adj. (f. phaṭüñ^{u} lāyĕkh फटंञ् लायख), (used in reproach or cursing) worthy of being split or drowned, fit to be destroyed.

phāṭ^{i} phāṭ^{i} nērun फाटि फाटि नेरुन् । धृष्टीभवनम् m.inf. to become bold, impudent, rude, insolent; to become profligate, abandoned.

phoṭ^{u}-mot^{u} फटु-मंतु । निमग्नः perf. part. (f. phüṭ^{u}-müṣ^{u} फटू-मंचु), split, cracked; sprouted; plunged (into deep water), drowned (K. 488); met. plunged (into debauchery, bad conduct).

phaṭān phrāṭan फटान फ्राटान् । (बहुलविवादानन्तरम्) अन्ततः adv. splitting (the difference); hence, finally, ultimately, at the end of it all (u.w. vbs. indicating the conclusion or arbitrament of a quarrel, dispute, or the like). Cf. phrāṭh.

phaṭith bĕhun फटिथ् ब्यहुन् m.inf. to burst and collapse (e.g. an over-full sack) (K.Pr. 158). —**drāmotᵘ** —**द्रामंतु** । **प्रस्फुटितः, नियमाश्रयादेः बहिर्भूतः** perf. part. (f. —**drāmüṭᵘ** —**द्रामंचू**), *sprouted, germinated; sprouted, issued forth, become manifest, become famous; issued forth (from rule), gone beyond bounds, run riot, run wild.* —**nērun** —**नेरुन्** । **उद्भिद्य स्फुटनम्** m.inf. to sprout, germinate; to sprout, issue forth, become manifest, become famous (Śiv. 25); to burst forth, issue forth violently (Rām. 728, 1406, 1613); to issue forth (from rule), to go beyond bounds, run riot, run wild. —**yunᵘ** —**यिनु** । **प्रस्फुटनम्** m.inf. to burst open (e.g. a full bag or case from a sudden blow); to burst, pop (as grain in roasting); to burst forth, become dissipated, fling oneself into debauchery; to burst forth, be thrust out (**āyĕs phaṭith zĕv,** his tongue burst forth (from his mouth, when knocked down senseless), Rām. 483); to put out (the tongue in thirst, fatigue, shame, etc.) (Rām. 1091).

phāṭun फाँटुन् । अन्तरग्निदाहेन शोधनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **phōṭᵘ फोँटु**, f. **phōṭᵘ फाँटू**, dat. **phāćĕ फाँच्च**; 2 p.p. **phāćyōv फाँच्योव**), to clean the interior by the application of fire (e.g. of a vessel which has formerly contained clarified butter, oil, or other greasy substance). **phōṭᵘ-motᵘ फोँटु-मंतु । अन्तर्दाहेन शोधितः** perf. part. (f. **phōṭᵘ-müṭᵘ फाँटू-मंचू**), cleaned out by fire, as ab.

phēṭun फेँटुन् or **phīṭun फीँटुन् । क्षुद्रशिरोवेष्टनम्** m. sg. dat. **phē(phī)ṭanas फेँ(फीँ)टनस्**), a kind of small turban (esp. one meagre and worn out) (cf. **dastār-phº,** p. 256*b*, l. 26) (K.Pr. 119); a small cloth (cf. **dajĕ-phº,** p. 203*a*, l. 37). Cf. **phīṭun.**

phitna फित्न فتنه m. discord, conflict, civil war, revolt, revolution, mutiny. —**trāwun** —**त्रावुन्** m.inf. to revolt (El.).

phitnī फित्नी m. *Zizyphus calgaris* (El.). Cf. **kokan-bēr.**

phīṭun फीटुन् । मदोल्लासः m. (sg. dat. **phīṭanas फिटनस्**), the feeling of intoxication or pride felt by the wearing of fine dress, ornaments, etc., in public, coxcombery, foppery. Cf. **phīṭa.**

phīṭun फीँटुन् । क्षुद्रखण्डम् m. a small piece of cloth, leather, paper, etc., cut or torn off from the main piece (cf. **dajĕ-phº,** p. 203*a*, l. 40). Cf. **phēṭun.**

phīṭān[i] gaṭshān[i] फीँटनि गट्शनि । क्षुद्रच्छिद्रीभवनम् m. pl. inf. to become torn into small pieces. —**karān[i]** —**करनि । क्षुद्रखण्डशो विभेदनम्** m. pl. inf. to cut or tear into small pieces, as ab., to cut or tear up into fragments

phuṭun फुटुन् । भङ्गः, भ्रमणम् conj. 2 (1 p.p. **phuṭᵘ फुटु**, f. **phuṭᵘ फुटू**, dat. **phućĕ फुच्च**; 2 p.p. **phucyōv फुच्योव्**. Its causal is **phuṭanāwun फुटनावुन्** or **phuṭᵃrāwun फुट्रावुन्**, Gr.Gr. 174), to be broken, smashed, broken down (cf. **bāna phuṭān[i],** p. 109*b*, l. 49, and p. 110*a*, l. 21; **khōr phuṭun,** p. 410*a*, l. 11; **lyolᵘ phº,** p. 544*a*, l. 18) (Gr.Gr. 126, 174, 204; Gr.M.; Rām. 919, 933, 1659; K.Pr. 239); to burst out or forth, gush out; to be dispersed, be separated, detached; (of a limb) to be dislocated (cf. **khōr phº,** p. 410*a*, l. 11; **nakh phuṭān[i],** p. 628*a*, l. 31) (Rām. 545, 779); to be tamed, brought low (e.g. a haughty person by grief), to be broken in (of a formerly naughty child or animal) (cf. **naphᵃs phº,** p. 645*b*, l. 18) (K.Pr. 174); to be reduced, allayed, assuaged (e.g. a fever); to be broken, rendered useless, destroyed (cf. **parĕ phuṭañĕ,** s.v. **parĕ**).

phuṭᵘ-motᵘ फुटु-मंतु । भग्नभङ्गः perf. part. (f. **phuṭᵘ-müṭᵘ फुटू-मंचू**), broken, smashed; burst forth; tamed, brought low, broken in; allayed, assuaged. **phuṭan-hār फुटन्-हार् । सुभङ्गः** n.ag. e.g. that which is easily broken, fragile.

phaṭĕng फट्यंग् m. an apricot (El., borrowed from Ladakhī *pha-tùn*).

phutang फुतंग् । व्यथा m.pl. intense irritation, formication, fierce itching (necessitating scratching). —**tulān[i]** —**तुलनि । तोदनम्** m. pl. inf. to cause itching, to rouse itching. —**wŏthān[i]** —**व्यथनि । व्यथोत्पत्तिः** m. pl. inf. such itching to arise.

phāṭanāwun फाटनावुन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **phāṭanôwᵘ फाटनोवु**), to cleave, to split (El., Gr.Gr. 171); to plunge into, to immerse, drown (something) (Śiv. 1755). Cf. **phāṭawun** and **phaṭun.**

phuṭanāwun फुटनावुन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **phuṭanôwᵘ फुटनोवु**), i.q. **phuṭᵃrun** and **phuṭᵃrāwun,** q.v. (Gr.Gr. 204).

phatapāla फतपाल । निःसारः m. sapless, pithless, outwardly fine or prosperous but worthless within.

phŏtᵃr फुतर् or **phŏtᵘrᵘ फुतर्रु । लघुकण्डोलः** f. a kind of small wicker basket (cf. **dājĕ-phº,** p. 202*b*, l. 39; **dā-phº,** p. 230*b*, l. 21) (Gr.Gr. 6, 37; Gr.M.; Śiv. 1247).

phutūra फुतूर (=فتور) m. languor, weakness, infirmity; defect, imperfection, unsoundness; coolness; discord, quarrelling, quarrel, row, riot. **phutūra tulun फुतूर तुलुन् । कलहोल्लासनम्** m.inf. to raise discord, bring about quarrelling (by slander, causing opposition, or the like). —**wŏthun** —**व्युथुन् । कलहोल्लवः** m.inf. quarrelling or discord to arise.

phuṭ°ran फुट्रन् । अधिक्षेपः f. (sg. dat. **phuṭ°rüñ^u फुट्रंञ्**), uttering reproof or the like (against some ill-conducted person), breaking in (a boor to good manners) (Gr.Gr. 121). —**karüñ^u** —**कर्रंञ्** । **विनयनम्** f.inf. to reproach, discipline (an unruly child).

phuṭ°run फुट्रुन् or **phuṭarun फुटरुन् । विभेदनम्, विनिमयः** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **phuṭ°r^u फुट्र्**), to break, smash (something) (cf. **hĕng phuṭarân^i**, p. 339*a*, l. 34; **khōr phuṭ°run**, p. 410*a*, l. 13) (Gr.Gr. 121, 204; L.V. 26; Rām. 140, 552, 738; K. 350, 758, 825; K.Pr. 92, 139); to dislocate (a limb or the like) (H. ii, 11; xii, 3, 4; K.Pr. 57); to break (something) open (Rām. 405, K. 461); to disperse, separate, detach; to tame, break in (to good manners) (cf. **hāṭh ph°**, p. 358*a*, l. 8); to allay, assuage (e.g. a fever); to break with, give up (cf. **bāna-khör^u phuṭarüñ^u**, p. 109*b*, l. 39); to exchange a coin or other money of high value for several of low value, to get small change for a bank-note or coin of value; to break or disobey (a command) (Rām. 1209, 1753).

phuṭ°r^u-mot^u फुट्र्-मंत्। विभेदितः, शिक्षितः, विनिमितः perf. part. (f. **phuṭ^ur^u-müṭs^u फुट्र्-मंच्**), broken, smashed, dislocated; dispersed, separated; tamed, broken in; (of a fever, or the like) assuaged (by something); (of money of large value) turned into small coin, turned into small change.

phuṭ°rith ṭshunun फुट्रिथ् ट्सुनुन् । भञ्जनम् m inf. to smash (something).

phitrāsālyūn फित्रासाल्यून् m. *Prangos pabularia* (El. *fitrásályún*). It is looked upon as a cure for rot in sheep (El.).

phat°rath फत्रथ् (= فترت) । **क्लेशः** f. (sg. dat. **phat°rüṭs^u फत्रंच्**), languor, debility; (in Kāshmīrī) weariness, distress, trouble, worry (preceding, or during the carrying out of any work or business, and rendering its completion difficult). —**anüñ^u** —**अनंञ्** । **खेदापादनम्** f.inf. deliberately to cause such trouble or weariness. —**yiñ^u** —**यिञ्** । **खेदापत्तिः** f inf. such trouble or weariness to be incurred (e.g. in searching for something lost, whether it be found or not).

phat°rüṭs^u-dār फत्रंच्-दार् । दुःसाध्यः adj. e.g. (of a work or business) full of worry, difficult to accomplish without much labour.

phuṭ°rāwun फुट्रावुन् or **phuṭarāwun फुटरावुन् । भेदनम्, भञ्जनम्, विनयनम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **phuṭ°rôw^u फुट्रोव्**), i.q. **phuṭ°run**, q.v., in all its meanings; to break, smash, shiver, shatter (cf. **dĕkas ḍūn^i phuṭarāwân^i**, p. 205*a*, l. 18, and **hāṭh phuṭarāwun**, p. 358*a*, l. 12) (Gr.M.; Śiv. 126, 1531, 1807; K. 824; YZ. 484; K.Pr. 87, 171, 187); to break (something) open, to burst (something) open (Gr.M.). **phuṭ°rôw^u-mot^u फुट्रोव्-मंत्। भञ्जितः** perf. part. (f. **phuṭ°röv^u-müṭs^u फुट्रांव्-मंच्**), i q. **phuṭ°r^u-mot^u**, s.v. **phuṭ°run** (K.Pr. 11).

photuwā फतुवा = فتوى m. a notification of the law in or respecting a particular case; a decree, judgment, award, decision; an order, command (H. ii, 7, *photuwāk*, with suff. of indef. art.).

phaṭawun^u फटवुन्। विभेदनार्हः, उच्छिद्यमानः, निमज्जन् n.ag. (f. **phaṭavüñ^u फटवंञ्**), that which is being split; that which is ready to be split, or which is fit to be split; that which is sprouting, shooting, germinating (of a seed or the like); that which is plunged or being plunged into water; he who is plunged into disgrace (by bad conduct or the like); sinkable, of high specific gravity, that which will not float, heavy.

phāṭawun फाटवुन् । विभेदनम्, बाधनम्, निमज्जनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **phāṭow^u फाट्व्**), to cause to burst, to burst (something), to split (cf. **bôs^u ph°**, p. 132*a*, l. 8) (Gr.Gr. 171, K.Pr. 164); (of clouds of smoke, extreme heat) to distress (a person by compelling him to hold his breath); to plunge (something into water). Cf. **phāṭanāwun**.

phāṭawan-wad फाटवन्-वाद् । मौनेन बाधनम् m. causing annoyance by remaining silent, holding one's tongue in spite of entreaties.

phāṭow^u-mot^u फाट्व्-मंत्। विभेदितः, श्वासनिरोधं विबाधितः, निमज्जितः perf. part (f. **phāṭüv^u-müṭs^u फाट्व्-मंच्**), split (by some one); distressed (by having to hold one's breath); plunged (by some one into water).

phiṭawun^u फिटवुन् । मदेनोल्लसन n.ag. (f **phiṭavüñ^u फिटवंञ्**), one who swaggers about in public (proud of one's fine clothes, high position, or the like), a fop, coxcomb.

phuṭawun^u फुटवुन् । भज्यमानः n.ag. (f. **phuṭavüñ^u फुटवंञ्**), splitting, being broken, being smashed; easily broken, fragile; being broken in, being tamed, being brought to order, learning manners.

phĕṭs^u फ्यच् । **दीर्घदशा** f. a fringe (esp. when long) of a turban, shawl, or the like; (when whiskers and moustache are lacking) a thin, scraggy, tail-like beard (cf. **dāri-ph°**, p. 238*a*, l. 29). Cf. **phatsh** and **phĕtsh**.

phiṭs^u फिच् । **विस्मृतिः** f. forgetfulness (of past times or occurrences).

phĕṭsadār फ्यच्दार्। दशोपेतः adj. e.g. fringed (of a turban, shawl, or the like), having long fringes; wearing long-fringed apparel.

phaṡh फ़ष़ । **निःसारसूक्ष्मपटः, लघुश्मश्रु** f. (sg. dat. **phaṡi फ़षि**), weak, thin, fine, easily torn cloth, fine muslin (with holes in it like net); a thin, scraggy, tail-like beard (unaccompanied by moustache or whiskers) (cf. **phĕṡ[u]** and **phĕṡh**); the smaller of the two holes into which walnuts are thrown in the children's game called **mīri mīri phaṡh.** The larger hole is called **mīr** (cf. **mīr 2** and (for an account of the game) K.Pr. 142, Śiv. 1015).

phĕṡh फ़ेष़् । **लघुश्मश्रु** f. (sg. dat. **phĕṡi फ़ेषि**), a thin, tail-like, scraggy beard (unaccompanied by moustache or whiskers). Cf. **phĕṡ[u]** and **phaṡh.**

phaṡal फ़ष़ल । **तनुश्मश्रुः** m. one whose face has no hair on it except for a thin, scraggy, tail-like beard.

phĕṡal फ़ेष़ल । **दशोपेतः** adj. e.g. (of a cloak, turban, or the like) fringed, possessing a long fringe; (of a human being) wearing long-fringed clothes.

phĕṡun फ़ेषुन noted only in the compound **naṡun phĕṡun,** p. 663*b*, l. 27, q.v.

phiṡun फ़िषुन्, see **phiṡüñ[u].**

phiṡüñ[u] फ़िष़ूञ् । **विस्मृतुद्भवः** cong. 1 (1 p.p. f. **phiṡ[u] फ़िषू**; this verb is conjugated impersonally in the feminine, and the person who forgets is put in the dat., as in **phiṡân chĕs फ़िषान् च्यस्**, there is forgetting to him, i.e. he forgets; so **phiṡ[u]s,** he forgot), forgetting to occur; hence, with subject in dat., to forget (Gr.Gr. 182, 188, 192, 203, 215). According to Gr.Gr. 120, 192, the infinitive of this verb may also be masculine. Thus, **phiṡun फ़िषुन्. phiṡ[u]-müṡ[u] फ़िषू-मुष़ू** । **संपन्नविस्मृतिः** perf. part. f. forgetting having occurred, forgotten (of something fem.).

phĕṡ[a]r फ़ेष़र । **लघुदीर्घश्मश्रु** (**शिखा**) f. a small, thin, tail-like beard (shaped like a fringe, cf. **phĕṡ[u]**); a lock of hair left on the top of the head (the rest being shaved), a topknot.

phĕṡawun फ़ेष़वुन् । **अप्रत्यक्षहरणम्** conj 1 (1 p.p. **phĕṡow[u] फ़ेष़व्**), to take secretly, carry off secretly (Gr.Gr. li).

phiṡawun[u] फ़िष़वुन् । **विस्मरन्** n.ag. (f. **phiṡavüñ[u] फ़िष़वञ्**), one who is forgetful, absent-minded.

phĕw फ्यँव । **उपहासशब्दानुकरणम्, मृगजन्तुविशेषः** m. making a sound indicating ridicule (with the intention of making some one angry); a certain hunting animal which is said to follow a lion and to indicate its passage by a low growl, ?a porcupine (cf. **lōh** and **pŏṡhalôw[u]**; but El. *phú*, a dog, and *loh*, a fox).

pihawun[u] पिहवुन् । **पेषणकृत्** n.ag. (f. **pihavüñ[u] पिहवञ्**), one who is grinding (wheat, etc.), a grinder, a miller.

pihawañ पिहवञ् । **पेषणभृतिः** f. wages paid for grinding, a miller's fee.

phāwār फ़ाँवार् । **उच्चैर्जलप्रवहणनालिकात्मयन्त्रम्** m. a syringe or pipe for distributing a high shower of water from a ground-level reservoir in a garden, etc. **—wŏthân[i] —व्यथनि** । **उच्चैर्धाराप्रवहणम्** m. pl. inf. a shower of water from such a machine to spout out; (blood) to spout out (from a wound, etc.).

phuwas फ़ुवस्, see **phū.**

phöyida फ़ायिद فَائِدہ, or **phaida फ़ैद** or **phöda फ़ाद** m. profit, advantage, benefit, good, avail, utility (K.Pr. 219, *phaidah*); gain, yield, interest (on money); El. *faida.* **-mand -मंद** مند فَائِدہ adj. e.g. profitable, beneficial, advantageous, useful, efficacious (El.). **-rost[u] -रंसु** adj. (f. **-rüṡh[u] -रंछू**), useless, profitless, unavailing, of no use (El.).

phyāh फ्याह् m. in **phyāh barun फ्याह् बरुन्** । **अत्यभीप्साकुलतानुभवः** m.inf. to feel anxiety or solicitude (in the desire to prevent some apprehended evil) (K. 286). **—din[i] —दिनि** । **अत्यभीप्साकुलीभवनम्** m. pl. inf. to become filled with such solicitude.

phyoh[u] फ्यंहु or **phyuh[u] फ्युंहु** । **द्रोणुकविशेषः** m. (sg. dat. **phĕhis फ्यंहिस्** or **phihis फ्युंहिस्**), a kind of paddle or broad spade used for removing snow from house-roofs, or for scraping up mud in the streets.

phyok[u] 1 फ्यंकु । **स्कन्धाङ्गम्** m. (sg. dat. **phĕkis फ्यंकिस्**), the shoulder (El. *phúk, phyuk, pyuk*) (Gr.M.); the shoulder of a garment.

phĕk[i]-ör[u] फ्यंकि-आंकू । **स्कन्धाधारिका** f. a circlet of rope or the like put on the shoulder to support a burden carried thereon. **-dajal -दजल्** or **-dajĕl -दज्यल्** । **स्कन्धे योजितखण्डकः** adj. e.g. (of a garment) patched on the shoulder. **—gŏgal gaṡhân[i] —ग्वगल् गछ़नि** । **स्कन्धभारक्लेशानुभवः** m. pl. inf. the shoulders to become turnips, the shoulders to become blistered from carrying a heavy burden. **-gav -गव** । **जीर्णछिन्नस्कन्धभागः** m. a garment of which the shoulder is tattered and torn (cf. **gāv 1**). **-hol[u] -हंलु** । **वक्रस्कन्धः** m. (f. **-hüj[u] -हंजू**), (of a person, a picture, a garment) crooked shouldered. **-phol[u] 1 -फ्वंलु** । **स्कन्धास्थि** m. the round bone of the shoulder; a shoulder of mutton. **-phol[u] 2 -फ्वंलु** adj. (f. **-phüj[u] -फ्वंजू**), broken shouldered; shoulder-weary. **—phalân[i] —फ्वलनि** । **स्कन्धखेदः** m. pl. inf. the shoulders to be split, pain in the shoulder due to frequently carrying heavy burdens to be felt. **-palav -पलव्** । **स्कन्धभागिकखण्डम** m. the coat of the shoulder, i.e. the skin over the shoulder; the piece of cloth that forms the shoulder of a garment; a pad placed on the shoulder for carrying burdens. **-sum[a]ṭh -सुमट्** । **स्कन्धत्वग्दंशनम्** f. (sg. dat. **sum[a]ṭi सुमटि**), a pinch or nip on the bare shoulder. **-sünḍ[u] -सुंडू** । **स्कन्धचपेटिका** f. a slap

on the bare shoulder. This used to be a school punishment inflicted on one boy by another at the teacher's order. —**wasân**^{i} —वसंनि । **स्कन्धखेदः** m.pl.inf. the shoulders to descend, i.e. to be sore from carrying a heavy burden, the shoulders to be lowered or bowed from this cause. **-wāṭh** -वाट् । **स्कन्धसंदापनम्** m. (sg. dat. **-wāṭas** -वाटस), the sewing of the shoulder-piece on to a garment, the shoulder-seam (by which a separate piece of cloth is added).

phĕkĕn-hond^{u} shrapun phyārĕn फ्यकन-हंन्दु श्रपुन् फ्यार्यन । **स्वीयस्य स्वोपकाराय भवनम्** m. the digestion of the strainings (cf. **phyôr**^{u}) (to become the property) of (one's own) shoulders; hence, any thing, action, or employment done by oneself to result only to one's own profit (even though undertaken for another).

phĕkyuk^{u} फ्यक्युक् । **स्कन्धसंबन्धी** sg. gen. (f **phèkic^{u}** फ्यकिचू), of, or belonging to, the shoulder (of the body, or of a garment).

phyok^{u} 2 फ्यॉक् । **चूर्णसमूहः** m. (sg. dat. **phĕkis** फ्यकिस), a pinch (of any powder or the like. It is taken up between the tips of the fingers) (cf. **nāsti-ph°**, p. 659*a*, l. 8). Cf. **phĕṭ^{u} 1, phyoṭ^{u},** and **pyuk^{u}. phĕki phĕki dawāh** फ्यकि फ्यकि द्वाह । **अतिरोचकीभवनम्** m. medicine by pinches (i.e. taken over and over again); hence, some one or something which gives delight (e.g. a wife, son, servant, relation, or the like, who arrives at the right time just when he or she is wanted or expected, or any material object similarly come to hand).

phyāphrihāray फ्याफ्रिहारय । **वियोगाक्रन्दः** f. loud and continued lamentations at some one's absence. Cf. **phyāh.**

phyar 1 फ्यार् । **चालनजलम्** m. strained water, the dirty water squeezed out of something that has been washed, or the water strained off after cooking (cf. **atha-ph°**, p. 61*a*, l. 35) (Gr.Gr. 124). —**gatshun** —गट्शुन् । **अज्ञात्वा अकार्यनिष्पत्तिसमापातः** m.inf refuse water to come into existence; met. something to turn out wrong, a wrong result (causing disappointment) unexpectedly or owing to some mistake to come from any action. —**kaḍun** —कडुन् । **ईषत्पाकयोजनया जलनिःसारणम्** m.inf. to pour or strain off the water (in which food has been cooked). —**karun** —कर्न् । **अकार्यविधानम्** m.inf. to make refuse water; hence, to perform some improper work causing disappointment by its results. —**nīrith gatshun** —नीरिथ् गट्शुन् । **अवाच्यगुह्योक्तिसंभवः** m.inf. straining water to issue forth; met. some one's secret or opinions to be let out (with deplorable results) in the presence of his enemy (esp. when done ignorantly). —**nīrith ṭalun** —नीरिथ् टलुन् । **अवाच्यवदनसंभवः** m.inf. unseasonable or objectionable words suddenly and unexpectedly to be uttered or divulged. —**trāwun** —त्रावुन् । **जलनिःसारणम्** m inf. to strain off, or wring out, water (after cooking or washing).

phyār 2 फ्यार । **एडमूकः(अनेलमूकः)** m. (f. **phyör^{u}** फ्यारू), one who is deaf and dumb (cf. **maṭa-ph°**, p. 602*b*, l 12). **phyāra-katha** फ्यार-कथ । **एडमूकभाषा** f.pl. the talk of a deaf and dumb person (i.e. speaking on the fingers or by gestures); similar nonsense (even if distinct) uttered by one who is not deaf and dumb.

phyār 3 फ्यार m. in **phir-phyār** (see **phir**), apparently a jingle-word

phyor^{u} फ्यॉर् । **बिन्दुः, चिह्नम्** m. (sg. dat. **phĕris** फ्यरिस), a drop or spot (of any liquid) (cf **ash^{i}-ph°**, p. 47*b*, l. 46; **cyū-ph°**, p. 179*a*, l. 18; **mas-ph°**, p. 585*b*, l. 38; **pā-ph°**, s.v. **pôṇ^{u}**; **ras-ph°**, s.v. **ras**; **rata-ph°**, s.v. **rath**) (Rām. 845, 1189, 1334, 1562); a very small quantity (of any liquid or semi-liquid) (cf. **aṇĕma-ph°**, p. 37*b*, l. 8; **dōda-ph°**, p 189*b*, l. 50; **m^{a}tra-ph°**, p. 605*b*, l. 24; **pāka-ph°**, p. 725*b*, l. 12; **pā-ph°**, s.v. **pôṇ^{u}**) (Śiv. 1210); a round spot (esp. when intended as a mark of identification) (cf. **ach^{i}-ph°**, p. 8*b*, l. 14); a point (El. *phur*); cf. **phyūr^{u} 2.** —**shunun** —शुनुन् । **चिह्नविन्यासः** m.inf. to put a spot, to mark with a spot for identification; to mark spots in a written paper in order to indicate a passage to be cancelled.

phĕr^{i}-wād फ्यॅर्-वाद । **बिन्दुवृत्तिः** m. one who deals with liquid articles in drops, one who serves out by drops.

phĕri pheri फ्यरि फ्यरि । **बिन्दुशः** adv. drop by drop.

phyôr^{u} फ्यॉर् adj (f **phyör^{u}** फ्यारू), l p p of **phyārun**, q.v., used - ° as adj, strained, having the refuse water poured off (cf. **aḍa-phyôr^{u}**, p. 11*b*, l. 37; **phĕkèn-hond^{u} shrapun phyārĕn**, p. 721*a*, l 11).

phyör^{u} फ्यारू, see **phyār 2** and **phyôr^{u}**.

phyur^{u} 2 फिर् (for 1, see **phirun**) । **व्यतिक्रमः, परिवर्तनम्** m. (sg. dat. **phiris** फिरिस; abl. **phiri** फिरि, cf. **phir^{u} 1**), reversal of motion, inversion (cf. **dōrĕ-ph°**, p. 237*a*, l. 1; **mūla-ph°**, p. 567*a*, l 38; **man-ph°**, p. 572*a*, l. 17; **maṅĕ-ph°**, p. 586*a*, l. 3; **nama-ph°**, p. 635*b*, l. 43; **nāwa-ph°**, p. 665*b*, l. 36) (Śiv. 183); reversal (of habit, nature, hopes, etc.) (cf. **achĕn-pacĕ-phyur^{u}**, p. 9*a*, l. 17; **khis^{i}-ph°**, p. 429*a*, l. 4); turning (something) away or backwards (cf. **buth^{i}-ph°**, p. 142*b*, l. 40); confusion, doing something

in wrong order (e.g. *in distribution of anything, giving to the wrong person, changing one's speech by directing it to a new person, or changing the direction of one's glances*) (cf. **ách[i]-ph°**, p. 8*b*, l. 17; **atha-ph°**, a slip of the hand, p. 61*a*, l. 37); making a mistake in counting (and having to do it over again), or counting backwards (cf. **grünz[ü]-ph°**, p. 303*b*, l. 39); disarranging order (e.g. of the leaves of a book); disarrangement, wrong order (cf. **khrāwa-ph°**, p. 416*a*, l. 40);

turning (clothes inside out) (K.Pr. 258, *phur*); turning (a box or vessel) upside down; turning over (the leaves of a book) (K. 951); doing something backwards and forwards (cf. **dōri-ph°**, p. 237*a*, l. 31); doing (something) backwards or back again (cf. **gaza-ph°**, p. 318*b*, l. 16); repetition, doing something over again (cf. **āla-ph°**, p. 22*b*, l. 2);

change, exchange (of one thing for another) (cf. **pacĕ-ph°**, s.v. **püṭ[ü]**); change (of place or the like) (cf. **jāyĕ-ph°**, p. 380*a*, l. 17); wandering about, sauntering (cf. **phyūr[u] 3** and **kōca-ph°**, p. 383*a*, l. 28);

returns (in business) (cf. **lacha-ph°**, p. 506*b*, l. 47; **paĩsa-ph°**, s.v. **paĩsa**).

phyur[u] gashun फिर् गछुन् । विपर्ययापत्तिः m.inf. reversal to occur; esp. (in any action, such as counting, studying, teaching, giving, going, etc.) in forgetfulness of the right order to do it in the wrong order. **—kaḍun** —कडुन् । व्यतिक्रमशोधनम् m.inf. to set (things out of order) in order. **—karun** —करुन् । व्यतिक्रमापादनम् m.inf. to set in disorder (e.g. by interrupting a calculation, reading, lesson, etc., or by disarranging the order of the leaves of a book). **-thur[u]** -थुर् । गतागतवृत्तिः m. simultaneous coming and going of people (e.g. mutual friends) between two places (e.g. their respective homes). **-thur[u] karun** -थुर् करुन् । विवाहावसरे वधूवरयोः, शोकावसरे संबन्धिनाम्, अन्योन्यगृहगतागतम् m.inf. to make such mutual visits (e.g. the customary interchange of visits between the two families immediately after a wedding, or between relations after the death of a relation). Cf. **phērun thōrun**, p. 706*a*, l. 38.

phyūr[u] 1 फ्यूर्, see **phērun**, as adj. —°, cf. **rasa-phyūr[u]**, that of which the juice has returned, revivified, s.v. **ras**.

phyūr[u] 2 फ्यूर् (for **1**, see **phērun**) । कण्टकविशेषः m. (sg. dat. **phīris** फीरिस्; abl. **phēri** फेरि), a kind of thorn (? apparently like those round a thistle flower); a drop, a spot, a small lump (cf. **phyor[u]**; **ásh[i]-ph°**, p. 47*b*, l. 48; **mas-ph°**, p. 595*b*, l. 38; **m[a]tra-ph°**, p. 605*b*, l. 21; **pā-ph°**, s.v. **pôñ[u]**; **ras-ph°**, s.v. **ras**; **rata-ph°**, s.v. **rath**) (El. *phūr*, K.Pr. 244); a very small quantity (of any liquid or semi-liquid) (cf. **añĕma-ph°**, p. 37*b*, l. 11; **dŏda-ph°**, p. 189*b*, l. 50).

phēri-dār फेरि-दार् । स्थूलविन्दुशशयुक्तः adj. e.g. (of new woollen cloth or the like), full of knots or lumps of wool. **—nērun 1** —नेरुन् । स्थूलविन्दुशशापगमावस्थानम् m.inf. such knots to disappear (from new woollen cloth); hence, to show signs of wearing out, to look worn. **-phamb** -फम्ब् । स्थूलविन्दूपादानराङ्कवोर्णा m. the kind of wool which produces cloth full of these knots, i.e. the wool from which *pashmīna* cloth is made.

phyūr[u] 3 फ्यूर् m. wandering about, sauntering (cf. **phyur[u] 2**, col. *a*, l. 20 ab.). **phēri nērun 2** फेरि नेरुन् m.inf. to go forth a-saunter, to wander through bye-lanes selling things, to go out hawking.

phyur[u]-mot[u] फिर्-मंतु, see **phirun**.

phyūr[u]-mot[u] फ्यूर्-मंतु, see **phērun**.

phyāran फ्यारन् । उत्पावनम् f. (sg. dat. **phyārüñ[ü]** फ्यारंञू), straining off, filtering.

phyārun फ्यारुन् । रसनिःसारणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **phyôr[u]** फ्योर्), to strain off, filter (Gr.Gr. 124, Gr.M., Śiv. 1032); to pour off superfluous water (from things soaked, boiled, etc.).

phyôr[u]-mot[u] फ्योर्-मंतु । उत्पावितः, निःसारितचालनजलः perf. part. (f. **phyör[ü]-müṣ[u]** फ्योर्-मंचू), strained, filtered; (of the liquid) strained off, filtered off (from something).

phyāran-dāj[i] फ्यारन्-द्ंजि or **-düj[ü]** -द्ंजू । उत्पावनपटः f. a piece of muslin through which a liquid is filtered, a filtering cloth.

phyörin[i] bôn[u] फ्यॉरिनि बोनु । उत्पावनपात्रम् m. a vessel for filtering, a strainer. **-wôñ[u]** -वोञु । चालनजलम् m. water which has been strained off, percolated water.

phyāray फ्यारय् । रसोत्पावनकर्म f. pouring a liquid off from the dregs, or (vice versa) the pouring off of superfluous liquid from something being soaked, straining off, filtering.

phyosh[u] फ्योशु or **phyūsh[u]** फ्यूशु, see **phĕshun** or **phēshun**.

phyush[u] 1 फिशु । ओषधिविशेषः m. (sg. dat. **phishis** फिशिस्), a certain medicinal root (used for making plasters for wounds, boils, or the like).

phyush[u] 2 फिशु or **phish** फिश् m. in **kan-ph°**, p. 447*b*, l. 5, the getting of something into the ear. ? Cf. **pyush[u]**, a flea, a small particle, or ? cf. the preceding.

phyost[u] फ्यस्तु । रिक्ताशयः m. (sg. dat. **phĕstis** फ्यस्तिस्), one who (in conduct or any business) is wanting in

profoundness, wanting in vigour, empty-headedness. **phĕsta-kākañ फ्यस्त-काकञ् । मूढवृत्तिः** f. a woman who by age or position is entitled to respect, but who is really silly, unpleasing in appearance, and indolent.

phyot[u] फ्यंतु । कौशेयपुष्पम् m. (sg. dat. **phĕtis फ्यतिस्**), a kind of puffed out flower in silk-embroidery (cf. **phol[u]-ph°**, p. 694*a*, l. 43).

phĕt[i]-dār फ्यंति-दार् । कौशेयपुष्पाङ्कितः adj. e.g. embroidered with such flowers. **-khŏb[u] -ख़ुंबु । कौशेयपुष्पितशिरस्त्राणः** m. a quilted cap embroidered with such flowers. **-kalapush[u] -कलपुशु । कौशेयपुष्पितशिरस्त्राणः** m. a kind of cap embroidered with such flowers worn by newly born babies. **-kūsh -कूँश् । कौशेयपुष्पितोपानद्विशेषः** f. a kind of shoe (see **kūsh**) ornamented with such flowers (worn by brides, etc.). **-lāgay -लागय् । कौशेयपुष्पयोजनाशिल्पः** f. the art of making such flowers, flower-embroidery. **-pulahor[u] -पुलहॅर् । कौशेयपुष्पिततृणोपानत्** m. grass shoes ornamented on the toes with these flowers. **-ṭūp[i] -टूपि । कौशेयपुष्पितशिरस्त्राणः** f. a quilted cap so ornamented. **-wōka -वोंक । कौशेयपुष्पाङ्कितकेशबन्धनीसमूहः** f.pl. the long plaited tresses hanging down a woman's back when so ornamented.

phyoṭ[u] फ्यंटु । सूक्ष्मचूर्णः m. as much fine powder as can be lifted between the tips of the fingers, a pinch of dust (cf. **nāsti-ph°**, p. 659*a*, l. 9). Cf. **phĕt[u]** 1 and **phyok[u]** 2.

phyôt[u] फ्योतु । असमाहितः, मूढवृत्तिः adj. (f. **phyöts[ü] फ्यांज़ू**), an ignorant boorish fellow (rude in speech, gait, clothing, eating, action, and so on), a stupid boor, a Tony Lumpkin, one who (like a lunatic) does everything the wrong way and contrary to custom. Cf. **phrôt[u]** and **phyāsh.**

phyöts[u] फ्यांज़ू, see **phyôt[u]**.

phyāsh फ्याश् । मूढवृत्तिः f. (sg. dat. **phyāsi फ्याशि**), a rude, clumsy, ignorant woman, incoherent and crack-brained or eccentric in speech or action. Cf. **phyôt[u].**

phyāsa-kŏndal फ्याश-कुंडल् । असंबद्धाचरणभाषणशीला f., i.q. **phyāsh. -kŏndul -कुंडुल् । मूढवृत्तिः** m. a man who acts in this way. **-katha -कथ । असंबद्धप्रलापाः** f.pl. incoherent words, nonsensical babbling.

phyāsar फ्याशर् । मूढवृत्तिः m. eccentric conduct (marked by incoherence of speech and action, etc.).

phöz फांज़ or **faiz** فیض **। फलम्** m. overflowing, abundance, plenty; beneficence, munificence, liberality, bounty, grace, charity; good, benefit, profit. **—nērun —नेरुन् । फलोद्भवः** m.inf. profit (from anything begun) to result, the fruits of one's work to issue.

phöza-wôl[u] फांज़-वोलु । लाभोत्पादकः m. (f. **-wājĕñ -वाज्यञ्**), producing good results, fruitful, profitable (of a work or business, or of a person).

phazīhath फ़ज़ीहथ् فضیحت f. disgrace, shame, ignominy, infamy. **—karūñ[ü] —करूँ** f.inf. to disgrace, put to shame, rebuke (El.). Cf. **phūzĕth.**

phaz[a]l फ़ज़्ल् فضل m. excess, exuberance; increase, gain; superiority, excellence; a free gift, grace, bounty, favour. **—banun —बनुन् । विनाशापाते रक्षागमः** m.inf. mercy to come into existence (i.e. in the immediate presence of calamity), salvation to come, to be saved by the skin of the teeth. **—karun —करुन् । परिपालनम** m.inf. to be gracious (to), to show mercy or favour (to), to deal bountifully (with); to save (a person) faced by immediate calamity, to save by the skin of the teeth.

phūzĕth फ़ूज़्यथ (= فضیحت) f. disgrace, shame, ignominy; abuse. **—khĕñ[ü] —ख्यंञ् । भर्त्सनानुभवः** f.inf. to eat abuse, to experience abuse, to be abused. **—karūñ[u] —करूँ । अतिभर्त्सना** f.inf. to abuse (a person). **—pĕñ[u] —प्यंञ् । भर्त्सनाप्तिः** f.inf. abuse to fall (on a person), to be subjected to a scolding (by a superior or schoolmaster).

pāj[i] पाजि, see **püj[ü].**

pij (? spelling and gender), a kind of deer, the Goral, *Cemas* or *Nemorhaedus goral* (L. 115).

pij[ü] पिज़ू, see **pilun.**

pŏj[i] प्वजि, pŏj[ü] प्वजू, see **pŏl[u].**

pôj[u] पोज़ु । नीचः adj. (f. **pöj[i] पांजि** or **pöj[ü] पाजू**), mean, vile, contemptible, a low fellow, a vile wretch (Gr.Gr. 144).

pöj[i]-küṭ[ü] पांजि-कूटू । नीचकन्या f. the daughter of a low fellow. **-kaṭh -कठ । नीचपुत्रः** m. (sg. dat. **-kaṭas -कटस**), the son of a low fellow.

pöj[u] 1 and **2 पांजु**, see **pôj[u]** and **pālun.**

pöj[ü] 3 पांजू । (तैल)द्रोणः f. a certain measure of weight employed for measuring liquids (such as oil, etc.). It is used —°, and indicates a weight of six seers or twelve pounds (cf. **gĕv-p°**, p. 316*b*, l. 8).

pājĕ-nör[ü] पाज्य-नांद्र । द्रोणमापकपात्री f. a vessel used for measuring this amount of oil, etc. **-wād -वाद् । द्रोणक्रमसंख्यानम्** m. measuring (oil, etc.) by *poj[ü]s.*

puj[u] पुज़ु । पुञ्जिष्टः m. (f. **pujĕñ पुज्यञ्**, q.v.), a butcher (of sheep or goats) (El. *pūj*; W. 114, *puz*; K.Pr. 68, 173).

puj[i]-bāy पुजि-बाय् । पुञ्जिष्टस्त्री f. his wife (cf. **pujĕñ.** **-wān -वान् । मांसापणः** m. a butcher's shop (W. 114, *puz-wān*; K.Pr. 178).

puj[ü] पुजू, see **pugun** and **pujun.**

püj^{u} 1 पंजू or **pâj^{i} पंजि । विशालकण्डोल:** f. a large broad open basket (the largest of all the baskets made in the valley. It is used for carrying rice) (cf. **buth^{i}-p°**, p. 142*b*, l. 41; **dachĕ-p°**, p. 185*b*, l. 48; **dā-p°**, p. 231*b*, l. 26; **gūr^{i}-p°**, p. 299*b*, l. 10; **khâr^{i}-p°**, p. 410*b*, l. 48) (El. *pâj*; L. 314, 458; K.Pr. 48, 64, 76); met. 'a basket full (of disease)', used —° to indicate some disease affecting the entire body, as in **bāda-pâj^{i}**, p. 82*a*, l. 9.

pajĕ-bagay पञ्च-बागय । कण्डोलविभाजना f. dividing up (e.g. a pile of grain) by large basketfuls. **-sör^{ü} -सॉर् । कण्डोलैरपहरणम्** f. carrying off and collecting in large baskets (as when grain is carried away from the threshing-floor). **-tala nīrith gaṭshun -तल नीरिथ गछुन् । शीघ्रतया प्रोन्नतीभवनम्** m.inf. to emerge from under a basket, as if a person doubled up and hidden under a basket were suddenly to stand up and show himself; hence, met. to appear like a Jack-in-the-box, suddenly to spring up and become tall. **-tal rūd^{u}-mot^{u} -तल् रूदु-मंतु । अन्त:स्थित:** perf. part. (f. **-tal rūz^{u}-müṭs^{u} -तल् रूज़ू-मंचू**), remaining under the basket; hence (of mutual hate, wrath, etc.), deliberately remaining concealed (i.e. biding the time for vengeance). **-tal rōzun -तल् रोज़ुन् । अन्त:स्थिति:** m.inf. to remain under a basket, (mutual hate, wrath, etc.) to remain concealed, as ab. **-tal thow^{u}-mot^{u} -तल् थंवु-मंतु । गूढे स्थापित:** perf. part. (f. **-tal thüv^{ü}-müṭs^{u} -तल् थंवू-मंचू**), (of anger, means of vengeance, or the like) deliberately hidden, as ab. **-tal thawun -तल् थवुन । गूढरक्षणम्** m.inf. to put under a basket; met. to conceal one's hatred or wrath, biding the time for wreaking vengeance.

püj^{ü} 2 and **3 पंजू**, see **pol^{u}** and **palun.**

pöj^{i}gī पॉजिगी । नीचता f. vileness, meanness (of caste, condition, occupation, nature, or the like) of a person.

puj^{i}gī पुजिगी । सौनिकवृत्ति: f. the condition or nature of a butcher (see **puj^{u}**); conduct like that of a butcher.

pujil पुजिल । सौनिकवृत्ति: f. the condition or hereditary calling of a butcher.

paijāma पैजाम or **pöjàma पांजाम** (= پاجامہ) **। अधरीयवास:, जङ्घाच्छादनवास:** m. trousers, long drawers (cf. **khashĕr^{i}-p°**, p. 419*b*, l. 12; **pāṭ^{i}-p°**, s.v. **poṭ^{u}** 2) (Śiv. 789, *paijyāma*; K.Pr. 95, 219); cf. **pājiwôr^{u}.** **-band -बंद । नीवी** m. the string by which drawers are fastened round the waist, a trousers-string. **-ḍūr^{ü} -डूरू । नीवी** f., id. **-gĕgür^{u} -ग्यगॅरू । अधरवस्त्रोर्ध्वभाग:** f. the upper part of a pair of drawers round the waist and thighs.

pij^{ü}-müṭs^{ü} पिजू-मंचू, see **pilun.**

pöj^{i}-müṭs^{ü} पॉजि-मंचू or **pöj^{ü}-müṭs^{u} पांजू-मंचू**, see **pālun.**

puj^{ü}-müṭs^{ü} 1 and **2 पुजू-मंचू**, see **pugun** and **pujun.**

pujun पुजुन् । रोचकीभवनम् conj. 2 (1 p.p. **puj^{u} पुजु**), (of work done by some one else) to be pleasing, to suit one's wishes, to satisfy. **puj^{u}-mot^{u} पुजु-मंतु । इष्टपूरकीभूत:** perf. part. (f. **puj^{u}-müṭs^{ü} 2 पुजू-मंचू**; for **1**, see **pugun**) that which (when done by another) has become satisfactory.

pujĕñ पुज्यञ् । सौनिकी f. a female butcher, a woman who lives by the sale of mutton or goat's flesh; the wife of a male butcher (El. *pājain*); a woman whose conduct is that of a butcher woman. Cf. **puj^{u}.**

pöj^{i}pôn^{u} पॉजिपोनु । नीचवृत्ति: m. vile conduct (esp. when a respectable person acts like a vile person); lowness of position in a household (Gr.Gr. 144). Cf. **pôj^{u}.**

pŏjĕr प्वज्यर् । नि:सारत्वम् m. worthlessness, the condition of being withered, worn out, or wanting in substance.

paj^{a}ran पंजरन् । आवेष्य सीवनम् f. (sg. dat. **paj^{a}rün^{ü} पंजरूंचू**), felling a hem (in sewing).

paj^{a}run पंजरुन् । आवेष्य सीवनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **paj°r^{u} पंजरु**), to fell a hem (in sewing) (Gr.Gr. 7). **paj°r^{u}-mot^{u} पंजरु-मंतु । आवेष्य स्यूत:** perf. part. (f. **paj^{ü}r^{ü}-müṭs^{u} पंजरू-मंचू**), (of cloth, etc.) felled and hemmed.

paj^{a}rāwun पंजरावुन् । आवेष्य सीवनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **paj^{a}rôw^{u} पंजरोवु**), i.q. **paj^{a}run**, q.v. **paj^{a}rôw^{u}-mot^{u} पंजरोवु-मंतु । कृतावेष्यस्यूति:** perf. part. (1 p.p. **pajarövü-müṭs^{ü} पंजरोवू-मंचू**), i.q. **paj°r^{u}-mot^{u}**, see **paj^{a}run.**

pājiwôr^{u} पाजिवोरु । अधरवस्त्रम् m. trousers, long drawers (i.q. **paijāma**, q.v.).

pajyōv पज्योव्, see **palun.** **pājyōv पाज्योव्**, see **pâlun.**

paka 1 पक, see **pakh 1.**

paka 2 पक । दृढबुद्धि: adj. e.g. determined, obstinate, stubborn, obdurate. **-mŏṇḍ^{u} 1 -मंड्** (for **2**, see **pakh 1**) **। कठोरचित्त:** m. 'an obstinate block', hard-hearted, grumpy, cruel, pitiless.

pakúá, see **pakūwā.**

pika पिक in **pika-dān पिक-दान् । निष्ठीवनपात्रम्** m. a spittoon.

pik^{i} पिकि, see **pyuk^{u}.**

pok^{u} पंकु । पक्व: 1 p.p. (f. **püc^{ü} पंचू**), ripened, matured; (of something originally soft) hardened, solidified, become firm, become substantial (cf. **mŏla-p°**, p. 566*a*, l. 30). **—gaṭshun —गछुन् । सफलीभवनम्** m.inf. to become ripe, to ripen, mature; to have ripened fruit, to be fruitful, to have the consequences or necessary results, to yield its inevitable fruit (e.g. according to the doctrine of transmigration of souls, the actions in a former life bear their fruit in the present life). **—tab —तब्** m. high fever, fever when the temperature is high and the pulse rapid

Fever below about 102° is called **khām tab,** q.v. p. 400*a*, l. 23.

pôk^{u} पोकु adj. (f. **pöc^{ü}**) cooked, used —•, as in **aḍa-pôk^{u},** half-cooked (p. 11*b*, l. 43).

pökī पांकी پاکی । **शुद्धिः** f. purity, cleanness (natural or artificial); sanctity.

pakh 1 पख् m. the act of walking, used in special senses in the following:— **paka-mǒṇḍ^{u} 2 पक-मंड्** (for 1, see **paka 2**) । **मेषाजजङ्घा** m. (the lower part of the leg, including the hoof, (of a sheep or goat) a trotter; cf. **pāca.** **paka-mŏṇḍ^{i}-būr^{u} पक-मंडि-बूरु** । **मेषाजखुरायभागः** f. the hoof end of a trotter (used for making broth). **paka-mŏṇḍ^{i}-ras पक-मंडि-रस** । **मेषाजजङ्घारसविशेषः** m. trotter-broth. **paka-pakh पक-पख्** । **निरन्तरगमागमः** f. (sg. dat. **-paki -पकि**), continual coming and going, going backwards and forwards (till one is weary). For the gender of this word, see Gr.Gr. 75.

pakh 2 पख् । **पक्षपातः** m. (sg. dat. **pakhas पखस**), the act of taking a side, partisanship, party spirit (cf. **pönṭsa-pokh^{u},** s.v. **panṭs**). **pakha-ṭshyon^{u} 1 पख-छ्योनु** adj. (f. **-ṭshĕn^{ü} -छ्यूं**), (of a person) deserted by one's party, left helpless.

pakh 3 पख् । **गरुत्** f. (sg. dat. **pakhi पखि**), the wing (of a bird) (cf. **gōṭha-p°,** p. 311*b*, l. 45; **kāwa-p°,** p. 495*a*, l. 17; **pönṭsa-pokh^{u},** s.v. **pānṭs**) (El. m; Śiv. 351, 1011, 1064, 1640, 1687, 1752, 1783; Rām. 531; H. viii, 7; YZ. 38, *pāk*, see **pākh 4**; K.Pr. 35); a feather (El. f.).

pakha-dünz^{u} पख-दंज़ु । **पक्षमूलमांसम्** f. the flesh at the root of a fowl's wing. **-mūl -मूल्** । **पक्षमूलम्** m., id. **-pūstīn -पूस्तीन्** । **वस्त्रविशेषः** f. a kind of warm overcoat. **-ṭshyon^{u} 2 -छ्योनु** । **छिन्नपक्षः** adj (f. **-ṭshĕn^{ü} -छ्यूं**), (of a bird) having the wings cut off; (of a cloak or the like) having one side cut off. **-ṭsoṭ^{u} -च्वटु** । **भिन्नपक्षः** adj. (f. **-ṭsüṭ^{u} -च्वटू**), (of a bird, or something having wings) having the wings cut off; a piece cut off a wing. **-wör^{u} -वारू** । **स्थूलगरुन्मांसम्** f. the flesh at the root of the thick, plump wing of a fowl. **-wāv 1 -वाव्** । **पक्षवातः** m. the air or wind created by the movement of a bird's wings. **—yiñĕ —यिञ** । **सोत्थानीभवनम्** f. pl. inf. wings to come, encouragement to be felt, courage to be mustered, (after impediment or the like) to feel ready to undertake work (owing to the cessation of impediment).

pakha पख । **महाव्यजनविशेषः** m. a large fan, a punkah (Gr M.). **-wāv 2 -वाव्** । **व्यजनवातः** m. the wind caused by the motion of a punkah. **—wāyun —वायुन्** m.inf. to put a fan in motion, to fan (K. 928, 980, 1132).

pākh 1 पाख् । **पूयः** m. (sg. dat. **pākas पाकस**), matter, pus.

pāka-cār पाक-चार । **पूयक्लेशः** m. the wringing of pus, the pain or torture from a gathering full of pus before it bursts, the pain of an unopened ripened boil, etc. **-dag -दग्** । **पूयबाधा** f., id. **-ḍŏg^{u} -ड्वगु** । **अङ्गुल्यग्रविस्फोटः** m. a whitlow full of pus. **-digan -दिगन्** or **-digiñ -दिगिञ** । **पूयधारा** f. a flow of pus, the stream of ripe pus issuing from an opened boil, wound, or the like. **-ḍusur^{u} -डुसुरु** । **पूयविस्फोटः** m. a boil or carbuncle full of pus. **-lala -लल** । **पूयसंघातः** f. a lump of thickened pus **-phĕphur -फ्यफुर** । **पूयविस्फोटः** m. a boil full of pus. **-phyor^{u} -फ्यर्** or **-phyur^{u} -फ्युरु** । **पूयबिन्दुः** m. a drop, or bead, of pus. **-raz रज़** । **पूयप्रवाहः** f. a flow of pus. **-shĕl -शल** । **पूयनाडी** m. a string of clotted pus. **-ṭhisor^{u} -ठिसर्** or **-ṭhusur^{u} -ठुसुरु** । **पूयविस्फोटः** m. a scabby sore or pimple full of pus.

pākuk^{u} 1 पाकुकु । **पूयसंबन्धी** gen. (f. **pākücu^{ü} पाकूंचू**), of, or belonging to, or connected with pus.

pākh 2 पाख् । **पाकः** m. (sg. dat. **pākas पाकस**), cooking or dressing food (esp by boiling) (cf. **hāṇḍ^{i}-p°,** p. 337*b*, l. 37; **mŏṇḍ^{i},** p. 574*b*, l. 31; **phŏṭ^{i}-p°,** p. 715*b*, l. 4) (Gr.Gr. 122; Śiv. 1020; K.Pr. 4, 219). **pākh dyun^{u} पाख दिनु** । **क्वथनम** m.inf. to cook something by boiling (K.Pr. 40); to cook (some work), i.e. a worker to annoy a person by delaying the completion of his task, to ca' canny. **pākh lagun पाख् लगुन्** । **परिपाकावस्थितिः** m.inf. to be in a condition of cooking, to be being cooked; to be completely cooked; to be annoyed by delay in the execution of some work.

pāka anun पाक अनुन् । **सम्यक्क्वथनम** f.inf. to cook thoroughly (esp. by boiling). **-dār -दार्** । **सुपाकः** adj e.g. well-cooked. **-dor^{u} -दरु** । **पाकेनापि अमृदूभवन्, दुष्पाकः** adj. hard to cook, tough in spite of cooking. **drāmot^{u} —द्रामंतु** । **संपन्नपाकः** perf. part. (f. **—drāmüṭs^{ü} —द्रामंच्यू**), issued from cooking, that of which the cooking is finished, ready cooked **-drāv -द्राव्** । **संपन्नपाकः** adj. e.g., id. **—kaḍun —कडुन्** । **पाकसंस्करणम** m.inf. to draw out from cooking, to dish up cooked food. **—nērun —नेरुन्** । **परिपाकनिष्पत्तिः** m.inf. to issue from cooking, to have its cooking completed, to be ready cooked. **-rost^{u} -रंसु** । **पाकहीनः** adj. (f. **-rüṭsh^{ü} -रंछू**), uncooked, raw, not fully cooked, badly cooked. **-raṭshar -रच्छर्** । **परिपाकन्यूनता** m. uncookedness, rawness. **—yun^{u} —यिनु** । **पाकावस्थापत्तौ** m.inf. to become fully cooked; (of a boil or the like) to be fully ripe (cf. **pākh 1**).

pākuk^{u} 2 पाकुकु । **पाकसंबन्धी** gen. (f. **pākücu^{ü} पकूंचू**), of, or belonging to, or connected with cooking.

pākh 3 पाख् پاک । शुद्ध: adj. e.g. pure, clear, clean, holy, spotless, hallowed, blameless, innocent (cf. **nēka-p°**, p. 629*b*, l. 23) (Gr M.; Rām. 771; YZ. 221; K.Pr. 162, 199); undefiled, unpolluted, immaculate, free (from) (*H.* v, 10). **—rōzun —रोज़ुन् । शुद्धिपरिपालनम्** *m inf to remain pure, to keep oneself undefiled.*

pākh 4 पाख्, i q. **pakh 3**, a wing (noted only in YZ. 38, where possibly it is a misreading).

pakhi पंखि adv. in **and-pakhi अंदि-पंखि**, outside and near by, here there and everywhere (p. 31*b*, l. 31). Cf. **pakh 2, pokhu**, and **pakhᵃch.**

pĕkh प्यख, see **pyonu.**

pokhu 1 पंखु । संबन्ध: m. relationship, kinship, connexion, kin (cf. **baḍa-mātāmāl-p°**, p. 82*b*, l. 20; **ōra-p°**, p. 42*a*, l. 4; **mātāmāl-p°**, p. 607*a*, l. 36); esp. a person's relatives (on one side, the father's, or on the other side, the mother's, each set being so described as a body); cf. **pach 2. pakhi-wôlu पंखि-वोलु । बहुसंबन्धसहाययुक्त:** m. (f. **-wājĕñ -वाज्यञ्**), one who has numerous relations, one who belongs to a great family (and hence has many allies); one who has many friends (with a like result).

pakhyuku पंखियु । संबन्धभाव: sg. gen. (f. **pakhicu पंखिचू**), of, or belonging to, or connected with kinship; esp. (with regard to a person belonging to one side of a family) belonging to the other side (e.g. a person belonging to the paternal kin would so refer to a person belonging to the maternal kin).

pokhu 2 पंखु adj. (f. **püchu पंछू**), an adjective formed from **pakh 2** and **3**, used **—°**, as in **pönṣa-p°**, s.v. **pānṣ.**

pōkh पोंख् m. (sg. dat. **pōkas पोंकस्**), mud, a slough (L.V. 74).

pōkhī पोंखी m. a bird (El. *pánkhi*). Cf. **paṅkhī.**

pakhucu पखुचु । खण्ड: m. a small piece of cloth or the like (for patching), a patch; cf. **pakhᵃsh 2. pakhᵃca-wāṭh पख्च-वाट् । खण्डयोजना** m. (sg. dat. **-wāṭas -वाटस्**), the joining of a patch, patching.

pakhucu पखुचू । कर्तनयन्त्रपत्र: m. the radial-like spokes of the large wheel of a spinning wheel (**yĕndᵃr**, q.v.). This wheel consists of a large number of spokes issuing close together as radials from the hub. Two of these wheels are side by side on the same axle, and are further connected together by a string running alternately round the end of one spoke to the end of the corresponding spoke on the opposite wheel, and so back again, till all the spokes are connected each with its opposite number. The whole thus forms one broad wheel of which the circumference is formed by the numerous strings crossing from spoke to spoke. Round this circumference is passed the driving band, which, when the large wheel is revolved, turns the small wheel on which the thread is spun (cf. **kônu 1**) (*Śiv.* 1014).

pakhicu पखिचू, see **pakhyuku**, col. *a*, l. 23 ab.

pakhᵃch पख्छ्, paksh पक्ष्, or **pakhᵃsh 1 पख्श्** (for **2**, see s.v.) m. (sg. dat. **pakchas पक्छस**), a wing; a feather (cf. **mōr-p°**, s.v. **mōr**); a flank, a side; the fin (of a fish) (cf. **gāḍa-pakhᵃsh**, p. 276*b*, l. 21); a party, class, faction; kinship, relationship, a person's relatives (on one side or the other, as we say 'the father's side', 'the mother's side') (cf. **ōra-paksh**, p. 42*a*, l. 4); the half of a lunar month, a fortnight (consisting of fifteen lunar days); the side of an argument, position, opinion, thesis; partiality, assistance, protection, defence; the wheel of a vehicle (cf. **pakhucu**) (L.V. 26).

pākhidār पंखिदार् or **pakhidār पखिदार् । पक्षीण आगत:, संबन्धी** adj. e.g. (as subst., f. **pākhidārĕñ पंखिदार्यञ्**), one who is a member of one side or other (paternal or maternal) of a family; (at a festival or the like) a guest who has arrived as a member of or connexion (as family priest or the like) with one or other side of the family. **—mūtrunu —मूँचुनु । पक्षसंबन्धिनिमन्त्रणम्** m. an invitation to a person on the ground of his connexion (as priest or the like) with one side of a family.

pākhidōrī पंखिदोरी । पक्षसंबन्ध: f. the mutual connexion between the members of the two sides of a family.

pakhal 1 पखल् । देशविशेष: f. N. of a country to the north-west of Kashmīr. It was known to Musalmān historians by the name of Pakhlī, and was defined as the hill country between Kashmīr and the Indus (RT.Tr. II, 434).

pakhal 2 पखल् । पक्षयुक्त: adj. e.g. feathered, possessing feathers (of something not naturally feathered, e.g. a dress embroidered with feathers); (of a fish or the like) possessing fins of a special kind.

pākhāna पाखान (= پاخانه) **। पुरीषोत्सर्गस्थानम्** m. a privy, a necessary.

pakhanḍ पखंड् or **pakhānḍ पखांड् । दम्भ:** m. a religious hypocrite, one who puts on the airs of a pious person, one who hypocritically wears the dress or sectarian marks of a religious mendicant. The same as **pākhanḍ, pakhānḍi**, etc., qq.v. **—wahārun —वहारुन् । व्याजप्रवर्तनम्** m.inf. to play the hypocrite, to counterfeit one's appearance (e.g. pretending to be ill when one is in good health or putting on assumed piety).

pākhanḍ पाखंड् । पाखण्डः m. a hypocrite, a sham religious mendicant or the like. The same as **pakhanḍ, pakhānḍ, pakhándⁱ**, etc., qq.v.

pakhándⁱ पखंडि, pākhándⁱ पाखंडि, or **pakhöndⁱ पखोंडि । पाखण्डः, पाखण्डवृत्तिः, दम्भी** m. a hypocrite, one who deceitfully pretends to be a religious mendicant, or other religious person. Cf. **pakhanḍ, pakhānḍ, pākhanḍ.**

pākhorᵘ पाखोर् । दारुविशेषः m. the Himalayan honeysuckle (*Lonicera quinquelocularis*, El.) (L. 461, *pakhr phul*).

pŏkhur पखुर् or **pŏkhurᵘ पखुरु । उलूखलमध्यरन्ध्रम्, जलावेदिः** m. (sg. dat. **pŏkharas पखरस्**), the inner bowl of a mortar (for pounding); an irrigation basin round a garden plant or tree (cf. **hĕndawan-p°**, p. 338*b*, l. 24).

pŏkhᵘrᵘ पखुरु । वापी f. (sg. dat. **pŏkhrĕ पखुर्य**), a large masonry well, generally with steps down to the water (the *bāolī* of India). **pŏkhri-bal पखुरि-बल्** or **pŏkhari-bal पखरि-बल् । खातस्थानम्** m. the land immediately round such a well, or round any similar large square water-hole near a village; the N. of a popular well and bathing-place on the east side of the Hāra-parbuth hill (p. 344*a*, l. 44) near Śrīnagar (Gr.Gr. 165).

pōkhurᵘ पोंखुरु or **pūkhurᵘ पूंखुरु । गुह्यकूलम्, कटिप्रोथः** m. one of the buttocks, one side of the nates. **—dyunᵘ —दिनु । यावातथ्येन निर्वाहणम्, ग्लनैःग्लनैर्निर्वाहणम्** m.inf. (of a cripple who cannot move otherwise) to drag oneself along the ground on the buttocks, to wear one's buttocks away in this manner; met. (of one who is powerless or poverty-stricken) somehow or other, or very slowly and with great difficulty, to carry out some duty or business.

pōkhᵘrᵘ पोंखुरु or **pūkhürᵘ पूंखुरु । योनिकूलभागः, कटिप्रोथः** f. one side of the buttocks, one of the nates, i.q. **pōkhurᵘ**; the inner side of a woman's buttocks, one on each side of the vulva. **—diñᵘ —दिञु । यथातथा निर्वाहणम्, मन्दं मन्दं निर्वाहणम्** f.inf., i.q. **pōkhurᵘ dyunᵘ**, ab., q.v.

pōkhrāj पोंखराज् m. a topaz (El.).

pakhᵃsh 1 पखश् m., i.q. **pakhᵃch**, q.v.

pakhᵃsh 2 पखश् m., i.q. **pakhucᵘ**, a small piece of cloth, a patch (cf. **kan-p°**, p. 447*b*, l. 11; **nāla-p°**, p. 632*b*, l. 32).

pŏkhta पखत بختہ or **pŏkta पक्त । पक्वः** adj. e.g. dressed, cooked (cf. **dam-p°**, p. 216*b*, l. 16); baked (as brick, etc.) (Śiv. 1033); thorough (Gr.M.); ripe, matured, mature (Śiv. 1112, 1778; H. vi, 15); complete (El. *pākhta*); shrewd, knowing, expert, thoroughly informed (Rām. 1518, 1583); firm, strong, solid, well-built; (of a throw of dice or the like) successful (Rām. 298). **—kār —कार्** بختہ کار **। दृढाभिज्ञानः, दृढः** adj. e.g. of firm, sound, or solid workmanship; thoroughly skilled, firmly grounded (in the theory and practice of anything); omnipotent, the Creater (Rām. 1041; YZ. 75, 213). **—karun —करुन्**, m.inf. to accomplish (El.). **—pâisa —पैस** or **—pōsa —पोंस । पणविशेषः** m. a certain copper coin, the 'pucka pice', the quarter of an anna (cf. **khām pâisa**, p. 400*a*, l. 14). **-pâisunᵘ -पैसुनु** or **-pōsunᵘ -पोंसुनु । पणविशेषमूल्यः** adj. (f. **-pâi(pō)sünᵘ -पै(पों)सञु**), costing, or worth, a quarter of an anna. **—rŏpay —रुपय् । रौप्यमुद्राविशेषः** m. a certain silver coin, the rupee current in India, worth sixteen annas, as compared with the **khām rŏpay** (p. 400*a*, l. 19). **—rŏpayĕ-hondᵘ —रुपय-हंदु । रौप्यमुद्राविशेषमूल्यः** adj. (f. **—rŏpayĕ-hünzᵘ —रुपय-हंज़ू**), costing, or worth, one of these rupees.

pŏkhtagī पखतगी بختگی **। परिपक्वता** f ripeness; maturedness, thoroughness, strength, solidity, firmness; shrewdness, knowingness, expertness.

pŏkhtun पखतुन् । पक्वीभवनम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. **pŏkhtyōv पखत्योव**), to become ripe; to become mature, thorough, solid, firm; to become shrewd, knowing, expert. **pŏkhtyō-motᵘ पखत्यो-मंतु । पक्वीभूतः** perf. part. (f. **pŏkhtyē-müṣᵘ पखत्ये-मंचू**), become ripe; become mature, solid, firm; become expert.

pŏkhtāwun पखतावुन् । स्थिरप्रवृत्तीकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **pŏkhtôwᵘ पखतोवु**), to make ripe; to make solid, firm; to confirm (a person in an appointment). **pŏkhtôwᵘ-motᵘ पखतोवु-मंतु । स्थिरप्रवृत्तीकृतः** perf. part. (f. **pŏkhtövᵘ-müṣᵘ पखतावू-मंचू**), made firm, made solid; confirmed (in an appointment).

pakhyāg पख्याग् । यज्ञविशेषः m. the sacrifice (*yāg*) of the lunar fortnight (*pakh*, for *paksh*, see **pakhᵃch**), (amongst Hindūs) a sacrifice performed on the day of the new and full moons. **—thawun —थवुन् । यज्ञविशेषासेवनम्** m.inf. to carry out this sacrifice throughout one's life, to make a practice of performing it. **-worᵘ -वरु । यज्ञविशेषनिमित्तकः पुरोडाशः** m. an oblation-cake offered at this sacrifice.

pakhyukᵘ पख्युकु, see **pokhᵘ 1**, p. 726*a*, l. 23.

pākalad पाकलद । पीडाविष्टः adj. e.g. (as subst., f. **pākaladiñ पाकलदिञ्**), one who is afflicted with a purulent gathering, one who suffers as if he had such a gathering; met. one who becomes easily enraged (e.g. by a mere word); (of a rag, lint, or the like) fouled with pus.

pakönī पक्कोनी m. *Rubus lasiocarpus* (El.). Cf. **pukāna.**

pakun पकुन । गमनम्, चलनम् conj. 2 (1 p.p. **pokᵘ पंकु**, f. **pücᵘ पंचू**; 2 p.p. **pacyōv पच्योव्**), to go, tread, proceed, progress, advance (cf. **brūh brūh p°**, p. 120*b*, l. 21; **nēri p°**, p. 673*b*, l. 45; **phūki p°**, p. 689*b*, l. 31; **pawa p°**, s.v. **pav**) (Gr.Gr. 5, 111, 178, 183 f., 204; Gr.M.; L.V. 19; Śiv. 654, 724, 732, 805, 879, 917, 1626, 1654, 1829, 1834, 1861, 1867; Rām. 42, 231, 319, 440, 778, 861, 870, etc.; K. 147, 417, 1008; H. v, 7; viii, 7; YZ. 407; K.Pr. 84); to walk, travel (cf. **brörⁱ p°**, p. 125*b*, l. 43) (Gr.M.; Śiv. 1309; Rām. 946, 1047, 1195, 1225, 1250, etc.; K. 533, 1125, 1158, 1160; H. iii, 1, 2; x, 1, 4; xii, 2, 7) (*pathar pakun*, to go on foot, L. 460); to come along (Śiv. 1412, 1481, 1666; Rām. 365); to go (to, dat.), to reach, achieve, gain (Śiv. 717, 1027, 1474);

to flow, run (as a stream, a pen) (cf. **dāl pakünᵘ**, p. 210*a*, l. 20; **dāth pakun**, p. 257*a*, l. 19) (Rām. 357, 948, 1543; K. 586; YZ. 132, 417; K.Pr. 17); to be let loose (as the bowels) (cf **bād p°**, p. 82*a*, l. 4; **dasth pakânⁱ**, p. 256*a*, l. 45); to blow (as wind); to sail (as a ship) (Gr.M.; L.V. 107; Śiv. 1801, 1806); to fly along (as a bird) (Śiv. 1810); to go, be in motion (of a watch or the like) (Gr.M.); to set out, start (Śiv. 634, 728; Rām. 1099);

to be current, be in vogue, to pass (as a coin) (Gr.M.); to be in operation, be in force; to conduct or comport oneself, to behave (**nasīhüṭsᵘ-mūjub pakun**, to follow advice; cf. **parda p°**, s.v. **parda**) (Gr.M., Śiv. 1067);

to go on well, to flourish, thrive (as a business) (cf **bözⁱ pakünᵘ**, p. 152*b*, l. 41; **langar pakun**, p. 527*a*, l. 28) (Gr.M.); to carry on, to support oneself, to live comfortably (cf. **dam p°**, p. 216*b*, l. 11); (in the market) the sale of goods to flourish, the market to be hot, (of something inferior) to be successfully sold (cf. **mŏla p°**, p. 566*a*, l. 33); (of goods in the market) to be on sale (K.Pr. 173, *pachar*, i.e. *pačč*);

to walk about, walk around (Śiv. 1400–1, 1494, 1497); to go on, continue (from some past time), to be transmitted or handed down;

to pass, work, serve, answer, be of avail; to try tricks or pranks, to practise trickery or deceit.

pokᵘ-motᵘ पंकु-मंतु । चलितः, संपन्नविक्रयः perf. part. (f. **pücᵘ-müṭsᵘ पंचू-मंचू**), gone, started, etc.; (of a road) gone over, travelled over; sold well in the market, got rid of by sale, sold (in spite of faults).

pakan-pūrᵘ पकन्-पूरु । पादगमनारम्भः m. the beginning of walking, first steps (e.g. of a baby, or a convalescent sick person, or a person recovering from a broken leg). **-pāy -पाय् । नियोगशक्तिः** m. privilege, right, authority, discretion, will, pleasure. **-wôlᵘ -वोलु । द्रुतविश्लिष्टगतिकः** n.ag. (f. **-wājĕñ -वाज्यञ्**), one who goes, one who proceeds; esp. one who goes fast, one who habitually walks hurriedly; one who is at the point of death, moribund.

pakān (or poet. **pakan**) **gatshun पकान् (पकन्) गछुन्** m.inf. to go on foot (Gr.M., Śiv. 845); to hasten (to, **pĕṭh**), to set forth, go along (Śiv. 321, 686, 699, 1097, 1627; Rām. 121, 141, 201, 205, etc.; K. 414, 433); to flow (of a liquid) (Rām. 109).

pakanī पकनी impers. fut. part. it is to be gone, one must go (Gr.Gr. 111).

pakŏniy पकोनिय् । अविलम्बितमेव adv. immediately on going; hence, immediately, on the spot.

pakith gatshun पकिथ् गछुन् । संभवसंपत्तिः m.inf. to be at once accomplished, (of some difficult task) to be easily and successfully accomplished.

pukāna पुकान m. *Rubus rotundifolius* (El.). Cf. **pakŏnī**.

pakanbēd m. *Gentiana* root (El.).

pākanun पाकनुन् । पक्वीभवनम् conj 3 (2 p.p **pākanyōv पाकन्योव्**), (of a boil or the like) to become ripe; (of grain being roasted for popcorn) to become completely cooked. **pākanyō-motᵘ पाकन्यो-मंतु । पक्वीभूतः** perf. part. (f. **pākanyē-müṭsᵘ पाकन्ये-मंचू**), (of a boil or the like) ripened; (of popcorn) completely roasted.

pakanāwun पकनावुन् । संप्रवर्तना m.inf. (1 p.p. **pakanôwᵘ पकनोवु**), to cause to move or go (YZ. 100); to put in motion, set a-going (Gr.M.; Śiv. 1885; H. xi, 14); to drive (an animal) (H. xi, 8); to stir, agitate (with a spoon or the like); to propel (a boat) (Śiv. 1804–5, 1830); to hasten, urge, impel, propel, drive (Gr.Gr. 176; K. 298, 986, 1125); to cause to flow or run (e.g. a stream of liquid);

to promulgate, to put in force, put in operation; to make current, give currency to, put in circulation, issue (as coin, etc.); (in a market) to cause the sale of goods to flourish, to cause certain goods to be in great demand (cf. **mŏla p°**, p. 566*a*, l. 86); to discharge, fire (an arrow, bullet, etc.), to shoot, to throw (a dart, stone, etc.);

to originate, introduce, bring into use;

to cause to go on well, to cause to flourish, keep in good working condition (cf. **bözⁱ pakanāvünᵘ**, p. 152*b*, l. 14); to support (another), carry on (another's) household affairs, keep him comfortably off.

pākanāwun पाकनावुन् । पाचनम् m.inf. to cook, to dress victuals (esp. by boiling in water); to cause to cook (El.). **pākanôw^{u}-mot^{u} पाकनोवु-मंतु । संपादितपाकः** perf. part. (**pākanöv^{ü}-müṭ^{ü} पाकनॉवू-मंचू**) cooked, dressed, boiled (by some one).

pakanār पाकनार् । पक्वता m. the condition of being thoroughly cooked, maturity, ripeness; the trade, business, or occupation of cooking.

pakīr पकीर्, see **phakīr.**

pekri gāḍ f., see **pik^{o}ṭ^{u}.**

paik^{a}rĕ, pök^{a}rĕ पै(पा)क्र्य f.pl. or **paikâr^{i}, pökâr^{i} पै(पा)कॅरि**, m.pl. پیکڑی । **निगडः** chains (for the legs of convicts), shackles, gyves, fetters (K. 36, 90, 366, 461). **pök^{a}rĕ gaṭshañĕ पुाक्र्य गछ्ञ । निरुद्गतिकीभवनम्** f.pl.inf. fetters to be imposed; met. (owing to want of assistance) household cares to confine one to the house (so that one can never get out), to be a slave to household cares.

pökār पाकार् پیکار । **पिष्टकविक्रयी** m. a pedlar, a hawker; (in Kāshmīrī) an itinerant hawker of bread. **-bāy -बाय । पिष्टकविक्रयिस्त्री** f. his wife.

pökörī पाकारी پیکاری । **पिष्टकविक्रयिता** f. the business or profession of an itinerant hawker of bread.

pōkur पोकुर् (? spelling) m. (pl. nom. **pōkar पोकर**), a conical shaped heap of weeds and mud used as the soil for the floating islands on the Dal Lake (L. 344)

paksh पक्ष्, see **pakh^{a}ch.**

pik^{o}ṭ^{u} पिकुटु । क्षुद्रबालकः m. (f. **pik^{ü}ṭ^{ü} पिकूटू**), a very small child (esp. a suckling); ? a certain large fish (L. 158, *pikút* or *pekri gāḍ*).

pŏkta प्वक्त, see **pŏkhta.**

pakūwā m. *Euonymus fimbriata* and *Hamiltonia* (El *pakúá*).

pakawun पकवुन् । साधनायत्तता m. (sg. dat. **pakawanas पकवनस्**), docility, readiness to accomplish orders.

pākawun पाकवुन । पचनम् conj. 1 (p.p. **pākow^{u} पाकॅवु**), to cook, dress victuals (esp. by boiling) (cf. **payith pākavith,** s.v. **payun**) (Gr.Gr. 122, Śiv. 1717). **pākow^{u}-mot^{u} पाकवु-मंतु । क्वथितः** perf. part. (f. **pāküv^{u}-müṭ^{ü} पकवू-मंचू**), cooked (by boiling).

pakawun^{u} पकवुनु । चलन् n.ag. (f. **pakavün^{ü} पकवंञ्**), one who goes, one who proceeds (K.Pr. 47, of a river flowing on; Śiv. 239 (id.), 538; H. x. 11; K.Pr 99); one who is going, one who is at the point of death, moribund; that (esp. something inferior) which is being successfully sold, that for which there is a great demand in the market (cf. **mŏla p^{o}**, p. 566*a*, l. 39); one who successfully supports himself, one who carries on his livelihood.

pakawunuy पकवुनुय् । अतिशीघ्रम् adv. immediately on starting; hence, quickly, speedily.

pakawanī पकवन् । गमनभृतिः f. wages for going, wages of a messenger.

paikaiy पैकैय (cf. پیک) adv. running at full speed (K. 825).

pökīzagī पाकीज़गी پاکیزگی । **शौचाचारः** f. cleanliness, purity; chastity.

pal 1 पल् । उपलः m. (sg. abl. **pala 1 पल**), a great stone, a boulder, a globular rock (cf **āra-p^{o}**, p. 41*a*, l. 45; **nāga-p^{o}**, p. 623*b*, l. 47; **nīla-p^{o}**, p. 634*a*, l. 9; **nūna-p^{o}**, p. 641*a*, l. 6) (Gr.M.; Śiv. 1463; Rām. 413, 795; H xii, 14, 15; K.Pr. 134). **—chawān^{i} —छावनि । महाकलहः** m. pl. inf. to fling boulders; met. to have a violent quarrel (esp. when accompanied by mutual abuse).

pala-har पल-हर । उपलयुद्धम् f. a boulder-quarrel, i.e. a quarrel in which the two parties fling boulders at each other (K Pr 134); met. a violent quarrel including gross mutual abuse (esp. between former friends). **-mönz^{u} -मांज़ । ओषधिविशेषः(शैलेयम)** f. a certain medicinal plant growing in rocky ground. It is internally used in herpes (L. 75). **—pôñ^{u} ḍalun —पोञ् डलुन । असंमानना** m.inf. to disapprove of (mentally object to) another's request or order. **-tala ponz^{u} hyuh^{u} -तल पंज़ु ह्युहु । अकस्मादुत्थायी** m. 'like a monkey from under a rock', i.e. one who suddenly and unexpectedly or hurriedly rises up, or wakes up (e.g. one busily occupied or immersed in thought who is suddenly faced with something to be done at once).

palan pôñ^{u} dyun^{u} पलन पोञ् दिनु । निरर्थप्रयासः m.inf 'to water rocks', i.e. to make useless efforts.

pal 2 पल । पलम m (sg. abl. **pala 2 पल**), a certain weight, the twentieth part of a seer, i.e. four *tōlās* (say two ounces) (Gr.Gr. 147, YZ. 404, K.Pr. 224); anything weighing this amount.

pala pala पल पल । प्रत्यंशम adv. *pal* by *pal*, bit by bit (n.w. vbs. of seeing, examining, etc.) **—pala k^{a}nun —पल कनुन । सर्वथा निन्दितीकरणम्** m.inf. to sell *pal* by *pal*; met to lose no opportunity of giving a bad name (to a person of good reputation).

pal 3 पल् m. flesh (used in offering to a god), —• in **al-pal,** wine and flesh, i.e. two of the five things offered in the Kaula, or left-handed, worship of Śiva, the expression being employed to indicate all the five, which are wine, flesh, fish, special attitudes, and sexual intercourse. In Skt. these are called the five '*m*'s', as the name of each (*madya, māṁsa, matsya, mudrā, maithuna*) begins with that letter (cf. **al-pal,** p. 25*a*, l. 11) (L.V. 10).

pala 3 पल । **लक्ष्यम्** m. a goal, butt, destination (esp. in alluding to a place, or the like) (cf. **badi-p°**, p. 85*b*, l. 34) (K.Pr. *pallah*). **-bod^{u} 1 -बंदु** । **सुदूरगम्यमार्गो ग्रामप्रदेशादिः** m. a village or country which is very distant. **--karun --करुन्** । **लक्ष्यीकृत्य नियमनम्** m.inf. to make a goal, to be determined in one's goal (esp when the goal is a place, even when it is distant or difficult).

pala 4 पल । **दशाभागः** m. the ornamental edge of the cloth of a turban. **-bod^{u} 2 -बंदु** । **विशालदशाभागः** adj. (*f.* **-büḍ^{u} -बंडू**), possessing a wide fringe of this kind.

pāl 1 पाल् m. a protector, in **khitra-pāl**, etc., qq.v. (Śiv. 179, 391, 1147, 1221; **lūka-pāl**, p. 519*b*, l. 27); a shepherd (El.). **-gām -गाम्** m. the shepherd's village. N. of a village romantically situated at the head of the Lĕd^{u}r^{u} ('Liddur') Valley.

pāl 2 पाल् f., in **pāl gaṣhün^{u} पाल् गछ्नून्** f.inf. pain to be experienced (K.Pr. 75).

pail पैल् or **pöl पोल्** । **पूयः** m. white pus (of a boil or the like), purulent matter.

paila-dag पैल-दग् । **पूयबाधा** f. the pain caused by accumulated pus in a yet unopened sore. **-digiñ -दिगिञ्** । **पूयधारा** f. a flow, a stream, of pus.

pĕl^{i} प्यलि, see **pyol^{u}**.

pil^{i} पिलि, see **pyul^{u} 1** and **2**.

pŏl^{u} प्यलु । **अदृढः** adj. (f. **pŏj^{i} प्यलि** or **pŏj^{u} प्यलू**), weak, infirm (cf. **atha-p°**, p. 61*a*, l. 11).

pol^{u} 1 पलु । **वृहत्पिटः** m. a kind of large wide-open basket (cf. **dā-p°**, p. 230*b*, l. 29; **gūr^{i}-p°**, p. 299*b*, l. 13); used met. in **chala-p°**, a basket of fragments; hence, mutual recriminations (p. 161*a*, l. 11). Cf. **püj^{u}**.

pāl^{i}-sör^{u} पलि-सोरू । **पिटशोऽपनयनम्** f carrying away by basketfuls, transporting in baskets.

pali āsun पलि आसुन् । **संचयसंभवः** m.inf. to become gradually collected (of wealth, goods, etc.). **—karun - करुन्** । **संचयनम्** m.inf. gradually to collect, as ab.; esp. to collect and hoard up what remains over and above after necessary expenditure, to save up. **—rōzun - - रोज़ुन** । **संचितीभवनम्** m.inf. (of what remains over after proper expenditure) to be saved up. **—thawun - थवुन्** । **गोपनम्** m.inf. to put in a basket; hence, to conceal (either material things, or secrets, statements, facts, or the like). **—ta pathari —त पथरि** । **इतस्ततोऽभिव्याप्य** adv. in the basket and on the floor; hence, scattered everywhere, here and there, above and below (u.w. ref. to signs, clues, etc.).

pol^{u} 2 पलु adj. (f. **püj^{u} 2 पंजू**; for **1**, see s.v.), used **—°**, weighing a *pal* (see **pal 2**) or the twentieth part of a seer, or four *tōlās* (each weighing about half an ounce) (cf. **aiṭha-p°**, p. 66*b*, l. 32).

pöl पोल्, another spelling of **pail**, q.v.

pöl^{i} पोलि । **पक्षी** f. a hut.

pul पुल् । **तृणम्** m. straw (such as rice-straw, etc); (pl.) straw shoes (cf. the next) (K.Pr. 111).

pula-hor^{u} पुल-होरू । **तृणपादुकायुगलम्** m. a 'straw-pair', i.e. a pair of straw shoes, worn by Kāshmīrīs on the mountains (El.) (cf. **dĕl^{i}-p°**, p. 267*b*, l. 48; **gāsa-p°**, p. 307*b*, l. 45; **phĕt^{i}-p°**, p. 723*a*, l. 18) (Gr.Gr. 81; L. 251; K.Pr. 123, 154, 248, 260). **-hār^{i}-khŏr -होरि-खुर्** । **एकमात्रतृणपादुका** m. a man's foot wearing a straw shoe; a single straw shoe. **-hār^{i}-khôr^{u} -होरि-खोरू** । **एकतृणपादुका** m. a single straw shoe. **-hār^{i}-madun -होरि-मदुन्** । **तृणपादुकाधारणशीलः** adj. (f. **-hār^{i}-madüñ^{u} -होरि-मदंजू**), a hero (or heroine) who habitually wears straw shoes (used, esp. in ridicule, with reference to a rich person who wears such). **-hār^{i}-phrath -होरि-फ्रथ्** । **छिन्ना तृणमयपादुका** m. (sg. dat. **-phratas -फ्रतस्**), an old, worn-out, broken straw shoe. **-hār^{i}-züṭ^{u} -होरि-ज़ूटू** । **जीर्णतृणमयपादुका** f. (sg. dat. **-hār^{i}-zaćé -होरि-ज़च्य**), an old, worn-out rag of a grass shoe. **-paitav -पैतव्** । **सन्नाहसामग्री** f. 'straw shoes and puttees', travelling baggage (collected by an intending traveller, such as shoes, puttees, drawers, and the like).

pulan asun पुलन् असुन् । **कुण्ठितीभवनम्** m.inf. 'to take to straw shoes', i.e. to be reduced to poverty by the loss of all one's savings; to become discouraged, disheartened (cf. **pŏlun**). **--pyon^{u} --प्यनु** । **चित्तसंकोचापत्तिः** m.inf. 'to fall into straw shoes', i.e. (of a generous person) to become miserly. **—wātun - वातुन्** । **दरिद्रीभवनम्** m.inf. 'to arrive at straw shoes', (of some wealthy or famous person) to become poverty-stricken, to lose one's reputation, and so on.

pulão, see **pŏlāv**.

pŏlād प्वलाद् or **phōlād फोलाद्** فولاد । **मृदुलोहविशेषः** m. steel (Gr.M.; Rām. 431, 635, *phōlād*).

pŏlöd^{i} प्वलोदि, **pōlöd^{i} फोलोदि**, or **phōlöd^{i} फोलोदि** (= فولادي) । **लोहविशेषमयः** adj. e.g. of steel, steel (Rām. 19, 974, 1607, **pō°**).

pŏlāduw^{u} प्वलादुव् । **शस्त्रविशेषमयः** adj. (f. **pŏlādüv^{u} प्वलादंव्**), made of steel (H. v, 4).

pula-hor^{u} पुल-होरू, see l. 5 ab.

palakh पलख پلک । **निमेषमात्रकालः** m. (sg. dat. **palakas पलकस्**), the eyelid, eyelash; a moment, instant, the twinkling of an eye. **palakas-manz पलकस्-मञ्** । **अत्यल्पकालतः** adv. in the twinkling of an eye, in an instant, in a moment.

pālakh 1 पालख् m. (sg. dat. **pālakas पालकस्**), a guardian, a protector (K. 54, 185).

pālakh 2 पालख् । पालङ्कीशाकम् f. (sg. dat. **pālaki पालकि**), spinach (El., who makes the word m.) (cf. **nadâr[1]-p°**, p. 623*a*, l. 40).

pölikh पोलिख् । शिबिका f. (sg. dat. **pöliki पोलिकि**), a kind of litter or sedan, a palankeen (K. 221, 298).

púlla (? spelling) m. *Rubus taliaceus* (El.).

palim पलिम् । तैलमलम् f. the sediment of oil.

palana पलन or (L.V. 14) **palān पलान्** (= پلان) । **पल्ययनकम्** m. a saddle (of a horse), a riding-pad (on an elephant), a pack-saddle, or the like (cf. **khar-p°**, p. 407*a*, l. 29).

pâlan पालन् (Śiv. 488) or **pâlanâ पालना । रक्षणम्** f. protecting, guarding, nourishing, cherishing, fostering (Śiv. 100, 287, 488, 662, 1137, 1193, 1254, 1470, 1534, 1560, 1587, 1697, 1888).

pâlanī पालनी । रक्षणार्हः impers. fut. part. worthy to be protected, cherished, etc., as in the preceding.

palun पलुन् । गुप्तदानम conj. 1 (1 p.p. **pol[u] पोलु**, f. **püj[u] 1 पांजू** (L.V. 62), for **2**, see s.v.; 2 p.p. **pâjyōv पाज्योव**), to protect, guard, nourish, cherish, foster (Gr.Gr. 31; Śiv. 418, 977, 1391, 1723, 1758; Rām. 300, 1122, 1431, 1509; K. 320, 584, 743); to take care of, guard, maintain (a thing, a quality, a promise, a command, a course of conduct, etc.), carefully to follow (instructions, etc.) (L.V. 62; Śiv. 285; Rām. 154, 291, 1601, 1687, 1711; K. 67, 280, 519, 522, 719, 782, 828); **pūzā pâlün[u]**, to carry out worship completely, to worship (K. 337, 1042); **pazun pâlun**, see **pazun 1**; **salām pâlün[u]**, to make a bow, salute reverently (H. xii, 16); **pôl[u]-mot[u] पोलु-मंतु । पोषितः** perf. part. (f. **pöj[u]-müt[u] पांजू - मंचू**), protected, cherished, taken care of, as ab.

pilan पिलन् । प्राप्तिः f. (sg. dat. **pilün[u] पिलंजू**), arriving at, reaching to (esp. something lofty, the end of a difficult task, or a high place) (Gr.Gr. 121, K.Pr. 257).

pilun पिलुन् । पर्याप्तिः conj. 2 (1 p.p. **pyul[u] पिलु**, f. **pij[u] पिजू**. According to I K. this verb is conj. 3, with 2 p.p. **pilyōv पिल्योव**. The causal of this verb is **pilawun पिलवुन्**, **pilanun पिलनुन**, or **pilanâwun पिलनावुन्**, Gr.Gr. 171), to arrive, reach to, reach up to, succeed in accomplishing, to be able to do (e.g. something high up or at a distance, the accomplishment of a difficult task or business, the mastery of some branch of learning, and so on) (cf. **nazar pilün[u]**, p. 676*a*, l. 22) (Gr.Gr. 13, 121; Śiv. 785; K.Pr. 170). **pyul[u]-mot[u] पिलु-मंतु । पर्याप्तः, प्राप्तः** perf. part. (f. **pij[u]-müt[u] पिजू-मंचू**), one who has arrived, one who has mastered (something difficult), one who has reached (something high up), and so on, as ab.

pŏlun प्वलुन् । कुण्ठतीभवनम conj. 3 (2 p.p. **pŏlyōv प्वल्योव**), to become weak, weakened, infirm, disheartened, discouraged (cf. **pulan asun**, p. 730*b*, l. 25); (of a tool) to become blunted by over-use.

pŏlan-wôl[u] प्वलन-वोलु । कुण्ठतीभवन् n.ag. (f. **-wâjĕn -वाज्यञ**), one who is discouraged or disheartened, one who feels that he is defeated.

pŏlyō-mot[u] प्वल्यो-मंतु । कुण्ठतीभूतः 2 perf. part. (f. **pŏlyō-müt[u] प्वल्यो-मंचू**), weakened, discouraged, blunted, etc., as ab.

palang पलंग् । पर्यङ्कः m. a bedstead, a bed (in the English sense, with legs) (Rām. 519, 705; H. iii, 7; v, 5, 6, 9; viii, 13; x, 5, 7, 8, 12). **-khūr[u] -खूर् । पर्यङ्कपादः** m. the leg of a bedstead. **-wār -वार् । पर्यङ्कमितास्तरणम** m. bedclothes (fitting the bed as regards size).

pâlang पालंग् । पाशबन्धनविशेषः m. a method of tying up a person as a punishment, in which his neck is bowed down between his legs, and his ankles and also his wrists tied together. **phirun --फिरुन् । दृढबन्धनविशेषः** m.inf. to tie up in this manner. **--phirawun --फिरवुन् । दृढबन्धनविशेषः** m.inf., id.

pilanun पिलनुन । प्रापणम conj. 1 (1 p.p. **pilon[u] पिलंनु**), to cause to arrive, to cause to reach, to cause to succeed in accomplishment, to cause to reach up to, to hold out, or hand (a thing to some one) (K.Pr. 228); to convey (to a person or place); cf. **pilun, pilanâwun**, and **pilawun. pilon[u]-mot[u] पिलंनु-मंतु । याहितः** perf. part. (f. **pilün[u]-müt[u] पिलंजू - मंचू**), caused to arrive, etc., as ab; conveyed.

pâlanâwun पालनावुन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **pâlanôw[u] पालनोवु**), to cause to be protected or cherished; to cause to be guarded, maintained (a thing, promise, etc., as in **pâlun**), to obey carefully (an order) (K. 724). Causal of **pâlun**, q.v., in all its meanings.

pilanâwun पिलनावुन । प्रापणम conj. 1 (1 p.p. **pilanôw[u] पिलनोवु**), i.q. **pilanun** and **pilawun**, qq.v. (Gr.Gr. 171, W. 139); to hold out, or hand (a thing to some one) (K.Pr. 7); cf **pilun. pilanôw[u]-mot[u] पिलनोवु-मंतु । याहितः** perf. part. (f. **pilanöv[u]-müt[u] पिलनांवू - मंचू**), i.q. **pilon[u]-mot[u]** (s.v. **pilanun**) and **pilow[u]-mot[u]** (s.v. **pilawun**), qq.v.

pŏlur[u] प्वलुर् । असारमांसल: adj. (f. **pŏlür[u] प्वलंर्**), weak, infirm, etc., inside (but stout and plump externally), plump but unsubstantial.

pĕlis पेलिस, see **pyol[u]**.

pilis पिलिस, see **pyul[u] 1** and **2**.

palāsh पलाश । पलाशः m. N. of a tree, *Butea frondosa*.

pulasty पुलस्त्य m. N. of an ancient Indian sage (in Skt, *Pulastya*), one of the mind-born sons of Brahmā. His son was Viśravas. Viśravas had one son, Vaiśravaṇa, by his wife Dēvavarṇinī, and by another wife, Kaikasī, three sons, Rāvaṇa, Kumbhakarṇa, and Vibhīṣaṇa, and one daughter, Śūrpanakhā. Kaikasī was of demon (Rākṣasa) origin, and her children were all Rākṣasas. Of her three sons, Vibhīṣaṇa was pious. The others acted fully up to their demon origin. Their half-brother, Vaiśravaṇa, was also named Kubēra, and was the god of wealth. *The above is the account given in the Sanskrit Rāmāyaṇa (VII; ii ff.), but in the Kāshmīrī Rāmāyaṇa (622 ff.) Pulastya is not the grandfather, but the father of all these, and all, including Vaiśravaṇa, are borne by Kaikasī. On the other hand, in 611 Vaiśravaṇa is referred to as Pulastya's grandson.* In Rām. 622 the word is spelt Pulastē m.c.

paluṭ^{u} पलुटु adj. melted, deliquesced, in **paluṭ^{u} gaṣhun पलुटु गछुन् । असिद्धिः** m inf. to become deliquesced; hence, to be unaccomplished, to be a failure. Cf. **palaṭun.**

pilith पिलिथ । कदाचित् adv. at any time, at all, ever.

palṭan पल्टन् f. a battalion, a regiment (El., Gr.M., L. 402); an army (Rām. 857).

palaṭun पलटुन् or **pal^{a}ṭun पल्टुन् । क्लिन्नीभवनम्** conj. 3 (2 p.p. **palaṭyōv पलट्योव**. According to some, this verb is of the 2nd conj., with a 1 p.p. **paloṭ^{u} पलोटु**. See Gr.Gr. 206. Cf. **paluṭ^{u}**, which is only another form of **paloṭ^{u}**), to melt, deliquesce, become moist, damp (cf. **atha pal^{a}ṭán^{i}**, p. 61*a*, l. 43). **palaṭyō-mot^{u} पलट्यो-मंतु । क्लिन्नीभूतः** perf. part. (f. **palaṭyē-müṣ^{u} पलट्ये-मंचू**), become moist, become damp, deliquesced.

palav 1 पलव । वस्त्रम् m covering of the body, clothes, a garment, coat (cf. **dāmāna-p°**, p. 219*b*, l. 50; **löch^{i}-p°** p. 507*b*, l. 13; **mal-p°**, p. 564*a*, l. 14; **mur^{i}-p°**, p. 588*b*, l. 42; **mát^{i}-p°**, p. 603*a*, l. 9; **möta-p°**, p. 604*a*, l. 26; **māz-p°**, p. 614*b*, l. 49; **nakha-p°**, p. 628*b*, l. 11; **namda-p°**, p. 638*a*, l. 1; **pōb^{a}ri-p°**, p. 678*b*, l. 24; **phĕran-p°**, p. 705*b*, l. 25; **phiska-p°**, p. 713*b*, l. 28; **phŏt^{i}-p°**, p. 715*b*, l. 20; **pot^{u} p°**, s.v. **pot^{u}**; **rūda-p°**, s.v. **rūd**; **rĕka-p°**, s.v. **rĕkh**; **rōt-p°**, s.v. **rāth 1**; **rawa-p°**, s.v. **rawa**) (K.Pr. 151); met. the skin (as covering the body) (cf. **phĕk^{i}-p°**, p. 720*b*, l. 44); a piece of cloth, a rag (cf. **rata-p°**, s.v. **rath**). **—dalav —दलव् । वस्त्रादिकम्** m. clothes and the like (i.e. clothes, quilts, and other baggage). **—tulán^{i} —तुलन् । चर्मोत्कर्षणम्** m. pl. inf. to gird up the clothes (K Pr. 224); to tear off the skin, to flay (wholly or partially).

palav 2 पलव् m. discouragement, a feeling of defeat (i.q. **pŏlun**, q.v.), in the following:— **palav dyun^{u} पलव् दिनु । कुण्ठितीकरणम्** m.inf. to discourage, dishearten, defeat. **—dith gaṣhun —दिथ् गछुन् । अभिलषितार्थीभूयापयानम्** m.inf. (of a number of people assembled in the hope of something being accomplished) to go away unsuccessful or disheartened (owing to the expectation not being fulfilled).

pilav पिलव् । उपपटलम् m. an upstairs veranda, a covered balcony (supported below by pillars in the open air) (cf. **pot^{u} p°**, s.v. **pot^{u}**). **—kaḍun —कडुन् । उपपटलोत्थापनम्** m.inf. to erect such a veranda.

pŏlāv प्वलाव् ,, **। भक्तविशेषः** m. a dish made of rice boiled in soup with flesh, spices, etc.; a *pilao* (cf. **gāz^{a}ri-p°**, p. 319*a*, l. 16; **khāgari-p°**, p. 394*a*, l. 1) (El. *pulão*; W. 121, *pulāc*; Śiv. 1824; H. ii, 3; vi, 2; K.Pr. 112, 163).

pālawun^{u} पालवुन् । पालनकृत् n.ag. (f. **pālavüñ^{u} पालवंचू**), one who protects, takes care of (Śiv. 857, 1171, 1253, 1255, 1411, 1552); one who protects, cherishes; one who adheres to religion, a vow, or the like.

pilawan पिलवन् । पर्यापणा f. (sg. dat. **pilavüñ^{u} पिलवंचू**), the causing (of a thing) to arrive elsewhere; sending (a thing) to some destination or recipient; the causing to reach, the distance to which (something) may be made to reach, the reach (of anything) (cf **atha-p°**, p. 61*a*, l. 45). **—karüñ^{u} —करंचू । हस्ताद्धस्त्यवलम्बना** f.inf. to send (a thing) on by means of several people passing it from hand to hand.

pilawun पिलवुन् । प्रापणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **pilow^{u} पिलवु**), to cause (a thing or news) to reach a person (sending it by some one), i.q. **pilanun** and **pilanāwun** (Gr.Gr. 171), qq.v.; to hold out (something) to a person (W. 139, *pilamāwun*; K.Pr. 127). **pilow^{u}-mot^{u} पिलवु-मंतु । व्याहृत्य प्रापितः** perf. part. (f. **pilüv^{u}-müṣ^{u} पिलवू-मंचू**), (a thing or news) sent from one person to another through a third person. Cf. **pilon^{u}-mot^{u}** (s.v. **pilanun**) and **pilanôw^{u}-mot^{u}** (s.v. **pilanāwun**).

pilawun^{u} पिलवुन् n.ag. (f. **pilavüñ^{u} पिलवंचू**), that which can be reached to from below (cf. **atha-p°**, p. 61*a*, l. 47).

pŏlawun^{u} प्वलवुन् । असारतया कुण्ठितीभवन् n.ag. (f. **pŏlavüñ^{u} प्वलवंचू**), one who has become weakened, discouraged, disheartened; that which is blunted or worn out by use.

pālawañ पालवञ् । पालनभृतिः f. the hire or cost paid for taking care (of any person or thing), or for maintaining religious practices, a vow, or the like.

pālavith पालविथ्, a jingle of **ālavith**, see p. 26*a*, l. 42.

palyunᵘ **1 पल्यु । पलपरिमाणम्** m. a weight (used in scales) for weighing a *pal* of four *tōlās* or two ounces (cf. **pal 2**) (Gr.Gr. 147).

palyunᵘ **2 पल्यु । पलमितः** adj. (f. **paliñ**ᵘ **पलिञ्**), weighing a *pal* (as in the preceding); (of cloth or the like) so much as can be woven from a *pal* weight of thread.

palⁱ**yār पल्यार् । प्राचीनम्** f. a fence, a wall, a hedge, railings (cf. **khal-p°**, p. 397*a*, l. 2; **kānḍ**ⁱ**-p°**, p. 455*a*, l. 28) (Gr.M.).

pulyuwᵘ **पुल्यु । तृणमयः** adj. (f. **puliv**ᵘ **पुलिव्**), made of straw (e.g. a rope, a bed, a mat, or the like).

pālēz पालेज़ پالیز or **pālēza 1 पालेज़ । करज़ादिक्षेत्रम्** m. a field of melons or cucumbers (cf. **hĕndawan-p°**, p. 338*b*, l. 27).

pālēza 2 पालेज़ (= ﭘﺎﻟﻴﺰ) **। अर्धाङ्गरोगः, मलबन्धविकारः** m. hemiplegia; constipation. **—gatshun —गछुन् । अर्धाङ्गरोगोद्भवः** m inf an attack of hemiplegia to come on

palᵃ**zun पल्ज़ुन् । उपयोगः** conj. 2 or 3 (1 p.p. **pal°z**ᵘ **पल्ज़ु**, 2 p.p. **pal**ᵃ**zōv पल्ज़ोव्**), i.q. **palazun**, q.v. (cf. **atha pal**ᵃ**zán**ⁱ, p. 61*a*, l. 50). **pal**ᵃ**zan-wôl**ᵘ **पल्ज़न्-वोलु । कार्योपयोगी** n.ag. (f **-wājĕñ -वाज्यञ**), useful, serviceable.

palazun पलज़ुन् । उपयुक्तीभवनम् conj 2 (1 p.p. **paloz**ᵘ **पलज़ु**. According to some this verb is of the 3rd conj., with a 2 p.p. **palazōv पलज़ोव्**, see Gr.Gr. 206), to be, or become, useful, serviceable, helpful (Gr.Gr. 206, 226). **paloz**ᵘ**-mot**ᵘ **पलज़ु-मतु । उपयोगमापन्नः** perf. part. (f. **palüz**ᵘ**-müt**ᵘ **पलज़ू-मुचु**), become useful, become serviceable, become helpful.

palᵃ**zawun**ᵘ **पल्ज़वुनु । उपयोगी** n.ag. (f. **pal**ᵃ**zavüñ**ᵘ **पल्ज़वञ्**), he who, or that which, is useful, serviceable, helpful.

pām पाम् । उपालम्भः f. censure, denunciation, reproach, a rebuke; taunting; putting to shame (esp. on some public occasion), dishonouring (an honoured person, by reproaching him for former misdeeds) (Śiv. 1112; Rām. 683, 1038, 1062, 1154, 1778; YZ 19, 371; K.Pr. 115, 119 (read *pāma nat*), 163, 250). **—lagüñ**ᵘ **—लगञ्** f.inf censure to be attached (to, dat.), to be blamed, to be publicly censured (Rām. 339, 1060).

pāma daga पाम दग । निन्दाघातः f.pl. disclosing former misdeeds (up to now hidden) by public reproaches, public taunting. **—diñĕ —दिञ । कलङ्कख्यातिपूर्वपरिभाषणम्** f. pl. inf. to use public reproaches to another (in the course of abuse), to taunt publicly (W. 139, K.Pr. 107). **—hĕñĕ —ह्यञ । परिभाषणाश्रयीभवनम्** f. pl. inf. to be a victim of public reproaches or censure, to be publicly taunted. **—pām —पाम् । परस्परनिन्दनम्** f. mutual reproaches, mutual taunting. **—rōzañĕ —रोज़ञ** f. pl. inf. censures to remain to a person, a person (dat.) to get a bad name or an evil repatation (H x, 3). **-watur**ᵘ **-वतुरु । निरन्तरपरिभाषणम्** m. a flood of abusive taunts (K.Pr. 259, *pāmatur*).

pāman lagun पामन लगुन् । निन्द्योल्लापात्रीभवनम् m.inf. to become subject to public taunts.

pĕma प्यम, see **pyon**ᵘ.

pamb पंब्, for **pam** (see **pampōsh**) in the following:—

pamba-hākh पंब-ह्याख । आरण्यशाकविशेषः m. (sg dat. **-hākas -ह्याकस**), the stalk of wild rhubarb (which grows on the mountains surrounding Kashmīr) (El., L. 72). **-lŏkh**ᵃ**r -ल्वखर । बीजकोशः, विषस्फोटविशेषः** f. the nut-case of the lotus (El); a kind of violent poisonous tumour or boil (in the middle of the back below the shoulders) **-lŏkh**ᵃ**r pĕñ**ᵘ **-ल्वखर प्यंञ् । विषविस्फोटविशेषरोगोद्भवः** f.inf. such a tumour or boil to attack a person. **-sar -सर । पद्मबीजसरः, सरोविशेषः** m. a lake full of lotuses (and hence bearing a fine crop of lotus seeds); a certain marsh or lagoon lying to the south of the Wolur lake (the ancient Pampāsaras) (RT Tr. vii, 940; II, 481-2). **-ṣālan -ष़ालन । ओषधिमूलविशेषः** f. (sg. dat. **-ṣalüñ**ᵘ **-ष़ालञ्**), wild rhubarb (which grows abundantly on the mountains of Kashmīr). The dried root is sold in the bāzārs, and when triturated and mixed with oil, is used as an application to wounds and ulcers. The stalk, which is eaten by Hindūs and Musalmāns, is **pamba-hākh** ab (El). It is used by dyers in the preparation of orange and gold dyes (L. 68, *pamb tsalhan*)

pambuch पंबुछ । पद्मबीजम m (sg. dat. **pambachas पंबछस्**), the nut of the lotus. It is eaten as a delicacy by both Hindūs and Musalmāns (El., L. 72, Śiv. 1801). According to L. 76, it is the lotus plant itself (*Nelumbium speciosum*) which is used medicinally as a nervine tonic.

pambach-dĕl पम्बछ्-दल । पद्मबीजोर्ध्वतनत्वक् m. the outer bark of the lotus nut. **-gūj**ⁱ **-गूज । कमलबीजसारः** f the kernel of the lotus nut **-hūn**ᵘ **-हुनु । पद्मबीजान्तराङ्कुरः** m. the nucleus-shoot of the kernel of the lotus nut (cf. **hūn**ᵘ **2**). **-kŭnjĕ**ᵘ **-कुंजु । कमलबीजत्वक्** f (sg. dat. **-kanjĕ -कंज्य**), the hard shell of the lotus nut. **-māl -माल् । पद्मबीजस्रक्** f. a garland made of lotus nuts.

pumbar, pōmbᵘrᵘ पोंबरू, or pōmbürᵘ पोंबरू, see **pōbᵘrᵘ**.

pāmūkh m *Verbena officinalis* (El.).

pimpiñ पींपिञ, see **pipiñ**.

pámpúr, pómpur पोंपुर्, see **pôpur**.

pömpar पोंपर, see **pôpar**.

pömparⁱ पोंपरि, see **pôpárⁱ**.

pómpur पोंपुर, see **pôpur**.

pamposh पंपोश । **पद्मम्** m. the lotus (*Nelumbium speciosum*) (cf. **lĕmbi-p°**, p. 524*b*, l. 21) (L. 72; W. 3; Śiv. 26, 44, 54, 57, 167, 180, 187, 189, etc.; Rām. 93, 186, 533, 548, 1095, 1494, 1632; K. 1, 59, 926 7, 1176; YZ. 96, 152; K.Pr. 138); a lotus-flower (Gr.M.). The lotus grows abundantly in the Kashmīr Valley. The seeds, stalks, and roots are eaten. It blooms in August and September. The nuts (**pambuch**) are regarded as a great delicacy. The stalks (**nadorᵘ**) ripen in October. The broad leaves are used as plates (El.). The word is really a compound of **pam** and **pōsh**. **Pam** also takes the form **pamb**, q.v.

pampōṣhĕ-baṛᵃg पंपोश-बरग । **पद्मपत्रम्** m. the lotus leaf. **-diijᵘ -दिज्** । **पद्मिनी** f. a lake or lagoon full of lotuses in full bloom. **-dal -दल्** । **पद्मपत्रम्** m. the lotus leaf. **-ḍal -डल्** । **पद्मषण्डम्** m. a lake full of lotuses. **-wöjᵘ -वोंज़ू** । **पद्मकर्णिकाङ्गुलीयकम्** f. a ring made of the hollowed pericarp of a lotus; a gold ring of similar shape. **-waṭʰᵃr -वटर्** । **पद्मपत्रम्** m. (sg. dat. **waṭʰᵃras वटरस**), a lotus leaf.

pamsal (? spelling and gender), a certain wild plant which is used for food (L. 72). ? the same as **pamba-bālan**, p. 733*b*, l. 27.

pĕmotᵘ प्यमंतु, see **pyonᵘ**.

pēmotᵘ पेमंतु, another spelling of **pyēmotᵘ प्येमंतु**, for which, see **pyonᵘ**.

pāmatur, see p. 733*b*, l. 10.

pamwörⁱ पंवोरि । **असंबद्धभाषी** m. one who habitually talks nonsense (disconnected or useless speech, or without any connected thread of thought), a babbler, a silly chatterbox.

pan 1 पन् । **बलिविशेषः** m. (sg. abl. **pana 1 पन**), N. of a certain offering, consisting of flowers, scents, fruit, roots, etc., followed by cakes smeared with clarified butter, made by Hindū married women to Ganēsh (Gaṇēśa) and other gods at the passing of the sign Leo, in the fourth and following lunar days of the bright half of the month of Bādʳapēth (Bhādrapada) or August-September. **—dyunᵘ —द्युन्** । **बलिविशेषविधानम्** m.inf. to make this offering.

pana-sāth पन-साथ् । **बलिदानविशेषोपयोगी मुहूर्तः** m. (sg. dat. **-sātas -सातस्**), the auspicious moment for making this offering. **-böṭᵘ -बुंटू** । **बलिविशेषनैवेद्यापूपः** f. the buttered cake offered on this occasion.

pan 2 पन् । **अंशः** m. (sg. abl. **pana 2 पन**), a very small portion of anything, a particle, scrap, shred.

pana pana gaṣhun पन पन गछुन् । **प्रत्यंशं छेदः** m.inf. to become cut up into scraps (e.g. of a cloth cut up into shreds). **—pana karun —पन कर्न्** । **प्रत्यंशं विभेदनम्** m.inf. to cut up into tiny pieces, to shred (cloth, paper, etc.).

panan gaṣhun पनन् गछुन् । **प्रत्यंशमभिज्ञानम्** m.inf. to go into scraps, i.e. (of some circumstance, news, story) to master every individual item. **—wātun —वातुन्** । **प्रत्यंशज्ञप्तिः** m.inf. to ascertain every item or particular (e.g. of some task about to be undertaken).

pan 3 पन् । **सूत्रम्** m. (sg. abl. **pana 3 पन**), a thread, thread, sewing thread (cf. **ômᵘ p°**, p. 27*a*, l. 28; **öṭⁱ-p°**, p. 68*a*, l. 48; **dējĕ tālⁱ p°**, p. 202*b*, l. 2; **ganḍa-p°**, p. 289*b*, l. 9; **krāla-p°**, p. 470*b*, l. 21; **lözᵘ-p°**, p. 508*b*, l. 26; **lĕṭha-p°**, p. 537*b*, l. 27; **māli-p°**, p. 565*a*, l. 50; **pham-p°**, p. 698*a*, l. 24; **pöṭⁱ-pana-dāv**, s.v. **pôṭᵘ**) (L.V. 106; Śiv. 474, 1014, 1217; K.Pr. 11, 87, 162).

pana-ḍijᵘ पन-डींजू । **सूत्रगुलिका** f. a small-sized ball of thread (cf. **-ḍyūgᵘ**, bel.). **-dāv -दाव्** । **सूत्रतन्तुः** f. so much thread as is put into a needle at one time, a needleful of thread (cf. **pöṭⁱ-pana-dāv** s.v. **pôṭᵘ**) (K.Pr. 208). **-ḍyūgᵘ -ड्यूंगु** । **सूत्रगोलः** m. a large-sized ball of thread; cf. **-ḍijᵘ**, ab. **-ganḍ -गंड्** । **सूत्रसमूहः** m. a skein or hank of thread. **-kônᵘ -कोनु** । **सूत्रगुलिका** m. the ball of thread as it is wound on the spinning-wheel. **-kāñᵃr -काञ्र्** । **सूत्रगुलिका** f. id., but of small size. **-kŏth -क्रुथ्** । **सूत्रतन्तुसमूहः** f. (sg. dat. **-kŏṣhᵘ -क्रुछू**), a skein or hank of thread. **-lar -लर** । **संयोज्यसूत्रतन्तुः** f. a thread to be twisted with another thread in order to strengthen the latter, a strand (of a cord). **-milᵃr -मिलर्** or **-milürᵘ -मिलरू** । **सूत्रतन्तुसमूहः** f. a bundle or skein of thread. **-pĕcukh -प्यचुख्** । **सूत्रवेष्टनगुलिका** m. (sg. dat. **pĕcakas प्यचकस**), a reel of thread.

pan 4 पन् । **पर्णम्** m. (sg. abl. **pana 4 पन**), a leaf (esp. of a tree) (cf. **datʰᵃrⁱ-p°**, p. 259*a*, l. 21; **kābayĕ-p°**, p. 382*b*, l. 47; **nāgar-p°**, p. 625*a*, l. 12; **pāhⁱ-p°**, p. 684*a*, l. 11; **pŏhⁱ** (or **pōhⁱ**)**-p°**, p. 684*a*, l. 49; **phrasta-p°**, p. 709*a*, l. 15) (Gr.M.; L.V. 83; Śiv. 505, 1039, 1208, 1651; Rām. 189, 206, 1634; K.Pr. 82, 162, 175); green vegetables (used as food) (cf. **an-pan**, p. 29*b*, l. 32) (K.Pr. 205, *pani*, as if from *ponᵘ*).

pana-barg पन-बर्ग् । **पचम्** m. a single tree-leaf (Śiv. 994). **-bata -बत** । **ओदनविशेष:** m. rice boiled till it is soft and easily digestible. **-chŏñ^{u} -छांजू** । **जीर्णतया पेषम्** f. 'leaf-sifting', leanness (from disease, sorrow, etc.), gauntness (*quasi*, the condition of withered leaves blown from trees). **pana-chath^{a}r पन-छथ्र** । **पर्णछत्रम्** m. (sg. dat. **-chat^{a}ras -छत्रस**), a leaf parasol, an umbrella made of leaves. **-dĕr -डेर** । **पर्णराशि:** m. a pile of withered leaves. **-kŏñ^{u} -कांजू** । **पर्णसमूह:** f. a small bundle of leaves. **-lünḍ^{u} -लंडू** । **पत्रपूर्णशाखा** f. (sg. dat. **-lanjĕ -लञ्ज**), a leafy bough. **-lang -लंग्** । **पर्णस्कन्ध:** m a leafy trunk or main bough of a tree. **-mor^{u} -मंद्** । **पर्णशाला** m. a leaf cottage. **-mâr^{i} hĕn^{i} -मंरि ह्यनि** । **गुप्तस्थानाश्रयणम्** m.pl.inf. to take leaf huts; hence (owing to sorrow, worry, or religious reasons) to take to a secret, solitary abode **-põpur -पॉपुर्** । **पतङ्ग:** m. (sg. dat. **põparas पॉपरस**), a species of moth, whose favourite resting-place is the leaf of some tree, where it gives forth a prolonged and very shrill noise (El., Śiv. 1685). **-tul^{u} -तुल्** । **पर्णसमूह:** m. a collection of leaves. **-ṭh^{a}nĕ -ट्हन** । **पर्णशाल्याङ्गारसमूह:** f pl leaf-charcoal, the charcoal of burnt leaves. **-wath^{a}r -वथ्र** । **पत्रम्** m. (sg. dat. **wat^{a}ras वतरस**), the leaf of a tree; a leaf (L. 461, *pancatr*) **-zanḍ -ज़ंड** । **पर्णसमूह:** m. a few leaves, a small bundle of leaves.

pana 5 पन, a jingle of **dana** in **dana-pana**, p. 221*b*, l. 49; cf. also **dân^{i}-pân^{i}**, p. 222*a*, l. 32. The word is probably connected with **pan 2**, q.v.

pān 1 पान । **देह:** m. (gen. **pānuk^{u} पानुक्**), the human body (Gr.Gr. 91; Gr.M.; W 31; L.V. 44; K.Pr. 57; Śiv. 240, 285, 362, 1057, 1287; Rām. 240, 358, 636, 672, 946, etc.; K. 111, 167, 214, 272, 291, 298, 448, 506, etc.; H. iii, 4; vii, 24–5 (met.); YZ. 42, 170, 200, 234, 267; K.Pr. 15, 252); the body of an animal (K. 380); esp. one's own body, self (cf. **pāna**) (Śiv. 156, 205, 227, 330, 351, etc.; Rām. 181, 207, 664, 998, 1281, etc.; K. 60, 150, 246, 250, 278, 283, 292, 511, etc.; YZ. 18) (**panun^{u} pân**, see **panun^{u}**); met. a man's own personality (cf. **panani pānüc^{u} khabar**, consciousness of one's own existence, p. 391*a*, l. 20; **nīsa-pān**, p. 674*b*, l. 22) (Gr.M.; L.V. 5, 7, 62, 71, 82, 85); bodily existence (cf. **bāla-p°**, youth, the youthful state, youthfulness, p. 104*b*, l. 6, and Śiv. 660, 1106, 1414, 1834, 1843; Rām. 1469; K. 264; H. vii, 11, 15). **—gâlun —गालुन्** m.inf. to cause one's body to melt, to serve a person (dat.) with heart and soul, to devote oneself to a person (Rām. 1281, 1458); to strive earnestly for any particular object (Rām. 1545). **—mārun —मारुन्** । **स्वदेहविघात:** m.inf. to kill one's own body, to commit suicide (Rām. 165, 387, 404, 440, 646, etc.; YZ. 16, 48); cf. **pāna-môr^{u}**, p. 736*a*, l. 3. **-parud^{u} -परुद्** m. one who has changed his mode of living, or gone for change of air (used of sheep and cattle) (L. 459, *panporad*). **— razi kharun —रज़ि खारुन्** m.inf. to mount oneself on a rope, to hang oneself, to commit suicide by hanging (Rām. 1019, 1487, 1536, 1706).

panuk^{u} पानुक् । **स्वदेहसंबन्धी** sg. gen. (**pānüc^{u} पानुच्**), of, or belonging to, one's own body.

pānas 1 पानस्, sg. dat., used as adv. in such phrases as **nanga pānas**, with a naked body (K. 273).

pān 2 पान् । **तमालपत्रम्** m. the betel leaf, *Piper betel* (K. 977). **pāna-bīr पान-बीर्** pl. a preparation of areca nut and spices rolled up in a betel leaf for chewing, a betel roll or quid. It is commonly presented by one person to another as a token of civility. It is also given in confirmation of a pledge or the like or as a challenge taken up by him who accepts it (K. 977, 982).

pān 3 पान् m. drinking, drink (cf. **mada-pān**, p. 548*b*, l. 1). **-dach -दछ** f. a kind of grape. According to El., s.v. *dach*, it is the same as *dūn^{u}-dach*, see p. 223*b*, l. 47.

pāna पान । **स्वयम्** refl. pron. (for the gen. of this word, **panun^{u} पनुन्**, q.v. s.v. is used. The ag. or instr. sg. is **pana पान**, Gr.Gr. 91), self, oneself (cf. **pānas shĕpa dāwañé**, p. 263*a*, l. 47; **had pānas karun**, p. 322*a*, l. 23) (Gr.Gr. 91, 152; Gr.M.; Śiv. 26, 69, 278, 1151, 1189, etc.; Rām. 75, 81, 83, 223–8, etc.; K. 89, 124, 203–5, etc.; H. vii, 15; x, 1, 6; YZ. 196, 220; K.Pr. 164).

Like the corresponding Hindōstānī pronoun, *āp*, this word can refer to any person in either number (Gr.Gr. 91). Thus: I myself (L.V. 31, 44, 60, 61; Rām. 877, 1033, 1307, etc.; K. 849; H. vii, 15; K.Pr. 4); we ourselves (K. 861); thou thyself (L.V. 44, 66; Rām. 22, 235, 647, 1124, etc.; K. 69, 385, 560, 1063; H. xii, 11, 25); you yourselves; he himself (L.V. 33, 59; Rām. 304, 316, etc.; K. 39, 46, 49, 50, 196, 283, etc.; H. i, 1; ii, 5; vi, 4, etc.); she herself (Rām. 1015, 1030, 1034, 1077, etc.; K. 66, 928–9; H. v, 9–11; vii, 1; xii, 7); they themselves (K. 292; H. iii, 8; viii, 3, 8; x, 12).

pāna-gâr^{i} पान-गंरि । **स्वाधीनगार्हस्थ्या** f. a woman who is her own mistress, i.e. who herself is mistress of the house. **-khŏd^{i} 1 -खुंदि** । **स्वतन्त्र:** adj. e.g. self-dependent, independent, acting on one's own authority.

-khŏd^{i} 2 **-खोंदि । स्वातन्त्र्येण** adv. independently, on one's own authority. **-môr**^{u} **-मोर् । स्वात्मघातः** m. killing oneself, suicide; cf. **pān mārun**, p. 735*a*, l. 50. **-môr**^{u} **shunun -मोर् छुनुन । स्वदेहविघातप्रवृत्तिः** m.inf. to engage oneself in committing suicide, to make arrangements for suicide. **-röch**^{i} 1 **-रोंछि । स्वात्मरक्षा** f. self-protection. **-röch**^{i} 2 **-रोंछि । स्वयं रक्षकः** adj. e.g. one who protects himself (or herself, or his or her property). **-warzukh -वर्ज़ुख् । स्वार्थापेक्षी** adj. (f. **-warzüc**^{ü} **-वर्ज़ुच्**), selfish, self-interested, self seeking. **-yĕshukh -यक्षुख् । स्वार्थसाधकः** adj. (f. **-yeshüc**^{ü} **-यक्षुच्**), self-interested, self seeking, self centred, egotistical, selfish.

pön^{i}**-pan पोंनि-पान्** (K. 161) or **pön**^{i}**-pāna पोंनि-पान** refl. pron. one's own self, one's very self (as in **mahniv**^{i} **pön**^{i}**-pānas gūl**^{i} **löy**^{u}, the man shot himself, Gr M.) (L.V. 60; Śiv. 983, 1843; Rām. 714, 1429, 1668; K. 955; YZ. 162, 219 20). — **pānas —पानस** dat. used as adv. amongst (them-, etc.) selves, each other, mutually (K. 204, 286, 312; YZ. 121). **-panay -पानय्। सर्वथा स्वयमेव** adv. of himself (herself, itself), voluntarily, spontaneously, of one's own accord (K. 742); refl. pron. myself, thyself, himself, etc. (Rām. 583, 1194).

pānas 2 पानस । स्वैरम् adv. for oneself, to oneself (K. 155, 372, 374, 400, 406, 511, 580, etc.); hence, without opposition, unconstrainedly, of one's own free will, spontaneously (K. 75, 77, 1155; H. vi, 4; vii, 2); in adverbial phrases, such as **zinda-pānas** (I shall leave thee alone) alive (K. 560). — **ashun —अछुन्** m.inf. to go into one's own house, to enter one's home (K. 748). — **bĕhun —ब्यहुन** m.inf. to sit in one's own house, to stay at home (K. 632); to sit down free from duty, to rest after finishing one's work (H. viii, 8). — **gashun —गछुन्** m.inf. to go without opposition, to go (home) safely, or without apprehension (K. 20, 118, 142, 311, 612, 632, 665, etc.; H. iii, 8; v, 9; viii, 3; K.Pr. 161, 163). — **hyon**^{u} **—ह्यनु** m.inf. to take with oneself, to take home, to carry off to one's own home (Rām. 1143*f*). — **nērun —नेरुन** m.inf. to go forth on one's own business, to go away (without impediment), to set out on one's way home (K. 729, 934, 939; H. xii, 6). — **nyun**^{u} **—निनु** m.inf. to bring home, take home (K. 894). — **phĕrun —फेरुन्** m.inf. to return home (K. 837). — **rōzun —रोज़ुन्** m.inf. to remain safely at home (K. 363, 376). — **shalun —चलुन्** m.inf. to run away home (K. 559). — **wātun —वातुन्** m.inf. to arrive home safely (K. 256). — **yun**^{u} **—यिनु** m.inf. to come without opposition, to go, or come (home) safely, or without apprehension (K. 76, 391, 495, 667, 706, 1113, 1155); to set out home (H. xii, 12). — **yĕshawun**^{u} **—यछवुनु** n.ag. (f. **—yĕshavün**^{ü} **—यछवंञ्**), one who wishes for himself, selfish.

pānas^{u}**y पानसूय** adv. i.q. **pānas**, but emphatic (K. 883; H. vii, 3); of oneself, spontaneously (K. 78).

pānay पानय् । स्वयमेव (refl. pron.) he himself (etc. in all three persons and both numbers) (Gr.Gr. 169; L.V. 33, 59; Rām. 34, 151, 168, 462, 561, etc.; K. 16, 37, 264, 338, 362, 730, etc.; H. vii, 1; x, 12; YZ. 167, 220; K.Pr. 157, 182); (adv.) of himself, of herself, of itself, etc., spontaneously (El. *pánai*; Śiv. 67, 159, 162, 284, 495, 554, 631, 651, etc.; Rām. 146, 299, 541, etc.; K. 69, 70, 269, 328, 577, 580, etc.). — **pāna — पान** adv. of one's own accord, spontaneously (K. 742).

pānyō pānyō पान्यो पान्यो । स्वस्वीयसाधनबुद्धिः m. (of a number of persons engaged in common business) the working of each person selfishly for his own interests. — **pānyō lagun —पान्यो लगुन् । स्वीयस्वीयार्थसाधना** m.inf. (of a number of persons) each to pursue his own interests.

pani, see **pan 4.**

pān^{i} **पंनि**, see **pana 5** and **pon**^{u}, **1**, **2**, and **3.**

pĕn प्यन्, see **pyon**^{u}.

pēn पेन् । लेपरसः f. (sg. dat. **pīñ**^{ü} **1 पीञ्**; for **2**, see s.v.), starch or size (put on threads before weaving or on cloth after weaving. It is applied with a brush in order to strengthen the warp (K.Pr. 171)); a similar liquid applied to iron implements (such as knives, swords, etc., to strengthen them); a horrible mixture of salt, pepper, soot, etc., forced as a punishment into a person's mouth; a dose of salt put into an animal's mouth as a medicine (cf. **nūna-pēn**, p. 641*a*, l. 8). — **dīn**^{u} **—दिञ्। (वस्त्रादेः) रसविशेषलेपः, मुखपूरणा** f.inf. to size thread or cloth; to apply liquid to an iron instrument, as ab.; to force salt, pepper, soot, etc., into a person's mouth as a punishment. **—hĕñ**^{ü} **—ह्यञ्। लेपमार्जना** f.inf. to clean off, or wash off, the size from cloth. — **kadüñ**^{ü} **—कडञ्। लेपमार्जनम्** f.inf. to pull out the size, i.e. to wash cloth so as to remove the size put on the warp before weaving. **—khārüñ**^{ü} **—खारञ्। रसलेपयोजना** f.inf. to apply the strengthening liquid to a newly-made iron implement.

pĕna-kam प्यन-कम्। सूत्रलेपविशेषः m. size applied to cloth, as ab. **-kam karun 1 -कम कदुन्** (for **2**, see **pyon**^{u}), to apply size, as ab. **-kôn**^{u} **-कोनु । तानकीलः** m. one of the row of sticks set up in the ground by a weaver, on which he arranges the warp prior to

putting it on to a loom for weaving (cf. **kôn^{u} 2**). **-küṭ^{u} -कूट् । तृणजलताविशेषः** f. (sg. dat. **-kacĕ -कच्च**) a certain long-leaved water-grass, the juice of which is used as an eye-medicine.

pīñ^{u} dyun^{u} पीञ् दिनु । लिप्तीकरणम् m inf. to insert a remedy (such as ointment, etc.) into the orifice of a wound (as if salt was being put into a cow's mouth). **—lāgun —लागुन् । लेपयोजना** m inf. to apply to an unhealthy wound a bandage smeared with ointment, etc.

pĕna प्यन, see **pēn** and **pyon^{u}**.

pĕn^{i} प्यनि, pĕni प्यनि, see **pyon^{u}**.

pen^{i} (W. 145), see **pĕñ^{u}**.

pīn पीन् । प्रसवः m. childbirth, delivery, confinement, bearing a child (cf. **buḍa-p°**, p. 85*a*, l. 50; **pot^{u} pīn**, s.v. **pot^{u}**); cf. **pīñ^{u}**. **—dyun^{u} —दिनु । प्रसवोद्भावः** m.inf. to give birth.

pīna-pyāwal पीन-प्यावल् । संपन्नप्रसवा f. a woman who has brought forth children, a matron.

pīnuk^{u} पीनुक् or **pyūnuk^{u} प्यूनुक् । प्रसवसंबन्धी** sg. gen. (f. **pīnüc^{u} पीनच्चू**), of, or belonging to, a birth (cf. **buḍa-p°**, p. 85*b*, l. 1). This word is often used with ordinal numerals, as in **dŏy^{i}mi pyūnuk^{u}**, of the second birth (e.g. connected with a woman's second labour), and so on.

pōn पोन् । अपानम् m. the anus (cf **g^{a}sa-p°**, p. 307*a*, l. 25) (Gr.Gr. 22); the female private parts generally (cf. **kŏ-pōn**, p. 463*a*, l. 45); cf. **pōd^{u}**. **—ṣaṭanāwun —ऴटनावुन् । व्यभिचारणम्** m.inf. to induce another (male) to have sexual intercourse with oneself, or to commit an unnatural offence with oneself.

pōna-bachĕ 1 पोन-बच्च । योनिकूले f.pl. 'the banks of the anus', the elevated parts on each side of it. **-gŏṣ^{u}r^{u} -ग्वऴ्रु । अधरीयवस्त्रम** f. trousers, long drawers. **-kôn^{u} -कोनु । योनिव्यभिचारी** m. one who (esp a boy) is accustomed to cause another (male) to commit an unnatural offence with him. **-kŏñ^{u} -कांञ् । व्यभिचारिणी** f. a woman who is habitually unchaste. **-phĕshil -फ्यशिल् । दुर्भगा, कुप्रजा** f. (of a woman) one who has an ill-omened vulva, one who is habitually unchaste; a woman who bears a vicious child.

pōnuk^{u} पोनुक् । योनिसंबन्धी sg gen. (f. **pōnüc^{u} पोनच्चू**), of, or belonging to, the anus or the vulva.

pōna पोन । विपादिका f. a blister or fissure on the sole of the heel; a fissure or frost-crack in hand or foot (Gr.Gr. 22, *pōn*). **-bachĕ 2 -बच्च । विपादिकौन्नत्यम्** f.pl. the banks or elevated flesh on each side of such a fissure. **—gaṣhüñ^{u} —गऴ्हुञ् । पादस्फोटरोगोद्भवः** f.inf. such a fissure to occur **—phaṭüñ^{u} —फटुञ् । विपादिका** f.inf. such a blister to burst.

poni, see **pôñ^{u}**.

pön^{i} पॉनि, see **pāna**.

pon^{u} 1 पंनु । मध्यकीलः m. a wedge (esp. for splitting wood) (cf. **dāra-p°**, p. 235*a*, l. 36) (K Pr. 164, 204); a peg (for pegging something down) (L.V. 66); (in carpentry) a piece inserted to strengthen a joint. **—pyon^{u} 1 प्यंनु** m.inf. (in a boat or the like) the joining piece to fall (out), the planks to become apart.

pon^{u} 2 पंनु । दुःखम् m. grief, sorrow, mourning (e.g. on the death of a dear one) (cf. **baba-p°**, p. 77*a*, l. 13; **dahyul^{u} p°**, p. 202*a*, l. 17); cf. **pānd^{i}**. **— pyon^{u} 2 —प्यंनु । दुःखशोकापातः** m inf. grief, etc., to befal (cf. **pŏtra-pon^{u} pyon^{u}**, s v **pŏth^{a}r**).

pānd^{i} nērun पांनि-नेरुन । (भोग-)निरर्थीभवनम् m inf to issue sorrowfully, i e (after having achieved some pleasant object, that object) to lose all flavour (owing to an access of fear, sorrow, or other disturbing element), to turn to ashes in the mouth, to become a Dead Sea apple (cf. **pānd^{i} nērun**).

pon^{u} 3 पंनु । ताम्रादिधात्वन्तरसंयोजितसंदानकस्वर्णरसः m. jeweller's solder, the metal mixture used in soldering together the various parts of ornaments.

pān^{i}-kasar पांनि-कसर । भूषणार्थसांदानिकी न्यूनता f the metal (of the ornament) which is lost in the processes of soldering (and which is part of the goldsmith's profit). **-mal -मल । सांदानिकमलम** m. the impurity due to soldering (i e when a gold ornament is melted down, the base metal found in the product, due to the presence of solder). **-wāṭh -वाठ । ताम्रादियोगेन संदापना** m. (sg. dat. **-waṭas -वाटस**), the soldering parts of an ornament together; the marks of soldering at a junction of two pieces of metal.

pôn^{u} पोनु m a secondary suffix forming abstract nouns denoting general relationship, state, condition (Gr.Gr. 144; cf. **bĕnüñ^{u}-pôn^{u}**, p. 114*a*, l. 35; **bĕn^{a}za-p°**, p. 115*a*, l. 9; **baṭ^{a}nĕ-p°**, p. 145*a*, l. 16; **dāsa-p°**, p. 252*a*, l. 2; **kŏlayĕ-p°**, p. 442*a*, l. 21; **kanjar-p°**, p. 457*b*, l. 24; so (Gr.Gr. 144) **dāyĕ-p°**, nurseehood; **pŏj^{i}-p°**, lowness of position; **pāñir^{i}-p°**, the occupation of a water-carrier **(pāñur^{u})**; **parzan-p°**, the occupation of a personal servant **(parzun 1)**; **pāyĕch^{i}-p°**, the conduct, condition, or occupation of an outcaste Brāhmaṇa **(pāyuch)**; **vĕsa-p°**, comradeship, K.Pr. 102). When the relationship is intimate, **tôn^{u} 2** (q.v.) is used instead of **pôn^{u}**.

póiṅ, see **pôñ^{u}**.

pun m a carpenter's chisel (El., cf. **pon^{u} 1**); a monkey (El., cf. **ponz^{u}**).

pun^{u} पुनु । पुण्यम्, मृतदैवसभोजनम् m. religious merit (acquired by the performance of religious actions) (Siv 1737); rectitude (El *pān*); solemn meals eaten during the first ten days after the death of an old and respected member of a Hindū family; see **ranun**, bel **-dān -दान । पुण्यनिमित्तदानम्** m. a religious or pious gift; making religious or pious gifts **--khyon^{u} - ख्यनु । मृताहसग्धिभोजनम्** m inf. to eat the solemn meals after a death, as ab. **-pratāph -प्रताफ । पुण्यबलम्** m. (sg. dat. **-pratāpas -प्रतापस**), prosperity, power, beauty, or the like, the result of virtuous actions. **—ranun रनुन् । मृतस्य पुचादीनां भोजनोपायनम्** m.inf. to cook (i.e. provide) the funeral meal. When an old and respected Hindū dies, it is customary for all neighbours who are related to him to provide food and cooking for the family of the deceased. This goes on for ten days after the death, and is called by the above words.

panca पंच card., i.q. **pānṭs**, q.v., of which it is the Skt. form, used only in a few borrowed Skt. expressions, such as **panca-yind^{i}**, the five *indriyas*, or organs of sense (L.V. 79). Cf. **pantsa.**

panch पंछ् । पञ्चजनी m. (sg. dat. **pancas पंचस**), a body of arbitrators, council, or jury, consisting of five or more members, i.q. **pancāyĕth**, q.v.; cf. **pŏch.** **--karun —कर्‍हन् । पञ्चजनतासंघट्टनम्** m inf. to assemble the members of such a body.

painch, pönch पांछ्, see **pŏch.**

panc-patri (? spelling) f. the N. of a certain medicinal plant, *Geranium sp.*, said to be good for wounds caused by a burn (L. 76, *panchpatri*. We should expect the word to be spelt **pönṭsa-pat^{a}r** or **-pat^{u}r^{u}**).

pancāyĕth पंचायथ । पञ्चमहाजनी m. (sg.dat. **pancāyĕtas पंचायतस्**), a body of arbitrators, council, or jury, consisting of five or more members, i.q. **panch**, q.v. (Gr.M.).

pand पंद् m. *Loranthus longiflorus* (El.).

panḍa 1 पंड । तीर्थपुरोहितः m. a minister or priest who officiates at a Hindū sacred place, and lives upon the offerings of pilgrims.

panḍa 2 पंड । आधारस्तम्भः m. a pillar or columnar support. **--dyun^{u} --दिनु । उत्थापनम्** m.inf. to elevate (some sunk-down house or the like) on struts or supports; met. to support or console some afflicted or depressed person. **—karun —कर्‍हन् । पृष्ठे धारणम्** m inf. to lift up a heavy load on to the back. This is done with the help of an iron support. **-nür^{u} -नर्‍हू । आधारदण्डभुजः** f. the cross beam on the top of a columnar support, the capitol of a pillar. **—ṭsón^{u}-mot^{u} - च्रोनु-मंतु । उत्थापितो गेहादिः** perf. part. (f. **—ṭsön^{u}-müṭs^{ü} —च्रोनू-मंचू**), (of a sunken house) raised up and supported on struts; (of some one afflicted or distressed) helped, comforted. **—ṭsānun --च्रानुन् । आधुपोत्थापनम्** m.inf. to introduce supports, to elevate or support a falling house or the like by the introduction of pillars or struts; to give help to some one afflicted or sick.

pand^{i} पंदि । सविषादम् adv. sorrowfully, dejectedly, with disappointment, full of regrets, regretfully (u.w. vbs. indicating achievement and the like) (K.Pr. 204); cf. **pon^{u} 2.** **--kaḍun —कडुन । भोगमनु खेदापादनम्** m.inf. to draw out sorrowfully, i.e. to distress a person who has been enjoying himself, to turn another's pleasure into sorrow. **--nērun —नेरुन् । भोगोत्तरं खेदापत्तिः** m.inf. to issue sorrowfully, i.e. (after having achieved some pleasant object, that object) to lose all flavour (owing to an access of fear, sorrow, or other disturbing element), to turn to ashes in the mouth, to become a Dead Sea apple. Cf. **pān^{i} nērun**, p. 737*b*, l. 17.

pānḍu पांडु m. N. of the putative father of the five Pāṇḍavas (see **pānḍav**). He was the husband of their mothers, Kuntī and Mādrī. The former had three sons,—Yudhiṣṭhira, Bhīma, and Arjuna,—by the gods, Dharma, Vāyu, and Indra respectively. Mādrī had two sons—Nakula and Sahadēva—by the two Aśvins. **pānḍu-rāza पांडु-राज** m., id. (K. 539, 540).

pĕnḍ पेंद् । कन्दुकम् f. (sg. dat. **pĕndi पेंदि**), a ball (for playing with) (L. 458, *pind*). **pĕndi gindun पेंदि गिन्दुन् । गेन्दुकक्रीडनम्, तदवस्थापत्तिः** m.inf. to play at ball; met. to be tossed about like a ball, to be subject to the vicissitudes of fortune, to have ups and downs.

pĕnḍ पेंड । पिण्डः m. a round mass, a lump (cf. **lŏpta-p°**, p. 529*a*, l. 37); esp. the *piṇḍa*, or ball or lump of rice, etc., offered to the manes at Hindū obsequial ceremonies or Śrāddhas (cf. **pŏtra-p°**, s.v. **pŏth^{a}r**). **--chapān^{i} --छपनि । पिण्डप्रक्षेपः** m. pl. inf. to make an offering of these lumps by casting them into a river, lake, or the like.

pĕnḍa-dān पेंड-दान् । पिण्डनिर्वापविधिः m. the ceremony of making these offerings. **-milawan -मिलवन् । सपिण्डीकरणम्** f. the joining of these cakes, the ceremony of joining together the three portions of cakes, representing respectively the father, grandfather, and great-grandfather of the sacrificer. **-myul^{u} -मिलु । शरीरसापिण्डयम्** m. 'union of these *pĕṇḍas*', close blood-relationship. **pĕnḍa-ṭsar^{i}-wör^{u}**

पेंड-च़रि-वांछ । पिण्डार्थभक्तस्थाली f. a cooking-pot for the preparation of these *pĕṇḍas*.

pĕnḍᵘ पेंडू । वेदिः, निवासभूमिः f. (sg. dat. **pĕnjĕ पेंज्य**), a house-altar (cf. **aḡᵃna-pº**, p. 16*b*, l. 43) (K.Pr. 55); a person's home, one's own home; in composition this word often indicates intimacy (temporary or otherwise).

pĕnji-bôjᵘ पेंजि-बोज़ । सहचरः m. (f. **-bājĕñ -बाज्यञ्**), 'a sharer in the same altar'; hence, a boon companion (in dissipation), a fellow debauchee. **-chamb -छम्ब । अकस्मान्निपातः** m. (like the sudden fall of a victim on an altar) a crashing fall, sudden and unexpected destruction. **-chamb gaṣhun -छम्ब गछुन । अकस्मान्निपातापत्तिः** m.inf. sudden and unexpected fall (i.e. destruction) to occur (e.g. with reference to the fall of a person from a high office) (K.Pr. 227). **-chamb karun -छम्ब करुन । अकस्मान्निपातनम्** m.inf. suddenly and unexpectedly to throw down a person (e.g. cast him down from some high office). **-ṣāṭh -ज़ाठ । सहचरः** m. (sg. dat. **-ṣāṭas -ज़ाटस**), 'a pupil at the altar,' a fellow-plotter, a conspirator. **-yār -यार । वेदिसख्या** m. a boon companion (in dissipation), a fellow debauchee. **-yārᵃz -यारज़ । वेदिसख्यम** f. boon companionship, as ab. (esp. when the companionship is casually contracted and is only temporary, as when, e.g. a couple of people join forces in a gaming house).

pind पिंद । श्लवः (पक्षिविशेषः) f. (sg. dat. **pindi पिंदि**), a certain waterfowl, the Indian Little Grebe, *Tachybaptes albipennis* (L. 123). **pindi-ṭhūl पिंदि-ठूल । श्लवाण्डम** m. its egg.

pŏnd पोंद् । क्षुतम् f. (sg. dat. **pŏndⁱ पोंदि**), a sneeze, sneezing (cf. **marṣa-pº**, p. 594*b*, l. 17) (Gr.Gr. 126, 134; K.Pr. 143). **—pĕñᵘ —पेंञ् । क्षुतोद्भवः** f.inf. a sneeze to take place (esp. at the beginning of any work, for which it is a very bad omen). **—trāviñᵘ —त्रावेंञ् । क्षुतनिरासः** f.inf. to sneeze.

pŏnda-nāsth पोंद-नास्थ । क्षुतौषधिः f. (sg. dat. **-nāsti -नास्ति**), snuff, which is used to cause sneezing; esp. when made of the *Rhododendron campanulatum*, used as a snuff for headache (L. 76, *panda naist*). **—pŏnd —पोंद । बहुलक्षुतोद्भवः** f. sneeze on sneeze, a violent fit of sneezing, or a number of people sneezing at the same time.

pônd पोंदु, see **pôdᵘ**.

pandāh पंदाह । पञ्चदश card. (pl. dat. **pandāhan पंदाहन**), fifteen (Gr.Gr. 76).

pandŏhⁱ पंदाहि, the form taken by **pandāh** as a multiplicative, as in **kāh pandŏhⁱ akh hath ta pŏntsahaiṭh**, eleven fifteens are a hundred and sixty-five (Gr.Gr. 86).

pandāhan-hondᵘ पंदाहन-हंदु । पञ्चदशसंबन्धी adj. (f. **-hünzᵘ -हंज़ू**), of, or belonging to, fifteen; costing fifteen (rupees, pice, etc.).

pandŏhyumᵘ पंदाह्यिमु । पञ्चदशः ord. (f. **pandŏhimᵘ पंदाहिमू**), fifteenth (Gr.Gr. 76).

pĕndulᵘ पेंदुलु । अङ्गसंकोचापत्तिः m. shrinking together of the parts or limbs (of anything), shrinking into a ball (cf. **gōjĕ-pº**, p. 281*b*, l. 3).

pŏndal पोंदल । क्षुतविक्षतियुक्तः adj. e.g. one who suffers from an attack of sneezing (Gr.Gr. 126).

pŏndun पोंदुन । क्षुतकरणम conj. 1 (1 p.p. **pŏndᵘ पोंदु**; 2 p.p. **pŏnzōv पोंज़ोव**). This verb is impersonal in the tenses formed from the past participles, as in **pŏndun**, it was sneezed by him, i.e. he sneezed) to sneeze (Gr.Gr. 126, Gr M., L.V. 46).

pinḍāra पिंडार । गर्वः m. pride, haughtiness, arrogance, conceit, contempt for others. **- anun —अनुन । मदोद्भवः** m.inf. to show contempt. **—gaṣhun —गछुन । गर्वाविर्भावः** m inf. contempt to be displayed. **—khasun —खसुन । गर्वारोहः** m.inf. contempt to arise, i.e. to be felt (e.g. for another's actions), want of consideration (for another's labours) to be shown.

pinḍŏrⁱ पिंडारि । गर्वयुक्तः adj. e.g. haughty, arrogant, contemptuous

puṇḍarīkh पुंडरीख m. (sg. dat. **puṇḍarīkas पुंडरीकस**), N. of a demon, in Sanskrit usually called Paundraka, who claimed that he, and not Krishna (Skt., *Kṛṣṇa*) Vāsudēva, was the real Krishna. He was killed by the latter (K. 867 ff.).

paṇḍith पंडिथ । पण्डितः m. (sg. dat. **paṇḍitas पंडितस**; his wife is **paṇḍᵘtöñᵘ पंडितांज़ू**, q.v.), a pandit, a man learned in Sanskrit and similar Hindū studies (cf. **pārⁱ-pº**) (Gr.Gr. 39, 142; W. 17, *pandit*; L.V. 3; Rām. 85, 1587; K. 944, 990, 991); a Kāshmīrī Brāhman, a man of the Brāhman caste (cf. **pŏnasan-pº**, p. 742*a*, l. 3) (Śiv. 240). **paṇḍith-bāy पंडिथ-बाय । पण्डितस्त्री** f. a pandit's lady, the wife of an influential and well-to-do pandit. **-dachin -दछिन । पण्डितदक्षिणा** f. a pandit's fee. **-koṭᵘ -कोटु । पण्डितपुत्रः** m. the son of a pandit (esp. a worthy son), a son of pandits, i.e. a worthy young pandit.

paṇḍithgī पंडिथगी । पण्डितवृत्तिः f. the condition or profession of a pandit.

paṇḍᵘtil पंडितिल् । पण्डितमन्यता f. acting as a pandit (even if not learned), thinking oneself to be a pandit (Gr.Gr. 142).

paṇḍᵘtöñᵘ पंडितांज़ू । पण्डितस्त्री f. a pandit's wife (Gr.Gr. 39; W. 17, *panditon*ⁱ).

paṇḍᵘtözᵘ पंडितांज़ू । पाण्डित्यम, पाण्डित्योपयोगिनी विद्या (जीविका) f. panditship, the learning which constitutes

a man's right to be called a pandit (Gr.Gr. 143); the profession of a pandit (i.e. teaching and the like), a pandit's livelihood

pāṇḍav पांडव m. a Pāṇḍava, one of the five heroes of the Skt *Mahābhārata*. Their mothers' names were Kunti and Mādrī (L.V. 97; K.Pr. 47; Śiv. 710, 853; K. 533, 537, 541–2, 546, 689, 699, 1001, 1011, 1017; K.Pr. 47, 243). See **pāṇḍu.**

pĕṇḍav पंडव । वेदिका m. a sacrificial altar or piece of high ground used as such (cf. **ag[a]na-p°**, p. 16*b*, l. 42) (K. 372, 1037). Cf **pĕṇḍ[u].**

pinga पिंग । प्रियङ्गुः f. a kind of small millet, *Panicum italicum* (El. also *pingi*; L. 330, 337, *ping*, *panicum miliaceum*; K.Pr. 87). **-hyol[u] -ह्योलु । प्रियङ्गुमञ्जरी** m a head of the seeds of this millet. **-tūj[i] -तूजि । प्रियङ्गुतण्डुलम** f the husked seed of this millet.

pingi-kāṭh पिंगि काठ । प्रियङ्गुतृणनालम् m. (sg. dat. **-kāṭhas -काठस**), its stalk **-roch[u] -रोछु । प्रियङ्गुरक्षादण्डम** m a kind of scarecrow used in a field of this millet for the purpose of frightening away birds. It is a post stuck in the ground, with a number of black rags fastened at its top. **-wŏgra -व्यय । प्रियङ्गुभक्तविशेषः** m. a porridge or gruel of this millet from which the water in which the grains have been cooked has not been strained off. **-wāṭh -वाठ । प्रियङ्गुभक्तम** m. (sg dat. **-waṭas -वाटस**), a porridge of this millet from which the water in which it has been cooked has been drained off.

pangrai (?spelling and gender), in *aree-tsar pangrai* (L. 463), the first of the four weedings of a rice field (?**pana-grāy**).

pānigrah पानिग्रह m. a marriage ceremony, a wedding, marriage (K. 666).

pānigrahan पानिग्रहन् m a marriage ceremony, a wedding, marriage; **panigrahanas yiñ[u]**, (of a woman) to become wedded (K. 774).

pangath पंगथ । पङ्क्तिः, संततिः f. (sg. dat. **pangüṭh[u] पंगंठू**), a line, file, line of men, animals, trees, separate letters, or the like; a line (in writing) (Gr.M.); a line of descendants, straight descent, lineage; a body of fellows (such as people of one caste or of one religion, or a body of students, or the like). Cf. **pank[a]th.**

panah 1 पनाह (=پس) **। परिणाहः** m. width, breadth (of cloth, etc.) (El *panah*, Gr.M.). **-sôw[u] -सोवु । विशिष्टपरिणाहः** adj (f. **-söv[u] -सांवु**), (of cloth or the like) specially broad, fine and broad.

panāh 2 पनाह پناہ **। शरणम** m. protection, defence, shelter, shade, asylum, refuge. **—mangun —मंगुन् । शरणागमनम** m.inf. to seek protection (from), to beg for an asylum; to pray for deliverance (from); to avoid, eschew; to implore mercy; to surrender at discretion.

panāhdār पनाहदार । विशिष्टपरिणाहः adj. e.g. (of a cloth, surface of land, or the like) specially wide, fine and wide, very wide (Rām. 741, K.Pr. 204).

pinhān पिन्हान् پنہاں adj. e.g. secret, hidden, concealed (H. vii, 10).

punahsund पुनह्सुंद (K. 198–9) said to be a corruption of the Skt. **punah santu**, may they be again, i.e. may you have more and more (children). Cf. **pŏnasond[u].**

panj पंज پنج card. five. A Persian word used in the following:— **—mewa —म्यव** (=پنج میوہ) **। पञ्चफली** m. 'the five fruits' (almonds, coconuts, pistachios, *jalgōza* (q.v.), and dates). **-shĕmba -शंब** پنج شنبہ m. Thursday (W. 107).

panja पंज پنجہ **। पञ्चसंख्यात्मकः, अङ्गुलिपञ्चकसंघः** m. an aggregate of five; a five (in cards, on dice, or the like); the hand with the five fingers extended (cf. **atha-p°**, p. 61*b*, l. 2) (Gr.M.); the paw or claw of beast or bird (Gr.M.; Rām. 410, 601, 697–8, 703; H. xii, 16–17). **—dyun[u] —दिनु । पञ्चकाघातः** m.inf. 'to give the five', i.e. to strike with the five fingers, to scratch with the five finger-nails or (of a wild beast) to tear with the claws. **-ṭsoṭ[u] -च्ंटु । छिन्नपञ्चशाखः** adj. (f **-ṭsüṭ[u] -च्ंटू**), one whose fingers, toes, or claws have all been cut off (of man, beast, or bird).

panji पंजी f. a bird's talon (El.); the five fingers (El. *panjih*, cf. **panja**; W. 114, *panji*).

pĕnji पंजि, see **pĕṇḍ[u].**

pinj f a wheel (El.).

panjāb पंजाब m. N. of the Land of the Five Rivers, the Panjāb (Rām. 1198).

panjölī पंजाली f. a yoke (El.).

púnjan m. *Artemisia indica* and *vestita* (El.).

panjara पंजर پنجرہ **। पञ्जरः, चित्रकवाटः** m. a cage (Gr.M., Rām. 19, K.Pr. 167); a lattice door, a door of ornamental lattice-work, a lattice window-shutter, a window (YZ. 563); lattice-work (L. 461, *pinjara*); a skeleton (cf. **panzur**). **-bīn -बीन । गवाक्षपटान्तशाखा** f. the ornamented flange or wooden strip covering the crack between the two halves of a double lattice door or double window-shutter when shut. **-chān -छान । गवाक्षपञ्जरशिल्पी** m. a lattice carpenter. **-kör[i] -कोरि । अतिक्षीणता** f. emaciation, extreme leanness. **-kör[i] gaṭshün[u] -कोरि गट्शुनु । कारावासानुभवः** f.inf. to become an emaciated skeleton; hence, to become imprisoned (the result of which is emaciation), to have a dwelling which is like a prison. **-körī -कोरी । चित्रपञ्जरशिल्पः** f. a lattice-worker, a man

who makes lattices. **-poṭᵘ -पंटु । एको गवाक्षपट:** m. one leaf of a lattice door. **-tākh -ताख** پاجرد طاق । **गवाक्षपटयुगलम्** m. a pair of window-lattices.

panjīr पंजीर् । भक्ष्यविशेष: f. a dainty dish composed of five (*pan*) ingredients (clarified butter, honey, areca nut, cumin-seed, etc.) (L. 259, *panjīrī*, caudle. It is consumed in the house of a rich man on the occasion of a son's birth.

pankhī पंखी m. a bird (El. *pánkhi*) (K. 969).

pānakh पानख् । पानविशेष: m. (sg. dat. **pānakas पानकस्**), a kind of drink (made up of honey, sugar, cloves, nutmeg, pepper, cardamom, musk, saffron, sandal, etc.) used in religious worship (Śiv. 231).

pinakh पिनख् । तन्द्री f. (sg. dat. **pinaki पिनकि**), intoxication, stupor, drowsiness.

pankᵃth पंकथ् । पङ्क्ति:, संतति: f. (sg. dat. **pankᵘṭᵘ पंकटु**), a line, file, line (of men, animals, trees, separate letters, or the like); a line (in writing) (Gr.M.); a line of descendants, straight descent, lineage; cf. **pangath.** **—navüñᵘ —नवंञु । संतति-विस्तार:** f.inf. descendants to multiply, the having many descendants. **—ṭshĕnüñᵘ —छ्नंञु । संततिनाश:** f.inf. descendants to be cut off, a family to die out.

pankaz पंकज़ m. a lotus (Śiv. 1326, 1741).

pīnal पीनल् । गर्भधारणशीला f. (of a woman) normally pregnant, in the family way; one who has just borne a child.

pōnal पोनल् । विशिष्टयोनि: adj. e.g. one who has an anus (esp. one marked by some peculiarity).

pānᵘlad पॅनलद । संदानाङ्कित: adj. e.g. possessing the mark of a union or repair (of some article, such as a vessel, an ornament, or a board)

punimᵘ पुनिमु (often written **punim पुनिम**) or **pūnim पूनिम । पौर्णमासी** f. the day of the full moon (cf. **kāwa-pº**, p. 495*a*, l. 21) (Śiv. 209, 526). **-dŏh -दुह** or **-dŏha -दुह । पूर्णिमायाम्** adv. on the full-moon day (Śiv. 740; Rām. 400, *dŏh*) **-hondᵘ -हुंदु । पूर्णिमासंबन्धी** gen. (f. **-hünzᵘ -हुंज़ु**), of, or belonging to, or produced on the day of the full moon (Śiv. 525, 1042, 1571; Rām. 1771). **-ṭsandᵃr -च़न्दर** or **-ṭsandrama -च़ंद्रम । पार्वणचन्द्र:** f. the moon of the full-moon day (Śiv. 692; Rām. 406, *-dra*; 312, 543, *-drama*); met. a king or other great man who is a bounteous and fortunate ruler.

panunᵘ पनुनु । स्वकीय: adj. (f. **panüñᵘ पनंञु**), of, or belonging to, self, own (one's, his, etc.). This word, like the Hindī *apnā*, always refers to the subject of the sentence (Gr.Gr. 91, 141, 152; Gr.M.; Śiv. 624, etc.; Rām. 220, etc.; H. x, 6; xi, 10; K.Pr. 163, 164). According to grammarians, this word is looked upon as the gen. of **pāna**, q.v.; my own (L.V. 3, 82, 85, 104; Śiv. 41, 73, 178, 341, etc.; Rām. 91, 234, 299; H. iii, 1; iv, 7; vii, 21-2, 26; x, 12; xii, 22; K.Pr. 163); our own (Śiv. 83, 1279, 1752; H. x, 12); thine own (L.V. 55, 57; Śiv. 161, 481, 486, 630, etc.; Rām. 13, 15, 17, 43-4, etc.; H. ii, 9, 11; iii, 2, 9; v, 1, 10; vi, 6, etc; YZ 81, 189; K.Pr. 163); your own (H. x, 1); his own (L.V. 45; Śiv. 123, 902, 904-5, etc.; Rām. 78, 107, 220, 239, etc.; K. 210, 241, 378, etc.; H. ii, 5, 7, 11; v, 1, 4, 9, etc.); her own (Rām. 1319; K. 271, 643; H. iii, 2, 4; v, 5, 8-10, 12, etc; YZ 76, 249; K.Pr. 164); their own (Śiv. 1030, 1356; Rām. 711, 1397, 1424, 1536; H. v, 10; viii, 1, 5, 11; x, 5; xii, 8). **—āsun —आसुन्** m.inf. to become one's own, to become independent (Rām. 1148). **—pān —पान् । स्वात्मा** m. one's own body, one's own self (cf. **panani pānücᵘ khabar**, p. 391*a*, l. 20) (Gr.M.; L.V. 62, 82, 85; Śiv. 235, 278, 362, 492, 578, 1211; Rām. 101, 499, 821, 1135, 1422, 1453, 1536, 1703; K.Pr. 86). **pān rachun —पॉन रछुन्** m.inf. to keep one's own self, to keep one's temper, to make the best of a difficulty, to show stoicism

panāni pāna पनॅनि पान । स्वयमेव adv. of one's own self, spontaneously; in one's own person (Śiv. 651, 1280).

panañĕ jāyĕ पनञ जाय adv. in one's own place; hence, secretly, privately (Rām. 1579).

punun पुनुन । सफलीभवनम conj. 2 (I p.p. **punᵘ पुनु**), to come true (of a blessing, curse, or the like) (Gr.Gr. 206) **punᵘ-motᵘ पुनु-मंतु । सफलीभूत:** perf. part. (f. **puñᵘ-müṭᵘ पुञु-मंटु**), come true (as ab.).

pānanār पाननार । आत्मीयता m. the feeling of self, i.e. the looking upon another as equivalent to oneself (as in friendship or the like), loving sympathy (Gr.Gr. 141, K. 1080).

pánúr, see **pāñurᵘ.**

pónarwas प्वनर्वस । पुनर्वसुनक्षत्रम m. N. of the seventh lunar mansion or lunar asterism, known in Sanskrit as 'Punarvasu' (Śiv. 1550)

pénas प्वनस, see **pyonᵘ.**

pinas पिनस । कर्णरिथ: f. a palanquin for ladies.

pāṇsa, pāṅsah, see **paīsa.**

paṅsah, see **panṣāh.**

pŏnasonᵘ प्वनसंनु । आभ्युदयिकविशेष: m. N. of a ceremony performed by women on the occasion of the dyeing of the bridegroom's or boy's feet, etc. (performed at a Hindū wedding, the ceremonial tonsure, investment with the sacred thread, or the like).

pŏnasan-bata प्वनसन-बत । भक्तविशेषः m. the boiled rice distributed to the guests before this ceremony. **-pándith** -पंडिथ । आभ्युदयिकव्यवहाराभिज्ञः m. (sg. dat. **-pándítas** -पंडितस), the superintendent (i.e. the expert person who arranges the details) of this ceremony.

pŏnasond^{u} प्वनसंन्दु । आभ्युदयिकभाषणम् m. the auspicious compliment uttered by a guest at the **pŏnason^{u}** (q.v.) ceremony. Cf. **punahsund**, and **shŏkh ta pŏ°**, s.v. **shŏkh**.

pūnt^{u} पूंतु, see **pūt^{u}**.

pīnth पींथ or **pīnz** पीन्य, see **pīth**.

pŏnth पोंथ, see **pŏth**. **pönth** पंथ, see **pŏth**.

pönthan पंथन, **pönthun** पंथुन, see **pŏthan, 1, 2, 3.**

pŏnēth^{a}r प्वनेथर । पुनर्विवाहः m. (sg. dat. **pŏnēt^{a}ras** प्वनेतरस), (of a man) a second, or later, marriage.

pŏnēt^{a}ri-kŏlay प्वनेत्रि-क्वलय । पुनर्विवाहसंबन्धिनी स्त्री f. the wife of a man's second (or later) marriage. She is generally supposed to be bold and arrogant, and this word is mostly used with an allusion to these qualities. **-kār** -कार । पुनर्विवाहव्यवहारः m. the arrangements for, or ceremony of, such a marriage. **-mahārāza** -महाराज । पुनर्विवाहयोगिवरः m. the bridegroom of such a marriage.

pŏnēt^{a}ruk^{u} प्वनेतरकु । पुनर्विवाहसंबन्धी sg. gen (f. **pŏnēt^{a}rüc^{u}** प्वनेतर्‍चु), of, or belonging to, a second (or later) marriage.

pōntal पोंतल, see **pōtal.**

pōnṭal पोंटल, see **pōṭal.**

paintre, see **pönsatr^{a}h.**

pīnt^{a}r पींतर or **pīnṭar**, see **pīt^{a}r.**

pīntur^{u} पींतुर or **pīnṭur**, see **pītur^{u}.**

pŏnētur^{u} प्वनेतुर । पुनर्विवाहयुतः adj. m. a man who has made a second (or later) marriage.

pántraṭ, see **pā-trath**, s.v. **pôn^{u}.**

pántsádar, see **pā-tsadar**, s.v. **pôn^{u}.**

paintsah, see **pünts^{a}h.**

paintsahyum, see **pünts^{a}hyum^{u}.**

pāntsawuh (El.), i.q. **pünts^{a}h**, q.v.

pantsa पन्ज or **पञ्ज**, the Kāshmīrī form of the Sanskrit word *pañca*, i.q. **pānṭs**, five, q.v., occurring in Sanskrit compounds, such as the following:— **pantsa-daiwath** पन्ज-दैवथ m. (sg. dat. **-daiwatas** -दैवतस), (among Hindūs) a certain group of five gods (Dharma, Indra, Vāyu, and the two Aśvins, who were the fathers of the five Pāṇḍavas. The first three begot, respectively, Yudhiṣṭhira, Bhīma, and Arjuna on Kuntī, and the last two Nakula and Sahadēva on Mādrī) (K. 537 ff.); cf. **diwatā.** **-mŏkh** -म्वख the equivalent of Skt. *pañca-mukha*, five-faced, a title of the god Shiwa (Śiva) (Śiv. 516, 1567). **-stavī** -स्तवी f. N. of a certain hymn of praise (Śiv. 1498). **-tatŏ** -तत्व m.pl. the equivalent of the Skt. *pañca-tattva*, the five elements taken collectively, i.e. earth, air, heat or light, water, and ether, as a group, i.e. the whole of creation (Śiv. 1033); cf. **pönṭs tŏth,** l. 14 bel.

pānṭs पान्ट्स or **pönṭs** पांट्स or **pāṭsh** पाँट्श or **pōṭsh** पोंट्श । पञ्च card. five (Gr.Gr. 11, 76, 83; Gr.M.; L.V. 77, 95; K.Pr. 47; Śiv. 516, 710, 853, 914, 1520; Rām. 1768; K. 1011; H. viii, 10; x, 1, 2, 6, 14); a collection of five things, a five. **—hath** —हथ । पञ्चशती card. (pl. dat. **—hatan** —हतन), five hundred (Gr.M., K. 824); five pice (cf. **hath,** p. 357*b*, l. 3) (Gr.Gr. 85). **—tŏth** —त्वथ m.pl. (Śiv. 1498, 1831), i.q **pantsa-tatŏ,** l. 6 ab.

pönṭsa-bôg^{u} पांट्स-बोगु । पञ्चभागकः adj. (f. **-böj^{u}** -बांजू), consisting of five portions or shares. **-dol^{u}** -दंलु । पञ्चवारदलितः, पञ्चभागोपेतः adj. (f. **-düj^{u}** -दंजू), (of paddy or the like) pounded (i.e. husked) five times; (of a board or the like) shaved or smoothed five times; (of a field or the like) consisting of five parts. **-dôr^{u}** -दोरु । पञ्चपक्षकः adj. (f. **-dör^{u}** -दांरु), possessing five side-doors or five windows. **-gan** -गन् or **-gun^{u}** -गुनु । पञ्चगुणितः adj. (f. **-güñ^{u}** -गंञू), fivefold, multiplied by five (W. 105, *pantsgun*). **-gor^{u}** -गर । पञ्चगेहीयः adj (f. **-gür^{u}** -गंरु), (of a place, village, or the like) consisting of five houses. **-grish^{ü}** -ग्रिशू । पञ्चदुर्ग्रहयोगः f. a conjunction of five unlucky planets (**grah 2**): met. a sudden attack of calamities (such as terror from foes, disease, etc.) all round one. **-grish^{u} mēlüñ^{u}** -ग्रिशू मेलंञू । परितो विघातापत्तिः f.inf. to be surrounded by calamities. **-grish^{u} wŏthüñ^{u}** -ग्रिशू ब्वथंञू । परितो विघ्नबाधोत्पत्तिः f.inf. calamities to arise all round one. **-gavy** -गव्य । पञ्चगव्यम m. the five products of the cow (i.e. milk, butter, clarified butter, urine, and cowdung, used in purificatory ceremonies). **-khor^{u}** -खर । पञ्चभारोत्पत्तिकः adj. (f. **-khür^{u}** -खंरु), (of a field) capable of bearing a crop of five **khor^{u},** each of two sheaves (see **khor^{u} 3**) (a **lôw^{u}** is as much paddy in stalk as can be grasped in the hand; six **lôw^{u}** = one **gĕḍ^{u},** or sheaf; two **gĕḍ^{u}** = one **khor^{u}.** The amount of grain in a **lôw^{u}** is about three seers); a load of paddy equivalent to five **khor^{u}.** **-khôr^{u}** -खोर । पञ्चखारीकः adj. (f. **-khör^{u}** -खांरु), (a field) producing, or (a load) of, five **khārs,** or ass's loads (see **khār 3**). **-kôl^{u}** -कोलु । पञ्चकालिकः adj. (f. **-köj^{u}** -कांजू or **-köj^{i}** -कांजि), occurring five times, occurring at five separate periods. **-kösh^{i}lad** -काशिलद । पञ्चदिवसोपवासी m. (f. **-kösh^{i}ladiñ** -काशिलदिञ), one who fasts, or does not eat, for five days (cf. **kösh^{i}lad**).

-lorᵘ -लर् । **पञ्चयष्टिक**: adj. (f. **-lürᵘ -लर्**), (of a rope, string, garland, or the like) consisting of five strands. **-monᵘ -मंनु** or **-moñᵘ -मंञु** । **पञ्चाढक**: adj. (f. **-müñᵘ -मंञू**), weighing five **man** (of one and a half seers, or three pounds) each; a stone or other weight used for weighing that amount; cf. **man 3.** **-môsᵘ -मोसु** । **पञ्चमासिक**: adj. (f. **-mösᵘ -मासू**), of five months, five months old; produced after five months. **—nŏ - नां** । **पञ्चाङ्क**: m. the figure 5 in the Śāradā character. **-pochᵘ -पंछु** । **पञ्चपाक्षिक**: adj. (f. **-püchᵘ -पंछू**), of, or belonging to, five lunar fortnights, e.g.: (of grain or the like) growing in five fortnights; (of a human being) born after five fortnights; the obsequial oblation performed on the expiry of five fortnights (after a death); and so on. **-pokhᵘ -पंखु** । **पञ्चपक्ष**: adj. (f. **-püchᵘ -पंछू**), possessing five wings; possessing five people on one's side, possessing five allies; (of a feast or the like) attended by members of five sets of relatives. **-pūrᵘ -पूर्** । **पञ्चपुर**: adj. (f. **-pūrᵘ -पूर्**), (of a house) possessing five stories, five-storied; so, (of an ornament or the like) consisting of five pieces one above the other; (of the guests at a feast or the like) in five groups (graded one above the other according to precedence in honour); cf. **pōr 1.** **-pūshᵘ -पूशु** । **पञ्चपुष्पक**: adj. (f. **-pūshᵘ -पूशू**), (of a plant) bearing five blossoms; (of an ornament or figured cloth) decorated with five knobs, rosettes, figured flowers, or the like; cf. **pōsh.** **-pŏṭᵘ -प्वंटु** । **पञ्चपुच**: adj. (f. **-pŏṭsᵘ -प्वंचू**), possessing five sons. **-pŏṭhᵒrᵘ -प्वंथ्र्** or (Gr.Gr. 75) **-pŏtur -प्वतुर्** । **पञ्चपुच**: adj. (f. **-pŏthᵘrᵘ -प्वथ्रू**), id. **-patʳr -पत्र्** or **-patᵘrᵘ -पत्रू** f., see **panc-patri.** **-pôwᵘ -पोवु** । **पञ्चपावमित**:, **पञ्चवितस्तिक**: (f. **-pövᵘ -पांवू**), weighing five quarters (of a seer); measuring five spans; a weight for weighing five quarters (of a seer); cf. **pāv.** **-rongᵘ -रंगु** । **पञ्चराग**:, **पञ्चप्रकारक**: adj. (f **-rünjᵘ -रंञू**), of five colours; five-coloured; of five different kinds. **-rŏpayyunᵘ -वपयियुन्** । **पञ्चरौप्यमूल्यक**: adj. f. (**-rŏpayiñᵘ -वपयिञू**), costing five rupees, worth five rupees; earning wages of five rupees. **-roṭᵘ -रंटु** । **पञ्चथूतितत**:, **पञ्चसमाधिकभाग**: adj. (f **-rütᵘ -रंटू**), cloth of which the warp is in five different equal sets of thread; exchanged for something five times its weight. **-ryotᵘ -च्यंतु** । **पञ्चमासिक**: adj (f. **-rĕtsᵘ -च्यंचू**), of, or belonging to, five months. **-shotᵘ -शंतु** । **पञ्चशत्य**: adj. (f. **-shütsᵘ -शंचू**), of, or belonging to, five hundred (e.g. a cloth with a warp of five hundred threads, or a person whose wages are five hundred). **-shĕtyunᵘ -शत्युन्** । **पञ्चशतमूल्य**: adj. (f. **-shĕtiñᵘ -शतिञ**), worth, or costing, five hundred; having wages amounting to five hundred. **-syūrᵘ -स्यूर्** । **पञ्चसेटकमित**: adj. (f. **-sīrᵘ -सीर्**), weighing five seers (of, nominally, 2 lbs. each); a weight (for weighing) amounting to five seers. **-trokᵘ -चंकु** । **पञ्चद्रौणिक**: adj. (f. **-trücᵘ -चंचू**), weighing or measuring five *trakhs* (of 9½ lbs. each); (of a field or the like) bearing grain amounting to five *trakhs*. **-wahurᵘ -वहर्** । **पञ्चवार्षिक**: adj. (f. **-warishᵘ -वरिशू**), of, or belonging to, five years, five years old. **-taran -तरन** f. (sg. dat. **-tarüñᵘ -तरंञू**), N. of a certain river of Kashmīr, probably the same as the *Pañca-taraṅgiṇī* of Sanskrit literature, the joint name of five streams on the route to Amarnāth (see RT.Tr. II, 109) (Śiv 516). **-wokhᵘ -वंखु** । **पञ्चकालिक**: adj. (f. **-wüchᵘ -वंछू**), occurring or used five times (a day or the like). **-wôrᵘ -वोर्** । **पञ्चावरण**: adj. (f. **-wörᵘ -वार्**), possessing five coverings; (of an action or business) done five times.

pönṭsi पांट्सि । **पञ्चश**: adv. by fives, five by five (as in **pönṭsi mòhari**, for five *mohars* each, Śiv. 1285). **—laṭi —लटि** । **पञ्चवारम** adv. five times. **— phiri —फिरि** । **पञ्चवारम** adv., id **—pönṭsi - पांट्सि** । **पञ्चश**: adv. by fives, in fives, five by five. **- ranga --रंग** । **पञ्चप्रकारेण** adv. in five manners, in five different ways, in five kinds. **—vizi - विज़ि** । **पञ्चवेलम** adv. at five times in a single period.

pönṭsan-hondᵘ पांट्सन-ह्वंदु । **पञ्चसंबन्धी** gen.pl. (f. **-hünzᵘ -ह्वंजू**), of, or belonging to, five; costing five (rupees, etc.).

pũnṭsⁱ-pönṭsaway पूंट्सि-पांट्सवय। समयमेव पञ्चकम् card. a complete group of five, even all five, the entire five.

pönṭsay पांट्सय card. only five (Gr.Gr. 83).

pũnṭsⁱ पूंट्सि, see ab.

panṭsāh पञ्चाह । **पञ्चाशत** card. fifty (El. *pánsah* and *páintsah*; Gr.Gr 78, 84; Gr M.); a collection of fifty things, a fifty

panṭsöhⁱ पञ्चाहि, the form taken by **panṭsāh**, fifty, as a multiplicative, as in **kāh panṭsöhⁱ pönṭs hath ta panṭsāh**, eleven fifties (are) five hundred and fifty (Gr.Gr. 86). **panṭsāhan-hondᵘ पञ्चाहन-ह्वंदु** । **पञ्चाशन्मूल्यक**: (f. **-hünzᵘ -ह्वंजू**) of, or belonging to, fifty; costing, or worth, fifty rupees; receiving wages amounting to fifty (rupees, etc.).

pĩnṭsh पींट्श or **पीन्छ**, see **pĩṭsh.**

pũnṭshu, see **pũnṭshuwᵘ.**

pũnṭshᵘ पूंन्छु, for **pũṭshᵘ पूंछु**, see **pŏth.**

pũnṭsʰh पूंट्सह् or **pũnṭsᵘh पूंट्सुह्**, also written **pũṭsʰh पूंचह्** । **पञ्चविंशति**: card. twenty-five (Gr.Gr. 77) (El. *paintsah* or *páintsawah*); a collection of twenty-five things, a twenty-five.

pönṭsahaiṭh पांज़हैठ । पञ्चषष्टि: card. (pl. dat. **pönṭsahaiṭhan पांज़हैठन्**), sixty-five (*Gr.Gr.* 78); a group of sixty-five, a sixty-five.

pönṭsahaiṭhuk[u] पांज़हैठुक् । पञ्चषष्टितमसांवत्सरिक: adj (f **pönṭsahaiṭhüc[u] पांज़हैठच्**), of the sixty-fifth (year).

pönṭsahaiṭhan-hond[u] पांज़हैठन्-हॅन्दु । पञ्चषष्टिवेतन:(मूल्य:) pl. gen. (f. **-hünz[u] -हॅन्ज़्**), of, or belonging to, sixty-five; costing, or worth, sixty-five; receiving wages amounting to sixty-five (rupees, etc.).

pönṭsahaiṭhyum[u] पांज़हैठिमु or **pönṭsahūṭhyum[u] पांज़हूठिमु । पञ्चषष्टितम:** ord. (f. **pönṭsahai(hū)ṭhim[ü] पांज़है(ह्)ठिमू**), sixty-fifth (*Gr.Gr.* 78).

pönṭsahaiṭhyun[u] पांज़हैठिनु or **pönṭsahūṭhyun[u] पांज़हूठिनु । पञ्चषष्टिमूल्यक:** adj (f. **pönṭsahai(hū)ṭhin[ü] पांज़है(ह्)ठिनू**), costing sixty-five (rupees, etc.); having a salary (etc) of sixty-five (rupees, etc.).

pönṭsahatyum[u] पांज़हतिमु ord. (f. **pönṭsahatim[ü] पांज़हतिमू**), five hundredth (*Gr.Gr.* 80). Cf. **pānṭs hath**, p. 742*b*, l. 11.

pünṭshuw[u] पून्छुव् । षोडशकपर्दिकामाचधनम m. 'a twenty-fiver', i.e. a certain monetary value, the fourth part of a 'hundreder' (*hath*) (p. 357*b*, l. 3) or pice, and equal in value to sixteen cowries, the *pūnṭshu* of RT.Tr. II, 311-12, q.v. (K.Pr. 56 (*pünṭshur*), 80 (*puñṭshú*), 216 (*puñṭshi*)). **—bar बर् । पादधटकमित:** adj. e.g. weighing the fourth part of a *tōlā* (which is equal to about half an ounce). This is principally used with reference to such things as saffron, musk, spices, or the like.

pantsöhyum[u] पञ्चाहिमु । पञ्चाशत्तम: ord. (**pantsöhim[ü] पञ्चाहिमू**), fiftieth (*Gr.Gr.* 78).

pünṭs[a]hyum[u] पूंज़्हिमु or **pünṭs[u]hyum[u] पूंज़ुहिमु । पञ्चविंशतितम:** ord. (f. **pünṭs[a]him[ü] पूंज़्हिमू** or **pünṭs[u]him[u] पूंज़ुहिमू**), twenty-fifth (*Gr.Gr.* 77) (El. *panṭsahyum*).

pönṭsok[u] पांज़ुक् or **pönṭsukh पांज़ुख्**; also written **pōṭsok[u] पॉच़्क्, pōṭsukh पॉच़ुख् । पञ्चक** m. (sg. dat. **pönṭsakas पांज़कस्** or **pōṭsakas पॉच़कस्**), a group of five (esp. used as an astrological term with reference to the heavenly bodies) (cf. **draṭha-pōṭsukh**, p. 250*a*, l. 7; **kara-pönṭsok[u]**, p. 165*b*, l. 33).

panṭsāl पञ्चाल् । पर्वतविशेष: m. N. of a celebrated pass and (by extension) of a mountain range on the south of the Valley of Kashmīr, the *Pañcāla* of Skt. and the Pīr Panjāl of Europeans. Also called **Pönṭsāl** (El. *panzāl*) (see RT.Tr. II, 396 ff.; Śiv. 1637, 1681); N. of an ancient country in India, the Pañcāla of Skt. literature. **--kāv —काव्** or **pönṭsāl kāv पांज़ाल् काव । काकविशेष:** m. (f. **-köviñ -कॉविञ्**), a certain large and powerful bird looked upon as a kind of crow. It is said to be black in colour and to be able to kill a weak man of animal; met. a dark-natured, greedy, cruel man (or, f., woman).

pantsöl[i] पञ्चालि । पञ्चालपार्वतीय: adj. e.g. of, or belonging to, or produced in the Pantsāl range; of, or belonging to, the country of India known as Pañcāla.

pīntsal पींज़ल् or **pīnzal पींज़ल्**, see **pīsal.**

pönṭsāl पांज़ाल् । पर्वतविशेष: m. the Pantsāl range and pass. See **pantsāl.**

pönṭsam पांज़म (also written **pōṭsam पॉच़म**) **। पञ्चमी** f. (sg. dat. **pönṭs[u]m[u] पांज़मू** or **pōṭs[u]m[u] पॉच़मू**), the fifth lunar day of the light or dark fortnight of any luni-solar month (cf. **basma-pōṭsam**, p. 133*a*, l. 44) (Rām. 1768); a group of five (cf. **ong[u]ji-p°**, p. 33*b*, l. 28). **pönṭs[u]m[u]-hond[u] पांज़मू-हॅन्दु । पञ्चमीभव:** sg. gen. (f. **-hünz[u] -हॅन्ज़्**), of, belonging to, born on, or existing on the fifth lunar day of either the light or dark fortnight of a luni-solar month.

pönṭsanamath पांज़नमथ् । पञ्चनवति: card. (pl. dat. **pönṭsanamatan पांज़नमतन्**), ninety-five (*Gr.Gr.* 80); a collection of ninety-five things, a ninety-five. **pönṭsanamatuk[u] पांज़नमतुक् । पञ्चनवतितमसांवत्सरिक:** adj. (f. **pönṭsanamatüc[u] पांज़नमतच्**), of, belonging to, or born in the ninety-fifth (year).

pönṭsanamatyum[u] पांज़नमतिमु । पञ्चनवतितम: ord. (f. **pönṭsanamatim[ü] पांज़नमतिमू**), ninety-fifth (*Gr.Gr.* 80).

pönṭsashīth पांज़शीथ् । पञ्चाशीति: card. (pl. dat. **pönṭsashītan पांज़शीतन्**), eighty-five (*Gr.Gr.* 79); a collection of eighty-five things, an eighty-five. **pönṭsashītuk[u] पांज़शीतुक् । पञ्चाशीतितमसांवत्सरिक:** adj. (f. **pönṭsashītüc[u] पांज़शीतच्**), of, belonging to, or produced in the eighty-fifth year. **pönṭsashītan-hond[u] पांज़शीतन्-हॅन्दु । पञ्चाशीतिसंबन्धी** adj. (f. **-hünz[u] -हॅन्ज़्**), of, or belonging to, eighty-five (men, etc.); costing, or worth, eighty-five (rupees, etc.); earning a salary of eighty-five (rupees, etc.).

pönṭsashītyum[u] पांज़शीतिमु । पञ्चाशीतितम: adj. (**pönṭsashītim[ü] पांज़शीतिमू**), eighty-fifth (*Gr.Gr.* 79).

pönṭsashītyun[u] पांज़शीतिनु । पञ्चाशीतिमूल्यक: adj. (f. **pönṭsashītin[ü] पांज़शीतिनू**), worth, or costing, eighty-five (rupees, etc.); earning eighty-five (rupees, etc.).

pönṭsasatath पांज़सतथ् । पञ्चसप्तति: card. (pl. dat. **pönṭsasatatan पांज़सततन्**), seventy-five (*Gr.Gr.* 79); a collection of seventy-five things, a seventy-five. **pönṭsasatatuk[u] पांज़सततुक् । पञ्चसप्ततितमसांवत्सरिक:** adj. (f. **pönṭsasatatüc[u] पांज़सततच्**), of, or belonging to, the seventy-fifth (year). **pönṭsasatatan-hond[u] पांज़सततन्-हॅन्दु । पञ्चसप्ततिमूल्यक:** pl. gen. (f. **-hünz[u]**

-हंऴू), of, or belonging to, seventy-five; worth, or costing, seventy-five (rupees, etc.); earning a salary of seventy-five (rupees, etc.).

pönṭsasatatyumᵘ पांऴसततिमु । पञ्चसप्ततितमः adj. (f. **pönṭsasatatimᵘ पांऴसततिमू**), seventy-fifth (Gr.Gr.79).

pönṭsasatatyunᵘ पांऴसततिमुन् । पञ्चसप्ततिमूल्यः adj. (f. **pönṭsasatatiñᵘ पांऴसततिञू**), worth, or costing, seventy-five (rupees, etc.).

pönṭsatöjī पांऴतांजी । पञ्चचत्वारिंशत् card. forty-five (Gr.Gr. 78); a collection of forty-five things, a forty-five. **pönṭsatöjihyukᵘ पांऴतांजिहिकु । पञ्चचत्वारिंशत्तमवत्सरिकः** adj. (f. **pönṭsatöjihicᵘ पांऴतांजिहिचू**), of, or belonging to, the forty-fifth year.

pönṭsatöjihi पांऴतांजिहि । पञ्चचत्वारिंशद्वर्षवयस्कः adv. at forty-five years of age.

pönṭsatöjⁱhyumᵘ पांऴतांजिहिमु । पञ्चचत्वारिंशः ord. (f. **pönṭsatöjⁱhimᵘ पांऴतांजिहिमू**), forty-fifth (Gr.Gr. 78).

pāntsatrᵃh पांऴत्रह् or **pönṭsatrᵃh पांऴत्रह् । पञ्चत्रिंशत्** card. thirty-five (Gr.Gr. 77) (El. *paintre*).

pönṭsatrᵃhukᵘ पांऴत्रऊकु । पञ्चत्रिंशत्तमवत्सरिकः adj. (f. **pönṭsatrᵃhücᵘ पांऴत्रहूचू**), of, or belonging to, or produced in the thirty-fifth year.

pönṭsatrᵃhyumᵘ पांऴत्रहिमु । पञ्चत्रिंशः ord. (f. **pönṭsatrᵃhimᵘ पांऴत्रहिमू**), thirty-fifth (Gr.Gr. 77).

pönṭsawanzāh पांऴवज़ाह् । पञ्चपञ्चाशत् card. fifty-five (El. *pánts tah pántsah*; Gr.Gr.78). **pönṭsawanzāhukᵘ पांऴवज़ाऊकु । पञ्चपञ्चाशत्तमवत्सरिकः** adj. (f **pönṭsawanzāhücᵘ पांऴवज़ाहूचू**), of, or belonging to, the fifty-fifth (year). **pönṭsawanzāhan-hondᵘ पांऴवज़ाहन्-हंदु । पञ्चपञ्चाशत्संबन्धी** gen. pl. (f. **-hünzᵘ -हंऴू**), of, or belonging to, fifty-five; worth, or costing, fifty-five (rupees, etc.); earning wages amounting to fifty-five (rupees, etc.).

pönṭsawanzöhyumᵘ पांऴवज़ांहिमु । पञ्चपञ्चाशः ord. (f. **pönṭsawanzöhimᵘ पांऴवज़ांहिमू**), fifty-fifth (Gr.Gr.78).

pönṭsaway पांऴवय् । समयाः पञ्च card. even all five (cf. **pūntsⁱ p°**, p. 743*b*, l. 40) (Gr.Gr. 85, Śiv. 1831).

pūntsyumᵘ पूंऴिमु । पञ्चमः ord. (f. **pūntsimᵘ पूंऴिमू**), fifth (El. *pántshyum, pántsum*, or *pántsyum*; Gr.Gr. 76; Rām. 181, 1153, 1279; H. x, 1, 6).

pāntsazany पांऴज़न्य् or **pāntsazañ पांऴज़ञ्** m. N. of the conch of Krishna (Śiv. 709, 782, 796; K. 491, 492, 495).

pēnawun पेनवुन् । लिप्तीकरणम् conj. 1 (**pēnowᵘ पेनवु**), to size or starch (thread, cloth, etc.); to rub liniment (on to a painful part of the body, etc.); cf **pēn.**

pēnowᵘ-motᵘ पेनवु-मंतु । विहितलिप्तिसंस्कारः perf. part. (f. **pēnüvᵘ-müṣᵘ पेनवू-मंऴु**), (of cloth, etc.) sized, starched; rubbed with liniment.

pīnawun पीनवुन् । प्रसवनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **pīnowᵘ पीनवु**), (of a midwife) to deliver a woman in childbirth, to bring a woman's children into the world; (cf. **prasun**). **pīnüvᵘ-müṣᵘ पीनवू-मंऴु । प्रसविता** perf. part. f. (of a woman) one who has given birth to a child.

panavüñᵘ पनवंञू । भाक्षुत्पाट्टनम् f. the deceiving a milch-cow (by letting its calf suck her for an instant so as to start the milk flowing, and then removing the calf unknown to her and going on milking her by hand); met. cheating a human being by means of this character.

pānavüñᵘ पानवंञू (K. 252), **pānawönᵘ पानवांञू**, or (Rām. 429, m.c.) **pānawönī पानवांञी । अन्योन्यम्, परस्परेण** adv. mutually, reciprocally (El. *pánawún*; Gr.M.; Śiv. 1244; Rām. 81, 94, 429, 453, 1092, 1635; K. 103, 297, 477, 567, 808, 810, 1019, 1078, 1081; H. viii, 1, 2; xi, 19; xii, 25 (*pānawoñ*); x, 1 (*pānarun*); YZ. 254).

panwār पनवार्, a jingle of **anwār**, in **anwār panwār**, p. 36*a*, l. 34.

pīnaway पीनवय् । प्रसवनभृतिः f. a midwife's fee.

puny पुन्य् or (as in Skt.) **पुण्य** m. (Śiv. 1159), i.q. **pöñ** (the Skt. form of the word).

pūnāyĕ पूनाय in **pūnāyĕ wātun पूनाय वातुन् । अत्यन्तहीनीभवनम्** m.inf. to become utterly destitute.

panzĕ पञ्ज्य m. the wound made by an animal's claw (cf. **panja**) (K. 678).

ponzᵘ 1 पंऴु । वानरः(मर्कटविशेषः) m. (f. **pünzᵘ पंऴू**) the Bengal monkey (cf. **pala-tala ponzᵘ hyuhᵘ**, p. 729*b*, l. 25) (El. *pun* and *ponz*; L. 108, *Innuus rhesus* or *Macacus rhesus*; Rām. 331, fem.; K.Pr. 166, 173, 238); in K.Pr. 149, translated 'squirrel' (?); (in Rām. and K., according to commentary) a bear (Rām. 466, 778, 794, 931, 965, 983, 990, 1003, 1070; K. 155). As the final part of a compound, this word is sometimes employed in a depreciatory sense, to indicate something useless or confused. Cf. **laṭa-p°**, p. 537*a*, l. 16, and **rᵃkha-p°**, s.v. **rᵃkh.**

pānzⁱ-ongᵘjⁱ पंऴि-अंगुजि । ओषधिलताविशेषः f. 'monkey-finger', N. of a certain medicinal plant, used as a cattle medicine. **-pŏṭh -प्वठ । ओषधिविशेषः** f. (sg. dat. **-pŏṭi -प्वटि**), a certain medicinal plant growing in the hills and used as a remedy for herpes, etc. See **pŏṭh.** **-wôlᵘ -वोलु । मर्कटाजीवी** m. (f. **-wājĕñ -वाज्यञ**), a monkey-man, a man who lives by exhibiting trained monkeys.

ponzᵘ 2 पंऴु । पञ्चकम m. a group of five, a five (Gr.Gr. 83, W. 104). In the plural, **pānzⁱ**, it is used as a multiplicative, as in **sath pānzⁱ pāntsatrᵃh**, seven

fives (are) thirty-five (Gr.Gr. 86, W. 104). **ponzwāh khanḍá पंज्वाह खंडा** m. about five, but a little less than five, nearly five (Gr.Gr. 83).

panzagôm^{u} पञ्चगोम् । ग्रामविशेषः m. N. of an important village lying to the north-east of Śrīnagar, described as about eight miles from the Dal lake, on the lower slopes of the hill-country.

panzāha पञ्चाह । पञ्चशततन्तुकः adj. e.g. (a cloth) of which the warp consists of five hundred threads.

panzāl, see **pantsāl.**

pánzal पांज्ञाल्, incorr. for **pā-zāl** (p. 748*a*, l. 43).

panzul^{u} 1 पञ्चुल् । पाञ्चालिका m. a doll, puppet, in **ādiji-p°**, p. 14*a*, l. 40.

panzul^{u} 2 पञ्चुल् m. in **gōjĕ-panzul^{u}**, i.q. **pĕnzul^{u}**, q.v.

pĕnzul^{u} प्यञ्चुल् । पूर्णफलसारः m. a complete kernel of a walnut or similar nut (in which the kernel is in sections joined together).

panzur पञ्चुर् m. a skeleton (cf. **kāñi-p°**, p. 460*b*, l. 42, and **panjara**).

panz^{u}r^{u} पञ्चरू । पञ्चशूलः f. a five-pronged fish-spear.

pinzur^{u} पिञ्चुर् । दौहित्रीसुतः m. a great-grandson, the son of a daughter's daughter (cf. **par-pinzur^{u}**, p. 751*a*, l. 50)

pinzur^{ü} पिञ्चुर् or **pinzür^{ü} पिञ्चूर् । दौहित्रीसुता** f. a great-granddaughter, the daughter of a daughter's daughter (cf. **par-pinzür^{ü}**, p. 751*b*, l. 2).

pānzashun^{u} पाञ्चशुन् । द्रोणार्ध-(त्रिसेटक-)मितः adj. (f. **pānzashiñ^{u} पाञ्चशिञ्**), that which, when weighed or measured, amounts to a **pānzuw^{u}** or six pounds (= three seers) (Gr.Gr. 147); a vessel which will hold that amount or in which that amount may be cooked.

pānzuw^{u} पाञ्चुव् । द्रोणार्धम् m. six pounds weight or measure of something (= three seers) (El. *pánzú*; Gr.Gr. 147; K.Pr. 136, 165). Cf. **man 3.**

ponzwāh पंज्वाह्, see ab., l. 1.

pānzavyun^{u} पाञ्चविन् m. the weight of a **pānzuw^{u}**, q.v., or six pounds (El.). Cf. **pānzashun^{u}.**

pán^{i} पंञि । शुष्कशाकविशेषः f. turnips and similar roots dried (by people of the hill country) and kept for consumption in winter (cf. **pan 4**). **-hur^{ü} -ह्रूर् । शुष्कशाकविशेषसमुदायः** f. a mass of these roots as cooked in soup **-thaph -थफ् । शुष्कशाकमुष्टिः** f. (sg. dat. **-thapi -थपि**), a handful of these dried roots.

pañi-ṭsar पञि-चर् । शुष्कशाकविशेषरज्जुः m. a rope of these dried roots (as stored in rope form for keeping).

pĕñ^{u} 1 प्यञ्, see **pyon^{u}.**

pĕñ^{u} 2 प्यञ् f. the cleaning or sizing brush applied by weavers to the warp before weaving or to the finished cloth. See **pēn** (W. 145, *pen^{i}*).

pīñ^{u} 2 पीञ् (for 1, see **pēn**) **। प्रसूता** f. (of a woman) having had a child, used —° with numerals, as in **du-pīñ^{u}**, having had two children; **tr^{a}-pīñ^{u}**, having had three children; **tsu-p°**, having had four children; **pānts-a-p°**, having had five children, and so on. Cf. **pīn.**

pŏñ प्यञ् । पुण्यम् m. a virtuous or meritorious act, good or virtuous works (L.V. 62, 79; Śiv. 995, 1579, 1653; K. 848–9). Cf. **puny.** **—lagun —लगुन्** m.inf. a virtuous act to be attached to a person, the merit of a virtuous act to be achieved (by, dat.) (Rām. 172). **—zēnun —ज़ेनुन् । पुण्योपार्जनम्** m.inf. to earn merit by performing good works.

pŏñĕ-hyūn^{u} प्यञ-ह्यून् । पुण्यहीनः adj. (f. **-hīñ^{u} -हीञ्**), wanting in the results of good works (in former lives), hence, leading an unfortunate life; fixed in wicked conduct, a habitual sinner. **-môl^{u} -मोल् । पुण्यमयः** m. 'a father of good works', i.e. a holy man, himself holy, and influencing others towards good works. **-mot^{u} -मंत् । पुण्याचारः** adj. (f. **-müts^{ü} -मंच्**), 'mad after good works,' one who is devoted to good works. **-môt^{u} -मोंत् । पुण्यफलोत्पादकः** m. that which produces the unending results of good works (e.g. fasting on the proper days, visiting and bathing at holy spots, worshipping gods, etc.). **-phal -फल् । सुकृतफलम्** m. the ripened fruit of virtuous actions (in former lives or in the present life). **-sost^{u} -संस्त् । पुण्योपेतः** adj. (f. **-süsh^{u} -संश्**), one who has many good results of virtuous actions; an action or conduct which produces the results of virtuous acts. **-sôw^{u} -सोव् । महापुण्यसंपन्नः** adj. (f. **-söv^{ü} -सांव्**), id. **-wān -वान् । अर्जितपुण्यः** adj. e.g. one who has earned the results of many good actions (in a former life or in the present one) (Śiv. 320).

pôñ^{u} पोञ् । जलम् m. (sg. dat. **pŏñis पांञिस्**. When the word is the first member of a compound it takes the form **pā पाँ** (Śiv. 338, 983), and when it is the second member of a compound it takes the form **wôñ^{u} वोञ्**, see Gr.Gr. 73, 74; Śiv. 1309, 1522);

water (El. *póin*) (cf. **kul^{u}-pĕṭh pôñ^{u} khārun**, p. 138*b*, l. 35; **kranjali pôñ^{u} sārun**, p. 474*a*, l. 48; **āra-wôñ^{u}**, p. 41*b*, l. 1; **busari-w°**, p. 134*b*, l. 39; **chūla-w°**, p. 161*a*, l. 36; **chalin-w°**, p. 161*b*, l. 15; p. 270*b*, l. 2; and p. 516*b*, l. 42; **dyāra-w°**, p. 271*a*, l. 12; **gandakh-w°**, p. 290*a*, l. 36; **ganga-w°**, p. 292*a*, l. 6; **graka-w°**, p. 301*b*, l. 42; **grim^{i}ta-w°**, p. 303*a*, l. 14; **hāra-w°**, p. 344*a*, l. 30; **khŏḍa-w°**, p. 392*b*, l. 15; **khāha-w°**, p. 394*a*, l. 25; **khāra-w°**, p. 408*b*, l. 38; **kánḍ^{i}-w°**, p. 455*a*, l. 8; **krīr^{i}-w°**, p. 475*b*, l. 39; **mal-w°**, p. 564*a*, l. 39; **mīli-w°**,

p. 566*a*, l. 2; **mār-w°**, p. 587*a*, l. 31; **mashka-w°**, p. 597*a*, l. 39; **mĕ̄si-w°**, p. 609*a*, l. 14; **nāga-w°**, p. 624*a*, l. 43; **nījĕ-w°**, p. 626*b*, l. 49; **nali-w°**, p. 633*b*, l. 5; **nalka-w°**, p. 634*b*, l. 21; **nambali-w°**, p. 637*b*, l. 30; **nūna-w°**, p. 641*a*, l. 33; **nar-w°**, p. 646*a*, l. 49; **nörija-w°**, p. 650*b*, l. 48; **phŏṭ^{i}-w°**, p. 715*b*, l. 45; **phyörin^{i}-w°**, p. 722*b*, l. 34; **palan pôñ^{u} dyun^{u}**, p. 729*b*, l. 31; **parawan pôñ^{u} shrapun**, s.v. **parav**; **pashpan-w°**, s.v. **pashpun**; **pot^{u}-w°**, s.v. **pot^{u}**; **rūda-w°**, s.v. **rūd**; **vĕtha-w°**, s.v. **vĕth**) (L.V. 24, 42, 47, 106; Śiv. 24, 27, 191, 239, 240, 331, 338, 349, 499, 506, 1309, 1522, 1711; Rām. 74, 93, 233, 562, 596, 605, 623, 779, 780, 787, 789, 790, 795, 1175, 1178, 1502, 1517, 1784; YZ. 124, 346; K.Pr. 31, 115, 134, 165, 224, 234, 250, generally spelt *poni*). This word is chiefly used by Hindūs (El., Gr.M.). **—könz^{u}** —कांज़ू । जलादिकम् m. water and congee, a quantity of water or the like, a quantity of liquid. **—ladun** —लदुन । जलादिना शिरःकेशसंमार्जनम् m.inf. to wash (the hair of the head). **—yun^{u}** —यिञु । जलास्रावः, मुखतो जलनिःसृतिः m.inf. water to come, i.e. a flood to rise in a river or the like; water to pour from the mouth, salivation to occur.

pā-aṭh पाँ-अठ । जलप्रवाहः m. (sg.dat. **-aṭas** -अटस), a flood of water, a rush of water from a height. **-bubur** -बुबुर् । जलबुद्बुदः m. a bubble in water (Rām. 987). **-buka** -बुक । जलोच्छ्वासः m. water-foam. **-bāna** -बान । जलपात्रम m. a water-vessel. **-bar** -बर् । जलद्वारम् m. a water-door, a door for admitting water; a door opening on to a river. **-bor^{u}** -बॅर । जलप्रस्रावमार्गः m. a water-drainhole, an aperture for drawing water from an irrigation channel. **-baran** -बरन् । जलानयनाल्पद्वारम f. (sg. dat. **barün^{u}** बरंञू), a small door for admitting water; a small door opening on to a river. **-busar** -बुसर । तप्तजलप्रवाहः f. a stream of boiling water. **-batukh** -बतुख् । जलवर्तकः m. (sg. dat. **-batakas** -बतकस्), a water-duck, a duck that always lives on water (never flying); met. a man who always lives on the water, a boatman, a sailor. **-chūl** -छूल् । निर्झरः m. a water-fall, a cascade (Śiv. 983; Rām. 674, *pā-chulō*, m.c.). **-dag** -दग् । जलनिपातः f. 'a water-blow', the fall of water from a height. **-ḍŏg^{u}** -ड्वॅग् । अङ्गुल्यविस्फोटभेदः m. 'a water-whitlow', a boil containing water, a blister on the finger. **-digiñ** -दिगिञ् । जलधारा f. a thin stream of water. **-daka** -दक । जलप्रवाहनिपातः m. 'a water-push', a violent and swift fall of water from a height. **-dara** -दर । जलकुल्याविशेषः m. an (artificial) irrigation channel. **-dār** -दार् । जलधारा f. a stream of water (e.g. from a pipe, or from a jar, etc.). **-dör^{u}** -द्वॅर् । जलोच्छ्वासमार्गः f. a source (of a spring or the like). **-dŏsh** -द्वष् । जलाञ्जलिः f. (sg. dat. **dŏshi** द्वषि), water held in a cup formed by the joined palms of the hands. See **dŏsh.** **-gaḍa** -गड । जलपूर्णकमण्डलुविशेषः m. a water-jar, a *ghaṛā* full of water. **-güḍ^{u}wa** -गुड्व । जलपूर्णकमण्डलुः m. a small jar of water. **-găg^{u}r^{u}** -गाग्रॅ् । जलपूर्णगर्गरी f. a water-jar, pitcher, gugglet filled with water. **-gol^{u}** -गॅल् । जलपूर्णमुखकुहरम् m. a mouth full of water; a mouthful of water, a draught of water (Gr M.). **-gara** -गर । प्रपा m. a water-cistern. **-grŏkh** -ग्रुख् । जलनिगरणम् m. (sg. dat. **-grŏkas** -ग्रुकस्), a gulp of water, the amount of water gulped down in one swallow. **-graṭa** -ग्रट । जलघरट्टः, पेषणयन्त्रचालनौचित्यमितं जलम् m. a water-wheel (working a mill or the like); sufficient water to work such a wheel. **-grāy** -ग्राय् । जलेन मार्जनम् f. water-splashing, the splashing of water (of a river or the sea) on a bank or on the shore; washing (clothes and the like) in water only. **-gŏsh** -ग्वष् । शम्बूका f. a freshwater mussel or similar bivalve (looked upon as a variety of the pearl-oyster). **-hŏgiñ** -ह्यॅंगिञ । जलशुक्तिः f., id.; an oyster-shell full of water. **-han** -हन् or **-hanā** -हना । जलमात्रम् f. a small amount of water, a little water, a trickle of water; some water (Gr.M.). **-hēr** -हेर । जलसोपानपद्धतिः f. a staircase or ladder leading from the bank of a river into a house (or the like). **-kŏla gaṣhañĕ** -क्वल गष्ञ. । जलप्रसारः f. pl. inf. 'to become watercourses', to become splashed all over with water, to become wringing wet. **-k°t^{u}** -कतु । जलक्लिन्नः adj. (f. **-k^{u}ṣ^{u}** -क्वचू), damp with water. **-k^{a}ṣar** -क्षर । जलक्लेदः m. dampness (from water). **-k^{a}y** -क्य् । जलकुम्भविशेषः f. a kind of water-jar (properly, a water-churn). **-lōṭa** लोट m. a water-pot (Rām. 1178). **-lav** -लव् । जलसेकः f. sprinkling with water. **-lawa** -लव । जलासेकः f., id. **-mŏkhta** -म्वखत । कृत्रिममुक्ता m. a false pearl, an imitation pearl (Śiv. 338). **-malukh** -मलुख् । जलतरङ्गः m. (sg. dat. **malakas** मलकस्), a water-wave. **-malür^{u}** -मलॅर् । जलकुम्भी f. a large kind of water-jar. **-maṭh** -मठ । जलपूर्णमहाघटः m. (sg. dat. **maṭas** मटस्), a large filled globular water-jar. **-nör^{u}** -नॅर् । जलकुम्भिका f. a small kind of earthen water-jar. **-noṭ^{u}** -नॅट् । जलघटः m. a water-jar. **-phyor^{u}** -फ्यॅर् । जलबिन्दुः m. a drop of water (Rām. 845, 1189, 1324, 1562); met. a very small amount of water. **-phyūr^{u}** -फ्यूर् । जलबिन्दुः m., id.; met. a dying plant which has been revived by watering. **-pôrut^{u}** -पोरतु ।

जलविनिमयनिमित्तो विकार: m. 'marking the date by water'; hence, illness caused by change of air and water; cf. **pôrut[u]**. **-r[a]kh -र्‌ख्‌ । रेखामात्रजलम्‌** f. (sg. dat. **-r[a]khi -र्‌खि**), a mere line of water, the trickle of water left in a drying up stream; a mark made by a line or streak of water. **-sahlāb -सह्लाब्‌ । जलाप्लाव:** m. a flood or inundation; a great volume of water. **-shīn -श्रीन्‌ । जलहिमम्‌** m. watery snow, half-melted snow; sleet. **-shŏy -श्वय्‌ । पादक्षालनम्‌** f. (as a medicinal act) to bathe the feet in bran and water; a similar foot-bath of cold water mixed with the juice of willow-leaves. **-sör[u] -सॉर्‌ । जलसंग्रह:** f. gradually collecting water (carrying it and storing it). **-sörin -सॉरिन्‌ । जलसंभृति:** f. the similar collection of a large quantity of water. **-saruph -सरुफ्‌ । जलसर्प:** m. (sg. dat. **-sarpas -सर्पस्‌**), a water-snake. **-sár[i]pin -सॅर्‌पिन्‌ । जलसर्पिणी, विस्फोटविशेष:** f. a she water-snake; a kind of blister or swelling containing liquid. **-swād -स्वाद्‌ । जलास्वाद:** m. the flavour of (a particular kind of) water. **-thomb[u] -थंम्ब्‌ । जलमुष्टि:** m. a handful of water. **-trakh -त्रख्‌** m. (sg. dat. **-trakas -त्रकस्‌**), a certain measure of water, equivalent to six Kāshmīrī seers, or about 12 lbs. weight (cf. **man 3**, p. 572*b*, l. 39, and **trakh**) (Gr.Gr. 74). **-traṭh -त्रट्‌ । जलतडित्‌** f. (sg. dat. **-traṭi -त्रटि**), water-lightning, lightning accompanied by heavy rain, a water-spout. Such water is said to be hot and bad-smelling (El. *pántrat*). **-ṭsādar -त्सादर्‌ । जलनिपात:** f. a sheet of water, water falling from a height in a sheet, a waterfall (El. *pántsádar*). **-ṭshal -त्स्रल्‌ । जलयन्त्रम्‌** m. a mill worked by a stream of water; a machine for propelling water, a syringe. **-ṭsāl -त्साल्‌ । जलप्रसृति:** f. a handful of water, water contained in the palm of the hand stretched out and hollowed. **-wath -वथ्‌ । जलमार्ग:** f. (sg. dat. **-wati -वति**), a water-path, a path through water or wet ground; a passage for admitting or letting out water. **-yĕch -यछ्‌ । जलयक्ष:, महाब्राह्मण:** m. (sg. dat. **-yĕchas -यछस्‌**), a water demon; a Brāhman who attends funerals and memorial ceremonies (who accepts mean fees). **-yĕchiṇ -यछिन्‌ । जलपिशाची** f. a female water-demon. **-zal -ज़ाल्‌ । शीतलाविशेष:** f. a slight disease involving a crop of small boils, something like small-pox, (?) chicken-pox.

pāñĕ-wôñ[u] पाञ-वोञ्‌ । जलप्राय: m. (of a tract of country) partly covered with water, and partly dry.

pün[u] पंचू f. a hedge (round a garden or the like) (L.V. 63).

pāñul[u] पाञुल्‌ । जलक्लिन्न: m. watery (esp. of food or the like), sloppy, naturally full of water.

puñ[u]-müṣ[u] पुञ्‌-मंज़्‌, see **punun.**

pāñĕr पाञर्‌ । स्वत्वम्‌ m. selfness, treating another as oneself. Cf. **pāna.**

pāñur[u] पाञुर्‌ । जलवाहक: m. (f. **pāñĕrĕñ पाञर्यञ्‌**, a female water-carrier; his wife is **pāñir[i]-bāy,** bel.); a water-carrier (Rām. 583; K.Pr. 145, *pánúr*).

pāñir[i]-bāy पाञिर्‌-बाय्‌ । जलवाहिस्त्री f. a water-carrier's wife. **-pôn[u] -पोन्‌ । जलवाहितावृत्ति:** the occupation or profession of a water-carrier. **-païsa -पैंस । जलवाहिद्रव्यम्‌** m. a water-carrier's earnings; met. very humble earnings.

pāñir[i]gī पाञिर्‌गी । जलवाहिता f. the occupation of a water-carrier.

pāñĕrĕñ पाञर्यञ्‌ । जलवाहिका f. a female water-carrier. Cf. **pāñur[u].**

pīpa पीप m. a cask, a barrel (the Portuguese *pipa*, borrowed through Hindōstānī *pīpā*) (Gr.M.).

pop[u] पंपु । पक्व: adj. (f. **püp[u] पंपू**), (of fruit, grain, or the like, or met.) ripe, mature (cf. **aḍa-p°**, p. 11*b*, l. 45) (Gr.Gr. 8, 138; K.Pr. 119, *pup*).

papa-sag पप-सग्‌ । परिपाकसेक: m. the final watering of a field of corn, etc., just before the grain is ripe (L. 463, *popasag*). **-ṭsēr -त्सेर्‌ । पक्वचिराफलम्‌** f. a ripe apricot.

pöpī पॉपी । कृतपाप: adj. e.g. sinful, wicked, a sinner, a criminal (Gr.M.; Rām. 260, 493, 501, 651, 849, 1363, 1505, 1513, 1516).

pāph पाफ्‌ । पापम्‌ m. (sg. dat. **pāpas पापस्‌**), sin, vice, crime, wickedness, fault, transgression, guilt (cf. **līph-p°**, p. 528*b*, l. 27) (Gr.Gr. 10; Gr.M.; L. 280; L.V. 62; Śiv. 13, 101, 105, 170, 195, 199, 238, 257, etc.; Rām. 29, 53, 60, 172, 239, 241, 297, etc.; K. 12, 329, 848–50, 1092, 1096, 1100, 1174). **—khārun —खारुन्‌ । दोषारोपणम्‌** m.inf. to cause a crime to mount (on a person), to convict (a person) of some crime, to prove him guilty; to bring a charge of sin or crime (against a person). **—khasun —खसुन्‌ । पापारोप:** m.inf. sin to mount (on a person), to be stained by sin, to commit sin, to sin (Rām. 1181, 1238, 1596, 1619); a sin, or crime, to be charged (against a person). **—warzun —वर्ज़ुन्‌** m.inf. to abandon sin, to be freed from sin (Rām. 1620). Cf. **pāpa-warzan,** bel.

pāpa-bŏd पाप-बुद्‌ । पापमति: f. (sg. dat. **-bŏz[u] -बुज़्‌**), an evil mind, a depraved intellect; esp. an evil thought or intention which assails a person hitherto free from such. **-bŏḍ[u] -बुड्‌ । पापनिमग्न:** adj. (f. **-bŏḍ[u] -बुड्‌**), sunk in sin, plunged in sinfulness,

ungodly, depraved. —**bŏḍun** —**बुडुन्** । **पापजिह्मीभवनम्** m.inf. to be plunged in sin, to be utterly depraved. **-drav** -**द्रव्** । **पापात्मभोजनम्** m. food, the eating of which is sinful (e.g. certain spiced meat) (El. *pápadráo*, flesh, mutton). **-drāv** -**द्राव्** । **गतदोषः** adj. e.g. issued from sin, released from the consequences (such as scandal or disease) of sin. **-dash** -**दश्** f. a skirt of sin, a fringe of sin, **pāpa-dashi-sŭty atha-shĕr gaṭshun,** accidental contact with a fringe of sin to occur (Rām. 230). **-haran** -**हरन्** m. N. of a sacred spring in Kashmīr (Śiv. 1164). **-phal** -**फल्** । **पापोदर्कः** m. the fruit of sin, the consequences (such as disease, etc., or punishment in a future life) of sin. **-rost**[u] -**रस्तु** । **पापविहीनः** adj. (f. **-rŭsh**[ü] -**रुश्**), sinless (of a person, action, etc.). **-warzan** -**वर्ज़न्** । **पापायोगः** f. (sg. dat. **-warzüñ**[u] -**वर्ज़ञ्**), becoming disjoined from sin, abandonment of sin; cf. **pāph warzun,** ab. **-vyot**[u] -**व्यतु** । **दोषयुक्तः** adj. (f. **-vĕṭ**[u] -**व्यच्**), full of sin, full of faults.

pāpuk[u] **पापुकु** । **पापसंबन्धी** sg. gen. (f. **pāpüc**[u] **पापुच्**), of, or belonging to, sin, or produced by (or resulting from) sin.

pŏph प्वफ् । **पितृस्वसा** f. (sg. dat. **pŏphi प्वफि**), a father's sister, a paternal aunt (L. 158, *pop*; Śiv. 1445; K. 537, 1015; YZ. 76). **-pŏr**[i] -**पॉरि** । **पितृस्वसृवात्सल्यम्** m. the sacrifice of an aunt, i.e. the great love shown by a paternal aunt to her nephew (i.e. love so great that she is ready to sacrifice herself for him).

pŏpha-hash प्वफ-ह्श् f. a husband's or wife's paternal aunt (K. 1016); cf. **māsa-hash,** p. 596*a*, l. 25. **-nāñ** -**नाञ्** । **पितामहस्वसा** f. a paternal grandfather's sister, a paternal great-aunt.

pôph[u] **पोफ्**, see **póf.**

paphlú m. *Marsilea quadrifolia* (El.).

pŏphatur[u] **प्वफतुर्** adj. (f. **pŏphat**[a]**r प्वफत्र्**, or **pŏphat**[u]**r**[u] **प्वफत्रु**), descended from, or related through, a paternal aunt (Gr.Gr. 132). Used in the following:— **pŏphatur**[u] **bôy**[u] **प्वफतुर् बोयु** । **पितृष्वस्रीयः** m. the son of a father's sister, a cousin on the father's sister's side (Gr.Gr. 132). —**zömiyĕ** —**ज़ामिय** । **भर्तृपितृष्वस्रीयीभर्ता** m. the husband of a husband's father's sister's daughter, a husband's cousin by marriage on the father's sister's side.

pŏphat[a]**r** (or **pŏphat**[u]**r**[u]) **bĕñĕ प्वफत्र् (प्वफतुर्) ब्यञ** । **पितृष्वस्रीयी** f. a father's sister's daughter, a female cousin on the father's sister's side (Gr.Gr. 132). —**bây**[i] **kākañ** —**बॅयि काकञ्** । **पितृष्वस्रीयपत्नी** f. the wife of a father's sister's son, a female cousin by marriage on the father's sister's side (Gr.Gr. 133). —**zām** —**ज़ाम्** । **भर्तृपितृष्वस्रीयी** (sg. dat. **zömü ज़ामू** or (among Pandits) **zōm**[u] **ज़ोमू**), a woman's husband's father's sister's daughter, a husband's female cousin of this description.

pŏphuw[u] **प्वफुव्** । **पितृभगिनीभर्ता** m. the husband of a father's sister, a paternal uncle by marriage.

pipij[u] **पिपिजु** । **पिप्पली** f. long pepper, *Piper longum.*

pipal पिपल् in **pipal-kul**[u] **पिपल्-कुलु** । **पिप्पलवृक्षः** m. the holy fig-tree, *Ficus religiosa.*

pāpalad पापलद् । **रूढपापः** adj. e.g. (as subst., f. **pāpaladiñ पापलदिञ्**), admittedly sinful, guilty, faulty (of quality, tribe, action, person, etc.).

papun पपुन् । **परिपाकः** conj. 3 (2 p.p. **papyōv पप्योव्**), to become ripened or matured, to ripen (of corn, fruit, etc., or a boil, etc.) (Gr.M.; L.V. 92; Śiv. 255, 1315; H. ix, 9); to be ripe (of fruit) (El., Gr.M., K.Pr. 119); to become baked (of food, pottery, or the like) (Rām. 1446).

papan-pāṭh पपन्-पाठ् । **सम्यक्परिपाकः** m. (of a crop of grain or the like) the being well ripened (i.e. with no blight or other fault), healthy and full ripeness.

papyō-mot[u] **पप्यो-मंतु** । **परिपाकमापन्नः** perf. part. (f. **papyē-müṭ**[u] **पप्ये-मंच्**), ripened, become ripe.

pĕpanz प्यपंज़ m. in the following:— **pĕpanz ta paran karàn**[i] **प्यपंज़ त परन् करॅनि** । **अतिप्रार्थनविनयः** m. pl. inf. humbly to fall at a person's feet and to crave something or coax him to do something. **pĕpanza paran प्यपंज़ परन्** । **साग्वना** m pl. craving and coaxing, as ab.

pipiñ पीॅपिञ । **वाद्यभेदः** f. a kind of musical instrument, blown into at one end through a narrow mouthpiece (cf. **marṣa-p°**, s.v. **marṣ**); a frog-shaped earthenware musical instrument, used by children as a toy. Cf. **shīna-p°.**

papar 1 पपर् । **पूपविशेषः** m. a kind of thin cake made of grām, flour, and spices, fried crisp.

papar 2 पपर् । **स्कन्धपृष्ठभागौ** m. (of a human being, etc.) the upper part of the back of the shoulders.

papĕr पप्यर् । **पक्वता** m. the condition of being ripe (of corn, fruit, etc., or a boil, etc.), ripeness (Gr.Gr. 138).

pip[u]**r**[u] **पिपंरु** । **अत्यनुवृत्तिः** f. persistent pursuit, unremitting pursuit, unceasing urging or imploring. —**gandüñ**[u] —**गंडञ्** । **निरन्तरानुवर्तनम्** f.inf. persistently to importune.

pōpar पोंपर् । **प्रदेशविशेषः** (**पद्मपुरम्**) m. N. of a town in Vihī Pargana in Kashmīr (the ancient Padmapura) (RT.Tr. II, 459; Śiv. 1180). The surrounding country is well known for producing fine crops of saffron (Rām. 1092, K.Pr. 180). **-wuḍar** -**वुडर्** । **पद्मपुरीयमहस्थलम्** f. the plateau near this town, famous for its saffron-crocus crops.

pōpár¹ पॉपरि । **पद्मपुरभवः** adj. c g. of, or belonging to, or produced in Pōpar. —**kŏng**—क्रंग । **पद्मपुरीयकुङ्कुमम्** m. saffron grown on the Pōpar plateau.

pōpur पॉपुर or **pōpur** पॉपुर् (also written **-pur**ᵘ **-पुर्**) । **पतङ्गः, शलभः** m. a moth (El. *pómpur, popur, pámpúr*) (cf. **dachĕ-p°**, p 185*b*, l. 49; **pana-p°**, p. 735*a*, l. 17) (Śiv. 1685, 1777; Rām. 1071). Its attraction to a flaming light and consequent death are proverbial.

pōpár¹-gath पॉपरि-गथ् । **शलभवत् गतिः** f. (sg. dat. **-güṭᵘ** -गंचू), the sudden death of a moth (in a flame, into which it is believed to be absorbed by excess of love) (K.Pr. 128); met. (out of excessive love for another) offering oneself as a sacrifice for him.

popᵘran पंपुरन् । **परिपक्वीकरणम्** f. (sg. dat. **popᵘrüñᵘ** पंपुरंचू), the making (something) ripe, ripening (something) (e.g. treating an unripe fruit by rubbing it).

popᵘrun पंपुरुन । **पक्वीकरणम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **popᵘrᵘ** पंपुर्), to cause to become ripe, i e. to rub or otherwise treat an unripe fruit so as to ripen it (cf. **popᵘrāwun**).

popᵘrᵘ-motᵘ पंपुर्-मंतु । **पक्वीकृतः** perf. part. (f. **popᵘrᵘ-müṭᵘ** पंपुर्-मंचू), made ripe in this way.

paparāray पपरारय् । **सशब्दनिरन्तरपातः** f. continued fall (e.g. rain) accompanied by noise, the pattering of rain. So also used with reference to continued breaking of wind, or the continued sounds made by shampooing.

popᵘrāwun पंपुरावुन् । **पक्वीकरणम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **popᵘrôwᵘ** पंपुरोवु), to ripen an unripe fruit by rubbing or otherwise treating it (cf. **popᵘrun**); met. to 'ripen' a person's body by giving him a thorough drubbing so as to cause festering sores (which 'ripen').

popᵘrôwᵘ-motᵘ पंपुरोवु-मंतु । **पक्वीकृतः** perf. part. (f. **popᵘrövᵘ-müṭᵘ** पंपुरोवू-मंचू), ripened, as ab.

pĕpās प्यपास् । **पिपासा** m. thirst. —**hyonᵘ** —ह्यंनु । **पिपासाविष्कारः** m.inf. thirst to seize a person, to be parched with thirst. —**lagun** —लगुन् । **पिपासोद्गमः** m inf. thirst to arise or be felt.

papay पपय । **पाककालः** f. the time of ripening, the season of ripening, esp. (of grain-crops) harvest-time.

papiyĕ पपिय । **पथिविशेषः** m. a kind of cuckoo.

popay (? spelling and gender), a certain bramble yielding an edible fruit, *Rubus saxatilis* (L. 73, *popai*).

prai, see **pray**.

pᵃr पर्, see **pᵃrpᵃr**.

par 1 पर् । **दारुमयकूटम्** m. a wooden mattock or hoe (for digging up) (Śiv. 1856); an axe (K.Pr. 231).

para-dab पर-दब् । **उद्वेगः** (**खम्बघाघातः**) m. a blow of a hoe; met. a crashing calamity. **-ṭsünḍᵘ** -ट्सूंडु । **खम्बघनाघातः** f. (sg. dat. **ṭsanjĕ** ट्सञ्ज) id.

par 2 पर् ; m. a pinion, feather, wing (cf. **bombura-par**, p. 108*a*, l. 31) (El., Gr.M., W. 146, L.V. 99, K.Pr. 46; Rām. 411, 532–3, 779; YZ. 558).

par 3 पर् m. a foot (of man, bird, or beast) (i.q. **pair**, q.v.) (Śiv. 1752; Rām. 409; H. ix, 1).

paran pyō-motᵘ परन् प्यो-मंतु । **पादयोः प्रणतः** perf. part. (f. —**pyō-müṭᵘ** —प्ये-मंचू), fallen at a person's feet. —**pyonᵘ** —प्यंनु m.inf. to fall at a person's feet, to show great reverence (Rām. 167, 316, 452, 494, 821, 829, 940, 984, 1044, 1143*b–d*, 1689, 1701; K. 496). —**tāñ pāwun** —ताञ् पावुन् m.inf. to cause a person to fall at another's feet, to cause a person to prostrate himself in reverence (Rām. 1552). —**tal** —तल् adv. under the feet (e.g. of people taking refuge under a god's feet) (Śiv. 1179; Rām. 506, 940, 988, 1219).

par 4 पर् । **परः** adj. c.g. one who is other than oneself, someone else, another (Gr.Gr. 153; L.V. 5, 7; Śiv. 1211, 1241, 1561, 1856; K. 468; K.Pr. 255); highest, greatest, pre-eminent, supreme (Śiv. 1856); (as subst., m.) He who is Supreme, the Supreme Deity (L.V. 59); as adv., thereupon, thereafter (Rām. 563); —• having anything as the highest object, engrossed in, intent on, solely devoted to (Śiv. 20, *prakrĕti-par*, cf. **prakrath**). **-bŏd** -बुद् । **परसंमतिः** f. (sg. dat. **-bŏzᵘ** -बुंजू), someone else's opinion, an opinion contrary to one's own. **-bʰuhʰrⁱ** -बुह्रि or **-buh°rᵘ** -बुह्रु । **बाह्याभ्यागतः** m. (his wife is **par-buhʰrⁱ-bāy** पर्-बुह्रि-बाय्), a settler from a foreign country, one who has come from a distance and settled in a certain place. **-balāy** -बलाय् । **परकीयबाधा** f. damage caused by another's fault. **-bŏzᵘ gashun** -बुंजू गछुन् । **परबुद्ध्यनुसरणम्** m.inf. to follow another's opinion (esp. when it leads to disaster). **-buzⁱ** -बुज़ि or **-buzy** -बुज़्य । **परसात्** adv. into the hands of another. **-dag āsüñᵘ** -दग् आसंचू । **परकीयदया** f.inf. excessive love or sympathy to be exhibited habitually to others. **-dana** —दन । **परस्वम्** m. another's property (whether in one's own possession on trust or not). **-dīn** -दीन् m. a foreign religion (W. 111). **-dārukᵘ** -दारुकु । **परगेहोद्धारकः** adj. (f. **-dārücᵘ** -दारंचू), one who habitually rescues or helps others (esp. to his own loss). **-hātsh** -हात्स् । **पराभियोगः** f. blaming a person with an offence committed by another. **-hātsh yiñᵘ** -हात्स् यिञ् । **पराभियोगलिप्तिः** f.inf. to become subject to a charge of an offence committed by another. **-hātsi lagun** -हात्सि लगुन् । **पराभियोगयोगः** m.inf. to become entangled in a charge of an offence committed by another. **-khāv 1** -खाव् (for **2**, see s.v.) । **परान्नभुक्** m. one who eats another's food (owing to poverty, greed, or the like). **-kijⁱ** -किजि or **-kijᵘ** -किजु ।

परकीयगर्व: f. 'another peg', i.e. (in a quarrel) calling attention to another's insolence; cf. **par-lānz**, bel. **-küj^{u} gaṣhun -कंजू गछुन् । परेच्छानुवर्तनम्** m.inf. to go according to another's wishes, to follow another's desires (esp. when this causes loss); cf. the next and **para-küj^{u} gaṣhun**, bel. **-kal -कल् । परैषणा** f. another's longing; longing for another's possessions or condition; cf. **par-kal**, bel. **-kal aṣüñ^{ü} -कल् अछंजू । लोभोद्भवः** f.inf. longing for another's goods to enter; to be filled with ardent covetousness or with envy of another's condition. **-kana bōzun -कन बोज़ुन् । सूचनया श्रवणम्** m.inf. to listen through another ear, to obtain information at second hand. **-lānz -लाज़् । परकीयबाधा** m. 'another rod', harm caused by another's fault; the worry and distress caused by having to support another's family; cf. **par-kij^{i}**, ab. **-mahanyuw^{u} -महन्यु** m. a stranger (W. 111). **-māz -माज़् । परसंबन्धः** m. 'other flesh', i.e. the relationship between the respective children of co-wives; hence, enmity such as ordinarily exists between such people. **-pŏrush -प्वरुष् । जारः** m. the paramour of a woman. **-ṣhaṭh -छट् । परदोषाच्छ्योत्पातः** f. (sg. dat. **-ṣhaṭi -छटि**), 'another's blizzard', i.e. suffering for another's crime. **-ṣhūr -चूर् । अविदितचौरः** m. an outside thief, i.e. a thief, not of the household, who comes from outside and steals. **-wŏpakŏrī -व्यपकारी । परोपकरणशीलः** adj. e.g. kind to others, beneficent, benevolent (Śiv. 1051). **-warzukh -वर्ज़ुख । परकार्यसाधकः** m. (sg. dat. **-warzakas -वर्ज़कस**; f. sg. nom. **-warzüc^{ü} -वर्ज़ूच्**), one who habitually does other peoples business or work to the damage of his own. **—zĕv —ज़्यव् । अधोजिह्विका** f. 'an extra tongue', a swelling under the tongue, which is looked upon as a second tongue produced by disease.

para-küj^{u} gaṣhun पर-कंजू गछुन् । परसंमतानुसरणम् m.inf. to follow another's advice (esp. with bad results); cf. **par-küj^{u} gaṣhun**, ab. **-kal -कल् । परप्रीतिः** f. affection for outsiders, instead of for one's own people; cf. **par-kal**, ab. **-pad -पद्** m. the highest position, the supreme place, the abode of the Supreme Deity, final beatitude (Śiv. 1050, 1659). **-ṣhyon^{u} -छ्यंनु । विगतसहायः**: adj. (f. **-ṣhĕñ^{ü} -छ्यंञ्यू**), cut off from others' help or from others' consolation.

paruk^{u} पर्‌कु । परसंबन्धी gen. adj. (f. **parüc^{ü} पर्‌च्यू**), of, or belonging to, another.

par 5 पर् adj. distant, remote, used •— in the following nouns of relationship. **-dĕd -यद् । विमाता** f. a step-mother (used esp. in reference to her hatred to her step-son). **-pinzur^{u} -पिञ्जुर् । प्रदौहित्रः** m. the daughter's son of a daughter's son or daughter, a kind of great-great-grandson. **-pinzür^{ü} -पिञ्जूर् । प्रदौहित्री** f. the daughter's daughter of a daughter's son or daughter, a kind of great-great-granddaughter. **-putur^{u} -पुतुर् । प्रपौत्रः** m. the son of a son's son, a great-grandson. **-put^{u}r^{u} -पुत्‌र् । प्रपौत्री** f. the daughter of a son's son, a great-granddaughter. **-zur^{u} -ज़ुर् । प्रदौहित्रः** m. the son of a son's daughter, a great-grandson. **-zur^{ü} -ज़ूर् । प्रदौहित्री** f. the daughter of a son's daughter, a great-granddaughter.

par 6 पर conjct. but, still, yet (W. 100).

pār 1 पार् । उपानत्तलम m. the sole of a shoe.

pār 2 पार् । (हानि)दोषः m. a reputation for faultiness or for being defective (e.g. of some article because it is damaged, or of some person by calumny, etc.). **- anun —अनुन् । दोषारोपणम** m.inf. to blame (a person on good grounds or in calumny, or some act on the ground that it does not turn out satisfactorily, and so on). **- yun^{u} —यिनु । गर्हापत्तिः** m.inf. (of some action or business) reputation or censure for defects to be acquired.

par 3 पार m. the further bank, or opposite shore or side (of a river, lake, etc.); the end or limit of anything, termination, conclusion, the utmost limit or extent or reach (cf. **dāra-p°**, p. 236*a*, l 43). **—gaṣhun —गछुन् । उत्तीर्णीभवनम्** m.inf. to go to the opposite shore, to cross over, to go through or over or across or to the end (Śiv. 1793); to master completely, be thoroughly versed in.

pāra pyon^{u} पार प्यंनु । संगतीभवनम् m.inf. to come just when wanted and exactly as wanted, to become perfectly suitable.

pār 4 पार m. the act of reducing to fragments, used —• as in **puṣha-pār पुष-पार्**, see **puṣha.** Cf. **pāra 1.**

para पर । पूर्त्यै अपेक्षितः (अपूर्णः) adj. e.g. incomplete, not completely full; that portion which is required to complete an amount, a required make-weight; cf. **pārsang.** **—pyō-mot^{u} —प्यो-मंतु । पूर्त्यै सापेक्षीभूतः** perf. part. (f. — **pyē-müṣh^{u} - प्ये-मंछ्**), (of some action) uncompleted by some portion; (of a man) one who has lost his helper, requiring a helper. **—pyon^{u} — प्यंनु । पूर्तिशेषापेक्षासंभवः** m.inf. the necessity for a portion to complete something uncompleted to occur.

pāra 1 पार ,پارہ m. a piece, a fragment. **- gaṣhun —गछुन्** m.inf. to become in fragments, to be broken or torn to pieces (Rām. 163, 996, 1221). **-han -हन्** f. a little piece (YZ. 476). **—karán^{i} —करनि** m. pl. inf. to make fragments (of something, dat.), to rend, tear to pieces (Rām. 221, 253, 527, 911).

—**pāra** -पार پارہ پارہ adj. e.g. and adv. in pieces, in fragments (YZ. 57). **pāra pāra gaṣhun पार पार गक्षुन् । निरन्तरछिद्रीभवनम्** m.inf. to become smashed, or broken, to pieces (Rām. 478); to become full of holes **pāra pāra karun पार पार कदन् । सछिद्रीकरणम** m.inf. to break, or smash to pieces; to make full of holes; to tear to pieces (Rām. 1143*j*).

pāra 2 पार m. a shortened form of **pargana**, q.v. (El.).

pāra 3 पार in **zāra-pāra**, see **zār 1.**

parĕ पर्य f.pl. in **parĕ phuṭañĕ पर्य फुटञ । बलनाश:** f. pl. inf. (in the execution of some work) power to be destroyed (i.e. loss of resources, helpers, support, etc.). —**yiñĕ** —**यिञ । बलोद्भव:** f. pl. inf. power (as ab.) to come.

parī 1 परी । समीक्षा f. discrimination, acting after close and thorough inspection.

parī 2 परी پری f. a fairy (Rām. 328, 331, 352, 520, 570, 654, 863, 1073, 1175; H. iii, 7, 8; xii, 7, 8, 11, 14, 15, 20, 25; K.Pr. 50). **parī-zāth परी-ज़ाथ्** (— ज़ाद; پری) or (Rām. 1033) **pariyĕ-zāth परिय-ज़ाथ् । दिव्यस्त्री** f. (sg. dat. **-zöṣ**[u] **-ज़ाचू**), a woman of the fairy tribe, a fairy, or fairy-like woman (Rām. 408, 1033).

pair पैर् a foot, in **pairi path pairi पैरि पथ् पैरि** adv. step by step (El.).

paira पैर or **pöra पोर** or (Rām. 1146) **pör पोर् । भयम** m. fear, terror, agitation. —**pyon**[u] —**प्यनु । संक्षोभोद्भव:** m.inf. such fear or terror to fall (upon a person); **kŏṭhĕn pör pyon**[u], agitation to fall to the knees, the knees to shake (from fear, rage, etc.), to be unable to stand steady (from this cause) (Rām. 1146).

pēr 1 पेर् । उपद्रव: m. a calamity (esp. a hostile attack or incursion). **pēra yun**[u] **पेर यिनु । अपवादोद्भव:** m.inf. to become subject to scandal or evil report (whether true or false). Cf. **pīr 3.**

pēr 2 पेर् । भक्ष्यगुलिकाविशेष: f. a ball or lump of leavened dough; a kind of sweetmeat made of curds.

pīr 1 पीर پیر । **मन्त्रशक्तियुत:, उपदेष्टा (गुरु:)** m. an old man (cf. **rĕsh**[i]**-p°**, s.v. **ryosh**[u]); a saint (Muslim), a holy man (W. 155; H. v, 8; vi, 13); a spiritual guide or father (Muslim) (cf. **bē-pīr**, p. 162, l. 29) (L. 270; W. 22; K.Pr. 170–1, 181, 189, 196–7, 212, 246, 252); a magician (hardly to be distinguished from the preceding); a founder or head of a religious order (Muslim); Monday (W. 107). **-manī -मनी । गुरुभावना** f. respect paid to a spiritual teacher (or similar revered person). **-manī gōr-manī -मनी गोर्-मनी । गुर्वाचार्यसंमानना** f. such respect paid to a Muslim or Hindū spiritual preceptor (or to a similar revered person). **-marad -मर्द** پیر مرد **। वृद्ध:** c.g. an old person (man or woman) (L. 458, *pīri mard*); cf. **mard.** **-murīdī -मुरीदी** پیر مریدی f. discipleship of a saint, the following of the profession of religion (Musalmān) (L. 308). **-nĕcyuw**[u] **-न्यचिव् । मन्त्रसाधकसुत:** m. the son of a magician or religious teacher (who, by his father's knowledge and practice of appropriate charms, has acquired exceptional virility); a boy descended from such a magician or religious teacher. **-parast -परस्त्** پیر پرست adj. and subst. e.g. a saint-worshipper, one who habitually spends his time worshipping saints (L. 286).

pīra-üṭ[u] **पीर-ऊट् । मन्त्रिणां परस्परसमवाय:** f. (sg. dat. **-acĕ -अच्य**), a meeting of heads of a religious order (for worship, etc.); a meeting of magicians (for incantations, etc.). **-böc**[i]**-baṭh -बॉचि-बट् । साधकसंसृष्टिव्यवहार:** f. (sg. dat. **-böc**[i]**-baṭi -बॉचि-बटि**), the occupation of a number of heads of a religious order, or of magicians, for a common object (cf. **bāca-baṭh**, p. 79*b*, l. 32). **-bôg**[u] **-बोगु । गुरुविभाग:** m. the share (given to) a religious teacher (out of property). **-böj**[i]**-baṭh -बॉजि-बट् । साधकानामन्योन्यवृत्तिसंसृष्टि:** f. (sg. dat. **-böj**[i]**-baṭi -बॉजि-बटि**), the partnership of spiritual teachers or magicians (e.g. in disciples, servants, or the like). **-bāy -बाय् । साधक-(गुरु)-स्त्री** f. (a female *pīr* is **pīrõñ**[u], q.v.) the wife of a spiritual teacher or magician. **-d[illegible]l -द्राल् । मन्त्रसाधकमध्यवर्ती** m. a magician's broker, a go-between between him and his clients. **-gand -गंड् । साधकाग्रह:** m. the persistence of a magician (in uttering spells), the obstinate utterance of some spell till its results become apparent. **-gur**[u] **-गुर् । साधकसंबन्धाश्व:** m. a religious teacher or magician's horse (well treated, groomed, and fed, quiet and willing); any horse with the above characteristics. **-kūr**[u] **-कूर् । मन्त्रसाधककन्या** f. the daughter of a magician or religious teacher (who, through her father's knowledge and practice of appropriate charms, has attained to exceptional physical vigour); a girl descended from such a magician or religious teacher. **-lĕkh -ल्यख् । गुरुविषयगालिवाक्** f. (sg. dat. **-lĕki -ल्यकि**), abuse directed against a person's spiritual teacher. **-phŏkh -फुख् । मन्त्रसाधकमुखनि:श्वसनम** m. (sg. dat. **phŏkas फुकस्**), the breathing of a magician or religious teacher (e.g. as when called to an epileptic or person suffering from demoniacal possession, he cures him by breathing over him with appropriate spells). **-phol**[u] **-फ्वल् । मन्त्रसाधकलक्ष्म** m. the bead (of crystal, coral, precious stone, or the like) worn on the neck or elsewhere by a magician or religious teacher as a sign of his vocation. **-röch**[i] **-रॉछि ।**

गद्दरचा f. the protection of (i.e. afforded by) a spiritual teacher or magician (in the way of a spell, charm, blessing, or the like). **-stān -स्तान् । शक्तिमत्साधकाधिष्ठानम्** m. the head-quarters of a magician or spiritual teacher (where he gives forth his blessings and his curses); a place rendered holy by the presence of such a person or by his being buried there. **-wān -वान् । साधकाश्रयस्थानम्** m. the head-quarters of a magician or of a spiritual teacher, to which epileptics, persons possessed of demons, or the like, resort to be cured by him. **-war -वर् । मन्त्रसाधकानुग्रहः** m. the boon or blessing conferred by a spiritual teacher. **-wara -वर । साधकशीलः** adj. e.g. a person who habitually blesses or curses by charms, spells, or the like (esp. when in trances). **-wör^{u} -वोर् । साधक-(गुरु-)जनसमाश्रयः** f. a place where a number of magicians or religious teachers have assembled.

pīr 2 पीर् or **pīr^{u} 1 पीर् । पीठम्, पीठिका, वंशपरम्परा** f. a square four-legged stool (also used as a small table, El.) (Gr.Gr. 62, *pīr^{u}*; Gr.M. *pīr^{u}*; Śiv. 1016); the preface (of a book); a pedigree, a race or generation of progenitors or descendants.

pīri-bāgay पीरि-बागय । वंशशाखाविभागः f. dividing out or forming a branch of a pedigree. **-dūrĕr -दूर्यर् । सापिण्ड्यदूरता** m. distance of relationship. **-gạnz^{a}ran -गंज़रन् । वंशसापिण्ड्यविचारः** f. (sg. dat. **-gạnz^{a}rüñ^{u} -गंज़रंचू**), calculation of a pedigree, ascertainment of relationship (as required in marriage arrangements). **-kāg^{a}r -काँगर् । वंशपीठिकालिपिः** f. a written pedigree. **-wotur^{u} -वंतुर् । पुरुषसंततिपञ्चम** m., id.

pīr 3 पीर् । अभियोगः f. a criminal charge (esp when made to an official). **—yin^{u} यिन्यू । अभियोगारोपः** f.inf. such a charge (true or false) to be made. Cf. **pēra yun^{u}**, p. 752*a*, l. 33.

pīr 4 पीर् । अक्षोटखण्डम f. a half walnutshell (cf. **ḍūn^{i}-pīr**, p. 224*a*, l. 20) (El a nut, m.). **pīri-cōṭ^{u} पीरि-चोँटु । संकुचितमुखः** m. walnutshell-mouthed, one with a mouth shut together like the two halves of a walnutshell facing each other; met. one who keeps his counsel, sparing of words, close-mouthed, taciturn.

pīrī पीरी پیری **। वृद्धत्वम्, संमानम्** f. old age, senility, decrepitude; the status or condition of a Muslim saint or spiritual guide; honour, reverence (paid to a person as though he were a spiritual guide).

pīr^{u} 1 पीर् f. a stool, a low table, i.q. **pīr 2**, q.v. in all its meanings (Gr.Gr. 62) (cf. **danda-pīr^{u}**, p. 224*b*, l. 50).

pīr^{u} 2 पीर्, see **pyūr^{u}**.

pŏr प्वर्, see **pur 1.**

pōr 1 पोर् । (गृह)पुरम m. the floor or story of a house (cf. **gana-p°**, p. 288*a*, l. 37; **kañi-p°**, p. 461*b*, l. 30; **kŏñ^{i}-p°** or **kŏñiyĕ-p°**, p. 461*a*, ll. 7, 9; **kuṭh^{i}-p°**, p. 489*b*, l. 25; **lari-p°**, p. 531*b*, l. 8; **nāra-p°**, p. 648*a*, l. 29) (Śiv. 738, 1246, 1567, 1645; K.Pr. 34); a house, residence, abode, palace (Rām. 740).

pōra-thod^{u} पोर-थंदु । प्रोन्नतपुरः adj. (f. **-thüz^{u} -थंज़ू**), (of a house or the like) possessing lofty stories. **-pōr karün^{u} -पोर करंयू । पुरारोपणनिर्मितिः** f.inf. (for gend., see Gr.Gr. 75), to build story on story of a house.

pōr 2 पोर in the following: — **pōr dith yun^{u} पोर् दिथ् यिनु । मरणं विस्मृत्य वर्तनम्** m.inf. (esp. of some one in rude health) to act as if certain of long life, to conduct oneself as if forgetting the ultimate certainty of death; such a certainty to be felt. **—dyun^{u} दिनु । दीर्घजीविताशा-संभवः, -निश्चयः** m.inf. a hope for a long life to arise, or to be certain.

pōr 3 पोर in **pōr rūzith gaṣhun पोर् रूज़िथ् गछुन् । पार्श्वबन्धविकारः** m.inf. rheumatism of the sides, pleurodynia, to occur and become chronic. Cf. **pôr^{u}.**

pōr 4 पोर m. direction, point of the compass, i.q. **pôr^{u}**, q.v. (Śiv. 515). Cf. **pot^{u} pōr**, s.v. **pot^{u}.**

pôr^{u} पोर् । पार्श्वम्, शरीरपार्श्वम् m. a side (of man, beast, river, etc.) (cf. **ok^{u}-p°**, p. 19*a*, l. 30; **khôwur^{u} p°**, p. 425*b*, l. 20); direction (cf. **por 4** and **āra-pôr^{u}**, p. 14*a*, l. 47) (Gr.M.). **—raṭun —रटुन् । अर्धाङ्गविकारोद्भवः** m.inf. palsy to attack half the body, an attack of hemiplegia to come on (cf. **pōr 3**).

pāri पारि, adv. from (a certain) direction (cf. **aki p°**, p. 20*a*, l. 46); at or by the side. **āsun आसुन् । सहायसंभवः** m.inf. to be at a person's side (of a friend, master, or the like), to be at hand to assist. **—rōzun —रोज़ुन । सहायीभवनम्** m.inf. to remain or continue at hand as a helper.

pör^{i} 1 पोरि adv. in (a certain) direction (cf **adi p°**, p. 13*b*, l. 32; **aki p°**, p. 20*a*, l. 48; **ami p°**, p. 54*b*, l. 46; **amiy p°**, p. 55*a*, l. 46; **brūṭh^{i} p°**, p. 128*b*, l. 10; **patim^{i} p°**, s.v. **patyum^{u}**) (Gr.Gr. 159; Gr.M.; Śiv. *tāwā-porī*, m.c., in all directions, 1052, 1504, 1891); (like **pāri**) from (a certain direction) (cf. **dachin^{i} p°**, p. 186*a*, l. 37; **khōw^{a}r^{i} p°**, p. 425*b*, l. 10; **patim^{i} p°**, as ab.) (Gr.Gr. 159); beyond (Gr.Gr. 151). **—lagun —लगुन् । प्रीत्या उपहारीभवनम्** m.inf. (out of love and affection) to be ready to offer one's own self (as a sacrifice) for a person, to devote oneself to a person (cf. **pör^{i} 2**) (Śiv. 628, 1343, 1502; YZ. 173). **—pör^{i} —पोरि । प्रतिपार्श्वतः** adv. on every

side, close up to and round about (used to signify affection, with verbs of union, looking at, devoting oneself to, and the like). —**pör[i] lagun** —**पोरि लगुन्** m.inf. to devote oneself (as ab.) continually to a person, to offer oneself over and over again (as a sacrifice) for a person (Śiv. 190, 215, 417, 961, 1261, 1517; Rām. 511, 938, 1131, 1635; K. 3, 45, 54, 93, 101, 126, 158, etc.).

pāryuk[u] पार्युकु । **पारभवः** sg. gen. (f. **pāric[ü] पारिचू**), of, or belonging to (a certain) side or direction (cf. **ami -p°**, p. 54*b*, l. 50; **amiy p°**, p. 55*b*, l. 1; **khōwari p°**, p. 425*b*, l. 20); (with reference to a river, mountain, or the like). of, or belonging to, the far side, of beyond.

pör पोर्, pöra पोर, see **paira.**

pör[i] 2 पोरि f. a sacrifice (El. *pāri*); hence (cf. **pör[i] lagun**, l. 3 ab.) —°, one who is ready to offer herself as a sacrifice (for some one), i.e. who shows intense love (for a person) (cf. **mās-p°**, p. 596*a*, l. 18; **pŏph-p°**, p. 749*a*, l. 25); (as interjectional postposition) blessings (on, dat.) (K.Pr. 86, *pāri*).

pör[i] 3 पोरि । **जम्बुकादेर्गुहा** f. the hole of a jackal, fox, or similar animal.

pör[ü] 1 पोर् in **ör[ü]-pör[ü]**, p. 42*a*, l. 42, q.v. Cf. **āra-pôr[u]**, p. 44*a*, l. 47.

pör[ü] 2 पोर् f. a hut (H. xii, 2). Cf. **pahör[ü].**

pur 1 पुर् or **pŏr प्वर्** m. a city, district, country. Used —°, as in **Shōnita-pŏr,** the N. of a city (K. 790, 818); **Sŏrgā-pŏr,** the city, or land, of heaven (K. 771).

pur 2 पुर् پُر adj. e.g. full, full of, complete, abounding in, very, exceeding (cf. **nanda-p°**, p. 641*b*, l. 22) (W. 153), used ° —, as in **pur-cīn पुर्-चीन्** adj. e.g. full of curls (YZ. 5). **-khumār -खुमार्** (YZ. 269) or **pūr[u]-khumār पूर्-खुमार्** (H. v, 2) (for پُر خمار) adj. (of a loved one) full of languishment (YZ. 269). **-masāl -मसाल्** । **उपस्करपूर्णः** adj. e.g. (of some dish of food) full of spices, spicy.

pura 1 पुर in **pura-gūl[u] पुर-गूलु** । **अखण्डितफलसारः** m. (pl. dat. **gōlĕn गोल्यन्**), an entire kernel of a walnut.

pura 2 पुर । **सूक्ष्मपटखण्डः** m. a piece of fine cloth or muslin (as might be used for a turban, a bandage, or for straining liquids). **-düj[u] -द्यूजु** । **सूक्ष्मपटखण्डः** f. a piece of such cloth (esp. when square). **-dāv -द्याव्** । **सूक्ष्मपटखण्डः** f. narrow, string-like, strip of such cloth. **-līr -लीर्** । **सूक्ष्मपटजीर्णखण्डः** f. an old worn-out piece of such cloth. **-lāṭh -लाठ्** । **एकवेष्टनमितः सूक्ष्मपटविशेषः** f. (sg. dat. **-lāṭas -लाटस्**), a single twist of a turban made of this fine cloth.

pura 3 पुर । **चतुष्कम्** m. a square on a chessboard or the like.

pūr 1 पूर् । **पङ्क्तिक्रमः** m. an arrangement in sets, series, or gradations of a number of things (e.g. plucking fruit, etc., as they ripen, set by set, what ripens first, first, and what ripens later, later); the arrangement in order (of precedence, or rank) of a number of people (e.g. the allocation of seats at a dinner). For examples, see below. **pūruk[u] पूरुकु** । **क्रमस्थितिसंबन्धी** gen. (f. **pūrüc[ü] पूरुच्**), of, or belonging to, a series (e.g. of collecting crops as they ripen, or the order of guests at a public meeting or at a dinner). Thus, **gŏḍañiki pūrüc[ü] kapas,** the cotton of the first series, i.e. the cotton which ripened first, and was first plucked; **dŏyimi pūrüc[ü] kapas,** the cotton which is next plucked, owing to its having ripened somewhat later; **gŏḍañiki pūrüc[ü] sālarĕñ,** a lady guest among those invited to sit down to eat in the first row.

pūr 2 पूर्, i.q. **pūra** and **pūr[u] 5**, qq.v. (cf. **bar-pūr,** p. 125*b*, l. 1), full, complete (Śiv. 326, 875, 893); full, fulfilled (Śiv. 785); full (of the moon) (Śiv. 424, 692).

pūr 3 पूर् f. of **pūr[u] 4** used as adj., in **pūr dĕsh पूर् द्यश्** । **पूर्वा दिक्** f. the eastern quarter.

pūra पूर । **पूर्णः** adj. e.g. full, i.q. **pūr[u] 5**, q.v. **-pŏṭh[i] -पोठि** । **संपूर्णतया** adv. fully, completely; in full manner, regularly (Gr.M.). —**sapadun** —**सपदुन्** m.inf. to become full; to be completed (of a period of time) (Gr.M.); to be fulfilled (of a prophecy, etc.) (Gr.M.); to be confirmed (of news) (Gr.M.).

pūr[i] 1 पूरि f. fullness, completeness, completion; fulfilling, accomplishment; satisfaction, satiety. —**pĕñ[ü]** —**प्यंञ्** । **पूर्णतोद्भवः** f.inf. completion to be accomplished.

pūr[i] 2 पूरि f. any small thing (esp. a powder) wrapped up in paper or leaves (cf. **nāsti-p°,** p. 659*a*, l. 11).

pūr[i] पूरि f. manner of walking, gait (cf. **kukili-p°,** p. 433*a*, l. 24, and **pūr[u] 1**).

pur[u] पुर् । **पूरितः(पूर्णः)** adj. (f. **pur[ü] पुर्**), (of a vessel) full, filled up (Gr.M.); full, complete (cf. **phala-p°,** p. 692*a*, l. 36); (of a fruit or the like) full, plump, filled out.

pūr[u] 1 पूर् । **पादः** m. (pl. nom. **pūr[i] पूरि**; ag. **pairiv पैरिव्**, L.V. 38, cf. **pair**), the foot (cf. **ok[u]-pūr[u]**, p. 19*a*, l. 34; **kāwa-p°,** p. 495*a*, l. 24) (Gr.M., L.V. 38); a pace, footstep (cf. **nakha-p°,** p. 628*b*, l. 14; **pakan-p°,** p. 728*b*, l. 1) (El., Gr.Gr. 30, Śiv. 1634). —**kaḍun** —**कडुन्** । **शनैः पादक्रमः** m.inf. to walk slowly on foot. —**ṭhaharun** —**ठहरुन्** । **पादस्थैर्यापत्तिः** m.inf. the foot

to become firm; met. to become firmly established in any post or position of authority. —**ṭhaharāwun** —**ठहरावुन्** । **पादस्थिरीकरणम्** m.inf. to make (a person's) foot firm, i.e. to establish or strengthen (a person) in any position of authority. —**tulun** —**तुलुन्** m.inf. to raise the foot, to take a step, to step (—**tulanuk[u] sadāh,** a sound of a step, a footfall, Gr.M.); esp. to step out, quicken one's pace. —**tārun** —**तारुन्** । **क्रमेण यापना** m.inf. to cause to go along step by step; met. (in some action) to accomplish by degrees, to cause (something) gradually to advance towards completion.

pūr[i] trāwàn[i] पूरि त्रावनि । **पादक्रमः** m.pl.inf. to throw forward the feet, i.e. to advance lightly and gently, to walk coquettishly.

pūr[u] 2 पूर् । **ग्रामः** m. a small village, a hamlet (cf. **nanda-p°,** p. 641*b*, l. 12); a quarter, or portion, of a larger town (cf. **kamāngar-p°,** p. 445*a*, l. 40).

pūr[u] 3 पूर् । **अपूपः(घृतपक्वः)** m. a kind of cake fried in clarified butter (cf. **gāri-p°,** p. 298*a*, l. 6).

pūr[u] 4 पूर् । **पूर्वा दिक्** m. (cf. **pūr 3 पूर्**), the east, the eastern quarter (El. *púr*; Gr.M.; Śiv. 1412, 1589; Rām. 518); cf. **purb.** **-kun -कुन्** । **पूर्वदिग्भागे** adv. towards the east, eastwards (u.w. vbs. of going, placing, looking, or the like).

pūr[i] kin[i] पूरि किनि । **पूर्वस्यां दिशि** adv. in the eastern quarter, in the east (Rām. 1681).

pūri-kani पूरि-कनि । **पूर्वदिग्भागात्** adv. from the eastern quarter, from the east (Śiv. 692, Rām. 1121). **-kanyuk[u] -कन्युक्** । **पूर्वदिग्भवः** adj. (f. **kanic[ü] कनिच्यू**), of, or belonging to, or produced in, the east.

pūryuk[u] पूर्युक् । **पूर्वदिग्देशभवः** sg. gen. (f. **pūric[ü] पूरिच्यू**), of, or belonging to, or produced in the east or in an eastern country.

pūr[u] 5 पूर् । **पूर्णः** adj. (f. **pūr[ü] पूर्**, often written **pūr पूर्**), full (cf. **atha-p°,** p. 61*b*, l. 5; **lěka-p°,** p. 518*a*, l. 37) (Gr.Gr. 18, 19; Rām. 554); complete, perfect (Śiv. 673, 1211, 1685, 1834; Rām. 33); satisfied (cf. **ach[i]-p°,** p. 8*b*, l. 20) (K.Pr. 84); fulfilled, accomplished; entire, whole, total, undivided, undiminished, unbroken, uncut (K.Pr. 239); exact, precise, just, sufficient, enough; true, standard, up to the mark; (of a date, day, night) passed, completed, elapsed (Rām. 560); full (of the moon); cf. **pur 2, pūr 2** and **pūra.** —**dyun[u]** —**दिउन्** । **यावातथ्येन निर्वाहणम्** m.inf. to complete entirely, to finish thoroughly. **-khumār -खुमार्**, see **pur-khumār,** p. 754*a*, l. 34. —**nērun** —**नेरुन्** । **स्थिरीभावः** m.inf. to turn out to be complete (e.g. when measuring or weighing); to turn out to be thorough (e.g. friendship in the hour of trial). —**rōzun** —**रोउन्** । **प्रतिश्रुतपालना** m.inf. to remain complete; to keep a promise or resolve.

pūri děna पूरि दन । **संपूर्णकाले** adv. on the full day, at the full time, when the full time is come (esp. with reference to a pregnant woman, or an action completed at the required time). **-dĕnuk[u] -दनुक्** । **संपूर्णकालिकः** sg. gen. (f. **-dĕnüc[ü] -दनच्यू**), of, or belonging to, the full time (e.g. an action completed up to time, or a child born after the full period of pregnancy).

pūr[u] 6 पूर् in **nēkh-pūr[u],** p. 629*b*, l. 14, q.v.

pūr[u] 7 पूर्, the form which **pōr 1** takes when used as an adjective, as in **pönsa-pūr[u],** p. 743*a*, l. 19.

pūr[ü] पूर् f. reading, studying, in **likha-p°,** p. 518*b*, l. 11, q.v.

prob[u] 1 प्रब् । **असंबद्धवेशः** adj. (f. **prüb[ü] प्रब्यू**), one who (owing to simplicity or ignorance) dresses badly, a sloven, one who is unkempt, one who wears his clothes on the wrong parts of his person, or who wrongly puts clothes on the right parts. Cf. **prabākar.**

prob[u] 2 प्रब् (**भु**) m. a lord (Śiv., voc. *prabō*, 880); the Supreme Deity (L.V. 64).

parb पर्ब् । **पर्वतिथिः** m. one of the lunar days of the four changes of the moon, viz. the eighth and fourteenth of each lunar fortnight, and the days of the full and new moon; any particular occasion of the year (e.g. when the sun enters a new sign).

parba-dŏh पर्ब-द्ह । **पर्वदिवसः** m. the solar day corresponding to one of the above. **-dĕn -दन** । **पर्वदिवसः** m., id. **-kāl -काल** । **पर्वनेहा** m. the time or period of one of these changes.

purb पुर्ब् or (Śiv. 246) **pūrab पूरब्** । **पूर्वदेशः** m. an eastern land, a country lying to the east. Cf. **pūr[u] 4.**

purb[i] पुर्बि or **purib[i] पुरिबि** । **पुनर्भूपतिः** m. a Brāhman who marries another's widow. Such a man is put out of caste by his fellow-Brāhmans. **-bāy -बाय्** । **पुनर्भूजातिकी स्त्री** f. the wife of a man descended from such a Brāhman.

pūrbī पूर्बी adj. e.g. eastern, oriental (Gr.M.).

prab[i]gī प्रबिगी । **असम्यग्वेशता** f. (of dress) slovenliness, unkemptness, wearing the wrong clothes on the wrong parts of the body or the right clothes wrongly put on.

prabākar प्रवाकर् । **असम्यग्वेशः** m. one who wears his clothes on the wrong parts of the body (e.g. wearing a shoulder-cloth on his head and so on), or who, wearing them in the right situations, puts them on wrongly, a sloven. Cf. **prob[u] 1.**

prabāth प्रबाथ् । प्राह्नः m. (sg. dat. **prabātas प्रबातस्**), the early dawn (technically, a hour before sunrise), sunrise, day-break (according to El. morning from sunrise to nine o'clock) (Gr.M.; Śiv. 352, 1333, 1358, 1413, 1465, 1542, 1549, 1641, 1702; Rām. 1109; K. 79, 782; K.Pr. 176 *prabhát*).

praböt[i] प्रबोति adv. at dawn, in the early morning (K. 270, 801).

prabātan प्रबातन् or **prabātas प्रबातस् । प्रभातकाले** adv during the dawntide, at dawn, early in the morning (cf. **prath prabātan, prath prabātas,** s.v. **prath**) (*prabātan*, Śiv. 163; Rām. 143, 575, 585, 884, 1264–5, 1640; *prabātas*, Śiv. 1009, 1883; Rām. 73, 622).

prabātan (or **prabātas**) **bög[i]** (or **bögin**) **प्रबातन् (प्रबातस्) बोगि (बोगिन्) । प्रातःकालप्राये** adv. at about dawn.

parbath पर्बथ् or **parbuth पर्बुथ् । पर्वतः** m. (sg. dat. **parbatas पर्बतस**), a mountain, a hill, a mountain range (Gr.M.; Śiv. 428, 664, 917, 962, 1136, 1221, 1302; Rām. 314, 457, 464, 471, 474, 480, 500, etc.); esp. the hill known as 'Hāra-parbuth' (p. 344*a*, l. 44, q.v.) near Śrīnagar (Śiv. 952, 1179, 1500, 1505, 1510; K. 182, 322, 326–7, 390, 434, 597, 629, 631, 887).

parca पर्च پرچہ **। पत्रखण्डम्** m. a slip of paper, a scrap of paper. **—wālān[i] —वालनि । परितःखण्डनम्** m. pl. inf. to bring down strips, to cut off all round the end of a garment or the like so as to shorten it.

parcun पर्चुन । बन्धनयन्त्रम m. (sg. dat. **parcanas पर्चनस्**), the clasp of an earring or the like. **parcan-wôl[u] पर्चन्-वोलु । कुण्डलायम, तत्रवस्तुविशेषः** m. the male, or hooked, member of such a clasp; a certain carpenter's tool (? a kind of chisel). **parcan-wöj[i] पर्चन्-वोजि** or **-wöj[u] -वोजु । कुण्डलसंबन्धनच्छिद्रम्** f. the female member, or hole, of such a clasp.

prācyōv प्राच्योव्, see **prāṭun.**

parda पर्द پردہ **। आवरणम्** m. a curtain, screen, veil, cover (cf. **ach[i]-p°**, p. 85, l. 22) (Śiv. 1807; YZ. 32, 159); screen, shelter, pretext; seclusion, concealment; secrecy, privacy, modesty. **—karun — करुन् । पापबाधादिगूहनम्** m.inf. to conceal, hide, draw the curtain or screen over (H. vi, 4); (out of affection, etc.) to hide, or conceal, another's misconduct; (of some threatened misfortune or the like) to be stopped. **—pakun —पकुन् । निःस्वे निर्वाहः** m.inf. (in poverty, bankruptcy, or the like) to carry on one's occupation (household affairs, rule of a kingdom, or the like) without divulging one's necessities. **-pūshī -पूशी** پردہ پوشی **। निन्दादिगुप्तिः** f. concealment (of a blemish, poverty, etc.); conniving at (a fault or offence); keeping one's secret; preserving confidence; warding off a threatened danger. **—rachun —रछुन् । निन्दादिगोपनम्** m.inf. to conceal a thing (from), to keep one's secret, conceal (another's misconduct); to relate a matter in such terms as to be understood by part only of the hearers, to give obscure hints; to ward off a threatened danger. **—rōzun —रोज़ुन् । निन्दादेरख्यातिः** m.inf. concealment to abide, i.e. concealment (of another's misconduct, one's own poverty, bankruptcy, etc.) to subsist (Rām. 1246). **—thawun —थवुन् । पापादिगूहनम्** m.inf. to hide another's misconduct. **—tulun —तुलुन् । निन्दादिख्यापनम्** m.inf. to raise the curtain; to unveil, expose, lay bare, reveal. **—wŏthun —व्युथुन् । निःस्वीभावख्यातिः** m.inf. to become unveiled, etc.; to be revealed, exposed, laid bare; (esp. a merchant's poverty) to be exposed (by rival merchants).

parād पराद् परार्धसंख्या card. a particular high number, 100,000,000,000,000,000. **parādi parād परादि पराद् । समग्रतया** adv. in millions on millions, all of it all together, entirely, completely.

parud[u] परुद् । परः (परसंबन्धी) adj. (f. **par[ü]z[u] पर्ज़ू** or **parüz[ü] पर्ज़ू**), different from oneself, alien, foreign, a stranger, foreigner, someone else, a person with whom one has no connexion (cf. **pān-p°**, p. 735*b*, l. 3) (L.V. 92; Rām. 469, 687, 813, 1060, 1062; K.Pr. 43, 101, 165); of, or belonging to, or connected with, another (Gr.Gr. 153); an enemy (K.Pr. 166).

pārod[u] पारुद् or **pārud[u] पारुद् । पारदः** m. (sg. dat. **pāradas पारदस्** or **pāradis पारदिस्**), mercury, quicksilver (El. *párádú*, *párúd*) (Śiv. 1555, K.Pr. 165).

pārad-kān पारद्-कान् or **pārad[i]-kān पारदि-कान्। पारताकरः** f. a quicksilver mine.

pāradyuk[u] पारदिकु। पारतसंबन्धी gen. (f. **pāradic[u] पारदिचु**), of, or belonging to, quicksilver; coated with, or amalgamated with, quicksilver.

pardadār पर्दादार् پردہ دار **। सावृतिः** adj. e.g. furnished with a veil or screen (of a doorway), furnished with a permanent 'purda'; confidential, secret.

pardadörī पर्दादारी پردہ داری **। गूहनोपेतता** f. the being furnished with a screen, (of some misconduct, blame, misfortune, or the like) the being provided with concealment.

pradakhĕn प्रदख्यन् or **pradĕkhĕn प्रदख्यन् । प्रदक्षिणम्** m. circumambulation, so that the right side is always presented towards the object circumambulated, a reverential salutation performed by such circumambulation (Śiv. 322, 1136, 1161, 1221, 1505, 1622).

pradān प्रदान् । मुख्यः adj. e.g. chief, principal, pre-eminent, main, best, most eminent (Śiv. 1659, 1768); (as subst.) a chief person, a person of eminence (K. 24).

parādīn परादीन् । पराधीनः adj. e.g. subject to another, dependent on another, not independent (Śiv. 1791).

pradūsh प्रदूश् । प्रदोषकालः m. evening, nightfall, the first part of the night (Śiv. 1724).

pàradēs परदेस् m. (Śiv. 542), i.q. **pardīshī**, q.v. Cf. also **pardīsh.**

pardīsh परदीश् or **paradīsh परदीश्** m. a foreign country (Gr.M.; W.111, *pardēs*; Rām. 421; K.Pr.180).

pardīshī परदीशी adj. e.g. a foreigner, a traveller from a foreign country (El. *pardeshi*, a traveller).

pradyumn प्रद्युम्न m. N. of a son of Kṛṣṇa, in Skt. Pradyumna (K. 734, 736, 739, 745, 746, 789, 820).

pāradyuw[u] पारद्यु । पारतमयः adj. (f. **pāradiv[ü] पारद्यि्व्**), consisting of quicksilver, made of quicksilver.

prīg प्रीग् । स्रोतःप्रदेशः f. a place in level ground (generally at the foot of a mountain) where water naturally springs up or exudes from the earth, a spring.

prūg प्रूग् । सुदायावसरः m. (on the occasion of a marriage) the time fixed for the presentation by the bride's father and his people of the customary presents to the bridegroom and his family. **—ladun —लदुन् । नियतावसरिकसुदायप्रेषणम्** m.inf. to send these presents.

prūga-lod[u] प्रूग-लंदु । नियतावसरेषु सुदायप्रदानम् m. the sending of these presents.

prūguk[u] प्रूगुक् । सुदायावसरसंबन्धी sg. gen. (**prūgüc[ü] प्रूगंच्**), of, or belonging to, the occasion of these presents.

pīragī पीरगी । मन्त्रसाधकवृत्तिः f. the condition, state, occupation, or profession of a Muslim spiritual teacher or of a magician (cf. **pīr 1**).

pargana परगन پرگنه **। पुरगणः (अनेकग्रामसमूहः)** m. a subdivision of a district consisting of a number of villages, a 'pergunnah', about equivalent to an English barony (H. xi, 5, *pargan*, m.c.).

pargāra परगार (=پرگار) **। कर्कटकः (यन्त्रात्मलेखनी)** m. a pair of compasses.

prāgāsh प्रागाश् m. moonshine (El. *prágásh*); met. beauty like that of the moon (YZ. 376).

prah प्रह् f. (sg. dat. **prahi प्रहि**), love, affection, adoring love (L.V. 83, 105).

prāh प्राह् । भूताद्यावेशः m. possession by a demon (believed to cause fainting, madness, fury, fever, etc.) (cf. **dŏda-p°**, p. 190*a*, l. 2). **—gashun —गशुन् । भूतावेशवत् रोषोत्पत्तिः** m.inf. fury (as if due to possession by a demon) to arise (Rām. 1383). **—karun —कदन् । भूतावेशवत् रोषमोहोत्पादनम्** m.inf. to enrage, fill with fury, cause delusion (from opposition, terror, seeing a ghost) (as though possessed by a demon). **—pōthan —पॉथन् । भूताद्यावेशः** m. possession by a demon (inducing fever, delusion, miscarriage) of a baby or of a pregnant woman passing haunted places by night.

prāha-hot[u] प्राह-हंतु । भूतावेशग्रस्तः adj. (f. **-hüsh[u] -हंचू**), possessed by a demon, as ab. **-vyot[u] -व्यंतु । भूतावेशव्याप्तः** adj. (f. **-vĕsh[u] -व्यंचू**), full of demoniacal possession. **-zīr[u] -ज़ीरू । भूताविष्टवृत्तिः** f. 'a demoniacal shove', conduct like that of one who is possessed by a demon, raging furious conduct (of one who is same). **-zīr[u] gashūn[u] -ज़ीरू गशून् । भूताविष्टवदुन्मत्तोत्पत्तिः** f.inf. demoniacal possession to occur; raging fury (like the conduct of one so possessed) to arise.

pröh[i] प्रॉह्, see **höh[i] na pröh[i]**, p. 325*a*, l. 18, and cf. **prāh.**

prahlād प्रह्लाद m. N. of a celebrated prince, the son of the demon (*daitya*) Hiraṇyakaśipu. He was devoted to the god Viṣṇu, and when persecuted by his father was rescued by that deity under the form of the Man-lion incarnation (Śiv. 446, 857, 1593; K. 828-9).

prāhalad प्राहलद । भूतावेशाकुलः adj. (as subst., f. **prāhaladiñ प्राहलदिञ्**), one who is afflicted by demoniacal possession.

praháray प्रहारय् f. in **pyā-praháray**, see **pyā.**

prhát (El.), a misprint for *phrát*, i.e. **phrāṭh**, q.v.

purōhith पुरोहित् m. (sg. dat. **purōhitas पुरोहितस**), a family priest, a domestic chaplain, a priest who conducts all the ceremonials and sacrifices of a family (Rām. 308; K. 142, 615, 617).

parhēz परहेज़ پرهيز **। पथ्यसेवनम्** m. abstaining from, keeping aloof from, abstention (Rām. 29, 37); abstemiousness (Gr.M.); caution, moderation (Gr.M.); a regimen (for an invalid) (Rām. 871, met.).

parhēzadār पर्हेज़दार । पथ्योपयुक्तः adj. e.g. (of food for an invalid) suitable for a regimen.

parhēzalad पर्हेज़लद । पथ्यासेवी adj. e.g. (as subst., f. **parhēzaladiñ पर्हेज़लदिञ्**), subject to a regimen, on invalid diet.

pröj[i] प्रॉज़ि or **pröj[u] प्रॉज़ू । यवादितृणम्** f. chaff and chopped straw (of barley, wheat, etc.) (cf. **ál[i]shi-p°**, p. 25*b*, l. 12) (El. *práj* or *prej*, straw).

práji-bôr[u] प्राजि-बोरु । यवादितृणसंसृष्टमृत्तिकापविशेषः m. a load of chaff and chopped straw; plaster mixed with chaff, etc. **-kĕsür[u] -क्यसंरू । यवतृणम** f. chaff (of barley, wheat, or the like). **-kāṭh -काठ । यवतृणनालम्** f. straw (of barley, wheat, etc.). **-lôw[u] -लोवु । यवादितृणबन्धनी** m. a bundle or sheaf of straw. **-thôp[u] -थोपु । यवगोधूमतृणमुष्टिः** m. a handful of straw. **-ṭūp[i] -टूपि । यवतृणमयोष्णीषः** f. (sg. dat. **-ṭōpĕ -टोप्य**), a cap of straw.

parki पर्कि । **पर्सत्** adv. last year.

pūrakh पूरख m. (sg. dat. **pūrakas पूरकस्**), a certain practice in Yōga ascetic contemplation. It consists in closing the right nostril and inhaling through the left (Śiv. 987, 1414).

prakhᵃcher प्रंख्चर् or **prakhᵃcār प्रंख्चार्** । **प्रत्यक्षत्वम्** m. perceptibility, ocular proof (Rām. 61, K. 45); explicitness; standing face to face.

prakhᵒṭᵘ प्रंख्टु or **prakhoṭᵘ प्रख्टु** । **प्रकाशः** adj. (f. **prakhᵘṭᵘ प्रख्टू**), clear, visible, manifest, evident (Gr.M.; Śiv. 1402; Rām. 308, 940; K. 122, 128, 777); vivid, perspicuous; (as adv.) manifestly, visibly (K. 1112, 1165), i.q. **prakaṭh**, q.v. **prakhᵃṭi-pöṭhⁱ प्रंख्टि-पाठि** or **-pöṭhin -पाठिन्** । **प्रकाशरूपेण** adv. manifestly, clearly, visibly, openly, without disguise.

prakhᵃṭun प्रंख्टुन । **प्रकाशीभवनम** conj. 3 (2 p.p. **prakhᵃṭyōv प्रंख्यो**), to be or become manifest, appear, become visible, i.q. **prakaṭun**, q.v. **prakhᵃṭyō-motᵘ प्रंख्यो-मंतु** । **प्रकाशीभूतः** perf. part. (f. **prakhᵃṭyē-müṣᵘ प्रंख्ये-मंचू**), become manifest, that which has become exposed to view.

prakhᵃṭāwun प्रंख्टावुन् । **प्रकाशीकरणम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **prakhᵃṭôwᵘ प्रंख्टोवु**), to make evident, make known, to bring to light, divulge, disclose, manifest (K. 449). **prakhᵃṭôwᵘ-motᵘ प्रंख्टोवु-मंतु** । **प्रकाशीकृतः** perf. part. (f. **prakhᵃṭövᵘ-müṣᵘ प्रंख्टावू-मंचू**), made known, divulged, etc., as ab.

parkhāv 2 पर्खाव् (for 1, see p. 750*b*, l. 48) । **परीक्षणम्** m. assaying, testing (a precious metal or the like).

parkhāwun पर्खावुन् । **परीक्षणम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **parkhôwᵘ पर्खोवु**), to test, assay (a precious metal); to cause to be inspected, to have or get (a thing) tested, tried, proved (K. 953). **parkhôwᵘ-motᵘ पर्खोवु-मंतु** । **परीक्षितः** perf. part. (f. **parkhövᵘ-müṣᵘ पर्खावू-मंचू**), tested, assayed.

parkhöyⁱ पर्खायि । **परीक्षा** f. test, assay, examining, examination by comparison with a standard.

prakhyôpᵘ प्रख्योपु । **प्रसिद्धः** adj. (f. **prakhyöpᵘ प्रख्यापू**), renowned, famous, celebrated, notorious, well-known (Gr.M.).

prakhyôtᵘ प्रख्योतु adj. (f. **prakhyöṣᵘ प्रख्यावू**), i.q. **prakhyôpᵘ**, q.v. (Gr.M.).

parkôlᵘ पर्कोलु । **छेदः** m. a long tear or rent (in cloth, the skin, or the like). **parkölⁱ wasànⁱ पर्कोलि वसनि** । **परितश्छिन्नीभवनम्** m. pl. inf. tears to descend, i.e. to be rent from top to bottom and all round.

prakār प्रकार् । **रीतिः** m. fashion, manner, mode, kind, description (Gr.M., Śiv. 1577, K. 12); species (El.).

prakāra प्रकार adv. in (such-and-such) a manner (cf. **ami pº**, p. 54*b*, l. 48; **amiy pº**, p. 55*a*, l. 48) (Śiv. 955).

prakörⁱ प्रकारि । **हेतुना** adv. in (such-and-such) a manner (cf. **ami pº**, p. 54*b*, l. 49; **amiy pº**, p. 55*a*, l. 49) (Gr.M., Śiv. 1050, K. 200); with the genitive of a personal or similar pronoun, it indicates cause, as in **myönⁱ pº**, because of me, on account of me.

prākara प्राकर । **गृहनिर्मितिः** m. the building of the upper stories of a house. —**karun —करन्** । **गृहनिर्मितेर्भारनिम्नता** m.inf. the ground floor walls, etc., of a house to settle (evenly) in consequence of the weight of the upper stories. —**pyonᵘ —प्यनु** । **गृहनिर्मितेर्भारेण नम्रीभवनम्** m.inf., id., but the settlement is uneven.

prākār प्राकार् m. in Śiv. 1018 translated in the comm. by *antahsthiti* or 'inmost position', but the word may also be looked upon as the equivalent of **prākāra**, q.v.

prākāra प्राकार । **वरणः** m. the four outer walls of a house from ground to roof.

prakram प्रक्रम । **प्रदक्षिणम्** m. circumambulation, so that the right side is always presented to the object circumambulated, i.q. **pradakhën**, q.v.

prakaran प्रकरन् । **प्रसङ्गः** m. an introduction, preface (of a book or the like).

prakrëti प्रक्रेति f. the Skt. form of **prakrath**, q.v. **-par -पर्** adj. e.g. devoted to (the true knowledge of) primal matter, one who is able to distinguish between primal matter and the Supreme Deity (Śiv. 20).

prakrath प्रक्रथ् or **prakrëth प्रक्रेथ्** । **प्रकृतिः** f. (sg. dat. **prakrüṣᵘ प्रक्रूचू**, often written **प्रक्रूचू**), (of a human being or the like) temperament, nature, constitution, health (Gr.M.; L.V. 57; Śiv. 932, 1013, 1056, 1350, 1483, 1551, etc.; Rām. 366, 943); (in Śaiva philosophy) primal matter (Skt. *prakṛtiḥ*) as opposed to spirit, primitive non-intelligent being (L.V. 25); ignorance, want of true knowledge (Rām. 40); the personified energic power of the Supreme, His *Māyā* or illusive power (Śiv. 27); cf. **prakrëti**. **prakrüṣᵘ-hondᵘ प्रक्रूचू-हन्दु** । **स्वभावयुक्तः** sg. gen. (f. **prakrüṣᵘ-hünzᵘ प्रक्रूचू-हंजू**), of (so-and-so's) nature, bearing the same nature (as so-and-so, gen.) (Śiv. 1425).

prakāsh प्रकाश् । **प्रकाशः** m. light, lustre, splendour, glory, brightness, sunshine, ray (cf. **nitra-pº**, p. 662*b*, l. 13) (L.V. 4, 6, 9, 35, 82; K.Pr. 201; Śiv. 108, 157, 226, 249, 347, 657, 1660, etc.; Rām. 59, 219, 295, 679, 1043, etc.; K.Pr. 201).

parīkshith परीक्षित् m. (sg. dat. **parīkshitas परीक्षितस्**), N. of a celebrated king, grandson of the Pāṇḍava Arjuna. It was to him that it is said that the Bhāgavata Purāṇa was first recited by Śukadēva. The Kali Yuga, i.e. present, or iron, age, is said to have commenced with his reign in 3102 B.C. (K. 5, 9).

prakaṭh प्रकट् । **प्रत्यक्षः** adj. e.g. clear, visible, manifest, evident (Śiv. 991, 1275; Rām. 1642, 1688, 1705, 1710); vivid, perspicuous; i.q. **prakhºṭᵘ**, q.v. **prakàṭⁱ-pöṭhⁱ प्रकटि-पोठि** or **-pöṭhin -पोठिन्** । **प्रकाशरूपेण** adv. manifestly, clearly, visibly, openly, without disguise.

prakaṭun प्रकटुन् । **प्रकाशीभवनम्** conj. 3 (2 p.p. **prakaṭyōv प्रकट्योव्**. According to others this verb is of the 2nd conj., with a 1 p.p. **prakoṭᵘ प्रकटु**), to be or become manifest, appear, become visible; i.q. **prakhªṭun, prakoṭᵘ-motᵘ प्रकटु-मंतु** । **प्रकाशीभूतः** 1 perf. part. (f. **prakütᵘ-müṡᵘ प्रकटू-मंचू**), become manifest, that which has become exposed to view. **prakaṭyō-motᵘ प्रकट्यो-मंतु** । **प्रकाशमुपपन्नः** 2 perf. part. (f. **prakaṭyē-müṡᵘ प्रकट्ये-मंचू**), id.

prakaṭāwun प्रकटावुन् । **प्रकटीकरणम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **prakaṭôwᵘ प्रकटोवु**), to make evident, make known, to bring to light, divulge, disclose. **prakaṭôwᵘ-motᵘ प्रकटोवु-मंतु** । **प्रकाशीकृतः** perf. pass. (1 p.p. **prakaṭövᵘ-müṡᵘ प्रकटोवू-मंचू**), made known, divulged, etc., as ab.

pīril पीरिल् । **साधकता** f. the exercise of the functions of a Musalmān spiritual guide, the profession or practice of a magician.

prālab प्रालब् for **prālabd** in the following:— **prālab phērun प्रालब् फेरुन्** । **देशान्तरगत्यापातः** m.inf. one's fate to change, i.e. to find oneself, after long residence in one country, under the necessity of migrating to another. **—wŏthun —व्युथुन्** । **अवस्थान्तरापत्तिः** m.inf. one's fated hour to arise (e.g. to be at the point of death, to fall from high office, to be compelled to leave one's home, or the like).

prālaba-boḍᵘ प्रालब-बंडु । **महाभाग्यः** adj. (f. **-büḍᵘ -बंडू**), one whose fate is very great, a very fortunate person (endowed with wealth and success). **-wôlᵘ -वोलु** । **सम्राग्यः** m. (f. **-wājĕñ -वाज्यञ्**), a lucky person (endowed with wealth, virtue, health, honour, happiness, success, etc.).

prālabukᵘ प्रालबुकु । **प्रारब्धकर्मसंबन्धी** sg. gen. (f. **prālabücᵘ प्रालबंचू**), of, belonging to, connected with, or the result of, one's fate.

prālabd प्रालब्द् or **prālab** (q.v.) **प्रालब** । **प्रारब्धः** m. a person's fate in this life (the result of actions in former lives) (El. *prálabad*). Cf. **prārabd.**

pērilad पेरिलद् । **दोषयुक्तः** adj. e.g. (as subst., f. **pēriladiñ पेरिलद्यिञ्**), of ill repute, with tarnished reputation, debased, defiled; debasing, defiling.

paralūkh परलूख् or **parilūkh परिलूख्** । **परलोकः** m. (sg. dat. **para(ri)lūkas पर(रि)लूकस्**), the other world, the next world, the future state (Gr.M.; W. 111, *parilok*; L.V. 75, *paralōkh*; K. 424, 1106); often contrasted with **yiha-lūkh**, this world, q.v. **parilūkas-pĕṭh परिलूकस्-पठ्** । **परलोकनिमित्तम्** adv. for the next world, with a view to the next world (e.g. making gifts to the poor to earn salvation, etc.).

pralamb प्रलंब् m. N. of a certain demon, in Skt. *Pralamba* (K. 251).

pralay प्रलय् । **प्रलयः** m. dissolution, destruction, annihilation (Rām. 1235); the destruction of the whole universe at the end of an age (Śiv. 203, 854); general destruction, any extensive devastation (Rām. 1601, K. 909). **—gaṡhun —गछुन्** । **विनष्टीभवनम्, प्रलयावस्थोद्भवः** m.inf. utter destruction (e.g. in one moment, of one's entire possessions and family) to occur.

pralayĕ-kāl प्रलय-काल् । **प्रलयसमयः** m. a time of general destruction (e.g. the time of a devastating conflagration, inundation, or the like).

prīm प्रीम् । **प्रेम** m. love, affection, tender regard (Gr.M.; Śiv. 45, 194, 231, 491, 527, etc.; Rām. 1232; K. 82, 510, 512, 514). **—barun —बरुन्** । **प्रेमप्रवर्तना** m.inf. to entertain love (for), bear love (to), cherish (K. 523, 1139). **—gaṡhun —गछुन्** । **प्रेमोद्भवः** m.inf. love to occur, love to arise.

prīmukᵘ प्रीमुकु । **प्रेमप्रवर्तितः** sg. gen. (f. **prīmücᵘ प्रीमंचू**), of, or belonging to, affection, (of conduct) inspired by love. **—bata —बत** । **प्रीतिभोजनम्** m. food of affection, i.e. food (on some festive occasion) received from a friend; the loving support afforded by a parent, husband, son, etc.; a happy, prosperous, peaceful life.

prīmī प्रीमी । **स्निग्धस्वभावः** m. affectionate, tender, sympathetic, loving.

param परम् or (L.V. 77) **paramu परमु** adj. e.g. highest, best, most excellent (Śiv. 496); chief, principal, supreme (L.V. 58); most distant.

parama-ākāsh परम-आकाश् m. (in Śaiva philosophy) the supreme Ether (Śiv. 1558). **-ānand -आनन्द्**, see **paramānand. -ātma -आत्म**, see **paramātma. -dām -दाम्** m. the supreme abode, i.e. final beatitude (Śiv. 1659). **-gŏr -ग्वर्** । **गुरोर्गुरुः** m. the spiritual teacher of a person's spiritual teacher, a *guru's guru*, a grandfather in religion. **-gath -गथ्** f. (sg. dat. **-güṡᵘ -गंचू**), the way of the Supreme,

final beatitude (L.V. 103; Śiv. 19, 102, 1539, 1864). **-gyönī** -ज्ञानी adj. e.g. one who has the supreme knowledge (Śiv. 109). **-hams** -हंस । **संन्यासी** m. a Hindū ascetic of the highest order; a religious man who has subdued all his senses by abstract meditation; a title of Shiva (Śiv. 1019). **—pad** —पद m. the supreme position; hence, final beatitude (L.V. 10, 77 79); met. the Supreme Deity, in whom (on gaining final beatitude) the soul is absorbed (L.V. 10, 77, 79). **—padavī** —पदवी f., i q. **-gath,** ab. (Śiv. 320, 1088, 1518, etc.). **-shĕkʰth** -शेखथ f. (sg dat. **-shĕkhᵘs**ᵘ -शेखसू), i.q. **-shĕktⁱ** (Śiv. 9, 53, 665, 1503, 1659). In Śiv. 9 the Sanskrit feminine *paramā* is used for *param*. **-shĕktⁱ** -शक्ति f. (sg. dat. **-shĕkti** -शक्ति or **-shĕktiyĕ** -शक्तिय), (in Śaiva philosophy) the energic power of the Supreme Śiva (Śiv. 103, 436, 495, 663, 850, 891, etc.). **-shĕnkar** -शंकर m. a N of Śiva (Śiv. 233). **-shiv** -शिव् m. the Supreme Śiva, a title of Śiva in his transcendent form (Śiv. 37, 187, 189, 246, 271, 322, 329, 362, 876, etc.). **-sthān** -स्थान् m. the place of the Supreme, i.e. the condition of final beatitude (Śiv. 1659).

param-brahm परं-ब्रह्म m. (an expression borrowed direct from Skt., in which language its gender is neuter), the Supreme Bráhma, the Supreme Deity (Śiv. 233, 361, 904, 1130, 1424; K 437).

pramān प्रमान् । **संमत:** m. a rule, sanction, standard, authority, judgment, opinion (either general or of a single person); proof, proof or arguments brought forward in a law case (Gr.M.).

parmana पर्मान् । **परिमाणम्** m. measure, capacity, weight, length, extent; a weight (for weighing) (cf. **gāḍa-pº**, p. 276*b*, l. 22; **khārⁱ-pº**, p. 411*a*, l. 10) (El. *parmán*, K Pr. 23); cf. **parimān. -wörᵘ** -वारू । **परिमाणाधारपात्रम** f. a pile of weights; a dish or bowl for holding weights

parimān परिमान् m., i.q. **parmāna,** q.v. (cf. **dĕna-pº**, p. 22*b*, l. 45)

parmandᵃj पर्मन्दज । **आमाशयान्त्रमूलम** f. the rectum.

paramānand परमानन्द् m. 'supreme felicity', N. of the Supreme Spirit (Śiv. 30, 43, 156, 226, 274, 362, 414, 1315, 1320, 1424, 1654, 1823).

parmānṭshun पर्मान्ट्शुन् । **द्विरागमोत्सव:** m. (sg. dat. **parmanṭshanas** पर्मान्ट्शनस), the ceremony of the second entrance, i.e. of the first visit after marriage, or else the visit previous to cohabitation, of a newly-married couple to the bride's father's house (Śiv. 56, *paramaṭshun*; K.Pr. 167). According to El. (*paramántsun*) this word means 'the third day after marriage'. See L. 269 ff.

parmānṭshan-bôgᵘ पर्मान्ट्शन्-बोगु । **द्विरागमसुदाय:** m. the present given to the bridegroom by the bride's parents, etc., on the occasion of this festival. **-ḍuḍa** -डुड । **द्विरागमभोजनावसरे अनिमन्त्रित: स्वयमभ्यागत:** m. an uninvited guest who sponges at the feast of this festival at the house of the bride's father. **-mahārĕñ** -महार्यञ् । **द्विरागमवधू:** f. the bride on this occasion. **-mahārāza** -महाराज़ । **द्विरागमवर:** m. the bridegroom on this occasion.

paramārᵃth परमार्थ् m. the highest or most sublime truth, true spiritual knowledge, knowledge about the Supreme (Śiv. 286, 929, 969).

paramēsh परमेश् m., i.q. **paramēshŏr,** q.v. (K. 876).

paramēshŏr or **paramēshwar** परमेश्वर् । **परमेश्वर:** m. the Supreme Deity (Gr.M.; L.V. 56; Śiv. 157, 234, 387, 486, 621, 850, 929, 1139, 1167, 1414).

paramēshŏrī परमेश्वरी f. the wife of **Paramēshŏr,** q.v. (Śiv. 1167).

paramātma परमात्म or (Śiv. 306) **parama-ātma** परम-आत्म m. the Supreme Self, the Supreme Spirit (Śiv. 30, 162, 169, 235, 237, 284, 922, etc.; K. 508).

paramāṭshun परमाट्शुन्, see **parmānṭshun.**

parmūzun पर्मूज़ुन् । **परिमार्जनम्** m. (sg. dat **parmūzanas** पर्मूज़नस्), wiping off; esp. after making offerings to gods or demigods on certain Hindū festivals, the emptying of the remains in the vessels that had contained the offerings over the roots of some plants, on to a river bank, or other suitable place (cf. **ḍulᵘ-pº**, p. 212*b*, l. 6).

pran 1 प्रान । **प्राण:** m. (sg. abl. **prāna 1** प्रान), the breath of life, the breath (as inspired into and expired from the lungs) (Gr.Gr. 162; Śiv. 42, 984, 1014, 1059, 1156, 1591; K. 168, 195; K.Pr. 187); the life, the living principle (of a person) (Gr.M.; L.V. 89, 90; Śiv. 49, 161, 237, 312, 435, 452, 473, 520, 776, etc.; K. 505); (in pl.) (in Śaiva philosophy) the five vital airs of the body, which it is necessary to keep under control. These five are called in Skt. (1) *prâṇa*, or air exhaled from the lungs through the mouth and nose, (2) *apâna*, the downward flowing air expelled through the anus (cf. Śiv. 1027, 1682), (3) *udâna*, that which rises from the throat and enters the head, (4) *samâna*, that which has its seat in the cavity of the navel, and is essential to digestion, and (5) *vyâna*, that which is diffused through the whole body (L.V. 101; Śiv. 306, 516, 597, 1082, 1291, 1437, 1513, 1547, etc.; Rām. 3, 19, 1468). **—dinⁱ —दिनि । उज्जीवनम्** m. pl. inf. 'to give breaths', to bring to life, to restore to life (met. and fig.). **—diwawunᵘ —दिवयुनु । उपस्थितमरणकाल:** n.ag. (f. **—diwavüñᵘ**

—दिवबंजू), that which brings a dying person to life, a revivifying (medicine, act, speech, etc.); one who is giving (up) his breath, one who is at the point of death; (as adv.) (done, spoken, etc.) in a person's last moments, when at the point of death. —**dyun^{u}** —दिनु। मृतिः m.inf. to yield one's death, to expire, to breatho one's last, to die. —**gālun** —गालुन m inf. to destroy (so-and-so's) life, to slay (Rām. 1486). —**hĕn^{i}** —ह्यनि। अत्याघातः m. pl. inf. to gasp (from extreme pain); to take another's breaths, i.e. to beat him till he is like one dead. —**harun** —हरुन m.inf. to abandon one's life, to lose one's life, to die (Rām. 624, 1182). —**hyon^{u}** —ह्यनु m.inf. to take another's life, to kill, slay (Rām. 1238). —**kaḍān^{i}** —कडनि m. pl. inf. to tear out (a person's) breaths, to slay violently (K. 68, 110, 225, 1026). —**kaḍun** —कडुन m.inf., id. (K. 254, 820) —**khēcān^{i}** —खेंचनि। प्राणक्लेशः m. pl. inf. to draw breaths (with difficulty), to gasp (when suffering from severe pain, or when at the point of death), to emit the death rattle. —**khasun** —खसुन्। मरणावस्थावाप्तिः m.inf. 'the vital breath to rise', to be at the point of death, to be near death. —**nērun** —नेरुन m inf. the vital breath to go forth, the point of death to approach, to expire, to feel at one's last gasp (from terror or the like) (Rām. 550, 1333, 1339, 1427; K. 150). —**sandāran^{i}** - **संदारनि**। प्राणोज्जीवनम् m. pl. inf the breaths to be resuscitated, to be revived (esp by some small remedy) (cf. Śiv. 1048, 1753); cf. **prāna-sandār, -sandāran,** bel. —**ṭhīkān^{i}** —ठीकनि। आयुरवाप्तिः m. pl. inf. the breaths to stand firmly, (of a person suffering from a dangerous disease, or suddenly brought near to death) to be suddenly revived and brought to perfect health.

prāna-danḍ प्रान-दंड। मारणदण्डः m. a breath rod, an impalement post, or other rod for executing an offender (as a judicial punishment). **-dāran** -दारन। संजीवनम् f. (sg. dat. **-dārūn^{u}** -दारून), coming to life (of a sick person recovering, or a starving person relieved by a little food). **-ganḍa-ganḍ** -गंड-गंड। प्राणमात्रावशेषः m. nothing left but breath, the condition of one who is so lean as to be hardly alive. **-l^{a}th** -ल्थ् f. (sg. dat. **-l^{a}ti** -ल्ति), a mere breath, a spark of life (Gr.Gr. 162). **-sandār** -संदार्। प्राणोज्जीवनम् m. resuscitation of breath, the coming to life of a sick, starving, or thirst-parched person (by receiving suitable medicine, food, or drink); cf. **prān sandāran^{i}**, ab. **-sandāran** -संदारन। प्राणोज्जीवनम् m., id. **-wöv^{u}** -वोवु। प्राणबाधा f. difficulty of breathing.

prān 2 प्रान। पलाण्डुः m. (sg. abl. **prāna 2 प्रान**), an onion, *Allium sp.* (cf. **baḍa-p°**, p. 82*b*, l. 27; **ganḍa-p°**, p. 239*b*, l. 18) (L. 72, 75, 346, 462; L.V. 89, 90, 101; YZ. 121). According to El. it is not eaten by Hindūs of the Valley.

prāna - bagāra प्रान - बगार। पलाण्डुपस्कारः m. fried onions (as a seasoning). **-bazyun^{u}** -बज्युन्। स्नेहपक्वपलाण्डुसंसर्जनम् m. cooking some dish with fried onions. **-dĕl** -द्यल। पलाण्डुत्वक् m. onion-skin, the peel of an onion, or of its stem. **-gab** -गब। पलाण्डुकूरम् m. an onion-sprout. **-gŏg^{u}j^{i}** -ग्वगंज or **-gŏg^{u}j^{u}** -ग्वगंजू। पलाण्डुमूलिका f. an onion bulb, an onion. **-khav** -ख्याव। पलाण्डुाशी m. an onion eater, one who habitually eats quantities of onions. **-kuj^{i}** -कुजि or **-kuj^{u}** -कुजू। पलाण्डुलता f. the onion plant (K.Pr. 8, 27). **-mŏnḍ^{u}** -म्वंडु। पलाण्डुमूलिका f. (sg. dat **-mŏnjĕ** -म्वंज्य), an onion bulb, an onion. **-mush^{ŭ}kh** -मुश्ख। पलाण्डुगन्धः m. (sg. dat. **-mushkas** -मुश्कस), the smell of an onion **-phakh** -फख। पलाण्डुगन्धः m. (sg dat **-phakas** -फकस), the stink of an onion

prāna 3 प्रान, see **prôn^{u}**.

pron^{u} प्रुनु। श्वेतः, निर्मलः adj. (f. **prün^{u}** प्रून्), white (cf. **aḍa-p°**, p. 11*b*, l. 16) (El. *praṇ*, so K.Pr. 226); (of something washed) clean, pure (cf. **atha-p°**, p. 61*b*, l. 6) (K.Pr. 169, *prĕṇ* for *prüṇ*^{u}); (of water) clear, not turbid; as subst., m. a kind of white rice (L. 463, *praṇ*; Śiv. 1032). —**bata** - **बत**। शुक्लभक्तम् m white boiled rice.

prañi kanji प्रञि कंजि। श्वेतत्वक्कः adv. white skinned, white shelled (esp. of unhusked rice or the like, with the inner grain of some other colour). Cf **kund^{u} 1.**

prôn^{u} प्रोनु। पुराणः adj. (f. **prön^{u}** प्रोन्), old, ancient, aged, of olden time (cf. **aḍa-p°**, p. 11*b*, l. 48) (Gr.Gr. 12, 13, 140; Gr M.; L.V. 63; Śiv. 943, 1506, 1545; Rām 1547, 1768; YZ. 176, K.Pr. 159, 252); worn out, laid aside; old, of former time, former (H. vi, 11; viii, 5; K.Pr. 156); obsolete, old fashioned (Rām 594); former, what has occurred previously (Gr.M., Śiv. 257, K. 14); (in fem.) **prön^{u}**, an old woman (K.Pr. 208). —**hyuh^{u}** —**ह्युह्**। जीर्णः adj. (f. **prön^{u} hish^{u}** प्रोन् ह्यिशु), worn out, old. —**sapanun** —**सपनुन** m.inf. to be old (El.).

prāna-wôr^{u} प्रान-वोरु। प्रत्नतया जीर्णीभूतः adj. (f. **-wör^{u}** -वोर्), old, worn out **-mŏnḍ^{u}** -म्वंडु। प्रत्नस्थाणुः m. an old broken off tree-stump (lying on the ground, foul and dirty).

prāni kāla प्रानि काल। प्राक्तनसमये adv. in olden time, in former days. **-köl^{i}** -कोलि। प्राक्तनकाले adv.

id kāluk^{u} कालुक् । प्राचीनसमयसंबन्धी sg. gen. (f. —kālüc^{u} —कालंचू), of, or belonging to, olden time.

prön^{i} kol^{i} प्रांनि कांलि । प्राचीनकाले adv. in ancient times, in olden days.

prāṅē katha प्राञ कथ । इतिहासाः f.pl. tales of old, ancient histories. —wati pakun —वति पकुन् । परम्पराचारसेवनम m.inf. to walk on the old road, to follow ancient customs.

prāñi mŏnji gāsa khyon^{u} प्राञि म्वंजि गास ख्योनु । प्राचीनसंचयोपभोगः m. to eat grass of the old root, i.e. to live upon one's former savings. —pūṭsi पूट्सि । प्राचीनप्रकारेण adv. in the ancient manner, after the olden ways. —pūṭsi-hond^{u} —पूट्सि-ह्वन्दु । प्राचीनकालप्रकारः sg. gen. (f. —pūṭs^{i}-hünz^{u} —पूट्सि-ह्वंज़ू), of, or belonging to, olden custom, of the ancient manner.

prön^{u} phuhür^{u} प्रांचू फुह्रू । प्राचीनसंचयः f. old savings, money formerly saved. - puy - पुय । पुराणसृष्टिः f. ancient offspring, the creation of olden times; old established bodily health and strength.

prönī प्रांनी । जन्तुः m. that which breathes, a living or sentient being, a living creature, animal, man (as endowed with breath) (Śiv. 442, 1059, 1591).

prun, see pron^{u}.

paran परन् m.pl in pĕpanza paran, p. 749*b*, l. 26.

paraṇa परंन । मार्जनपटः m. a towel (for wiping the limbs or body after washing or bathing).

parān परान् । त्वरितम adv. quickly, speedily, instantly, directly.

pāran पारन । व्रतसमापनम m. concluding a fast, eating or drinking after a fast, breakfast. pāran-ḍūn^{i} पारन्-डून । विवाहस्वीकृतिफलप्रयोगः m.pl. the walnuts of conclusion of the fast; (at the conclusion of a marriage ceremony) the ten walnuts taken from the bride by the bridegroom, and the ten walnuts taken from the bridegroom by her father. They indicate the assent of both sides to the marriage.

paran पारान । पारायणम m. reading through, perusal, thorough study (K. 8).

parāni, etc., incorr. for prön^{u}, see prôn^{u}.

parun परुन् or (L.V. 18, 21) paḍun पड़ुन । पठनम conj. 1 (1 p.p. por^{u} पर्), to read out, repeat, recite (cf. nikāh p°, p. 629*b*, l. 31; nā-sazā p°, p. 659*b*, l. 8) (Gr.Gr. 106–7, 114–16, 178, 191, 197, 199; Gr.M.; Śiv. 11, 800–1, 1115–17, 1131, 1164, 1498–9, etc.; Rām. 1140; K. 485, 568, 666; K.Pr. 166) (parun warun, a jingle, to read and the like (Gr.Gr. 95); parun zānun, to know how to read (Gr.Gr. 187)); to read (to oneself), peruse (Rām. 842, 854; K. 644, 955; H. xii, 18, 23); to mutter a spell, etc.) (Śiv. 211, 1760; Rām. 1298); to recite (praise, pious words, entreaty, abuse, etc.) (cf. phāsh parān^{i}, p. 712*b*, l. 20) (L.V. 18, 21; Śiv. 27, 163, 209, 354, 356, 378, etc.; Rām. 182, 214, 259, 367, 964–5, 1455, etc.; K. 1038–9; H. vi, 17; vii, 4; xii, 1; YZ. 111, 121, 175, 262); to learn, study (L.V. 36; Śiv. 59, 248, 707, 758, 1171; Rām. 101, 993; K. 487, 1082; H. viii, 3, 4; K.Pr. 174); to make out, decipher.

por^{u}-mot^{u} पर्-मंतु । अधीती perf.part. (f. pür^{u}-müṭs^{u} पर्-मंचू), (of a book or the like) read, studied; one who has studied, i.e. who has finished his studies and has completed his education, well-read (K.Pr. 173); one who has mastered some particular branch of knowledge.

paran-bāgi परन्-बागि । अध्ययननिमित्तम adv. for the sake of learning, for learning (e.g. a teacher's fee). -bāna -बान । अध्ययनभाग्यम् m. the good fortune of study, the excellent results of education. -grākh -ग्राख n.ag. (sg. dat. -grākas -ग्राकस्; f. -grākañ -ग्राकञ), a reader, one who reads (Gr.Gr. 106); i.q. the next. -wôl^{u} -वोलु । विशिष्टाध्यायी n.ag. (f. -wājĕñ -वाज्यञ), a reader, a student (W. 112); one who has studied, an expert (on learning), esp. an expert in charms for curing diseases, expelling demons, or the like (Gr.Gr. 106). -viz^{u} -विज़ू । अध्ययनकालः f. the time of study, school-hours.

paranay परनय् neg. conj. part., not having read (Gr.Gr. 111).

pārun 1 पारुन । केशवेणीकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. pôr^{u} पोर्), to tie the (already combed) hair, to plait or otherwise arrange the hair (cf. mas p°, p. 595*b*, l. 30) (Gr.M.; L. 459, to comb; YZ. 223). pör^{u}-müṭs^{u} पोर्-मंचू । वेष्टिता f. perf. part. (a woman) whose hair is plaited or otherwise done up.

pārun 2 पारुन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. pôr^{u} पोर्), to finish, accomplish, complete (El, Gr.M., Śiv. 1915); to arrange, make completely ready (H. iii, 7, a bed; YZ. 29, 267); esp. to finish or complete a fast (cf. daran p°, p. 247*a*, l. 4, and pāran).

pārun 3 पारुन । पणीकरणविशेषः conj. 1 (1 p.p. pôr^{u} पोर्), to throw dice or a coin (e.g. for an omen, to decide a question, or in gambling, to toss for an innings or the like).

párun, see paryun^{u}.

pairun पैरुन् or pörun पारुन conj. 1 (1 p.p. pūr^{u} पूर्, f. pür^{u} पूर्; 2 p.p. pairyōv पैर्योव्; conj. part. pūriṭh पूरिट्), to wear (clothes), to put on (clothes,

ornaments, etc.) on oneself or on another (Gr.M.; L.V. 76; Śiv. 1388, 1438, 1440, 1447, 1597; Rām. 182, 214, 654; K. 29, 85, 97, 183, 422–3, 650; H. v, 10; x, 2, 9; YZ. 373, 541); to adorn, ornament (El. *perun*) (cf. **masnad pairân**[i], p. 600*a*, l. 27) (K. 420, 637, 843, 913, 928, 984); to put (a saddle on a horse), to saddle (H. xi, 9).

pirun पिरुन् । प्रवणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **pyur**[u] **पिर्**), to string (beads, pearls, etc.); cf. **piranun. pyur**[u]**-mot**[u] **पिर्-मंत् । प्रोतः** perf. part. (f. **pir**[u]**-müṣ**[u] **पिर्-मंच्**), strung, as ab.

pīrun पीरुन् । स्निग्धीभवनम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. **pīryōv पीर्योव्**), to be, or become, smooth, slippery, or (from cooking, corruption, etc.) greasy, slimy. **pīryō-mot**[u] **पीर्यो-मंत् । सुस्निग्धीभूतः** perf. part. (f. **pīryē-müṣ**[u] **पीर्ये-मंच्**), become smooth or slimy (e.g. from corruption); become greasy or soft and slimy from cooking.

pŏrān प्वरान् or **purān पुरान् । पुराणम्** m. a book of ancient history, legendary and traditional, a *Purāṇa* (Śiv. 671, 758, 1763; K. 8, 944, 991). **-phirân**[i] **—फिरंनि । अनुभूतवृत्तज्ञापनम्** m. pl. inf. to tell at length one's adventures or life history.

pōrun पोरुन् । समर्थीभवनम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. **pōryōv पोर्योव्**. Although of the third conjugation, this verb has **pōranāwun पोरनावुन्** (not ***pūr**[u]**rāwun पूररावुन्**) for its causal, Gr.Gr. 174; cf. also **pōrawun**) to be, or become, sufficient, efficacious, adequate, competent (e.g. of a tool, a medicine, etc.); to be a match for, to be able to conquer (in warfare, disputation, wealth, resources, etc.); to become dry (of something moist) (Gr.Gr. xlviii) (cf. **pōrawun**). **pōryō-mot**[u] **पोर्यो-मंत् । समर्थीभूतः** perf. part. (f. **pōryē-müṣ**[u] **पोर्ये-मंच्**), become efficient (e.g. a blunt tool which has been sharpened, or a medicine about which there were doubts of its taking the desired effect, and so on); (a weak person who has gained strength and) become a match (for some person powerful in force, wealth, etc.).

pŏrun पॉरुन्, see **pairun.**

purn पुर्न । सदाचारपूर्णः m. a man who is full of good conduct, a well-conducted man; as adj. = **pūrn** (cf. **phala-p°**, p. 692*a*, l. 39).

pūrn पूर्न् (Śiv. 1658, 1667) or **pūran 1 पूरन्** adj. e.g. full, filled up (Śiv. 1667); full, complete (Śiv. 212, 1594, 1658, 1756; K. 458); full (of the moon) (K. 280); —° filled with, full of (K. 329, 1174).

puran पुरन् । भूमानविशेषः, खलप्रदेशः f. (sg. dat. **purüñ**[u] **पुरंच्**), a certain measure of land, nine cubits (of 36 fingers) broad, and twenty-two cubits long; a level bit of land (of no particular measurement) attached to a house, a courtyard, or the like (cf. **nāra-p°**, p. 648*a*, l. 31; **pot**[u] **p°**, s.v. **pot**[u]) (K.Pr. 251 *puruh pĕth* for *puruñ*[u]*-pĕth*). **purüñ**[u]**-pĕṭh hawun पुरंच्-प्यठ् हावुन् । अपयानम्** m.inf. to leave a place in order to avoid meeting an expected person, to decamp, take to one's heels, make off.

purān पुरान्, see **pōrān.**

pūran 2 पूरन् (for **1**, see **pūrn**) m one who fills, one who fulfils, completes (Śiv. 987, 1414).

puran 3 परन् । पूरणा f. (sg dat. **pūrüñ**[u] **पूरंच्**), filling, filling up.

pūranā पूरना । पूर्तिः f fullness, completion, completeness (Śiv. 1474); satisfaction, satiety.

pūrun पूरुन । संभरणम्, भाग्यार्पिः conj. 1 (1 p.p. **pūr**[u] **पूर्**), to fill, fill up (Gr.M., Śiv. 1474, K. 590, K.Pr 155); to complete, supply what is wanting (Gr.M.); to satisfy (Gr.M; Rām. 4; K 339, 574, 768, 1002); to fulfil, carry out, complete (a promise) (K. 278); to become full (Śiv. 533); to be enough, to suffice; to be successful, to gain the desired result of any course of conduct; to reap one's fate; (in Yōga philosophy) to fill oneself (with breath), to inhale breath in the process of ecstatic meditation (L.V. 37).

pūranī पूरनी । पूरयितव्यः impers. fut. part., e.g. that which has to be filled up (e.g. a hollow in the ground which it is wished to fill up).

pūr[u]**-mot**[u] **पूर्-मंत् । पूरितः** perf. part. (f. **pūr**[u]**-müṣ**[u] **पूर्-मंच्**), filled, filled up; completed, having that which was wanting supplied; filled, replete, satisfied; and so on for the other meanings of the verb.

paranda परंद پرند or **parinda परिंद** m. a winged creature, a bird (Rām. 545, 779); a kind of long light boat with forty or fifty paddlers. (In the front is a raised seat covered with a canopy in which four persons can sit) (El.; L. 381, 382).

prang प्रंग् । पर्यङ्कः m. a couch, a seat, throne (cf. **pōshĕ-p°**, s.v. **pōsh 1**) (Gr.M.; Rām. 1147, 1713; K. 339, 924, 936, 1047, 1130; H. xii, 18); a bed (K.Pr. 154); the finial of a shrine (L. 460); cf **paryŏkh. pranga-khūr**[u] **प्रंग-खूर् । पर्यङ्कपादः** m. the leg of a bedstead.

purnih, see **puran.**

paurānikh पौरानिख । पौराणिकः m. (sg. dat. **paurānikas पौरानिकस्**), a person well versed in ancient histories, a reciter of such, a bard-historian.

pranām प्रनाम । प्रणतिः m. bending, bowing; a bow, a respectful or reverential salutation, prostration,

obeisance (cf **pādi-p°**, p. 681*a*, l. 15) (Śiv. 860, 986, 1141, 1168, 1170).

pranun प्रनुन् । **श्वेतीभवनम्** conj. 3 (2 p.p. **pranyōv प्रन्योव**), to be or become white; to become white, to become clean (of something washed); to become clear, to lose turbidity; to flow (El.). **pranyō-mot^{u} प्रन्यो-मंतु** । **शुक्लीभूतः** perf. part. (f. **pranyē-müṭ^{u} प्रन्ये-मंचू**), become white; become clean, clear.

prānun प्रानुन । **प्रतनीभवनम्** conj. 3 (2 p.p. **prānyōv प्रान्योव**), to be, or become, old, become worn out (Rām. 994). **prānyō-mot^{u} प्रान्यो-मंतु** । **पुरातनतामुपपन्नः** perf. part. (f. **prānyē-müṭ^{u} प्रान्ये-मंचू**), become old; worn out.

prinan प्रिनन् । **उपालम्भः** m. reproaching, blaming, censure, casting blame upon.

prinun प्रिनुन । **उपालभ्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **pryun^{u} प्रिनु**; 2 p.p. **prinōv प्रिनोव्**), to reproach, blame, censure, to cast blame upon (Rām. 163; K.Pr. 173, *prěnun*); to become beneficial (to), to cause improvement (to) (Śiv. 1873) **pryun^{u}-mot^{u} प्रिनु-मंतु** । **उपालब्धः** perf. part (f. **prin^{u}-müṭ^{u} प्रिञू-मंचू**), reproached, censured.

piranun पिरनुन । **प्रवणम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **piron^{u} पिरंनु**), to string (beads, pearls, etc.); cf. **pirun. piron^{u}-mot^{u} पिरंनु-मंतु** । **कृतप्रवणकर्मा** perf. part. (f. **pirün^{u}-müṭ^{u} पिरंञू-मंचू**), strung (as ab.).

pranāsh प्रनाश् । **विनाशः** m. destruction, vanishing, disappearance.

prānth प्रान्थ् f. edge, margin, border, end, extremity (cf. **âch^{i}-p°**, p. 8*b*, l. 25).

prūnṭsh प्रून्क्ष । **पर्णोत्सदेशः** m (sg. dat. **prūnṭshas प्रून्क्षस्**), N. of a country to the west of Kashmīr, commonly known as Pūnch; the ancient Parṇōtsa (RT.Tr. II, 133; K.Pr. 68). **-wāla -वाल** । **पर्णोत्सदेशवर्ती** adj. e.g. a man of Prūnṭsh; something made in or coming from Prūnṭsh.

prūnṭshuk^{u} प्रून्क्षुकु । **पर्णोत्सदेशभवः** sg. gen. (f. **prūnṭshüc^{u} प्रून्क्षुच्चू**), of, or belonging to, or produced in, Prūnṭsh.

prūnṭsh^{1} प्रून्क्ष् । **पर्णोत्सदेशभवः** adj. e.g. born in, or produced in, Prūnṭsh.

pranav प्रनव । **ओंकारः** m the name of the mystical or sacred syllable Om (L.V. 76; Śiv. 1556, 1594, 1751, 1760).

paranawun परनावुन । **अध्यापनम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **paranôw^{u} परनोवु**), to cause to read (Gr.M., Śiv. 1749); to teach (Gr.M., K. 486); to have spells recited for the expulsion of a demon or the like (Śiv. 126). **paranôw^{u}-mot^{u} परनोवु-मंतु** । **अध्यापितः** perf. part. (f. **paranöv^{u}-müṭ^{u} परनोवू-मंचू**), caused to be read; caused to read, taught.

pōranāwun पोरनावुन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **pōranôw^{u} पोरनोवु**), causal of **pōrun**, q.v. (Gr.Gr. 174).

paranāwawañ परनाववञ् । **अध्यापनवेतनम्** f. the fee paid to a teacher.

pranay प्रनय् । **विनयः** m. confidence, intimacy; fond regard, affection, love (Śiv. 1342); (in Kāshmīrī) refinement, gentlemanly bearing, modesty, affability, courtesy.

pranayĕ-vĕṭsar प्रनय-व्यच्र् । **विनययुक्तत्वम** m. thorough refinement, etc. **-vyot^{u} -व्यंतु** । **विनयादिसच्छीलयुक्तः** adj. (f. **-vĕṭ^{u} -व्यचू**), thoroughly refined, gentlemanly, modest, affable, courteous.

prānāyām प्रानायाम । **प्राणाभ्यासः** m. restraining or suspending the breath, or breathing in a peculiar way through the nostrils, during the mental recitation of the names and attributes of some deity.

prinzun प्रिञ्जुन । **प्रेरणम** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **pryunz^{u} प्रिञ्जु**, 2 p.p. **prinzōv प्रिञ्जोव्**), to urge, incite to greater effort, encourage to action, prompt (e.g. when a teacher incites a pupil to study, or a master urges on a servant engaged in some task). Cf. **prīrun** and **prūrun.**

prinzan-wôl^{u} प्रिञ्जन्-वोलु । **प्रेरणशीलः** n.ag. (f. **-wājĕñ -वाज्यञ**), an inciter, prompter, as ab.

pryunz^{u}-mot^{u} प्रिञ्जु-मंतु । **प्रेरितः** perf. part. (f. **prinz^{u}-müṭ^{u} प्रिञ्जू-मंचू**), incited, encouraged (in any work on which one is engaged).

prinzath प्रिञ्जथ् । **प्रेरणा** f. (sg. dat. **prinzüṭ^{u} प्रिञ्जुचू**), urging, incitement, encouragement (offered to one engaged in some work, so as to induce him to greater efforts)

prinzawun^{u} प्रिञ्जवुनु । **प्रेरकः** n.ag. (f. **prinzavün^{u} प्रिञ्जवंञू**), one who urges or incites to greater efforts (another who is engaged in some work).

pīrön^{u} पीरोंञू । **साधकभूता, आचार्या** f. a female Musalman teacher; a female magician, a sorceress. Cf. **pīr 1.**

praṅĕr प्रंज्र् । **श्वेतता, निर्मलता** m. whiteness; cleanness, pureness; clearness, freedom from turbidity. **—gaṭshun —गट्शुन्** । **श्वेततोद्भवः** m.inf. whiteness or cleanness to come into existence (e.g. a coloured article fading into white, or a dirty article being washed white). **—phērun —फेरुन्** । **श्वेततापत्तिः** m.inf, id (as a change from some other colour, or from dirt). **—phirun —फिरुन्** । **श्वेततापरिणामः** m.inf. to whiten, bleach, make white or clean (from some other colour or from dirt); to become white or clean (as ab.).

prāṅĕr प्रांज्र् । **प्राचीनत्वम्** m. oldness, worn-outness (Gr.Gr. 141); antiquity, the belonging to olden time.

praṇ°ran प्रंज्रन् । **श्वेततापादनम्** f. (sg. dat. **praṇ°rün^{u} प्रंज्रंञू**), whitening, cleansing, the process of making white or clean; making clear, removing turbidity.

praṇ̆run प्रञ्रुन् । श्वेत्यापादनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **praṇ̆°rᵘ प्रञ्रुन्**), to make white, whiten; to make clean, to cleanse (by washing, etc.); to make clear, remove turbidity; cf. **praṇ̆rāwun. praṇ̆°rᵘ-motᵘ प्रञ्रुन्-मंतु । श्वेतीकृतः** perf. part. (f. **praṇ̆ᵘrᵘ-müṭᵘ प्रञ्रून्-मंचू**), whitened, cleansed, cleared.

pröṇ̆ran प्रोञ्रन् । पुराणीकरणम् f. (sg. dat. **pröṇ̆rünᵘ प्रोञ्रंचू**), making old; rendering obsolete; wearing (something) out.

pröṇ̆run प्रोञ्रुन् । पुराणीकरणम conj. 1 (1 p.p. **pröṇ̆°rᵘ प्रोञ्रुन्**), to make old, render obsolete; to wear (something) out; cf. **pröṇ̆rāwun. pröṇ̆°rᵘ-motᵘ प्रोञ्रुन्-मंतु । पुराणीकृतः** perf. part. (f. **pröṇ̆ᵘrᵘ-müṭᵘ प्रोञ्रून्-मंचू**), made old, rendered obsolete; caused to wear out.

praṇ̆rāwun प्रञ्रावुन् । श्वेतता-(निर्मलता-)पादनम conj. 1 (1 p.p. **praṇ̆rôwᵘ प्रञ्रोवु**), to make white, whiten; to clean (by washing, etc.); to make clear, remove turbidity; cf. **praṇ̆run. praṇ̆rôwᵘ-motᵘ प्रञ्रोवु-मंतु । श्वेतीकृतः** perf. part. (f. **praṇ̆röᵛᵘ-müṭᵘ प्रञ्रोवू-मंचू**), whitened, cleaned, cleared.

praṇ̆rawunᵘ प्रञ्रवुनु । श्वेततोत्पादकः n.ag. (**praṇ̆ravünᵘ प्रञ्रवंचू**), one who whitens or cleans, a whitener, a cleaner, a fuller.

pröṇ̆rāwun प्रोञ्रावुन् । पुराणीकरणम conj. 1 (1 p.p. **pröṇ̆rôwᵘ प्रोञ्रोवु**), to make old, render obsolete; to wear (something) out; cf. **pröṇ̆run. pröṇ̆rôwᵘ-motᵘ प्रोञ्रोवु-मंतु । पुराणीकृतः** perf. part. (f **pröṇ̆röᵛᵘ-müṭᵘ प्रोञ्रोवू-मंचू**), made old, rendered obsolete; caused to wear out.

priṇ̆ov प्रिञ्योव्, see **prinun.**

pröpinⁱ प्रोपिनि, see **pröpyunᵘ.**

pàrⁱ-pàndith परि-पंडित् । अवाग्रपापिडत्यः m. (sg. dat. **-pànditas -पंडितस्**), a semi-learned man, a man who is not deeply learned, but who has a great reputation for learning, or who, in his own immediate circle, is looked upon as learned.

pröpinis प्रोपिनिस्, see **pröpyunᵘ.**

prapanṭsh प्रपंच् । विस्तारः m. (sg. dat. **prapanṭsas प्रपंचस**), development, diffusion, amplification, expansion (Śiv. 1728); prolixity, diffuseness, copiousness (in style or composition).

paripāph परिपाफ् । पापसमूहः m. (sg. dat. **paripāpas परिपापस**), the whole collection of a certain person's faults or sins (esp. in cataloguing such when making a formal accusation) (Rām. 1592)

pⁿrpⁿr परप्र् or **parpar पर्पर् । अनुलापः, बहुजल्पनम** m. prating, prattle, jabbering, gabbling, talking incessantly (esp. without sense, or when in a rage); cf. **prāth. —karun —करुन । बहुभाषणम** m.inf. to prattle, chatter; esp. to keep prating in a muttering tone. **—lagun —लगुन् । बहुभाषितप्रवृत्तिः, अनुलापप्रमादोद्भवः** m.inf. to start chattering or jabbering; esp (in an access of insanity) to chatter nonsense. **—lāgun —लागुन् । अनुलापासक्तिः** m.inf. be in the habit of prating

parpárⁱ पर्पर् । बहुजल्पनशीलः m. (f. **parpürᵘ पर्पून्**), a prater, a chatterer, one who habitually and continually talks nonsense.

parāpar परापर । परापरः adj. e.g. transcending the transcendent (see **par 4**), an epithet of the Supreme Deity (Śiv. 1659).

paripūrn परिपूर्न् or **paripūran परिपूरन । परिपूर्णः** adj. e.g. filled (Gr.M.); full (of a flood or tide) (Gr M.); full (of the moon) (Śiv. 1574).

prāpath प्रापथ । प्राप्तिः, आकस्मिकलाभः f. (sg. dat. **prāpüṭᵘ प्रापंचू**), obtaining, acquisition (Śiv. 1216); fate, fortune, luck (K. 1090); sudden or unexpected gain or profit (e.g. discovering a hidden treasure, more than the expected profit in a business transaction, and so on) (cf. **phala-p°**, p. 692*a*, l. 10); (what one has received from fate, i.e.) a person's natural disposition. **—pĕnᵘ —प्यंचू । इच्छोद्भवः** f.inf. (of someone formerly badly conducted) the personal character to change, and a taste for good conduct to arise in an individual.

pröpyunᵘ प्रोपिन्यु । नैवेद्यम m. (sg. dat. **pröpinis प्रोपिनिस्**), an offering or oblation of food to a god (Hindū) (cf. **ag^a^na-p°**, p. 166, l. 44; **bal-p°**, p. 1036, l. 3; **ḍulⁱ-p°**, p. 2226, l. 20; **hèri-p°**, p. 3456, l. 48; **hurⁱ-p°**, p. 347*a*, l. 6; **khīra-p°**, p 109*a*, l. 37; **kala-hĕrĕ-p°**, p. 434*b*, l. 47); the sacrificial formula which accompanies such an oblation. **—hāwun —हावुन् । नैवेद्यनिवेदनविधिः** m.inf. ceremonially to perform such an oblation (K. 307).

pröpinⁱ-bröhmun प्रोपिनि-ब्रोह्मुन । नैवेद्यमन्त्रपाठकः (sg. dat. **-bröhmanas -ब्राह्मनस**), the Brāhman who recites the appropriate sacrificial formulas at such an oblation. **-pholᵘ -फ्होलु । नैवेद्यभागः** m. the portions of fruit, flour, etc., which remain over after such an offering is finished. **-wôlu -वोलु । नैवेद्यनिवेदकः** m. the person who makes this oblation.

pröpinyukᵘ प्रोपिन्युकु । नैवेद्यसंबन्धी sg. gen. (f. **pröpinicᵘ प्रोपिनिचू**), of, belonging to, or connected with such an oblation; (of fruit, flour, etc.) of, or belonging to, the portion of the offering remaining over after the oblation is finished.

parpūz परपूज़् । इतस्ततश्छिद्रीभवनम m. the condition of being, or becoming, full of holes (e.g. in a worn cloth, or worn-out vessel).

prôr^{u} प्रोर् adj. (f. **prör^{u} प्रार्**), of, or belonging to, the year before last (cf. **pröryus** and **parus**) (El. *prór*, last year's; Gr.Gr. 158).

parur, see **parus**.

pĕrĕr पेर्यर् or **pīrĕr 1 पीर्यर्** । **स्निग्धता** m. greasiness, sliminess, slipperiness; smoothness.

pīrĕr 2 पीर्यर् । **वृद्धत्वम्** m. old age; oldness (of the human body)

pŏrĕr पोर्यर । **ईषत्शुष्कता** m. partial dryness, nearly complete dryness (e.g. that of drying grass, clothes drying in the sun, or the like); drying up (of a flow of blood, pus, or the like, becoming cured). **—gaṣhun —गक़ुन** । **शोषापत्तिः** m.inf. dryness to come on, to begin to dry. **—hyon^{u} —ह्यंनु** । **उल्लाघीभवनापत्तिः** m.inf. to take drying up, (of a wound or sore) to begin to get well.

purĕr पुर्यर् । **सारवत्ता** m. the possessing of a complete kernel, fullness (of a nut or the like); (of a man) the quality of sagacity combined with wealth.

pūrĕr पूर्यर । **पूर्णता** m. fullness, completeness (cf. **atha-p°**, p. 61*b*, l. 8) (Śiv. 157); completion (cf. **phala-p°**, p. 692*a*, l. 12); satisfaction, content. **—karun —करुन** । **पर्याप्ततोत्पत्तिः** m.inf. to make fullness, to be completed; (of some mercantile transaction) to have results surpassing expectation; to fulfil a promise, etc. **—nērun —नेरुन्** । **यथावत्पालना** m.inf. fullness to issue, to keep a promise; (weight) to be completed, (measure) to be filled up, weight to be adjusted.

prārabd प्रारब्द । **प्रारब्धकर्म** m. what is begun; hence, fate, destiny (Śiv. 100, 764, 1015, 1766, 1790, 1795, 1801, 1914). Cf. **prālab, prālabd.**

prāráki प्रार्कि, see **pröryus.**

prārun 1 प्रारुन् । **प्रतीक्षणम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **prôr^{u} प्रोर्**), to await, expect, look out for, lie in wait (for, dat.) (Gr.Gr. 13; Gr.M.; L. 464, *parārun*; W. 125, *prārān gaṣhanas*, expecting to go; L.V. 83; Śiv. 2, 178, 1081, 1176, 1439, 1610, 1914; Rām. 1391, 1483, 1768; K. 20, 241, 347, 654, 679, 721, 797; H. ii, 10; v, 6, 11; YZ. 39, 43, 137, 143, 275, 279, 344, 490).

prôr^{u}-mot^{u} प्रोर्-मंतु । **प्रतीक्षितः** l perf. part. (f. **pröru-müṣh^{u} प्रार्-मंषू**), awaited.

prārun 2 प्रारुन् । **प्रतीक्षणम्** conj. 3 (2 p.p. **prāryōv प्रार्योव**), to wait, remain patiently (vb. intr.) (Gr.Gr. 174; Gr.M.; Śiv. 415, 971, 1395, 1466, 1684; Rām. 244, 1488, 1721). Gr.Gr. 206 wrongly marks this verb as conj. 2, confusing it with **prārun 1.**

prāran-wôl^{u} प्रारन्-वोलु । **कालक्षेपसहनः** n.ag. (f. **prāran-wājĕñ प्रारन्-वाज्यञ्**), one who awaits, one who is patient by nature.

prāryō-mot^{u} प्रार्यो-मंतु । **विहितप्रतीक्षः** 2 perf. part. (f. **prāryē-müṣh^{u} प्रार्ये-मंषू**), one who has waited, one who has been patiently expecting.

prīran प्रीरन् । **प्रेरणम्** f. (sg. dat. **prīrüñ^{u} प्रीरंञ्**), the act of sending, dispatching (a message, etc.); dispatching (a person); setting (a servant or the like) to work.

prīranā प्रीरना । **प्रेरणा** f. (sg. dat. **prīranāyi प्रीरनायि**), i.q. **prīran**, q.v.

prīrun प्रीरुन् । **चोदनम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **pryūr^{u} प्र्यूर्**), to send, dispatch; to impel, instigate, incite; to order, direct. Cf. **prinzun** and **prūrun.**

prīran-wôl^{u} प्रीरन्-वोलु । **नायकः** n.ag. (f. **-wājĕñ -वाज्यञ्**), a dispatcher, sender; an inciter, urger; an overseer.

pryūr^{u}-mot^{u} प्र्यूर्-मंतु । **प्रेरितः** perf. part. (f. **prīru-müṣh^{u} प्रीर्-मंषू**), sent, dispatched; impelled, incited; ordered, directed.

prūrun प्रूरुन् । **अनुप्रेरणम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **prūr^{u} प्रूर्**), to send (a message, or the like, giving a person orders, or summoning him to receive instructions, or the like); cf. **prinzun** and **prīrun.** **prūr^{u}-mot^{u} प्रूर्-मंतु** । **अनुप्रेरितः** perf. part. (f. **prūr^{u}-müṣh^{u} प्रूर्-मंषू**), sent for, summoned, etc. (as ab.); one appointed as an overseer.

prāranāwun प्रारनावुन । **प्रतीक्षायणम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **prāranôw^{u} प्रारनोवु**), to cause a person to await, set a person waiting (for someone or something) (Gr.Gr. 174; Śiv. 1634, 1671). **prāranôw^{u}-mot^{u} प्रारनोवु-मंतु** । **प्रतीक्षार्थं चोदितः** perf. part. (f. **prāranöv^{u}-müṣh^{u} प्रारनांवू-मंषू**), one who is caused to await, as ab.

pröri^{i}suk^{u} प्रारिसुकु, see **pröryus.**

prārawun^{u} प्रारवुनु । **प्रतीक्षमाणः** n.ag. (f. **prāravüñ^{u} प्रारवंञ्**), one who awaits, one who waits for (someone or something) (Śiv. 1173).

pröryus प्रार्युस् । **परारि** adv. in the year before last (Gr.Gr. 158). **-kani -कनि** । **परारिप्रायकाले** adv. about the year before last.

prāráki प्रार्कि । **परारिवर्षे** adv., i.q. **pröryus.**

pröri^{i}suk^{u} प्रारिसुकु । **परारिसंबन्धी** adj. (f. **pröri^{i}süc^{u} प्रारिसुचु**), of, belonging to, or happening in, the year before last.

prās प्रास् । **सुदायांशप्रतिदानम्** m. the return (as is customary) of a certain portion of the gift sent by a young woman's father to her husband's people on various festive occasions (cf. **duri^{i}bata-p°**, p. 240*b*, l. 34); the portion of the gift so returned. **—dyun^{u} —दिनु** । **सुदायांशप्रत्यर्पणम्** m.inf. to return this portion (according to custom) to the giver. **—nyās —न्यास्** ।

प्रत्यर्पसुदायांशादि: m. the amount so returned together with the presents given to the servants, etc., who accompanied the original present.

prāsa-dyār प्रास-द्यार् । **प्रत्यर्पसुदायधनम्** m.pl. the money actually given to the original giver of this present as representing the value of the portion of the gift that should be returned. **-hāra -हार** । **प्रत्यर्पसुदायांशधनम्** f.pl., id.

pārsā पार्सा پارسا adj. e.g. abstemious, temperate, continent.

pāras पारस् m. a touchstone (for testing precious metals or gems); the philosopher's stone (converting base metal into gold by its touch) (Śiv. 1556, K.Pr. 184).

parisuī, see **pharyush[u].**

parus पर्स् । **परुत्** adv. last year (El. also *paruc*) (Gr.Gr. 158, W. 95). [Authorities differ as to the meaning of this word. I.K. (iv, 119, 151) translates it by *parāri*, 'the year before last.'] **-kani -कनि** । **परुत्प्राये** adv. about last year.

parsuk[u] पर्सुक् । **परुद्वार्षिक:** adj. (f. **parsuc[u] पर्सुच्**), of, or belonging to, or produced in, last year.

prasād प्रसाद् । **प्रसाद:** m. favour, kindness, graciousness, condescension (Gr.M., Śiv. 1591). **-karun —कर्दन्** । **अनुग्रहविधानम्** m.inf. to show favour (to), show grace (to) (Śiv. 655, 1337, 1441, 1740); to show favour by presenting to someone handsome garments, ornaments, or the like (Śiv. 1089). **—sapadun —सपदुन** । **अनुग्रहावाप्ति:** m.inf. favour or grace to be experienced; a handsome present to be made to a person.

paurush पौरुष् adj. e.g. relating to a man, human; manly, virile. **paurushĕ-sūk[a]th पौरुष-सूकथ्** m. N. of a celebrated hymn in the Rg Vēda (X, 90), called in Skt. *puruṣa-sûkta* (K. 5).

pŏrush प्वरुष् or **purush पुरुष** । **पुमान्** m. (sg. dat. **pŏrashĕs प्वरुषस्**), a man, a male human being (*vir*) (cf. **mūla-p°**, p. 567*a*, l. 40; **par pŏrush,** p. 751*b*, l. 22) (Gr.M., Śiv. 1825); a man (*homo*) (Śiv. 20, 102, 1045, 1338, 1404); the Original Male, the Supreme Being, God (Śiv. 1119, 1277, 1415, 1544, 1594; Rām. 1652; K. 89, 360, 633, 751, 809, 1061).

pŏrashĕ-kār प्वरुष-कार । **पराक्रम:** m. manly work, virility, heroism, ability to do hard work or difficult work, human effort (Śiv. 1791). **-mahanyuw[u] -महन्यु** । **पुरुषमूर्ति:** m. a male human being; an image of a man.

prash[ĕ]n प्रश्न् (also written **prashn प्रश्न**) । **प्रश्न:** m. a question, query, inquiry, interrogation (Gr M; Śiv. 623, 1348, 1653; K. 9); cf. **prashun.** **—karun —कर्दन्** । **अनुयोग:** to question, inquire, interrogate. **—wuchun —वुकुन्** । **भाविफलपरीक्षणम्** m.inf. to make an inquiry into the future, to look for omens, consult a prophet, seer, diviner, or the like.

prash[ĕ]na pyon[u] प्रश्न प्यनु । **दैवफलोद्भव:** m.inf. to fall out from an inquiry into the future, the result of an invited prediction to show itself, a prognostication to come true. **-wôl[u] -वोलु** । **प्रश्नपृच्छक:, प्रश्नाभिज्ञापक:** m. (f. **-wājĕn -वाज्यन्**), an inquirer from a seer, one who consults a diviner; one who is consulted by such an inquirer, a seer, diviner, prophet.

prash[ĕ]n pyon[u] प्रश्नि प्यनु । **कर्मफलरूपेणाभिव्यञ्जनम्** m.inf. the results of one's fate to manifest themselves.

prashun प्रशुन् । **प्रश्न:** m. (sg. dat. **prashĕnas प्रशनस्**), a question, inquiry, etc., i.q. **prash[ĕ]n,** q.v.

prāshun प्राशुन् । **अन्नप्रथमारम्भ:** m. (sg. dat. **prāshĕnas प्राशनस्**), eating, feeding; esp. the first giving of food to a newly-born child (cf. **ana-pr°,** p. 30*a*, l. 3).

parēshan परेशान پریشان or (Rām.) **paraishān परैशान्** adj. e.g. dispersed, scattered; dishevelled, tossed (as hair) (Rām 183, YZ. 65); amazed, distracted, perplexed, distressed (Rām. 1021). **—karun —कर्दन्** m.inf. to scatter, to perplex, puzzle (El.).

parāshĕr पराशर m. N. of a celebrated sage, the father of Vyāsa, in Skt. Parāśara (K. 1038).

pŏr[a]shārth प्वरशार्थ । **पौरुषम्** m. (sg. gen. **pŏr[a]shārthas प्वरशार्थस**), any one of the four principal objects of human life (virtue, prosperity, love, and final beatitude); human effort or exertion, human vigour.

purushōttam पुरुषोत्तम m. the Highest or Supreme Being, an epithet of Viṣṇu or Kṛṣṇa, in Skt. *puruṣôttama* (K. 1041).

prasan प्रसन् e.g. or (L.V. 65) **prason[u] प्रसनु** (f. **prasün[u] प्रसन्यू**) । **प्रसन्न:** adj. pleased, delighted, propitiated, soothed, satisfied, content (Gr M.; L.V. 65; Śiv. 102, 309, 384, 691, 1184); cheerful, happy, gay, glad, merry; cf. **prasand.** **—gashun —गशुन्** । **संतुष्टीभवनम्** m.inf. to become pleased, satisfied (Śiv. 355 6, 358, 1127; K. 427, 965). **-mana -मन** adj. e.g. of happy mind, lively in disposition (Gr M.). **—rōzun —रोज़ुन्** । **प्रसादावस्थत्वम्** m.inf. to remain pleased, to continue satisfied (Śiv. 480; Rām. 1572, 1742). **—thawun —थवुन्** m.inf. to make pleased, to oblige (a person) (Gr.M, Śiv. 584).

prasun प्रसुन् । **प्रसव:** conj. 3 (2 p.p. **pyāv प्याव,** f. **pyāyĕ प्याय**) (Gr.Gr. 230, 236; K.Pr. 158). The causal of this verb is **prasawun प्रसवुन, prasanāwun प्रसनावुन,** or **pīnawun पीनवुन** (Gr.Gr. 171), qq.v.) to bear, bring forth offspring, give birth (to), be delivered (of), be in travail (cf. **gav prasün[u],** p. 316*a*, l. 35) (El.; Gr Gr. 110, 171, 241 (incorrectly translated 'to be

born'); W. 149; Rām. 629, 633; K. 46, 785; K.Pr. 31, 158, 174, 231, 260).

prasani aṡun प्रसनि अशुन् । **प्रसवे प्रवर्तनम्** m.inf. to enter child-bearing or begetting, to reach a child-bearing or begetting age, to reach the age of puberty; to be engaged in child-bearing.

prasan-wājĕñ प्रसन्-वाज्यञ् । **समीपप्रसवा** n.ag. f. a woman who is approaching the time of labour; a woman who is of a child-bearing age.

pyā-mot^{u} प्या-मंतु । **जाताप्रजः** perf. part. (f. **pyā-müṡ^{u} प्या-मंशू**), one to whom a child has been born (esp. one who has quite lately had a child) (Gr.Gr. 110).

prasand प्रसंद, i.q. **prasan,** q.v., in **man-p°,** q.v. The word is formed by conflation of **prasan** and the Persian *pasand*. —**ākh** —**आख्** interj. welcome (lit. thou hast come happily) (El.). —**sapadun** —**सपदुन** m.inf. to be, or become, happy (El., Śiv. 44).

prasandatöyī प्रसंदतायी f. joy (El. *prasandatái*).

prasang प्रसंग । **प्रसङ्गः** m. a topic, a subject of discussion; treating, explaining, discussing (a future course of conduct). —**tulun** —**तुलुन्** । **प्रकरणारम्भणम्** m.inf. to raise or start such a discussion. —**wŏthun** —**व्युथुन्** । **प्रस्तावोत्पत्तिः** m.inf. such a discussion to arise, or be started.

pārsang पारसंग پارسنگ । **तुलामानविषम्यम्** (**न्यूनपूर्त्यपेक्षा**) m. the amount of difference in weight between the contents of the two pans of a pair of scales, a make-weight (K.Pr. 63); an equipoise (K.Pr. 216); the filling up of a deficiency (in making gifts, eating, etc.). Cf. **para.**

prasannatā प्रसन्नता । **निर्मलता** f. happiness, joy (Gr.M.); clearness, brightness, limpidity, pellucidity, transparency.

prasanāwun प्रसनावुन् । **प्रसावनम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **prasanôw^{u} प्रसनोवु**), to cause a child to be born, to cause a woman to bear a child, (by medical means) to make a woman who has no children to bear one (cf. **prasawun** and **pīnawun,** Gr.Gr. 171).

pursish पुर्सिश پرسش । **सुप्रबन्धः** f. asking, questioning, inquiry; (in Kāshmīrī) good government (of a kingdom)

parast پرست adj. and subst., e.g. an adorer, worshipper (cf. **pīr-parast,** p. 752*b*, l. 9).

prast^{u}r^{u} प्रस्तर् । **कुङ्कुमशुल्कः** f. the tax on saffron (El. has *prastar* m., the close watch of the saffron growing near Pámpúr). **prast^{a}rĕ-bal प्रस्तर्य-बल्** । **कुङ्कुमशुल्कस्थानम** m. the post where the official guardians of the saffron crop reside, where the tax is collected, and where smugglers are punished.

prasawun प्रसवुन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **prasow^{u} प्रसंवु**. Causal of **prasun,** q.v. Cf. **prasanāwun** and **pīnawun**), i.q. **prasanāwun,** q.v. (cf. Gr.Gr. 171).

prasawun^{u} प्रसवुनु । **प्रसूयमानः** n.ag. (f. **prasaviñ^{u} प्रसवंञू**), a man who is occupied in begetting children (either in the act, or habitually addicted to it); (f.) a woman in the act of bearing a child, or who is in the habit of bearing children.

prot^{u} प्रंतु । **वेष्टनयन्त्रविशेषः** m. a large reel for winding thread, etc. Cf. **prüṡ^{u}.**

prāt^{i}-ḍünḍ^{u} प्रंति-डंडू । **वेष्टनयन्त्रमध्यदण्डः** f. the axle of this reel. **-kamb^{u}r^{u} -कंबर्** । **वेष्टनयन्त्रदण्डः** f. the cross-bar of this reel.

prôt^{u} 1 प्रोतु m. *Marlea begonifolia* (El.).

prôt^{u} 2 प्रोतु । **स्वयं प्राप्तः** adj. (f. **prōṡ^{u} प्रांशू**), that which has come of itself, that which comes spontaneously (e.g. wealth which comes without exertion).

prut^{u} प्रुतु । **लज्जितः** m. ashamed, put to shame; a miser (K.Pr. 47, *prut*). —**gaṡhun** —**गशुन्** । **लज्जितीभवनम्** m.inf. to be ashamed, become put to shame.

partau, see **partav.**

pārŏtī or **pārwatī पार्वती** f. N. of Durgā, born as the daughter of the Himâlaya, having been Satī in a former birth (Śiv. 101, 111, 436, 486, 869, 1139; Rām. 1585)

pŏrôṭ^{u} प्वरोटु, see **pŏrāṭh.**

pôrut^{u} पोरुतु । **पट्टिकाविशेषः** m. (sg. dat. **pōratas पोरतस्**), a kind of tray covered with fine sand on which children who are learning the alphabet trace the forms of letters with the fore-finger; the marking off (with a stylus) of dates on an almanac performed by astrologers for their calculations (cf. **chalan-p°,** p. 161*a*, l. 27; **pā-p°,** p. 747*b*, l. 50).

pratigyā प्रतिज्ञा f. a resolution, resolve (Gr.M.); a promise, oath (K. 719). -**karüñ^{u}** —**करंञू** f.inf. to resolve (Gr.M., Rām 627).

prath 1 प्रथ । **आघातः** m. (sg. dat. **-pratas -प्रतस्**), a hit, a blow, a knock, thwack (cf. **buth^{i}-pr°,** p. 142*b*, l. 46; **lōri-pr°,** p. 531*a*, l. 13; **mŏkha-pr°,** p. 560*a*, l. 17). —**dyun^{u}** —**दिनु** । **दण्डाद्याघातः** m.inf. to hit, thwack, beat (with a stick or the like).

prath 2 प्रथ a distributive particle, sometimes governing the abl. and sometimes the dat. (Gr.Gr. 158; Gr.M.; Śiv 197, 365, 1042, 1119, 1126, 1427, 1546; Rām. 348, 617, 771, 1350, 1734; K. 294, 421, 436, 459, etc.). As in some of the following, it governs either the dat. or the abl. without difference of meaning, and sometimes it is simply compounded (Gr.M.). **prath akhāh प्रथ् अखाह्** । **प्रत्येकं (सर्वे एव)** adj. (sg. dat. —**akis** —**अकिस्**), each one, everyone (Śiv. 1544).

—**akis** —**अकिस्** । **सर्वान्** (**सर्वेभ्यः**) acc. or dat. of the preceding; as adv. one by one (Gr.Gr. 158, Śiv. 712). —**dŏha** —**दह** । **प्रत्यहम्** adv. every day, each day, daily (Gr.Gr. 158; W. 95; K. 426; H. viii, 1). When an emphatic **y** is added, **prath** is dropped. Thus **dŏhay** not **prath dŏhay** (Gr.Gr. 158). —**dŏhuk**ᵘ —**दहुक** । **प्रतिदिवससंबन्धी** sg. gen. (f. —**dŏhüc**ᵘ **दहुच्**), of, or belonging to, or produced on, every day. —**jāyĕ** —**जाय** or —**jāyi** —**जायि** adv. in each place, everywhere (Śiv. 1190, 1534; Rām. 34, 105, 108, 472, 1108*f*, 1715–6; K. 862). —**kāh** —**काँह** or —**kūh** —**कुँह** or —**kūh** —**कूँह** । **सर्वे** (**प्रत्येके**) pron. indef. each one, everyone (cf. p. 389*b*, ll. 47 ff.) (Śiv. 1216, 1460; Rām. 1496; K. 271 (f.), 292 (f.), 409, 711, 785, 988, 998, 1064; K.Pr. 208). —**kĕh** —**कँह** (cf. id.), each thing, everything (K. 519). —**kun** —**कुन्** । **प्रतिपार्श्वम्** adv. in every direction. —**kuni** —**कुनि** । **प्रतिद्रव्यम** adv. everywhere (Gr.M.), on each (every) thing, at each (every) thing (Śiv. 306, 1281, 1757). —**kunyuk**ᵘ —**कुन्युक** । **प्रत्येकसंबन्धी** sg. gen. (f. —**kunic**ᵘ —**कुनिच्**), of, or belonging to, each (thing) (Śiv. 1546). —**kaĩsi-hond**ᵘ —**कैंसि-हन्दु** । **प्रत्येकसंबन्धी** sg. gen. (f. —**kaĩsi-hünz**ᵘ —**कैंसि-हंज़्**), of, or belonging to, each man (or other human being) (K. 204). —**kāshāh** —**काँह्शाह** indef. pron. each man, each one, everyone (Śiv. 357). —**mahanivis** —**महनिविस्** adv. man by man (Gr.Gr. 158) —**mahanyuw**ᵘ —**महन्यु** m. every man (El.). —**pahara** —**पहर** adv. at each watch (Gr.Gr. 158). —**prabātan** —**प्रबातन्** adv. each morning (Śiv. 163). —**prabātas** —**प्रबातस** adv., id. (Rām. 73). —**ranga** —**रंग** adv. of every kind (Gr.M.; Śiv. 849, 1185). —**rĕta aki phiri** —**रत अकि फिरि** adv. once a month. —**subʰ** —**सुब्ह** or —**subʰas** —**सुब्हस** adv. every morning (also written —**suba** —**सुब**). —**shāyĕ** —**शाय** । **प्रतिस्थानम** adv. in every place (Śiv. 242, 271, 1238, 1332; K. 924, 940). —**sāta** —**सात** । **प्रतिमुहूर्तम** adv. at each (every) moment (Rām. 582). —**sātuk**ᵘ —**सातुक** । **प्रतिमौहूर्तकालिकी** sg. gen. (f. —**sātüc**ᵘ —**सातच्**), of, or belonging to, each (every) moment. —**tarafa** —**तरफ** adv. in all directions (Śiv. 812). —**taraha** —**तरह** adv. of every kind. —**tarahuk**ᵘ —**तरहुक** adj. (f. —**tarahüc**ᵘ —**तरहच्**), of every kind. —**vēla** —**वेल** । **प्रतिवेलम** adv. at each (every) time. —**veluk**ᵘ —**वेलुक** । **प्रतिवेलसंबन्धी** sg. gen. (f. —**vēlüc**ᵘ —**वेलच्**), of, or belonging to, each (every) time. —**warihĕ** —**वरिह** adv. every year, yearly (Gr.Gr. 158). —**vizi** —**विज़ि** । **प्रतिवेलम** adv. at each (every) time (Gr.Gr. 158, K. 575). —**vizi-hond**ᵘ —**विज़ि-हन्दु** । **प्रत्येकवालिकः** sg. gen. (f. —**vizi-hünz**ᵘ —**विज़ि-हंज़्**), of, or belonging to, each (every) time. —**zanāni** —**ज़नानि** adv. woman by woman (Gr.Gr. 158).

prathuy प्रथुय् adv., i.q. **prath 2,** but more emphatic, as in **prathuy tīrthan,** (going) to every single holy place (L.V. 36).

prāth प्राथ् in **prāth-prāth प्राथ्-प्राथ् । वृथाभाषणम्** m. jabbering, gibbering, talking nonsense or inarticulately (esp. of a person in a rage speaking without thought); cf. **pᵃrpᵃr. prāth-prāth lagun प्राथ्-प्राथ् लगुन् । वृथाजल्पनप्रमादोद्भवः** m.inf. such nonsense-talk to begin.

prith प्रिथ् in **prith-prith प्रिथ्-प्रिथ् । सनिष्ठीवजल्पनम** m. unlimited prating accompanied by the copious issue of saliva from the mouth, spluttering talk. Cf. **pritun.**

prīth 1 प्रीथ् । मृतः, प्रेतः m. (sg. dat. **prītas प्रीतस्**), one who has just departed, one just dead, deceased; the spirit of a deceased person, a departed spirit, a ghost, goblin, demon spirit, spook.

prīta-brŏhmun प्रीत-ब्रोह्मुन् । प्रेतान्नभुक् ब्राह्मणविशेषः m. (sg. dat. **-brŏhmanas -ब्राह्मनस्**), an outcaste Brāhman who eats the offerings made at the obsequial rites to the manes. **-bata -बत । प्रेतान्नम्** m. the food eaten by the relations at the obsequial meals during the twelve days following a death. **-būzan -बूज़न् । मृतार्थभोजनम** m. food eaten at obsequial ceremonies during the year after a person's decease; eating food unsuitably mixed (e.g. milk with fish, clarified butter with honey, and so on) (i.e. the sort of food which only ghosts would eat). **-nörᵘ -नोर् । प्रेततर्पणकुम्भः** f. a pot for holding liquids offered to the spirit of a deceased during the year following his death. **-sodᵘ -सदु । प्रेतकुम्भविशेषः** m. a jar for holding mixed food offered on such occasions; met. the belly of a man who inordinately eats food of mixed kinds. **-sorᵘ -सर् । प्रेतान्नम्** m. food offered to ghosts. **-sārⁱ-wörᵘ -सरि-वोर् । प्रेतार्थभक्तस्थाली** f. a pot for holding such food.

prīth 2 प्रीथ् । प्रेम, प्रीतिः f. (sg. dat. **prīti प्रीति** (K. 606)), friendliness, friendship, liking, fondness (for), regard, affection, love (K. 606). —**gaṭshūñᵘ** —**गट्शून् । स्नेहोत्पत्तिः** f.inf. love or affection to arise.

pārthī पार्थी or **pārthī-pūzā पार्थी-पूज़ा । पार्थिवलिङ्गपूजनम्** f. (among Hindūs) the worship of the Pārthiva-linga. These diminutive *lingas* are made of clay taken from the foot of the Takht hill. The usual number worshipped at one time are eleven, or 111, or 1,106. They are thrown into the river on the evening of the same day (see RT.Tr. ii, 128, note) (Śiv. 740, i.q. **pārthiwa-pūzā,** Śiv. 209).

pirth, in **pirth-paiwand** (? spelling), m. grafting, budding (L. 158). Cf. **barga-paiwand,** p. 120*a*, l. 44.

pŏrāṭh प्वराट् or **pŏrôṭᵘ प्वरोटु । घृतपक्वपूपविशेषः** m. (sg. dat. **pŏrāṭas प्वराटस्** or **pŏröṭis प्वरॉटिस्**), a cake made with butter or *ghi*, and of several layers, like pie-crust.

purath पुरथ् । पूर्तिः f. (sg. dat. **purüṭᵘ पुरॅटू**), filling; fullness, completion, completeness; accomplishment; satisfaction, satiety.

pūrith पूरिथ् conj. part. of **pairun** and **pūrun,** qq.v.

prathakh प्रथख् । भिन्नतया adv. severally, separately; differently, distinctly.

prātaḥ-kāl प्रातः-काल् । प्रभातसमयः m. (This word is borrowed direct from Sanskrit, with the spelling of that language), morning-time, dawn. Cf. **prātas.**

prathun प्रथुन् । ख्यातीभवनम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. **prathyōv प्रथ्योव्**), to become famous, well-known. **prathyō-motᵘ प्रथ्यो-मंतु । प्रथितीभूतः** perf. part. (f. **prathyē-müṭᵘ प्रथ्ये-मंटू**), become famous, well-known.

pratihath प्रतिहथ् । प्रत्याख्यातः adj. e.g. (as subst., sg. dat. **pratihatas प्रतिहतस्**), spoken ill of (on account of bad conduct), branded with reproach. **—gashun —गशुन् । प्रत्याख्यातीभवनम्** m.inf. to become ill spoken of, to get a bad character. **—karun —कर्‌न । प्रत्याख्यातीकरणम्** m.inf. to give a person a bad character. **—sapadun —सपदुन् । प्रत्याख्यातीभवनम्** m.inf. to become an object of general censure.

prĕthwī पृथ्वी, pruthwī पृथ्वी, prathivī प्रथिवी, or **pruthivī पृथिवी । पृथिवी** f. the wide world, the earth (Śiv. (**pruthwī**) 1304, (**pruthivī**) 125, 200, 324, 856, 928, 1251; Rām. (**prĕthwī**) 64, 69; K. (**pruthivī**) 5, 24, 1149); earth, land, ground, soil.

pārthiv पार्थिव् in **pārthiwa-pūzā पार्थिव-पूज़ा,** i.q. **pārthī-pūzā,** s.v. **pārthī,** q.v. (Śiv. 209).

pruthiwônᵘ पृथिवोनु adj. (f. **pruthiwönᵘ पृथिवॉनू**), of, or belonging to, the earth (L.V. 52).

pratijñā प्रतिज्ञा, a learned spelling of **pratigyā,** q.v.

pratakh प्रतख् । गृहात् निराकृतिः m. (sg. dat. **pratakas प्रतकस्**), expulsion (of a wife, son, or other member) from the family (usually for some fault, and resulting in the expelled person losing all rights as a member of the family). **-dyunᵘ —दिनु । दायात् निराकरणम्** m.inf. to expel (a son, wife, or the like) from the family (for bad conduct, etc.), to turn out of the house (so that the evicted person loses his inheritance or share in the estate). **—lagun —लगुन् । निराकृत्यनुभवः** m.inf. such expulsion to happen to a person, to be so expelled. **-nāma -नाम । निराकरणलेखपत्रम्** m. a formal document declaring and effecting such expulsion. **-zad -ज़द् । निराकृतः** adj. e.g. (as subst., f. **-zadiñ -ज़दिञ्**), one who is so expelled by the head of his family.

pratĕkh प्रत्यख् or **pratĕksh प्रत्यक्ष्** adj. e.g. visible, present, in sight (Śiv. 346, 351, 808, 1243, 1441).

pratakhlad प्रतख्लद । निराकृतः adj. e.g. (as subst., f. **pratakhladiñ प्रतख्लदिञ्**), one who is expelled from the family; esp. a family or sub-clan, the ancestor of which has been expelled from the original family or clan.

pratimā प्रतिमा f. an image, statue, figure, idol (Śiv. 890, 1742; K. 878, 881–3).

prātun प्रातुन् । खननम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **prôṭᵘ प्रोटु**; 2 p.p. **prācyōv प्राच्योव्**), to dig, to plough (Rām. 1428). **prāṭan-wôlᵘ प्राटन-वोलु** n.ag. (f. **-wāǰĕñ -वाज्यञ्**), one who digs or ploughs, a ploughman (cf. **butarāth p°,** p. 145*b*, l. 8).

pritun प्रितुन् । अतिनिष्ठीवनम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. **prityōv प्रित्योव्**), to be salivated, to have an excessive flow of saliva (cf. **prith**).

pratāph प्रताफ् m. (sg.dat. **pratāpas प्रतापस्**), splendour, brilliancy (K. 657); dignity, majesty, glory (K. 7); prosperity (cf. **punᵘ p°,** p. 738*a*, l. 12).

parātpar परात्पर् । परात्परः m. He who is Supreme over the Supreme, the Ultimate Supreme, the Supreme Deity (Śiv. 928, 1588).

prātas प्रातस् adv. at dawn, early in the morning (K. 28, 203, 229, 379, 405, 592, 1155, 1163). Cf. **prātaḥ-kāl.**

prītuth प्रीतुथ् । प्रेतवृत्तिः m. (sg. dat. **prītatas प्रीततस्**), the conduct of a goblin, acting like a demon (such as habitual uncleanliness, habitual bad conduct, habitual annoying, eating unlawful food, or the like).

partav, partau پرتو m. light, ray, beam, sunbeam (YZ. 176).

par-tawa पर्-तव m. the sound of a footstep, a footfall (H. xii, 15). Cf. **par 3.**

pritawunᵘ प्रितवुनु । निष्ठीवन n.ag. (f. **pritavüñᵘ प्रितवंञू**), one who suffers from salivation, one from whose mouth there is an excessive flow of saliva.

pröṣᵘ प्रॉचू, see **prāsh.**

prüṣᵘ प्रचू । सूचवेष्टनयन्त्रम् f. the spike forming part of a spinning-wheel on which the thread is wound (El. *prats* and *prits*, Śiv. 1875). Cf. **protᵘ** and **pöshᵘ.**

pratsi-dan प्रत्सि-दन् । वेष्टनयन्त्रत्सरुः m. the handle of such a reel. **-ḍünḍᵘ -डंडू । वेष्टनयन्त्रदण्डः** f. the axle of this reel. **-kambᵘrᵘ -कंब्रू । वेष्टनयन्त्राङ्गम्** f. a cross-bar of this reel.

prash प्रश् । प्रहेलिका, पूजनारम्भसंकल्पविधिः f. (sg. dat. **pratsi प्रत्सि**), a question; a riddle, enigma, conundrum (Śiv. 1873); a vow made at the beginning of a religious

ceremony. **praśa-praśh प्रश्न-प्रश्** । प्रश्नवाक्यम् f. question on question, the asking of many hard questions (e.g. in a legal discussion, an examination, or the like).

prāsh प्राश् or **pröśᵘ प्रांचू** । सृक्कणी f. (sg. dat. **prāśi प्राशि**), the corner of the mouth (cf. **dŏda-prāśa**, p. 190*a*, l. 8; **kaṭa-pröśᵘ** and **kaṭa-prāśh-hyuhᵘ**, p. 487*a*, ll. 9, 14; **rata-prāśa**, s.v. **rath**); the folded edge of folded paper or the like. **--hĕñᵘ —ह्यूँ** । प्रान्तभागछेदनम् f.inf. to cut the pages (at the folded edges) of a book; to cut the crooked edge of a piece of cloth.

prāśa-hajĕr प्राश-हज्यर् । सृक्कणीवक्रता m.crookedness or unevenness of the corners of the mouth. **-holᵘ -ह्वंलु** । वक्रसृक्कणीकः adj. (f. **-hüjᵘ -ह्वंजू**), one, the corners of whose mouth are crooked or uneven. **—saṭañĕ —षटञ** । सृक्कणीच्छेदः f. pl. inf. to cut the corners of the mouth; to pull food out of a hungry or greedy child's mouth. **—wahārañĕ —वहारञ** । सहासजल्पनम् f. pl. inf. to open the corners of the mouth, to gabble words mixed with laughter. **--yiñĕ —यिञ** । सृक्कण्याघातः f. pl. inf. sores to come at the corners of the mouth.

prĭśh प्रिश् । व्यवहाराभिज्ञानम् f. (sg. dat. **prĭśhi प्रिशि**), a question, inquiry (Gr.Gr. 126); recognition of the consequences of some business which is begun.

prĭśhagörᵘ प्रिशगांरु । सभाजनम् f. inquiry, interrogation, inquisition, investigation, examination (El. *prĭtsagár*, *prŭtsagár*); welcoming (a guest, a friend). **—karünᵘ —करंनू** । अभिप्रायाभिज्ञानार्थप्रश्नादिकर्म f.inf to make inquisition, to investigate (Gr.Gr. 126, K. 996).

prĭśhun प्रिशुन् । अनुयोगः conj. 1 (1 p.p. **pryuśhᵘ प्रिशु**; 2 p.p. **prĭśhōv प्रिशोव्**), to ask, inquire, question, interrogate (El. also *prătshun* and *prĭtsun*) (Gr.Gr. 126; Gr.M.; Rām. 238, 427, 439, 450, 540, 597, 753, 1056, etc.; K. 284, 289, 317, 503, 609, 956, 1040, 1133, 1135, 1142; H. xii, 1; YZ. 59, 81, 391; K.Pr. 30, 132, 173, 260); to ask advice (K. 1033); to ask about, inquire about (Śiv. 1457; Rām. 111, 313, 823, 893, 895, etc.; K. 535, 584, 839, 858, 931, 946, 1003, 1162; YZ. 14, 143; K.Pr. 71).

prĭśhⁱ prĭśhⁱ sōdāh प्रिशि प्रिशि सोदाह । संमत्या व्यवहरणम् m. to carry on work continually taking people's advice.

prĭśhan-wôlᵘ प्रिशन्-वोलु । अनुसंधाता n.ag. (f. **-wājĕñ -वाज्यञ्**), one who asks, inquires; an investigator, examiner; a superintendent; one who shows proper respect (asking another's welfare, etc.); one who is in the habit of previously inquiring as to the result of any proposed action.

pryuśhᵘ-motᵘ प्रिशु-मंतु । पृष्टः perf. part. (f. **prĭśhᵘ-müśᵘ प्रिशु-मंशू**), asked, inquired from; asked about, inquired about.

prĭśhish प्रिशिश् । सुन्यायविवेकः f. just discrimination on the part of a judicial officer (founded on careful inquiry and thorough investigation of both sides of the story). **--lagünᵘ —लगंनू** । समालोचनापत्तिः f. just discrimination to be shown by a judicial officer.

prĭśhawunᵘ प्रिशवुनु । पृच्छन n.ag. (f. **prĭśhavünᵘ प्रिशवंनू**), one who asks (in all the senses of **prĭśhun**, q.v.) (K. 1148); esp. an inquirer as to the future, one who consults an oracle or the like, or who consults omens.

prāśal प्राशल् । कुत्सितसृक्कणीकः adj. e.g. one, the corners of whose mouth are ugly or diseased.

parśun पर्शुन् m. (sg. dat. **parśanas पर्शनस्**), recognition (L.V. 58), i.q. **pör'zān**, q.v.

praśanḍ प्रशंड् । तीव्रता m. vehemence, violence, excessive heat, stiffingness (esp. of heat or of an epidemic) (Śiv. 905, 917); (as adj.) vehement, powerful (Gr.M.).

praśar' प्रशर् । परिशीलनम् m. constant practice, application (to any work); constant use (of any thing, e.g. a dish, an ornament, or a garment).

praśarukᵘ प्रशरुकु । परिचयसंबन्धी sg. gen. (f. **praśarücᵘ प्रशर्चू**), of, or belonging to, constant use, in constant use.

praśaras lagun प्रशरस् लगुन । कार्यव्यापारासक्तीभवनम् m.inf. to begin to be brought into constant use (esp. of something which, owing to its value or rarity, should be used only occasionally, but for which no substitute is available; e.g. employing the best dinner service, or one's best clothes, for everyday use). **—rōzun —रोज़ुन** । कार्यवृत्तावासक्तीभवनम् m.inf. to be (improperly, as ab.) in everyday use. **—thawun —थवुन** । कार्यवृत्तौ प्रवर्तनम् m.inf. to put into everyday use (something not used, or only occasionally used, before).

praśār प्रशार् । प्रवर्तनम् m. the being in currency, prevalence, general use, general acceptance (as correct). **—karun —करन** m.inf. to spread abroad (knowledge or the like) (Gr.M.).

parśar परिशर् । कर्मदक्षता m. dexterity, clever-handedness, expertness, proficiency (in any work or employment). **-āsun —आसुन** । कार्यप्रवर्तनपाटवसंभवः m.inf. such dexterity, etc., to be achieved or to exist. **—thawun —थवुन्** । कार्यप्रवर्तनपाटवाभ्यासविधानम् m.inf. to give dexterity, to teach a person to be dexterous, etc., as ab.

praṣ'ran प्रष्'रन् । परिचायनम् f. (sg. dat. **praṣ'rüñᵘ प्रष्'रंञू**), bringing into use (e.g. a vessel, dish, or

garment); beginning to make use of, after a course of necessary instruction (e.g. a child or a horse).

prabārun प्रबारुन । प्रवर्तितीकरणम् m. (sg. dat. **prabaranas प्रबारनस**), the making current or prevalent, bringing into general acceptance (as correct).

paribay परिबय् । परिज्ञानम् m. recognition, experience, discernment. **-gabhun —गछुन् । परिज्ञानसंभवः** m. recognition to exist, to be generally recognized.

prawa प्रव । किरणसमूहः f.pl. rays of light, sunshine, brilliancy (El. *prau, prauca, praucah*; Rām. 542). **-lagañĕ —लगञ । किरणीः संतप्तीभवनम्** f. pl. inf. rays to come into contact (with the eyes), to be dazzled. **-wŏthañĕ —वथञ । किरणप्रादुर्भावः** f. pl. inf. rays to arise, i.e. to issue (e.g. from a source of light, from a jewel, a mirror, or (met.) from a lovely face). **prawa yiñĕ प्रव यिञ । किरणसंतापः** f. pl. inf. rays to come, to be dazzled.

priwa प्रिव । प्रीतिः f.pl. affection, loving devotion, tender love (e.g. shown to a father, master, or other protector). **—gabhañĕ —गछञ । हार्दोद्भवः** f. pl. inf. affection, love to arise (for a protector, cherisher, master). **—pĕñĕ —प्यञ । प्रीत्यागमः** f. pl. inf. such affection to fall, i.e. to be felt. **—rōzañĕ —रोज़ञ । प्रीत्यवशेषः** f. pl. inf. such affection to continue (even after the reason for this affection had disappeared).

parwā पर्वा پروا or **parwāh पर्वाह** m. care, concern, anxiety, vexation (El.); fear, terror (Śiv. 777 *°wā*, 1302 *°wāh*). Cf. **bē-parwā** and **parwāy.**

parav परव् । लघुशरावः m. a drinking goblet.

parawan pôñᵘ shrapun परवन् पोञु श्रपुन् । सर्वजीर्णीभवनम् m.inf. the water to evaporate from the cups; hence, to become dried up, to be thoroughly cooked, (of food in the belly) to be thoroughly and entirely digested, (of money, etc.) to be wasted away, entirely spent, and so on.

pairiv पैरिव् (or **pöriv पारिव्**), see **pūrᵘ 1.**

pairavī पैरवी or **pöravī पारवी** پیروی f. following, pursuit. **—karüñᵘ —करंञू** f.inf. to follow after (in order to take care of), to protect (H. i, 1).

pūrv पूर्व adj. e.g. former, of former times (a borrowed Skt. word) (Śiv. 1801).

prawād प्रवाद् m. a proclamation, a crying out. **—karun —करन्** m.inf. to make proclamation (L.V. 89).

pūrwādi पूर्वादि in **pūrwādi-mŏkh पूर्वादि-म्वख् । पूर्वमुखः** adj. e.g. facing the east, turned to the east. **-mŏkhī -म्वखी । पूर्वदिशमनु** adv. facing the east, eastwardly.

prawāh प्रवाह m. the stream, current, of a river (Gr.M.).

parwāh पर्वाह, see **parwā.**

pūrwakh पूर्वख् adv. preceded by; hence, in accordance with, according to. A word borrowed from Skt. and used occasionally —°, as in **vĕdi-pūrwakh,** according to due rite, ritely (K. 971).

prāwun प्रावुन् । प्राप्तिः conj. 1 (1 p.p. **prôwᵘ प्रोवु**), to obtain, get, acquire, receive, attain, accept, reach (cf. **dŏh prāwánⁱ**, p. 199*b*, l. 41; **jīth prāvüñᵘ**, p. 378*b*, l. 28) (Gr.Gr. 23; Gr.M.; L.V. 103; Śiv. 20, 55, 102, 452, 496, 646, 884, 997, 1058, 1098, 1197, 1246, etc.; Rām. 347; K. 1154; YZ. 515); to pick up, earn, gain, reap, receive (Gr.M.); to come across, suffer (a misfortune, etc.) (Gr.M.); to procure, secure (cf. **rūzī pr°**, s.v. **rūzī**) (Śiv. 1506, Rām. 1646); to clothe (oneself), don (El., YZ. 22). **prôwᵘ-motᵘ प्रोवु-मंतु । अवाप्तः** perf. part. (f. **prövᵘ-müṣᵘ प्रांवू-मंवू**), obtained, gained, etc.

parwāna 1 पर्वान پروانہ m. a warrant, sanction (in writing), order, pass, passport.

parwāna 2 पर्वान پروانہ m. a moth, a butterfly (YZ. 16, 193).

parawunᵘ परवुनु । अधीता n.ag. (f. **paravüñᵘ परवंञू**), a reader, a student, an industrious student, bookworm (W. 112); one who recites, a reciter (Śiv. 1519).

pairāwun पैरावुन् or **pörāwun पारावुन्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **pai(ö)rôwᵘ पै(पा)रोवु**, to put (clothes, etc., dir. obj.) on another person (dat.) (cf. **phĕran p°**, p. 705*b*, l. 27) (Gr.M.; Śiv. 1725, 1821); to adorn (oneself or another) (Śiv. 1632, Rām. 662 *pairawun*). Cf. **pairun.**

pairawunᵘ पैरवुनु (also written **pörawunᵘ पारवुनु**) n.ag. (f. **pairavüñᵘ पैरवंञू**), one who puts on clothes; one who adorns (Śiv. 516).

pōrawan पोरवन् f. (sg. dat. **pōravüñᵘ 1 पोरवंञू**) in **pōrawan lāgüñᵘ पोरवन् लागंञू । विबाधनम्** f.inf. to worry, harass, importune. **—wād —वाद् । असकृद्विबाधनम्** m. repeated worrying, worrying over and over again, persistent importuning.

pōrawun पोरवुन् । विबाधनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **pōrowᵘ पोरवु**), to make dry, to remove the moisture from something damp (cf. **pōrun**); to oppress, distress, trouble, annoy, molest, abuse, importune. **pōrowᵘ-motᵘ पोरवु-मंतु । विबाधितः (वा दूषच्छोषितः)** perf. part. (f. **pōrüvᵘ-müṣᵘ पोरवू-मंवू**), dried (of damp cloth, green vegetables, or the like); harassed, etc.

pōrawunᵘ पोरवुनु । समर्थीभवन् n.ag. (f. **pōravüñᵘ 2 पोरवंञू**), effective, efficient, efficacious (e.g. a tool, a weapon, a medicine, etc.); a match for, one who is able to conquer an opponent, etc.; (of fresh grain, damp cloth, or the like) becoming dried (by the application of heat, etc.).

pörāwun पोरावुन्, see **pairāwun.**

pūrawun[u] पूरवुन । पूर्तिकृत्, पूरणीय: n.ag. (f. **pūravüñ[u] पूरवञ्**), a filler, one who fills; one who completes by supplying what is missing; something which must necessarily be filled, or be completed.

prāwanāwun प्रावनावुन् । प्रापणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **prāwanôw[u] प्रावनोवु**), to cause to obtain, to endow (a person with wealth, etc.); to grant (Śiv. 19, 1000, 1066, 1088, 1551, 1635, 1648, 1654, 1679, 1781, 1876).

prāwanīy प्रावनीय् । प्राप्य: adj. e.g. about to be obtained, fit to be obtained, worthy to be obtained (K. 321).

parawañ परवञ् । पाठवेतनम् f. wages paid for studying, a present or fixed allowance made to an industrious student, a scholarship (Gr.Gr. 129).

pōravüñ[u] 3 पोरवञ् । विबाधना f. harassing, worrying, teasing, importuning. **—hĕñ[u] —ह्यञ् । बाधोद्भव:, बाधोद्भाव:** f.inf. worrying, harassing, etc., to occur; to worry, harass, importune.

pūrawañ पूरवञ् । पूरणवेतनम् f. payment or wages for filling, or for fulfilling, completing, etc.

parwar پرور adj. e.g. a cherisher as in **nafs-parwar,** a cherisher of self, a selfish person (K.Pr. 150).

parwarī پروري f. cherishing, as in **hunar-parwarī,** cherishing of art, fondness for art (K.Pr. 150).

pariwār परिवार् । परिवार: m. a train, retinue, attendants, followers (collectively) (Śiv. 909; K. 762, 784, 786, 873, 940, 1006).

parward पर्वर्द् پرورد adj. e.g. used at end of compounds, fostered, nourished, cherished, bred, reared, brought up (cf. **nāz-parward,** Rām. 609, p. 675*a*, l. 37).

parwardigār पर्वर्दिगार् پروردگار m. the Cherisher, the Provider, Providence, an epithet of the Deity (H. i, 11).

parwarish पर्वरिश् پرورش f. fostering, support (Gr.M.).

pravruth प्रवृथ् । प्रवृत्ति: f. (sg. dat. **pravrĕth[u] प्रवृथ्**), conduct, behaviour; active life, taking an active part in worldly affairs (opp. to **nivruth,** q.v.) (Śiv. 1427, 1481, 1860).

prawās प्रवास् । प्रवास: m. living abroad or away from home; foreign residence, travelling, journey.

prawös[i] प्रवासि । अनुभूतप्रवासखेद: adj. e.g. a sojourner abroad, one who lives away from home, a traveller; one wearied by much travelling to and fro.

pravīsh प्रवीश् । प्रवेश: m. entrance, ingress, penetration (L.V. 2, *pravēsh*).

prövish प्राविश् or **prövīsh प्रावीश् । नवगृहप्रवेशबलिविधि:** f. the ceremony of entering a newly built house (at a propitious instant, and with sacrificial ceremonies), a house-warming (Rāmi 609).

prövishĕ-sāth प्राविश्-साथ् । नूतनगृहप्रवेशमुहूर्त: m. (sg. dat. **-sātas -सातस्**), the propitious moment for entering a new house. **-tān -तान् । नूतनगृहप्रवेशे समर्च्य: स्थूणाविशेष:** m. a pillar set up in the north-east part of the house, representing the gods of the cardinal points, to whom worship is offered on this occasion.

pārwatī पार्वती, i.q. **pārŏtī,** q.v.

parwāy पर्वाय् (= پروا) m. care, anxiety, fear, terror (Rām. 104, 208, 484, 576, 578, 844, 1049, 1276, 1488; K. 521); inclination, desire, affection, i.q **parwā,** q.v.

parwāz पर्वाज़् پرواز f. flying, flight. **parwāz tul,** take wings and fly! (L. 99, K.Pr. 46).

pray 1 प्रय् or (Śiv. 1851) **priyā 1 प्रिया । प्रीति:, रुचि:** f. affection, tender love (Gr.Gr. 127; Śiv. 585, 662, 714, 772, 915, 1571; Rām. 731); zest, wish, desire, liking (Rām. 1485). **—āsün[u] —आसञ् । प्रीतिसंभव:** f.inf. affection, tenderness, to exist (K. 515). **—gashün[u] —गछ्ञ् । प्रीत्युत्पत्ति:** f.inf. affection, tenderness, to arise. **—thavün[u] —थवञ् । प्रीतिधारणम्** f.inf. to hold, or feel, affection (for).

pray 2 प्रय् f. a receipt (El. *prai*).

prāyĕ 1 प्राय in the following: **- prāyĕ bĕhun प्राय ब्यञ्न् । निष्कार्यभवनम्** m.inf. (of a woman in labour) to crouch (for delivery) in the lying-in room; hence, met to sit crouching like a lately delivered woman, to sit idle and workless, to be out of employment. Cf. **prasun,** 2 p.p. **pyāv,** f. **pyāyĕ.**

prāyĕ 2 प्राय adv. generally, as a rule, for the most part, almost entirely (Gr.M.).

priy प्रिय्, i.q. **priyā 2,** q.v. (K. 287, 919).

priyā 1 प्रिया, see **pray 1.**

priyā 2 प्रिया, f. a beloved woman or goddess (Śiv. 51). This is a word borrowed direct from Sanskrit.

pāray 1 पारय् । घोषणा f. proclamation, public announcement (Gr.M.). **—diñ[u] —दिञ् । साधारणै राजाज्ञादिख्यापना** f.inf. to make proclamation by beat of drum.

pāray 2 पारय् f. tying or plaiting the hair (cf. **mas-p°,** p. 595*b*, l. 32).

paröy[i] परोयि । पर: adj. e.g. of, or belonging to, another, another's; other, another, strange, foreign, alien, extraneous.

paröyī परोयी । परता f. otherness, foreignness, distinction.

prāyĕcĕt[i] प्रायच्चति । कृतपाप: adj. e.g. one who expiates, one who has sinned, and who is therefore bound to expiation.

prāyĕcĕth प्रायच्चथ् । पापाचरणम् m. (sg. dat. **prāyĕcĕtas प्रायच्चतस्**), atonement, expiation, indemnification, a religious act to atone for sin; a thing that demands expiation, a sinful act, a sin. **—khasun —खसुन् ।**

पापलिप्तीभवनम् m.inf. (need for) atonement to arise, to become defiled by sin, to become a sinner. —**karun** —**करुन्** । **पापविधानम्, पापनिष्कृतिव्रताचरणम्** m.inf. to do expiation, perform penance (for a sinful act); to perform a sinful act (such as demands expiation).

prayāg प्रयाग् । **नदीसंगमस्थानम्** m. a celebrated place of pilgrimage at the confluence of the Ganges and the Jamunā, near Allahabad (Śiv. 627, 1172); hence, a confluence of any two rivers; N. of an island at the confluence of the rivers Vĕth (Jehlam) and Sindhu in Kashmīr (RT.Tr. II, 329; K.Pr. 173).

prayūg प्रयूग् । **प्रयोगः** m. a usual form, general usage; esp. the proper practice or carrying out of the prescribed ceremonial of a religious rite.

prayūga-wôl^{u} प्रयूग-वोल्^{u} । **प्रयोगवृतः** m. (f. **-wājĕñ -वाज्यञ्**), the skilled priest engaged for the due carrying out of a religious ceremonial.

prayūgas bĕhun प्रयूगस् ब्यञ्जन् । **प्रयोगानुष्ठानम्** m.inf. to be devoted to or continually employed in duly carrying out religious ceremonials (whether for oneself or for others).

paryōkh पर्योख् m. (sg. dat. **paryōkas पर्योकस्**), a bed, a couch (L.V. 73). Cf. **prang.**

prayĕm प्रयम् or (Śiv. 51) **priyĕm प्रियम्** । **प्रेमा** m. love, affection (for human beings, animals, or things), tender regard, kindliness (Śiv. 51, 70, 103, 181, 207, 239, 267, 276, 377, 380, 395, etc.); met. a love, a loved one, a beloved (Rām. 1428). —**barun** —**बरुन्** । **प्रीत्यासक्तिः** m.inf. to experience love, to become devoted to (esp. to a thing, or to an action) (Śiv. 1174; Rām. 1524, 1701). —**thawun** —**थवुन्** । **प्रीतिवृत्तिः** m.inf. to be in love with, to be fast friends with; esp. to feel affection (for a thing or action).

prayĕma-pāth^{a}r प्रयम-पाथ्र् । **प्रीत्याश्रयः** e.g. a vessel of affection, an object of extreme affection, that which is dearly loved. **-rost^{u} -रस्त्^{u}** । **प्रेमहीनः** adj. (f. **-rüsh^{ü} -रंछ्^{ü}**), loveless, devoid of love, feeling distaste (for); (of some action or employment) engaged in without love, distasteful. **-rashar -रछ्र्** । **प्रेमहीनता** m. the condition of being devoid of love, a feeling of distaste; (of some action or employment) the condition of being engaged in with distaste. **-sost^{u} -संस्त्^{u}** । **प्रेमयुक्तः** adj. (f. **-süsh^{ü} -संछ्^{ü}**), full of love, eagerly devoted to any work; (of some work) engaged in with much love. **-sasbar -सस्बर्** or **-sashar -सछ्र्** । **प्रेमयुक्तत्वम्** m. the condition of being eagerly devoted (esp. to some work); (of some action or employment) the condition of being engaged in with much love. **-vyot^{u} -व्यत्^{u}** । **प्रेमपूर्णचित्तः** adj. (f. **-vĕss^{ü} -व्यच्^{ü}**), one who is of a loving or affectionate disposition.

prayĕmuk^{u} प्रयमुक् । **प्रीतिवर्तितः** sg. gen. (f. **prayĕmüc^{ü} प्रयमंच्^{ü}**), of, or belonging to, love, done out of affection or as a token of affection.

prayĕmī प्रयमी । **प्रेमयुक्तचित्तः** m. full of love, of an affectionate disposition.

priyĕm प्रियम्, see **prayĕm.**

pöryum^{u} पोर्यु^{u} । **पारविदेशभवः** adj. (f. **pörim^{ü} पोरिम्^{ü}**), of, or belonging to, or produced in, the country beyond (cf. **öryum^{u}-p°**, p. 45*b*, l. 46); (in Kāshmīrī) of, or produced in, the country beyond the mountains, i.e. in the Panjāb (Gr.Gr. 151). —**ḍaba** —**ड्ब** । **समुद्गकविशेषः** m. a kind of small box or casket imported from the Panjāb.

pörim^{ü} al पोरिम् अल् । **अलाबुफलविशेषः** f. a kind of large pumpkin. —**hand** —**हंद्** । **घन्दाविशेषः** f. (sg. dat. **pörimi handi पोरिमि हंदि**), a kind of chicory or endive imported from the Panjāb. —**kün^{u}** —**कंञ्** । **शिलाविशेषः** f. a kind of coloured stone. —**nāsth** —**नास्थ्** । **नस्यविशेषः** (sg. dat. —**nāsti** —**नास्ति**), a kind of snuff imported from the Panjāb.

pryun^{u} प्रियु्^{u}, see **prinun.**

prayun प्रयुन् । **रुचितीभवनम्** conj. 2 (1 p.p. **proy^{u} प्रयु्^{u}**), (of a thing, work, food, etc.) to be liked, to be pleasant, to be thought nice, to be highly appreciated (gen. of person pleased) (Gr.M.; Śiv. 876, 878, 1086; Rām. 592). **proy^{u}-mot^{u} प्रयु्-मंत्^{u}** । **रोचकीभूतः** perf. part. (f. **prüy^{ü}-müs^{ü} प्रयू-मंछ्^{ü}**), (of a thing, etc., as ab.) liked, found nice.

paryun^{u} पर्यिन्^{u} । **तितउः** m. a sieve, sifter, strainer, riddle. According to El. such is made of a broad wooden hoop with a bottom of perforated sheepskin (L. 464, *pārun*, Śiv. 1527, K.Pr. 166).

parin^{i} chān परिन्ि छान् । **तितउना उत्पूतिः** f. (but **chān 2** is m.), sifting in a sieve. —**chön^{ü}** —**छांञ्** । **तितउना उत्पवनम्** f., id. —**chön^{ü} lagün^{ü}** —**छांञ् लगंञ्** । **उत्पवनवत् वर्षणम्** f.inf. sieve-sifting to begin; met. a light shower (*quasi*, water sent down through a sieve) to begin. **-sar -सर्** । **परितश्छिद्रीभवनम्** m. the being covered with small holes (like a sieve), the being worm-eaten or similarly damaged.

parinin^{i} zād^{i} gashān^{i} परिनिन्ि ज़ाद्ि गछ्नि । **देहे परितः छिद्रोत्पत्तिः** m. pl. inf. to become the holes of a sieve; met. (of a person beaten) to have the whole body covered with holes or wounds.

parāyĕn परायन् m. the principal, or highest, object, the chief aim (Rām. 1729).

prayānand प्रयानंद् m. a saddle (El.).

pryunz^{u} प्रियुन्ज़्^{u}, see **prinzun.**

pryūr^{u} प्र्यूर्^{u}, see **prīrun.**

prayās प्रयास् m. in **prayās karun प्रयास् करुन्** । **श्रायसनम्** m.inf. to put (a person) to great labour (for the accomplishment of some task).

prāyĕshcith प्रायश्चित् m. (sg. dat. **prāyĕshcitas प्रायश्चितस्**), atonement, expiation (Gr.M.). The Skt. form of **prāyĕcĕth,** q.v.

prayŏth प्रय्यथ् card. (pl. dat. **prayŏtan प्रय्यतन्**), one million (Gr.Gr. 80).

prayĕth^{a}n प्रयथ्न । **प्रयत्नः** m. (sg. dat. **prayĕtnas प्रयत्नस्**), effort, exertion, persevering effort, striving.

prayŏtyum^{u} प्रय्यतिमु ord. (f. **prayŏtim^{ü} प्रय्यतिमू**), millionth (Gr.Gr. 80).

pryuṣh^{u} प्रिछु, pryuṣh^{u}-mot^{u} प्रिछु-मंतु, see **prishun.**

prayĕwun^{u} प्रयवुनु । **रोचकः** n.ag. (f. **prayĕvüñ^{ü} प्रयवंञू**), that which pleases, pleasant, agreeable, satisfactory (cf. **dilas pr°,** p. 211*a*, l. 12) (Gr.M., Śiv. 1265).

prayūzan प्रयूज़न् । **प्रयोजनम्** m. use, need, necessity; (in Kāshmīrī, usually) aim, object, intention, meaning, (of some business, advice, speech, or the like) (Gr.M. *prayōzan*). **—nērun —नेरुन्** । **अर्थोत्पत्तिः** m.inf. the object or intention (of any act or the like) to be achieved.

praz प्रज़् । **संततिः, प्रजा** f. progeny (of so-and-so), sons, daughters, grandchildren, etc. (of so-and-so); the subjects (of a king), the population of a ruler's realm (Rām. 1108*c*).

prazā प्रज़ा । **प्रजा** f. (sg. dat. **prazāhi प्रज़ाहि**), the people (collected together on any occasion) as a whole, the whole population of any tract; a subject or the subjects of a realm (Gr.M. where it is incorrectly written **prazāh,** and shown as masc.) (Śiv. 883, 885, 1240, 1491).

par^{u}z^{u} पर्ज़ु, parüz^{u} परंज़ू, see **parud^{u}.**

pīröz^{u} पीरोज़ू । **साधकवृत्तिः** f. the profession, occupation, or status of a **pīr,** q.v.

purz पुर्ज़ پرز । **पटमार्जनविशेषः** m. nap (of cloth); (in Kāshmīrī) a kind of size (composed of lime, barley meal, and sulphur) used for finishing, *pashmīna* or woollen cloth after it has come from the loom. **-gar -गर्** । **पटमार्जनशिल्पी** m. (f. **-gar-bāy -गर्-बाय** is his wife, but **-gariñ -गरिञ्** is a woman who follows the profession) a *pashmīna*-finisher.

purza-gor^{u} पुर्ज़-गंद् । **पटमार्जनशिल्पी** m. a *pashmīna*-finisher (El.).

purzadār पुर्ज़दार् । **संपन्नमार्जनसंस्कारः** adj. e.g. (*pashmīna* cloth or the like) which has undergone the process of finishing.

prazāh, incorr. for **prazā,** q.v.

prazalun प्रज़लुन् or **prazalun प्रज़लुन्** । **दीप्तिमद्भवनम्** conj. 2 (1 p.p. **prazol^{u} प्रज़ुलु**), to shine, give forth light or brilliancy, to be set alight, become lighted (L.V. 4; Śiv. 314, 500, 666, 1147, 1200, 1346, 1501, 1536, 1538, 1657; Rām. 23, 1012, 1071; YZ. 181). **prazol^{u}-mot^{u} प्रज़ुलु-मंतु** । **दीप्तः** perf. part. (f. **prazüj^{ü}-müṭ^{u} प्रज़ूज़-मंटू**), become shining, become brilliant.

prazalāwun प्रज़लावुन् । **दीप्तिमत्ताविधानम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **prazalôw^{u} प्रज़लोवु**), to cause to shine, make brilliant, illuminate (Śiv. 738, 836, 1881); to cause to be fine and beautiful, to dress up in fine clothes. **prazalôw^{u}-mot^{u} प्रज़लोवु-मंतु** । **द्योतितः** perf. part. (f. **prazalöv^{u}-müṭ^{u} प्रज़लांवु-मंटू**), cause to shine, make brilliant; dressed up in fine clothes.

prazalawun^{u} प्रज़लवुनु । **प्रज्वलन्** n.ag. (f. **prazalavüñ^{ü} प्रज़लवंञू**), shining, brilliant (Śiv. 513, 657, 1706; Rām. 204, 1225, 1257, 1264); glorious, dressed in fine clothes; brilliant, beautiful (of a person) (Rām. 520, 1291, 1297).

parzun 1 पर्ज़ुन् । **दासः** m. (sg. dat. **parzanas पर्ज़नस्**), a servant, a personal attendant, retainer (Skt. *parijana*) (El.; K.Pr. 2, 104). **parzan-bāpār पर्ज़न्-बापार्** । **दासव्यवहारः** m. the duties of a personal servant. **-bāy -बाय्** । **दासस्त्री** f. the wife of a personal servant. **-kār -कार्** । **दासवृत्तिः** m. the occupation of a personal servant. **-küṭ^{u} -कटू** । **सेवकपुत्री** f. (sg. dat. **-kačĕ -कच्य**), his daughter, esp. the daughter of a good servant. **-kaṭh -कठ्** । **दासपुत्रः** m. (sg. dat. **-kaṭas -कटस**), his son, esp. the son of a good servant. **-pôn^{u} -पोनु** । **दासवृत्तिः** m. the occupation of a personal servant. **-wôl^{u} -वोलु** । **दासदासीयुतः** m. (f. **-wājĕñ -वाज्यञ्**), a man who has several personal servants (indicating his wealth).

parzun 2 पर्ज़ुन् m. (sg. dat. **parzanas पर्ज़नस्**), recognition (cf. **parzanun, prazanun**). **parzan** (or **parzanas,** K. 397) **yun^{u} पर्ज़न् (पर्ज़नस्) यिनु**, m.inf. to come to recognition, to recognize (K. 397, 458).

pör'zān पॉरिज़ान् or (Śiv.) **pörīzān पारीज़ान्** । **परिज्ञानम्** f. (sg. dat. **pör'zōñ^{u} पॉरिज़ोञू**), thorough knowledge, complete acquaintance (El. *parzán*); testing, putting to the test; recognition; power of recognition, consciousness (Rām. 1173); cf. **parsun. —āsün^{u} —आसंनू** । **संपरीक्षणानुभवसंभवः** f.inf. thorough putting to the test to occur; recognition to occur. **—gaṣhün^{u} —गछ्नू** । **परिज्ञानावाप्तिः** f.inf. accurate information to occur, to gain accurate information (Śiv. 1897). **—karün^{u} —करंनू** । **परिज्ञानप्रयत्नः** f.inf. to take measures for obtaining accurate information (Śiv. 238, 1046).

pörˈzönī पारिज़ोनी f. knowledge of the truth, recognition of the truth, knowledge of God (Rām. 10, 1683); recognizing, recognition (Rām. 1566); recognition, familiarity, intimacy (Rām. 1095).

parzan-gī पर्ज़न्-गी । दासभावः f. the condition of a personal servant.

prazanun प्रज़नुन् । उपलक्षणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **prazonᵘ प्रज़ोनु**, 2 p.p. **prazañōv प्रज़ञोव्**), to recognize, to ascertain after testing (El. *parzanun, parzun*). This verb also takes the forms **parzanun, parzānun, prazanāwun,** and **parzanāwun,** with the same meaning.

prazonᵘ-motᵘ प्रज़ोनु-मतु । उपलक्षितः perf. part. (f. **prazüñᵘ-müṣᵘ प्रज़ूञू-मंचू**), recognized.

prazanana yunᵘ प्रज़नन यिनु । दर्शनगोचरीभवनम् m.inf. pass. to be recognized; esp. to be, or become, visible to one with imperfect sight, to be visible to a partly blind person, to be recognizable.

parzanun पर्ज़नुन् । उपलक्षणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **parzonᵘ पर्ज़ोनु**; 2 p.p. **parzañōv पर्ज़ञोव्**), to recognize, etc., i.q. **prazanun** (K. 459, 583, 595; YZ. 434). **parzonᵘ-motᵘ पर्ज़ोनु-मतु । उपलक्षितः** perf. part. (f. **parzüñᵘ-müṣᵘ पर्ज़ूञू-मंचू**), recognized, etc., i.q. **prazonᵘ-motᵘ**, s.v. **prazanun**, q.v.

parzānun पर्ज़ानुन्, conj. 1 (1 p.p. **parzônᵘ पर्ज़ोनु**; 2 p.p. **parzāñōv पर्ज़ाञोव्**), to recognize (L.V. 7, 14, 46); i.q. **prazanun**, q.v.

prazanāwun प्रज़नावुन् । उपलक्षणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **prazanôwᵘ प्रज़नोवु**), to recognize, etc., i.q. **prazanun**, q.v. (YZ. 479). **prazanāwana yunᵘ प्रज़नावन यिनु । दर्शनगोचरीभवनम्** m.inf. pass., i.q. **prazanana yunᵘ**, q.v., s.v. **prazanun. prazanôwᵘ-motᵘ प्रज़नोवु-मतु । उपलक्षितः** perf. part. (f. **prazanövᵘ-müṣᵘ प्रज़नोवू-मंचू**), i.q. **prazonᵘ-motᵘ**, q.v., s.v. id.

parzanāwun पर्ज़नावुन् । उपलक्षणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **parzanôwᵘ पर्ज़नोवु**), i.q. **prazanun**, q.v. to recognize (Rām. 394, 426, 1254, 1467; H. viii, 9, 10; x, 5, 12; xii, 2); to recognize, understand, grasp the meaning of (Gr.M.; Śiv. 350, 522, 958, 1065, 1175, 1193, etc.). **parzanāwana yunᵘ पर्ज़नावन यिनु । उपलक्षितीभवनम्** m.inf. pass., i.q. **prazanana yunᵘ**, q.v., s.v. **prazanun. parzanôwᵘ-motᵘ पर्ज़नोवु-मतु । उपलक्षितः** perf. part. (f. **parzanövᵘ-müṣᵘ पर्ज़नोवू-मंचू**), i.q. **prazonᵘ-motᵘ**, q.v., s.v. id. **parzanāwan-wôlᵘ पर्ज़नावन्-वोलु । उपलक्षणनिपुणः** n.ag. (f. **-wājĕñ -वाज्यञ्**), one who is skilled in recognizing or testing, an expert.

parzanözᵘ पर्ज़नोज़ु । सेवकता f. service as a personal attendant.

prazāpath प्रज़ापथ् m. (sg. dat. **prazāpatas प्रज़ापतस्**), (in Hindū mythology) one of the ten demigods or lords of created beings first created by Brahmā (cf. **dakshĕ pº**, p. 209*a*, l. 39) (Śiv. 33, 40, 65, 76, 86, etc.; Rām. 594).

prāzāpath प्राज़ापथ् । राजा, ब्रह्मा-प्रजापतिः m. (sg. dat. **prāzāpatas प्राज़ापतस्**), (a corruption of the preceding, but with special meanings), the ten lords of creation, as ab.; the god Brahmā; a king (as lord of his subjects). Cf. **praz**.

pārizāth पारिज़ाथ् m. (**pārizātas पारिज़ातस्**), (in Hindū legend) N. of one of the five trees of Paradise (it was in possession of Indra, from whom it was wrested by Krishna) (Śiv. 497, 1553; Rām. 602; K. 583, 772–3, 775, 777, 924, 970).

parāzay पराज़य् । अभिभवः m. defeat (e.g. in battle, in a disputation, or in a game).

pas पस् پس adv. after, behind; at length, in fine, finally; then, therefore, thence (W. 100).

pās 1 पास् پاس **। गौरवम्** m. (sg. abl. **pāsa 1 पास**), watching, guarding; observance, consideration, attention to, regard, respect, sake, sense, deference (Śiv. 592, 1315, 1467, 1670, 1745). According to El. it is used with names of God, meaning 'for the sake of'; so W. 97, *pāsa*, Śiv. 1257. **—bōzun —बोज़ुन् । मानरक्षणम्** m.inf. to show respect (to), to treat with honour. **—gashun —गछुन् । गौरवापत्तिः** m.inf. respect to occur, respect to be achieved. **—karun —करुन् । चालिविधानम्** m.inf. to make respect, to cause a man to behave decently; to treat a person politely, to grant politely (Rām. 161). **—pyonᵘ —प्यनु । दयोद्भवः** m.inf. compassion to be shown (to a poor man in difficulties); politeness or patience to be shown (on the intercession of some honourable person). **—wuchun —वुछुन् । सहनम्** m.inf. to bear patiently (another's fault).

pāsa-wôlᵘ पास-वोलु । गौरवसहायोपेता m. (f. **-wājĕñ -वाज्यञ्**), one who has many respectful adherents.

pās 2 पास्, i.q. **pāsa 2**, in **ās-pās**, p. 51*a*, l. 26 (Śiv. 1441). **—karun —करुन् । पक्षपातविधानम्** m.inf. to do side, to make side (upon, **pĕṭh**, a person), i.e. to protect (a person) (Rām. 538, 1038, 1184); (in a dispute) to take sides, to show partiality.

pāsa 2 पास । पार्श्वम्, पृष्ठम् m. a side, direction (cf. **potᵘ pº**, s.v. **potᵘ**); the back or reverse of a paper or the like; the page of a book (Gr.M.).

pāsa 3 पास । पाशकः m. a die, dice (oblong in shape and rolled out of the hand in playing).

pāsa 4 पास (=پاس), i.q. **pās 1**, q.v. in **hissa-pāsa**, p. 354*b*, l. 1.

paisa ᵓपैस or pōsa पौस । पण: m. a certain copper coin, a pice (cf. **dŏbal p°**, p. 183*b*, l. 18; **khām p°**, p. 400*a*, l. 14; **pŏkhta p°**, p. 727*b*, l. 8) (El. *pānsah*) (Gr.M.; W. 146 *pāṇsa*; H. vii, 25-6; YZ. 402; K.Pr. 106, 145); cash, money (cf. **pāñir¹-p°**, p. 748*b*, l. 11) (El.; K.Pr. 73, 164). **-phyur[u] -फिर् । पणात्मलाभ:** m. pice-exchange, (in buying and selling) profits in pice (not in large sums). **-wād -वाद् । पणरूपा संकलना** m. counting by pice (and not by large sums; used with reference to the passing of money, or in giving, receiving, or counting profits). **-waisa ᵓवैस** m.pl. pice and the like, pice etc.

paisā-khandā ᵓपैसा-खंडा or pōsā-khandā पौसा-खंडा । प्राय: एकपण: m. about one pice (in this, the final **ā** in each case represents the suffix of the indefinite article; see **āh 1**).

pŏs[u] प्वंस् or pos[u] पंस् । फेन: m. foam, froth, scum (El. *pans*); used met. in such compounds as **braga-p°**, p. 120*a*, l. 29, and **brayĕ-p°**, p. 130*a*, l. 36. **—anun —अनुन् । भाषणखेदनम्, व्यर्थीकरणम्** m.inf. to cause foam or scum to arise; met. to worry by much talking, asking many questions, much verbal urging, or the like. **—trāwun —त्रावुन्** m.inf. to foam (El.). **—yun[u] —यिनु । फेनोद्भव:, बहुभाषणेन खिन्नीभवनम्** m.inf. foam or scum to come into existence; to be worried, as ab.

pōsa पौस, see **paisa**.

pasāb पसाब् پس آب । अधमरस: m. the after-juice, the second juice expressed by the addition of water to the article from which the full juice has already been expressed.

pāsbān پاسبان m. a watchman, guard, sentinel.

pāsbōnī پاسبانی f. the duty of a guard, guard, watch (K.Pr. 161).

pāsdār पासदार् پاسدار **। गौरवपात्रात्मा** m. (f. **pāsdārĕñ पासदार्यञ्**), a watchman, guard, sentinel; (in Kāshmīrī) one who is treated with respect, one whose opinion is deferred to (cf. **pās 1**).

pash पश् । पटलम् m. a thatch, roof (of a house or boat), shingle, mat cover (of a boat) (cf. **burza-p°**, p. 130*b*, l. 49; **nar-p°**, p. 646*a*, l. 46; **nāṭa-p°**, p. 660*b*, l. 15; **nāwa-p°**, p. 666*b*, l. 16; **pot[u] p°**, s.v. **pot[u]**; **pĕṭsi-p°**, s.v. **pĕṭs[u]**) (El.; Gr.M.; L. 463, *push*; 464, *puchi* (?); Śiv. 784, 1245; K.Pr. 156, 167). It is generally made with an under layer of *burza*-bark, over which is laid the thatching-grass. **—dyun[u] —दिनु । पटलाच्छादनम्** m.inf. to thatch (a roof or the like).

pashĕ-gand hyon[u] पश़-गंद् ह्यंनु । पटलयोजनबन्ध: m.inf. to tie a thatch. **-gāsa -गास । पटलतृणम्** m. thatching-grass (generally laid over a layer of *burza*-bark). **-gav -गव् । जीर्णपटल:** adj. e.g. that of which the roof is gone, (a house) with a decayed roof. **-hor[u] -हंद् । नौपार्श्वपट्टिकायुग्मम्** m. the pair of mats used as a thatch for a boat. **-kūṭ[u] -कूट् । पटलस्तम्भ:** m. the beam on which a thatch is supported. **—pĕṭh[i] shīn trāwun —प्यंठि श्रीन् त्रावुन् । संभ्रमेण पारणम्** m.inf. to shift the snow from the thatch; met. to accomplish something in a hurry, and in any order. **wŏḍ[u] ह्युंड् । पटलप्रकाशमार्ग:** m. an aperture in a thatch (for the admission of air, light, etc.).

pashuk[u] पशुक् । पटलसंबन्धी gen. (f. **pashĕc[u] पश़ुंचू**), of, or belonging to, a thatch (K.Pr. 2).

pashĕs khasun पश़स खसुन् । गर्वितीभवनम् m.inf. to climb on to the roof (of a house); met. to become filled with haughtiness, to assume a lofty bearing.

pashĕ पश़ in **pashĕ-pashĕ पश़-पश़ । नित्यं विषादग्लीलता** m. habitual melancholy, hypochondriasis; cf. **pashun 1. -pashĕ lagun -पश़ लगुन् । तद्दोत्वसत्त्वेऽपि विषादविधानम्** m.inf. habitual melancholy to be incurred, (even when one is well off) to keep in bad spirits (as if one was poverty-stricken).

pāsh पाश् । पाश: m. a noose, halter; a hangman's noose; a gin, net (L.V. 6); **— °** (after a word signifying 'hair') a mass (of hair), a braid.

pāshĕ पाश । सूक्ष्मगुणदोषचिन्ति: f.pl. minute examination and criticism, careful examination of the pros. and cons. of anything (cf. **l[a]shĕ-pāshĕ**, p. 533*b*, l. 5; **raga-p°**, s.v. **rag**). **—kaḍañĕ —कडञ । गुणदोषसंकलना** f.pl.inf. (in discussing the suitability of anything, e.g. a proposed marriage) carefully to examine and criticize the pros. and cons. (cf. **l[a]shĕ pāshĕ kaḍañĕ**, p. 533*b*, l. 7; **raga-pāshĕ kaḍañĕ**, s.v. **rag**); to break (something) into small pieces (Śiv. 253).

pashu पशु m. the Skt. form of **posh[u]**, q.v., esp. a brute, a beast, a person who is not initiated into the mysteries of the Śaiva religion.

paishĕ ᵓपैश़ or **pōshĕ पौश़** card. about five (Gr.Gr. 83, Rām. 663, K. 938).

pēsh पेश़ پیش m. front, fore part; adv. in front (of), before (Gr.M.; H. vi, 9, **gay pēsh-ĕ-pātashāh**, they went before the king, i.e. were taken into his presence). **-andāz पेश़न्दाज़** پیش انداز **। आधारस्तम्भविशेष:** m. the outer, or front, supporting beam of an outer balcony or the like; cf. **pushwān.** **— anun —अनुन्** m.inf. to bring before (a person, dat.), to present to a person, to cause (him) to experience (such-and-such) (H. xii, 25). **—sapadun - सपदुन्**

m.inf. to become in front, (of a case in court) to come on, be put up (Gr.M.). —**yun**^{u} —**यिन्** m.inf. to come before (a person, dat.), to come to meet (a person), step forward (Gr.M.); to present (itself), to arise, occur, happen (Rām. 1395).

pēshĕs bĕhun पेशस् च्यन् । **वेश्यावृत्त्यै प्रवर्तनम्** m.inf. to sit in front (of the house), to expose oneself to public view; (met.) to take to a harlot's life. —**nērun** —**नेदन्** । **अग्रतो भवनम्** m.inf. to go forth in front, to lead an attack, uprising, or the like. —**thawun** —**थवुन्** । **अग्रतः(पुरस्तात्)विधानम्** m.inf. to set in front, to appoint (a person) to lead an attack, to appoint a leader or (in an emergency) a dictator, to set forward a person to lead a complaint, and so on.

pēshĕ पेश پیشه । **वस्त्रपार्श्वभाग:** m. vocation, profession, craft, trade, business; custom, habit, practice; art, skill; (in Kāshmīrī) one of the side-pieces of a garment attached to the part hanging down in front. —**kamanāwun** —**कमनावुन्** or —**kamawun** —**कमवुन्** । **वेश्यावृत्त्या वर्तनम्** m.inf. 'to work the profession', to lead the life of a harlot, to practise prostitution. —**kamöy**^{i} —**कमॉयि** । **वेश्याधनम्** f. a prostitute's earnings. —**karun** —**कर्दन्** । **वेश्यावृत्ति:** m.inf. to practise prostitution.

pish, písh, pish^{i} **पिश्**, see **pyush**^{u}.

pish^{u} **पिशू**, see **pihun**.

pōsh 1 पोश् (by Pandits often written **पोष**) । **पुष्पम्:, मुष्क:** m. a flower, a blossom (cf. **acha-p°**, p. 9*b*, l. 7; **agastĕ-p°**, p. 17*a*, l. 31; **ala-p°**, p. 22*b*, l. 26; **alam-p°**, p. 24*b*, l. 20; **ar^{a}g-p°**, p. 43*a* l. 14; **ariñĕ-p°**, p. 44*a*, l. 37; **bumbi-p°**, p. 107*b*, l. 42, and so many other names of particular flowers; also **akāli-p°**, p. 21*a*, l. 37; **naba-p°**, p. 619*a*, l. 15); (Gr.Gr. 22, 51, 163; Gr.M.; L. 460; W. 6; L.V. 12, 45, 102; Śiv. 54, 112, 113, 165, 181, 188, 373, 526, 827, 1185, 1196, 1692, etc.; Rām. 354–5, 617, 644, 647, 1043, etc.; K. 838, 1046; YZ. 31, 89, 527; K.Pr. 62, 88–9, 215); a flower in a pattern; an engraved or embossed ornament or decoration (like a flower) (cf. **caphkali-p°**, p. 173*b*, l. 35); a boss, knob, stud, bunch of ribbons, rosette (cf. **bīrbali-p°**, p. 119*a*, l. 4); a testicle, the scrotum (El.). —**khanān**^{i} —**खनॉनि** । **पुष्पचित्रोल्लेखनम्** m. pl. inf. to engrave, scratch, or draw a flower-pattern. **-kar -पोश्कर्**, see **pŏshkar**. **-kör**^{i} **-कॉरि** । **पुष्पचित्रणा** f. a flower-pattern, flower-embroidery, a tissued flower (on cloth, paper, etc.); an embroidered cloth. —**phŏlān**^{i} —**फुल्लनि** । **विकासागम:** m. pl. inf. flowers to bloom, blooming to occur (Śiv. 132, 267, 498, 1180, 1744, 1760; K. 250); met. blooming (of the spirits to occur), hearty health, great prosperity, or the like, to be experienced or to come about. **-bŏchĕ diñĕ बुच्च दिन** । **बलिविशेष:** f. pl. inf. to give flowers and cakes to perform a certain Musalmān rite. It is carried out in May–June when roses are in bloom, and consists in laying roses and special cakes (see the next) on the graves of deceased relatives. **-bŏṭ^{u} -बुटू** । **पूपविशेष:** f. a kind of cake consisting of cheese put sandwich-like between two slabs of wheaten dough and fried. —**warshun** —**वर्षुन्** m.inf. to shower flowers, rain flowers from above (in token of approbation, rejoicing, or the like) (K. 196, 255).

pōshĕ-bāg पोश-बाग् । **पुष्पोद्यानम्** m. a flower-garden (El. *poshibág*, Śiv. 963). **-bar^{a}g -बर्ग** । **पुष्पदलम्** m. a flower-petal. **-chŏñ^{u} -छान्यू** । **पुष्पशीर्णनम्** f. the flower-winnowing, i.e. the falling of the petals of over-blown flowers. **-chath^{u}r^{u} -छत्र्** । **पुष्पमयच्छत्रम्** f. a sunshade or umbrella made of flowers (used on festive occasions, e.g. held over a bridegroom). **-caman -चमन्** । **पुष्पवाटिका** m. a flower-garden. **-ḍal -डल्** । **पुष्पषण्डम्** m. a flower-lake, a low plain with a lake, and covered with flowery shrubs. **-ḍūr^{u} -डूर्** । **पुष्पवाटिका** m. a flower-bed, a flower-plot. **-dasta -दस्त** । **पुष्पवृन्तम्** m. a handful, or posy, of flowers (Śiv. 76). **-gŏnd^{u} -गंदु** । **पुष्पवृन्तम्** m. a flower-posy, a nosegay, bouquet (H. v, 4); (El.) a wreath of flowers, such as is donned by an old Pandit when getting married. **-gŏndur^{u} -गंदुर्** । **पुष्पवृन्तम्** m., id. **-grūph^{u} -ग्रूफु** । **पुष्पगुच्छक:** m. a cluster of flowers. **-kuj^{i} -कुजि** or **-kuj^{u} -कुजू** । **पुष्पलता** f. a flower-shrub, a shrub which bears flowers; a shrub covered with flowers. **-kul^{u} -कुलु** । **पुष्पवृक्ष:** m. a flower-tree, a tree which bears flowers; a tree covered with flowers. **-kond^{u} -कंदु** । **पुष्पप्रभवकण्टक:** m. a flower-thorn, a thorn growing on a flower-shrub; a thorn attached to a flower. **-kŏñ^{u} -कान्यू** । **पुष्पसमूह:** f. a group of flowers (e.g. in a flower-jar), a few flowers (Gr.Gr. 163). **-kör^{i} -कॉरि** । **पुष्पचित्रणा** f. embroidery (of a flower-pattern). **-kyom^{u} -क्यमु** । **कीटविशेष:** m. a flower-insect (such as a bee or the like). **-lünd^{u} -लंदु** । **पुष्पशाखा** f. a flowery twig (Śiv. 1048). **-loṭ^{u} -लटु** । **पुष्पनालम्** m. the stalk or pedicle of a flower. **-mödān -मोदान्** m. a flower-meadow, a field of flowers (H. xi, 3). **-māl -माल्** । **पुष्पस्रक्** f. a garland of flowers (Śiv. 659, 1165, 1690; Rām. 489; K. 423, 583, 1077; K.Pr. 70). **-mot^{u} -मतु** । **पुष्पमत्त:** adj. (f. **-müṭs^{u} -मूट्स्**), flower-mad, infatuated with flowers, a passionate lover of flowers (K.Pr. 173); met. a person who habitually dresses from head to foot in flowers or in many-coloured or richly embroidered

garments (Śiv. 189, as a term of endearment). **-möyā -मया** f. a few flowers (Gr.Gr. 165). **-nūl -नूल् । जीवंजीवपक्षी** m. the mango-bird (El.), the 'Chakōr' or Greek partridge, the Golden Oriole (L. 117, 143, *poshnal, Oriolus kundoo*; Śiv. 469, 963, 1360, 1365, 1440, 1690, 1721, 1785, 1812; Rām. 675, 1102, 1626). **-phulay -फुलय् । पुष्पविकासः** f. the blooming of flowers (e.g. that in spring). **-phĕran -फ्यरन् । पुष्पवासः** m. a flower-garment, a garment of flowers (such as that worn by a bride). **-prang -प्रंग् । पुष्पपर्यङ्कः** m. a flower-couch, a couch or bed covered with flowers. **-pathur -पथुर् । पुष्पसमाहारः** m. (sg. dat. **-patharas -पथरस्**), a pile or collection of fallen flowers (e.g. at the foot of a flower-tree). **-pūz -पूज़् or -pūzā -पूज़ा । पुष्पैः पूजनम्** f. worship with flowers (e.g. scattered before, or on, the adored object) (Śiv. 51, 95, 1131, 1145, 1167, 1183, 1199; K. 391). **-rang -रंग् । पुष्पवदसारप्रकारः** m. the manner of a flower, i.e. evanescence, impermanence, transientness. **-thal -थल् । पुष्पस्थली** f. a flower-bed. **-thôpᵘ -थोपु । पुष्पवृन्तमुष्टिः** m. a handful of flowers, a bouquet (such as is held in the hand), a bunch of flowers (Gr.Gr. 164). **-thürᵘ -थ्रूर् । पुष्पलता** f. a flower-shrub (Śiv. 1061, 1848; Rām. 1176, 1580; H. ii, 3; YZ. 32, 66). **-thürᵘ khārünᵘ -थ्रूर् खारुनु । पुष्पलताचित्रणा** f.inf. to erect a flower-shrub, i.e. to draw or paint one (on a wall or the like). **-tula -तुल । अतिलघुः** adj. e.g. weighing as much as a flower, extremely light, of hardly any weight. **-tulᵘ -तुलु । पुष्पसमूहः** m. a bunch (esp. a fairly small one) of flowers (Gr.Gr. 164). **-tulᵘrᵘ -तुल्रु । पुष्पदंशः** f. a flower-bee, a kind of bee believed to bite flowers in its search for honey. **-tônᵘ -तोनु । मार्दववृत्तिः** m. floweriness, acting like one who tends flowers, gentleness of disposition. **-tūrᵘ -तूर् । पुष्पशैत्यम्** f. flower-coolness, the cool weather of the flower-season (i.e. spring). **-ṭūrᵘ -टूर् । पुष्पकोरकः** m. an unblown flower, a bud. **-thürᵘ -थ्रूर् । पुष्पपिटविशेषः** f. a flower-basket, a shallow basket for holding flowers; a basket filled with flowers. **-thöryunᵘ -थार्युनु । पुष्पसंकरः** m. the refuse (leaves, stalks, etc.) thrown away in arranging flowers. **-wörᵘ -वार्रु । पुष्पवाटिका** f. a small flower-garden (Śiv. 269, 963, 1028). **-warshun -वर्शुन । पुष्पवर्षणम्** m. (sg. dat. **-warshĕnas -वर्शनस्**), a shower of flowers (from the sky) (Śiv. 508, 1146, 1188, 1913; Rām. 1714, 1723, 1777; K. 56, 451, 567, 771, 874). **-wathᵃr -वठर् । पुष्पदलम** m. a flower-leaf, a petal (esp. a large one) (Gr.Gr. 74). **-zôlᵘ -ज़ोलु । पुष्पचारुः** m. a cluster of flower-buds or young flowers. **-zandᵘ -ज़ंड् । पुष्पसमूहः** m. a collection of flowers (esp. for offering in worship or the like) (Gr.Gr. 163). **-zār** زار ; بوشه or **-zāl -ज़ाल्** a place of flowers, a place where flowers grow in profusion (W. 112, *-zār*); cf. **kándᵘ-zāl(-zār)**, p. 455*a*, l. 40.

pōshĕn-hondᵘ tāj पोशन्-हंदु ताज् m. a garland (El.).

pōsh 2 पोश् m. in **pōsh pōsh karun पोश् पोश् करन् । प्रोत्साहनम, सादिकर्तृकलोकनिवारणवाद्**: m.inf. to incite, prompt, encourage (esp. a child to his studies or the like) (cf. **pösh¹ran**); (of a coachman) to shout out warnings (to people on the road to make them get out of the way).

pösh¹ pösh¹ पॉश् पॉश् । साग्वना m. incitement, encouragement (of a person employed in any work, in order to induce him to apply himself with diligence). **pösh¹ pösh¹ karun पॉश् पॉश् करन् । अश्वादिचारकाणां जनविवारणाध्वनि**: m.inf. (of a coachman) to shout out, as ab.

pōsh 3 पोश् پوش adj. e.g. clothed in, dressed in, wearing, used —•, as in **pōbᵃri-pōsh**, one who wears a shawl. See **pōbᵘrᵘ**, p. 678*b*, l. 25.

poshᵘ 1 पशु । पशुः m. an animal of the cattle specie (such as a cow, a horse, a buffalo, or sheep), a beast (a non-human animal) (Gr.M.; Śiv. 753, 1900); esp. a beast offered in sacrifice (L.V. 63). Cf. **pashu.**

pàsh¹-zān पॉश्-ज़ान् । पशुज्ञानम् f. (sg. dat. **-zönᵘ -ज़ोनू**), the intellect of an animal, an intellect as meagre as that of a brute; knowledge regarding beasts, veterinary science. **-zāth -ज़ाथ् । पशुजातिः** f. (sg. dat. **-zötᵘ- -ज़ोतू**), the animal race, the tribe of animals.

poshᵘ 2 पशु adj. (f. **püshᵘ पशू**), possessing a thatched roof, roofed, thatched, used —•, as in **okᵘ-pº**, p. 19*a*, l. 37; **nar-pº**, p. 646*a*, l. 47; **pĕtsi-pº**, s.v. **pĕtsᵘ**. See **pash.**

pôshᵘ 1 पोशु । दारुविशेषः: m. (sg. ag. **pösh¹ 1 पॉश्**), a certain kind of wood (useful for making beds and the like); a piece of furniture made of this wood. Cf. **pösh².**

pösh¹-hüṭᵘ पॉश्-हुटू । काष्ठविशेषः: f. a piece of this wood. **-kulᵘ -कुलु । लतावृक्षविशेषः**: m. the tree from which this wood is taken. It grows on mountain slopes. **-lündᵘ -लुंदू । लताविशेषशाखा** f. a branch of this tree. **-nörᵘ -नार्रु । वृक्षगहनमार्गः** f. a long mountain path, thickly encumbered with trees. **-wan -वन् । वृक्षविशेषोद्भववनम्** m. a grove of these trees. **-zyunᵘ -ज़्युनु । इन्धनविशेषः**: m. firewood of this tree.

pösh¹ 2 पॉश् (for **pöshᵘ पॉशु**) in the following:—

pösh¹-nāv पॉश्-नाव् f. a boat for carrying dung and

refuse (K.Pr. 16, *pāshnár*); cf. **pāh 1. -wātul** -वातुल । **विष्ठाहरण्डाल:** m. (f. **-wātalas** -वातलस), a mehtar, a low-caste man who conveys away ordure from the place where it has been deposited. **-wātiij**[u] -वातिज् । **विट्चण्डाली** f. a woman who is so employed.

pōshĕ पाँश, see **paishĕ.**

pösh[i] **3 पांशि**, see **pōsh 2.**

pósh[u] **1 पांशु**, see **pāh,**

pösh[ü] **2 पांशू** f. a kind of wood of which the skewer-like little sticks, on which is wound the shawl-thread, are made (El.). Cf. **pôsh**[u] **1** and **prüš**[u].

push पुश् । अपूर्णत्वम m. (but K. 166 f.), incompleteness, deficiency, insufficiency (K. 1091, K.Pr. 200); non-completion. **- pyon**[u] **—प्यनु** m.inf. or (K. 166) **--pĕñ**[u] **—प्यंञ्** f.inf. insufficiency, etc., to happen (to so-and-so), to be found insufficient for a certain purpose (K. 166); non-completion to occur (e.g. in speaking, to stop before one has finished) (Śiv. 1454).

pushĕ पुश or **पुश्य । पूर्त्यपेक्षित:** adj. e.g. that which is needed to complete something incomplete (cf. **push**[u] **3**); that which requires completion, that which of a part is missing. **—phŏlun —फुलुन्** m.inf. to blossom incompletely; hence, to be not at the height of blossoming or flourishing (but to be still advancing), to blossom or flourish more and more, not to stop blossoming or flourishing (K. 100). **— pāwun —पावुन्** m.inf. to cause to be incomplete or insufficient (Śiv. 28). **—pyon**[u] **—प्यनु** m.inf. to turn out, to be or become, incomplete or insufficient (Śiv. 533, 1597).

pūshī पूशी پوشی f. covering, clothing, concealing, used **—°**, as in **parda-pūshī**, p. 756*a*, l. 47, q.v.

push[u] **1 पुशु । मालाकार:** m. (a female garland-maker is **pushĕñ पुश्यञ्** or (L.V. 39, 40; Śiv. 1312) **pushön**[u] **पुशांञ्**), a man who sells flowers or garlands, a florist, a *mālī* (El. *púsh*; L.V. 39, 40; Śiv. 1312).

push[u] **2 पुशु** (cf. پوش) m. a covering, in **kala-p°**, p. 435*a*, l. 29.

push[u] **3 पुशु । अवशिष्टपूरण:** adj. (f. **push**[u] **पुशू**), (with regard to something incomplete) that which is suitable for, or sufficient for, supplying the deficiency, that which renders complete, that which makes up what is wanting. Cf. **push, pushĕ,** and **push**[ĕ]**run.**

pūsh[u] **1 पूशु** (for 2, see **pōshun**) adj. (f. **pūsh**[u] **पूशू**), the form which **pŏsh 1** takes when used as an adj. **—°**, as in **pönsa-pūsh**[u], p. 743*a*, l. 25.

pūsh[u] **2 पूशु**, see **pōshun.**

pēshāb पेशाब् پیشاب m. urine, piss (El.). **pēshābuk**[u] **thēla पेशाबुकु ठेल** m. the bladder (El.).

pashcim पश्चिम् m. the west (Śiv. 1589). Cf. **pashcyum**[u].

pashcātāph पश्चाताप् । पश्चात्ताप: m. (sg. dat. **pashcātāpas पश्चातापस्**), repentance, contrition, regret. Cf. **pashĕtāwun.**

pashcyum[u] **पश्चिमु । पश्चिम:** adj. (f. **pashcim**[u] **पश्चिमू**), behind, hindmost; west, western (Śiv. 1412); to the west of (a certain place); cf. **pashcim. —kun —कुन् । पश्चिमदिग्भागे** adv. to the west, towards the west, westwards.

pashcim[i]**-kin**[i] **पश्चिमि-किनि । पश्चात्** adv. behind, after; from behind.

pashcimi-kani पश्चिमि-कनि । पश्चात: adv. from behind. **-kanyuk**[u] **-कन्युकु । पाश्चात्य:** adj. (f. **-kanic**[u] **-कनिचू**), western, of, or belonging to, the west.

pashcimyuk[u] **पश्चिम्युकु । पाश्चात्य:** adj. (f. **pashcimic**[u] **पश्चिमिचू**), of, or belonging to, the west.

pashāḍ पशाँड् । पृष्ठभार: m. a burden (esp. a heavy one) as carried on a man's back or shoulders. **—anun —अनुन् । पृष्ठे भारबन्धनम्** m.inf. to fasten a burden on to the back (usually tied on by a cloak or sheet).

pāshāḍ पाशाँड् m. a heretic, an infidel, in **pāshāḍ-hyuh**[u] **पाशाँड-हिंदु । अतिस्थूलाकार:** adj. (f. **-hish**[u] **-हिशू**), one like a heretic; hence, a hideous, corpulent fellow.

pōshīda पोशीद پوشیده adj. e.g. concealed, hidden (El.). **—sapadun —सपदुन्** m.inf. to disappear (El.).

pāsh[i]**gī पंशिगी । मूढता** f. animalness, conduct (on the part of a man) like that of an animal.

pishij[u] **पिशिजू**, see **pishol**[u].

pishĕjyār पिशेज्यार । पेशलता m. softness, tenderness, delicateness, daintiness (cf. **atha-p°**, p. 61*b*, l. 10) (Gr.Gr. 141).

pŏshākh प्वशाख् (= پوشاک) m. (for gend., see W. 18; sg. dat. **pŏshākas प्वशाकस्**), clothes, raiment, attire, garments, dress (Gr.M.; W. 143; H. v, 9; viii, 9; x, 2, 4, 7, 9; xii, 6, 7; K.Pr. 173). **—pairun —पैरन्** m.inf. to put on one's clothes, to dress (Gr.M.). **—trāwun —त्रावुन्** m.inf. to put off a garment, to disrobe oneself (H. v, 7; x, 2).

pēshkār पेशकार् پیشکار m. a deputy, a high official, a magistrate (El.); a certain high official, a prime minister (H. vi, 11).

pēshkörī पेशकारी پیشکاری f. the office of a *pēshkār*, q.v.; a chief secretaryship, the office of prime minister (Rām. 511).

pŏshkar प्वश्कर् or **pōshkar पोशकर्** (as if from **pōsh**) **। तीर्थविशेष:, ओषधिविशेष:, रत्नम्** m. N. of a place of pilgrimage in the hills about 40 miles west of Śrīnagar (RT.Tr. II, 476); N. of a celebrated place

of pilgrimage near Ajmere in India (Śiv. 627); a species of medicinal plant, a species of *Ligularia* (El.); a certain precious stone, said to be a kind of ruby.

pēshĕl पेशल् । पेशलाली adj. e.g. sportive, coquettish, modest and charming.

pishol^{u} पिशुल or pishul^{u} पिशुल् । पेशल: adj. (m. sg. dat. **pishilis पिशिलिस्**; f. **pishüj^{u} पिशुज or pishij^{u} पिशिज**), tender, delicate, smooth, soft (of woollen goods, El.) (Gr.Gr. 141, L. 464).

pishĕlun पिशलुन् । पेशलीभवनम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. **pishĕlyōv पिशल्योव्**), to become soft, tender, delicate; to become appeased; to become affectionate. **pishĕlyō-mot^{u} पिशल्यो-मंतु । पेशलीभूत:** perf. part. **pishĕlyē-müš^{u} पिशल्ये-मंचू**), become soft, appeased, etc.

pishĕlāwun पिशलावुन् । पेशलीकरणम्, खेदापादनम् (1 p.p. **pishĕlôw^{u} पिशलोवु**), to make soft, tender, delicate, to soften; to appease; to make (a person) soft, i.e. to tantalize an expectant recipient or the like, by repeated delays, by causing him to come unsuccessfully again and again, and so on. **pishĕlôw^{u}-mot^{u} पिशलोवु-मंतु । पेशलीकृत:** perf. part. (f. **pishĕlöv^{u}-müš^{u} पिशलावू-मंचू**), softened; appeased; tantalized, as ab.

pashm पश्म् بشم m. shawl-wool (mostly imported from Ladakh, and exported in large quantities to India) (El.).

pashmīna पश्मीन پشمینه **। राङ्कवपट:** m. a fine soft kind of woollen cloth. The wool is brought from Tibet and manufactured in Kashmīr (K.Pr. 167); cf. **puy 1. -sond^{u} -संन्दु । राङ्कवमय:** adj. (f. **-sünz^{u} -संज़ू**), (of a garment, etc.) made of this cloth.

pashmīnuk^{u} पश्मीनुकु । राङ्कवसंबन्धी gen. (f. **pashmīnüc^{u} पश्मीनंचू**), of, or belonging to, this cloth (e.g. a price connected with it, or the cost of making it).

pashēmān पशेमान् بشیمان or (wom.) **pēshēmān पेशेमान्** (K.Pr. 214) adj. e.g. penitent, sorry, remorseful, contrite (Rām. 1460; K.Pr. 13, 214). **- sapadun —सपदुन्** m.inf. to repent (El.).

pish^{u}-müš^{u} पिशू-मंचू, see **pihun.**

pashun 1 पशुन् । विषाद: conj. 1 (1 p.p. **posh^{u} पंशु**), to grieve (about), to bewail, regret (Gr.M.; Śiv. 1255; Rām. 1484, 1610, 1696; K.Pr. 156); to be sorry (L. 464, Rām. 1708); to be filled with regret, to be miserable (Rām. 825). **pashĕn-bāna पशन्-बान । विषादाश्रय:** m. a vessel of regrets, one who is full of regrets at the sight of another's misfortune; one who is ever a cause of regret, one who habitually is a source of sorrow.

pashun 2 पशुन् । (दारुण:)तक्षणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **posh^{u} पंशु**), to shave or plane (wood, with a plane, adze, or the like); cf. **pashĕwun. —dyun^{u} —दियु । तक्षणेन समीकरणम** m.inf. to plane smooth.

pashun 3 पशुन् conj. 1, to see (L.V. 20, 59); conj. 3, to be seen, to be recognized (as so-and-so) (L.V. 16). This is an old word, noted only in L.V.

pĕsh^{i}n प्यशुन् । समयविशेष: m. early mid afternoon (i.e. about 1.30 or 2 p.m.) (K.Pr. 176, *pĕshun*). **pĕshnuk^{u} प्यशुनुकु । कालविशेषसंबन्धी** sg. gen. (f. **pĕshnüc^{u} प्यशुनंचू**), of, or belonging to, this time. **pĕshnan bög^{i}** (or **bögin**) **प्यशुनन् बागि (बागिन्) । समयविशेषावसरे** adv. in about the early mid afternoon. **pĕshnas bög^{i}** (or **bögin**) **प्यशुनस् बागि (बागिन्) । कालविशेषप्रायावसरे** adv., id. **pĕshnas-kani प्यशुनस्-कनि । कालविशेषप्रायावसरे** adv., id.

pōshun पोशुन् । पर्याप्तीभवनम conj. 2 (1 p.p. **pūsh^{u} 2 पूशु**; for 1, see s.v.), to be sufficient (e.g. of food or the like for a large party, or of means for accomplishing an object) (K.Pr. 14, 233); (of a journey) to be completed over the whole area intended; to be accomplished without interruption, to be carried on successfully without interruption; (of something used) to last without being worn out; to be competent, to gain a victory, to get the upper hand, to prevail (Gr.Gr. 205, 252; Gr.M.; Śiv. 278; Rām. 644, 659, 941, 956; K. 31, 242, 328, 357, 361, 363, 434, 448, 575, 578, 616, 641, 826, 1019; K Pr. 73, 173). **pūsh^{u}-mot^{u} पूशु-मंतु । पर्याप्तीभूत:, समर्थीभूत:** perf. part. (f. **pūsh^{u}-müš^{u} पूशू-मंचू**), completed, etc., as ab.; become victorious (K. 679).

pōshĕn-hār पोशन्-हार् । पर्याप्तीभवन् n.ag. e.g. (of food, etc.) sufficient to go all round (among a number of people); lasting, not being worn out; one who is prevailing. **-pāy -पाय् । सामर्थ्यम** m. means of success, strength, competence, ability, force, power to succeed (Rām. 1580, K. 570). **-wôl^{u} -वोलु । सामर्थ्योपेत:** n.ag. (f. **-wājĕn -वाज्यञ्**), one who prevails, one who is victorious.

pōshun^{u} पोशुनु । अधित्यकाप्रदेश: m. a mountain table-land.

pashānḍ पशाण्ड्, see **pashāḍ.**

pāshānḍ पाशाण्ड्, see **pāshāḍ.**

páshnav, see **pôsh^{u} 2.**

pashĕnāwun पशनावुन् । विषण्णीकरणम conj. 1 (1 p.p. **pashĕnôw^{u} पशनोवु**), to cause to grieve, to cause to bewail, to cause to regret, to disappoint (e.g. a child who longs for some dainty) (K. 365). **pashĕnôw^{u}-mot^{u} पशनोवु-मंतु । विषादमवापित:** perf. part. (f. **pashĕnöv^{u}-müš^{u} पशनावू-मंचू**), disappointed, etc., as ab.

pōshĕnāwun पोशनावुन् । पर्यापणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p.

pōshĕnôwᵘ पोशनोउ), to cause something (e.g. food provided for a number of persons) to last out and be sufficient, to cause available materials to be sufficient for the accomplishment of the work for which they are employed or the like. **pōshĕnôwᵘ-motᵘ पोशनोउ-मंतु । पर्याप्तः** perf. part. (f. **pōshĕnövᵘ müṣᵘ पोशनावू-मंचू**), (of food, materials, etc., as ab.) made to be sufficient

pashĕnāwawunᵘ पशनावउनु । विषादविधापी n.ag. (**pashĕnāwaviñᵘ पशनावउंᵘ**), one who causes another to lament (e.g. by reminding him or her of past sorrow).

pushĕñ पुश्नम् or (L.V. 39, 40; Śiv. 1312) **pushönᵘ पुशांचू**, see **pushᵘ 1.**

pashpa पशप । अङ्गसंधिनाड्यः, पार्श्वास्थीनि f.pl. the muscles of a joint; the ribs. **-horᵘ -हर् । पार्श्वयुग्मम्** m. the pair of sets of ribs (right and left), the two sides of the body of a man or beast.

pŏshpadanth प्यशपदन्थ् (also written **pushpadanth पुष्पदन्थ्**) m. (sg. dat. **pŏshpadantas प्यशपदन्तस्**), a N. of an attendant of Śiva said to be the author of the hymn called *mahimna-pār* (p. 554*b*, l. 48), and, hence, in Śiv. 867, identified with Śiva himself; N. of the elephant of the north-west quarter. One of these two is said to have offered his tusks to Śiva in place of a flower-offering (Śiv. 52).

pushpakh पुश्पख् m: (sg. dat. **pushpakas पुश्पकस्**), N. of the car of Kubēra, which was carried off from him by Rāvaṇa, and from the latter by Rāma (Rām. 937). In Skt. *puṣpaka*.

pashpun पशपुन् । प्रस्रवज्जलादि conj. 2 (1 p.p. **poshpᵘ पंशपु**. According to Īśvara-kaula, see Gr.Gr. xlv, this verb is of the 3rd conj. with 2 p.p. **pashpyōv पशप्योव्**), to ooze out, drip, exude, perspire (cf. **lānath pashpüñᵘ**, p. 528*a*, l. 9) (Gr.M., Rām. 1178).

poshpᵘ-motᵘ पंशपु-मंतु । प्रच्युतः perf. part. (f. **püshpᵘ-müṣᵘ पंशपू-मंचू**), oozed out, exuded.

pashpan-bāna पशपन्-बान । स्रावपात्रम् m. an ooze-vessel, a filter; the vessel in which filtered liquid is collected. **-wônᵘ -वोनु । संस्रवज्जलम्** m. water of oozing, dropping water, exuding water.

pashpāwun पशपावुन् । प्रस्रावणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **pashpôwᵘ पशपोउ**), to cause to ooze, to cause to exude, to filter (a liquid), to drain out the dregs (K.Pr. 87). **pashpôwᵘ-motᵘ पशपोउ-मंतु । प्रत्यावितः** perf. part. (**pashpövᵘ-müṣᵘ पशपांवू-मंचू**), (of dregs) oozed out, (the last few drops) strained out, filtered out; (of a vessel containing liquid to be filtered or the like) emptied out by oozing or gradual leaking.

pashpawunᵘ पशपउनु । प्रस्रवन् n.ag. (f. **pashpaviñᵘ पशपवंचू**), that which oozes out, exuding, leaking out.

pashpay पशपय् f. the act of dropping or oozing (cf. **rūda-p°**, s.v. **rūd**).

pŏshʲran प्योशिरन् । प्रोत्साहनम् f. (sg. dat. **pŏshʲrüñᵘ प्योशिरंचू**), inciting, encouragement (e.g. encouraging a child in its studies, or a person to apply himself to some work with diligence). Cf. **pōsh 2.**

pushĕran पुश्रन् । समर्पणा f. (sg. dat. **pushĕrüñᵘ पुश्रंचू**), making over, granting, entrusting, conveying (Rām. 143); (with regard to something incomplete) the filling up of a deficiency, the adding of something required to cause an increase, the completion of the requirements of some person in need.

pushĕrun पुश्रन् । समर्पणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **pushᵒrᵘ पुश्र्**), to make up a deficiency, to add something required to cause an increase, to supply the requirements of a person in need; (of means) to be sufficient to complete any work; to supply, make over (to a person) (Gr.M.; Rām. 141, 735); to entrust, consign, give in charge (Gr.M.; Śiv. 483; Rām. 135, 137–8, 509; K. 623, 683, 687, 691, 738, 773, 1006; YZ. 537); to surrender (El.); to devote (a thing to a certain person or purpose) (Gr.M.; L.V. 61, *pushĕrun*; Śiv. 493; Rām. 151). Cf. **pushᵘ 3.**

pushᵒrᵘ-motᵘ पुश्र्-मंतु । समर्पितः perf. part. (f. **pushᵘrᵘ-müṣᵘ पुश्रू-मंचू**), given or made over to supply a deficiency, as ab.; (of all the requirements for some work) got completely together.

pushĕran-wād पुश्रन्-वाद् । समर्पणातिवाहिः m. 'a completion-reply', i.e. giving more than is sufficient for completion.

pushĕrith shunun पुश्रिथ् शुनुन् । बलाद्दर्पणम् m.inf. to insist on making something over or on supplying means to an unwilling recipient.

pushĕrāwun पुश्रावुन् । समर्पणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **pushĕrôwᵘ पुश्रोउ**), i.q. **pushĕrun**, q.v. (Gr.M.); to make over (to a person) (cf. **path p°**, s.v. **path 3**) (Rām. 256); to devote (something to a person or thing) (Rām. 181, 664).

pushĕrôwᵘ-motᵘ पुश्रोउ-मंतु । समर्पितः perf. part. (f. **pushĕrövᵘ-müṣᵘ पुश्रांवू-मंचू**), i.q. **pushᵒrᵘ-motᵘ**, see **pushĕrun.**

pushĕrövith shunun पुश्रांविथ् शुनुन् । बलात्समर्पणम् m.inf., i.q. **pushĕrith shunun**, see id.

pishis पिशिस, see **pyushᵘ.**

pŏshta प्यशत or **pōshta पोशत । दिष्या, आभ्युदयिकवाक्यम्** (properly pol. impve. of **pōshun**), (used as an exclamation of congratulation) bravo!; (as subst. m.) congratulation, words of congratulation or welcome.

pusht پشت or **push^{h}th पुश्‌च्** । **पृष्ठाधोभाग:** m. (sg. dat. **pushtas पुश्तस्**), the back (El.); the back (of a chair, etc.) (Gr.M.); the outside; support, prop, assistant; ancestors, progenitors; (in Kāshmīrī) the lower part of the spine, the part of the back about the hips (YZ. 53).

pusht-bar-pusht पुश्त्-बर्-पुश्त پشت بر پشت adv. back to back (Rām. 920). **pusht-ĕ-pā** پشتِ پا m. the dorsum of the foot (El.).

pushtuk^{u} पुश्तुक् । **पृष्ठ्य:** gen. (f. **pushtüc^{u} पुश्तंच्**), of, belonging to, or relating to, the back, or the parts about the hips.

pushtas rōzun पुश्तस् रोज़ुन् । **सहायविधानम्** m.inf. to stay at (a person's) back, to stand ready to help.

pash^{ĕ}th पश्‌द् m. in **pashṭa-wotur^{u} पश्ट-वंतुर्** । **ग्रहगणितपत्रविशेष:** m. the page of an almanac containing the tables which show the motions of the planets.

pāshĕth पाश्‌द् । **अत्याग्रह:** adj. e.g. obstinate, tenacious, stubborn.

pushĕth पुश्‌द् । **डोरकविशेष:** f. (sg. dat. **push^{ĕ}ti पुश्‌टि**), a sandal-strap, a shoe-lace (cf. **dĕl^{i}-p°**, p. 267*b*, l. 50; **khanj^{a}r^{i}-p°**, p. 404*a*, l. 23).

push^{ĕ}ṭa-dyol^{u} पुश्‌ट-द्योल् । **तृणविशेष:** m. the grass from which these straps are woven.

push^{ĕ}ṭ^{i}-tāla-raz पुश्‌टि-ताल-रज़् । **कर्णभूषावलम्बि-डोरकविशेष:** f. a kind of jewelled chain or string of plaited gold or silver fastened to the head as a support for a heavy earring so as to take the weight off the ear.

pashĕtāwun पश्‌तावुन् । **पश्चात्ताप:** m. (sg. dat. **pashĕtāwanas पश्‌तावनस्**), repentance, regret, rue, grief. Cf. **pashcātāph.**

pēshwā पेश्‌वा پیشوا m. a leader, a guide (El.).

pashĕwun पश्‌वुन् । **तर्पणम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **pashow^{u} पश्‌वु**), i.q. **pashun 2**, q.v. **pashow^{u}-mot^{u} पश्‌वु-मंतु** । **तर्पणेन समीकृत:** perf. part. (f. **pashüv^{u}-müs^{u} पश्‌वू-मंसू**), planed smooth.

pashĕwun^{u} पश्‌वुन् । **विषीदन्** n.ag. (f. **pashĕvüñ^{u} पश्‌वंच्**), one who is easily cast down, one who is ready to lament over his own misfortunes; one who is ready to lament over another's misfortunes, one who is compassionate and sympathetic. Cf. **pashun 1.**

pushwān पुश्‌वान् । **आधारदण्डस्तम्भ:** m. a supporting beam of an upper-story room, projecting outside the main wall of a house, and with open air below it. Cf. **pēsh-andāz**, p. 777*b*, l. 45.

pashĕwañ पश्‌वञ् f. a fee paid for seeing, in **mŏkha-p°**, p. 560*a*, l. 19. Cf. **pashun 3.**

pishyōv पिश्योव, see **pihun.**

pāsukh पासुख् । **अधिष्ठानदेव:** m. (sg. dat. **pāsakas पासकस्**), a guardian, a tutelary, deity, a deified serpent who guards hidden treasure. **pāsak^{i}-dar पासकि-दर्** । **आगरक्षकतया गोप्ता** m. (f. **-dariñ -दरिञ्**), a watchful secret guardian of something hidden (*quasi*, one who acts like a guardian serpent, as ab.).

pisun पिसुन् । **पाकेन बहिर्निःसृति:** conj. 3 (2 p.p. **pisyōv पिस्योव**. The causal of this verb is **pisanāwun पिसनावुन्**, not **pis^{a}rāwun पिसरावुन्**, Gr.Gr. 174), (of boiling liquid) to boil over (Gr.Gr. 174); to be spluttered from the mouth. **pisith yun^{u} पिसिथ् युन्** । **पाकोच्छ्वासोन्नम:, व्यग्रतापात:** m.inf. to come to the point of boiling over; to be distracted, bewildered, perplexed, moidered.

pasand पसन्द् پسند adj. e.g. approved, preferable, choice (Gr.M.); approving, choosing (in this sense chiefly —°; cf. **khŏd-pasandī**, p. 392*a*, l. 11); fond of, as in **mŏrda-p°**, fond of the dead, i.e. speaking well of a deceased person (*de mortuis*, etc.) (K.Pr. 16); cf. **prasand.** —**gaṣhun** —**गश़ुन्** । **रोचकीभवनम्** m.inf. to be approved, chosen, to be pleasing. —**karun** —**करुन्** m.inf. to approve of (Gr.M.; H. v, 1; xii, 4). —**yun^{u}** —**युन्** । **रुचिविषयीभवनम्** m.inf. to meet the approval (of), be chosen, be selected, to please, to suit (a person, dat.) (Gr.M.). —**lagun** —**लगुन्** । **रुचिसंयुक्तीभवनम्** m.inf. to meet with approval.

pisanāwun पिसनावुन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **pisanôw^{u} पिसनोवु**), to cause to boil over (Gr.Gr. 174).

pasār पसार् m. rest (El.). **pasāra pyon^{u} पसार प्यंनु** । **हीनीभवनम्** m.inf. to become poverty stricken, to lose all one's possessions and power.

pasôr^{u} पसोर् m. a mean petty shopkeeper, a druggist, a grocer (cf. Hindī *pansārī*), in the following:— **pasör^{i}-bāy पसारि-बाय्** । **पामरवणिक्स्त्री** f. the wife of such a petty shopkeeper. **-küṭ^{u} -कटु** । **पामरकन्या** f. the daughter of such a petty shopkeeper; (as an abusive term) an ill-conducted woman. **-kaṭh -कट्** । **पामरपुत्र:** m. (sg. dat. **-kaṭas -कटस्**), the son of such a petty shopkeeper; (as an abusive term) a mean, ill-conducted man. **-pöth^{a}r -पाथ्र्** । **पामरवणिग्व्यापार:** m. the occupation of a mean petty shopkeeper; occupation (of some one else) similar to such. **-wān -वान्** । **पामरवणिगापण:** m. the shop of such a mean shopkeeper.

pas^{u}r^{u} पसुर् । **प्राग्लक्षखण्डसमूह:** f. a chip, filing or the like (such as cutting from the edge of a metal plate in making a vessel). Cf. **pas^{a}run.**

pisar पिसर् پسر m. a son (Rām. 706, 811).

pasöril पसारिल् । **पामरवणिग्वृत्ति:** f. the business of a petty shopkeeper, of a druggist, of a grocer.

paṣ^ran पंसरन । **प्रान्ततक्षणेन समीकरणम्, कुट्टनेन विस्तारणम्** f. (sg. dat. **paṣ^rüñ^u पंसरंञ्**), paring off the edges of a metal plate (for manufacture); beating out a metal plate to flatten it or beat it thin.

paṣ^run पंसरुन । **प्रान्ततक्षणम्, कुट्टनेन विस्तारणम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **paṣ°r^u पंसर्**), to pare off the edges of a metal plate (in manufacture); to beat out a metal plate to flatten it or beat it thin. **paṣ°r^u-mot^u पंसर्-मंतु** । **प्रान्तेषु तष्टः, कुट्टनेन विस्तारितः** perf. part. (f. **paṣ^ür^ü-müṣ^u पंसर्-मंचू**), having the edges pared off; beaten out flat.

pasarun पसारुन । **पाचनक्षणम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **pasôr^u पसोर्**), i.q. **paṣ^run**, q.v. **pasôr^u-mot^u पसोर्-मंतु** । **कुट्टनेन विस्तारितः, कर्तनेन समीक्षतः** perf. part. (f. **pasör^u-müṣ^u पसार्-मंचू**), i.q. **paṣ°r^u-mot^u**, s.v. **paṣ^run**, q.v.

pös^ran पांसरन । **धिक्कारः** f. (sg dat. **pös^rüñ^u पांसरंञ्**), abuse, censure, scolding (of a servant or naughty child) (cf. **kaḍañĕ-pös^rañĕ**, p. 386*a*, l. 39) (Gr.Gr. 118).

pös^run पांसरुन । **भर्त्सनम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **pös°r^u पांसर्**), to abuse, censure, scold (a servant, a naughty child, a wife, or the like) (Gr.Gr. 118). **pös°r^u-mot^u पांसर्-मंतु** । **विनयमापादितः** perf. part. (f. **pös^ür^ü-müṣ^u -पांसर्-मंचू**), scolded, as ab.

pös^rañĕ पांसरञ f.pl. abuse, blame, censure (Gr.Gr. 118).

pös^rāwun पांसरावुन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **pös^rôw^u पांसरोव्**), i.q. **pös^run**, q.v.

past पस्त بست or **pasth पस्थ** । **हीनः** adj. e.g. low, depressed; low, humble; abject, mean, base, vile; (in Kāshmīrī) reduced to destitution (e.g. a country or a great person), wasted away (from disease). **—gaṣhun —गशुन** । **क्षीणीभवनम्** m.inf. to become reduced to destitution (as ab.); to become humiliated (Rām. 925); to become utterly wasted away from sickness, to be reduced to a shadow.

pästī पस्ती پستی । **हीनता** f. lowness, inferiority; humility; baseness; (in Kāshmīrī) the being brought to misery (e.g. of a rich person reduced to destitution, or of a sick person reduced to a shadow). **—anüñ^u —अनंचू** । **हीनतापत्तिः** f.inf. (with reference to some great person) destitution to take place. **—yiñ^u —यिंचू** । **हीनतापत्तिः** f.inf., id.

pōst पोस्त پوست or **pōsth पोस्थ** । **चर्म** m. (sg. dat. **pōstas पोस्तस्**), skin, hide (esp. of a man); outer coat, rind, crust, shell, bark; a seed-capsule, a poppy-head. **-wālun —वालुन्** । **अतिनिरादरः** m.inf. to skin, flay, remove the outer husk (Rām. 374, 382, 433, 707, 843); to abuse, scold, chide severely, reprimand.

pōsta-byôl^u पोस्त-ब्योल् । **सूक्ष्मबीजात्मफलसारविशेषः** m. one of the seeds inside a capsule, esp. poppy seed. **-khŏkhur^u -खुखुर्** । **बीजकोशविशेषः** m. the poppy-capsule, a poppy-head. **-wālay -वालय** । **अतितोदनम्** f. skinning, flaying; scolding, violent chiding.

pŏstüc^u प्वस्तच् । **लघुपुस्तकम्** f. a small book, a booklet, a pamphlet. Cf. **pŏstukh.**

pŏstukh प्वस्तुख् or **pōstukh पोस्तुख्** । **पुस्तकम्** m. (sg. dat. **pŏ(pō)stakas प्व(पो)स्तकस्**), a book, volume, manuscript (cf. **burza-p°**, pp. 130*b*, l. 50, and 131*a*, l. 2) (K. 990). **pŏstakh-gāḍa प्वस्तख्-गाड** । **निष्प्रयोजनपुस्तकसमुदायः** f.pl. 'book-fishes', i.e. a collection of useless books.

pōstal पोस्तल् m. the yew-tree, *Taxus baccata* (El. *pōstal, pōstil*; L. 79, 80, *posthal, posthil*). Its bark was formerly used by the poor as a substitute for tea (L. 72). Cf. the next.

pūstil पूस्तिल् or **pūstyul^u पूस्तिल्** । **दारुविशेषः** m. a certain tree, Himalayan spruce (*Abies Smithiana*, El. *pástúl*); cf. the preceding. **pūstilyuk^u पूस्तिल्युक्** । **वृक्षविशेषसंभवः** sg. gen. (**pūstilic^u पूस्तिलिच्**), of, or belonging to, or made of this wood (usually of something small). **pūstilyuw^u पूस्तिल्युव्** । **दारुविशेषमयः** adj. (**pūstiliv^u पूस्तिलिव्**), made of this wood (usually of some piece of furniture).

pistān पिस्तान پستان m. the nipple of the breast (El.).

pūstīn पूस्तीन پوستین । **चर्ममयवस्त्रविशेषः** f. a fur garment, a shaggy leathern coat (cf. **pakha-p°**, p. 725*a*, l. 32).

pastür^u पस्तर् । **शुल्कः** f. a tax, octroi-duty. **pastari-bal पस्तरि-बल** । **द्रङ्गविशेषः** m. an octroi-post, a custom-house

pasṭar पस्टर् । **हीनता** m. humility, abjectness, destitution, want of necessaries. Cf. **past.**

pát (? spelling and gend.) *Datisca cannabina*, used to make a yellow dye (L. 68, where it is also called *aaft tanj*).

pata 1 पत । **संकेतः** m. a sign, mark, token, clue, hint; address, direction (of a place to which, e.g., a person or letter, is directed); cf. **pay 2.** **—anun 1 —अनुन्** (for **2**, see **path 3**) । **संकेताभिज्ञानम्** m.inf. to recognize a clue, remark a clue. **—kaḍun —कडुन्** । **गूढवृत्तान्वेषणम्** m.inf. to search for a clue, etc. **—thawun —थवुन्** । **संकेतस्थापनम्** m.inf. to fix a clue, to establish a clue, come upon a clue after thorough search.

pata 2 पत, see **path 3.**

paṭa पट । **शासनपत्रम्, परिणाहः** m. a slab, tablet, plate (of metal, for inscription or engraving of royal edicts, grants, etc.); a deed, a title-deed (of land), a deed of lease; a superficies, the width (of a board, piece of cloth, or the like); •— a chair, a throne; a tiara,

a diadem; i.q. **paṭh** in all its senses. **-boḍᵘ -बंडु विस्तृतपरिणाहः** adj. (f. **-büdᵘ बंडू**), of great width, very wide. **-holᵘ -हंलु । वक्रपरिणाहः** adj. (f. **-hüjᵘ -हंजू**), (of something flat) having a crooked, or uneven, width. **paṭa-rönī पट-रोनी । महिषी(महाराज्ञी)** f. a queen (decorated with a tiara), the principal wife of a king (K. 730, 1132).

paṭukᵘ पटुकु । परिणाहसंबन्धी, दानपत्रादिसंबन्धी adj. (f. **paṭücᵘ पटंचू**), of, or belonging to, a title-deed; of, or belonging to, width. See also **paṭh.**

patau पतौ, patav पतव्, or patō पतो । अन्ततः adv. in the end, finally, at last (Rām. 414, 879, 1314); in the end, after all, in reality (Rām. 1538, 1732); cf. **potᵘ** and **path 3. —lākan —लाकन्** or **—lökin —लोंकिन । पर्यन्ततः** adv. 'at the last load (**lākh**)'; hence, at last, finally (Gr.M.; W. 95; Śiv. 878; Rām. 26, 517, 879, 925, 1459, 1476, 1729). Cf. **potᵘ-lākh,** p. 786*b*, l. 30.

pĕta प्यत, see **pyonᵘ.**

pĕti प्यति, see **pyotᵘ.**

pita 1 पित m. a father (El.).

pita 2 पित । क्षुद्रः m. (of a child, or the like) little, small, puny, spare. **-pholᵘ -फंलु । क्रीडनकफलकविशेषः** m. a small ball made of lac (used as a toy, being flipped at a mark with the fingers).

pīṭⁱ पीटि । सारसनम्, चर्ममयमञ्जूषा f. a military girdle, a belly-band, girth, belt; a leather portmanteau.

pitō पितो in **pitō pitō karun पितो पितो कर्न । दैन्यप्रलापार्थना** m.inf. to beg and implore for something urgently needed (as one parched with thirst begs for water).

pŏṭᵘ प्वंतु । पुत्रः m. a son (esp. an only boy-child) (cf. **lala-p°,** p. 522*a*, l. 6; **lōla-p°,** p. 523*a*, l. 17; **pönṭa-p°,** p. 743*a*, l. 28); a child (Gr.Gr. 145).

potᵘ पंतु । पश्चाद्वर्तमानः adj. e.g. and adv. behind, in the rear (Śiv. 1029); subsequent to, after, following; cf. **patau** and **path 3. —āgun —आँगुन् । पाश्चात्याङ्गणम्** m. (sg. dat. **-āganas -आँगनस्**), the rear courtyard of a house (used by the women-folk). **—ongᵘjᵘ —अंगुजू । अविनयप्रोत्साहना** f. 'the finger behind', helping and inciting (someone) to an insolent action. **—atha —अथ । हस्तपृष्ठम्** m. the back of the hand. **—bachĕ —बच्च । गुह्यकूले** f.pl. 'the back banks', the nates. **—bĕha —ब्यह । परोक्षनिष्क्रियत्वम्** m. sitting down behind, (of an employed person) easily ceasing work when not under the observation of the employer, or (in his presence) ceasing or giving up work owing to inability to continue; a support below and behind a jar (or the like, on which it rests). **—bal —बल् । पृष्ठबलम्** m. the strength of the back, the strength which one has behind one (in some task), backing up (by supporters, friends, money, help, materials, etc.). **—bar —बर । पाश्चात्यद्वारम्** m. a back door. **—borᵘ —बंर । पाश्चात्यरन्ध्रम्** m. a hole in a rear wall (for admitting air, light, etc.). **—baran —बरन् । पाश्चात्यलघुद्वारम्** f. (sg. dat. **-barüñᵘ -बरंजू**), a lightly built back door. **—biṭh —बिठ् । परोक्षसमाजयोजना** f. an assembly behind (people's back), meeting of people unknown to their superiors (parents, respectable persons, masters, or the like). **—büṭhᵘ —बंठु । चुल्लीमुखपुरोभागः** f. the space beyond the three openings on the top of a cooking range; cf. **—bôrᵘ,** bel.

potᵘ chŏkh पंतु छुख् । आवसानिकमन्थनम् m. (sg. dat. **chŏkas छुकस**), the final strokes in churning (by which the butter is collected). **—chalun —छलुन् । शौकानुक्षालनम्** m.inf. to do the after washing, to give the final rinsing in washing; (four or five months after a death) to perform the ceremonial washing of clothes which have been kept dirty during the period of mourning. **—chamb karun —छंब् कर्न । परोक्षनिपातनम्** m.inf. to make a precipice behind (a person), i.e. to endeavour by secret calumny, etc., to damage the actions of a person (esp. of a person who trusts the calumniator). **—chŏmba —छुम्ब । पाश्चात्यघर्षणम्** m. the final knocking out of grain from the ear against a post (done to the remains on the threshing floor after the whole amount on the floor has been threshed) (see **chŏmba**); met. slander of a person behind his back

potᵘ dab पंतु दब । पाश्चात्यनिपातः m. a knocking down from behind. **—ḍab —डब । पाश्चात्यवातायनम्** f. a covered balcony at the back of a house. **—ḍāchⁱ —डाछि** or **—ḍüchᵘ डांछु । पाश्चात्यपटलाधारदण्डः** f. the post towards the stern of a boat for supporting the mat roof; see **ḍāchⁱ. ḍakh —डख । अनुसहायः** m. (sg. dat. **—ḍakhas —डखस्**), a rear support, a prop for a sloping rear wall of a house; (in any work) help given from behind; shoving back, pushing a boat backwards with a punting-pole or the like. **—ḍokhᵘ —डंखु । नौपाश्चात्यपटलः** m. the stern mat roof of a boat; help or support given from behind or subsequently. **—dal —दल । पाश्चात्यकुट्टना** m. the last of several successive poundings (of grain) in a mortar. **—ḍālāna —डालान । पाश्चात्यगवाक्षसज्ज** m. a covered balcony in the rear of a house. **—ḍamb —डंब । नौपाश्चात्याधारभागः** m. the stern hold of a boat. **—ḍang —डंग । पाश्चात्यपादबन्धनम्** m. hobble ropes or the like tied to the hind legs of an unruly quadruped; hobbling an animal in this way. **—dar -दर् । तुलापूर्वभागः**

m. the back pan of a pair of scales (into which the weights are put). —**dara** —दर । पाश्चात्यभागः m. the back side of anything (e.g. the body, a house, a mountain, etc.). —**dor^{u}** —दंद् । पाश्चात्यसमाजः m. the back row of a number of people collected at some entertainment. —**dör^{u}** —दांङ् f. a back window (K.Pr. 147). —**drāmot^{u}** —द्रामंतु । प्रतिनिवृत्तः perf. part (f. —**drāmüs^{u}** द्रामंषू), returned, retreated; cf. —**nērun**, bel. —**drasa** —द्रस । प्रत्याकृष्टिः m. pulling back (a person) (by the arm, by a rope, by his garment, or the like). —**dav khārun** —द्व् खारुन । आक्षेपप्रत्यारोपणम् m.inf. to make a counter-bet, to make a counter-accusation, to make a counter-claim. —**dav karun** —द्व् करुन । प्रत्याक्षेपविधानम् m.inf. to offer a counter-bet, etc., as ab. —**dyun^{u}** —दिनु । प्रत्यावर्तनम् m.inf. to turn (a person, ship, vehicle, etc.) back; cf. **pât^{i} dyun^{u}**, bel.

pot^{u} gab पंतु गब् । नव्याङ्कुरः m. a secondary shoot or sprout, i.e. a shoot sprouting from a decayed or cut-down tree. —**göbath** —गांबथ् । परोक्षनिन्दनम् f. (sg. dat. **göbüs^{u}**—गांबषू), slander behind a person's back.

gilan gashün^{u} —गिलन् गछ्नूं । अन्यावृत्तिः f.inf. a backward whirl to occur, i.e. a mortal relapse to occur in convalescence; a change of wish to occur (e.g. the wishing to do something which one has hitherto refused to do). —**gand** —गंड् । पाश्चात्यबन्धनम् m. (in the rope for hauling a number of tree-trunks or the like) the final knot fastened to make all tight. —**gün^{u}** —गंनूं । मत्स्यादिपाश्चात्यदेहभागः f. the flesh at the tail end of a fish; the similar portion at the end of a tree, a post, or the like. —**grāy** ग्राय् । शरीरव्यावर्तना f. (in the act of walking) involuntarily turning the body round; the final rinsing of clothes in the wash. —**gas dyun^{u}** —गस् दिनु । अन्वाहृतिः m.inf. to give abraiding behind, repeatedly to censure or object to.

pot^{u} khal पंतु खल् । गृहसमीपवर्ती खलः m. a threshing floor behind (the house, i.e. close to the house and not at a distance). —**kharc** —खर्च् । अनुधनसहायः m. an additional contribution beyond the estimated expense (of doing anything). —**khirik^{i}** —खिरिकि । गुप्तचिन्ताव्याकुलता f. a window at the back; met. (when busily employed in any work) the mind being secretly distracted by other thoughts. —**khörĕn** —खोर्यन् । अतिशीघ्रम् adv. (with verbs of coming) on so-and-so's heels; hence, immediately, very speedily; cf. **khūr^{u}** 1 and **pât^{i} khūr^{i}**, bel. —**khash** —खश् । पृष्ठदेशगत आघातः m. a sword-cut from behind, a treacherous wound; met. the occurrence of some secret and unexpected severe loss. —**kal** —कल् । अनुचिन्ता f. subsequent anxiety, (when engaged on some work) private anxiety (about some other); anxiety as to the success of gaining some desired object. —**kamöy^{i}** —कमांथि । गूढतयोपार्जनम् f. secret (additional) earnings, illicit earnings in addition to one's authorized salary. —**kana bōzun** —कन बोजुन् । गुप्तसंवादपरिज्ञानम् m.inf. to hear behind with the ear, to listen to some secret talk, to eavesdrop. —**kör^{u} gashün^{u}** —कांङ् गछ्नूं । लज्जासमापातः f.inf. the neck to go back, i.e. to become disgraced by having to take to shameful work; cf. **pât^{i} kör^{u}** g., bel. —**kartūth** —कर्तूथ् । उत्तरसुदायः m. (sg. dat. —**kartūtas** —कर्तूतस्), the subsequent sending of gifts, (after a marriage) the customary gifts sent by the bride's people to her husband and his people. —**kath** —कथ् । सूचना f. (sg. dat. —**kathi** - कथि), a word behind, i.e. secret calumny, calumny behind the back of the person spoken against, slander (El. *pautkat*). —**kath karün^{u}** —कथ् करंनू । परोक्षनिन्दनम् f.inf. to utter such secret calumny. —**kyul^{u}** —किलु । कुटुम्बभरणचिन्ता m. the after nail-piercing, (in case of calamity) the additional anxiety as to the support of one's family.

pot^{u} lab पंतु लब् । पाश्चात्यभित्तिः, पार्श्वम् f. the back wall of a house or the like (K.Pr. 139); the back side of a range of mountains or the like. —**lāj** - लाँज् । पश्चान्निर्वाह्याकुलता m. the last calamity, (when one is about to start on a necessary business for some far country) the final anxiety caused by the necessity of providing for one's family during one's absence. - **lākh** - लाख् । पाश्चात्यसंभारः f. (sg. dat. **lāki** लाकि), (in piling up, load by load) the final load to complete the pile; cf. **patau-lākan**, p. 785*a*, l. 14. —**lām** लाम् । पाश्चात्योऽभिक्रमः f. the final attack (esp. on unsuspecting foes); met. at the end of a long journey, the final attack on (i.e. climb up) a difficult mountain pass. —**lār** —लार् । अन्वभिधेयनम् f. the final running, i.e. the final pursuit of a defeated army; the final rout of a defeated army. —**lās** - लास् । परोक्षे (अन्ततः) लाभः m. secret gain; ultimate gain (in any transaction); (in some transaction likely to cause loss) great ultimate gain. —**lāṭh** — लाट् । अन्तिमवेष्टनभागः m. (sg. dat. **-lāṭas** -लाटस्), a final twist (e.g. the last twisted part of a turban); met. (near the completion of some work on which mutually all have agreed) treachery by one of the partners.

pot^{u} mahāraza पंतु महाराज़ । अनुरूपवरः m. the secondary bridegroom, i.e. at a marriage, the younger brother (usually a boy) of the bridegroom, who accompanies him and is dressed in fine clothes like him, the best man (L.261, Śiv. 967). —**nakh** —नख् । पृष्ठे उद्दहनम्

m. (sg. dat. —**nakhas** —नखस्), the back-shoulder, i.e. carrying a load on the back of the shoulder. —**nāl 1** —नाल् । वस्त्रपाश्चात्यगलः m. the back part of the collar of a garment. —**nāl 2** - नाल् m. the hind shoe of a horse or the like. - **nam** —नम् । नौपाश्चात्यांशम् m. the part of a boat behind the prow; the hinder part of a boat (K.Pr. 76, *puth nam*). —**nĕnd** —नंद् । अन्तिमा धान्यवृष्टिमार्जना f. (sg. dat. - **nĕndi** —नंदि), the third, or final, weeding of a rice-field. —**nērun** - नेरुन् । प्रतिनिवर्तनम् m.inf. to go back, return, retreat; cf. —**drāmotᵘ**, ab. - **nāv** —नाव् । आगन्तुर्याभिधानम् m. a name subsequently given, a nickname, a title, a *nom de guerre*, a *nom de plume*.

potᵘ pachīr पंतु पछीर् । पाश्चात्यपादबन्धनी f. the rear tethering rope of a horse, elephant, or the like. - **pachörⁱ** - पछोरि । पाश्चात्यपादबन्धनी f., id. - **pachārĕ diñĕ** —पछार्य दित्र । निरुध्य स्थापनम् f.pl.inf. to apply such tethering ropes; met. to keep (a wife, a child, a servant, or the like) at home, not to allow her or him to go out of the house. —**phikir** —फिकिर् । परोपचिन्ताकुलत्वम् f. subsequent distress of mind; hidden distress of mind. —**phal** फल् । अन्तिमफलम् m. the final crop, the last crop to ripen; the final result of any action; the consequent result of any action (good or bad). —**phērun** -फेरुन् । प्रतिनिवृत्तिः m.inf. to turn round backwards; to desist from any work; to go back again, to go away after having paid a visit (H. xii, 19). - **phirun** -फिरुन् । प्रत्यावर्तनम् m.inf. to turn (some one) back, as ab. —**phīrith** —फीरिथ् conj. part. as adv., again (El.); back again, in reply (with vbs. of saying) (H. x, 3, 6, 7); back again (with vbs. of motion) (K.Pr. 125). —**phīrith gashun** - फीरिथ् गछुन् m.inf. to return, retreat (El.). - **phirawun** - फिरवुन् । प्रत्यावर्तनम् m.inf., i.q. —**phirun**, q.v. —**phirawunᵘ** - फिरवुनु n.ag. (f. —**phiravüñᵘ** —फिरवंञू), one who causes to turn back, as ab. - **phyurᵘ-motᵘ** -फिर्-मंतु । प्रत्यावर्तितः perf. part. (f. **phirᵘ-müṭᵘ** - फिर्-मंटु), turned back (by some one) (from going in any direction, from a work, etc.). **phyürᵘ-motᵘ** —फ्यूर्-मंतु । निवृत्तः perf. part. (**phīrᵘ-müṭᵘ** फीर्-मंटु), one who has turned back; one who has desisted from any work. —**palav** —पलव् । वस्त्रपाश्चाद्भागः m. the back part of a garment. - **pilav** —पिलव् । पाश्चात्याधृतसद्म m. a balcony in the rear of a house. - **pīn** —पीन् । पाश्चात्यप्रसवः m. the last birth, the last time a woman has a child (e.g. owing to her old age, or the like); cf. —**pyūnukᵘ**, bel. —**pōr** —पोर् । [1]पृष्ठभागः m. the rear or back of anything. —**puran** —पुरन् । गृहपृष्ठस्थक्षेत्रखण्डम् f. (sg. dat. —**purüñᵘ** - पुरंञू), the piece of ground behind a house. —**pāsa** —पास । पृष्ठभागः m. the rear or back of anything. - **pash** —पश् । पाश्चात्यपटलम् m. the rear thatch of a house. —**potᵘ** —पंतु । परोक्षम् adv. privately, out of sight, secretly, behind a person's back (K.Pr. 174, *put put*). - **pav** —पव् । अन्तको लाभः m. the final navigable channel, i.e. the achievement of profit after passing through a series of losses. —**pyūnukᵘ** पीनुकु । अन्तिमप्रसवोद्भवः adj. (f. - **pīnücᵘ** - पीनंचू), a last born child (i.e. one whose parents cannot expect to have any more, owing to old age, etc.); cf. - **pīn**, ab.

potᵘ röchⁱ पंतु रोछि । परोचरक्षणम् f. arrangements for guarding (one's house, etc.) in one's absence. —**rikan** - रिकन् । पश्चात्तो निपतनम् f. (sg. dat. **riküñᵘ** रिकंञू), a slip backwards (e.g. in walking on greasy ground); met. a secret obstruction to success. **rikiñ** - रिकिञ् । पश्चात्तो निपातः f., id. —**rĕl** - र्यल । पश्चाद्भागिकखण्डः f. the rear or back strip of several narrow strips (of cloth, land, etc.). - **rama** —रम or - **ramb** - रंब । पाश्चात्या अश्वोन्नतिः m. (of a horse) kicking backwards with the hind legs; backing (in a jib). - **rĕma** र्यम । पश्चाद्भाविनी चिन्ताकुलता f.pl. subsequent anxiety of the mind (e.g. after having left home, anxiety regarding the family left behind). - **rān** रान् । पशुपाश्चात्यजङ्घाभागः f. the thigh of the hind leg (of a horse, a sheep, or the like). **roṭᵘ** - रंटु । पश्चात्तो निरोधः m. stopping from behind. **raṭh 1** - रठ । पश्चात्तो निरोधः f. (sg. dat. - **raṭi** रटि), id. - **raṭh 2** - रठ् । अनुतन्तुसमुदायः f. (sg. dat. **raṭi** - रटि), (when thread is given to a weaver for being turned into cloth) a subsequent supply of thread of equal weight (supplied to make the cloth stronger). **rāth** राथ । रात्रिपश्चिमभागः f. (sg. dat. **röṭᵘ** रोंचू), the latter part of the night. —**raṭun** - रटुन m.inf. to hold back, restrain (K. 897). **rav** रव । पृष्ठतो धावनम् m. running backwards. - **ray** रय । रसपुष्टिमनु पाकनिष्फलता m. sterility of a crop (i.e. when a grain-crop has grown to ripeness, the ears to be empty).

potᵘ sab पंतु सब । अन्तिमा पङ्क्तिः f. the back row at a meeting, a dinner-party, or the like. - **sād** —साद् । अन्तत आस्वादः m. a subsequent taste, the final taste of something eaten; counter-tasting (i.e. after taking something nasty, eating something nice to take away the taste). - **shĕholᵘ** - शहेलु or —**shiholᵘ** - शिहेलु । आपराह्णिकी छाया m. the cool (i.e. shade) of the afternoon. - **shāph** - शाफ् । पूर्वतनः शापः m. (sg. dat. —**shāpas** शापस्), a curse

incurred in some former life (resulting in misfortunes in the present life). -shophᵘ --शफ्फु । उत्तराधिकारः m. heirship, inheritance. —sörᵘ सांक् । पृष्ठतोहरणम् f. stealthy carrying off in instalments from a collection of articles (e.g. grain from some one else's pile, or money from some one else's store). - sath सथ । अनुसहायाशा f. (sg. dat. --sübᵘ --संबू), hope or faith in help in one's absence (e.g. to one's people when one is away from home); subsequent hope, hope or faith in help arising subsequently. --sāth --साथ् । पाश्चात्यसमयः m. (sg. dat. sātas - सातस्), the last moment (e.g. in a period fixed astrologically); the final time (e.g. of the day, i.e. the afternoon). --sāyĕ --साय । पाश्चात्यछाया m. the shadow (e.g. of a tree) that falls behind (in the afternoon); help given by one behind (e.g. an elder brother, friend, or the like).

potᵘ ṭhil kaḍüñᵘ पंतु ठिल् कड्ंबू । प्रतिजयः f.inf. 'to strike (the ball) back again'; hence, in a game or fight, when nearly beaten to turn upon the opponent and beat him. - tākh ताख् । पृष्ठपक्षद्वारम् m. (sg. dat. tākas - ताकस्), an upper-story window in the back of a house. tam - तम् । अन्तिमविश्रान्तिः m. 'the final weariness', i.e. (on a journey) the last rest taken on the way before arriving at the destination for the night; taking one's rest (in old age) after working all one's life. tan - तन् । शारीरपाश्चात्यभागः f. (sg. dat. --tani - तनि), the back part of the body. - ṭās —टास् । अनुशब्दः m. a loud bang or crash from behind or occurring behind.

potᵘ shaṭh पंतु क्षठ । यियासोर्गमनोत्तराह्वानम् f. (sg. dat. - shaṭi क्षटि), the final shaking out of grain in a sieve or the like (in order to clear off the chaff, etc.); calling to a person by name behind his back after he has started on a journey. —shaṭh diñᵘ क्षठ् दिञ्बू । यियासोराह्वानेनापशकुनसूचनम् f.inf. to call out by name to a person who has started on a journey (in order to create a bad omen). --shāy --क्षाय् । पश्चात्तोऽभिज्ञानम् f. a shadow behind a person; recognizing a person going along by his appearance from behind (Śiv. 896, 1133, 1479; Rām. 212). - sakh --ख़ख् । परोक्षरोषः f. (sg. dat. —sakhi ख़खि), secret anger, anger behind the object's back. - sam ख़म । पृष्ठचर्म f. the skin of the back. —sôn-motᵘ -ख़ोनु-मंतु । प्रतिनिवर्तितः perf. part. (f. sôñᵘ-müsᵘ ख़ोंबू-मंसू), made to turn back, repelled; (of some business) ceased from, abandoned; cf. pátⁱ sôn-motᵘ, bel. —sānun —ख़ानुन् । प्रतिनिवर्तनम् m.inf. to cause to turn back, repel; (of some business) to cause (work) to turn back, to cease from (it), to abandon (it); cf. pátⁱ sānun, bel. --sôrᵘ —ख़ोर् । चुल्लीपाश्चात्यमुखम् m. the back one of the three openings of a cooking range; cf. —büṭhᵘ, ab. --sür --ख़ूर् । अप्रत्यक्षहरः m. one who steals in a person's absence, one who takes advantage of a person's absence to commit theft (e.g. when done by servants). --sürᵘ gaṣhüñᵘ ख़ूर् गछ्बू । गृह्यद्वारा हानिः f.inf. theft of things kept in the house or in a ghost (esp. when committed by a member of the household) to occur. —sarsun —ख़र्सुन् । परोक्षे च्छिद्रान्वेषणम् m.inf. to investigate privily, to prosecute private inquiries (regarding a person), to criticize a person (behind his back).

potᵘ vih पंतु विह् । अन्ततोऽवस्थान्तरम् m. a sudden change of condition at the last moment (e.g. of an invalid's health, of a burning candle, of some crop of fruit ripening, or of some current business). -vil - विल् । अन्तिमावसरः f. the last moment (for doing anything). wān वान् । अन्तिमा कार्यवृत्तिः m. a shop behind, or in the rear; the final work in any action, the finishing touches. --wôñᵘ —वोञ् । अन्तिमरसः m. the last juice (i.e. in expressing any juice, that which comes last); the latter water (i.e. in boiling food, when most of the liquid is boiled away, the water or other liquid which is added afterwards). —wörᵘ —वांक् । पाश्चात्यवाटिका f. a back garden, a garden in the rear of a house. - wath —वथ् । पाश्चात्यपन्था f. (sg. dat. —wati - वति), a back way, a way out (of a house, etc.) behind. -waṣa phērañĕ - वष फेरञ । भयाकुलीभवनम् f. pl. inf. to be struck senseless by terror; to be made almost senseless by shame when reproved for some fault.

potᵘ yunᵘ पंतु यिनु m.inf. to come back, return (II. v, 1). zūn —ज़ून् f. the end of the moonlight, the last hours of the night (L.V. 105). --zang 1 - ज़ंग् । जङ्घापाश्चात्यभागः f. the back part of the shank, the calf of the leg. —zang 2 - ज़ंग् । पश्चाद्गवच्छकुनम् f. (on starting on a journey) an omen to occur behind one, or immediately after one has started. —zīrᵘ - ज़ीर् । परोक्षोत्तेजनम्, तेजनोत्साहनम् f. a shove from behind (e.g. in pushing a boat off the shore); stimulating a person to further efforts; stimulating an angry person by abuse and the like behind his back. —zĕv - ज़्यव् । जिह्वामूलभागः f. the back part or root of the tongue. —zĕv gaṣhüñᵘ - ज़्यव् गछ्बू । मूकीभवनम् f.inf. the tongue to become fixed, to become dumb (e.g. when one makes a false charge, and is asked for proof, to remain silent).

pátⁱ पंति adv. and postpos. (governing either the

case of the agent or the ablative) behind, at the back of (cf. **kân[i]-p°**, p. 448*a*, l. 23; **kāri-p°**, p. 467*a*, ll. 26, 29) (Gr.Gr. 154; Gr.M.; Śiv. 115, 1609, *patiy*); after (in time) (cf. **kāji-p°**, p. 430*a*, l. 5) (K. 241, K.Pr. 210). —**āmotu** —**आमंतु** । **प्रतिनिवृत्तः** perf. part. (f. —**āmüṭṭu** —**आमंट्यू**), having turned back (from), having given up doing (some work); see **yunu**, bel. —**aṭun** —**अटुन्** । **प्रत्यावृत्तिः** m.inf. to turn back, to give up doing (something), to abandon (one's caste or the like). —**dyunu** —**द्युनु** । **नौप्रतिनिवर्तनम्** m.inf. to propel (a boat) backwards; cf. **potu dyunu**, ab. —**gōmotu** —**गोमंतु** । **शान्तीभूतः** perf. part. (f. **gömüṭṭu** —**गोमंट्यू**), (of something begun or some business) turned back, abstained from; (of burning coal or a brazier) gone out, gone cold.

gaṭhun —**गठुन्** । **शान्तीभवनम्** m.inf. to go into the rear, be abstained from; (of burning coal or a brazier) to go out, go cold (K.Pr. 11). **khūr[i]** **खूरि** adv. immediately, very speedily (K. 814); cf. **potu khōrĕn**, ab. —**kin[i]** —**किनि** adv. from behind (Gr.Gr. 158); behind, behind (a person's back) (K. 162, 208); afterwards, in the meantime (K. 604); privately, secretly (K. 1149). **körü gaṭhüṇü** —**कोरु गठ्यू** । **अधरीभवनम्** f.inf. to feel disgraced, to lower oneself by having to take to shameful work; cf. **potu körü g°**, ab. —**korᵘ-motu** —**कोरु-मंतु** । **भ्रमितः** perf. part. (f. —**kürᵘ-müṭṭu** —**कोरु-मंट्यू**), (of something begun or some business) turned back (by somebody), put in the rear, abstained from; (of burning coal or a brazier) put out, made cold. —**karun** —**करुन्** । **भ्रमनम्** m.inf. to turn back, put behind, put in the rear (some busy person or some work); to put out, make cold (burning coal or a brazier). —**pāt[i] brūṭh[i] brūṭh[i]** —**पति ब्रूंठि ब्रूंठि** adv. behind and behind and before and before, at one time behind and at another time before (K. 941). —**ta brūṭh[i] wuchun** —**त ब्रूंठि वुकुन्** । **अतिप्रेम्णालोकनम्** m.inf. to look behind and before, to look at with affection. —**ṭhorᵘ** —**ठोरु** । **पाश्चात्यपिधानिका** m. a cover behind, a hindrance or impediment which follows a person (immediately on his beginning something). —**tāmotu** —**तामंतु** । **प्रतिनिवृत्तः** perf. part. (f. —**tāmüṭṭu** —**तामंट्यू**), turned back (from some business or some work on which one is engaged). —**tôn[u]-mot[u]** —**तोनु-मंतु** । **प्रतिनिवर्तितः** perf. part. (f. —**tôñᵘ-müṭṭu** —**तोञ्यू-मंट्यू**), (of some person) caused to turn back (from some business, etc., as ab.); (of some business) caused to be put in the rear, caused to be abandoned; cf. **potu tôn[u]-mot[u]**, ab. —**tānun** —**तानुन्** । **प्रतिनिवर्तनम्** m.inf. to cause (a person) to turn back (from some business, etc., as ab.); to cause (some business) to be put in the rear, to cause to be abandoned, to prevent (Gr.M.); cf. **potu tānun**. —**yunu** —**यिनु** । **प्रतिनिवर्तनम्** m.inf. to turn back (from some business), to give up (what one is doing); to go back, dry up (of a well) (YZ. 406).

poṭu 1 पंटु । **पट्टकः** m. a flat board (of wood), a plank, a sheet (of glass, tin, or the like) (Gr.Gr. 34, W. 17); a leaf (of a door, window-shutter, lattice, or the like) (cf. **bar-p°**, p. 116*b*, l. 28; **dāri-p°**, p. 238*b*, l. 16; **darwāza-p°**, p. 250*b*, l. 39; **lŏka-tār[i]-p°**, p. 517*a*, l. 42; **panjara-p°**, p. 741*a*, l. 1); the flat portion of anything (e.g. the sole of a shoe; cf. **paizār-pāṭ[i] karān[i]**, s.v. **paizār**). **pāṭ[i]-sand पंटि-सन्द** । **श्रवणाभ्यासः** f. (sg. dat. **-sünzᵘ** -**संज्यू**), studying a subject by ear (and not by reading books).

poṭu 2 पंटु । **ऊर्णपटः** m. woollen cloth, 'puttoo' (cf. **bŏṭa-p°**, p. 138*b*, l. 30; **rāgār[i]-p°**, s.v. **rāgār[i]**). For the various kinds of this cloth, see El. s.v. *paṭṭū* (Gr.Gr. 42, 57, 162; L. 370, 390, *paṭṭa*, 462, *put*; W. 155, *paṭṭa*; Śiv. 1566; K.Pr. 31, 127, 174, 184, *puṭṭa*). **mandan-wôlᵘ** **मंडन्-वोलु** n.ag. a cleaner of puttoo (El.). This cloth is washed by trampling it under the feet in water. Cf. **mandun**.

pāṭ[i]-chal पंटि-छल् । **ऊर्णपटखण्डः** f. a piece of woollen cloth. **-jŏrāba** -**ज्वराब** । **ऊर्णमयपादत्राणम्** m. a stocking of this cloth. **-kurta** -**कुर्त** । **ऊर्णपटभागः** m. a piece of such cloth sufficient for making a coat. **-paijāma** -**पैजाम** । **ऊर्णाधरांशुकम्** m. drawers made of such cloth. **-thān** -**थान्** । **ऊर्णपटः** m. a length of such cloth, woollen cloth in the piece. **-tᵃr** -**तर्** f. a narrow strip of woollen cloth (Gr.Gr. 162). **-tādar** -**तादर्** । **ऊर्णप्रावरणम्** f. a wrapper-sheet ('chudder') of such cloth. **-wān** -**वान्** । **ऊर्णपटसंतानयन्त्रम्** m. a shop where such cloth is sold; a machine for stretching such cloth. **-wôñᵘ** -**वोञ्** । **ऊर्णपटविक्रेता** m. a seller of such cloth. **-wôwurᵘ** -**वोवुर्** । **ऊर्णपटतन्तुवायः** m. a weaver of such cloth.

-paṭyukᵘ -**पट्युकु** । **ऊर्णपटमयः** adj. (f. **-paṭicᵘ** -**पटिचु**), of, or belonging to, woollen cloth (Gr.Gr. 57); made of such cloth.

pôṭu पोटु । **कौशेयतन्तुसमूहः** m. (sg. ag. **pöṭ[i] 1 पोटि**), silk (the filament) (for particulars of the silk produced in Kashmīr, see El. s.v. *pōṭ*) (L. 464); silk cloth (Gr.M., Rām. 1758); used met. for any fine thread-like substance in compounds such as **kukkli-pôṭu**, 'cuckoo's silk,' a kind of grass (p. 433*a*, l. 27) (Śiv. 1808).

pöṭ[i]-dāv पोटि-दाव । **कौशेयतन्तुः** f. a piece of silk

thread (a yard or so long), a needle-full of silk thread. **-dôwᵘ -दोव्** । **कौशेयडोरकविशेषः** m. silk thread (for embroidery or the like). **-garī -गरी** । **हारादिग्रन्थन-शिल्पिवृत्तिः** f. the profession of working in silk braid (e.g. for making necklaces or the like). **-gorᵘ गंड्** । **मालाग्रथनकारः** m. a maker of silk braid or thread (for necklaces or the like). **-gàrⁱ-bāy -गरि-बाय्** । **हारबन्धकस्त्री** f. his wife. **-gŏṭsᵘ -गंट्सू** । **कौशेयगुल्फः** f. the silk-cocoon (El. *pāṭ-guts*). **-kyomᵘ -क्यम्** । **कृमिविशेषः** m. the silkworm (El. *pāṭ-kyum*, L. 464). **-pana-dāv -पन-दाव्** f., i.q. **-dāv**, ab. (El. *pāṭ-pandão*, m. silk thread). **-poshᵘ -पंछ** । **कौशेयदशा:** m. a silk fringe (on a garment or the like). **-thān -थान्** m. silk-cloth in the piece, silk cloth (El.).

pāṭyukᵘ पाट्युकु । **कौशेयसंबन्धी** sg. gen. (f. **pāṭicᵘ पाटिचू**), of, or belonging to, silk.

pöṭ (? spelling) m. worship (El. probably incorrect for **pāṭh**, q.v.); manner, mode (El. probably for **pöṭhⁱ**, q.v.).

pöṭⁱ 2 पांटि in the following: **pöṭⁱ marüñᵘ पांटि मरंञू** । **इष्टाप्तिः** f.inf. the object (of any action) to be obtained (esp. when dishonestly). **-mārüñᵘ -मारंञू** । **अपहृत्य परोक्षपलायनम्** f.inf. to take away (another's property) or undo the result (of another's action) and abscond privately (esp. when done dishonestly).

pöṭī पांटी । **पाठासक्तः** adj. e.g. one who is devoted to good actions, religious duties, or reading holy books.

putᵘ पुतु । **पुत्रः** m. a son (esp. an only son referred to in terms of affection). Cf. **pŏṭᵘ** and **pūtᵘ**.

pūtᵘ पूतु । **पोतः, सुपुत्रः** m. (sg.f. **pūtsᵘ 1 पूत्सू**), the young of a bird, a fledgling, a chick (cf. **khisⁱ-pº**, p. 429*a*, l. 11; **kŏkar-pº**, p. 132*a*, l. 43, Gr.Gr. 131; **kōtar-pº**, p. 192*a*, l. 1, and Gr. Gr. id.; **kāwa-pº**, p. 195*a*, l. 28, and Gr. Gr. id.; **pachin-pº**, p. 679*b*, l. 38, and Gr.Gr. id.) (Rām. 97; K.Pr. 117, 118, 195); the young of any irrational animal (cf. **chira-pº**, p. 165*a*, l. 9; **dāda-pº**, p. 187*a*, l. 21; **gunᵃsa-pº**, p. 293*a*, l. 18; **gurⁱ-pº**, p. 299*a*, l. 2; **khar-pº**, p. 407*a*, l. 31; **kaṭa-pº**, p. 487*a*, l. 17, and Gr.Gr. 131; **myā-pº**, Gr.Gr. 131) (Gr.M.; H. ix, 3 (young of a bee); K.Pr. 101, 166); often used —• met. to indicate something small and nice, as in **chāčĕ-pº** (**chāchĕ-** is a misprint), a child's rattle, p. 158*a*, l. 25; **miñe-pº**, p. 585*a*, l. 43, a kiss; **mŏñĕ-pº**, p. 585*b*, l. 5, id.; **muñĕ-pº**, p. 585*b*, l. 39, id., see also Gr.Gr. 131 and Gr.M.; **nila-pº**, a kind of pigeon, p. 633*b*, l. 16; (m.) a son (used —• after caste-names and the like) (cf. **dara-pº**, p. 234*b*, l. 49, and Gr.Gr. 131; **kaula-pº**, p. 436*a*, l. 33, and Gr.Gr. id.; **lōla-pº**, p. 523*a*, l. 19; **ṭikⁱ-pº**, Gr.Gr. 131; **śūra-pº**, id. Cf. **chüṭsᵘ-pº**, p. 166*b*, l. 31, and **kŏ-pº**, p. 464*a*, l. 47); a son, a true son, a son like his father (K.Pr. 174. In Kaśmīr there are said to be three kinds of sons, a *pūtᵘ*, a son like his father; a *sŏpūtᵘ*, a good son; and *kŏpūtᵘ*, a bad son); esp. a worthy son, one who is a credit to his father. In **aṭa-pº** (p. 53*b*, l. 12), the name of a child's game, it is not clear whether the word **pūtᵘ** means 'a chicken' or 'a son'.

pūtⁱ-brörᵘ पूति-ब्रोर् । **धान्यविशेषः** f. a kind of paddy, with fine, soft, and scented rice-grain, and a white husk with red edges. **-khĕjᵘ -ख्यंजू** । **पोतश्रेणिः** f. a procession or line of young birds or chickens **-khash -खश्** । **अयत्नाघातः** m. beheading a chicken; met. an easy assault on an unresisting person. **-kŏkürᵘ -क्रकर्** । **विस्फोटरोगविशेषः** f. hen and chickens, a hen surrounded by her chickens; met. a certain disease, in which a large boil is surrounded by a number of others.

pūtᵘ पूँतु । **गुह्यम्** m. the part of the body behind the pudenda, the back part of the privities.

püṭᵘ पंटू । **दारुपट्टिका, वस्त्रभागः, नेत्रबन्धनी, दीर्घा क्षेत्रभूमिः, कुङ्कुमपुष्पमध्यमशाखा** f. (sg. dat. **pačĕ 2 पच्च**, Gr.Gr. 26, 29, 62; for **1**, see s.v.), a small board, a small plank, a lath, a flat piece of wood (cf. **böm-pº**, p. 107*a*, l. 10; **dŏsa-yĕndra-pº**, p. 252*a*, l. 48; **gālav-pº**, p. 286*a*, l. 36; **nigayé-pº**, p. 625*a*, l. 35; **nāwa-pº**, p. 666*b*, l. 18; **ranga-pº**, s.v. **ranga 2**; **ringa-pº**, s.v. **ringa**) (El. *paṭ*; Gr.Gr. 10, 72; Gr.M.; W. 17; Rām. 570); a panel, a door-leaf, or the like (cf. **linga-pº**, p. 526*b*, l. 26; **phālav-pº**, p. 696*b*, l. 39); a black-board, such as is used in schools or such as is used, like our slate, by children learning to write (cf. **dōja-pº**, p. 203*a*, l. 7; **mashᵉkⁱ-pº**, p. 597*a*, l. 35); a board (as a chess-board or drawing-board) (cf. **narda-pº**, p. 650*a*, l. 42; **rᵃkhᵃ-pº**, s.v. **rᵃkh**) (Śiv. 280); a tablet (cf. **rᵃkha-pº**, s.v. **rᵃkh**) (Gr.Gr. 29, 34, 62–3, 162, 213); a long strip of cloth, such as is used in making the body of a coat, a shawl, or the like (cf. **jōra-pº**, p. 377*a*, l. 16; **khēshĕ-pº**, p. 418*a*, l. 7; **pūṭsi-pº**, s.v. **pūṭsᵘ 2**; **rāda-pº**, s.v. **rād 2**); a piece of cloth, such as is used for tying a wound, or applying a medicament, a bandage (cf. **ashĕd-pº**, p. 49*b*, l. 9; **dīrⁱ-pº**, p. 271*a*, l. 25; **drīrⁱ-pº**, p. 248*a*, l. 27) (K.Pr. 258); a bandage over the eyes or the like (cf. **achĕn-pačĕ**, p. 9*a*, l. 13) (Rām. 1607); a square piece of cloth, such as a towel, or bathing cloth (K.Pr. 91); a field (in

cultivation) (cf. **khāha-p°**, p. 394*a*, l. 23); the stigma of the saffron flower (cf. **kŏng-p°**, p. 456*b*, l. 20); the empty husk of a grain-plant which, owing to drought, contains no grain (cf. **dā-p°**, p. 230*b*, l. 33). **—diñ[u]** **—दिञ्** । **नेत्रपिधिति:** f.inf. to place a bandage over the eyes, to blindfold (Rām. 1184, 1607; cf. **pacĕ diñĕ**, bel. **—lagüñ[u]** **—लगंञ्** । **नेत्रनिरोध:** f.inf. a bandage to be applied (to the eyes), blindfolding to occur; met. dislike to be shown to one formerly an object of affection; the habit to occur of refusing help or gifts to applicants. Cf. **pacĕ lagañĕ**, bel.

pacĕ-baran पच्च-वरन् । **पट्टिकावप्रम्** f. (sg dat. **-barüñ[u]** **-वरंञ्**), a partition made of thin planks (K.Pr. 240). **-chal -छल्** f. a piece of board (Gr.Gr. 162). **-dalav -दलव्** । **पट्टिकावरणबन्ध:** m. the joining together of boards to form a ceiling or the cover of a pit, etc. **—diñĕ —दिञ** । **पट्टिकावरणम्** f.pl.inf. to join together boards (to form a roof, ceiling, cover of a pit, or the like); to blindfold oneself (to another), i.e. (of a master, etc.) to experience a feeling of hostility (to a servant, etc.); cf. **püṭ[u] diñ[u]**, ab. **-god[u] -गंदु** । **वृतिद्वारम्** m. an opening (or window) in a boarded partition. **-god[u] dyun[u] -गंदु दिनु** । **पट्टिकावरणबन्ध:** m.inf. to build up a boarded partition. **-gor[u] -गंद्** । **पट्टिकातक्षा** m. a carpenter whose business it is to saw timber into boards. **—kūcĕ —कूच्च** or **—kōcĕ —कोच्च** । **पट्टिकासमुदाय:** f.pl. planks and pieces, a pile of planks (ready for building). Although each member of this compound is plural, owing to the whole collective idea being plural, each may be translated as singular, 'a board and a beam' (Gr.Gr. 72). **-khŏn -खुन्** । **पट्टिकासमूह:** m. a bundle of laths (esp. as much as can be carried under the arm). **-khünḍ[u] -खंडू** । **पट्टिकाखण्ड:** f, a piece of a broken board. **-kôn[u] -कोनु** । **पट्टिकाखण्ड:** m. a long thin narrow piece of board, a lath (cf. **kôn[u] 2**). **-köñ[u] -कांञ्** । **पट्टिकासमूह:** f. a bundle of laths. **—lagañĕ —लगञ** । **वैमुख्यसंभव:** f.pl.inf. bandages to be applied, i.q. **püṭ[u] lagüñ[u]**, ab., q.v. **-phyur[u] -फिर्** । **विनिमयेन खण्डयोजना** m. change of lengths of cloth (e.g. of the main pieces of the body of a coat), taking out the worn pieces and substituting others; putting in a new piece (cf. **ách¹-pacĕ-phyur[u]**, p. 9*a*, l. 17). **-tilim -तिलिम्** । **पट्टिकासूक्ष्मखण्ड:** f. a small broken piece of board. **-tālav -तालव्** । **पट्टिकापटलविशेष:** m. a boarded ceiling, a ceiling made up of decorated boards or planks. **-yĕnd[a]r -यंद्र्** । **पट्टिकामयकर्तनयन्त्रम्** m. a spinning-wheel made up of two or three laths.

paṭöc¹ पटाचि । **पट्टिका** f. a board with a handle, used by plasterers for consolidating or smoothing a plastered surface.

paṭadār पटदार् । **विशालपरिणाह:** adj. e.g. containing width, wide in comparison with length.

path 1 पथ । **क्षेत्रभाग:** m. (sg. dat. **pathas पथस्**), a certain measure of land, a piece of land of such a size that it needs one *trakh* (or about nine and a half lb.) of seed grain to sow it (cf. **dā-path**, p. 230*b*, l. 36). —• a level piece of land generally (cf. **bumi-p°**, p. 107*b*, l. 33; in **āra-path**, p. 41*a*, l. 46, the word is f.). —• something flat (cf. **dāñĕwali-p°**, p. 232*a*, l. 8; **kan-path**, p. 447*b*, l. 13).

patha-watur[u] पथ-चतुर् । **क्षेत्रमितिपत्रम्** m. a memorandum showing the area (measured *path* by *path*) which has been sown.

path 2 पथ् f. a path, a way, in **amara-pathi**, on the path (leading to) immortality (L.V. 70).

path 3 पथ । **पश्चात्** adv. and postpos. governing abl., behind, after (cf. **dŏha-path dŏha**, day after day, day by day, p. 200*a*, l. 22; **nāwa-path nāwa**, name by name, p. 665*b*, l. 38; **pŏtus path**, s.v. **pŏtus** (L. 458 *pat*, W. 97); after, in honour of, for the sake of (Śiv. 1421, 1685; Rām. 192, 1059, 1507, 1510, 1662); (apparently governing dat.) H. vii, 10, **path wanan**, back in the forests, deep in the forests; (as adv.) afterwards (Rām. 562, 1655); cf. **patau** and **pot[u]**. **—atsun अत्सुन्** । **निवर्तनम्** m.inf. to come back, turn back, return (esp. from some work which has been given up as hopeless), desist; cf. **—tsā-mot[u]**, bel. **-brōṭh -ब्रोठ्** । **पूर्वापरम्** adv. backwards and forwards (cf. **path brōṭh nērun**, p. 128*a*, l. 32) (Śiv. 1790); behind and before, in all directions (Śiv. 1776); cf. **pata-brōṭh**, bel. **gatshun गछुन्** m.inf. to go backwards, retreat (Rām. 1081, 1643). **—hyon[u] -ह्यनु** m.inf. to take the back, retire into the background, to cease to have effect (Śiv. 1237, 1843); to be defeated, to be surpassed (Śiv. 1246). **—kod[u]-mot[u] —कडु-मंतु** । **प्रतिनिवर्तित:** perf. part. (f. **—küḍ[u]-müts[u] - कंडू-मंत्सू**), repelled, driven back; caused to desist (from any work). **-kaḍun —कडुन्** । **प्रतिनिवर्तनम्** m.inf. to turn (a person) back, repel, drive back; to cause a person to desist (from any work). **-khŏr -खुर्** or **-khōr -खोर्** । **पश्चात्पदावस्था, दुर्गति:** m. 'a step back', falling from riches into poverty, reduction to indigence. **-khōr gatshun -खुर् गछुन्** or **-khōr gatshun -खोर् गछुन्** । **पश्चात्पदावस्थापत्ति:, आपदापात:** m.inf. indigence (after wealth) to befall. **-kāli -कालि** । **पूर्वतनसमये** adv. in

the time behind, i.e. very long ago, in ancient days, in olden time (L.V. 91, K. 240). **-kāli-pĕṭha** -कालि-पठ adv. from ancient times (Śiv. 1653). **-kölⁱ** -कालि । पूर्वतनसमयतः adv. in ancient days, in olden time; from ancient days, from olden time. **-kālyukᵘ** -काल्युकु । पौर्वतनकालिकः adj. (f. **kālicᵘ** कालिचु), of, or belonging to, olden time.

path-kun पथ्-कुन् adv. or postpos. governing the dat. or abl., behind, at the back of (cf. **atha path-kun gaṭhun**, p. 614, l. 22, and **—thawun**, p. 614, l. 27) (K.Pr. 14); after (of time or place) (cf. **ami path-kun**, p. 55*a*, l. 4, or **awa path-kun**, p. 55*b*, l. 43, thereafter, thereupon) (Śiv. 70, 311); backwards (El.); in former times, formerly (Śiv. 72, 425, 1908; Rām. 230, 472; K. 347); in the rear, at the back; afterwards, at the end, finally (Śiv. 1344, 1901; H. iii, 5; v, 5, 8); behind, left behind, left over and above, remaining (Śiv. 38, 1194); backwards, in the reversed position (Rām. 634, 1168).

path korᵘ-motᵘ पथ कर्-मंतु । पश्चात्पदमापादितः, पराजितः perf. part. (f. **kürᵘ-müṭsᵘ** —कर्-मंचू), left behind, left over, left remaining; left behind (by others who have gone on ahead); put back, defeated, conquered. **- karun** - करुन् । अवशेषणम्, पश्चात्त्याजनम्, पराजितीकरणम् m.inf. to leave (something) over and above (in a distribution or the like); (to go ahead and) leave (some one) behind (Rām. 161); to put back, defeat, conquer. **—lagun** - लगुन m.inf. to follow, to pursue; to follow, to seek for earnestly (Śiv. 583); to be earnestly engaged in (dat.) (K. 67). **pahān** —पहान् । ईषत्पश्चात् adv. a little behind, a little after (of place or time) (Gr.Gr. 94). **—phērun** —फेरुन् m.inf. to turn back, return (Śiv. 1836, Rām. 207); to turn back, retreat (Rām. 1345). **—pushĕrāwun** —पुश्रावुन् m.inf. to entrust to (with dat.), make over to (Rām. 181, cf. 664). **—path thawun** —पथ् थवुन । पश्चान्निगूह्य गोपनम् m.inf. to keep putting behind oneself, i.e. to abstract and keep secretly for oneself, bit by bit, the whole, or part, of some collected property, to pilfer in this way. **—raṭun** - रटुन् m.inf. to hold (a person back), restrain (K. 110, 111, 1056). **—rōzun** —रोज़ुन् m.inf. to remain behind, to be behind, stay behind, wait (K. 261); to come in last (in a procession or the like) (Rām. 13); to refrain (from a course of conduct) (K. 1057); to remain over and above (H. xii, 23); to stand back (El. *pat roz*, impve.), to remain, endure, continue after (Rām. 28). **—thawun** - थवुन् or - **thāwun** - थावुन । पश्चात्स्थापनम् m.inf. to put back, keep in reserve; to put back, repel (Śiv. 861). - **trāwun** —त्रावुन् m.inf. to leave behind, abandon; to abandon thoughts of, to forgive, treat as not having occurred (Śiv. 425). **—ṭalun** —ट़लुन् । प्रतिनिवर्तनम् m.inf. to run back, retreat, flee from some one's presence (Rām. 1342). **—ṭāmotᵘ** —ट़ामंतु । (पश्चात्)प्रतिनिवृत्तः perf. part. (f. —**ṭāmüṭsᵘ** —ट़ामंचू), come back, returned (after giving up some difficult task or the like), having desisted (from); cf. **—aṭun**, ab. **—ṭānun** —ट़ानुन् । प्रतिनिवर्तनम् m.inf. to cause a person to turn back or desist (from something). **—ṭônᵘ-motᵘ** - ट़ोनु-मंतु । प्रतिनिवर्तितः perf. part. (f. —**ṭönᵘ-müṭsᵘ** —ट़ोनू-मंचू), one who has been caused to desist, as ab.

pata 2 पत (for **1**, see s.v.) । पश्चात्, अनन्तरम् adv. and postpos. (governing the abl. or, in the case of an. masc. nouns in the singular, and occasionally in the case of pronouns, the dat.), behind, after (in place) (cf. **arwa-pº**, p. 45*b*, l. 39; **pyāda pata lagun**, s.v. **pyāda**) (Śiv. 80, 410, 724, 759; Rām. 1038, 1699, 1760; K.Pr. 26); after (in point of time) (**ami-pº**, p. 55*a*, l. 3; H. viii, 13; xii, 11; **amiy-pº**, p. 55*b*, l. 3; **ath-pº**, p. 55*b*, l. 22; **awa-pº**, p. 55*b*, l. 41; **khādara-pº**, p. 393*b*, l. 18; **shāma-pº**, after evening, El.) (Gr.Gr. 159; Gr.M.; Śiv. 131, 327, 1792; Rām. 633, 637, 876–7; K. 135–6, 190, 211, 233, 256, 281, etc.; H. x, 12; xii, 16); **tath-pata** (for **tawa-pº**), after that, thereafter (K. 377); so **tas-pata**, after that (K. 627 = **tawa pata**, K. 628); after, with reference to (Śiv. 622); after, following after (Śiv. 1436; Rām. 757; K. 5, 1031, 1035; H. (dat.) ii, 9; vi, 8; xi, 18; xii, 1, 7); after, following at one's heels, close to (Śiv. 1584, 1804); as adv., afterwards (K. 587, 623, 689; H. viii, 7; xi, 18; xii, 6, 10, 25; K.Pr. 167; sometimes used distributively as in **gara-pº**, in every house (p. 295*b*, l. 2; K.Pr. 29) (cf. **prath**) - **anun 2** -अनुन् (for **1**, see **pata 1**) । गतानुसारणम् m.inf. to repeat, go over (a lesson or the like previously learnt).

pata-bodᵘ पत-बंडु । पूर्वमहत्त्वयुक्तः adj. (f. **-büḍᵘ** -बंडू), one who, or that which, from former or ancestral times has been and still is great (in status, reputation, prosperity, or the like). **-bajĕr** -बज्यर् । पारम्परिकं महत्त्वम् m. hereditary or continued greatness, etc., as ab. **brōṭh** —ब्रोंठ् । पश्चात्पुरः adv. from back to front; cf. **path-brōṭh**, ab. **—brōṭh wuchun** - ब्रोंठ् वुकुन् । अतिप्रेमनिरीक्षणम् m.inf. to look at from back to front; hence, to gaze over with extreme affection. **- brōṭha** —ब्रोंठ adv. behind and before (K. 1007). **- brōṭhas wuchun** - ब्रोंठस् वुकुन् m.inf. to look

backwards and forwards, to look behind and before (K. 149).

pata-ḍakha पत-ड्ख । अनुसहाय: m. a back-prop, i.e. support, help. **—dōrun —दोरुन** m.inf. to run after, pursue. **dōranāwun —दोरनावुन्** m.inf. to cause to run after, to set in pursuit (Śiv. 1479). **-gath -गथ् । अनुगामी** adj. e.g. going behind, following; a follower, one who obeys, one who is devoted to, obedient, faithful (to).

pata gaṭshun पत गट्शुन् m.inf. to follow (Rām. 927, 930; K. 693); to follow, to go subsequently to, to go (to summon a person, dat.) (K. 690); to be devoted (to), obedient (to), faithful (to) (Śiv. 1623); to go behind (a person, dat.) (Rām. 1416).

pata-kani पत-कनि । पश्चाद्भागे adv. behind, in the rear (Śiv. 1734, K. 985); prep. governing dat. behind (El. *darwázas patah kangi*, behind the door; W. 97, *pathkani*; K. 609). **-kanĕn -कन्यन् । पश्चाद्भागे** adv., id. **-kanyuk^{u} -कन्युक् । पाश्चात्य:** adj. (f. **kanic^{u} कनिचू**), of, or belonging to, or produced in, the rear.

pata lagun पत लगुन । अतिप्रेरणम् m inf to stick behind, i.e. to urge, impel vigorously; to come up close behind (a person, dat.), to follow closely (K. 417). **-lār -लार् । अनुविघ्न:** f. pursuing after, the occurrence of impediments even while in the act of accomplishing a work (Śiv. 1795). **- lārun लारुन्** m.inf. to run after, pursue (Śiv. 307, 1395, 1466, 1606, 1626, 1684, 1753; Rām. 334, 375; K. 163, 262, 265, 285, 662, 884); **pata pata lārun,** to follow persistently, pursue (cf. **pata pata,** bel.) (Śiv. 7, 1364, 1439, 1894; K. 417, 596 7, 629).

pata-phĕran पत-फ्यरन् । सुदायविशेष: m. a customary gift of clothes sent by her parents to a bride after she has gone to her husband's house. **—pata —पत । अनु** adv. continually after (e.g. in following after a person), dogging so-and-so's footsteps (K.Pr. 56, 57; Śiv. 7, 479, 1364, 1382, 1439, 1894; Rām. 1316, 1486; K. 185, 218, 1128; H. iii, 1, 2; viii, 9; xii, 7; YZ. 109); cf. **—lārun,** ab. and **-yun^{u},** bel. **—pata nērun —पत नेरुन्** m.inf. to go out following (a person, dat.), to follow out behind (K. 934).

pata rōzun पत रोज़ुन् । अनुसरणम् m inf. to keep behind a person, to remain behind (El.); to keep urging a person at work; to remain behind, to survive (L.V. 67). **—sōzun —सोज़ुन्** m.inf. to send after (a person), to send (so-and-so) to (so-and-so) (Śiv. 639). **—ṭhān karun — ठान् करुन् । अनुगोपनम्** m.inf. to cover, conceal, hide (some sin or disgrace). **-thüz^{u} thavün^{u} -थ्ज़ू थवुन्ू । अहन्ताविष्कार:** f.inf. to display pride, arrogance, haughtiness (whether entitled to do so or not).

pata-wath पत-वथ् । परम्परानियमेन adv. by the ancient way, conformably to rule or custom. **-wathuk^{u} -वथुक् । परम्पराक्रमायात:** adj. (f. **-wathüc^{u} -वथ्चू**), that which has come down from former times, according to old rule or custom. **—wātun —वातुन्** m inf. to arrive behind, to come up to a person from behind, (in pursuit) to reach, overtake (the person pursued, dat.) (K. 599).

pata yun^{u} पत युन् m inf. to follow after, to follow (a person, dat.) (K. 235, 265, 506, 649, 1125; K.Pr. 232); **pata pata yun^{u},** to follow along after (dat.), to keep following (K. 270). **-zīr^{u} -ज़ीरु । अनुप्रेरणा** f. a push behind; urging, impelling, encouraging.

patuk^{u} पतुक् । पाश्चात्य:, आनन्तर्य: adj. (f. **patiic^{u} पतिच्चू**), of, or belonging to, behind, of past times; of behind, of the rear of, immediately behind, immediately succeeding.

paṭh पठ । पट: m (sg. dat. **paṭas पटस**), a long strip of cloth as it comes from the loom, cloth in the piece; a plank (El. *paṭ*); the board on which wool is spread to have a paste of rice and water rubbed into it (El. *paṭ*); the board or plank on which the dead body of a Hindū is placed and carried away to the place of cremation (El. *path*); a pavement, the floor of a flagged area (L.V. 52); i.q. **paṭa** in all its senses. **-chalun -छ्लुन । व्यवहारत्याग:** m.inf. to wash the cloth; met. suddenly to give up one's business (e.g. from loss of fortune, implements, etc.). **– chalith bĕhun - छ्लिथ ब्यहुन् । व्यवहारपरित्याग:** m.inf., id.

paṭa-s^{a}th^{a}r पट-सथर । स्थूलसूत्रम् m. (sg. dat. **-s^{a}tras -सत्रस**), stout thread (for weaving coarse cloth). **-s^{a}tra-kôn^{u} -सत्र-कोनु । स्थूलपिचवतन्तुगुलिका** m. a ball of this thread.

paṭuk^{u} पटुक् । पटसंबन्धी sg. gen. (f. **paṭüc^{u} पटच्चू**), of, or belonging to, cloth; see also **paṭa.**

pāth 1 पाथ् m. (sg. dat. **pātas पातस्**), alighting, descending; a shedding, discharge, granting in full (Śiv. 1036, 1492, 1535, 1553, 1556, 1748, 1798, always in the compound **shĕkti-pāth,** a shedding of power, i.e. a miraculous and gracious favour. Cf. **pacha-p°,** p. 679*a*, l. 23).

pāth 2 पाथ् f (sg. dat. **pöṭh^{u} पोट्चू**), used **—°** a dish, a vessel (cf. **gah^{a}na-p°,** p. 281*a*, l. 10).

pāṭh 1 पाठ् । स्वाध्याय: m. (sg. dat. **pāṭas पाटस्**), reciting, recitation, repeating (cf. **öhī-p°,** p. 17*b*, l. 10; **bata-p°,** p. 137*a*, l. 46; **r^{a}ṭar-p°,** s.v. **r^{a}ṭar**) (K.Pr. 182); reading, perusal, study; studying or reciting the Vēdas, etc., worship (El. *pāṭ*) (K. 484).

—**karun** कर्न् । मन्त्रपाठाद्यध्ययनम् m.inf. to read, study; to repeat or revise a lesson; to recite or repeat charms or daily portions of the Vēdas, etc. **-pūzā** -पूज़ा । स्वाध्यायार्चनाद्याचार: f. the performance of Vedic repetitions, worship, and other pious acts.

pāṭa-wólᵘ पाट-वोलु । अनुष्ठानासक्त: m. (f. **-wājĕñ** -वाज्यञ), one who habitually recites charms, Vedic passages, or the like.

pāṭas bĕhun पाटस् ब्यठ्न । प्रयोगानुष्ठानम् m.inf. to sit for a recitation, i.e. to carry out with due formality a recitation of the Vēdas, etc.

pāṭh 2 पाठ m. in **papan-pāṭh**, p 719*b*, l. 18. Cf. **pŏṭh**[1].

paṭhi पाठि, see **asĕ-ti pāṭhi**, p. 95*a*, l. 14; **hōran-p°**, p 349*b*, l 38. In each case it is 3 sg. fut. of a verb ***pāṭhun**, not elsewhere noted; but equivalent in meaning to **pāthun**, q.v.

paith पैथ, see **pōth**.

pĕth 1 प्यथ, see **pyon**ᵘ.

pĕth 2 प्यथ । पित्तम् m (sg dat. **pĕtas** प्यतस), the bilious humour, bile, gall (El. *pyat*) (cf. **rata-p°**, s.v. **rath**). —**nērun** - नेरुन् । विस्फोटविकारोत्पत्ति: m.inf. the bile to exude, a crop of small red boils (believed to be due to this cause) to appear.

pĕta-kiṭurᵘ प्यत-किटुरु । नेत्रपटलविस्फोट: m. a gathering in the inner eyelid caused by the bilious humour, ? a stye. **-phĕphur** -फ्यफुर् । नेत्रस्फोटविशेष: m. (sg. dat. **-phĕpharas** -फ्यफरस), a stye on the outer eyelid.

pĕth 3 प्यथ m. (sg. dat. **pĕtas** प्यतस्), vain talk, empty chatter, i.q. **pith**, q v., used in the following:— **pĕth pĕth** प्यथ् प्यथ । जल्पनप्रमाद: m. delirium, garrulous madness. —**pĕth lagun** —प्यथ् लगुन् । जल्पनप्रमादोद्भव: m.inf. garrulous madness to attack (a person) (consisting in repeating the same thing over and over again in and out of season).

pĕṭh प्यठ । उपरि adv. and postpos. (as adv.) on the back (cf. **atha p° thawun**, p. 61*b*, l. 16; K.Pr. 227; **bāl p° hāwun**, p. 103*b*, l. 47) (L.V. 14, 15); above, up above (Gr.Gr. 152, 155, 159; Śiv. 965, 1352); in addition, also (K.Pr. 17).

(As postpos. governing dat. and occasionally the acc.) on, upon (cf. **athas-p°**, p. 66*b*, l. 3; **chambas-p°**, p. 161*b*, l. 30; **kŏñ**ᵘ**-p°**, p. 461*a*, l. 5; **mas-wūcĕ-p°**, p. 595*b*, l. 22; **nakhas-p°**, p. 629*a*, l. 42) (Gr.Gr. 43; Gr.M.; W. 97; L.V. 103; Śiv. 79, 116, 125, 192, 199, 210, 324, 496, 571, 1162 (governing abl.), etc.; Rām. 89, 96, 281, 354, 444, 597, 631, etc.; K. 58, 124, 161, 267, 270, 272, 331, 339, etc.; H. iii, 1; iv, 4; viii, 13; xi, 12, 16; **ath**[i]**-p°**, thereupon, xii, 7); above, over (Śiv. 1603, etc.; K. 5, 905; YZ. 99, 279); on, in addition to (cf. **hani-p° han**, p. 336*a*, l. 14) (Śiv. 640, 877); at, throughout (of time) (cf. **rātas-p°**, s.v. **rāth 1**) (Śiv. 1477, Rām. 1275); (directed) at (e.g. an arrow at a mark) (Rām. 999); in a certain condition (e.g. of happiness, misery, or the like) (Rām. 751, **sŏkhas-p°**, in a state of comfort, comfortable, so 825); (engaged) on, (busy) on (Rām. 960; K. 541, 617); on the point of, at the very time of (cf. **bögis-p° wātun**, p. 91*a*, l. 23); up to, till (cf. **nasti dŏgis-pĕṭh rōzun**, to wait for a blow on the nose, p. 658*b*, l. 23); up at, close up to, in the presence of (cf. **buthis-p°**, p. 143*b*, l. 26; **khōr-pĕṭh mārun**, p. 410*a*, l. 15) (Śiv. 1048, 1081, 1176–7, etc.; Rām. 462, 672; K. 88, 329, 398, 465, etc.; H. iii, 4); (with a verb of motion) to, towards, up to (cf. **dayāyĕ-p° yun**ᵘ, p. 267*a*, l. 7; **gara-p°**, p. 296*a*, l. 7; **jāyĕ-p° anun**, p. 380*a*, l. 19; **khāhas-p°**, p. 394*a*, l. 29; **pĕtis-pĕṭh wātun**, s.v. **pyot**ᵘ) (Gr.M.; Śiv. 63, 86, 313, 321, 374, 393 (with acc.), etc.; Rām. 622, 719, 793, 821, 887, etc.; K. 410, 490, 679, 702, 836, 838; H. iii, 4, 59; v, 9; xii, 2, 6, 11, 12, 14); on, in, at (cf. **ajĕ wati p°**, p. 13*b*, l. 11; **and-p°**, p. 31*b*, l. 10; **bar-p° hūñ**ᵘ, p. 116*b*, l. 12; **dūri-p°**, at a distance, p. 239*b*, l. 7; **gara-p°**, p. 296*a*, l. 7; **purūñ**ᵘ**-p° hāwun**, p. 763*b*, l. 4) (Gr.M.; Śiv. 90, 154, 356, 1036, etc.; Rām. 564, 707, 1004, 1558; K. 810–1, 995, 1115, 1162; H. v, 11, **ḍēras-p°**, (put) into a tent); (in astrology, a star) in (a certain sign) (Rām. 1280); through, by means of (**dayāyĕ-p°**, in mercy) (Śiv. 1236); on account of, for the sake of, because of, through (cf. **nahākas-p°**, p. 625*b*, l. 44) (Śiv. 111, 1015, 1137, 1184; Rām. 292, 395, 537, 752, etc.); on, founded on, based on (cf. **bāzĕ-p° thawun** or **rōzun**, p. 113*a*, ll. 6, 10; **dushĕrtas-p°**, on doubt, hesitatingly, p. 254*b*, l. 40) (Śiv. 1596); (of anger, etc.), on, directed against (Rām. 266, 282, 1215); regarding, with reference to (cf. **parilūkas-p°**, p. 759*b*, l 9) (K. 598, 800, 1055, 1105; H. viii, 6, 8, 11, 13); on, after (cf. **dabas-p° dus**ᵘ, p. 181*b*, ll. 38, 44; **dūr-p°**, after a long time, p. 238*b*, l. 36); on to, up (or down) on to (cf. **athas-p° atha dyun**ᵘ, p. 66*b*, l. 5; **daras-p° khasun**, p. 234*b*, l. 40; **khŏras-p° khŏr shunun**, p. 409*b*, l. 39) (Gr.M.; Śiv. 23, 701, 704, 785, 994, 1090, 1098, 1222, 1630, etc.; Rām. 113, 190, 203, 271, 358, 387, 397, etc.; K. 83, 118, 327; H. ii, 11; iii, 5, 7; v, 5, 6, 9; viii, 1; x, 5, 7; xii, 5, 7, 21, 24).

As stated above, this postposition ordinarily governs the dative case. Occasionally, however, it governs the accusative in the same form as the nominative.

Examples (all also given above) are **and-p°**, p. 31*b*, l. 10; **bar-p°**, p. 116*b*, l. 12 (K. 995); **dūr-p°**, after a long time, p. 238*b*, l. 36, but **dūri-p°**, at a distance, p. 239*b*, l. 7; **gara-p°**, p. 296*a*, l. 7; **khōr-p°**, p. 410*b*, l. 15 (K. 702).

Occasionally **pĕṭh** is used as equivalent to **pĕṭha**, in the meaning of 'from on', and governing the abl. (Śiv. 1247, Rām. 274).

pĕṭh khārun पठ् खारुन । **प्रोन्नयनम्** m.inf. to elevate (e.g. a humble person to an honourable post, or to lift something to a higher place) (cf. **kul**ᵘ **pĕṭh pôṇ**ᵘ **khārun**, p. 438*b*, l. 36) (Śiv. 1392, K. 931). **-kun** -कुन् । **ऊर्ध्वम्** adv. up, upwards, on high; above, elevated (K. 476, 516). —**pĕṭh** —पठ । **ऊर्ध्वोर्ध्वम्** adv. higher and higher.

pĕṭha पठ । **आदितः, प्रभृति** adv. and postpos. (as adv.) from on, from off, from above (K. 890).

(As postpos. governing abl. or abl. of gen.; or (in the case of a singular masculine living being) optionally the dative) from on, from off (Gr.Gr. 48; Gr M; W. 98; Śiv. 1108, 1878; Rām. 562, 712; K. 84, 232, 143, 716, 985, 1008); down from (L.V. 57; Śiv. 121, 501, 508, 966, 1300, 1879; Rām. 765, 974, 1352; K. 277–8, 450; H. ii, 6; iv, 5; xii, 2); from near (Gr.Gr. 48); from the midst of (Rām. 959); from (generally) (cf. **bŏna-p°**, from below, p. 110*b*, l. 20; **buthi-p° tulun**, p. 143*a*, l. 48; **buthi-p° wŏthun**, p. 143*b*, l. 3) (Gr.M; W. 98; L.V. 93; Śiv. 672, 897, 1097, 1176; K. 593, 1047; H. ii, 2; v, 7; xi, 3); beginning from, continuing from, ever since (cf. **ŏd**ⁱ**-p°**, p. 14*a*, l. 1; **anda-p°**, p. 32*a*, ll. 3, 4; **ȧz**ⁱ**ki-p°**, p. 74*a*, l. 15; **brōṭha-p°**, p. 128*a*, l. 44; **dahi warihĕ p°**, p. 200*b*, l. 11; **kâla-p°**, p. 434*a*, l. 25; **mainay-kāla-p°**, p. 583*a*, l. 42) (Gr.M.; Śiv. 527, 1340, 1553; Rām. 348, 1745; K. 244, 782, 1148); out of; on, upon (= **pĕṭh**) (cf. **rāth pĕṭha pĕñ**ᵘ, s.v. **rāth 2**) (K. 234; H. v, 9; x, 3, 10).

Also used with adverbs, as in **az-pĕṭha**, p. 74*a*, l. 21 (K. 63); **ȧz**ⁱ**-p°**, p. 74*a*, l. 39; **huti-p°**, p. 356*a*, l. 34; **kana-p°**, p. 449*a*, l. 36; **kati-p°**, p. 483*b*, l. 37, whence?; so **tati-p°**, thence; **yĕti-p°**, whence; **yiti-p°**, hence (Gr.Gr. 155, K. 244).

pĕṭha bŏna पठ बुन adv. from above and from below, from top to bottom (L.V. 17). **-kani** -कनि । **उपरि(ऊर्ध्व)भागे** adv. above; on the top of (H. viii, 1); in front; (down) from the top (K.Pr. 27); pre-eminently; from the first, from the beginning (Śiv. 1716). **-kanĕn** -कन्यन् । **उपरि** adv., id. **-kanyuk**ᵘ ⁱ -कन्युकु । **उपरितनः** adj. (f. **-kanic**ᵘ -कनिचु), of, or belonging to, above; upper, higher; pre-eminent, chief. —**pĕṭha** —पठ । **उपरितः उपरितः** adv. superficially, cursorily, skimming the surface; attending to the chief points (in an argument, or the like), carrying out the chief things (without reference to detail), and so on. **-roṭ**ᵘ **-रट्टु । उपरिपूरकः** m. the act of stopping from above, impeding from aloft (e.g. something which prevents a rope which is being thrown or pulled up reaching the required height), something in the way above; (in weighing) that which is more than sufficient to balance, that which is over and above the correct weight or measure. **-raṭh** -रठ or **pĕṭh**ⁱ**-raṭh** पठि-रठ । **समतोधिकः, ऊर्ध्वनिरोधः** f (sg dat. **-raṭi** -रटि), (in raising a pillar, pulling up a rope, or the like) that which prevents it reaching the top, that which is in the way above; (in supplying thread to be woven into cloth) an additional quantity (beyond the required weight) given in order to secure extra strong material. —**rōzun** —रोज़ुन m.inf. to remain above, stand over (K. 74).

pĕṭhⁱ पठि adv. and postpos. (governing abl.) from on, from above (cf. **atha-p°**, p. 61*b*, l. 19; **pashĕ-pĕṭh**ⁱ **shīn trāwun**, p. 777*b*, l. 9) (Śiv. 1079, 1092, 1165, 1401, 1725); on, upon, over, above (Gr.Gr. 155; Gr M; Śiv. 205; Rām. 1078, 1172, 1613; K. 194; H. iii, 8; K.Pr 127, written *pīṭha*); (with verbs of motion, etc.) over (e.g. jumping over something) (cf. **kala-p° wŏṭh**, p. 135*a*, l. 12 (Śiv. 1810; K. 187, 237; H. ii, 9). **-ḍakha** -डख । **ऊर्ध्वाधारः** m. a support from above (e.g. of something hanging). **-kani** -कनि, postpos. (governing abl.) over and above, in addition to (H. iii, 8) **-kin**ⁱ **-किनि । उपरिष्टात्** adv and postpos. (governing abl.) from above, from on (Gr Gr 159); above, superior to (K. 904); above, on the top of (Śiv 166; Rām. 576, 578, 1118); above, over (K 351, 842). **-kin**ⁱ **dyun**ᵘ **-किनि दिनु । उपहारीकरणम्** m.inf. to give from above, to give over and above; esp. to make an offering of some animal (such as a sheep or a goat) in order to ward off some calamity or some untoward event. **-kin**ⁱ **lagun** -किनि लगुन । **प्रतिरूपेण उपहारीभवनम्** m.inf. to become an offering as ab.; (of some living being) to sacrifice oneself, or even offer one's life, for the salvation of others (from some calamity) **-man** -मन् । **बलिदानविशेषः** m a certain kind of offering (in which, at midday on a Tuesday or Saturday, a mixture of seven kinds of cooked grain is left at a cross-roads). **-mana lagun** -मन लगुन । **उपहारीभवनम्** m.inf. to be cast away as an offering at a cross-roads,

as ab ; met (of some living beast) to be abandoned as an offering to ward off some calamity, to be sent forth like a scape-goat. —**pĕṭh^{i}** —**पॅठि । उपर्युपरि** adv along the top, skimming the top; superficially. **-pyon^{u}** -**प्यॅनु । बलादाक्रमणम** m inf. to fall (upon) from above; to fall upon, make a violent attack (upon a person). **-raṭh** -**रठ । तुच्छमानतोधिका** f. (sg. dat. **-raṭi** -**रटि**), i.q. **pĕṭha-raṭh**, ab. **-wŏn̄^{u}** -**वॉञ्नू । उपर्यर्जना, उपरिवृत्तिः** earning over and above (e.g. additional wages, extra price, pay for extra work, etc.); additional work (added to other work). **-wān̄uk^{u}** -**वाञुकु । उपर्यर्जितसंबन्धी** sg. gen. (f. **-wānüc^{u}** -**वाञ्चू**), of, or belonging to, excess earnings or additional work, as ab.

pĕṭhuk^{u} प्यठुकु । ऊर्ध्वतनः, प्रारम्भिकः sg. gen. (f. **pĕṭhüc^{u} प्यठ्चू**), of, or belonging to, above, upper (cf **bala-p°**, p. 104*a*, l. 14); of, or belonging to, that which is upon (anything) (cf **buthi-p°**, p. 143*b*, l. 5; **ḍĕka-p°**, p. 204*b*, ll. 16, 19; **hĕli-p°**, p. 364*b*, l. 18; **kòchi-p°**, p. 383*b*, l. 21; **kuli-p°**, p. 439*a*, ll. 10, 13) (Śiv. 467); of, or belonging to, the beginning (of anything); beginning from; elevated, chief.

pĕṭham pĕṭh प्यठम् प्यठ । पूरं पूरम् adv. on the top and again on the top, filling up and filling up, one on the top of the other, piling and piling up (u.w. vbs. of feeding, filling, inserting, or the like).

pĕṭhan प्यठन् । आरभ्य, प्रभृति adv. and postpos. from, starting from, beginning with (cf. **az-p°**, p. 74*a*, l. 32).

pĕṭhay प्यठय । आदितः adv. and postpos. (governing abl.) from the very beginning, from the very start, beginning from, continuing from, ever since (Śiv. 658); down on (as in sitting down on) (K.Pr. 31). **-bāna** -**बान । आद्यः** adj. e.g. the first, occurring at the very beginning, primitive; (as adv.) at the very beginning (of an action or condition). **-bānuk^{u}** -**बानुकु । प्रथमारम्भसंबन्धी** sg. gen. (f. **-bānüc^{u}** -**बान्चू**), of, or belonging to, the very beginning, occurring at the very beginning.

pyoṭhus pĕṭh प्यठुस प्यठ । ऊर्ध्वोर्ध्वम adv. upon and upon, one over the other, one on the top of the other

pith पिथ् or (q.v.) **pĕth 3 प्यथ । वृथा वादः** m. (sg. dat. **pitas पितस्**), vain talk, useless chatter, irrelevant talk, twaddle, talking over and over again on the same subject; cf. **pitun. lagun** —**लगुन् । वृथा वादे प्रवर्तनम्** m inf to engage in such talk. —**pith** —**पिथ् । वृथावादशीलता** m the habit of indulging in such talk.

pīṭh पीठ् । पीठम् m. (sg. dat. **pīṭhas पीठस्**), a stool, seat, chair, bench; esp. a throne (cf. **bad^{a}ra-p°**, p. 88*b*, l. 16); the seat of a deity. Cf. **pyūṭh^{u}.**

pīṭha-pūzā पीठ-पूज़ा । अत्यादरेण पूजनमानम् f. 'worshipping the throne', i.e. showing great reverence to a venerated person. **-wôl^{u}** -**वोलु । आदरपदस्थः** m. (f. **-wāǰĕn̄** -**वाज्यञ**), one who occupies a throne; hence, one who is universally reverenced or looked up to.

pĭth पींथ् or **pīnth पींथ्** or **pīnṯh पींत्थ । अत्यल्पमात्रा** f. (sg. dat. **pĭti पींति**, Gr.Gr. 70), very little of anything, a tiny piece (the size of a bit cut off the tip of a finger-nail), anything very small, a trifle (cf. **kār^{i}-p°**, p. 467*a*, l. 6). Cf. **pĭt^{a}r, pĭtur^{u}, pĭṯh,** and **pyūt^{u}.**

pith^{i} पिथि, see **pyuth^{u}.**

piṭh^{i} पिठि, see **pyuṭh^{u}.**

pīṭh^{i} पीठि, see **pyūṭh^{u}.**

píthi (K.Pr. 127), see **pĕṭh^{i}** (p. 795*b*, l. 27).

pŏṭh प्वठ् । अन्त्रपुटः f. (sg. dat. **pŏṭi प्वटि**), the rectum (cf. **batakh-p°**, p. 144*a*, l. 50; **pànz^{i}-p°**, p. 745*b*, l. 42); *prolapsus ani*, piles, haemorrhoids (El.) (Gr.Gr. 16). —**wālün̄^{u}** —**वालञ्नू । पराजयखिन्नीकरणम** f.inf. 'to bring down the rectum', i.e. (in running a race or the like) to put a person to great exertions and defeat him. —**wasün̄^{u}** —**वसञ्नू । अतिश्रमोत्पत्तिः** f.inf. the rectum to descend, to be exhausted by great exertions (e.g. by carrying a heavy load or running a race).

pŏṭa-gag^{u}r^{u} प्वट-गग्रू । उत्तीर्यमाणान्त्रविशेषः f. 'a rectum-rat', prolapse of the rectum.

pōth पोंथ्, pōth पोंथ्, or **paith पैंथ् । पङ्क्तिः** f. (sg. dat. **pūṯs^{u} पूंच्चू**), a row, a line (of people, trees, or the like) (cf. **rĕyĕ-p°**, s.v. **rĕy**); a line of letters (in a book); a row, or line of descent (of a family, etc.); a road (Gr.Gr. 22, *pāṭh*). —**shĕnün̄^{u}** —**छ्नञ्नू । पङ्क्तिच्छेदः** f.inf. a line (of people or things) to be broken; a line of descent to be broken, i.e. to fail for lack of descendants, a family to become extinct. —**shŏṭün̄^{u}** —**छ्वट्नू । कुलतन्तुसंकोचः** f.inf. a family to become extinct, as ab. —**saṭün̄^{u}** —**चट्नू । पङ्क्तिच्छेदनम** f inf. to break a line (of people or things), to break off a line (of writing).

poṭh^{u} पंठु । पुष्टः adj. (sg. f. nom. **püṭh^{u} पंठू**, dat. **pachĕ पच्च**), stout, plump and solid (cf. **atha-p°**, p. 61*b*, l. 20); cf. **pūṭh^{u}** and **pōṭhun.** —**gaṭshun** —**गठ्शुन । पुष्टीभवनम, साफल्यावाप्तिः** m.inf. to become plump; (in some occupation) to gain successfully the fruits of one's labour.

pōth पोंथ्, see **pōth.**

pŏṭh^{i} पॅठि । प्रकारेण adv. in the manner of, like, in (such-and-such) a mode; used —° (cf. **budi-p°**, p. 85*b*, l. 22; **baṭa-p°**, p. 138*a*, l. 42; **bāzi-p°**, p. 153*a*, l. 13; **khŏr^{u}v-p°**, p. 408*b*, l. 1; **kŏ-p°**, p. 464*b*, l. 14; **mushikas-p°**, p. 597*b*, l. 45; **rasa-p°**, s.v. **ras** (El.

pāṭ, pāṭh, manner; Gr.M.; W. 96; Śiv. 73, 156; K. 642; H. xii, 6, 7, 17).

Often used to convert an adjective or pronoun into an adv. (cf. **āsān-p°**, p. 50*b*, l. 3; **awush-p°**, p. 71*b*, l. 43; **azān-p°**, p. 75*a*, l. 3; **badi-p°**, p. 84*b*, l. 37; **bĕdiwath-p°**, p. 89*b*, l. 6; **jān-p°**, p. 374*b*, l. 49; **kuni p°**, p. 390, l. 34; K. 375, 448, 616; **khāsa-p°**, p. 417*a*, l. 29; **khŏsh-p°**, p. 418*b*, l. 1; **nĕsangā-p°**, p. 658*a*, l. 24; **pūra-p°**, p. 754*b*, l. 26) (Gr.Gr. 153; Gr.M.; Śiv. 25, 70, 285, 728, 1126; Rām. 55; K. 229, 645, 811; **kami p°**, how? 602, 607).

Often added to the agent case (cf. **bĕn^{i}-p°**, separately, apart, p. 151*a*, l. 32; **nĕshĭk^{i}-p°**, fearlessly, p. 657*b*, l. 27; **phira-thur^{i}-p°**, back to front, p. 702*a*, l. 8; **prakhāṭ^{i}-p°**, manifestly, p. 758*a*, l. 13; **prakāt^{i}-p°**, id., p. 759*a*, l. 11; **pāz^{i}-p°**, truly, assuredly (Gr.M.; H. x, 6, 10; YZ. 237), s.v. **poz^{u}**; **r^{a}t^{i}-p°**, well, rightly, properly, s.v. **r°t^{u}**) (Gr.M.; Śiv. 1805, 1861, 1876; H. xii, 5).

Or with the agent of the genitive (cf. **kañĕ-hānd^{i} p°**, like a stone) (Gr.M.; Śiv. 54, 753, 1164, 1440, 1806, 1808, etc.; Rām. 510, 1332, 1634, 1737; YZ. 34).

And so, added pleonastically to an adverb (cf. **anam-nĕnam-p°**, p. 34*b*, l. 23; **kĕtha-p°**, how? p. 488*a*, l. 21) (Gr.M.; Śiv. 52, 171, 240, 439, 490, 571, 683–4, 713–4, etc.; Rām. **kĕtha-p°**, 53–4, 111, 112, 621, etc.; **yitha-p°**, 59, 1007; K. **kétha-p°**, 9, 669, 799; H. **kĕtha-p°**, iii, 9; v, 8; viii, 5; x, 8; xii, 3, 24; **tithay-p°**, xii, 23; **yĕthay-p°**, xii, 22).

Cf. **pāṭh 2** in **papan-pāṭh** (p. 749*b*, l. 18) and **pŏṭhin.**

puth, incor. for **pot^{u}**, q.v.

pūth पूथ् f. (sg. dat. **pūti पूति**), i.q. **pūtanā** (K. 180, 190).

puṭha पुठ । धृष्टः m. impudent, barefaced, esp. a barefaced swindler. **-pyon^{u} प्यंनु । वञ्चनम्** m.inf. to swindle in a barefaced way.

pūṭhi^{i} पूथि । पुस्तकम् f. (sg. dat. **pōthĕ पोथ्य**), a manuscript, a book (cf. **burza-p°**, p. 131*a*, l. 3; **nĕcha-patri-p°**, p. 621*a*, l. 34; **lŏkŭṭ^{u} p°**, a small book, a pamphlet, Gr.M.) (Gr.Gr. 24, 41, 46, 60, 115; Gr.M., K. 955, 1082). **pōthi-gara पोथि-गर** m. or **-kuṭh^{u} -कुठु**, m. a book-room, a library (Gr.M.).

pūṭh^{u} पूठु । पुष्टः adj. (sg. f. nom. **pūṭh^{u} पूठु**, dat. **pōchĕ पोच्य**), stout, plump (K. 636); stout, coarse, thick (cf. **nal-p°**, p. 631*b*, l. 14); cf. **poṭh^{u}** and **pōṭhun. -hyuh^{u} -ह्युह् । अतिपुष्टः** adj. (f. **pūṭh^{u}-hish^{u} पूठु-ह्यिशु**), very plump, the most plump (of a number of similar persons or things).

pāthchāh पाथ्छाह् m. a corruption of **pādshāh**, q.v., in compounds such as **jōgi-p°**, p. 371*b*, l. 16.

puṭhagī पुठगी । धार्ष्ट्यम् f. impudent cheating.

pōṭhakh पोठख् । संचयः f (sg. dat. **pōṭhaki पोठखि**), lit. plumpness, fatness (Gr.Gr. 128); hence, accumulation of wealth (causing plumpness, fatness, etc.), the condition of being well-to-do. **—āsüṇ^{u} — आसंञु । गूढसंचयसंभवः** f.inf. an accumulation to be made, esp. a private hoard to be collected.

pāthul^{u} पाथुलु । उपत्यकाप्रदेशः m. (sg. dat. **pāthalis पाथलिस्**), a low plain at the foot of a mountain, (El.) a valley. **pāthalyuk^{u} पाथल्युकु । उपत्यकासम्भवः** sg gen. (f. **pāthalic^{u} पाथलिचु**), of, or belonging to, such a plain.

pĕṭhim^{u} प्यठिमु, see **pĕṭhyum^{u}.**

paṭhān पठान m. (f. **paṭhŏṇ^{u} पठांञु**), a Paṭhān, an Afghān (W. 17). In Kashmīr, the f. is also used in a special sense. **paṭhŏṇ^{u} पठांञु । धृष्टा स्त्री** f. a female Paṭhān (W. 17, **paṭhŏn^{i}**); met. a bold woman (coarse in body and powerful).

paṭhún पठुन । सिद्धीभवनम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. **paṭhyōv पठ्योव**), to be successfully completed, to end successfully, to turn out successfully (cf. **myada p°**, p. 613*a*, l. 38); (of some previously untrained child, horse, or the like) to become well trained by proper discipline (cf. **atha p°**, p. 61*b*, l. 31). **paṭhyō-mot^{u} पठ्यो-मंतु । सिद्धीभूतः, प्राप्तविनयः** perf. part. (f **paṭhyē-müṭs^{u} पठ्यो-मंचु**), successfully accomplished; well trained by undergoing appropriate discipline, well disciplined.

pāthun पाथुन । संभूतिः conj. 3 [2 p.p. **pāthyōv पाथ्योव**. This verb employs the fut. in the sense of the pres., and the past cond. in the sense of the past ind. Thus **patha पाथ**, I am; **pāthahŏ पाथह्यो**, I was (Gr.Gr. 187). According to I.K. this verb is of the third conj but a perf part. **pôth^{u}-mot^{u}** is reported; see bel. Its causal is **pāthanāwun** or rarely, **pōsh^{a}rāwun** (Gr.Gr. 173)] to be, to become, to come into existence (esp. when expected); cf. **pāṭhi. pôth^{u}-mot^{u} पोथु-मंतु । अवशिष्टतया संभूतः** perf. part. (f. **pōsh^{u}-müṭs^{u} पाक्षु-मंचु**), that which has come into existence (esp as a by-product).

pethun m. a walk, a journey (El.) (? **pōthan 3**, q.v.).

pōṭhun पोठुन् । पुष्टीभवनम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. **pōṭhyōv पोठ्योव**), to be, or become, plump, stout and solid, fat (Gr.Gr. 111, 128, 173, 246). **pōṭhyō-mot^{u} पोठ्यो-मंतु । पुष्टीभूतः** perf. part. (**pōṭhyē-müṭs^{u} पोठ्यो-मंचु**), become stout, etc., as ab.

pōthan 1 पॉथन् । भूतावेशः m. (possession by a demon resulting in) convulsions (of a baby) (cf. **prāh-p°**, p. 757*b*, l. 1); frenzy, delirium (e.g. that occurring

through coming upon a cross-roads on a pitch-dark night, which is esp. liable to cause abortion to a prognant woman, and is believed to be due to demoniacal possession) —**gaṣhun** —गछुन । भूतावेशोद्भवः m.inf. such delirium to occur. —**karun** —करन । आवेशः m inf. to cause demoniacal possession, as ab.

pōthan 2 पॉथन or **pōthun** पॉथुन् । पथिकः m. (f. **pōthiiñ**^{u} पॉथिञ्), a traveller, one who is travelling, or one who is fond of travelling.

pōthan 3 पॉथन् । दूरप्रवासः m. a difficult and distant journey, journeying to great distance (cf. **rĕyĕ-p°**, s.v. **rĕy**); foreign residence far from home. —**kaḍun** —कडुन । सुदूरप्रवासयापनम m.inf. to traverse a long and difficult journey. —**karun** करन । सुदूरप्रवासप्रवृत्तिः m inf. to undertake, or go, on a long and difficult journey.

pōṭhin पोठिन । प्रकारेण adv. (i.q. **pōṭh**^{i}, q.v.) in the manner of, like, in (such-and-such) a mode (cf. **mushikas-p°**, p. 597*b*, l. 40; **rasa-p°**, s.v. **ras**; **r**^{a}**ṭ**^{i}**-p°**, s.v. **r°ṭ**^{u}) (Gr.Gr. 153; H. iii, 1; **ṭsuri-p°**, theft-like, secretly)

Often used to convert an adjective or pronoun into an adverb (cf. **baḍi-p°**, p. 84*b*, l. 37; **bĕdiwath-p°**, p. 89*b*, l. 6; **bĕn**^{i}**-p°**, p. 151*a*, l. 32; **khāsa-p°**, p. 417*a*, l. 29; **nān**^{i}**-p°**, p. 640*a*, l. 23) (Rām. 1292).

Added to the agent case (cf. **pōṭh**^{i}) (cf. **phira-thur**^{i} **pōṭhin**, p. 702*a*, l. 9; **prakh**^{u}**ṭ**^{i}**-p°**, p 758*a*, l 14; **prakāṭ**^{i}**-p°**, p. 759*a*, l. 11); added to the agent case of the genitive (cf **pōṭh**^{i}) (Śiv 277).

Added pleonastically to an adverb (cf. **anam-nĕnam-p°**, p 34*b*, l 23) (Śiv. 576, 672, 790, 1668; Rām 951, 1016, 1311, 1315, 1362; H viii, 5, **yithay-p°**, in this very manner)

pāthanawun पाथनावुन conj. 1 (1 p p **pāthanôw**^{u} पाथनोवु), to cause to come into existence (cf. **pōsh**^{a}**rāwun**) (Gr Gr. 173).

paṭhōñ^{u} पठोञ्, see **paṭhān.**

paṭh^{a}**r 1** पथर or **paṭ**^{a}**r 1** पतर । पत्रम m. (sg. dat. **paṭras** पत्रस When the second member of a masculine compound, this word takes the form **waṭh**^{a}**r** वथर, Gr.Gr 71; but, as will be seen below, there are a few exceptions) a leaf (of a plant) (esp. one large and broad) (cf. **bĕla-paṭh**^{a}**r**, p. 104*b*, l. 38; **padma-p°**, p 682*a*, l. 17; **ala-waṭh**^{a}**r**, p 22*b*, l. 44; **bŏnĕ-w°**, p 115*b*, l. 39; **dachĕ-w°**, p. 186*a*, l. 16; **dat**^{u}**r**^{i}**-w°**, p. 259*a*, l. 23; **gula-w°**, p 284*a*, l. 1; **kābayĕ-w°**, p. 382*b*, l. 49; **khĕla-w°**, p. 397*b*, l. 23, and Śiv. 1802; **khār**^{i}**-w°**, p. 410*b*, l. 49; **muji-w°**, p. 558*b*, l. 20; **pampōshĕ-w°**, p 734*a*, l. 28, but **pampōshĕ-patra**, K. 926; **pana-w°**, p. 735*a*, l. 23; **pōshĕ-w°**, p. 779*a*, l. 47; **pil**^{i}**-pil**^{i}**-w°**, s.v. **pyul**^{u} 1; **paṭran-sag**, p. 567*a*, l. 49, and Śiv. 1430) (Gr.M.; L. 457; Śiv. 1430, 1541, 1802; K. 926); the leaf of a manuscript, book, or the like (Gr.M.); a leaf of paper (cf **khath-p°**, p. 422*a*, l. 47; **kŏshĕla-p°**, p. 481*a*, l. 1) (Gr.M.); a letter, an epistle (K. 643–4).

The fem. of this word is **paṭ**^{a}**r 2** पतर or **paṭ**^{u}**r**^{u} (q.v.), and indicates a leaf not of large size. It does not change to **waṭ**^{a}**r** or **waṭ**^{u}**r**^{u} in compounds.

paṭh^{a}**r 2** पथर । निरास्तरणप्रदेशः m. (sg. dat. **paṭh**^{a}**ras** पथरस), the floor, the bare floor (esp. of a room, house, or the like), the bare ground (cf. **dā-p°**, p. 230*b*, l. 41) (Gr.M. *pathur*; Rām. 358, 409, 712, 1368, 1371, 1436; K. 1144; K.Pr. 35, 215).

paṭh^{a}**ra kani** पथर कनि । अधस्तात् adv. on the floor, down below. —**kanyuk**^{u} —कन्युकु । अधस्तनः adj. (f. —**kanic**^{u} —कनिचु), of, or belonging to, on the floor, of down below, down at the bottom.

paṭh^{a}**r**^{i} पथ्रि or **pathāri** पथारि adv. on the ground, on the floor (cf. **pali ta pathāri**, p. 730*a*, l. 43) (Rām. 569).

pathar पथर । अधः adv. down, below, at the bottom, on the floor (u.w. vbs. of sitting, putting, or the like) (Gr.M., Rām. 925). —**bĕhun** —ब्यहुन m inf. to sit down, to crouch down (Rām. 287, 432, 801). **-kun** -कुन । अधस्तात् adv. down, below, beneath (u.w. vbs. of looking at, putting, or the like). —**pāwun** —पावुन् m.inf. to throw down from a height to the bottom, to throw, or hurl, down to the ground (Śiv. 1626; H. iii, 9); to reduce to indigence, to overwhelm with misfortune. —**pyōmot**^{u} —प्योमंतु । अधो निपतितः perf. part. (f. —**pyōmüṣ**^{u} —प्योमंचु), fallen down, fallen from a height to the bottom; reduced to indigence, overwhelmed by misfortune.

pyon^{u} —प्यंनु । अधः पातः m inf. to fall from a height to the bottom, to fall down (Rām. 713, 894, 926, 1176, 1385, 1411; H. ii, 11; YZ 32, 377); to be reduced to indigence, to be overwhelmed by misfortune. —**wasun** —वसुन m inf. to descend to the ground (Rām. 1180); to fall to the ground (H. ii, 3); to dismount (from a horse or the like) (Śiv. 788).

pāth^{a}**r** पाथर् । सुपात्रः m. (sg. dat. **pātras** पात्रस), a vessel, pot, dish (cf. **pōth**^{a}**r** and **pōt**^{a}**r**); a fit or worthy person, a 'chosen vessel' (learned, well conducted, contented, merciful, courteous, and the like) (cf. **prayĕma-p°**, p. 774*a*, l. 34).

pathur पथुर् or **pathur**^{u} पथुड् । खण्डिलम् m. (sg. dat. **patharas** पथरस् or **patharis** पथरिस्), a levelled area (such as the floor of a room, a courtyard of a house, or

a levelled piece of ground near a house), bare ground (cf. **dā-p°**, p. 230*b*, l. 43) ; the spreading or scattering here and there of things lying or thrown about on the ground (cf. **pōshĕ-p°**, p. 779*a*, l. 12).

pathār^{i} gashun पथ्रि गछुन् । पत्रतिः m.inf. to go on the level ground, i.e. to go by land (instead of by boat), to go afoot. **—karān^{i} —करनि । इतस्ततः प्रक्षेपणम्** m. pl. inf. to make scatterings, to scatter about (e.g. to scatter hither and thither heaped up grain, and so to render it valueless). **—wŏñ^{u} - वांञू । अधस्तनस्थण्डिलप्राये** adv. on, or all over, the floor or bare ground.

path^{u}r^{u} पथ्रू f. a level piece of ground, a plateau (cf. **gŏg^{a}ji-p°**, p. 279*a*, l. 21 ; and **pathur**) (L. 460, *patra*) ; the spreading or scattering about of things lying or fallen on the ground, the accumulation of such in a number of small heaps (cf. **ḍāsa-p°**, p. 252*a*, l. 25 ; **ḍōṭha-p°**, p. 258*a*, l. 5 ; and **pathur**).

paṭh^{u}r^{u} पठ्रू f. a small village, a hamlet, in **āra-p°**, p. 41*a*, l. 48, q.v. (prob. the same as the preceding).

pĕth^{a}r प्यंथर or **pĕṭ^{a}r प्यंटर् । पितृव्यः** m a paternal uncle, a father's brother (El *patar*) (Rām. 1555). His wife is **pĕcĕñ**, q.v. **pĕṭ^{a}ra-bāpath^{a}ruth प्यंटर्-बापथरुथ । पितृव्यभ्रातृयसंबन्धः** m. (sg. dat. **-bāpath^{a}ratas -बापथरतस्**), the relationship of paternal uncle and nephew.

pŏth^{a}r प्वंथर or **pŏt^{a}r प्वंटर्** (also spelt **pu° पु°**) **। पुत्रः** m. (sg. dat. **pŏtras प्वचस्**), a son (cf. **kŏl-p°**, p. 437*a*, l. 4 ; **möl^{i}-p°**, p. 566*b*, l. 26 ; **rāza-p°**, s.v. **rāza**). (Gr.Gr. 51, 72, 143 ; Gr.M. *putr*) (Siv. 919 ; Rām. 1138 ; K. 188, 543, 545, 594, 620, 623, 894, 1067 ; YZ 155, 164, 166 ; K.Pr. 91) ; esp. a good son, a well-behaved son.

pŏtra-bŏch^{u} प्वंत्र-बुंछु । अत्यभीप्सितपुत्रः adj. (f. **-bŏch^{u} -बुंछू**), one who hungers for a son, one who longs for a son (K.Pr. 174) ; one who is tenderly absorbed in an only much-longed-for son, whom one fears to lose (K. 137). **-bŏchĕr -बुंछर् । पुत्रात्यभीप्सा** m. longing for a son. **-bata -बत । पुत्रभरणम्** m. 'son's boiled rice', i.e. the bringing up and supporting a son. **-bāv -बाव् । पुत्रभवनम्** m. the becoming a son, the being born as a son (to so-and-so) (K. 26–7, 95). **-dŏd^{u} -दोदु । पुत्राभीप्साखेदः** m. pain for a son, intense longing for a son ; the sorrow caused by having an unworthy son, or by losing a beloved son (K. 501, YZ. 417) ; intense love for, or anxiety concerning, a son (K. 817, K.Pr. 65). **-dag -दग् । पुत्रमरणदुःखम्** f. 'a son-blow', the grief, or pangs, caused by a son's death ; the pains of travail (K.Pr. 126). **-dag pĕñ^{u} -दग् प्यंञू । पुत्रदुःखापातः** f.inf. the sorrow on account of a son's death to fall (on a person). **-dagal -दगल् । अनुभूतपुत्रदुःखः** adj. e.g. one who suffers from grief at the loss of a son. **-dŏkh -दुख् । पुत्रशोकः** m. grief caused by a son's death. **-gāsh -गाश् । पुत्रसौख्यम्** m. 'son-brightness', the joy caused by the birth (or existence, or recovery from illness, etc.) of a son, or on hearing by parents praise of a son. **-kār -कार । पुत्रकर्तव्यता** m. the duties of a son (towards his parents) (Rām. 1248). **-karm -कर्म । पुत्रव्यापारः** m. the conduct or duties of a son (to his parents) ; filial conduct ; the obsequial duties of a son at his parents' death ; met. the filial conduct of a servant to his master, of a pupil to his master, or the like. **-māgay -मॅंगय । पुत्राभिक्षा** f prayers for a son (to a holy man, a physician, a god, or the like) ; prayer for a son (i.e. asking a person for a son, with a view to adoption). **-möj^{i} -मोंज or -möj^{u} -मोंजू । पुत्रवती** f. a son's mother (K. 143) ; esp. a woman who is the mother of many well-behaved and virtuous sons. **-marun -मरुन्** m. 'a son-death', a despicable son (K. 22) **-pon^{u} pyon^{u} -पंज़ु प्यंजु । पुत्रमरणापातः** m.inf. the agony in the heart caused by the death of a son to fall (on a person), see **pon^{u} 2.** **-pĕnḍ -प्यंड । पुत्रपिण्डम** m. the ball or lump of rice offered by a son to the Manes at obsequial ceremonies or *śrāddhas* ; the ceremony of making this offering. **-shūkh -शूख** m. (sg. dat **-shūkas -शूकस**), grief for a son (e.g. one who is dead) (K. 189). **-sath -सथ । पुत्राशा** f. (sg dat. **-süs^{u} -संसू**), the hope (of bliss in this world and the next) caused by the existence or birth of a son. **-savĕr -साव्यर् । पुत्रवत्ता** m. richness in sons, the possession of many well-behaved and virtuous sons. **-sāway -सावय् । पुत्रसौख्यम** m. happiness caused by the possession of a satisfactory son. **-tôn^{u} -तोनु । पुत्रवदाचरणम** m. son-hood, filial behaviour, conduct of a son, or (to non-parents) like that of a son (Gr.Gr. 233). **-tandal -तंदल । पुत्रवाहुल्यम** f. the possession (by one person) of numerous sons **-trēsh -त्रेश् । पुत्रकर्तृकतर्पणादिविधिः** f. libations and other obsequial ceremonies performed by a son for his father's happiness in the next world **-wôl^{u} -वोलु । जातपुत्रः** m. (f. **-wājĕñ -वाज्यम्**), one who has a son, or who has just got a son, esp. a virtuous son. **-zāy -ज़ाय् । पुत्रजन्मोत्सवः** f. the birth of a son (K. 95, 102, 129) ; the festival on the birth of a son.

pŏth°r^{u} प्वंथ्रु adj. (f. **pŏth^{u}r^{u} प्वंथ्रू**), one of the forms which **pŏth^{a}r** (q.v.) takes when used as an adj. at the end of a compound, as in **pönsa-pŏth^{u}r^{u}**, possessing five sons, see p. 743*a*, l. 30 Cf **pŏtur.**

pöth^{a}r पाथ्र् । रूपकम m. (sg dat. **pöth^{a}ras पाथरस**), (originally) a vessel, dish, or similar utensil (cf. **path^{a}r**

and **pötªr**) ; hence, the collection or arrangement of all the utensils required for any specific purpose (cf. **hurⁱ-p°**, p. 347*a*, l. 9 ; **kuna-p°**, p. 453*b*, l. 8) ; a collection, or group, of people genl. (cf. **mŏnḍa-p°**, p. 574*a*, l. 43 ; **maṣa-p°**, p. 602*b*, l. 16) ; a character in a dramatic performance, a *dramatis personæ* (cf. **jūgⁱ-p°**, p. 371*b*, l. 20) ; (Siv. 1705) ; —° conduct such as that of the first member of the compound, the actions or conduct of such a person (cf. **barbuzⁱ-p°**, p. 119*a*, l. 44 ; **bözⁱgar-p°**, p. 152*b*, l. 25 ; **canaphálⁱ-p°**, p. 172*a*, l. 27 ; **dŏda-shurⁱ-p°**, p. 190*a*, l. 21 ; **dájⁱ-p°**, p. 202*b*, l. 22 ; **dári-dajĕ-p°**, p. 238*b*, l. 23 ; **kŏ-pöthar**, p. 464*b*, l. 16 ; **mátⁱ-p°**, p. 602*a*, l. 48 ; **maṣa-p°**, p. 602*b*, l. 16 ; **phakír-p°**, p. 690*b*, l. 1 ; **phásh-p°**, p. 712*b*, l. 38 ; **pasörⁱ-p°**, p. 783*b*, l. 10) ; —° the conduct or actions of a person following a certain (esp. the dramatic) profession (cf. **baca-p°**, p. 79*a*, l. 21 ; **bāḍa-p°**, p. 82*a*, l. 36 ; **darza-p°**, p. 251*a*, l. 46 ; **maskhara-p°**, p. 599*a*, l. 28) ; the conduct or duties, generally associated with a person, or the circumstances generally associated with any action (cf. **marda-p°**, p. 589*b*, l. 30 ; **nēthªr-p°**, p. 661*b*, l. 50). —**aṣun** **अछुन्। रूपकोल्लाव:** m.inf. to enter a character, to act in the character of someone else, to assume another's character. —**karánⁱ** **-करंनि। निषेधाभासनम्** m. pl. inf. to make pretences, to pretend refusal (e.g. when pressed to eat or take some enjoyment, and desirous of complying, to affect want of desire). —**karanáwun** —**करनावुन्** m.inf. to cause dramatic characters to be assumed, to arrange a dramatic representation (K. 957). —**lagun** —**लगुन्। पात्रसमापात:** m.inf. (when something insignificant is falsely reported to be very important or in great quantity) a great crowd (of sightseers, customers, or the like) to assemble. —**ṣanun** —**छानुन्। अनुरूपोत्कर्षविधानम्** m.inf. 'to cause a character to enter', to exaggerate the virtues or vices (of any person or thing). —**wahārun** —**वहारुन्। पापपञ्चविस्तार:** m.inf. (in order to cheat) to spread abroad false information regarding some inferior article, action, or the like.

pötªras aṣun **पोथ्रस् अछुन्। व्यवहारयोग:** m.inf. to enter the practice (of some business), to set to work on a certain course of conduct.

paṭhªran **पठ्रन्। विनयप्राप्ति:** f. (sg. dat. **paṭhªrüñᵘ** **पठ्रञ्यू**), cleansing, remove dirt ; the process of gutting (fishes) ; breaking in, training (esp. of some one ill-mannered).

paṭhªrun **पठ्रुन्। संस्करणम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **paṭh°rᵘ** **पठ्रुव्**), to cleanse, remove dirt (cf. **atha p°**, p. 61*b*, l. 31) ; to gut (fish) (Gr.Gr. 7) ; to break in, train, put into order (some ill-mannered or clumsy person, or animal, or disorderly thing). **paṭh°rᵘ-motᵘ** **पठ्रुव्-मंतु। पूतीकृत:** perf. part. (f. **paṭhᵘrᵘ-müṣᵘ** **पठ्रुव्-मंचू**), cleansed ; gutted ; trained, broken in.

pīṭhªran **पीठ्रन्। सश्रद्धं प्रतिक्षेप:** f. (sg. dat. **pīṭhªrüñᵘ** **पीठ्रञ्यू**), criticism, admonishing, reproving, pointing out defects (including the idea of instruction) (Gr.Gr. 121).

pīṭhªrun **पीठ्रुन्। सश्रद्धमाक्षेप:** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **pyūṭh°rᵘ** **प्यूठ्रुव्**), to admonish, good naturedly to criticize defects, to lecture, draw attention to faults (with the object of instruction) (Gr.Gr. 121).

pūṭhªran **पूठ्रन्। पुष्टीकरणम्** f. (sg. dat. **pūṭhªrüñᵘ** **पूठ्रञ्यू**), fattening, making fat, nourishing, making prosperous.

pūṭhªrun **पूठ्रुन्। पुष्टीकरणम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **pūṭh°rᵘ** **पूठ्रुव्**), to fatten, make fat, feed up ; to make (a business) prosper. **pūṭh°rᵘ-motᵘ** **पूठ्रुव्-मंतु। पुष्टिमापादित:** perf. part. (f. **pūṭhᵘrᵘ-müṣᵘ** **पूठ्रुव्-मंचू**), fattened, well fed up, well nourished up ; (of a business) made prosperous.

pīṭharĕñ **पीठर्यञ्। अत्यादरपदस्थिता** f. a woman of high character and high rank.

paṭhªrāwun **पठ्रावुन्। विनयदानम्, शासनम्, साधनम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **paṭhªrôwᵘ** **पठ्रोवु**), to cleanse, remove dirt ; to gut (fishes) ; to break in, train, put in order (some ill-mannered or clumsy person or animal, or disorderly thing) ; to set oneself at, or to begin, any work ; to arrange, put in order (cf. **kakav p°**, p. 433*a*, l. 2). **paṭhªrôwᵘ-motᵘ** **पठ्रोवु-मंतु। समाप्तसंस्कार-विधान:** perf. part. (f. **paṭhªrövᵘ-müṣᵘ** **पठ्रावू-मंचू**), cleansed ; (of work) set to at.

pīṭhªrāwun **पीठ्रावुन्। सश्रद्धमाक्षेप:** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **pīṭhªrôwᵘ** **पीठ्रोवु**), to admonish, good naturedly to criticize, to lecture, draw attention to faults (with the object of instruction).

pūṭhªrāwun **पूठ्रावुन्। पुष्टीकरणम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **pūṭhª-rôwᵘ** **पूठ्रोवु**), to fatten, make fat, feed up (Gr.Gr. 173) ; to make (a business) prosper. **pūṭhªrôwᵘ-motᵘ** **पूठ्रोवु-मंतु। स्थूलीकृत:** perf. part. (f. **pūṭhªrövᵘ-müṣᵘ** **पूठ्रावू-मंचू**), fattened, well fed up, well nourished up ; (of a business) made prosperous.

pithis **पिथिस्**, see **pyuthᵘ**.

piṭhis **पिठिस्**, see **pyuṭhᵘ**.

pīthis **पीथिस्**, see **pyūṭhᵘ**.

pāthshöhī **पाथ्शाही** (= بادشاهی) f. royalty, sovereignty, sway, rule (cf. **pādshöhī** and **pātashöhī**). —**karünᵘ** —**करंनु** f.inf. to rule (in or over), to reign (Rām. 1739).

pĕthôwul **पठोवुल्। अतदुचितरधिकारविधाता** m. one who interferes by giving advice or instructions to those not

under his orders, one who takes upon himself authority to which he is not entitled.

pĕṭhôwulī पठोवुली । अतस्मादे प्रेरणाधिकारिता f. taking upon oneself authority to which one is not entitled.

pōṭhawun^{u} **पोठवुन् । पुष्टीभवन्** n.ag. (**pōṭhavüñ**^{ü} **पोठवंञ्**), a person or thing which is gradually becoming fat, thick, strong; (of a business) becoming prosperous.

paṭhwör^{i} **पठ्वारि** m. a village accountant, the official who keeps the village fiscal registers, a land steward (H. ix, 10). I.q. **paṭwörī**, q.v.

pĕṭhyum^{u} **पठ्युम् । ऊर्ध्वसंबन्धी** adj. (f. **pĕṭhim**^{ü} **पठिम्**), of, or belonging to, above, topmost, upper, first (Gr.Gr. 152, K.Pr. 18).

pat^{u}**j**^{u} **पत्ज् । उड्डपिका** f. a leaf or straw mat (cf. **kh**^{a}**ra-p°**, p. 406*b*, l. 45; **rĕka-p°**, s.v. **rĕkh**) (Gr.Gr. 35, 146; K.Pr. 49, 215); any flat support (cf. **nöh**^{i}**-p°**, p. 625*b*, l. 16). This word is f. of **patul**^{u}, q.v.

pŏt^{u}**j**^{u} **पत्ज् । पुत्तलिका** f. (f. of **pŏtul**^{u} **पतुल्**, q.v.), a puppet, a child's doll; an image, an idol.

pātakī पातकी । पापाचारः m. a sinner, a person who habitually commits sins.

paṭök^{i} **पटाँकि** or **pŏṭök**^{i} **पटाँकि । काष्ठपट्टिका, वर्धकिवस्तु** f. a black wooden board with a handle, used like a slate in school, on which boys write with a white ink made of chalk; a small longish board with a handle, used for flogging schoolboys; a kind of tool used by carpenters for carving large boards, a kind of broad chisel. Cf. **paṭākh, paṭös**^{i}, and **pŏṭös**^{i}.

patöki पताँकी m *Gymnosporia spinosa* (El.). Cf. **lāp.**

paṭākh पटाख् । आयुधविशेषः m. (sg. dat. **paṭakas पटाकस्**), a kind of straight two-edged sword. Cf. **paṭök**^{i}, **paṭös**^{i}, and **pŏṭös**^{i}.

pātukh पातुख् । पातकः m. (sg. dat. **pātakas पातकस्**), going to hell, experiencing the tortures of hell; experiencing any evil-smelling and filthy place; suffering from any dangerous disease, trouble, or extreme poverty.

pŏṭākh पोँटाख् f. (sg. dat. **pŏṭaki पोँटाकि**), a small piece of wool (K.Pr. 224, *pontak*).

paṭal पटल् । अध्यायः m. a chapter, or section, of a book.

pātāl पाताल् । पाताललोकः m. hell (in Hinduism), the name of the lowest of the seven hells (Śiv. 246, 704, 856, 985, 1214, 1254, 1412, 1664; Rām. 21, 516, 562, 606, 924, 1009, 1106, 1716, 1725; K. 632).

pātöl-kôn^{u} **पाताँलि-कोनु । वक्राधःकनीनिकः** adj. (f. **-kön**^{ü} **-कोञ्**), one who squints downwards, i.e. the pupils of whose eyes are always turned downwards when they should be horizontal.

pātāluk^{u} **पातालुकु । पातालसंबन्धी** sg. gen. (f. **pātāliic**^{u} **पातालिंचु**), of, or belonging to, hell, hellish, hell-begotten.

pāt^{i}**la पत्ल । स्थालीविशेषः** m. a kind of copper or bell-metal pot or pan with a wide mouth (the *patila* of India), used for cooking. According to El. (s.vv. *patila* and *patila*) it is a Musalmān vessel corresponding to the Hindū **bahugun**, q.v. It is used as a teapot.

patol^{u} **पतल्** or **pŏtol**^{u} **पतल्** m. a large doll (cf. **kāwa-patol**^{u}, p. 495*a*, l. 30). Cf. **pŏt**^{u}**j**^{u} and **pŏtul**^{u}.

patul^{u} **पतुल् । उडुपम्** m. a mat made of pieces of wood and reeds built up together; a similarly made raft (for crossing a river or the like) (cf. **nar-p°**, p. 646*a*, l. 49) (Gr.Gr. 35, 146). Cf. **pat**^{u}**j**^{u}.

pŏṭal पटल् । गुदाभ्रंशविकृतियुक्तः m. one who suffers from *prolapsus ani* or from piles

pŏṭal पोँटल् । वक्रपङ्क्तियुतः adj. e.g. (of a sheet of paper or the like) covered with ruled lines.

pŏṭal पोँटल् । मूढवृत्तिः m. a man who is stupid by nature, lazy and wanting in intelligence. — **gaṣhun — गछुन् । मूढवृत्तीभवनम्** m inf. to become stupid, to be put to shame by exposing one's ignorance, to be defeated in a discussion. — **karun — करुन् । निरुत्तरीकरणम्** m inf. utterly to put to silence or defeat in an argument

pŏtol^{u} **पतल्**, see **patol**^{u}.

pŏtul^{u} **पतुल्**, **putul**^{u} **पुतुल्**, or **putol**^{u} **पुतल् । शिलामयी मूर्तिः** m a statue (of stone), an idol, image, effigy (Gr.Gr. 145; H. iv, 6; YZ. 480; K.Pr. 29); met. a stupid, lumpish, fellow (cf. **brēṭha-p°**, p. 128*a*, l. 3). Cf. **pŏt**^{u}**j**^{u}.

putal-khāna पुतल-खान m. a temple, or room, in which idols are worshipped (H. vi, 4)

putul^{u} **पुतुल्** in **l**^{a}**tul**^{u} **putul**^{u}, p. 538*b*, l. 9. Another form of **pŏtul**^{u}, q.v.

pŏṭilad पटिलद । उत्तीर्यमाणाभ्रंशविकृतियुक्तः adj (as subst., f. **pŏṭiladiṇ पटिलदिञ्**), one who suffers from *prolapsus ani* or haemorrhoids.

patau-lākan पतौ-लाकन, see **patau.**

patim पतिम, patim^{u} **पतिमु** see **patyum**^{u}.

patum (El.), for **patyum**^{u}, q.v.

pītāmbar पीताम्बर m. he who wears a yellow garment, a N. of the god Vishnu (Viṣṇu) (Śiv. 344, 793, 1168, 1440).

pitāmah पितामह m. a grandfather (K. 1035).

paṭan पटन् । पत्तनम् m. a quarter of a town, esp. one which has lately become inhabited; N. of an important village about fourteen miles north-west of Śrīnagar.

paṭun पटुन् । प्राप्तिः conj. 3 (2 p.p. **paṭyōv प्यो**), to obtain the result of a task undertaken, to achieve,

succeed in one's efforts. **patyō-mot^{u} पत्यो-मंतु । पर्याप्तः** perf part. (f **patyē-müṭ^{u} पत्ये-मंचू**), achieved.

pātun पातुन् in **pātun pyon^{u} पातुन् प्यंनु । उपतापः** m inf, grief, mourning, distress, to fall (upon a person), esp from jealousy at another's success.

pitun पितुन । आर्त्तीभवनम् m. (sg. dat. **pitanas पितनस्**), the becoming weary in importunity or urging, unavailing urging on an unwilling worker or giver. Cf **pīṭun.**

piṭun पिटुन् । परिदेवनम् conj. 1 (1 p p **pyuṭ^{u} पिट्टु**; 2 p p. **picyōv पिच्योव** This verb is impersonal, e g **pyuṭun पिटुन्**, it was lamented by him, i e he lamented), to lament, bewail. **piṭani bĕhun पिटनि ब्यठुन । परिदेवनम्** m.inf. to sit for lamentation, to bewail

pīṭun पीटुन् । प्रतीक्षाखेदार्त्तिः conj. 3 (2 p.p. **pīṭyōv पीट्योव**), to be wearied by another's delay, wait wearily, to be wearied by a long enquiry into some urgent work; cf. **pitun, pīṭyō-mot^{u} पीट्यो-मंतु । प्रतीक्षया खिन्नः** perf part. (f. **pīṭyē-müṭ^{u} पीट्ये-मंचू**), wearied by waiting

pūtanā पूतना f. N. of a female demon who attempted to kill Krushna (Kṛṣṇa), but who was killed by him (Śiv. 1321, 1371, 1381, 1387; K. 105 ff.). This person is also called **pūth,** q.v.

patang 1 पतंग m a moth (El.); a bird; a paper kite (Gr M.). - **trāwun -त्रावुन । क्रीडाविशेषः** m.inf to fly a kite.

patang 2 पतंग । शीघ्रगतिः adj. e.g swift as a bird, swift going, swift, speedy.

piṭanawun पिटनावुन । परितापापादनम् conj. 1 (1 p p. **piṭanôw^{u} पिटनोवु**), to cause (a person) to lament, to distress, to harrow, torment.

pīṭanāwun पीटनावुन् । खेदनम् (1 p.p. **pīṭanôw^{u} पीटनोवु**), to weary (a person) by causing him to wait, to keep a person dancing attendance **pīṭanôw^{u}-mot^{u} पीटनोवु-मंतु । खेदितः** perf. part. (f. **pīṭanövd^{u}-müṭ^{u} पीटनोवू-मंचू**), wearied, as ab.

paṭiñ पटिञ । कबरी f. a braid, or fillet, of hair, worn by women in a bow shaped form on each side of the forehead, generally worn by prostitutes (El. *paṭyim*. According to El. it is worn by Panḍitānīs). **paṭ^{i}ñĕ thawañĕ पटिञ थवंञ । कबरी प्रसाधनम्** f. pl. inf. to arrange hair in this fashion.

putüñ^{u} पुतंञु, in **putañĕ ách^{i} gaṭshañĕ पुतञ अछि गछ्ञ । चिरप्रतीक्षणादृष्टिश्रमः** f. pl. inf. the eyes to become weary with looking for someone whose arrival is longed for.

paṭ^{i}ñĕl पटिञल । कबरीवेशधारी adj. e.g one who habitually wears hair braided in a bow-shape on each side of the forehead (see **paṭiñ**). This method of wearing the hair is principally adopted by dancers and prostitutes.

paṭ^{a}r 1 पत्र् । पत्रम् m. a leaf, i.q. **path^{a}r 1,** q.v. (Śiv. 1430, 1541).

paṭ^{a}r 2 पत्र्, also written **pat^{u}r^{u} पत्रु । पत्रिका, लताविशेषः** f. (sg. dat. **patri पत्रि**), a leaf (of a plant) (not a large one) (cf. **gŏg^{a}ji-p°,** p. 279*a*, l. 23; **muji-p°,** p. 558*b*, l. 5) (Gr.Gr. 74); a leaf of a book; a leaf of paper (cf. **jaman-p°,** p. 374*a*, l. 36); esp. the leaf of the cinnamon shrub (El. *patra* m., but properly f.pl.) (*Cinnamomum albiflorum*). This is said to be eaten by musk-deer, and to be the cause of the production of musk. It is used in Hindū religious worship. Cf. **path^{a}r 1,** of which it is the fem. in a diminutive sense. Note that, while **path^{a}r** becomes **wath^{a}r,** when the second member of a compound word, **paṭ^{a}r,** in such a position, remains unchanged.

patri-kāṭh पत्रि-काठ । लताविशेषकाष्ठम् m. the wood of the cinnamon tree. **-zanḍ -ज़ंड् । लताविशेषगुल्मः** m. the cinnamon shrub.

patri, see **path^{u}r^{u}.**

paṭôr^{u} पटोरु or **pŏṭôr^{u} प्यटोरु । असंबद्धं(सनासायोगं वा)-जल्पनशीलः** adj. (f. **paṭör^{u} पटर्रु**), one who is in the habit of chattering nonsensical absurdities (e.g to amuse or to cheat people); one who talks through his (or her) nose, one who speaks nasally (cf. **khūkha-p°,** p. 395*b*, l. 22).

paṭ^{u}r^{u} पट्रु । तरणोपायपट्टिका f. a plank over a water-channel (used like a bridge); a hanging shelf.

paṭ^{u}r^{u} पत्रु, see **paṭ^{a}r 2.**

pĕṭ^{a}r प्यत्र, see **pĕthar.**

pĕtur प्यतुर् or **pitur 1 पितुर । पितृगणः** m. (pl. nom. **pĕṭ^{a}r प्यत्र्** or (K. 1043) **pitar पितर्**), a deceased ancestor (to whom libations are made in obsequial rites), manes (cf. **diva-p°,** p. 261*b*, l. 30) (Śiv. 1163, 1430; Rām 311; K. 1043).

pĕṭ^{a}ra-bög^{i} प्यत्र-बागि । पितृगणनिमित्तकः adv. for the sake of an ancestor (e.g. a libation), of, or connected with, an ancestor. **-bákt^{i} -बक्ति । पितृभक्तः** m. one who is devoted to (offering libations to) the manes. **-dōh -द्रह । पितृदिनम्** m. the day on which libations are offered to the manes. **-pach -पछ । पितृपक्षः** m. (sg. dat. **pachas पछस**), the (dark) fortnight (of the month of Oshid, i.e. Skt. *Āśvina* = September–October) during which libations are offered to the manes. **-phāka -फाक । पितृगणव्रतम्** m. a fast in honour of, or on behalf of, the manes (such as that held on the anniversary of the death of an ancestor). **-shāph**

-शाप् । पितृशापः m. (sg. dat. -shāpas -शापस), the curse of the manes, i.e. the curse (and its consequences) incurred by a son who has neglected to offer the customary libations to the manes.

pĕt^{a}ri-kāg^{u}r^{u} प्यत्रि-काँग्रू । आद्याहगणनापत्रम f. the ancestor-brazier, a name given to the paper on which a family priest who conducts the libation-ceremonies keeps a record of the family ancestors. -nĕmât^{i} -न्यमति । पितृगणनिमित्तम adv. for the sake of the manes (e.g. a libation).

pitru पितृ m. a deceased ancestor, i.q. pĕtur, q.v. in pitrulūkh deceased ancestors (Rām. 311).

piṭara पिटार । पिटकः m. a large kind of covered basket, a portmanteau (K.Pr. 189).

pît^{a}r पीँत्र् or pīnt^{a}r पींतर् or पीन्तर । अत्यल्पमात्रा f a very little of anything, a tiny piece (the size of a piece snipped off a finger-nail), anything very small. Cf pĭth, pĭtur^{u}, pĭsh, pyūt^{u}.

pitur 2 पितुर् or pitur^{u} 1 पितुरू । सपिण्डः m (pl. nom. pitar पितर् (Rām. 311); pit^{a}r^{i} पितरि (K. 541); f pitarĕñ^{u} पितर्यञ्), a near kinsman by blood, a cousin (mutual hostility is considered usual between kinsfolk) (cf. öshor^{u}-p°, p 496, l. 1) (Gr.Gr. 144, wrongly translated 'father'; Rām. 1038, fem.; K.Pr. 119, 130, 171). —gutur^{u} —गुतुरू । सपिण्डवर्गः m. belonging to the same (or to a certain) lineage (by blood-kinship).

pit^{a}r^{i}-bŏḍ^{u} पितरि बुंदु । सगोत्रकर्मव्यापारः m the mutual conduct of kinsfolk, i.e. the enmity, abuse, and quarrelling between relations over an inheritance or the like (Gr.Gr. 144, where it is wrongly translated 'fatherhood'); similar conduct between persons who are not related. -hĕḍun -ह्यदुन । सगोत्रोपहासः m. family ridicule, i.e. when the members of the same kin ridicule one another for the slightest mistake. -hasad -हसद् । सगोत्रविद्वेषः m. quarrelling between kinsfolk, family quarrels, backbiting among relations. -küṭ^{u} -कूटू । सगोत्रतनया f. a daughter of one of one's kinsfolk (when spoken of with hostility) -kaṭh -कठ । सगोत्रपुत्रः (sg. dat. -kaṭas -कटस), the son of one of one's kinsfolk (when spoken of with hostility). -phash -फश । सगोत्रकर्तृकबाधा m. a storm of the kinsfolk, harassment caused (to a person) by his blood relations -r^{a}sh -रश् । सगोत्रद्वेषः f the natural mutual enmity between kinsfolk. -tôn^{u} -तोनु । सगोत्रव्यापारः m. the mutual conduct of kinsfolk, i.e. the enmity and hostility which naturally exists between them; so pitarĕñi-tôn^{u} पितर्यञि तोनु, with same meaning (Rām. 1778).

pitur^{u} 2 पितुरू adj. (f. pit^{u}r^{u} पितर्रू or pit^{a}r पितर्), of, belonging to, or related through a paternal uncle (pĕth^{a}r or pĕt^{a}r); a paternal cousin (K. 536). Used in the following, and similar, compounds expressing relationship:— —bēma —बेम । पितृव्यजाधवः m. the husband of the daughter of a paternal uncle, the husband of a cousin on the father's side —bāpath^{a}r —बापथर् । पैतृव्यपुत्रः m. the son of a cousin on the father's side, a first cousin once removed on that side. —bôy^{u} —बोयु । पैतृव्यः m. the brother on the side of a paternal uncle, i.e. a male first cousin on the father's side (El. *patabai*) (Gr.Gr. 133). —dryuy^{u} द्रियु । भर्तृपितृव्यः m. a (woman's) husband's first cousin on the father's side. —dyārath^{a}r —द्यारथर । धवपितृव्यपुत्रः m. the son of a (woman's) husband's first cousin (male) on the father's side —zömiyŏ -ज़ोमियु । भर्तृपितृव्यजामाता m. the husband of a (woman's) husband's first cousin (female) on the father's side.

pit^{u}r^{u} bĕñĕ पितरू ब्यञ or pit^{a}r bĕñĕ पितर ब्यञ । पितृव्यसुता f. a first cousin (female) on the father's side (El. *patabayi*) (Gr.Gr. 133). —bāw^{a}za —बावज़ । पैतृव्यसुता f the daughter of a first cousin on the father's side —bây^{i}-(or böy^{i}-)kākañ —बयि-(बायि-)काकञ । पैतृव्यपत्नी f. the wife of a first cousin on the father's side (Gr.Gr. 133 *pat^{a}r bayi*-) dr^{a}kākañ or— drikākañ —द्र(द्रि)काकञ । भर्तृपितृव्यपत्नी f the wife of a (woman's) husband's first cousin on the father's side. dyar^{a}za —द्यारज़ । भर्तृपैतृव्यजा f the daughter of a (woman's) husband's first cousin on the father's side —zam -ज़ाम । भर्तृपितृव्यात्मजा (sg dat. —zöm^{u} —ज़ोमू or zōm^{u} ज़ोमू), a (woman's) husband's first cousin (female) on the father's side —zom^{i}za —ज़ोमिज़ । भर्तृपितृव्यजात्मजा f. the daughter of a (woman's) husband's first cousin (female) on the father's side

pītur^{u} पीँतुरू or pīntur^{u} पींतुरू or पीन्तुरू । अत्यल्पमात्रः m. (sg dat pītaras पीँतरस), a very little of anything, a tiny bit (the size of a piece snipped off a finger-nail), anything very small (generally used —°, the first member of the compound being the article, a small piece of which is referred to) Cf. pĭth, pĭt^{a}r, pĭsh, and pyūt^{u}.

pŏt^{a}r प्वतर, see प्वथर्.

pŏṭôr^{u} प्वटोरू, see paṭôr^{u}.

pŏtur प्वतुर adj (f. pŏṭ^{u}r^{u} प्वतर्रू), one of the forms which pŏth^{a}r (q.v.) takes when used as an adj. at the end of a compound, as in pönsa-pŏtur, possessing five sons, see p. 743*a*, l. 30. Cf. pŏth°r^{u}.

pŏṭûr^{u} प्वटूरू । गुदान्त्रविशेषः f. a certain part of the anus, described as above it, and ring formed.

pôtur^{u} 1 पोतुर् । (तुलादेः) **पात्रम्** m. the pan of a pair of scales (cf. **hāyĕkh-p°**, p. 364*a*, l. 45).

pôtur^{u} 2 पोतुर् । **अरित्रम्, द्वेषुकदण्डः** (sg. dat. **pöt^{a}ris पातरिस्**), an oar (for rowing) (it is paddle-shaped, with a round or heart-shaped blade); the wooden part of the Kāshmīrī spade (consisting of a long handle with wooden block at one end, on which the foot is pressed in the act of digging, and into the lower end of which the iron blade is fixed) (cf. **liwañĕ-p°**, p. 542*a*, l. 10). **—dyun^{u} —द्युन्** । **संचालनम्** m.inf. to ply an oar, to row a boat; met. to keep a business vigorously going.

pöt^{a}ri-ṭŏngur^{u} पातरि-ट्वंगुर् । **खनित्रविशेषः** m. a kind of spade with a wide blade (used for planting vegetables).

pöt^{a}r पातर् । **पात्रम्** m. (sg. dat. **pötras पात्रस्**), a cup, platter (for eating) (of earthenware or metal) (cf. **gŏḍa-p°**, p. 277*a*, l. 50, and **pāth^{a}r** and **pöth^{a}r**).

pötra-mēl पातर-मेल् । **पात्रसंयोगः** m. 'union in dishes', eating together from the same platter or similar platters (e.g. owing to relationship, friendship, or common office); met. living together, partnership in earnings. **mēlun —मेलुन्** । **सहपात्रीभवनम्** m.inf. to unite in dishes, as ab. **—milawan —मिलवन्** । **सङ्घिः** f. union in dishes, eating from the same dish or at the same feast; met. communion of business or employment. **-pūz -पूज्** or **-pūzā -पूज्ञा** । **सम्यग्भोजनम्** f. 'dish-worship'; to give a feast of many dishes filled with varied food. **-ṭsāl -च्याल्** । **उच्छिष्टपात्रोत्थापनम्** f. (after the conclusion of a feast) the carrying away of the dirty dishes and cleaning them; the remains of an offering (Rām. 612).

pötür^{u} पातर् । **शिलाविशेषः** f. (sg. dat. **pöt^{a}rĕ पातर्य**), a kind of stone, described as occurring in large smooth slabs, used for paving temple sanctuaries and the like.

pöt^{a}rĕ-büṭh^{u} पातर्य-बंठ् । **शिलाविशेषकूलम्** f. a mound (in the lowland below a mountain) which has an outcrop of this stone. **-kān -कान्** । **शिलाविशेषखनिः** f. (sg. dat. **-kön^{u} -कांञ्**), a quarry of this stone. **-kün^{u} -कंञ्** । **मृदुशिलाविशेषः** f. a slab of this stone.

pöt^{a}ri-āgun पातरि-आँगुन् । **आस्तृतविशालशिलाचत्वरम्** m (sg dat. **-āganas -आँगनस्**), a courtyard paved with slabs of this stone.

putur^{u} पुतुर् । **पौत्रः** m. the son of a son, (a man or woman's) grandson in the male line (Rām. 611; K. 5, 763). So **par-putur^{u}**, a great grandson, p. 751*b*, l. 5.

put^{a}r^{i}-nŏsh पुत्रि-न्वश । **पौत्रस्त्री** f. such a grandson's wife (K. 832). **-sŏn^{u} -स्वंञ्** । **पौत्र(पौत्री)श्वशुरः** m. the father-in-law of a son's son or daughter, a grandson's or grand-daughter's father-in-law. **-sŏnĕn -स्वञ्** । **पौत्र(पौत्री)श्वश्रूः** the mother-in-law of a son's son or daughter, a grandson's or grand-daughter's mother-in-law. **-wôl^{u} -वोल्** । **पौत्रकुटुम्बयुक्तः** m. (f. **-wājĕn -वाज्यञ्**), one who has grandsons, a person who has descendants in the male line for at least two generations.

put^{ü}r^{ü} पुत्र् । **पौत्री** f. a son's daughter, a grand-daughter in the male line (a great-grand-daughter is **par-p°**, q.v., p. 751*b*, l. 6).

patraj m. leaves of the *Cinnamomum albiflorum* (El.). Cf. **pat^{a}r 2.**

paṭrakh पत्रख् in **paṭrakh-wor^{u} पत्रख्-वर्** । **पूपविशेषः** m. a kind of thin round cake of wheat-flour cooked in clarified butter, esp. used in religious offerings.

pitrulūkh पितृलूख्, see **pitru.**

paṭran पत्रन्, see **path^{a}r 1.**

paṭa-rönī पट-रांनी, see **paṭa.**

pĕtaran प्यतरन् । **पालना** f. (sg. dat. **pĕtarün^{u} प्यतरंञ्**), protecting, guarding, nourishing, cherishing, fostering (children, a family, a flock, something entrusted, and so on); maintaining, carrying on, keeping up (a business or occupation made over to one by someone else).

pĕtarun प्यतरुन् or **pĕtarāwun प्यतरावुन्** । **पालनम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **pĕtor^{u} प्यतर्**), to protect, guard, nourish, cherish, foster (children, a family, a herd of cattle, something entrusted, or the like) (Rām. 1589); to maintain, carry on, keep up (some business or occupation made over to one's charge), to undertake a responsibility (esp. of some difficult or impossible duty) (L.V. 61). **—pyon^{u} —प्यनु** । **बलात्पालनविषयीभवनम्** m.inf. a responsibility (for guarding (Rām. 981) or fostering, or for carrying on any duty) to fall upon, or be thrust upon, a person (H. ii, 5).

pĕtor^{u}-mot^{u} प्यतर्-मंतु । **पालितः** perf. part. (f. **pĕtür^{u}-müṭ^{u} प्यतर्-मंठ्**), guarded, fostered, taken care of; (some difficult or impossible duty) for which (a person) is responsible, carried on.

pĕtaran-wôl^{u} प्यतरन्-वोलु । **पालयिता** n.ag. (f. **-wājĕn -वाज्यञ्**), one who protects, one who guards; one who carries on, or is responsible for, some duty.

piṭ^{a}ran पिट्रन् । **परिदेवनम्** f. (sg. dat. **piṭ^{a}rün^{u} पिट्रंञ्**), rendering a person miserable (e.g. by causing loss, hindering, opposition, etc.).

piṭ^{a}run पिट्रुन् । **परिदेवनम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **piṭ°r^{u} पिट्र्**), to render a person miserable (e.g. by causing loss, hindering, opposition, etc.). **piṭ°r^{u}-mot^{u} पिट्र्-मंतु** । **परिदेवितः** perf. part. (f. **piṭ^{u}r^{u}-müṭ^{u} पिट्र्-मंठ्**), rendered miserable, as ab.

pīṭ[a]run पीट्ऱन् । विलम्बनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **pīṭ°r[u] पीट्ऱ्**), to worry (a person) by delay, to delay the performance of any urgent work. **pīṭ°r[u]-mot[u] पीट्ऱ्-मंतु । विलम्बेन खेदितः** perf. part. (f. **pīṭ[u]r[u]-müš[u] पीट्ऱ्-मंचू**), worried by delay (caused by someone employed in some urgent work).

pitarĕñ[u] पितर्यञ्, see **pitur 2**; **pitarĕñi-tôn[u] पितर्यञि-तोनु** (Rām. 1778), see **pit[a]r[i]-tôn[u]** (p. 803*a*, l. 18).

pīṭarĕñ पीटर्यञ् । समीक्षया खेदकर्त्री, खेदाग्निः f. one who harasses another by delay in the performance of some urgent work; the being harassed, as ab.

paṭras पत्रस्, see **paṭh[a]r 1.**

pitruth पित्रुथ् । सगोत्रता m. (sg. dat. **pitratas पित्रतस्**), blood kinship (usually characterized by mutual hostility felt by the members) (Gr.Gr. *pitruth*, wrongly translated 'fatherhood', 144); the hostility usually felt between such kinsfolk. Cf. **pitur 2.**

pĕtarawun[u] प्यतरवुनु । पालयन् n.ag. (f. **pĕtaravüñ[u] प्यतरव्यञ्**), one who protects, guards, cherishes; one on whom the responsibility for performing some difficult work lies.

pĕtarāwun प्यतरावुन् । पालनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **pĕtarôw[u] प्यतरोवु**), i.q. **pĕtarun**, q.v. —**pyon[u] —प्यनु । अनिच्छुत्वे पालनापातः** m.inf., i.q. **pĕtarun pyon[u]**, s.v. **pĕtarun**, q.v.

pĕtarôw[u]-mot[u] प्यतरोवु-मंतु । पालितः perf. part. (f. **pĕtarövu-müš[u] प्यतरोव्-मंचू**), i.q **pĕtor[u]-mot[u]**, s.v. **pĕtarun**, q.v.

pĕtarāwan-wôl[u] प्यतरावन-वोलु । पालयिता n.ag. (f. **-wajĕñ -वाज्यञ्**), i.q. **pĕtaran-wôl[u]**, s.v. **pĕtarun**, q.v.

piṭ[a]rawun पिट्रावुन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **piṭ[a]rôw[u] पिट्रोवु**), to cause to lament (cf. **piṭun**).

pĕtarāwawun[u] प्यतरावव्वुनु । पालनसमर्थः n.ag. (f. **pĕtarāwavüñ[u] प्यतरावव्यञ्**), i.q. **pĕtarawun[u]**, q.v.

paṭās पटास् । अनुकरणशब्दः m. onomat. the noise of something falling from a height into mud or water, splash, flop. Cf. **pŏṭās.**

patis (? spelling and gend.) *Aconitum heterophyllum*, i.q. **nar-māda**, p. 646*b*, l. 14, q.v. (L. 74).

paṭös[i] पटांसि । तक्षोपकरणविशेषः f. a certain carpenter's tool used for carving patterns on a board. Cf. **paṭök[i]**, **paṭākh**, and **pŏṭös[i]**.

pāṭös[i] पाटांसि in **pāṭös[i] gashun पाटांसि गश्नुन् । गष्टीभवनम्** m.inf. to become gradually dissipated (of property, reputation, etc., which should be gradually amassed).

pĕtis प्यतिस्, see **pyot[u]**.

pŏṭās प्वटास् । शब्दानुकरणम् m. onomat. a flop, a slapping sound, e.g. caused by a flat object falling from a height on mud or soft ground, or by a slap on the naked shoulder. Cf. **paṭās.**

pŏṭös[i] प्वटांसि । लेपाहननायुधम् f. a tool employed by plasterers for slapping and smoothing plaster which has been applied to a wall. Cf. **paṭök[i]**, **paṭākh**, and **paṭös[i]**.

pŏtus प्वतुस् or **potus पतुस** in **pŏtus** (or **potus**) **path प्वतुस् (पतुस) पथ् । अनुक्रमेण, अन्वीक्रम, पुनःपुनः** adv. one after the other, in regular succession; again and again, repeatedly.

pātashāh पातशाह or **pātashĕh पातशह** (= پادشاه, پادشه) m. (the same as **pādshāh**, q.v.), a king (**pātashāh**, H. ii, 8, 10, 11; iii, 1–8; v, 7, 9, 11, etc.; **pātashĕh**, H. ii, 5, 8, 9; xii, 5, 10–14, etc.) **-bāy -बाय्** f. a king's wife, a queen (H. viii, 1–4, 6, 11–13). **-kūr[u] -कूऱ्** or **-kuḍ[u] -कुड्** f. a king's daughter, a princess (H. v, 2, 5, 8–10; xii, 1, 2). **-zāda -ज़ाद्** m. a king's son, a prince (H. viii, 3–5, 11).

pātashĕham पातशहम् = پادشاهم interj. my king! your majesty! (H. ii, 4; v, 9; viii, 2, 6–8, 10, 13; x, 2, 6, 12; xii, 3, 19, 23).

pātashöhī पातशाही (= پادشاهي) f. (the same as **pādshöhī** and **pāth[a]shöhī**, qq.v.), royalty, sovereignty, the state or condition of a king (H. x, 2, 4, 9); a kingdom (H. x, 11; xii, 19). —**karüñ[u] — कर्यञ्** f.inf. to exercise sovereignty, rule (H. viii, 12; x, 4; xii, 26).

paṭṭū m. (El.), i.q **poṭ[u] 2.**

patav पतव, see **patau.**

paṭāv पटाव । पलायनम् m. running away secretly, absconding, decamping.

paitav पैतव or **pötav पातव** (= پاتاوه) **। जङ्घावरणवासः** f. 'puttees', a bandage for the legs on a journey, worn by both Hindūs and Musalmāns (cf **pula-p°**, p. 730*b*, l. 21) (El. *patava*, L. 458, *pataca*). **paitavi-** (or **pötav-**)**hor[u] पैतवि-(पातव-)हंर्उ । जङ्घावृतिवाससोर्युग्मम** m. a pair of 'puttees' (one for each leg). **-khŏr -ख्वर** or **-khōr -खोर । एकमात्रजङ्घावन्धनवासः** m. a single puttee (for one leg).

pitāwul पितावुल् m. the blood stone (El.).

patav-lākan पतव-लाकन, see **patau.**

paṭawun[u] पटवुनु । प्राप्यः n.ag. (f **paṭavüñ[u] पटव्यञ्**), that which can be achieved, feasible, easy.

paṭāwun पटावुन् । पलायनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **paṭôw[u] पटोवु**), to run away secretly, abscond, decamp (this verb is treated as transitive).

piṭawun[u] पिटवुनु । परिदेवने प्रवृत्तः n.ag. (f. **piṭavüñ[u] पिटव्यञ्**), one who laments, one who bewails.

paṭwörī पट्वारी m. an official belonging to a village, whose duty it is to keep an account of the various

crops reared by the villagers (El ; L. 400, 404, 426, 435). Cf. **paṭhwór**[i].

pativrath पतिव्रथ । पतिव्रता f. (sg. dat. **pativrati पतिव्रति**), a devoted, faithful, and loyal wife (Śiv. 668; K 1080, 1168)

patyum[u] **पत्युम् । अन्तिम:** adj. (f. **patim**[u] **पतिम्**), posterior, hindermost (cf. **ami-p°**, p. 55*a*, l. 5) (Gr.Gr. 152; Rām 13, 570; K. 187); latter, last, last of all (El. also *patum*; Gr.M.; H. v, 8; K.Pr 167); that which is past and done with, former, of olden time (Śiv 425, 437, 1756; Rām. 1693) —**brūṭhyum**[u] —**बूँठ्युम् । पूर्वापर:** adj (f. **patim**[u] **brūṭhim**[u] **पतिम् बूँठिम्**), last and first, prior and subsequent, preceding and following; hence, met the whole (from first to last). —**pahar** —**पहर् । अपररात्र:** m the last watch (of the night), the watch before dawn (Gr.Gr 157; Śiv. 628, 1712; K.Pr 176). —**sāth** —**साथ** m. the final moment, the last time, the hour of death.

patim paharuk[u] **पतिम् पहरुक् । रात्र्यन्तिमयामसंबन्धी** adj. (f. —**paharüc**[u] —**पहरॅच्**), of, or belonging to, the last watch of the night. —**paharan - पहरन् । रात्रिपश्चिमयामे** adv. at the time of the last watch of the night, at, in, or during the last watch of the night (Gr.Gr. 157) —**paharan bögi** (or **bögin**) —**पहरन बांगि** (**बांगिन्**) **। प्रायो रात्रिपश्चिमयामे** adv. at about the last watch of the night. —**paharas** —**पहरस । रात्र्यन्तिमयामे** adv at, in, or during the last watch of the night (K. 969). —**paharas bögi** (or **bögin**) —**पहरस बांगि** (**बांगिन्**) **। प्रायो रात्र्यन्तिमयामकाले** adv. at or in about the last watch of the night

patim dŏh yin[i] **पतिमि दुह यिनि । अन्तकालावस्थाप्रि:** m pl. inf. the last days to come, the time of a person's death to approach (Śiv. 594, Rām. 1326). **pŏr**[i] **-पॅारि** adv. in behind, from behind (Gr.Gr 160). **-sond**[u] **-संन्दु । पाश्चात्य-(आनन्तरिक-)संबन्धी** adj. (f. **-süinz**[u] **-संञ्ज्**), of, or belonging to, what is behind (whether animate or inanimate); of, or belonging to, what is subsequent (as ab.)

pat[i]**mĕn - hond**[u] **पतिम्यन - हन्दु । आगन्तूनां (पाश्चात्यानां) संबन्धी** adj (f **-hünz**[u] **-हंञ्ज्**), of, or belonging to, those things that are behind (whether animate or inanimate); of, or belonging to, what is subsequent (as ab.).

pat[i]**myuk**[u] **पतिम्युक् । पाश्चात्यसंबन्धी** adj. (f. **pat**[i]**mic**[u] **पतिमिच्**), of, or belonging to, what is behind (esp. when inanimate); of, or belonging to, what is subsequent (as ab.).

patyini, see **paṭiñ**.

pāṭyuw[u] **पाट्युव् । कौशेयमय:** adj. (**pāṭiv**[u] **पाटिव्**), made of silk, silken. Cf. **pôṭ**[u].

pāṣ पाँच्, see **pānṣ**.

pĕṣ[u] **प्यच्** । **सारसतृणविशेष:** f. a certain tall strong reed, or rush, growing in the Kashmīr lakes, of which matting is made (El.), the reed-mace (*Typha sp.*). A sweetmeat is made of its pollen (see **ḍal-nābad**, p. 210*a*, l. 5). According to El it is *Typha angustifolia* and *T. latifolia* (W. 139; L. 68, 72, 345; Śiv. 1806; K.Pr. 5, 7, 71).

pĕṣi-bŏḍ[u] **प्यचि-बुंदु । तृणविशेषसमुच्चयबन्ध:** m. a bundle of these reeds (as much as can be grasped at one time in the hand). **-bani hyon**[u] **-बनि ह्यंनु । तृणराशिदाह:** m.inf. (fire) to seize on a stack of reeds, a stack of reeds to take fire; met. to be parched with thirst. **-ḍal -डल । तृणविशेषप्रभवक्षेत्रम** m. a reed lake, a lake in which this reed grows. **-kalam -कलम् । तृणविशेषखण्ड:** m. a stem of this reed. **-kān -कान् । तृणभेदोच्चयबाणविशेष:** m an arrow-like stem of this reed (Śiv. 353). **-kôn**[u] **1 -कोनु । तृणविशेषलता** m. a single plant or stem of this reed (**kôn**[u] **2**). **-kôn**[u] **2 -कोनु । तृणाच्छादनशिल्पी** m. a reed mat maker (**kôn**[u] **3**). **-kŏñ**[u] **-कांञ् । सारसतृणभेदसमुदाय:** f. a small bundle of these reeds (cf. Gr.Gr. 163). **-kĕsur**[u] **-क्यसुर् । सारसतृणभेदपुष्पक्षोदविशेष:** m. the stamens (and, hence, the pollen) of the flower of this reed **-ladur -लदुर । तृणविशेषगुल्लिका** m. (sg. dat. **-laḍaras -लडरस**), the edible soft inside portion of the root of this reed. **-lür**[u] **-लर्** । **तृणविशेषमयी कुटी** f. a hut made of reed mats plastered with mud; a hut with a mat roof **-lôw**[u] **-लोव् । ग्रथिततृणविशेषसमुदाय:** m a wisp of these reeds (ready for weaving) **-mŏnḍ**[u] **-म्वंडु । तृणविशेषमयोपधानम** f. the root of this reed; a pillow or cushion woven of this reed. **-nambal -नंबल । तृणविशेषोच्चयसरोविशेष:** f a marsh in which this reed grows **-nār -नार । तृणविशेषाग्नि:** m. a fire of these reeds. **-nör**[u] **-नार्** । **तृणविशेषोत्पत्तिदीर्घसारसक्षेत्रम** f a long narrow canal-like lake, in which these reeds grow. **-pahör**[u] **-पहार्** । **तृणाच्छादनकुटी** f. a mud hut with a reed-mat roof. **-pash -पश् । तृणमयपटलम** m. a mat roof. **-posh**[u] **-पंशु । तृणविशेषपटल:** adj (f. **-püsh**[u] **-पंशू**), furnished with a reed-mat roof **-raz -रज़् । सारसतृणमयी रज्जु:** f. a rope made of these reeds (useful as a well-rope). **-tul**[u] **-तुलु । सारसतृणभेदैककाण्डम, तृणसमूह:** m. a single stalk or piece of this reed (K.Pr. 125); a small amount of these reeds (cf. Gr.Gr 164).

poṣ[u] **पंशु** m. trust, confidence, i.q. **paṣh**, q.v., used — ° as in **māla-p°**, p. 565*a*, l. 20; **mana-p°**, p. 572*a*, l. 35.

pŏṣ पॅाच्, see **pānṣ**.

puṭa पुट (cf. **pūṭhī** and **puṭanun**) in the following :—

puṭa-pār पुट-पार् । नखैः खण्डशो विधानम् m. tearing or plucking to pieces (esp. with the finger-nails) (e.g. a piece of cloth or paper, or a flower nipped to pieces, as when this is done for the purpose of collecting the nipped off leaves). **-puṭa -पुट । नखैरुच्छेदनम्** m. tearing into tiny pieces, as ab.

pūṭ^{u} 1 **पूट्**, see **pūt^{u}.**

pūṭ^{u} 2 **पूट् । स्त्रीणां शिरोवसनविशेषः** f. a long piece of cotton cloth thrown over the head and allowed to fall down the back of Musalmān women, the ordinary veil worn by Kāshmīrī females (cf **kōra-p°**, p. 466*b*, l. 27) (El. *páṭs*, K.Pr. 169); met. **prāṇi pūṭi**, adv. in the ancient manner, see p. 762*a*, l. 12.

pūṭa-rād पूट-राद् or pūṭi-rād पूटि-राद् । स्त्रीशिरोवस्त्रयुग्मम् m. a veil-length (the veil is made of two long strips sown together side by side). **-wôwur^{u} -वोवुर् । स्त्रीशिरःपटविक्रयी** m. a seller, or maker for sale, of these veils.

pūṭi-bod^{u} पूटि-बंदु । शिरःपटावृतिविशेषः m. 'a veil-bundle', a particular way of wearing this veil rolled up. **-pūṭ^{u} -पंटू । स्त्रीशिरःपटार्धभागः** f. one half of such a veil, one of the two strips that form it. **-rād -राद् । स्त्रीशिरःपटयुग्मम्** m. see **pūṭa-rad**, ab.

pūṭ^{u} **पूँठ्**, see **pōth.**

paṭh पठ् । विश्वासः f. (sg. dat. **paṭhi पठि** (see also **pŏṭh^{u}** 1 and 2) although the corresponding verb is **paṭun**, q.v., cf. **poṭ^{u}**), trust, confidence, faith, reliance, assurance, belief (cf. **atha-p°**, p. 64*b*, l. 38; **bōla-p°**, p. 105*a*, l. 21; **banda-p°**, p. 111*a*, l. 38; **māla-p°**, p. 565*a*, l. 23; **mana-p°**, p. 572*a*, l. 37) (Gr.Gr. 126; Gr.M.; Śiv. 309, 841, 1312; K. 10); commercial credit (L. 459); respect, credit (K.Pr. 13). **—anün^{u} —अनंजू । विश्वासोत्पादनम्** f.inf. to cause belief, convince (Śiv. 795, 1226, 1307; Rām. 159*b*). **—karün^{u} —करंजू । विश्वासविधानम्** f.inf. to rely (on), trust (in), confide (in), believe, depend (on). **— nīn^{u} —निंजू** f.inf. to trust (El.). **—thavün^{u} —थवंजू** or **—thāvün^{u} —थावंजू । विश्वासधारणम्** f.inf. (rightly or wrongly) to believe in, have faith in the existence of (something not evident), to be assured, certain (Gr.M.); to rely (upon), have trust (in) (Gr.M., Śiv. 1873). **— yin^{u} — यिंजू** f.inf. trust to come (to a person, dat.), as in **kas yiyihē paṭh**, who would believe? (K. 175, K.Pr. 85). **-yĕṭh -यठ् । विश्वासातिशयः** f. trust and affection, i.e. complete trust (in), excessive trust in (cf. Śiv. 1071, **yiṭhi paṭhi sān**; so K. 10, **yĕṭhi-paṭhi-sost^{u}**, full of affection and trust; K. 1002, 1036, 1044). **-yĕṭh anün^{u} -यठ् अनंजू । दृढविश्वासोत्पादनम्** f.inf. to cause complete trust (in). **yiwawun^{u} यिवंवुन् । सविश्वासोत्पत्ति** adv. in such a manner as to cause trust, persuasively.

paṭha-dar पठ-दर् । विश्वासाश्रयः m. (f. **-dariṇ -दरिञ**), one who is the object of trust, trustworthy, to be depended upon, honourable, honest.

paṭhi-dar पठि-दर् । विश्वासी m. (f. **-dariṇ -दरिञ**), one who is the object of trust, trustworthy, to be depended upon, honourable, honest; trustful, confiding, suspicionless **paṭhi-wôl^{u} पठि वोलु । विश्वासी** adj. (f. **-wājeṇ वाज्यञ्**), trustful, confiding.

pāṭh पाँठ्, pōṭh पोंठ्, see **paṭh.**

piṭh पिठ् । संतापः(दाहः) f. (sg. dat. **piṭhi पिठि**), the pain of being scalded by boiling water, scalding; cf. **pyuth^{u}**. **—ṭhunün^{u} —ठुनंजू । दाहोत्पादनम्** f.inf. to scald (a person); met. to distress a person by disgraceful abuse, by vile conduct, or the like. **pŏṇ^{u} पंजू । दाहोत्पत्तिः** f.inf. scalding to fall (on a person), to be scalded; met. to be distressed by another's disgraceful abuse, vile conduct, or the like.

piṭh pīṭh or **pīṭh pīṭh । अत्यल्पमात्रा** f. (sg. dat. **piṭi pīṭi**), very little of anything (esp. food), a tiny piece, something very small. Cf. **piṭh, pyūṭ^{u}, piṭ^{u}r, piṭur^{u}.**

piṭa-kön^{u} पीँठ कांजू । पक्षिविशेषः f. a certain small bird, described as flying very high, and with a long acute call (K.Pr. 12, translated 'a small-eyed man') **-wad -वाद । मात्रिकः** m. very little (of anything), a minute piece, mere trace.

piṭi phaṭun पीँठि फटुन् । मात्राभ्यां मदाविष्टीभवनम् m.inf. to burst for a trifle, to be filled with pride on receiving something very small or trifling. **- piṭi पीँठि । अल्पाल्पशः** adv. tiny bit by tiny bit, scrap by scrap.

pŏṭh^{u} 1 **पॅठ्** or **poṭh^{u}** 1 **पठ्** or **puṭh^{u} पुठ् । पुच्छः, प्रान्तभागः** m. (sg. abl. **paṭhi पठि**, see also **paṭh**) the tail (of a beast or bird); the fringed edge or end of a shawl, turban, or the like (cf. **dastār-pŏṭh^{u}**, p. 256*b*, l. 28; **lŏgi-poṭh^{u}**, p. 512*a*, l. 6; **pŏṭ^{i}-p°**, p. 790*a*, l. 12; **pŏṭhur^{u}** and **pŏṭh^{u}r^{u}**); used —° as a kind of diminutive to indicate something short and stumpy. In this use it is sometimes spelt **puch^{u} पुछ्** (cf. **shrāka-puṭh^{u}**, a penknife, compared with **shrākh** (q.v.), a large knife).

pŏṭh^{u} 2 पॅठ् or **poṭh^{u} 2 पठ्** । **अतिथिः** m. (sg. abl. **paṭhi पठि**, see also **paṭh**), a guest (cf. **gōr^{i}-pŏṭh^{u}**, p. 298*a*, l. 43) (El. *paṭs*; L. 460, *puṭs*; Śiv. 1837). **—lŏṭh^{u} —ल्ठ् । अतिथ्यादिजनः** m. guests and the like, i.e. guests and other persons who deserve similar honour.

pâṣh^{i}-bāy पंक्षि-बाय । **अतिथिस्त्री** f. a female guest, a lady guest. **pâṣh^{i}-pūzā** पंक्षि-पूज़ा । **अतिथिसत्कार:** f. the honour paid to a guest, the welcome given to a guest.

poṣh^{u} 3 पंक्षु । **फेन:** m. foam, froth (cf. **añema-p°**, p. 37*b*, l. 12).

pôṣh^{u} 1 पोक्षु । **कार्पासचोलम्** m. the **phĕran** (q.v.), or long nightgown like garment worn by Kāshmīrīs, when made of cotton cloth is called **pôṣh^{u}**. When made of woollen stuff, it is called **lôch^{u}**, q v. Sometimes a **pôṣh^{u}** is worn, like a shift, next the skin, with a **lôch^{u}** over it (cf. **marda-p°**, p. 589*b*, l. 33) (K.Pr. 42, 180, 181).

pöṣh^{i}-dĕlur पांछि-ब्वलुर् । **जीर्णमूच्चकार्पासवस्त्रम्** m. 'a bit of bark of a shift', an old worn out **pôṣh^{u}**, too small for the wearer. **-züṭ^{u}** -ज़ूट् । **छिन्नकार्पासवस्त्रम्** f (sg. dat **-zacĕ** -ज़च्य), a ragged **pôṣh^{u}**.

pôṣh^{u} 2 पोक्षु adj. scared, easily frightened, used in the following: — **—bukur^{u}** — ब्वकुर् । **मन्दशील:** adj. a scared face, one who owing to his laziness and stupidity in work is an object of frequent scolding, etc.; one who is full of timidity (e.g. one who is scared merely when addressed in a loud voice).

pöṣh^{i}-bukur^{u} पांछि-ब्वकुर् । **मन्दमुख:** m , i q. **pôṣh^{u}-bukur^{u}**, ab. **-buth^{u}** -ब्वथु । **मन्दस्वभाव:** m., id.

pöṣh पाँक्ष, see **pānṣ**.

puṣh पुक्ष । (**सूचादि-**)**गुच्छ:** m. (sg. dat. **puṣas** पुक्षस्), a ball of thread, or the like, as wound up on a spinning-wheel.

puṣh^{i} पुंक्षि, see **puṣhy**.

pûṣhī पूँक्षी in **pûṣhī karan^{i}** पूँक्षी कर्नि । **क्षुद्रखण्डशो विधानम्** m pl. inf. to break or smash (some hard substance) into little pieces. Cf. **puṣa**.

pūṣhu, see **pūnṣ^{a}h**.

pûṣ^{a}h पूँक्षह्, i.q. **pūnṣ^{a}h**, q.v. See also **ûṣ^{a}h pûṣ^{a}h**, p. 69*b*, l 38, and **pawa-pûṣ^{a}h pyon^{u}**, s.v. **pav**.

paṣhidār पक्षिदार । **संभावितफलोद्भव:** adj. e.g. (as subst., f. **paṣhidārĕn** पक्षिदार्यम्), that in which one may have confidence, i.e. that which ultimately fulfils expectations (e.g. a cow bought when it is not in milk, but which in due course gives plentiful milk, or a piece of land in which seed is sown, and which ultimately bears a fine crop).

pâṣhil पंक्षिल । **आतिथ्यम्** f. hospitable reception (of a guest), hospitality.

pŏṣha-lôw^{u} प्वक्ष-लोवु । **श्वावित्(मृगभेद:)** m. a porcupine (so translated by Pandits, equating it not only with Skt. *śrāvit*, but also with Hindī *sāhī*. It is believed to follow a lion, and to indicate its presence by a low growl); a fox (El. *potsalo*). Cf. **lōh** and **phĕw**.

pâṣh^{i}lōz^{u} पंक्षिलोज़ु । **अतिथिवृत्ति:** f. hospitable reception (of a guest), hospitality, entertainment (Gr.M.). **—karüñ^{u} —**कर्ंञु f.inf. to entertain, to show hospitality (Gr.M.). **pâṣh^{i}lāzi** पंक्षिलाज़ि । **आतिथ्यपूर्वकम्** adv. hospitably.

pŏṣh^{u}-müṣ^{u} पांछु-मंचु, see **pāthun**.

pĕṣhur^{u} प्वकुर् । **पशुशफनख:** m. the horny part of the hoof of a cow or the like; hence, the kick (of a cow) (K.Pr. 241).

pŏṣhur^{u} प्वकुर् । **पुच्छ:** m. the stumpy tail of a sheep, goat, or the like. Cf. **pṓṣh^{u} 1** and the next.

pŏṣh^{u}r^{u} प्वक्ष्रु । **पुच्छ:** f. the long tail of a cow, horse, lion, or the like. Cf. **pṓṣh^{u} 1**, and the preceding.

pŏṣh^{a}rāwun पांछ्रावुन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **pŏṣh^{a}rôw^{u}** पांछ्रोवु), to cause to come into existence (cf. **pāthanāwun**, which like **pŏṣh^{a}rāwun** is the causal of **pāthun**, q.v. The form **pŏṣh^{a}rāwun** is, however, unusual, Gr.Gr. 173).

paṣhta पक्षत, see **paṣun**.

pūṣhuw^{u} पूँक्षुवु, i.q. **pūnṣhuw^{u}**.

puṣhy पुक्ष्य् or **puṣh^{i}** पुंक्षि । **कृते** postpos. (governing abl., or the abl. of the gen.) for, for the sake of, on account of (according to IK. II, i, 63 it is not in frequent use) (cf. **ami-p°**, p. 55*a*, l. 8; **awa-p°**, p. 55*b*, l. 44; **kami-p°**, for what? why? Gr.M.; **kāmi-p°**, for (on) business, Gr.M.; **myāni-p°**, for me, Gr.M.; **shurĕn-murĕn-handi p°**, for (your) family, Gr.M.) (Gr.M.; Śiv. 122, 584, 846, 1510, 1670; Rām. 2, 116, 765, 1073, 1361, 1458, 1649; K. 9, 642, 690, 775, 996). With the infinitive it indicates purpose, as in **karana-p°**, for the purpose of doing, in order to do; **wuchana-p°**, (desire) to see (Gr.M.).

pāṣakh पाक्षख् । **सुजर:** m. (sg. dat. **pāṣakas** पाक्षकस्), (of food) easily digested, digestible; (of medicine) a digestive.

pṓṣukh पाँक्षुख्, see **pönṣok^{u}**.

pṣal पाँक्षल् । **नस्यो विन्दुप्रवहणविकृतियुक्त:** adj. e.g. one who suffers from nasal catarrh, having a cold in the head. Cf. **pyūṣ^{u}**.

poṣalo, see **pŏṣha-lôw^{u}**.

pūṣal पूक्षल् । **धृतशिरोवसनविशेषा** adj. f. a woman who wears the kind of cloth called **pūṣ^{u}**, q.v.

pṓṣam पाँक्षम्, see **pönṣam**.

paṣun पक्षुन् । **विश्वसनम्** conj. 2 (1 p.p. **poṣ^{u}** पंक्षु; 2 p.p. **paṣōv** पक्षोव्; in K. 31 pol. impve. written **paṣh-ta** पक्षत), to trust, believe in, give credit to (e.g. trusting with a loan of money, or trusting a person by giving him authority, or by confiding to him a secret formula, or the like' (Gr.Gr. 204; L.V. 27, 104);

to believe in the existence of (anything, dat.), to believe that (anything, dat.) will come into existence, or happen (K. 34); to trust (a person), i.e. to trust that he will do no harm if allowed to live, to let a person live without danger to oneself (K. 559). —**prārun** —**प्रारुन्** । **प्रतीक्षणम्** m.inf. to await the payment of a loan, to show patience or forbearance in such waiting; to wait patiently for the completion of some work; (in asking for a loan) to wait confidently for its being granted.

posᵘ-motᵘ पसु-मतु । **विहितविश्वासः** perf. part. (f. **püsᵘ-müsᵘ पसू-मसू**), one who is trusted, as ab.

pasan-wôlᵘ पसन्-वोलु । **विश्वासविधाता** n.ag. (f. **-wājĕñ -वाज्यञ्**), one who trusts, as ab.; (when work to be done by another is delayed) one who is patient or forbearing in awaiting its accomplishment.

pāsun पासुन् in **pāsun pyonᵘ पासुन् प्यनु** । **हानिसंभवः** m.inf. loss to be caused by insufficiency of materials (for any work). Cf. **pāsay**.

pĕsān पेसान् (= پیچان) adj. e.g. twisting, winding, coiling. **mār-i-pĕsān,** a serpent of convolutions, a kind of serpent that makes itself into a ring round its victim, and thus kills it at its leisure (Rām. 913).

pĕsun प्यसुन् । **निर्जोचः** conj. 3 (2 p.p. **pĕsyōv प्यस्योव्**), (of fruit, vegetables, etc.), to become dried up, to become dry and sapless, to become desiccated (and unfit for eating, cooking, etc.). **pĕsyō-motᵘ प्यस्यो-मतु** । **निर्जोचमापन्नः** perf. part. (f. **pĕsyē-müsᵘ प्यस्ये-मसू**), become dried up, as ab.

pusan पुसन् or (q.v.) **pusanan पुसनन्** । **खण्डशो भिन्नीकरणम्** f. (sg. dat. **pusün̄ᵘ पुसंञ्**), the act of plucking or nipping a flower, or the like, to pieces (leaf by leaf, petal by petal, or the like; e.g. when collecting the leaves or petals).

pusanan पुसनन् । **खण्डशो भिन्नीकरणम्** f. (sg. dat. **pusanün̄ᵘ पुसनंञ्**), i.q. **pusan,** q.v.

pusanun पुसनुन् । **खण्डशो विभेदनम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **pusonᵘ पुसनु**), to tear up, to pluck, or nip with the finger-nails, flowers (or anything similar) to pieces (e.g. when nipping off petals or leaves in order to collect them); cf. **pusa. pusonᵘ-motᵘ पुसनु-मतु** । **खण्डशो विभेदितः** perf. part. (f. **pusünᵘ-müsᵘ पुसंञ्-मसू**), nipped to pieces, as ab.

pusanāwun पुसनावुन् । **खण्डशो विभेदनम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **pusanôwᵘ पुसनोवु**), i.q. **pusanun,** q.v. **pusanôwᵘ-motᵘ पुसनोवु-मतु** । **खण्डशो विभेदितः** perf. part. (f. **pusanövᵘ-müsᵘ पुसनोवु-मसू**), i.q. **pusonᵘ-motᵘ,** s.v. **pusanun,** q.v.

pasath पसथ् । **विश्वासः** f. (sg. dat. **pasüsᵘ पसंथ्**), trust, confidence, belief (in a person, etc.).

pāsay पासय् । **न्यूनता** f. incompleteness, insufficiency falling short of the desired result, or of the necessary quantity (for securing any result). Cf. **pāsun.**

pūsyumᵘ पूंयुमु, i.q. **pūnsyumᵘ,** q.v.

pav पव् । **नदीमार्गः, अभ्यासः** m. the navigable channel (marked or buoyed in a shallow lake or wide river) [cf. **hāra-pav,** a buoyed channel (required) in (the rainy month of) Hār (when ordinarily the lakes are full to overflowing and hence no marked channel is needed; hence, scarcity of water in that month, p. 344*a*, l. 8); **potᵘ-pav,** p. 787*b*, l. 7; **sŏdra-pº,** s.v. **sŏdᵃr**]; met. the practised or customary way of doing anything; practice, exercise, study, the making frequent use of anything, the acquirement of dexterity in using anything (cf. **ös-pav,** p. 166*b*, l. 16; **atha-pº,** p. 61*b*, l. 40; **khŏshⁱ-pº,** p. 418*b*, l. 38; **khōwᵃrⁱ-pº,** p. 425*b*, l. 12; **rōt-pº,** s.v. **rāth 1**; **rösᵘ-pº,** s.v. **rāth 2**); the frequent repetition of a thing, in order to fix it on the memory (cf. **kana-pav,** p. 448*a*, l. 29). —**pyonᵘ** —**प्यनु** । **यथेष्टाप्तिः** m.inf. the navigable channel to fall before one, i.e. to be found out and available; met. in some complicated or difficult operation, to succeed in one's intention.

pawa ḍalun पव डलुन् । **अभ्यासाद्विपातः** m.inf. to be displaced from the navigable channel, to be compelled to leave the recognized channel (on account of some obstruction or the like, and to go by some other route); (in any action or occupation) to depart from one's familiar practice. **-nēr -नेर** । **नदीमार्गगतिः** f. (of a boat) going along the (recognized) navigable channel. **-nörᵘ -नार्रु** । **महानद्यादिलघुपदवी** f. a small narrow marked or buoyed navigable channel (as ab.). —**nērun** —**नेरुन्** । **स्वभ्यस्तमार्गेण गमनम्** m.inf. to follow through and come out of such a recognized navigable channel; (in any action or occupation) to achieve the result by following familiar practice. —**pakun** —**पकुन्** । **स्वभ्यस्तमार्गेण प्रवर्तनम्** m.inf. to go along the established navigable channel; (in any action or occupation) to follow familiar and easy practice **-püsᵃh pyonᵘ -पूंसह् प्यनु** । **यथेष्टलब्धिः** m.inf. the expected and intended (esp. when published beforehand) result to be achieved in any work.

pawukᵘ पवुकु । **स्वभ्यस्तः** gen. adj. (f. **pavücᵘ पवुचु**), of, or belonging to, a navigable channel, as ab.; (of any action or occupation) well practised, well learned; successfully carried out according to one's intention.

pāv 1 पाव् m. a foot, a leg, in **khara-pāv karān,** doing the legs of a centipede, i.e. in great haste (p. 407*b*, l. 8, q.v.).

pāv 2 पाव m. a causing to fall, a felling, in **āv-pāv,** sudden death (p. 70*b*, l. 28).

pāv 3 पाव । पादांशः, सेटकपादः, वितस्तिः, द्राक्षीलकविशेषः f. a quarter, the fourth part of anything (El. *páo*; W 105, *paw*); a certain weight, a quarter of a *sēr*, i.e. about twenty tōlās or half a pound (a *sēr* being about two pounds) (Śiv. 1828; K.Pr. 28, 201, 224); a span, twelve finger-breadths, the length between the point of the extended thumb and the point of the extended little finger (cf. **atha-pāv,** p. 61*b*, l. 4); something (e.g. a piece of cloth or a piece of land) measuring a span; a kind of wooden peg used for fastening the wooden beams distributed through a brick wall in order to strengthen it. **pāv-nafrē** پاو نفری, a quarter unit of cultivators in Kāshmīrī revenue terminology, i.e. a bachelor entitled to one and a half acres of irrigated land (L. 402, *pao nafre*). See **naphar.**

pawa-gaṇḍ पाव-गंड । कीलकविशेषयोजना m. to fasten the pegs in the wooden beams, as ab. —**pāv karüñ^{u}** —**पाव करंञू । कीलसंघातयोजना** f inf. to fix peg upon peg, to fix a number of pegs, as ab.

pĕv 1 प्यव, see **pyon^{u}.**

pĕv 2 प्यव f. a falling, (as it were an avalanche) a great quantity, used ° as in **rana-pĕv,** an immense amount of cooking, s.v. **ran.**

pow^{u} पंवु । प्लीहा m the spleen

pôw^{u} 1 पोवु । सोपानम m. a single step in a staircase, flight of steps, or the like (cf **hera-p°,** p. 345*b*, l. 8; **sām-p°,** s.v. **sām 1**) (Śiv. 61; K Pr. 154).

pāvi पावि, sg abl. used as adv., on or from a (high) step on a staircase; met. in a position relatively higher than someone or something else, exalted (cf. **bahali-p°,** p. 95*b*, l. 32). —**khasun** —**खसुन । प्रोन्नतीभवनम्** m inf to climb on to a (high) step, to become exalted above one's fellows. —**pāvi wālun पावि वालुन । क्रमेणाधरीकरणम** m.inf. to bring down (the staircase) step by step; to knock down (a house or the like) gradually from the top downwards; gradually to reduce a man (or something masculine) to misery, gradually to depress · **pāvi walüñ^{u}** —**पावि वाल्ंञू । क्रमेणाधरीकरणम** f inf., id., but with a fem. object. —**walun वालुन । अधस्पदीकरणम** m.inf. to bring down a person from an exalted position —**wasun** —**वसुन । अधरीभवनम** m inf. to descend from (a high) step, to be brought down from an exalted position; to be reduced from prosperity or happiness to misery, to become depressed.

pöv^{i}-hēr पॉवि-हेर । निःश्रेणिविशेषः f a step-ladder.

pôw^{u} 2 पोवु । गृङ्खलानिरोधकीलः m. the staple to which the last link of the chain of a door is applied before applying the padlock, a padlock-staple (cf. **hŏkāli-p°,** p. 328*b*, l. 4); the eye (of a needle) (K.Pr. 190).

pôw^{u} 3 पोवु । पादसेटकमितः adj. (f. **pöv^{u} पॉवू**), measuring a quarter (of anything); weighing a quarter of a *sēr* (i.e. weighing half a pound) (cf. **ḍāy-p°,** p. 266*b*, l. 25; **pönsa-p°,** p. 743*a*, l. 32); measuring a span (of twelve finger breadths) (cf. **ḍāy-p°,** p. 266*b*, l. 22); as subst., m. N. of a certain-sized jar (cf. **kānz-p°,** p. 460*a*, l. 3; **sŏḍra-könz^{u}-p°,** s.v. **sŏḍ^{a}r**) (K.Pr. 26). Cf. **pāv 3.**

pow^{a}ca पोवच । पार्श्वास्थिसमूहः f.pl. the ribs (of man or beast). - **kaḍañe** —**कडञ । अतिताडनम** f. pl. inf. 'to tear out the ribs', to trounce or club a person unmercifully (esp. in the region of the ribs).

pōwal पोवल् । मुद्राविशेषः f. a small silver coin, worth two or four annas or thereabouts.

pawan पवन । वायुः m. wind, moving air (Śiv. 983, 1825, 1869); the vital air, breath (L.V. 17, 25, 33, 37, 42; Śiv. 983, 1469, 1827, 1870; Rām. 9, 1659). —**sandya** —**संध्या** f. N. of a sacred bathing place in Kashmīr, sacred to the goddess Samdhyā (Śiv. 1496).

pāwan पावन । पवित्रकृत m. purifying, purificatory, purifying from sin.

pāwun पावुन । पातनम conj 1 (1 p.p. **pôw^{u} पोवु**), to cause to fall, to fell, to lay low, knock down (Gr Gr. 23, 172; Śiv. 353, 1715; Rām. 340, 376, 707, 709, 1552; K. 693, 830; H. iii, 9; K Pr. 201, 263); to cause to lie down, to cause to repose; to put down (on to or into anything) (cf. **atha p°,** p. 61*b*, l. 43) (Śiv 1711, 1875); to cause to fall, to bring into existence, to cause to come into existence (cf **bāj^{a}r pāv^{u}n^{u},** p. 98*a*, l. 24; **mal pāwun,** p 564*a*, l. 16 (Śiv. 28, 1758; K. 552–3); **pushĕ p°,** p 780*a*, l. 28; **shĕkh p°,** s.v **shĕkh 2**); to let drop, let fall; **yād pāwun,** to cause memory to fall, to call to (a person's) memory (Śiv. 1002, 1822, 1909; Rām 1630; H. vi, 11); **pathar p°,** to knock down to the ground, to fell (cf. p. 798*b*, l 27) (Śiv. 1626) This verb is the causal form of **pyon^{u},** q.v.

pôw^{u}-mot^{u} पोवु-मंतु । अधःपतितः perf. part. (f. **pöv^{u}-müt^{u} पॉवू-मंचू**), felled, knocked down.

pövith thawun पॉविथ थवुन । निपातनम m inf to knock down and leave there, to bring low; to drop and abandon.

paivĕn पैव्यन् । पिण्डैक्यम m. (a corruption of **paiwand,** q.v.), junction, connexion, intimate union, absolute oneness in bodily personality (Śiv. 643).

pĕwan प्यवन् f. (sg. dat. **pĕvüñ^{u} प्यवंञ्**), the act of falling, used —°, as in **rūda-p°**, s.v. **rūd**; **shīna-p°**, s.v. **shīn**.

pĕwān प्यवान्, see **pyon^{u}**.

pĕwun प्यवुन् । भोजनपाकारम्भः conj. 1 (1 p.p. **pyow^{u} प्यव**), to start preparations for cooking (lighting the stove and the like), to set the kitchen fire alight (K.Pr. 164).

pĕwan-vēla प्यवन्-वेल । पाकारम्भिकावसरः m. the time for beginning preparations for cooking, i.e. for lighting the cooking fire, etc., i.e. about an hour before sunset. **-wôl^{u} -वोलु । अन्नपाकारम्भकृत्** n.ag. (f. **-wājĕñ -वाज्यञ्**), (m.) the man who lights the cooking fire, i.e. a cook; (f.) the eldest daughter-in-law or other female relative, who (for the sake of good luck) lights the cooking fire on festal occasions. **-viz^{u} -विज़ु । पाकारम्भकालः** f., i.q. **-vēla**, ab **-zang -ज़ंग । पाकारम्भशाकुनिकम** f. (at a wedding or similar festive occasions) the gift (of rice, money, etc.) made, for good luck, to the female member of the family who lights the cooking fire (e.g. given to the bride's father's sister or the like by the relations of the bridegroom).

piwun पिवुन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **pyuw^{u} पिव**), to drink noted only in L.V. 81).

paiwand पैवन्द پیوند **। वृक्षसंक्रमसंस्कारः** m. junction, connexion (El.; Gr.M.); a joint, piece, patch; graft, grafting, budding (cf. **arra-p°**, p. 44*b*, l. 17; **barga-p°**, p. 120*a*, l. 44; **pirth-p°**, p. 770*a*, l. 1) (Śiv. 1573). Cf. **paivĕn**.

paiwand-dar पैवन्द-दार پیوند دار **। क्षतसंकरसंस्कारः** adj. e.g. (a stock to which a graft has been applied) grafted, budded.

paiwand^{i} पैवन्दि پیوندی **। क्षतसंक्रान्तिवृक्षादिभवः** adj. e.g. patched, pieced; grafted, engrafted (on to a stock); produced from, or borne by, a grafted tree

pāwanāwun पावनावुन । निपातनम conj. 1 to cause to be felled (by a third party), to cause to be dropped (e.g. into a river or the like); to cause a loss (by a third party) in a business or the like (K.Pr. 87); to cause another to fall into prison or the like. **yād p°**, to cause memory to fall, to cause a person to remember, to call to another's memory (Śiv. 73, 1884)

pĕwanawun प्यवनावुन । पाकारम्भविधापनम conj. 1 (1 p.p. **pĕwanôw^{u} प्यवनोवु**), to cause preparations for food to be begun, to get the kitchen fire lighted.

pāwur^{u} 1 पावुर् । लघुसद्म m. a small house, a (poor man's) cottage (cf. **lari-p°**, p. 531*b*, l. 11); an abode (K.Pr. 54, 111). **pāw^{a}r^{i}-han पावरि-हन । अतिक्षुद्रसद्म** f. a small cottage, a tiny cot.

pāwur^{u} 2 पावुर् m. a sandal, a slipper (cf. **jūg^{i}-p°**, p. 371*b*, l. 22).

pāv^{u}r^{u} पाव्र् or pāvür^{u} पाव्र् । आवरणम् f. surrounding on all sides, crowding (a person) in all directions (e.g. by a number of persons or, met., by calamities, etc.) (cf. **āwür^{u}-p°**, p. 71*b*, l. 19); the being surrounded, as ab.

piv^{u}r^{u} पिव्र् । पीतवर्णगैरिकभेदः f. a kind of yellow earth used for making colour-wash on walls, for painting, etc.

pavith^{a}r 1 पवित्थर् or pavithur^{u} पवित्थुर् । पवित्रकम m. a ring of the sacred grass called *darbha* (*Poa cynosuroides*) worn on the third, or ring-, finger by Hindūs at certain religious ceremonies

pavith^{a}r 2 पवित्थर् । पूतः adj. e.g. pure, hallowed, holy (Gr.M. *pavitr*).

pĕwawun^{u} 1 प्यववुन् । निपतन्, प्रथममुद्भवन् n.ag. (f. **pĕwawüñ^{u} प्यववंञ्**. This word is n.ag. of **pyon^{u}**, q.v. (see Gr.Gr. 105), in all its senses, and esp. in the following:) fallen down (from a high position to a lower one); that which falls (e.g. rain) (Śiv. 1309, K.Pr. 254); one who falls, i.e. who can be defeated in a combat; (a business or the like) which is calculated to have a satisfactory result; that which is coming into existence, that which is happening, occurring, being born. **pĕwawanis प्यववनिस । वृष्टिकाले** adv. at the time (of rain) falling, during a fall of rain.

pĕwawun^{u} 2 प्यववुन् । पाकारम्भं कुर्वन् n.ag. (f. **pĕwawüñ^{u} प्यववंञ्**. This word is the n.ag. of **pĕwun**), one who sets about lighting a kitchen fire, a cook.

pyā प्या m. in the following: **pyā pyā karun प्या प्या करुन । अनुतापः** m.inf. (of a helpless baby) to show distress by continued wailing **pyā-praharay प्या-प्रहारय । खेदरोदनम** f. (of a sick man or a hungry child) wailing in distress (as a goat does when being led to slaughter).

pay 1 पय । सेकेनोज्जीवनम m. water or any drinkable liquid, esp. milk (L.V. 54); (in Kāshmīrī) reviving (a dried up plant) by watering it (Śiv. 1863). **asun -असुन । सेकादिनोज्जीवनापत्तिः** m.inf. (of a withered plant) revival by watering to enter, to be revived by watering; (of a person weakened by illness) to convalesce (owing to the application of appropriate remedies). **-phērun 1 —फेरुन । बलोत्पत्तिः** m.inf. convalescence or revival to return, strength to come back (of a withered plant, a person weakened by illness, or the like). **-phirawun 1 —फिरवुन् । बलोत्पादनम** m.inf. to revive (a withered plant by means of watering, a person weakened by illness by means of proper medical treatment, and so on).

—ṭsānun —ट्सानुन । उज्जीवनम् m.inf. to cause revival to enter, to revive (a withered plant) by watering it; to give strength (to a person weakened by illness) by means of appropriate treatment.

pay 2 पय ﭘﻲ । **संकेत:** m a foot, a foot-print (YZ. 10, 232, 107); a trace, mark, vestige, clue (cf. **raga-pay**, s.v **rag**; **rata-p°**, s.v. **rath**) (Śiv. 1601, 1700–1, 1729, 1863, 1885; Rām. 521; H. iii, 3); a sign, gesture, hint, intimation (as to the whereabouts of something) (cf **nama-p°**, p. 636*b*, l. 19; a person's address, the place where he lives (Gr.M., Rām. 1487)). Cf. **pata 1**.

anun —अनुन् । संकेतान्वेषणम् m.inf. to bring a clue, search out a clue (to), get to the bottom (of a mystery or secret). **—hyonu —ह्यनु । वृत्तान्वेषणम्** m.inf. to follow up a clue, to search out the entire truth (about something) (Śiv. 439). **—kaḍun —कडुन् । वृत्ताभिज्ञानयत्न:** m inf. to pull out a clue, to find out all the facts after much trouble (cf. **raga-pay kaḍun**, s.v. **rag**). **—phērun 2 फेरुन । संकेतसंदेशाप्ति:** m.inf. a clue to be discovered, information to come (about something hidden). **—phirawun 2 फिरवुन । संकेतसंदेशदानम्** m inf. to give a person a clue, to give information about (some mystery or something hidden). **—thawun —थवुन । संकेतपरीक्षणम्** m.inf. to watch, or attentively consider, a clue.

payā-pay पया-पय । निरन्तर्येण: adv. successively, one close upon another, close together (i.q. **payham**, q.v., s.v.).

payĕs wātun पयस् वातुन । संकेताभिज्ञानम् m.inf. to arrive at the clue, to gain thorough knowledge (of something secret) (Śiv. 821, 937; Rām. 1478, causal). **—wōtith —वोतिथ । अवाप्तवृत्ताभिज्ञान:** conj part. used as adj. e.g. one who has become thoroughly acquainted with (another's secret). **—watawunu —वातवुनु । आ मूलतो ज्ञाभिज्ञानी** n.ag. (f. **—wātavün[ü] —वातवंञ्**), id.

pay 3 पय् । वृति: f. a fence, hedge, hedgerow (cf. **kaṇḍi-p°**, p. 455*a*, l. 32, which, however, is reported as masc.) (K.Pr. 156). **—dinu —दिञ्नु । वृतिबन्धनम्** f.inf. to put a fence (round a garden or field), to fence in

payĕ-kāṭh पय-काठ् । वृतिकाष्ठम् m. the wood, small branches, or twigs, etc., used to form a fence. **-mūru मूरु । वृतिबन्धनशाखा** f. one of the twigs filling up the spaces between the main posts of a fence. **-zanḍ -ज़ंड । वृतिकाष्ठसमूह:** m. all the wood, twigs, etc., requisite for making a fence as collected together ready for use.

pāy 1 पाय् । उपाय: m. a means, expedient, device, resource, plan, contrivance (for doing something successfully) (cf. **bacan-p°**, p. 80*b*, l. 44; **pakan p°**, p. 728*b*, l. 4; **pōshĕn-p°**, p. 781*b*, l. 31) (Rām. 934, 1045, 1232, 1477, 1580, 1674; K. 87, 361, 570, 651, 756, 775, 802, 882, 895, 980; H. ix, 11). **—karun —करुन् । उपायविधानम्** m.inf. to make a device (for something), to contrive an expedient, to take measures (Śiv. 519, 1137).

pāyĕ-bodu पाय-बंडु adj. (f. **-büḍu -बंडू**), possessing great resources, of great dignity, high and mighty (YZ. 25, 240, 543); cf. **baḍi pāyĕ**, p. 84*b*, l. 39. **-rostu -रंस्तु । उपायहीन:** adj. (f. **-rüsh[u] -रंछू**), without expedient, without resource; (of some action or occupation) that for which the necessary means are wanting; (of a disease or the like) that for which no remedy is available. **-sostu -संस्तु । उपाययुक्त:** adj (f. **-süsh[u] -संछू**), possessing many expedients, having many resources, helpers, or the like; (of a disease or the like) that for which many remedies are available

pāy 2 पाय् ﭘﺎﻱ । दृढता m. strength, durability, (of a human being) healthy longevity (Śiv. 196). **pāyĕs pyonu पायस् प्यनु । विवेकावेश:** m.inf. to come to one's senses (i.e. to abandon unprofitable or unworthy conduct and take to respectable life) (Śiv. 94, 315, 1298, 1722, 1751; K. 32, 328, 365, 559).

pay 3 पाय् ﭘﺎﻱ m. a foot (K. 988). **-āb -आब् ﭘﺎﻱ آﺐ** m. foot-water, i.e. (in rice cultivation) the lower villages, as compared with **sir-āb** or the upper villages (L. 435, *paiáb*).

pĕy प्यय, pĕyĕ प्यय, pĕyi प्यि, see **pyonu**.

piyĕ 1 पिय । निस्राव: m. the scum of boiling rice, rice-water (K.Pr. 171). **—kārun —कारुन । संतोषवृत्ति:** m.inf. to cook the scum of boiled rice; hence, to live a perfectly contented life (as if he was contented even when all he had to eat was this scum).

piyĕ 2 पिय । प्रिय: adj e.g. beloved, dear; esp. best beloved, beloved more than others (e.g. a darling child, or (to a woman) her husband).

pŏyĕ प्वय । तण्डुलोत्थसूक्ष्मचूर्ण: f.pl. the powdered chaff and other refuse which remains when husking rice in a mortar. **-ôṭu -ओटु । तण्डुलसूक्ष्मकणपिष्ट:** m. a flour made of this refuse, this refuse used as flour. **—hĕnĕ —ह्यन । वुसनि:सारणम्** f.pl.inf. to clear the husked rice from this refuse. **—khĕnĕ —ख्यन । कुण्ठितीभवनम्** f.pl.inf. to eat such refuse; met. to become discouraged (by the prospect of some difficult work). **-pholu -फ्लु । अतिसूक्ष्मतण्डुलकणसमूह:** m. a quantity of this powdered refuse.

puy 1 पुय् । राङ्कवोर्णा f. the shawl-wool imported from Ladak, *pashmīna* wool; (according to El.) the thread spun from this wool (*pái*); cf. **pashmīna.**

-wāl -वाल् । **राङ्कवल्लोम** m. when *pashmīna* wool is imported it is sorted out, and the fine soft portion is taken out for spinning, while the coarser hairs are rejected. These coarser hairs are called by this name. **-wôn^{u} -वोञु** । **राङ्कवोर्णाविक्रयी** m. (his wife is **-wāněñ -वाञ्** f. and the same word is also used for a woman who follows the profession), a seller of this *pashmīna* wool, or (El.) of the thread made from it. According to El. these men buy from the Kāshmīrī women the thread spun by them from this wool (El. *pūi-wányi* or *-wŏin*). **-wön^{i}-kār -वॉन्-कार** । **राङ्कवोर्णाक्रयविक्रयव्यवहार:** m. the profession of a seller of this wool. **-wön^{i}-wān -वॉन्-वान** । **राङ्कवोर्णातन्तुक्रयविक्रयापण:** m. the shop of a seller of shawl wool or of the thread made of it. **-wönī -वॉन्री** । **राङ्कवोर्णातन्तुव्यवहाराजीवनम्** f. the profession of a seller of shawl-wool thread. **-wönil -वॉन्इल्** । **राङ्कवोर्णाविक्रयवृत्ति:** f. the trade of a seller of shawl-thread. **-wānuth -वानुथ्** । **राङ्कवोर्णातन्तुव्यवहाराजीवित्वम** (sg. dat. **-wānĕtas -वानतस्**), the profession of a seller of shawl-wool thread.

puyĕ-üṭ^{u} पुय-ऑटू । **राङ्कवोर्णातन्तुगुच्छ:** f. a skein or hank of shawl-wool thread as spun on the spinning machine. **-gand -गंड** । **राङ्कवोर्णतन्तुग्रन्थि:** m. a roll or bundle of so many hundred threads of shawl-wool as arranged for weaving, a recognized measure of such thread. **-böryun^{u} -बॉर्यु** । **राङ्कवोर्णसंकर:** m. the refuse *pashmīna* wool, i.q. **puy-wāl,** ab.

puy 2 पुय । **संतति:** f offspring, sons and daughters (esp. when there are many). Cf. **kŏ-puy,** p. 164*b*, l. 47; **nüv^{u} p°,** p. 667*b*, l. 17; **prön^{u} p°,** p. 762*a*, l. 19.

pāyuch पायुछ् or **pāyyuch^{u} पायिछ्** । **महाब्राह्मण:** m. (f. **pāyĕch-bāy पायछ्-बाय** is his wife, see bel., while **pāyĕchĕñ पायछ्यञ्**, q.v., is either a woman belonging to this class of outcaste Brāhmaṇs, or else a woman who supports herself by acting as one), a man (esp. a Brāhmaṇ) who supports himself by accepting funeral offerings and similar gifts, and who is in consequence outcasted. In India he is called a Mahābrāhmaṇa (a sarcastic title). **—dyun^{u} —दिञु** । **मृतैकादशाहे महाब्राह्मणाय द्रव्यदानम्** m. to make gifts to one of these men on the occasion of an obsequial ceremony (such as that held on the eleventh day after death). **—khyon^{u} —ख्योञु** । **मृतैकादशाद्दिकनव-श्राद्धान्नभोजनम्** m.inf. (such a man) to eat the obsequial food on such an occasion.

pāyĕch-bāy पायछ्-बाय् । **महाब्राह्मणस्त्री** f. the wife of such an outcaste Brāhmaṇ. **-koṭ^{u} -कॅटु** । **महाब्राह्मणपुत्र:** m. the son of such a Brāhmaṇ. **-küṭ^{u} -कॅटू** । **महाब्राह्मणपुत्री** f. his daughter. **-kaṭh -कठ्** । **महाब्राह्मणपुत्र:** m. (sg. dat. **-kaṭas -कटस्**), the son of such a Brāhmaṇ (when contempt is indicated).

pāyĕch^{i}-pôn^{u} पायछ्-पोञु । **महाब्राह्मणव्यवहार:** m. the conduct or occupation of such an outcaste Brāhmaṇ; similar vile conduct performed by any other person. **-tôn^{u} -तोञु** । **महाब्राह्मणवृत्ति:** m. the occupation or livelihood of such a Brāhmaṇ; the conduct of such.

pāyĕchĕñ पायछ्यञ् । **महाब्राह्मणी** f. a woman of the class of outcaste Brāhmaṇs called **Pāyuch** (q.v.); a woman who supports herself by acting as one.

pyāda प्याद پیاده । **पदाति:** m. one on foot, a footman (El. *pádah*; W. 111, *pyāda*); a foot-soldier (Rām. 1323, 1373, 1435); a peon, a messonger of government, an officer of a court, an apparitor. (These men have in Kashmīr a bad character for tyranny and extortion) (K.Pr. 26, 120). **-bukur^{u} -बुकुर** । **पदातिधार्ष्ट्यम्** m. the gruffness, rudeness, tyranny, overbearing conduct of a peon. **-buth^{u} -बुथ्** । **पदातिवक्षीषण:** m. 'peon-faced', one who is overbearing or tyrannical like a peon. **-buthör^{u} -बुथार्** । **पदातिधृष्टता** f. the overbearing conduct or tyranny of a peon; tyranny or rudeness like that exercised by a peon. **-bāy -बाय** । **पदातिस्त्री** f a peon's wife (considered to be usually as overbearing as her husband). **—pata lagun —पत लगुन** । **पदात्यनुबाधनम्** m.inf. to follow on close behind the peon, i.e. to incite him to arrest or otherwise maltreat someone against whom a charge is made. **—thawân^{i} —थवॅनि** । **दण्डदाननिरोधादिनिमित्तं पदातिनियोजनम** m. pl. inf. to set peons, to depute peons to arrest someone. **-wān -वान्** । **पदातिसमाजाश्रय:** m. the peons' quarters, i.e. the place where they collect and wait till they are deputed on some duty; the occupation or business of a peon. **-wanan lagun -वानन् लगुन** । **पदात्याक्रान्तीभवनम** m. to get into the peons' quarters, to be arrested under government orders and kept in custody.

pyaday प्यादय adv. on foot (Gr M.); also (= **pyāda**), a messenger (H. ii, 12).

pyod^{u} प्यंदु । **वृत्तज्ञ:** adj. (f. **pĕz^{u} 2 प्यंजू**, for **1**, see **pĕd**), familiar with affairs (esp. with other people's affairs), knowing (cf. **atha-p°,** p. 61*b*, l. 47). Cf. **pĕdun.**

pyödil प्यॉदिल् । **पदातिवृत्ति:** f. the profession or conduct of a peon; met. evil conduct, wickedness, oppression, lying, and cheating (K.Pr. 46).

pāydār पायदार پایدار । **दृढ:** m. strong, durable, healthy and long-lived. See **pāy 2.**

pāydörī पायदॉरी پایدار । **दृढदीर्घजीविता** f. strength, durability.

pŏyĕdār प्वयदार् । **संकरसंसृष्ट:** adj. e.g. mixed up with,

or full of, pounded chaff, etc. (of rice, etc., pounded in a husking mortar). See **pŏyĕ**.

pyādaway प्यादवय । पदातिदेयदण्ड: f. the wages of a peon, the fee or fine paid to, or extorted by, a peon. Cf. Gr.Gr 143, suffix **way**.

paygām पयगाम پیغام m a message; news, intelligence (Rām 832, 859); a mission, embassy.

pyuhᵘ पिहु, see **pihun**.

payham पयहम پیہم **निरन्तरम** adv. successively, one close upon another, close together Cf **payā-pay**, p 812*a*, l 26.

pyuhᵘ-motᵘ पिहु मंतु, see **pihun**.

pyuk, see **phyokᵘ 1**.

pyukᵘ पिकु m in the following: **pikⁱ-dönᵘ पिकि-दांऊ। पटवासक:** f perfumed powder (used for scenting clothes, etc.). Cf **phyokᵘ**.

pyala प्याल پیالہ **। पानपात्रम** m a drinking vessel, a cup, a glass, a tea-cup (usually of metal) (cf. **cīnⁱ-pº**, p 172*b*, l 9) (Śiv. 179, 286, 1260, 1327, 1537; Rām. 676, 876, 1456; H. viii, 7; YZ 343, 512); (esp. among Musulmāns) an earthenware deep circular eating dish **-bardar -बर्दार** پیالہ بردار **। सेवकविशेष:** m. a cupbearer, a table-servant, a *Khalmatgār*. **-bardörⁱ -बर्दोरि** پیالہ بردارِی **। सेवा** f. the occupation of a cupbearer. **hēth rōzun ह्यथ रोज़ुन । अतिसत्कारविधानम** m inf. to remain holding a cup, to attend a guest like a table-servant, to show great hospitality to a guest

pyolᵘ प्यंलु । अण्डकोश: m (sg. dat. **pĕlis प्यलिस**), a testicle (El. *pyál*) (Gr.Gr 25, 26).

pĕlⁱ-bar प्यलि-बार । मूर्धादौ अण्डकोशोद्वहनम् (शपथाय गालिदानम) m. the burden of a testicle, used in cursing (*quasi*, when a person who has been cheated or deceived curses the offender and wishes that he may carry as a crest-ornament a human or equine testicle on his head). **-duka -दुक । अण्डकोशयुग्मम** f pl. a pair of testicles (cf. **dukh 2**). **-gand -गंड । अण्डकोशबन्धनात्मदण्ड:** m. binding the testicles (as a punishment done to man or beast). **-kodᵘ -कंडु । वर्षवर:** m. one who has his testicles torn off, a castrated animal, a eunuch. **—kadànⁱ कडनि । षण्डीकरणम** m pl.inf. to castrate, capon. **-vechĕr -व्यछर । अण्डकोशस्थौल्यम** m. large size of the testicles. **-vyoṭhᵘ -व्यंठु । स्थूलाण्डकोश:** m. one whose testicles are large (naturally), or enlarged (by disease or otherwise).

pyulᵘ 1 पिलु । पद्मरागमणि: m. (sg. dat. **pilis पिलिस**), a ruby.

pilⁱ-krĕkh पिलि-क्रेंख । पद्मरागमणि: m. (sg. dat. **-krĕkas -क्रेंकस**), a ruby-jewel (e.g. as set in a ring, or unmounted). **-nyṓṭhᵘ -न्युंठु । पद्मरागमयमङ्गुष्ठभूषणम** m. a thumb-ring carrying a ruby. **-pilⁱ-wathᵃr -पिलि-वंथर् । कर्णभूषाविशेष:** m. a kind of ear-ornament adorned with ornamental imitation petals.

pyulᵘ 2 पिलु । प्राप्ता m. (sg. dat. **pilis पिलिस्**), one who is able to reach up to a height; one who is able to complete a difficult task or to fathom some complicated state of affairs. Cf. **pilun**.

pŏyĕl प्वयल् । अतिसूक्ष्मकणसंसृष्ट: adj. e.g. full of, or mixed up with, powdered chaff, etc. (cf. **pŏyĕ**).

pöyil 1 पांयिल् । स्तम्भविशेष: f. a bamboo ladder; the cross-beam supporting a roof.

pöyil 2 पांयिल् । पादकटक: f. an anklet of gold or silver.

pöyili-horᵘ पांयिलि-हर् । पादकटकयुग्मम m. a pair of anklets. **-khōr -खोर् । पादैककटक:** m. a single anklet.

pyōm प्योम्, see **pyonᵘ**.

pyā-motᵘ प्या-मंतु, **pyā-müṭsᵘ प्या-मंचू**, see **prasun**.

pyō-motᵘ प्यो-मंतु, see **pyonᵘ**.

pyonᵘ प्यंनु । पातः, इष्टानुकूलीभवनम, उच्चव: conj 3, irreg. [the causal of this verb is **pāwun पावुन**, q.v. (Gr.Gr. 172).

Inf. and fut. pass. part **pyonᵘ प्यंनु** (Gr.Gr. 112, 191; W. 87, *peun*; L 460, *piun*; Śiv. 1630; K. 798); dat. **pĕnas प्यनस** (Śiv. 1384; K. 74, 162, 174); abl. **pĕna प्यन** (K. 163, 173); or **pĕni प्यनि**; gen. **pĕnukᵘ प्यनुकु**; pl. nom. **pĕnⁱ प्यंनि** (K. 180); f. sg. nom. **pĕnᵘ प्यंनू**; pl. nom. **pĕnĕ प्यन्य**.

Pres. part. **pĕwan प्यवान्** (Gr.Gr. 103; Śiv. 325; H. vii, 20, 26; **pĕwan,** Rām. 199, 149, etc). Impers fut. part. **pĕnī प्यनी** (Gr.Gr. 111). Conj. part. **pĕth 1 प्यथ** (for **2**, see s.v.) (Gr.Gr. 104, 197; Śiv. 1002, Rām 1176, K 1029). Neg. conj. part. **pĕnay प्यनय** (Gr.Gr. 111). Freq. part, **pĕ pĕ प्य प्य** (Gr.Gr 105, 198) or **pĕth pĕth प्यथ प्यथ** (Gr.Gr. 105, 198). Adverbial part. **pĕwönⁱ प्यवांनि** (Gr.Gr. 196). N.ag. 1 **pĕwawunᵘ प्यवयुनु** (Gr.Gr.105). 2 **pĕnawölᵘ प्यनवोलु** (Gr.Gr. 106).

Fut. (Gr.Gr 202) sg. 1 **pĕma प्यम** (Śiv. 94, YZ 307; to him, **pĕmas,** K. 68). 2 **pĕkh प्यख्**. 3 **pĕyi प्यि** (L.V. 18, **pĕyĕ**; Śiv. 681; Rām. 504; K. 153, 797; YZ 153; on me, **pĕyĕm,** Rām. 65; to thee, **pĕyiy,** L.V. 87, 88; Śiv. 1670; Rām. 658). Pl. 1 **pĕmav प्यमव** (to him, **pĕmōs,** H. ix, 1) (Śiv. 1751). 2 **pĕyiv प्यिव** 3 **pĕn प्यन** (L.V. 47, Śiv. 1231; on me, **pĕnam,** Rām. 1191).

Cond. past. (Gr.Gr. 253) sg. 1 **pĕmahö प्यमहां**. 2 **pĕhökh प्यहांख्**. 3 **pĕyihē प्यिहे** (to him, **pĕyihēs,** Śiv. 1597, K. 430). Pl. 1 **pĕmahöv प्यमहांव**. 2 **pĕyⁱhīv प्यिहीव्**. 3 **pĕhön प्यहान्**.

Impve. pres. (Gr.Gr. 247) sg. 2 **pĕh प्यह्** (on him, **pĕs,** Rām. 494). 3 **pĕyin प्यिन्** (H. ix, 2). Pl. 2 **pĕyiv प्यिव्**. 3 **pĕyin प्यिन** (to thee, **pĕyinay,** Śiv 1745). Pol. (Gr.Gr. 249) sg. 2 **pĕta प्यत** (L.V. 28, **pĕtā**; K. 365). 3 **pĕyitan प्यितन**. Pl. 2 **pĕyitav प्यितव**. 3 **pĕyitan प्यितन**. Fut. **pĕzi प्यज़ि** (Gr.Gr. 250; L.V. 45, **pĕzē**). Past **pĕzihē प्यज़िहे** (Gr.Gr. 251).

2 Past (Gr.Gr. 231, 235) m.sg. 1 **pyōs प्योस्** (Gr.Gr. 23) (usually written **pyaus प्यौस**) (K. 850). 2 **pyōkh प्योख्** (of me, **pyōham,** Śiv. 440). 3 **pyōv प्योव्** (H. xii, 15; to me, **pyōm,** L.V. 84–5, 108; Śiv. 334; K. 585; H. vii, 12; xii, 10; on thee, **pyôwuy,** Rām. 700; on him, **pyōs,** Śiv. 158; Rām. 167, 316, etc.; K. 32, 336, etc.; H. v, 6; viii, 11; x, 5; xii, 4; YZ. 386; of them, **pyōkh,** Śiv. 1665; Rām. 601, 1340; K. 284, 591; YZ. 175) or **pĕv प्यव्** (Śiv 682; Rām. 8, 283, etc.; K. 55, 88, 122, etc.; H. ii, 3, 5, 6, 11; iii, 5, etc.; YZ 174; on thee, **pyoyu,** Śiv. 892, 934; Rām. 1143*f*; **pyŏy,** Gr.Gr. 236; **piyoi,** K.Pr. 128); pl. 1 **pyaiy प्यिय** or **pyöy प्यॉय्** (Śiv. 967) or **pĕy प्यय** (Rām. 239, 399, etc.). 2 **pyēwa प्येव**. 3 **pyaiy प्यिय्** (of him, **pyēs,** K. 499) or **pĕy प्यय्** (K. 64, 79, 171, 175, 180–1, etc.; Rām. 1143*cd*; YZ. 262). f.sg. 1 **pĕyĕs प्ययस** (Rām. 1242). 2 **pĕyĕkh प्ययख**. 3 **pĕyĕ प्यय** (L.V 32; Śiv. 1286; Rām. 322, 1111, etc.; K. 110, 449, 705, 763, 805, 1017; YZ. 32, 229; on me, **pĕyĕm,** Rām. 1212, 1613; H. vii, 19; to thee, **pĕyiy,** L.V. 67, 74; on him, **pĕyĕs,** Rām. 655; K. 166, 1062; H. v, 5; on them, **pĕyĕkh,** Rām. 1199; H. v, 7); pl. 1 **pĕyĕ प्यय**. 2 **pĕyĕwa प्ययव**. 3 **pĕyĕ प्यय** (K. 310, 1016; YZ. 377).

3 Past (Gr.Gr. 231, 241) m.sg. 1 **pĕyōs प्ययोस** 2 **pĕyōkh प्ययोख्**. 3 **pĕyōv प्ययोव्** (on him, **pĕyŏs,** Rām. 1390). pl. 1 **pĕyēy प्ययेय्**. 2 **pĕyēwa प्ययेव**. 3 **pĕyēy प्ययेय्**. f.sg 1 **pĕyēyĕs प्ययेयस**. 2 **pĕyēyĕkh प्ययेयख्**. 3 **pĕyēyĕ प्ययेय**. pl. 1 **pĕyēyĕ प्ययेय**. 2 **pĕyēyĕwa प्ययेयव**. 3 **pĕyēyĕ प्ययेय**

4 Past (Gr.Gr. 231, 241) m.sg 1 **pĕyās प्ययास** 2 **pĕyākh प्ययाख्**. 3 **pĕyāv प्ययाव्**. pl. 1 **pĕyāy प्ययाय्**. 2 **pĕyāwa प्ययाव**. 3 **pĕyāy प्ययाय**. The fem. is the same as in 3 past.

There are two forms of the perf. part. (1) m.sg. **pyōmotu प्योमंतु** (Śiv. 533, Rām. 1143, K. 541, YZ. 181). pl. **pyēmāti प्येमंति** (Śiv. 1298, Rām. 286). f.sg. **pyēmütsu प्येमंचू** (K. 112). pl. **pyēmatsa प्येमत्स** and (2) m.sg. **pĕmotu प्यमंतु** (Rām. 441; H. viii, 9; x, 3; xii, 15). pl. **pĕmāti प्यमंति**. f.sg. **pĕmütsu प्यमंचू** (Rām. 1176; H. vii, 30). pl. **pĕmatsa प्यमत्स**].

to fall, drop (cf. **atha p°,** p. 61*b*, l. 49; **dab p°,** p. 181*a*, l. 36; **dabas-pĕṭh dusu pyonu,** p. 181*b*, l. 44; **duba p°,** p. 183*a*, l. 27; **dŏdas drūru pĕñu,** p. 190*b*, l. 31; **mal p°,** p. 564*a*, l. 18; **manāṭi dab pyonu,** p. 582*a*, l. 42; **nazar pĕñu,** p. 676*a*, l. 21; **pĕṭhi p°,** p. 796*a*, l. 5) (Gr.Gr. 25, 167, 172, 198, 231, 241; W. 87; L. 460; L.V. 18, 47; Śiv. 996, 1908; Rām. 199, 397, 478, 783, 1082, 1378; K. 174–5; H. vii, 19; x, 5; YZ. 32, 377); to fall down, drop down (cf. **buthi p°,** p. 143*b*, l. 7; **gāṇḍi pĕni,** p. 290*a*, l. 19; **mahā pĕñĕ,** p. 553*a*, l. 10; **nyūri pĕñu,** p. 673*a*, l. 49; **ponu p°,** p. 737*b*, l. 9) (Rām. 115, 651, 1199, 1212; K. 163, 850, 873; K.Pr. 175); (esp.) to fall (as rain or the like) (cf. **basar pĕñu,** p. 134*b*, l. 25; **jān p°,** p. 374*b*, l. 49; **khambarĕ pĕñĕ,** p. 400*b*, l. 11; **nūn p°,** p. 640*b*, l. 3; **rūd p°** and **rūda pĕñĕ,** s.v. **rūd**; **sasar pĕñu**) (Gr.M.; Śiv. 325, 334, 929, 1243, 1248, 1284, 1778, 1848; Rām 286, 1613; K. 55, 74, 325; YZ. 262); to fall (from the clouds), to drop (from the sky) (cf. **bāṭuru p°,** p. 145*a*, l. 41) (Śiv. 964; Rām. 399, 772, 1723); to fall, collapse (cf. **prākara p°,** p. 758*b*, l. 13); to alight (from a leap, flying, etc.) (Rām. 563–4, 746; K. 747); to become visible, present itself (cf **nishāna p°,** p. 656*b*, l. 30; **pav p°,** p. 809*b*, l. 20) (Śiv. 1068; H. v, 7);

to fall (into trouble, difficulties, a trap, amazement, or the like) (cf. **pulan p°,** p. 730*b*, l. 28; **payĕs p°,** p. 812*b*, l. 20; **rashĕ p°**; **samay p°**) (Śiv. 94, 158, 315, 1298, 1722, 1734, 1751; Rām 700, 1750; K 32, 122, 328, 365, 559, 641, 678, 741); to fall down, fall prostrate (Śiv 1286, 1634; Rām. 1143, 1455) (**buthi-kini p°,** to fall on one's face, Rām 1201, 1242; **pathar p°,** p. 798*b*, l. 35, and Rām. 713, 894, 926, 1176, 1385, 1411; K. 381, 797); to fall, prostrate oneself (in reverence) (cf. **padan** or **padas p°,** p. 681*a*, ll. 25 and 32) (Śiv. 178; Rām 167, 316, 452, 491, 821, 829, etc.; K 212, 310, 329, 336, 413, 462, etc.; H. ix, 1; YZ. 307);

to fall upon, attack, destroy (cf. **barhurū pĕñu,** p. 96*b*, l. 17; **dara p°,** p. 236*a*, l. 40; **daza-nar p°,** p. 272*b*, l. 11; **mushĕrān p°,** p. 598*b*, l. 33) (Rām 601, 906, 931, 1191, 1399 (an arrow), 1410; K. 68, 755, 757, 799; YZ. 229); to fall (upon, dat.), hit (upon), find suddenly (cf. **hōshĕs p°,** p. 353*b*, l. 41; **nēbas p°,** p. 619, l. 34; **sŏrani** or **sŏranas p°,** s.v. **sŏrun**; **sŏras p°,** s.v. **sŏr 2**; **swādas p°,** s.v. **swād 1**) (Gr.M.; Śiv. 343, 437, 1170); to happen (upon), begin (upon) (cf. **nijĕ p°,** p. 626*b*, l. 40) (Gr.M.; K. 79, 88, 312, 326, etc.);

to fall (of information, sound, etc., on the ears) (cf. **phĕṭ^{u} pĕñ^{u}**, p. 715*a*, l. 29) (H. xii, 15); to fall (to, dat.), apply oneself (to anything), to become engaged (in anything, dat.) (L.V. 28, 45; K. 32, 181, 365, 541 (with **pĕṭh**), 1162); to fall (to a person, dat.), to be recovered (of memory, consciousness, or the like), (Rām. 793, 936, 1138, 1390, 1392, 1555; K. 64, 180, 202, 209, 328, etc.);

to fall (in battle), to be defeated in a life and death struggle, to be conquered; to fall and be destroyed, to fall and be smashed (cf. **mal-katür^{ü} pĕñ^{ü}**, p. 563*b*, l. 14) (Rām. 891; K. 346, 450);

to lie, lie down, recline (cf. **daba-layĕ p°**, p. 181*b*, l. 24) (Rām. 141); to lie idle, useless, to become spoiled, (of the edge of a cutting tool) to be blunted (cf. **dāra pĕñĕ**, p. 235*b*, l. 10); to be laid up, prostrated, bedridden; to be laid (of the foundations of a house, etc.) (Gr.M.);

to fall (from a condition), to cease from being in a certain condition (cf. **darma p°**, p. 244*b*, l. 36; **nēma p°**, p. 637*a*, l. 17) (Śiv. 681, 1231); to fall to the lot (of, dat.) (cf. **azal pĕth**, fate having fallen; hence, as adj., that which is easily broken, p. 74*b*, l. 22; **hĕk^{a}th pĕñ^{ü}**, p. 329*b*, l. 33; **lār pĕñ^{u}**, p. 530*a*, l. 17; **muhim p°**, p. 555*a*, l. 5; **manzila p°**, p. 584*b*, l. 26; **nāv p°**, p. 665*b*, l. 6 (and Śiv. 892, 934, 1007, 1384, 1799; Rām. 1456); **pĕtarun p°**, p. 804*a*, l. 31; **pĕtarāwun p°**, p. 805*a*, l. 23) (Gr.M.; Rām. 65, 283; K. 284, 440, 602, 705, 729); to be incumbent (on, dat.), as in **pĕyi mĕ karun^{u}**, doing will fall to me, I shall have to do (Gr.M.; Śiv. 1305; Rām. 981, 1143*f*; K. 280, 506, 586, 591, 690, 823, 908);

to be or become (esp. with some suddenness) (cf. **pŏnd pĕñ^{u}**, p. 739*a*, l. 33) (Śiv. 533, 645; Rām. 637; K. 561; YZ. 386); to happen, arise, take place, present itself, occur (esp. with some suddenness) (cf. **bāb^{a}r pĕñ^{ü}**, p. 78*a*, l. 50; **bāj^{a}r pĕñ^{ü}**, p. 98*a*, l. 20; **bam p°**, p. 106*b*, l. 39; **bōm p°**, p. 107*a*, l. 36; **bambar pĕn^{i}**, p. 108*a*, l. 10; **bandan p°**, p. 112*a*, l. 7; **brūr^{ü} pĕñ^{u}**, p. 126*a*, l. 21; **buthi p°**, p. 143*b*, l. 7; **böz^{i} pĕñ^{ü}**, p. 153*b*, l. 46; **cōka p°**, p. 169*a*, l. 13; **dranga pĕñĕ**, p. 247*b*, l. 2; **gāṭa p°**, p. 310*b*, l. 9; **hām pĕñ^{ü}**, p. 333*a*, l. 31; **hōsh p°**, p. 360*b*, l. 12; **khōla pĕñé**, p. 398*a*, l. 2; **langar p°**, p. 527*a*, l. 39; **mŏla-mŏla p°**, p. 566*a*, l. 28; **mātam p°**, p. 607*a*, l. 10; **nyāy p°**, p. 675*a*, l. 6; **phih p°**, p. 686*a*, l. 37; **phikiri p°**, to fall under consideration, p. 690*b*, l. 37; **phēra p°**, p. 701*a*, l. 47; **phūṭh p°**, p. 717*a*, l. 18; **para p°**, p. 751*b*, l. 43; **prāpath pĕñ^{ü}**, p. 765*b*, l. 23; **pās p°**, p. 776*b*, l. 32; **push p°**, p. 780*a*, l. 15; **pushĕ p°**, p. 780*a*, l. 29; **puṭha p°**, p. 797*a*, l. 37; **pish pĕñ^{ü}**, p. 807*b*, l. 18; **pāyir pĕñ^{u}**, p. 818*a*, l. 5; **pĕti p°**, p. 818*a*, l. 47; **rākh p°**, s.v. **rākh**; **ras^{a}r pĕñ^{ü}**, s.v. **ras^{a}r**; **shĕkh p°**, s.v. **shĕkh 2**; **shēkh p°**, s.v. **shēkh 2**; **shĕlakh p°**; **shāway pĕñ^{ü}**) (Gr.M.; W. 87; L.V. 67, 74, 84–5, 87, 108; Śiv. 440, 600, 652, 682, 846, 917, 1002, 1127, 1212, 1230, etc.; Rām. 8, 120, 676, 1011, 1146; K. 135, 153, 162, 166, 345, 418, 430, 585, etc.; H. vii, 12, 30; YZ. 174–5); (esp.) (of a disease, sleep, grief, shame, or the like) to fall (on, dat.), attack (a person) (cf. **bād pĕn^{i}**, p. 82*a*, l. 6; **bagandar p°**, p. 91*b*, l. 24; **bukhār p°**, p. 100*b*, l. 40; **bĕmör^{i} pĕñ^{ü}**, p. 108*b*, l. 42; **dŏda-brakh p°**, p. 188*b*, l. 34; **dŏd^{a}sa p°**, p. 193*a*, l. 7; **danda-khāv p°**, p. 224*b*, l. 34; **hĕṭ^{u}r^{ü} pĕñ^{ü}**, p. 359*a*, l. 36; **laṭa-krüṭ^{u} p°**, p. 537*a*, l. 27; **mal-sĕs pĕñ^{u}**, p. 564*a*, l. 24; **myond^{u} p°**, p. 613*b*, l. 38; **nĕnd^{a}r pĕñ^{ü}**, p. 642*a*, l. 42 (so H. v, 5, 7; YZ. 153; Rām 872, 1175); **nĕsar pĕñ^{ü}**, p. 658*a*, l. 37; **phikir pĕñ^{ü}**, p. 690*b*, l. 22; **phul^{i} pĕn^{i}**, p. 695*a*, l. 9; **pamba-lŏkh^{a}r pĕñ^{u}**, p. 733*b*, l. 21; **pātun p°**, p. 802*a*, l. 3; **rāth pĕṭh pĕñ^{ü}**, s.v. **rāth 2**; **rōz pĕñ^{ü}**, s.v. **rōz**; **shūkh p°**; **shām p°**, s.v. **shām 1**; **sakāba p°**; **sár^{i}piñ pĕñ^{ü}**; **sŏth** and **sŏta-söv^{u} pĕñ^{ü}**, s.v. **sŏth**; **talwās p°**, agitation, or grief, to be experienced, Rām. 937, 1340) (L.V. 32, 88; Śiv. 824, 1454, 1754; Rām. 402, 536; K. 449, 762, 873, 1062; H. vii, 30; YZ. 181); (of a curse, or the like) to fall (on, dat.) (cf. **dŏdas driyĕ pĕñĕ**, p. 190*b*, l. 35); (of memory, love, or the like) to fall, to occur (cf. **priwa pĕñĕ**, p. 772*a*, l. 22) (Rām. 131, 658, 771, 1536); (of a calamity) to fall as a blow, to befall (cf. **baba-dag pĕñ^{ü}**, p. 77*a*, l. 6; **bata-wāv p°**, p. 137*b*, l. 20; **dag pĕñ^{u}**, p. 193*a*, l. 47; **dat^{a}ré pĕñĕ**, p. 259*a*, l. 27; **dĕv p°**, p. 261*a*, l. 16; **lĕka pĕñĕ**, p. 518*a*, l. 32; **pŏtra-pon^{u} p°**, p. 799*b*, l. 20) (Śiv. 334; Rām. 621, 655; K. 551; H. viii, 9; ix, 2; x, 3);

(of a punishment, expense, or the like) to be incurred (cf. **danḍ p°**, p. 225*b*, l. 9; **pĕyi sĕṭhāh khar^{a}c**, great expense will be incurred, Gr.M.); (of an external medicament) to be applied (cf. **dr^{a}ka pĕñĕ**, p. 242*b*, l. 50); to be suffered from, to be experienced (cf. **bĕdiwatī pĕñ^{ü}**, p. 89*a*, l. 50; **mandach pĕñ^{ü}**, p. 575*b*, l. 11; **nilyuw^{u} p°**, p. 635*a*, l. 18; **phanḍa p°**, p. 699*a*, l. 39) (Śiv. 1597);

(of dice) to fall, be thrown (esp. of a lucky throw) (cf. **bāz p°**, p. 152*a*, l. 38; **böz^{i} pĕñ^{u}**, p. 153*b*, l. 46); to turn out (satisfactorily), to become accomplished (as wished or intended) (cf. **phalāwaṭh pĕñ^{u}**, p. 697*b*, l. 12; **pūr^{i} pĕñ^{u}**, p. 734*b*, l. 33; **pawapūṣ^{a}h p°**, p. 809*b*, l. 40); to turn out (to be such-and-such), to be discovered (to be such-and-such) (cf. **bāra p°**, p. 117*b*, l. 1); to turn out (from something), result (from something, or according to something) (cf. **praṣh^{a}na p°**, p. 767*b*, l. 3);

to interfere, intermeddle (in); to be concerned (about), have to do (with) (cf. **āyĕ p°**, p. 73*a*, l. 21).

Following the conjunctive participle of another verb, **pyon^{u}** gives an intensive force, as in **wasith pyon^{u}** (= Hindī *gir paṛnā*), to fall down (Śiv. 1630; Rām. 156, 239, etc.; K. 110, 698; YZ. 194); **dazith p°**, to blaze up, hence to become very prosperous, p. 273*a*, l. 15; **wötith p°**, to arrive suddenly (Śiv. 699, 1599; K 648, 805, 832, 870); **yith p°**, to come suddenly or unexpectedly, to fall upon, attack (Śiv. 825, K. 799); **lūsith p°**, to become utterly weary (Śiv. 1637).

pĕna-hār पेन-हार् । **पतन्** n.ag. e g. one who, or that which, falls, a faller, falling, and so on, in all the meanings of **pyon^{u}**; esp., that which turns out according to one's wishes, satisfactory. **-kam karun 2** -कम् करुन् (for **1**, see p. 736*b*, l. 47) । **माध्यस्थ्योपायप्रवर्तनम्** m.inf. to interfere in others work for one's own advantage. **-wôl^{u}** -वोलु । **पतनशील:** n.ag. (f. **-wājĕñ** -वाज्यञ्), one who, or that which, falls, or habitually or frequently falls, or is on the point of falling; one who is fit to be, or who is easily felled (by a weapon), or defeated.

pyōmot^{u} प्योमंतु or **pĕmot^{u}** पेमंतु । **निपतित:** perf. part. (f. **pyēmüṣ^{u}** प्येमंचू or **pĕmüṣ^{u}** पेमंचू), fallen, etc., in all the meanings of **pyon^{u}** (cf **daba-layĕ pyómot^{u}**, p. 181*b*, l. 21; **dazith pyómot^{u}**, p. 273*a*, l. 13; **nēma pyōmot^{u}**, p. 637*a*, l. 13) (Śiv. 533, 1068, 1248, 1298, 1637, 1799, 1908); lying (on the ground, etc.) (Gr.M., Śiv. 1634, Rām. 441, K. 112).

payun पयुन । **परिपाक:** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **poy^{u}** पयु), to heat (a metal) red hot, to purify, refine, melt, or smelt (a precious metal) by heat, to scorch, torrify (cf. **atha p°**, p. 62*a*, l. 1; **buth^{u} p°**, p. 142*a*, l. 8); to bake (earth), to make bricks, pottery, or the like. Cf. **payĕnun.**

poy^{u}-mot^{u} पयु-मंतु । **परिपाचित:** perf. part. (f. **püy^{u}-müṣ^{u}** पयू-मंचू), roasted, smelted, baked, etc., as ab.

payĕn-kōda पयन्-कोंद । **परिपाककन्दु:** f. a kiln (a potter's, a lime-kiln, and brick-kiln, or the like); a furnace (for smelting). **-thöj^{i}** -थोजि or **-thöj^{u}** -थोजू । **परिपाक-(द्रावण-)मूषा** f. a crucible, a melting-pot. **-ṭs^{a}nĕ** -त्सन । **परिपाकोपयोगिशाल्लाङ्गारसमूह:** f.pl. a special kind of charcoal (made from deodar and similar wood) used in smelting furnaces. **-wôl^{u}** -वोलु । **धात्वादिद्रावण-इष्टिकादिपरिपाकशिल्पी** m. a metal-smelter; a brick-baker. **-wān** -वान । **द्रावणचुल्ली** m. a smelting furnace.

payith pakavith पयिथ पाकविथ । **संसाध्य** conj part. having got someone completely to accomplish (something), having got a thing accomplished. **—sŏn** —सन । **निर्मल:** m. gold which has been refined in a furnace; met. a person who has been cleansed ceremonially, undefiled.

pyūnuk^{u} प्यूनुकु, see **pīnuk^{u}**, s.v. **pīn.**

payĕnun पयुन । **द्रावणेन शोधनम्, सलज्जीभवनम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **payon^{u}** पयंनु), to scorch, torrify (cf **buth^{u} p°**, p. 142*a*, l. 11); to refine (a metal) by smelting; (met.) (of some respected person) to become overwhelmed with shame (at some impudent request or the like); cf. **payun. payon^{u}-mot^{u}** पयंनु-मंतु । **विगालित:** perf. part (f. **payĕñ^{u}-müṣ^{u}** पयंञ्-मंचू), (of a precious metal) refined, smelted.

pyūnt^{u} प्यूंतु, see **pyūt^{u}.**

pyūṇṭ^{u} प्यूंटु, see **pyūṭ^{u}.**

pyūṇṣ^{u} प्यूंचु or **pyūṣ^{u}**, see **pyūṣ^{u}.**

payĕnawun पयनावुन । **पक्वीकरणम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **payĕnôw^{u}** पयनोवु), to bake (bricks or the like); to heat (a metal in a forge or the like). **payĕnôw^{u}-mot^{u}** पयनोवु-मंतु । **परिपाकमापादित:** perf. part. (f. **payĕnöv^{u}-müṣ^{u}** पयनोवू-मंचू), baked, as ab.; (of a metal) heated, as ab.

pyār प्यार् m. love, affection, fondness, attachment, friendship. **karun —** करुन् । **स्नेहप्रवर्तनम्** m inf. to love, to fondle, caress.

pyāra प्यार । **प्रिय:** adj. e g. beloved, precious, dear, darling; pleasing, agreeable, charming, lovable, winning.

pyôr^{u} प्योर् । **प्रीत्याश्रय:** adj. (f. **pyör^{u}** प्योरू), beloved, precious, dear, darling (Gr.Gr. 12, 13; Śiv. 1370); agreeable, charming, lovable, winning; a love, darling, sweetheart, pet, favourite.

pyur^{u} प्युरु, see **pirun.**

pyūr^{u} प्यूरु । **मेदुर:** adj. (f. **pīr^{u} 2** पीरू for **1**, see s.v.), greasy, slimy, slippery (cf. **atha-p°**, p. 62*a*, l. 5) (Gr.Gr. 19); cf. **pīrun.**

pāyir 1 पायिर् or **pāyir^{u} 1** पायिरू । **वाहारोहणपादावलम्ब:** f. a stirrup (L.V. 14, *pāyo^{ul}*).

pāyiri-hor^{u} पायिरि-हंरु । **पादावलम्बयुग्मम्** m. a

pair of stirrups. **-khôr -खोर् । एकपादावलम्बः** m. a single stirrup.

pāyir 2 पायिर or **pāyir[u] 2 पायिरू । पथिकसमाजः** f. a troop, body, or band of pilgrims, foot-travellers, or the like. **—pĕñ[u] —प्यंञ् । पथिकजनानां पङ्क्तिसमवायः** f.inf. such a body to assemble.

pyārĕr प्यारर । प्रीतिव्यापारः m. lovingness, affectionate conduct, conduct or action intended to produce affection in another.

pyĕrĕr प्येरर । मेदुरता m. greasiness, slipperiness, sliminess.

pyās प्यास । पिपासा m. desire to drink, thirst; envious longing. **hyon[u] – ह्यंन् । तृष्णोत्पत्तिः** m.inf. thirst to seize a person, to attack a person; envy, envious longing, to seize a person. **wŏthun —व्वथुन् । पिपासोत्पत्तिः** m.inf. thirst to arise; longing for food generally to arise.

pyōs प्योस, see **pyon[u]**.

piyis पियिस, see **pyuy[u]**.

pyush[u] पिशु । क्षुद्रकीटविशेषः, अत्यल्पमात्रः (sg. dat. **pishis पिशिस्**), a flea (cf. **kana-p°**, p. 448*a*, l. 26) (El. *pish*, *pyush*; L. 156, *pish*; W. 141, *push*; K.Pr. 171); a very small amount of anything, a tiny piece (cf. **nūna-p°**, p. 641*a*, l. 10) (K.Pr. 147).

pish[i]-mūran gaṭshün[u] पिशि-मूरन गट्शंञ् । तत्क्षणान्नाशापत्तिः f.inf. 'sholling (i.e cracking), a flea to occur'; met. instantaneous or very quick destruction to occur (e.g. death from plague or cholera). **-mūran karün[u] -मूरन् करंञ् । तत्कालनाशनम** f.inf. to crack a flea; to cause instantaneous death or destruction. **-mŏṭh raṭün[u] -म्वठ् रट्ंञ् । दुःसंग्रहसंग्रहणम** f.inf. to grasp a handful of fleas; met. to collect and hold together a number of fickle people, to bring to discipline a number of insubordinate soldiers, to reduce an unruly family to order, to collect a number of things which are difficult to collect. **-ṭŏph -ट्वफ् । क्षुद्रकीटविशेषदंशः** f. (sg. dat. **-tŏpi -ट्वपि**), a fleabite.

pyot[u] प्यंत् । अग्रम् m. (sg. dat **pĕtis प्यतिस्**), the point of a pointed instrument (e.g. the point of a needle) (cf. **s[a]ṭsün[u]-p°**, s.v. **s[a]ṭsan 2**) (El., *pyut*; Gr.M.); a sharp point or tip generally (cf. **kañi-p°**, p. 461*b*, l. 32). **kaḍun —कड्न । अत्याक्षेपः** m.inf. to revile, threaten.

pĕt[i]-āshĕkh प्यंति-आशख् । आमुखकामी m. 'a tip-lover', one who shows love in words only. **-dār -दार् । तीक्ष्णाग्रः** m sharp-pointed.

pĕti pyon[u] प्यति प्यंन् । साहसोत्पत्तिः m.inf. 'to fall by the point'; hence, a contingency necessitating recklessness, precipitance, or rashness to occur.

pĕtis pĕṭh wātun प्यतिस् प्यठ् वातुन् । समाप्त्यवलोकनात्संभ्रमोद्भवः m.inf. to arrive at the point, i.e. to hurry when near the conclusion of any work.

pyut, see **pĕth 2** and **pyot[u]**.

pyūt[u] प्यूँत् । अल्पमात्रम् m. (sg. dat. **pītis प्यूतिस्**), very little of anything, a tiny amount (so much as can be taken up on the paring of a finger nail). Cf. **pīnṭsh, pīth, pīt[s]r**, and **pītur[u]**.

pyūṭ[u] प्यूँट् । आस्यम् m. the mouth.

pyuth[u] पिथु । तप्तजलम् (sg. dat. **pithis पिथिस्**), hot water (esp. for making porridge or the like); cf. **pish**. **—karun —कर्न् । पिष्टस्य तप्तजलसंसर्गः** m.inf. to prepare porridge with this hot water. **pith[i]-ṭsŏṭ[u] पिथि-च्वुट् । अत्युष्णजलसंसृष्टपिष्टापूपः** f. (sg. dat. **-ṭsŏcĕ -च्वुच्**), a loaf or cake made of flour mixed with this hot water.

pyuṭh[u] पिठु । पृष्ठम्, पृष्ठभारः m. (sg. dat. **piṭhis पिठिस्**), the back (of the body); a kind of leathern (or of similar material) sack for grain carried on a man's back, and holding about a **khār** (q.v.) (cf. **dā-p°**, p. 230*b*, l. 15). **-dyun[u] -दिन् । पृष्ठदानम** m inf. to offer the back, to offer to carry something for someone, to offer assistance generally. **—hĕna-wôl[u] —ह्यन-वोल् । अन्यदीयकार्योद्वहनशीलः** n.ag. (f. **—hĕna-wājĕñ —ह्यन-वाज्यञ्**), one who undertakes the work, duties, or responsibilities (of another who is unable to perform it or them). **- hyon[u] —ह्यंन् । अन्यदीयकार्योद्वहनप्रवृत्तिः** m.inf. to undertake the duties or responsibilities (of another who is unable to carry them out), to undertake another's labour. **piṭh[i]-sör[u] पिठि-सार्ऊ । पृष्ठभारैः संग्रहः** f. to convey and collect grain or the like in these sacks; to touch the back with the palm of the hand.

pyūṭh[u] प्यूठ् m. (sg. dat. **pīṭhis पीठिस्**), a pedestal, a throne (L.V. 52). Cf. **pīṭh.**

piyuth, see **pyuyuth.**

pyūṭh°r[u] प्यूठ्ह्, see **पीठह्न्.**

pyoṭhus pĕṭh प्यठुस् प्यठ्, see p. 796*a*, l. 40.

piyĕtas पियतस्, see **pyuyuth.**

pyūṭs[u] प्यूँच्छ । नासिकाबिन्दुः, दीपदग्धाग्रम m. running at the nose (caused by a cold in the head), a flow of liquid mucus from the nose, nasal catarrh, the catarrhal liquid itself; the burnt tip of the wick of a burning lamp (which has to be snuffed off and thrown away), the snuff of a wick. Cf. **pīṣal.**

pyāv 1 प्याव् (for 2, see **prasun**) **। प्रसवः, प्रसूतिसुदायः** the act of bringing forth offspring, parturition, giving birth (to) (cf. **lāwa-p°**, p. 541*a*, l. 23; **nōṭha-p°**, p. 661*b*, l. 18; **sada-p°**, s.v. **sada 2**); the present sent by her blood-relations to a bride's husband's people on the occasion of her having a child.

pyāwa-bôg^{u} **प्याव-बोगु । प्रसवसुदायभागः** m. the gift sent as above, on the occasion of a birth; the presents given by the husband's people to the family priest, servants, friends, relations, beggars on such an occasion. **-lāday -लादय् । प्रसवसुदायोपायना** f. the sending or presentation of this present by the wife's relations. **pyāwa-pyāv प्याव-प्याव् । वाङ्मात्रेण प्रसवः** m. parturition upon parturition, several births (of human beings or animals) occurring nearly simultaneously in the same house; the having many children.

pyōv प्योव्, see **pyon**^{u}.

pyuw^{u} **पियु**, see **piwun.**

pyāwal प्यावल् । तत्काले प्रसूता f. a woman who has just had a child, a lying-in woman (cf. **lāwa-p°**, p. 541*a*, l. 25; **pīna-p°**, p. 737*a*, l. 18) (H. xi, 7; K.Pr. 252); (among a number of women) anyone who has borne a child; met. (of the tongue) inventive, imaginative, lying (K.Pr. 175).

pyāway प्यावय् । प्रसवनिमित्तवेतनादि f. the fee paid to the doctor, midwife, nurse, etc., who attend a confinement; the festivities on the occasion of a child's birth (cf. **lāwa-p°**, p. 541*a*, l. 27).

pyāy प्याय् f. a woman who has borne a child, used —° as in **sada-pyāy** (s.v. **sada 2**; L. 258 *sadh pīā*), a woman who has recently borne her first child. Cf. **prasun** and **pyāv 1.**

pyāyĕ प्याय, see **prasun.**

pyuy^{u} **पियु । प्रेमाश्रयः** m. (sg. dat. **piyis पियिस्**), an object of affection, e.g. a dearly loved child.

pĕyiy पयिय्, see **pyon**^{u}.

pyuyuth or **piyuth पियुथ् । प्रियता** m. (sg dat. **piyĕtas पियतस्**), love, affection, fondness.

páz m. ham (?) (El.).

pĕzĕ पज़े, **pĕzi पज़ि**, see **pyon**^{u}.

pĕz^{u} **पंज़ू**, see **pĕd** and **pyod**^{u}.

pẓ̌z^{u} **पंज़ु**, see **poz**^{u} **2.**

poz^{u} **1 पंज़ु । सत्यः** adj. (f. **püz**^{u} **पंज़ू**), true, truthful, veracious, honest (Gr.Gr. 141; Gr.M.; Rām. 827, 1629); true, not false (Gr.M.; L. 464; Śiv. 1211, 1907; Rām. 334, 428, 1108*a*; H. x, 6, 8); real, true, genuine, not imitation (Gr.M., Śiv. 923); true, correct (Gr.M.; Rām. 1063, 1238, 1687); as subst. truth, the true state of affairs (Gr.Gr. 135; Gr.M.; Śiv. 419, 765; Rām. 34, 51, 134, 238, 268, 364, etc; K. 175; YZ. 136; K.Pr. 175, 257); as adv. of a truth, verily (Rām. 1243, 1318). **—apoz**^{u} **—अपंज़ु । सत्यासत्योभयात्मा** adj. (f. **püz**^{u} **apüz**^{u} **पंज़ू अपंज़ू**), true and false, a mixture of truth and falsehood; a romance founded on fact (cf. **apoz**^{u}**-p°**, p. 140*a*, l. 43) (Śiv. 419, 765). **—bāpār —बापार् । सत्यवृत्तिः** m. true conduct, honest conduct, truthfulness. **—karun —करुन्** m.inf. to make true, to keep, fulfil, carry out (a promise or the like) (K. 37, 628, 722). **—mānun —मानुन्** m.inf. to accept as true, believe, credit (Gr.M.). **—poz**^{u} **—पंज़ु । सर्वथा सत्यः** adj. (f. **püz**^{u} **püz**^{u} **पंज़ू पंज़ू**), true in every particular (K. 1057).

pāz^{i}**-kin**^{i} **पाज़्-किनि** adv. of a truth verily, in truth (Rām. 843, 1149). **—pŏth**^{i} **—पाठि** adv. truthfully, verily, in truth (El., YZ. 237); assuredly, certainly, without doubt (Gr.M.; H. x, 6, 10).

pazi apazi पज़ि अपज़ि । सत्यासत्येन adv. (with verbs of answering and the like), is a mixture of truth and falsehood; partly admitting and partly denying. **—pazi —पज़ि । सर्वथा सत्येन** adv. truthfully in every particular, exactly, really (Gr.M.; Śiv. 1818). **—poz**^{u} **—पंज़ु । साकल्येन सत्यः** adj. (f. **—püz**^{u} **—पंज़ू**), entirely true, the whole truth.

poz^{u} **2 पंज़ु** or **pẓ̌z**^{u} **पंज़ु । परंतु** conjunct. but, nevertheless (cf. **amā poz**^{u}, p. 27*a*, l. 2) (Gr.M.). **— akh cīzāh —अख् चीज़ाह् । प्रकारान्तरेण** adv. 'but one thing', but, nevertheless, still, but on the other hand.

pöz पांज़ (= ;ﻧ) or **pöz**^{u} **1 पांज़ु । श्येनः** m. (sg. dat. **pöz**^{u}**s पांज़ुस**, Rām 93), a falcon, a hawk (W. 114, *pāz*; Rām. 93; K. 947; H. vi, 16; viii, 7; K.Pr. 65, 161, 167, 199). **-wôl**^{u} **-वोलु । श्येनपालः** m. a falconer.

pöz^{u} **2 पांज़ु** f. taking out, extraction, in **atha-poz**^{u}, p. 62*a*, l. 7. Cf. **pāzun.**

puz, puz-wān (W. 114), see **puj**^{u}.

pūz पूज़् or **pūzā पूज़ा । पूजा** f. worship, honour, adoration, respect, homage (cf. **dāra-pūz**, p 235*b*, l. 17; **dwāra-pūz** or **-pūzā**, p. 264*a*, l. 35; **dyāna-pūzā**, p. 268*b*, l. 15; **pādĕ-pūz**, p. 683*a*, l. 9; **pārthī-pūzā**, p. 769*b*, l. 43; **pōshĕ-pūz** or **-pūza**, p. 779*a*, l. 15; **paṭh-pūzā**, p. 794*a*, l. 4; **pīṭha-pūzā**, p 796*b*, l. 1; **pōtra-pūz** or **-pūzā**, p. 804*a*, l. 27; **pāsh**^{i} **puzā**, p. 808*a*, l. 2; (L.V. 39, 40; Śiv. *pūz*, 1180, 1744; *pūzā*, 52, 112, 187, etc.; K. *pūz*, 484, 1017; *puza*, 1043 4, 1054, 1069; K.Pr. 29, *puza*). **—karüñ**^{u} **—करंञु** f.inf. to do worship or homage (to, dat.), to worship (El.; L.V. 17, 21; Śiv *pūz*, 51, 93, 526, 1161-3-5-7, 1175 6, 1181; *pūzā*, 21, 113, 163, 209, etc.; Rām. *pūz*, 580, 1640; *puzā*, 612; K *pūz*, 267, 349, 344, 391, 793, 1068; *pūzā*, 53, 322, 370, 524, 574, 651, 715, 990 (causal), 1042, 1046) **pālün**^{u} **पालंञु** f.inf. to complete worship or homage, to do complete worship to (K. *pūzā*, 337, 1042).

pūzi bĕhanāwun पूज़ि ब्यहनावुन् । आद्ये भोजनम् m.inf. to seat (a person) at worship, to set food before a

Brāhmaṇ at an obsequial meal. **-bata** -बत। आद्धभोजनम् m. the food at an obsequial feast; an obsequial meal. **-khāv** -खाव। आद्धभोजी m. a Brāhmaṇ who habitually eats at obsequial meals. **-khyon[u]** -ख्योनु। आद्धान्नभोजनम् m.inf. (of a Brāhmaṇ) to eat an obsequial meal. **-khyawun** -ख्यावुन। आद्धे भोजनप्रतिपादनम् m.inf. to set food before the Brāhmaṇ at such a meal. **-wôl[u]** -वोलु। आद्धभोजी m. the Brāhmaṇ at such a meal.

puzāyĕ bĕhun पूज़ाय ब्यहुन्। आद्धभोजनभुक्तिः, पूज़ारम्भणम् m.inf. to sit down to, i.e. to begin, religious worship; (of the officiating Brāhmaṇ) to sit down to eat the obsequial meal.

püz[u] पंज़ु, see **pad 3** and **poz[u] 1.**

pāzēb पाज़ेब (=پازیب)। किङ्किणीविशेषः f. an ornament worn on the feet or ankles (consisting of a chain with small bells attached).

pūzakh पूज़ख्। पूजकः m. (sg. dat. **pūzakas** पूज़कस्), one who worships; one who is devoted to continual worship.

pazun 1 पज़ुन। परम्परायातधर्मः m. (sg. dat. **pazanas** पज़नस्), the carrying out of hereditary family religious customs, family worship. —**pālun** —पालुन। कुलधर्माचरणम् m.inf. to maintain and carry out such customs.

pazun 2 पज़ुन्। सत्यीभवनम्, युक्तीभवनम् conj. 2 (reported as conj. 2, but Īśvara-kaula treats the verb as conj. 3), (1 p.p. **poz[u]** पंज़ु; 2 p.p. **pazyōv** पज़्योव, Gr.Gr. 226) to turn out to be true (e.g. an unfounded fear to turn out to be justified) (Gr.M.); **pazunuk[u] wākh,** the word of truthfulness, a word of honour (Rām. 291); to be proper, be fit, be suitable (cf. **lazun pazun,** p. 545*b*, l. 28) (Śiv. 593, 971, 1752; Rām. 1182, 1639; K. 476, 484, 524, 536, 590, 651, 726, 924, 971, 1043, 1046, 1071, 1150, 1162; H. vi, 8; YZ. 304, K.Pr. 125). In the latter sense used in the future or conditional past with the fut. pass. part. of another verb to indicate propriety. In this case, when in the fut. it has the force of the pres., as in **pazĕ-m karun,** it is proper to be done for me, i.e. it should be done for me. So, in the cond. past, **bĕ pazihē suh mārun[u],** he would have been proper to be beaten by thee, i.e. thou shouldst have beaten him (Gr.Gr. 113–4; Gr.M.; Śiv. 535, 744, 840, 870, 1252; Rām. 12, 808, 813, 843, 1238, 1435, 1439, 1575; K. 360, 365); or it may be used with the dative of the infinitive, as in **nāsh pazi-y bananas,** destruction is proper to become to thee (Śiv. 91; K. (**pazi**) 34, 37, 67, 81, 89, 133, etc.; YZ. 554). **poz[u]-mot[u]** पंज़ु-मंतु। योग्यीभूतः 1 perf. part. (f. **püz[u]-müš[u]** पंज़ु-मंच़ु), that which has turned out to be true; fitted, become suitable.

pazun[u] पज़ुनु m. that which is proper, (a person's or thing's) proper duty or natural action; **panun[u] pazun[u] pôlun,** (the fire) did what was to be expected of it, it did its proper duty (Rām. 1601).

pāzun पाज़ुन्। निःसारणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **pôz[u]** पोज़ु), to extract, bring out (from), draw out (e.g. the contents of a vessel or water from a well), empty out (K.Pr. 35). **pôz[u]-mot[u]** पोज़ु-मंतु। निःसारितमलादिः perf. part. (f. **pöz[u]-müš[u]** पांज़ु-मंच़ु), that from which the contents have been entirely drawn out or extracted, emptied out.

pūzan पूज़न् m. the performance of ceremonial worship, worship (cf. **shiva-p°,** s.v. **shiv**) (L.V. 22; K. 269, 322, 494, 770, 779, 843, 974, 1053).

pūzun पूज़ुन्। अर्चनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **pūz[u]** पूज़ु), to worship, offer adoration to (cf. **ḍul[i] p°,** p. 212*b*, l. 24) (Śiv. 11, 863, 1174, 1420; K. 321, 344, 370, 774, 1040–2). **pūz[u]-mot[u]** पूज़ु-मंतु। पूजितः perf. part. (f. **pūz[u]-müš[u]** पूज़ु-मंच़ु), worshipped, adored; one who is being worshipped or adored.

pazar पज़र्। सत्यता m. truthfulness, honesty, probity, truth (El. also *pazir*) (Gr.Gr. 141, Gr.M., Śiv. 1754); **sĕzara-pazara-kin[i],** with straightness and truth, honestly (cf. **sĕzar-pazar,** s.v. **sĕzar**) (Gr.M.).

paizār पैज़ार (=پزار) or **pözār** पांज़ार। उपानत्, पादुकाविशेषः m. a slipper, a shoe (made of leather) (Gr.M.; K.Pr 56, 165, 248). **-dĕl** -दल्। क्षुद्रजीर्णोपानत् m. a mean little worn-out useless shoe. **-din[i]** -दिनि। अतिताडनम् m. pl. inf. to give shoes, to drub with the shoe; met. to beat with abuse and disgrace (El. *paizār dyun[u]*) (Rām. 1090). **-jūr[i]** -जूरि f. a pair of slippers, etc. (Gr.M.). **-kör[i] karün[u]** -कोरि करंनु। अतिभर्त्सनम् f. inf. to drub and abuse. **-pod[u]** -पदु। उपानत्तलम् m. the sole of a shoe. **-phrath** -फ्रथ् or **-phrith** -फ्रिथ्। छिन्नभुद्रोपानत् m. (sg. dat. **-phratas** -फ्रतस् or **-phritas** -फ्रितस्), an old worn-out ill-fitting shoe. — **pāṭ[i] karān[i]** पाटि करंनि। अतिपरिभाषणम् m. pl. inf. to do shoe-soles, i.e. to drub with shoes; hence, met. to abuse, threaten and abuse. **-shikh[u]r[u]** -शिख्रु। छिन्नभिन्नोपानत् f. a worn-out shoe. **-züṭ[u]** -ज़ूटु। जीर्णपादुका f. a rag of a shoe, a worn-out shoe.

pūzör[i] पूज़ारि। पूजानियुक्तः m. a worshipper; a paid priest who officiates at a shrine.

paz[a]ran पज़्रन्। सत्याविष्करणम् f. (sg. dat. **paz[a]rüñ[u]** पज़्रंज़ु), the showing or proving to be true, showing the true facts.

paz[a]run पज़्रुन्। सत्यतया सिद्धान्तीकरणम् conj. 1 (**paz°r[u]** पज़्रुन्), to show or prove to be true, to show the entire truth of a matter, to prove by showing the truth, to decide the truth (Gr.Gr. 7). **paz°r[u]-mot[u]** पज़्रुन्-मंतु। सत्येन प्राकाश्यं नीतः perf. part. (**paz[u]r[u]-müš[u]** पज़्रुन्-मंच़ु), proved by truthful means.

pĕz^{a}run पॅज़्‍रुन । वृत्तज्ञापनेन प्रोत्साहनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **pĕz^{o}r^{u} पॅज़्‍र्**), to instigate (a person) to the commission of some evil deed by divulging secret particulars (as to the means of its accomplishment, etc) (e.g. instigating theft by divulging the locality of the property to be stolen, or how it is hidden). Cf. **pĕdun** and **pyod^{u}.**

pūz^{a}ran पूज़्‍रन् । परिपूजना f. (sg. dat. **pūz^{a}rün^{u} पूज़्‍रंञ़्**), the causing to be worshipped by another.

paz^{a}rāwun पज़्‍रावुन् । सत्यतया सिद्धान्तीकरणम् conj. 1 (**paz^{a}rôw^{u} पज़्‍रोव्**), i.q. **paz^{a}run,** q.v. **paz^{a}rôw^{u}-mot^{u} पज़्‍रोव्-मत् । सत्यतया सिद्धान्तितः** perf. part. (**paz^{a}röv^{u}-müṭ^{u} पज़्‍रावू-मंट्**), i.q. **paz^{o}r^{u}-mot^{u},** s.v. **paz^{a}run.**

pĕz^{a}rāwun पॅज़्‍रावुन् । वृत्तज्ञापनेन प्रोत्साहनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **pĕz^{a}rôw^{u} पॅज़्‍रोव्**), i.q **pĕz^{a}run,** q.v.

pāzashun^{u} पाँज़शुन्, i.q. **pānzashun^{u},** q.v.

pāzath पाज़थ् । निःसारणा f. (sg. dat. **pāzüṭ^{u} पाज़ंट्**), extracting, draining out, drawing out (e.g. water from a well), emptying; met. gradual total expenditure of amassed wealth. Cf. **pāzun.**

pazuth पजुथ् । सत्यत्वम् m. (sg. dat. **pazatas पज़तस्**), truthfulness, honesty, rectitude of conduct. Cf. **poz^{u} 1.**

pazōv पज़ोव्, see **padun.**

pāzuw^{u} पाँज़ुव्, i.q. **pānzuw^{u},** q.v.

pāzay पाज़य् । अपनिःसारणम् f., i.q. **pāzath,** q.v.

paz^{i}yôr^{u} पज़ियोर् । सत्यशीलः adj. (f. **paz^{i}yör^{u} पज़ियार्, पज़ियार्ङ्**, or, as subst., **paz^{i}yārĕñ पज़ियार्यञ्**), (of a person) truthful, honest, veracious, sincere, true (Gr.Gr. 135, 142, Gr.M.); upright (of a judge, etc.) (Gr.M.).

paz^{i}yār^{a}z पज़ियारज़् । सत्यमैत्री f. truthfulness, sincerity (Gr.Gr. 142); true, sincere, and trusting mutual friendship.

r र, The fifteenth (or, if we count the aspirates **ch, kh,** and **ph** as separate letters, the eighteenth) consonant of the Kāshmīrī alphabet in the Roman character. It is the twenty-seventh (or, if we count **ś, śh,** and **z,** the thirtieth) consonant when written in the Śāradā or the Nāgarī character, and the fifteenth consonant when written in the Perso-Arabic character.

In the language of educated persons of the City, this letter is sounded much as in India, but is more dental than in the central portion of the Ganges Valley, where the sound is classed as cerebral. In Kashmīr, on the contrary, the sound is dental, and in village talk and in old poetry is not unfrequently interchangeable with that of a dental **l.** This fact is recognized by the Paṇḍits of the City, who have a stock phrase, *ra-layōr aikyatā*, signifying that **r** and **l** are identical in nature. In the modern speech of the educated, the two letters are nevertheless distinguished both in sound and in writing. On the other hand, in the old Kāshmīrī of L.V. 74, we find **chōr,** a torrent, where the modern language has **chūl;** and, similarly, in H. viii, 13, we find the literary word **môl**^{u}, a father, pronounced **mōr** by Hātim, the rustic narrator of the story. Cf. also such pairs as **lubr** and **rudr,** both names of the god Śiva.

In the village dialect **r** is often sounded something like the cerebral **ṛ** of India. This latter sound is not formally recognized in the literary language by the use of any special character, so that, e.g. from the spelling of the word **कुरु** it is impossible to say whether a villager would say **kūr**^{u} or **kūṛ**^{u}. Paṇḍits do, however, implicitly admit the existence of this cerebral **ṛ**-sound by writing in certain words the letter **ḍ,** while, in attempting to illustrate the village pronunciation of the same word, they write **r,** the **r** in this case representing the cerebral sound. Thus, for their own dialect, they write **kaḍun,** to drag out, while, for the village dialect, they write **karun,** meaning thereby **kaṛun.** Similarly they write the literary **shāḍun,** to seek, but for the village dialect they write **shārun.** Again, in the literary language, they have both **garun** and **gaḍun,** to make, in which the **r** of **garun** represents the **ṛ** of the village **gaṛun.** This cerebralization of **r** is not uniform even in the village dialect, the sound varying from place to place, and sometimes, even in villages, we hear **ḍ,** not **ṛ,** where the literary dialect has **r.** Thus, the literary word **kūr**^{u}, a girl, is pronounced **kūḍ**^{u} in the country near Bārāmūla, where, according to El., s.v. *kúḍ*, 'there is a great tendency to change *r* into *ḍ*.' In the present work, which deals only with the literary, or standard, form of the language, the spelling of the Paṇḍits is followed, but, when their spelling of the village sounds is known, it is also given. Many instances of the interchange between **ḍ** and **ṛ** will be found in H., pp lxxix ff.

It is well known that, unlike the Indo-Aryan languages, but like the other Dardic languages, Kāshmīrī has no hesitation in preserving unchanged an original conjunct consonant of which the second member is **r.** Thus, we have **brõt**^{u}, error, compared with the Skt. *bhrānti-*; **grôn**^{u}, an eclipse, for Skt. *grahaṇa-*; **phryūst**^{u}, excellent, for Skt. *praśasta-*; **trih,** three, for Skt. *tri-*, and many others. Similarly, even when there was no original conjunct, we find such words as **drölid,** Skt. *daridra-*, poor; **drôt**^{u}, Skt. *dātra-*, a sickle; **dryuy**^{u}, Skt. *dēvara-*, a brother-in-law; **krond**^{u}, Skt. *karaṇḍa-*, a basket; **krāl,** Skt. *kulāla-*, a potter; **krĕhon**^{u}, Skt *kṛṣṇa-*, black; **trēsh,** Skt. *tṛṣṇa-*, thirst; **shran,** Skt. *snāna-*, bathing; **shrūkh,** Skt. *ślōka*, a verse; **shrōtsun,** to become pure, Skt. √*śudh-*, and so on. There are several words in which the insertion of such a conjunct **r** is optional, the form with **r** being chiefly used by Hindūs, and that without **r** being chiefly used by Musalmāns. Such are **brōṭh** or **bõṭh,** in front; **shrâṭh** or **shāṭh,** a river shoal; and **zrôḍ**^{u} or **zôḍ**^{u}, a water-hole.

In schools, this letter, in the Śāradā character, whether standing by itself or the first member of a conjunct consonant is called **raka rö रक रो**. If it is the final member of a conjunct, as in the syllable **kra क्र**, it is called **dutarikh दुतरिख**.

The Sanskrit vowel **ṛ ऋ** sometimes appears in Kāshmīrī writing, in borrowed words. It is said to be pronounced as **ru रु**, as in **krupun**^{u}, niggardly, written **क्रपुन्**, in imitation of the Skt. *kṛpaṇaḥ* **कृपणः**;

but, especially at the beginning of a word, or in the case of words in common use, the character signifies the sound of **rĕ** र्ॅ, and is used optionally as a method of indicating that sound. In such cases it is written ऋॅ, as in **rĕth** ऋॅथ्, a month; **krĕhon**^{u} क्रॅहंनु, black; **rĕy,** written ऋॅय or र्यॅय्, an ant. This **rĕ** is liable to the ordinary rules of epenthesis, so that when followed by **u**-mātrā, it is liable to be sounded as **ryo** or **ryu.** Thus, ऋॅशु, a saint, is pronounced **ryosh**^{u}, **ryush**^{u}, or even as **rĕsh**^{u}. The sg. dat. is, however, always **rĕshis** ऋॅशिस्, because here there is no epenthesis. So क्रॅमू, a tortoise, is pronounced **krüm**^{ü}, while the same word, with another spelling (क्रम्), is pronounced **krum.**

Whether initial or non-initial, in schools, the Skt. letter ऋ is called **rĕnav rĕ** ऋॅनव् ऋॅ, and the corresponding long vowel-sign ॠ is called **r^{a}khav r^{ü}** र्खव् रू or **rūkhav rū** ऋखव् ऋ.

The Śāradā letter corresponding to the Nāgarī **ru** रु is called **rukharī rō** रुखरी रो, and that corresponding to the Nāgarī रू **rū** is called **rā ar kharā rū** रा अर् खराँ रू.

rā रा in **rā ar kharā rū** रा अर् खराँ रू m. the name used in schools for the Śāradā character corresponding to the Nāgarī **rū** रू. Cf. **rukharī rō.**

ráe, see **rāy.**

rai, see **ray 2.**

re, riai, see **rĕy.**

rē रे intorj. O! Hulloa! Used pleonastically (L.V. 3).

róe, rōī روئی see **rŏy.**

rū रू in **rū-wāgan** रू-वाँगन । **फलविशषसमूह:** m.pl. tomatos (El. *rú wángún*, m.sg. *rúiwángin*, sg f.; L. 346 *ruángan*). Cf. **bŏṭa-wāgun,** p. 138*b*, l. 41.

rab 1 رب m. a lord, possessor, owner, master; governor, disposer, orderer (YZ. 105); God.

rab 2 रब । **पङ्क:** f. mud, mire, slush (cf. **gurüṭ**^{ü} **r°,** p. 305*a*, l. 20) (El.; Gr.M.; L. 456, 462; Rām. 277; K.Pr. 43, 118, 181); met. mean, low people (cf. **sab r° mēlun,** s.v. **sab**). —**gatshün**^{ü} —गछ्यू । **अतितिरस्कारादिगम:** f.inf. to become mud; (of a fruit) to become bad, i.e. to go bad and become in a mash; to become publicly disgraced by gross abuse. —**karün**^{ü} —करंयू । **भर्त्सनतिरस्कार:** f.inf. to apply mud, to smear mud (on something) (cf. **gŏḍa rab karün**^{ü}, p. 277*a*, l. 36); to let fruit go bad (by keeping it); publicly to disgrace a person by gross abuse.

rabi-cahāl रबि-चहाल् । **संहतपङ्ककूट:** m.pl. piled or accumulated mud, quagmire. **-dŏb** -दुब । **पङ्कभ्रम** m. a pit, or hole in the ground, full of mud. **-gurun** -गुरन् । **पङ्कशफरी, पङ्कलिप्तसर्वाङ्ग:** m. (sg. dat. **-guranas** -गुरनस्), a kind of small fish (see **gurun 1**) found in muddy water; a man who works in mud, and whose body is consequently covered with mud. **-tagāra** -तगार । **कर्दमसंघात:** m. a mud-trough (تغار); a supply of mud prepared for use as mortar in building; mud mixed with chaff employed as plaster on walls or in levelling ground. **-thaph** -थफ । **पङ्कमुष्टि:** f. (sg. dat. **-thapi** -थपि), a mass of mud in the open hand (for plastering or the like). **-zang** -ज़ंग् । **पङ्कव्याप्तजङ्घा** f. a mud-leg, a leg smeared with mud (e.g. from walking in a quagmire).

rŏḍ^{u} र्ॅंडु or **rob^{u}** र्ॅबु or **rub^{u}** रुबु । **भ्रमभ** m. a round depression or basin or pit made in a mass, for receiving liquid (cf. **hili-rob^{u},** p. 331*a*, l. 6).

rōb रोब् । **अन्यसंमुखीनलज्जा** m. (when engaged in any work) diffidence, timidity, nervousness, due to another's presence, and resulting in clumsiness, slowness, and the like. —**bĕhun** —ब्यॅहुन । **लज्जादिना मान्द्याधिगम:** m inf. such clumsiness or slowness, due to such nervousness, to attack a person.

rabāb रबाब् رباب m. a kind of musical instrument not unlike a banjo (El.), a rebeck, a guitar (L. 460, *rabab*).

rōbalad रोबलद । **लज्जादिना, मन्दप्रवृत्ति:** adj. e.g. (as subst., f. **rōbaladiñ** रोबलदिञ), one who is slow or clumsy in his work, owing to diffidence or nervousness due to another's presence

rĕban र्यॅबन् or ऋॅबन । **धान्यविशेष:** f. (sg. dat. **rĕbüñ^{u}** र्यॅबंयू), N. of a certain kind of rice, with a small grain and red husk. L. 463 describes as a good white rice.

rāb^{u}r^{ü} राबॅरू । **कूर्चिकाविशेष:** f. a kind of porridge like pap, meal mixed with buttermilk (the *rabṛī* of India).

ribās रिबास् (ریباس) m Rhubarb, *Rheum moorcrofthanum* (El.), i q **rēwand,** q.v

rab^{a}th रबथ ربط m (sg. dat. **rabtas** रबतस), familiarity, habit, practice, use. **lēkhanuk^{u} r° karun,** to accustom oneself to writing (Gr.M.).

racĕ रच्य, see **raṭun.**

rĕcĕ रॅच्य । **लघुखण्डिका:** f.pl. long narrow strips of cloth, matting, or the like; cf. **ricĕ gatshañĕ** गछञ । **जीर्णीभूय छिन्नीभवनम** f pl inf (of a garment, cloth, or the like) to become worn to rags.

ricĕ रिच्य । **सूक्ष्मखण्डानि** f.pl. long very narrow rags of cloth or the like; long very thin shavings of wood or the like; cf. **rĕcĕ. kaḍañĕ** कडञ । **सूक्ष्मखण्डशो विच्छेदनम** f.pl.inf. to wear out cloth or the like into thin rags; minutely and to the utmost detail to study a book on a subject.

rachā रछा f. protection. **-kor^{i} karün**^{ü} -कॉरि करंयू

f. inf. to do protection; to protect, guard (Rām. 1, **-körī**, m c.).

rich^{i} रिछ, see **ryuch^{u}**.

rōchĕ रोछ, see **rūṭh^{u}**

rôch^{u} रोछु । रक्षक: m. (sg. ag. **röch^{i} 1 रॉछि**), a watchman, guardian, protector (cf. **atha-röch^{i}**, p. 62*a*, l. 11; **dana-rôch^{u}**, p. 222*a*, l. 6; **dranga-r°**, p. 247*b*, l. 5; **gabi-r°**, p. 275*a*, l. 15; **gupan-r°**, p. 294*b*, l. 43; **hūn^{i}-r°**, p. 337*a*, l. 8; **hur^{i}-r°**, p. 347*a*, l. 13; **khal-r°**, p. 397*a*, l. 3; **khana-r°**, p. 401*a*, l. 18; **khĕl^{i}-r°**, p. 426*b*, l. 5; **maishĕ-r°**, p. 597*a*, l. 14; **pingi-r°**, p. 740*a*, l. 18; **rāta-r°**, s.v. **rāth 1**). (El. *rócchh*; K. 36, 65, 79, 382); a guard, warder off (in the sense of one who obstructs from approach) (Śiv. 1672).

röch^{i} 2 रॉछि । रक्षक: m. a watchman, guardian, keeper, protector, custodian (cf. **dana-r°**, p. 222*a*, l. 3; **pāna-r° 2**, p. 736*a*, l. 7) (Rām. 374, K Pr. 176).

röch^{i} bĕhun रॉछि ब्यहुन् । समाधानेन रक्षणम् m.inf. to sit as a guard, to guard carefully. —**rōżun - रोज़ुन् । आसत्या रक्षणम्** m.inf. to remain on guard, to guard faithfully.

röch^{i} 3 रॉछि or **röch^{u} रॉछु । रक्षा** f. protection, preservation, guardianship (cf. **dana-r°**, p. 222*a*, l. 5; **darma-r°**, p. 244*b*, l. 38; **dayĕ-r°**, p. 266*a*, l. 24; **hūn^{i}-r°**, p. 337*a*, l. 12; **khĕl^{i}-r°**, p. 427*b*, l. 3; **pāna-r° 1**, p. 736*a*, l. 6; **pīra-r°**, p. 752*b*, l. 50; **pot^{u}-r°**, p. 787*b*, l. 14; **rāta-r°**, s.v. **rāth 1**) (Gr.M.). —**gashūn^{u} - गछ्यून् । आकस्मिकरक्षापत्ति:** f. inf. guardianship to occur, divine protection to be accorded (e.g. in some calamity). —**karūn^{u} - करून्** f.inf. to preserve, protect, save from harm (so-and-so, dat.) (El. *rāchh kaṇa*; Gr.M.; K. 104, 106, 181, 246).

röch^{i}-rāwāch^{i} रॉछि-रावॅछि । रक्षणसमीक्षणादि: f. watch and ward, guarding, safeguarding, protection, shielding. **-wôl^{u} -वोलु । रक्षानियोज्य:** m. a paid guard or watchman.

rāchi-dar रॉछि-दर् । रक्षक: m. (f. **-dariñ -दरिञ्**), one who keeps guard, a keeper, guardian, custodian. **-dĕv -द्यव । रक्षकराक्षसभूत:** m. (f. **-dĕviñ -द्यविञ**), a guardian demon, a Jinn or the like who guards any particular spot from intruders.

rüch^{u} रुछु । रक्षायन्त्रम्, गोपनीयवस्तु, भूषणविशेष: f. protection (Gr.Gr. 121); a written charm worn on the neck, arm, or other part of the body, as protection against demoniacal possession (Rām. 1575); a book or document, the contents of which are secret (e.g. mysteries); a written charm or amulet carried by Musalmāns inside the **ḍōl^{a}na** (q.v., p. 214*a*, l. 41). According to El. (s.v. *rach*) it consists of the names of God, or the name of Muḥammad, or the Musalmān creed, or the names of the greatest Muslim Saints, or passages from the Qur'ān. The name may also be used for the **ḍōl^{a}na** together with its contents.

rachĕ karañĕ रछ्य करञ्य । अत्यन्तगोपनम् f. pl. inf. to do guardings, to guard with great care and precautions. —**karith thawun —करिथ् थवुन् । सुगूढरक्षणम्** m.inf. to put in some safe place and guard securely and carefully.

rachi-troṭ^{u} रछि-त्रोटु । हारविशेष: m. a kind of necklace.

rīchöbī kīlmic (? spelling) *Viburnum cotinifolium* (El. *richhábi kilmich*). Cf. **gūc.**

rōchĕ-maṣĕ रोछ्य-मश्य, see **rōshun.**

rachun रछुन् । पालनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **roch^{u} रछु**), to protect (cf. **panun^{u} pān r°**, p. 741*b*, l. 20) (Gr.Gr. 5, 121; Gr.M.; Śiv. 93, 122, 425, 1179, 1299; Rām. 19, 154, 501, 505-6, 988, 1219; K. 113, 173, 326-7, 585, 763, 1097-8); to maintain (cf. **parda r°**, p. 756*b*, l. 1; **shīl r°**); to herd (cattle, etc.) (K. 185, 203, 217); to cherish, nourish, rear, support, provide subsistence for (Gr.M.; Śiv. 435, 437, 478; Rām. 73, 191, 306, 427, 510, 628, 773, 1227, 1297, 1523, 1533, 1622, 1632; K. 483; YZ. 76, 141); to keep, guard (cf. **hada r°**, p. 322*a*, l. 31; **kath rachiīn^{ü}**, p. 486*a*, l. 12; **nēm r°**, p. 637*a*, l. 4) (Śiv. 22, 360, 378, 1388; Rām. 324, 326, 423); to keep back (what is over), retain the surplus. —**shunun —छुनुन् । पालनाय समर्पणम्** m.inf. to make over charge of, make over for nourishing or maintenance.

roch^{u}-mot^{u} रछु-मतु । पालित: perf. part. (f. **rüch^{u}-müṣ^{ü} रछु-मश्यू**), guarded, protected; kept over, kept back.

rachan-dôd^{u} रछन्-दोदु । पालनप्रेम m. the love or sympathy felt by a guardian or cherisher for the cared for object. **-dag -दग् । पालनप्रेम** f., id. **-hār -हार् । पालनार्ह:** e g. deserving of being guarded or cherished; one who is fond of, or accustomed to, guarding, cherishing, etc. **-wôl^{u} -वोलु । रक्षणशील:** n ag. (f. **-wājĕñ -वाज्यञ्**), a guardian, protector, cherisher.

rachana yun^{u} रछन यिनु । सर्वथा पालनविषयीभवनम् pass. m inf. to be the object of protection, to be protected under all circumstances, to be taken great care of, to be continually cherished (Śiv. 437).

rachani (or **rachini**) **shunun रछनि** (**रछिनि**) **छुनुन् । रक्षणायार्पणम्** m.inf. to entrust to (somebody's) care.

richis रिछिस, see **ryuch^{u}.**

rachith रछिथ् f. maintenance (El. *rachhit*, where only it is noted).

rachawunᵘ रछवुनु n.ag. (f. **rachavüñᵘ रछवंञू**), a guardian, protector, saviour (Śiv. 181, 1354); a guard, watcher, (cattle- or shep-) herd (K. 185, 383).

rachawañ रछवञ् । पालनवेतनम् f. payment made for guarding, a guardian's or caretaker's wages.

rochyōv रोछ्योव्, see **rōshun.**

racyōv रच्योव्, see **raṭun.**

rōcyōv रोच्योव्, see **rōṭun.**

rad रद् ऽ, adj. e.g. rejected, waste (e.g. waste paper) (Gr.M.). **—karun —करन्** m.inf. to reject, make of no use, resist or oppose (an order) (Gr.M.); to make useless (Rām. 783).

raḍ रड् । प्रपातः f. a mountain torrent swollen by a heavy fall of rain. Cf. **raḍa.**

rād 1 राद् । पौरुषगर्वः m. pride in one's bodily strength.

rād 2 राद् । दैर्घ्यम् m. length (e.g. of a garment, a pillar, or a rope) (cf. **nāwa-rº**, p. 666*b*, l. 20; **pūṭa-** or **pūṭi-rº**, p. 807*a*, l. 15); the long strip of cloth forming the back or front of a garment, as in the next (Śiv. 1597). Cf. **rāzar.**

rāda-püṭᵘ राद-पंटू । आच्छादनमध्यभागः f. (sg. dat. **-pacĕ -पच्च**), the middle strip forming the back or front (from the neck to the lowest edge) of the *phĕran* or long night-gown-like garment worn by Kāshmīrīs.

rāda-rād राद-राद् । परिव्यापी adj. e.g. long every way; i.e. (of a garment, shawl, blanket, or the like) covering, or sufficient to cover, the entire body; (of leprosy or other external disease) covering the entire body. **rāda-zyūṭhᵘ राद-ज़्यूठु । अतिदीर्घः** adj. (f. **-zīṭhᵘ -ज़ीठू**), very long, longer than necessary (e.g. a garment, cloth, pillar, or the like).

rād 3 राद् । कटः, जलाधारस्थचिमभूभागविशेषः m. a woven mat (of grass, reeds, or the like); a floating island (supported on a mat-like raft), such as those which exist on the Dal lake and elsewhere in Kashmīr. Root-crops and the like are grown upon them (cf. **ḍēmba-rº**, p. 217*b*, l. 35) (L. 344–5 *rādh*, Śiv. 1836).

rāda-wagowᵘ राद-वगंवु । कटविशेषः m. a long narrow kind of mat, usually made of reeds.

rād 4 राद् m. in **nāga-rād**, p. 624*a*, l. 39, q.v.

rᵃḍa रड । उद्वेजकः m. one who distresses or causes worry to another, following him, persecuting him, and interfering in his work.

raḍa रड । प्रपातः m. a mass or pile of dirt (mud, water, sand, or the like) fallen from a height, or carried down by a mountain torrent in flood. Cf. **raḍ.**

raḍa wālun रड वालुन् । मलराशिप्रपातनम् m.inf. to let fall a mass of such dirt (e.g. of ink, when engaged in writing, or paint, when painting, or plaster, when plastering). **—wasun —वसुन् । मलराशिनिपातः** m.inf. a mass of earth, stones, and wood, etc., to be carried down by a swollen mountain torrent (cf. **raḍ**); dirt to be dropped as in the preceding.

rādā or (as usually spelt) **rādhā राधा** f. N. of a celebrated herd-maiden, the favourite consort of Krushn or Krishna (*Kṛṣṇa*), during his residence in Brindāban (*Bṛndāvana*) among the cowherds. She was also called Rādhikā (see **rādikā**). She is worshipped as the *Śaktī*, or energic power, of Krishna, and, by some is even, as such, identified with him (Śiv. 701, 1141, 1437, 1441, 1493, 1623, 1668). **-krushn -क्रुष्ण** m. N. of Krishna looked upon as one with Rādhā, Krishna together with his energic power (Śiv. 989, 1323, 1366, 1434, 1460, 1667).

rāḍa राँड । धूर्तः (दुष्टाचारः) m. a rascal, a blackguard, violent scoundrel (cf. **mūla-rº**, p. 567*a*, l. 44); as adj. e.g. vile (El.); cf. **rōdᵘ**. **rāḍa-nĕcyuwᵘ राँड-न्यचिवु । दुराचारबालकः** m. a rascal's son; a boy scoundrel, a young scapegrace.

raḍⁱ रंदि (=رَدِی) adj. e.g. **rejected**, thrown away, worthless, trashy; in the following:— **raḍⁱ gatshun रंदि गछुन । तिरस्कारविषयीभवनम्** m.inf. to become rejected, thrown away, worthless, no longer of any use. **—karun —करन् । तिरस्करणम्** m.inf. to render worthless, make waste of, **deprive of all** usefulness.

rĕda र्यद or **च्यद । हृदयम्** m. the heart. **rĕda-dôdᵘ र्यद-दोदु । स्नेहहेतुकपीडा** m. pain of the heart, pain in the heart; the pain caused by love or affection.

rĕdukᵘ र्यदुकु । औरसः m. (f. **rĕdücᵘ र्यद्चू**), of, or belonging to, the heart; a legitimate son or daughter.

rōda रोद f. bowels (El.).

rôdᵘ रोदु । दीर्घाकारः adj. (f. **rözᵘ राज़ू**), long, not short, lengthy in comparison to width (cf. **lāṭⁱ-rº**, p. 535*b*, l. 38) (K.Pr. 261). Cf. **rād 2.**

rôḍᵘ रोंडु । धूर्तः m., i.q. **rāḍa**, q.v.

rūd रूद ऽ । वृष्टिः m. (pl. dat. **rūdan रूदन** not ***rōdan रोदन्**, Gr.Gr. 51), a river, stream; (in Kāshmīrī) rain, rainfall, a shower (Gr.Gr. 18, 51, 252, 257; Gr.M.; W. 115 *rud*; L. 463 *rud*; Śiv. 713, 1391; Rām. 472, 863, 1545; K. 318–20, 325, 1087, 1137; K.Pr. 59, 181, 245, 248). **—darun —दरुन् । वृष्टिनिरोधः** m.inf. rain to stop. **—karun —करुन्** m.inf. to pour forth rain, to give rain (K. 317). **—pyonᵘ —प्यनु** m.inf. rain to fall, to rain (Gr.M.; K. 75, 325; K.Pr. 181).

rūda-obur रूद-ओबुर् । घनाघनः m. (sg. dat. **oburas ओबुरस्** or **abras अब्रस**), a rain-cloud. **-bubur -बुबुर् । वृष्टिबुद्बुदः** m. (sg. dat. **-bubaras**

-बुबरम्; pl. nom. also -babar -बबर्), a rain-bubble, a single bubble formed on the surface of water or the like by rain falling on it; (in the pl.) a mass or quantity of such bubbles formed in this way, rain froth -bubarāy -बुबराय्। वृष्ट्योद्गच्छद्बिन्दुजालकम् f. a clot or network of bubbles formed as ab. -barutᵘ -बरुतु or -borutᵘ -बरुतु। वृष्टिजलक्लिन्नः adj. (f. -barüšᵘ -बरूशु), full of rain, wet through with rain, covered with drops of rain. -barith -बरिथ्। वृष्टिजलव्याप्तः adj. e.g., id. -chŏkh -छुख्। क्वाचित्क आसारः m. (sg. dat. -chŏkas -छुकस), a rain-blow, a short violent torrent of rain (local in character). -cholᵘ -छ्लु। वृष्या क्षालितः, धारासंपातः adj. (f. -chàjⁱ -छ्जि or -chüjᵘ -छ्जू), washed or cleaned by rain; as subst. m. a heavy fall of rain (lasting a considerable time). -chyukᵘ -छ्युकु। अत्यल्पवृष्टिः m. a rain-squirt, a slight shower of rain, a light gentle fall. -ḍaliñ -ड्लिञ्। वृष्ट्यपवारणाश्रयः f. a rain-slope, a sloping gutter or similar arrangement at the back of a house-roof for carrying off rain. -dāra -दार। वृष्टिधारा f. a steady stream of rain. -dorᵘ -दॅर्। निवृत्तवृष्टिकावसरः m. a break in rain, a period of fine weather between rainfalls, or after long rain. -darĕr -दर्यर्। निवृत्तवृष्टिपातावसरः m., id. -gaṭa -गट। वृष्टितामिस्रम् f. darkness accompanying, or caused by, rain; a dark night with rain. -jârⁱ -जॅरि। धारासंपातः f. a continued downfall of rain, a long rainfall. -kᵒtᵘ -कॅतु। वृष्टिक्लिन्नः adj. (f -kᵘšᵘ -कॅशु), wet with rain, soaked with rain (e.g. clothes), covered (e.g. a lotus-leaf) with rain drops. -kᵃsar -कसर्। वृष्टिक्लिन्नता m. the condition of being soaked or covered with rain, as ab. -lawa -लव। वृष्यासेकः f. a light shower of rain, consisting in the sprinkling of only a few sparse drops. -nôrᵘ -नोर्। वृष्टिप्रणालिका m. a drain for carrying off rain from a roof or the like to an outside cistern or the like. -nörᵘ -नॉर्। वृष्टिनालिका f. a rain-pipe or gutter (on a house or the like). -palav -पलव्। वृष्ट्युपयोगिवस्त्रम्, वृष्याक्षवस्त्रम् m. a rain-coat, a waterproof cloak, or the like; a garment wet through with rain. —pĕñĕ —प्यञ्। वृष्टिपातावसरः f.pl. rain fallings, a time or occasion in which rain is falling heavily. -pashpay -पश्पय्। निपतितवृष्टिबिन्दुसृतिः f. the trickling of rain-drops (e.g from a roof, or the like, after a heavy fall). -pĕwan -प्यवन्। वृष्टिनिपातकालः f. (sg. dat. pĕvüñᵘ प्यवञ्), the time during which rain falls, a rainy season. -rūd -ऱूद्। अतिवृष्टिः f. rain upon rain, incessant rain (lasting several days). -rāṭh -राठ्। धारासंपातः f. (sg. dat. -rāṭhi -राठि), a short heavy fall of rain. -rᵃy -र्य। क्षुद्रपक्षिविशेषः f. a certain small bird. It foretells rain by continuous wailing; met. a baby that wails continuously. -rᵃy gandüñᵘ -र्य गंडञ्। पाञ्चालिकाविशेषनिष्ठापनादिक्षत्वविशेषः f.inf. 'to set up the rain-witch'. In times of excessive rain, a doll made of old rags is fastened to a stake and set up in the ground. Offerings are made at its foot, and it is then beaten on the head with shoes. This is believed to cause the rain to cease, and is indicated by this phrase. -tūrᵘ -तूरु। वृष्टिशीतम् f. the coolth of rain, esp. the coolness after rain in the hot weather. -traṭh -चट्। वृष्टिभिदुरम् f. (sg. dat. -traṭi -चटि), a thunderbolt accompanying violent rain. (The thunderbolt or lightning is looked upon as itself fiery rain.) -ṭâs -टास्। क्वाचित्की घनिकमहावृष्टिः m. a short violent, but local, burst of rain (esp. in the rainy season). -shĕviñ -श्विञ्। वृष्टिनिरोधः f. cessation of long continued rain. -shĕviñĕn -श्विञन् or -shĕwawaṇĕn -श्ववञन्। वृष्टिनिरोधावसरे adv. at the time of such cessation of rain, (going, doing, etc.) when the rain has stopped. -shĕwawunᵘ -श्ववुनु। वृष्टिनिरोधावसरः m. the time of the cessation of such continued rain. -shĕwawaṇĕn -श्ववञन्। वृष्टिनिरोधावसरे adv., see -shĕviñĕn, ab. -shĕway -श्वय्। वृष्टिबन्धः f. cessation of rain. -vēla -वेल। वर्षावसरः m. the time of rain, the season when rain falls, the rainy season, the rains. -wālay -वालय्। निपतद्वृष्टिकालः f. the descent of rain, the time during which rain is actually falling. -wônᵘ -वोनु। वृष्टिजलम् m rain water (Gr.Gr. 73, W. 115).

rūdᵘ ऱूदु, see **rōzun.**

rōdād रोदाद् ‌ر‌و‌د‌ا‌د, m. an occurrence, incident (Rām. 289); an account of circumstances, a statement of a case (Rām. 1696).

rāḍagī राँडगी। दुःशीलता f. rascally conduct, the conduct of a blackguard or scoundrel. Cf. **rāḍa.**

rādhā राधा, see **rādā.**

rādikā or (as usually spelt) **rādhikā** राधिका f., i.q. **rādhā,** see **rādā.**

radōla रदोल (? cf. ‌ر‌ذ‌و‌ل) । दुष्टाचरणः adj. e.g. rascally, a cheat, swindler, bully, or similar evil doer.

radōlī रदोली। दुष्टाचरणम् f. the actions of a bullying or swindling evil doer.

rōḍil रॉंडिल्। दुष्टाचरणम् f. rascally conduct (esp. of a boy's naughtiness).

radōlagī रदोलगी। दुष्टाचरणवृत्तिः f. the conduct of a bullying or swindling evil doer.

radōlil रदोलिल्। दुष्टाचरणम् f. the conduct or nature of a bullying or swindling evil doer.

rūdᵘ-motᵘ ऱूदु-मंतु, see **rōzun.**

rādan राद्न m., see **rām.**

r^{a}ḍun र्डुन् । रूढीभवनम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. **r^{a}ḍyōv र्ड्योव्**), (of some incurable disease, calamity, or the like) to beset a person and become thoroughly established; to become subject to abuse, cursing, reviling. The causal of this verb is **r^{a}ḍanāwun** (Gr.Gr. 175).

r^{a}ḍith gaṭshun र्डिथ् गट्शुन् । रूढतयासक्तीभवनम् m inf. (of defilement, disgrace, calamity, disease, or the like) to beset (a person) and become thoroughly established.

r^{a}ḍyō-mot^{u} र्ड्यो-मत् । रूढीभूतः perf. part. (f. **r^{a}ḍyē-müṭ^{u} र्ड्ये-मट्**), (of a calamity, incurable disease, or the like) thoroughly established; beset by abuse, etc.

rōdang रोदंग् m. madder (El.).

r^{a}ḍanāwun र्डनावुन् । रूढीकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **r^{a}ḍanôw^{u} र्डनोवु**), to cause trouble, calamities, disease, or the like, to beset a person and become thoroughly established (Gr.Gr. 175).

rudr 1 रुद्र्, rud^{a}r रुदर्, or rudar रुदर् m. (sg. dat. **rudras रुद्रस्**), the same as **ludr,** q.v. a N. of the god Śiva (Śiv. 2, 39, 57, 1423, 1466; K. 579, 619, 620, 625, 790, 823); N. of a group of gods, eleven in number, supposed to be inferior to Śiva, who is said to be its head (Śiv. 522); Śiva, as present in fire (Śiv. 153, 1120, 1174).

rudra-manth^{a}r रुद्र-मंथर् or **-mant^{a}r -मंतर्** m. N. of a certain formula or mystical verse sacred to Śiva (Śiv. 126). **-sandyā -सन्ध्या** or **-sanḍyā** f. N. of a certain sacred place (*tīrtha*) sacred to Śiva (Śiv. 1496).

rudr 2 रुद्र or rud^{a}r रुदर m., i.q. **lōd^{a}r,** q.v., coral (Śiv. 1310, 1871).

rafāgar رفاگر m. a mender (of garments); (in Ksh.) a hand shawl-maker, a shawl-mender, shawl-repairer (El. *rafugar, rufāgar*). According to El. these men work with the needle, and are generally Musalmāns.

rafīq رفیق, see **raphīkh.**

rafāqat رفاقت, see **raphākath.**

raftār رفتار going, motion, gait, used —• as adj. e.g. Cf. **kaj-raftār,** p. 430*b*, l. 5.

rāfiz, see **röphiz.**

rag रग् رگ । सूक्ष्मनाडी, संयुक्तरेखादिः, सापिण्ड्यसंबन्धः f. an artery, vein (according to El. s.v., *kefāl rag* is the cephalic vein and *basilik rag* is the basilic vein) (Gr.M. masc. by error; Śiv. 197, 1863; Rām. 1350; K.Pr. 203); a tendon, nerve, sinew; a thin line in something (e.g. in white cloth a thin black line woven in and forming a defect, a flaw in a precious stone, a mineral vein in a hill, etc., a line of different coloured water occurring in the main stream of a river, marks of impurity in precious metals or of dirt in good grain, and so on); consanguinity, blood-relationship (within the prohibited degrees of marriage) (cf. **mamat^{u}r^{u} rag,** p. 571*b*, l. 9; **mātāmāl-rag,** p. 607*a*, l. 28). —**kaḍün^{u}** —**कड्नु । भेदभावणम्** f.inf. to drag out a vein or kinship; hence, met. to divulge secrets with the object of sowing dissension among friends. —**marün^{u} मर्नु । दृष्टलक्ष्यभेदः** f.inf. the vein to be hit; hence, to hit the very minute mark, i.e. in some apparently impossible task, or, with some apparently unobtainable object, finally to succeed to one's heart's content (esp. when this occurs secretly). —**muṭarün^{u} —मुटर्नु । नाडीवेधः (सिरामोक्षः)** f.inf. to bleed, let blood, phlebotomize (Gr.M.). —**nērün^{u} — नेर्नु । कलङ्करेखाभागप्रकटीभवनम्, सापिण्ड्याभिज्ञानम्** f.inf. a thin line to appear in something (e.g. a dirty mark or stain to appear in cloth after it is washed, a flaw to appear in a precious stone after it has been polished, a mineral vein to be discovered as the result of prospecting, and so on); (in the negotiations for a marriage) the existence of a relationship which is a bar to marriage to be discovered. —**wŏthün^{u} —व्वथ्नु । अन्तरोषेण प्रोत्सहनम्** f.inf. a vein to rise, i.e. to feel desire for revenge (through another). **-zāl -ज़ाल् । दुर्वृत्तिः** adj. e.g. an ill conditioned person, malevolent, malicious.

raga रग । सूक्ष्मनाडीसमूहः f.pl. veins, arteries, a mass, or network, of veins or arteries **-dod^{u} -दद्। रूक्षास्फुटभाषी** adj. (f. **-düz^{u} -दज़्**), 'having the arteries burnt,' i.e (owing to inflammation of the throat) hoarse. —**khĕnĕ —ख्यन । नाडीव्यतिविधानम्** f. pl. inf. 'to eat the veins', i.e. (in a fight) to scratch an opponent's throat with the finger-nails. —**maga —मग । कण्ठनाडीसमुदायः** f.pl. (a jingle of **raga**) the fine veins (or sinews) of the throat; the blood vessels of the throat windpipe and gullet as a whole. **-pāshĕ -पाश् । संबन्धसंयोगः** f.pl. the mutual criticism common among blood-relations; the concord or mutual good understanding between blood-relations. **-pāshĕ kaḍañĕ -पाश् कडञ । संबन्धिदोषख्यापनम्** f. pl. inf. criticizing details or finding fault with one's blood-relations. **-pāshĕ nērañĕ -पाश् नेरञ । सूक्ष्मदोषप्रकाशः** f. pl. inf. (in any undertaking) criticism of details or blood-relations or qualities to become manifest. **-pay -पय् । नाडीसंयोगः** m. the clue of the veins; hence, the union or junction of veins, nerves, or sinews. **-pay kaḍun -पय् कड्न् । सूक्ष्मेधिक्रयान्वेषणम्** m inf. 'to pull out the clue of the nerves', i.e. to inquire minutely into some hidden

circumstance or for some hidden thing. **-pay nērun** **-पय नेरुन्** । **सूक्ष्मेक्षिकया तत्त्वाभिज्ञानम्** m inf. 'the clue of the nerves to become visible', i.e. to ascertain by minute investigation the facts of any hidden circumstance or thing.

rāg 1 राग् । **रागः** m. love, affection (Śiv. 587, 735, 1048, 1110, 1161, 1172, 1268, 1312, 1355, 1382, 1448, 1493, 1558, 1573, 1755, 1821); loving desire, intense longing for something loved (Śiv. 1031); love for the things of this world (as opposed to the love directed to God) (Śiv. 1691, 1749, 1797). **—gaṣhun** **—गश्हुन्** । **अतिस्नेहोत्पत्तिः** m.inf. love or affection to be produced (by something or some occurrence, etc.); intense loving longing to be experienced (Śiv. 708).

rāga-sostᵘ राग-संस्तु । **प्रेमसंयुक्तः, सप्रीतिः** adj. (f. **-süṣhᵘ -संश्वू**), full of love, affectionate; causing or producing affection. **-vyotᵘ -व्यंतु** । **रागपूर्णचित्तः** adj. (f. **-vĕṣᵘ -व्यंचू**), full of love, affectionate.

rāg 2 राग् । **अश्वपृष्ठम्, अश्वजातिः** f. the backbone of a horse (cf. **nañi rāgi**, p. 640*a*, l. 28); N. of a certain race or class of horses, said to be specially docile and of high quality. **rāgi-hondᵘ रागि-ह्वन्दु** । **विशिष्टजातिजः(अश्वः)** adj. (f. **-hünzᵘ -ह्वंज़ू**), (a horse) of this special class.

rāg 3 राग । **काकलीगीतम्** f a song in a sweet and low tone (Śiv. 1455, 1803).

ragu or (as usually spelt) **raghu रघु** m. N. of a celebrated king of India of the solar dynasty, the son of Dilipa, and ancestor of Rāma-candra. **-nandan -नंदन** m the son (i.e. descendant) of Raghu, a title of Rāma-candra (Śiv. 1421). **-nāth -नाथ** m the Lord (descended from) Raghu, a title of Rama candra (Śiv. 1421).

rīgⁱ रीगि, see **ryūgᵘ**.

rigⁱ रींगि, see **ryūgᵘ**.

rōgi रोगि in **rogi wuchun रोगि वुकुन्** । **छिद्रान्वेषणम्** m inf to look out for faults or flaws (in a person), to seek out (his) weak points, pick holes in him. Cf. **rugᵘ** and **rōgun**.

rogī 1 रोगी । **रागयुक्तः** adj. e.g. full of love, full of affection, impassioned

rogī 2 रोगी । **गीतविद्याज्ञः** adj. e.g. skilled in singing sweet low music.

rūg रूग or **rog रोग** । **रोगः** m. a disease, sickness, malady, distemper (Gr.Gr. 18; Gr.M.; Śiv. 1541, 1572, 1855).

rūga-hotᵘ रूग ह्वंतु । **रोगाकुलः** adj. (f. **-hüṣhᵘ -ह्वंचू**), stricken by disease. **-rostᵘ -रंस्तु** । **नीरोगः** adj. (f. **-rüṣhᵘ -रंश्वू**), free from disease, healthy. **-raṣhar -रश्हर** । **आरोग्यम्** m freedom from disease, good health, healthiness (often, but not only, used in blessings or the like expressions of approval). **-vyotᵘ -व्यंतु** । **रोगोपतप्तः** adj. (f. **-vĕṣᵘ -व्यंचू**), suffering from disease or from an illness; suffering from the subsequent consequences of an illness (thinness, weakness, and so forth).

rūgī रूगी । **रोगयुतः** adj. e.g. an invalid, one who suffers from a long continued or chronic illness; miserable (El. *rógi*).

rugᵘ रुगु in **rugᵘ wuchun रुगु वुकुन्** । **अप्रसन्नतया प्रवर्तनम्** m.inf. to bear a grudge against (a person), to act malevolently towards. Cf. **rōgi**.

ragidār रगिदार् । **इतरवर्णरेखायुपेतः** adj. e.g. marked with a line of alien colour (and thereby flawed) (e.g. a flaw in a precious stone, or a black line on white cloth, and so on) (see **rag**).

raghu रघु, see **ragu**.

rāghav राघव, see **rāgav**.

ragal रगल । **वर्णान्तरोपेतकलङ्कात्मरेखोपेतः** adj. e.g., i.q. **ragidār**, q.v.

rugölⁱ रुगॉलि in **rugölⁱ-ṣādar रुगॉलि-साद्र्** । **ऊर्णप्रच्छदपटविशेषः** f. a kind of blanket woven of woollen threads of varied colours. Said to be not strong.

rūgalad रूगलद । **अनुभूयमानरोगः** adj. e.g. (as subst., f. **rūgaladiñ रूगलदिञ्**), an invalid, one who suffers from a chronic or long illness.

rōgan रोगन् روغن m. grease, varnish, polish (Gr.M.); clarified butter, *ghi* (W. 155 *roghan*, L. 359, K Pr. 180).

rōgun रोगुन् । **गूढविरोधनम्** m. secret opposition (esp. to a subordinate or weak person).

rögiñ रोंगिञ् f. a certain musical mode (in Skt. *rāgiṇī*); N. of a certain kind of goddess (Rām. 586 *rāgiṇā*, with suff. of indef. art.).

rāgar रॉगर् m. N. of a certain village of good repute for its wool-weaving.

rāgārⁱ रॉगॉरि adj. e.g. of, or belonging to, or produced in the village of Rāgar. **-poṭᵘ -पंटु** । **ऊर्णपटविशेषः** m a kind of woollen cloth woven in Rāgar, or of the same kind; described as strongly woven of fine threads and white in colour.

rīgis रीगिस्, see **ryūgᵘ**.

rāgav or (as generally spelt) **rāghav राघव्** m. a descendant of Raghu (see **ragu**), esp. Rāma-candra (Śiv. 1421).

rāh 1 राह् । **अपराधः** m. a fault, sin, crime (K.Pr. 81, 117); fruitless exertion (cf. **padi-r°**, p. 681*b*, l. 45). **—khārun —खारुन्** । **अपराधारोपणम्** m.inf. to bring a charge of a fault, to accuse. **— khasun —खसुन्** ।

अपराधारोपः m.inf. a charge of a fault to be brought. —**ladun** —**लदुन्** । **दोषारोपणम्** m.inf. to bring a charge of a fault, to accuse (Rām. 1230, II. v, 9); to destroy (K.Pr. 121).

rāh 2 राह । **राहुः** m. N. of a Daitya, or demon, who is supposed to seize the sun and moon and thus cause eclipses (L.V. 22, Śiv. 1125); (in astronomy) the ascending node (K. 130); a falling star (El.).

rāh 3 राह راہ f. a road, way, path; a course of conduct (**bad-rāh** بد راہ adj. e.g. one who follows an evil course, bad, wicked); **az rāh-ĕ-jangal** از راہِ جنگل on the road to the forest (Rām. 201).

rēh रेह or **ऋह** f. flame, burning (cf. **nāra-r°**, p. 648*a*, l. 29; **nawa-r°**, p. 664*b*, l. 46) (El. *rih*; W. 124; Śiv. 66, 92, 1033, 1563, 1610, 1650, 1758, 1843; Rām. 9, 776, 1079–80, 1613, 1623, 1696, 1784; K.Pr. 31, 135, 180, 254, 262); burning heat (lit. and met.) (Rām. 391, 1172–3).

rih रिह (= رِیح) । **वातव्याधिः** m. wind, air, flatus; rheumatism, rheumatic gout.

roh[u] **रुह** । **क्रीडाविशेषः** m. N. of a certain dance performed by women at the spring festival, the New Year, and similar occasions. They dance in two lines facing each other, advancing and retreating, and singing (Śiv. 1044).

ruh रुह m. in **bumi-ruh**, a quick movement of the eyebrows (**bumb**). See p. 108*a*, l. 6.

rūha रूह (= روح) । **भूतावेशः** m. (see W. 18) the spirit, soul, life (W. 18 *ruḥ*); possession by a demon (epilepsy or the like), or by a spirit (as in prophecy); a spirit of the dead, (in pl.) the dead (K.Pr. 181).

ruh[u] **रुह** । **ओषधिविशेषः** m. N. of a certain medicinal plant said to have long leaves and a root shaped like ginger, and to grow in the highlands. It is given to cattle as a tonic.

rahdōr[i] **रहदोरि** (= راهداري) f. a pass or permit for use on a journey or for transporting goods, a passport (Gr.M.); esp. permission (formerly necessary) to leave Kashmīr (L. 215, 434).

rihal 1 रिहल् (= رَحْل) । **पीठविशेषः** f. a stand or rest on which a book is placed for reading, a reading desk (formed by two boards crossing each other like the letter X).

rihal 2 रिहल् । **वातव्याधियुक्तः, वातव्याधिजनकः** adj. e.g. (a person, or any particular limb) suffering from rheumatism or rheumatic gout; (food, etc.) which induces this disease.

ruhil (? spelling and gender) a certain plant used in dyeing. Mixed with other dyes it furnishes a *khākī* and black colour (*kic*) (L. 68).

rāhalad राहलद् । **उद्भूतापराधः** adj. e.g. (as subst., f. **rāhaladiñ राहलदिञ्**), the person (out of many) found guilty of a fault or crime.

rihalad रिहलद् । **वातव्याध्याक्रान्तः** adj. e.g. (as subst., f. **rihaladiñ रिहलदिञ्**), (a person, or any particular limb) suffering from rheumatism or rheumatic gout.

rūhalad रूहलद् । **भूताविष्टः** adj. e.g. (as subst., f. **rūhaladiñ रूहलदिञ्**), possessed by a demon, under the influence of demoniacal possession (i.e. epileptic or the like).

ruhalēḍ रुहलेड् । **अतिमन्ह्रधैर्यः** adj. e.g. easily discomposed, easily perturbed, panicky.

rah[a]**m रहम्** or **rahm** رحم m. mercy, pity, compassion, humanity (cf. **bē-r°**, p. 121*b*, l. 5) (Gr.M., K.Pr. 133). **-dil** رحم دل adj. e.g. tender-hearted, humane, gentle (Gr.M.). —**karun** —**करुन्** m.inf. to show compassion (Gr.M.).

rahma-rost[u] **रहम-रेसु** adj. (f. **-rüsh**[u] **-रेछू**), cruel, pitiless (El. *rahmrust*).

rahīm रहीम رحیم adj. e.g. merciful (W. 6).

rahmat رحمت **rah**[a]**math रहमथ** m. (sg. dat. **rahmatas रहमतस्**), mercy, compassion, pity.

raihān रैहान ریحان m the sweet basil (*Ocymum pilosum*, El.). (Cf. **ban-r°**, p. 114*a*, l. 41.)

rahun रहुन् or (L.V.) **ruhun रुहुन्** । **लशुनम्** m. (sg. dat. **rahanas रहनस्** or **rahnas रहनस**), garlic, *Allium sativum* (according to El., s.v. *ruhun*, in Kashmīr eaten by Musalmāns, but not by Hindūs) (L.V. 89, 90; K.Pr. 26, 80).

rahna-onguj[i] **रहन-ओंगुजि** । **दुर्वृत्युत्साहनम्** 'a garlic-finger', encouraging in bad conduct, esp. encouraging a child in naughtiness. **-dĕl -वल** । **लशुनमूलत्वक्** m the skin of the garlic-root; a very closely woven cloth (so close that the threads can hardly be seen) **-gŏgáj**[i] **-ग्वर्गजि** । **लशुनमूलगुल्मिका** f. a clove of garlic. **-kuj**[i] **-कुजि** । **लशुनलता** f the garlic plant **-mŏnḍ**[u] **-म्वंडू** । **लशुनमूलकम्, लशुनपिष्टकम्** f. the root of the garlic plant; a cake of pounded garlic cooked in oil. **-phakh -फख** । **लशुनदुर्गन्धः** m. (sg. dat. **-phakas -फकस्**), the stink of garlic.

rōhin रोहिन् or **rūhin रूहिन** or **rōhinī रोहिनी** f. N. of a wife of Vasudēva and mother of Balarāma, the step-brother of Krishna (in Skt. *Rōhiṇī*) (K. 42 ff.); N. of the fourth lunar mansion or asterism (Śiv. 175; Rām. 124, 1108*g*; K. 57).

rāhath राहथ راحت m (sg. dat. **rāhatas राहतस्**), rest, peace, quiet (El.; L. 462; II. ix. 4; YZ. 8; K.Pr. 218); happiness, comfort (Rām. 1507, K.Pr. 86); **rāhat-ĕ-jān** راحتِ جان m. comfort of the soul, balm of life (K.Pr. 50, 153). —**sān** · **सान** adv. quietly (El.).

rahzun रहज़ुन् (cf. رهزن) । **दुराचार:** m. (f. **rahzüñ**[u] **रहज़ूञ्**), a highwayman, footpad, robber (YZ. 11 *rahzan*; K.Pr. 30, 212); (in Ksh.) a scoundrel, blackguard, malevolent fellow (Rām. 87 *rahazun*).

raj रज् f. a halter (for hanging with) (El.). The same as **raz**, q.v.

rāj राज्, see **rājy**.

rāja राज । **राजा** m. a king, sovereign (Rām. 213, 874, 1125, 1534, 1588; K. 133, 569; H. x, 7, 8, 14; xi, 2); cf. **rāza 1.** **-bāy -बाय्** f. a king's wife, a queen-consort (K. 1166). **-koṭ**[u] **-कोटु** । **राजपुत्र:** m. a king's son, a prince. **-zāda -ज़ाद** راجه‌زاده m. a king's son, a prince (Rām. 1128, 1193; H. xi, 7).

rāj[i] **र्राज** or **rüj**[u] **1 र्रूज्**, see **rol**[u].

rĭj रीँज । **छलम्** f. roguery, knavery, cheating.

rüj[u] **2 र्रूज्** (for **1**, see **rol**[u]) । **निरन्तरजनसंकुलगति:** (**संकुलतया गच्छतां दीर्घपङ्क्ति:**) f. a long procession of many people. **lagüñ**[u] **—लगञ्** । **जनसंकुलगतियोग:** f.inf. such a procession to be formed.

röjñī र्रांज्ञी f., i.q. **röñ**[u] q.v. (sg. dat. **röjñiyĕ र्रांज्ञिय** (Śiv. 1175) or (m.c. in Śiv. 1135) **rājñāyĕ राज्ञाय**), a queen (Śiv. 1135, 1175, 1518).

rajĕr रज्यर । **मालिन्यसंसर्ग:** m. a black or dirty mark in cloth or the like. Cf. **rag, rol**[u].

rājarĕñ राजर्यञ् or (q.v.) **röñ**[u] **र्रांञ्** । **राजमहिषी** f. a king's wife, a queen-consort (Gr.Gr. 39; Śiv. 472, 1175).

rājuth राजुथ् । **राजवृत्ति:** m (sg. dat. **rājatas राजतस्**), the business of a king, kinghood, kingship (Rām. 174, 364, 1002).

rājy राज्य् or **rāj राज्** । **राज्यम** m. royalty, sovereignty, rule, reign (cf. **aṭala-r°**, p. 67*b*, l. 38) (L.V. 12, 62; Śiv. 677, 680, 704, 1012, 1483, 1715; Rām. 5, 92, 100, 174, 275, 306, 365, 1143*c*; K. 540, 550, 552, 623, 625; K.Pr. 9, 105, 134); a kingdom, dominions (Rām. 91, 170, 830; K. 22, 166, 590, 764, 1027, 1029, 1036). **--karun —करुन्** m.inf. to do sovereignty, to rule (K. 539, 543, 633, 754, 791, 794; H. x, 14). **-taj -ताज्** । **राज्यैश्वर्यम्** m. royalty, sovereignty; power, great wealth, affluence, dominion.

rājĕs āsun राज्यस् आसुन् m.inf. to be for ruling, to rule, be a king (K. 622, 635).

rik[a]**b रिकब्** (cf. ركابي) f. a certain kind of eating bowl, made of brass, circular in shape, and deep (Gr.M.).

rikāb ركاب ? f. a stirrup (YZ. 535).

r[a]**kh र्रख्** or **rikh रिख्** । **रेखा** f. (sg. dat. **r**[a]**khi र्रखि** or **rikhi रिखि**), a line, a stripe, a stroke (cf. **ḍūga-r°**, p. 195*a*, l. 17; **karma-r°**, p. 471*b*, l. 37; **mardi-r°** or **marēdi-r°**, p. 590*a*, l. 2; **nasti-r°**, p. 658*b*, l. 28; **nāvi-r°**, p. 666*b*, l. 49; **pā-r°**, p. 748*a*, l. 3; **pādi-r°, padĕ-r°**, p. 681*a*, l. 17; p. 683*a*, l. 11) (El. *rik*, Gr.M. *r*[a]*kha*, L.V. 107); an unmeaning line, a scrawl (in writing) (Gr.M.).

r[a]**kha-** (or **rikha-**) **kalam र्रख-** (**रिख-**) **कलम्** । **रेखालेखनी** m. a fine pointed pen suitable for drawing fine lines, an etching pen. **-ponz**[u] **-पंज़्** । **क्लिष्टलिपि:, भ्रामिका लिपि:** m. illegible, indistinct, undecipherable, or ambiguous writing. **-püṭ**[u] **-पूटु** । **रेखापट्टिका** f. (sg. dat. **-pacĕ -पच्य**), a board on which paper is placed for being ruled, a drawing-board.

rakh 1 रख् । **सविलासवेष:** m. (i.q. **rakh**[a]**th 1**, q.v.), fine clothes and ornaments, adornment of the body with fine clothes, jewelry, etc., festival garments and array.

rakh 2 रख् adj. e.g. red (i.q. **rakh**[a]**th 2**, q.v.), in the following:— **-ṭandun -टंदुन्** । **रक्तचन्दनम्** m. (sg. dat. **-ṭandanas -टंदनस्**), red sandal. **-ṭandan-hüṭ**[u] **-टंदन्-हूटु** । **रक्तचन्दनकाष्ठखण्डम्** f. (sg. dat. **-hacĕ -हच्य**), a block or piece of red sandal wood. **-ṭandan-mŏkun -टंदन्-मोँकुन्** । **रक्तचन्दनखण्डविशेष:** m. (sg. dat. **-mŏkanas -मोँकनस्**), a small round piece of red sandal wood kept for rubbing down into sandal powder; see **mŏkun**. **-ṭandan-ṭyok**[u] **-टंदन्-ट्यॉकु** । **रक्तचन्दनतिलकम्, रक्तचन्दनतिलक:** m. a *tilak*, or sectarial mark, worn on the forehead and made of red sandal wood; one whose forehead is so marked.

rakh 3 रख् । **गोचरविशेष:** f. grazing land reserved for the king's cattle (Śiv. 1013; H. x, 5, 12).

rākh राख् (? cf. راخ) । **विरोध:** m. secret opposition or points of difference (among friends, partners, or the like). **—bōzüñ**[u] **—बोज़ञ्** । **भेदबुद्ध्यावलोकनम्** f.inf to ascertain the secret points of difference, as ab.; hence, to distinguish between apparent equals. **—pĕñ**[u] **—प्यंञ्** । **विरोधोत्पत्ति:** f.inf. opposition to arise between closely connected persons.

rĕkh र्यख् or **ख्रख्** (? cf. رخ) । **पक्षिविष्ठा** f. (sg. dat. **rĕki र्यकि** or **ख्रकि**), bird's ordure (El., Gr.Gr. 25, K.Pr. 125); —• used to indicate something small and worthless (cf. **dūra-har**[i] **rĕkh**, p. 238*b*, l. 45). **—raṭüñ**[u] **—रटंञ्** । **परिभाषणादौ उत्साहनम्** f inf. to grasp bird's ordure; met. (in wordy warfare) to encourage (one of the combatants). **—vĕṭhüñ**[u] **—व्ठंञ्** । **(गौरव)मदोत्पत्ति:** f.inf. bird's dung to swell; met. a feeling of self-importance to be felt (when a request is made to one), to give oneself airs.

rĕka-aḍij[u] **र्यक-(ख्रक-)अडिजू** । **अपाङ्गास्थि** f. the bone behind the anus, the *os coccyx*. **-palav -पलव् कौपीनम्** f. a strip of cloth worn over the privities; a rag for wiping the privities clean.

-patᵘjᵘ -पत्जू । खच्चानमार्जनपटः, गुह्यनाडी f. a filth-mat, a rag for receiving the ordure dropped by a caged bird; met. a rag for wiping away nose-mucus (serving as a pocket handkerchief); the anus.

rĕki thawun यैकि थ्वुन् । गूढपलायनम्, अपयानम् m.inf. to abscond, run away secretly; to propel (a boat on a river) so that it is distant from the bank.

rĕki rĕki यैकि यैकि or **ञ्यैकि ञ्यैकि । तटमनु** adv. along the river bank (a term used only by boatmen, with reference to bringing a boat to the bank of a river). On these senses, cf. **rᵃkh.**

rekh (? spelling and gender) a system of advanced payment (which renders the receiver practically the slave of the advancer) (L. 360).

rēkhā रेखा or **rīkhā रीखा** f., i.q. **rᵃkh,** q.v. (cf. **pādī-rº,** p. 681*a*, l. 27; **pādĕ-rº,** p. 683*a*, l. 11).

rīkh रीख । मुखच्छविः m. the expression of the face, the look on a person's face. **--alun —अलुन् । मुखच्छविपरिवर्तः** m inf. the expression of the face to change.

rōkh 1 वॅख् m. (sg. dat. **rŏkas वॅकस**), hindering (El. *rŏk*).

rōkh 2 वॅख् ږخ m. (sg. dat. **rŏkhas वॅखस्**), the cheek (El.).

rōkh रोख् । धृष्टता m. (sg. dat. **rōkas रोकस**), boldness, impudence, audacity (exhibited by one who is not accustomed to do so). **—gaṣhun —गछुन् । विह्वलीभवनम्** m.inf. such audacity to occur; met. to become impeded (by fear, anxiety, or the like), to be brought to a halt (in this way). **—karun -करुन् । भर्त्सनम्, विघातः** m inf. to do audacity, to abuse a person without cause; to impede another (in speaking, enjoying, going, or other occupation in which he is engaged).

rōkh रोंख् । वङ्क्षणः m. (sg. dat. **rōkhas रोंखस्**), the groin, the joint of the thigh, hip, haunch-bone, ileum (El.).

rōkha-holᵘ रोंख-ह्वलु । वक्रवङ्क्षणः adj. (f. **-hüjᵘ -ह्वजू**), crooked-hipped. **rōkha-rōkh रोंख-रोंख् । वाक्कलहः** f. a verbal quarrel (when two or more persons abuse each other).

rukh रुख् (= رُخ) m. a letter, an epistle (El.).

rᵃkhadār रखदार् । रेखाङ्कितः adj. e.g. lined, marked with lines (naturally, not artificially).

rᵃkhal रखल् । रेखोपेतः adj. e.g. lined, marked with lines (naturally).

rᵃkhalad रखलद् । अनुचितरेखाङ्कितः adj. e.g. lined, marked with lines (esp. when these are a disfigurement).

rakhipāl रखिपाल्, rakhĕpāl रखपाल्, or **rakshĕpāl रक्षपाल्** m. protection, protecting, guarding (**rakhiº,** Śiv. 315, 354; **rakhĕº,** Rām. 1769; **rakshĕº,** Śiv. 202, 391, 664).

rukharī rō रुखरी रो । रकारः m. the name used in schools for the Śāradā letter corresponding to the Nāgarī र *ra*. Cf. **rā ar kharā rū,** p. 823*a*, ll. 21, 23.

rākhĕs राख्स्, see **rākhyusᵘ.**

rākhĕsī राख्सी or **rākhĕsgī राख्सगी** f. the condition, or conduct, of a demon. See **rākhyusᵘ** (cf. **brahma-rº,** p. 120*b*, l. 50, and p. 121*a*, l. 2).

rakhshun रख्शुन् conj. 3, to shine (El.).

rākhĕsañ राख्सञ् f. of **rākhyusᵘ,** q.v.

rŏkhsār वॅख्सार् رخسار m. the cheek (YZ. 63, 66, 71).

rukhsath रुखसथ् رخصت m. (sg. dat. **rukhsatas रुख्सतस्**), permission (El.); leave of absence; permission to depart (Gr.M., K.Pr. 217). **--dyunᵘ —दिञु** m.inf. to give leave to depart, to allow to go, bid good-bye to (a person going) (Gr.M.; Rām. 168; H. xii, 25). **hyonᵘ ह्यनु** m inf. to take leave, go on leave, take furlough (Gr.M.); to receive permission to depart, take leave (of a person, dat.) (Śiv. 56, 83, 694, 1167; Rām. 1180, 1183, 1678; H. xii, 10, 13). **—karun —करुन** m.inf. to send (a person or persons) away, to dismiss (a court) (Gr.M., Rām. 1757).

rakhᵃth 1 रखथ् (cf رخت) । **वेशविशेषः** m. (sg. dat **rakhtas रख्तस्**), fine clothes and ornaments, festal array (of the person) (i.q. **rakh 1**). **--karun - करुन् । विशिष्टवेशधारणम्** m.inf. to make fine clothes, to dress (oneself or another) in fine apparel **-rēz -रेज़् । प्रत्यङ्गविशिष्टवेशः** m. covered with fine clothes and ornaments on every limb.

rakhᵃth 2 रखथ adj. e.g. red, (i q **rakh 2**) in the following:- **-bīz -बीज़** m. N. of a demon killed by Dēvī (in Skt. *Raktabīja*) (Śiv 112). **rakta-ṣandun रक्त-चंदुन । लोहितचन्दनम्** m. (sg. dat. **-ṣandanas -चंदनस्**), red sandal (i q **rakh-ṣº,** s.v. **rakh 2**).

rᵃkhav rᵘ रखव् रू or **rūkhav rū ऋखव ऋ । ऋकारः** m. the name used in schools for the Śāradā letter corresponding to the Nāgarī initial or non-initial ऋ *ṛ*. The short form of this letter is called **rĕnav rĕ,** q.v.

rakhyā रख्या । रक्षा f. protection, preservation, guarding.

rākhyus राख्युस् or **rākhyusᵘ राखिमु** m. (sg. dat. **rākhĕsas राख्सस्** or (wrongly) **rākhisis राखिसिस्**; pl. nom. **rākhĕs राख्स्** (Śiv. 214)) m. (f. **rākhĕsañ राख्सञ्**. This word is the true Ksh. form of **rākshĕs,** q.v., the latter being the Skt. form), a demon, evil spirit, goblin (cf. **brahma-rº,** p. 121*a*, l. 3) (Śiv. 214, 323; Rām. 30, 60, 62, 101, 103, 108, 376, 380, 457, 906, etc.; K. 13, 55, 68–9, 82, 194, 224, 226, 558, 760, 999, etc.).

rākhĕs-bāy राक्षस-बाय् f. a *rākṣasa* lady, a female demon (Rām. 620). **-prakrĕth -प्रक्रेथ्** f. a demon's nature (Rām. 366). **-vāsanā -वासना** f. a demon's wish, a demon's intention (Rām. 847).

rākhĕsañ राक्षसञ् f. a female demon (Rām. 628).

rakakàt' रकाकति । परच्छिद्रपरिभाषी adj. e.g. one who habitually looks out for faults in others and then publishes them abroad, censorious, backbiting, a detractor.

rakākath रकाकथ् (cf. ركاكت, an accusation) **। परदोषपरिभाषणम्** f. calumny, detraction, backbiting, as in the preceding.

rukm रुक्म् m. N. of the eldest son of King Bhīṣmaka, and brother of Rukmiṇī, in Skt. *rukmin* (K. 640–1, 652, 662–3). See **rukman.**

rukman रुक्मन् or **रुक्मण, rukmin रुक्मिन्**, or **rukminī रुक्मिणी** f. N of the daughter of Bhīṣmaka king of Vidarbha, and sister of Rukmin (see **rukm**). She was betrothed to Śiśupāla, but she secretly loved Kṛṣṇa. Kṛṣṇa carried her off before she could be married to Śiśupāla. She became Kṛṣṇa's wife and mother of Pradyumna (Śiv. 703, 1370, 1437, 1441, 1669; K. 639, 641–2, 647–8, 655 ff., 734–5 ff., 832, 920, 928–9, 1051, 1062, 1128, 1130, 1145 ff.).

r[a]kan रकन्, rikan रिकन् or **rĕkan ऱ्हकन् । स्खलना, निपातः, भंशः, मार्गपिच्छिलता** f. (sg. dat. **r[a]küñ[u] रकंञू** etc.), (on a slippery surface) a slip and fall, a slither (cf. **pot[u] r°**, p. 787*b*, l. 16); a slip or fall from one's business (cf. **pot[u] r°**, as ab.); loss of one's employment; slipperiness (of a road or the like); cf. **rikiñ. —gaṣhüñ[u] गक्षंञू । कार्याङ्गनम्, मध्यतो निपातात्निः** f.inf. a slip (while walking) to occur; to fall from one's business, to be deprived of one's employment, to have to give up one's work (owing to obstacles, unsuccess or the like) **—karüñ[u] —कर्ंञू । कार्यविघातः** f.inf to cause such slipperiness, (of a road) to become slippery; to cause a person to give up his work, to spoil a person's efforts. **—ṣalüñ[u] —ऱ्हलंञू । भंशयोगः, निपातः** f.inf. a slip to occur, to slip and fall down.

rikiñ रिकिञ or **rĕkiñ ऱ्हकिञ् । स्खलना, मार्गपिच्छिलता** f. slipperiness (on a road or the like, causing slips and falling) (cf. **pot[u] r°**, p. 787*b*, l. 18); a slip and fall (on such a road), a slither (cf. **pot[u] r°**, as ab.); cf. **r[a]kan. —gaṣhüñ[u] —गक्षंञू । अल्परा भंशापातः** f.inf. a slip (while walking) to occur; to have to give up one's work (owing to obstacles, unsuccess, or the like). **—karüñ[u] —कर्ंञू । मार्गे पिच्छिलतोद्भवः** f.inf. slipperiness to come (on a road, owing to rain or the like); to spoil a person's efforts. **-ṣalüñ[u] —ऱ्हलंञू । गच्छतो निपातः** f.inf. a slip to occur, to slip and fall down.

raka rö रक रों । रकारः m. the name used in schools for the Śāradā letter corresponding to the Nāgarī **र** *ra*.

rakshĕpāl रक्षपाल्, see **rakhipāl.**

rākshĕs राक्षस् m., i.q. **rākhyus[u]**, q.v. (Śiv. 12, 625, 851, 861, 1392, 1425, 1595).

rakta रक्त, see **rakh[a]th 2.**

rikiv रिकिव् (cf. ركابي) **। पात्रविशेषः** f. a kind of small round deep bell-metal or copper dish (esp. used for feeding children) (El. *rikib*). Cf. **rik[a]b.**

r[a]kawan रकवन् । भूसंगेन संचालनम् f. (sg. dat. **r[a]kavüñ[u] रकवंञू**), the dragging (a person or thing) sliding along the ground.

r[a]kawun रकवुन् or **rikawun रिकवुन् । भूसंगेन संचालनम** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **r[a](ri)kow[u] र(रि)कंव्**), to drag (a person or thing) sliding along the ground, to drag along the ground; to carry stolen property away slowly and secretly. **r[a]kow[u]-mot[u] रकंव्-मंत्** or **rikow[u]-mot[u] रिकंव्-मंत् । भूसंयोगेन संचालितः** perf. part. (f. **r[a](ri)küv[u]-müṣ[u] र(रि)कंव्-मंक्ष्**), dragged along the ground; (of stolen property) carried away secretly and slowly.

rikawun[u] रिकवुन् । भूयोगेनैव संचलन् n.ag. (f. **rikavüñ[u] रिकवंञू**), one who, or that which, slides along the ground; one who carries stolen property away slowly and secretly.

rala रल । संसृष्टः adj. e.g. commingled, mixed or united together. **-mila -मिल । संसृष्टः** adj. e.g. mixed up together (of a number of small things, such as different kinds of grain, different earths, different threads, different kinds of cotton, and so on); (of a work) done jointly, done in co-operation, done in collusion.

rál, riaul (El.), *Mimosa rubicaulis*. Cf. **ruyil.**

rĕl र्यल् or **ऱ्हल् । दीर्घखण्डः** (**अल्पपरिणाहातिदीर्घः**) f. a very long narrow strip (e.g. of cloth, or of land) (cf. **dajĕ-z°**, p. 203*a*, l. 11; **kapar-r°**, p. 463*b*, l. 33; **pot[u] rĕl**, p. 787*b*, l. 19); a strip of ground (K.Pr. 187).

rĕla-bāgay र्यल-बागय् or **ऱ्हल-बागय् । दीर्घखण्डशो विभागः** f. division into very long narrow strips (of cloth, land, etc.); the act of dividing or being divided as ab. **-milawan -मिलवन् । खण्डशः संयोजनम्** f. (sg. dat. **milavüñ[u] मिलवंञू**), putting together a number of such strips, piece by piece. **-wāṭh -वाठ् । खण्डशः संधापनम्** m. (sg. dat. **-wāṭas -वाटस्**), joining together such strips.

rol[u] रुल् । भिन्नवर्णसंसृष्टः adj. (f. **rāj[i] रंज्** or **rüj[u] 1 रुंञू**), mixed up, commingled; esp. (of something of metal, or cloth, or the like) of mixed colour (i.e. not pure), mixed with dirt or dross of the same nature as the principal ingredients (e.g. cloth which should be white, but which is spoilt by dark threads); (as subst. m.), dark-grey coloured wool or woollen cloth (El. *rál*).

ralun रलुन् । संयोगाग्नि: conj. 3 (2 p.p. **ralyōv रल्योव्**), to be mixed intimately (with something), to be commingled, to get mixed up (with); (of persons) to be associated (with), be on close intimate terms (with) (by friendship, love, relationship, propinquity, partnership, confederacy, collusion, or the like) (Śiv. 1570).

ralan-hār रलन्-हार् । संयोगार्ह: e.g. suitable for being mixed up (with something) (i.e. so like the other that, when mixed, they cannot be distinguished). **-sār -सार् । संयुक्त:** adj. e.g. mixed up (with) or being mixed up (with), or suitable for being mixed up (with), etc., as under **ralun. ralan-wôlᵘ रलन्-वोलु । संगच्छन्, संयुक्त:** n.ag. (f. **-wājĕñ -वाज्यञ्**), that which is becoming intimately commingled, as ab.; one who is becoming on close terms of intimacy, as ab.; that which is being suitably commingled, or is suitable for being commingled.

ralawunᵘ रलवुनु । संयुज्यमान: n.ag. (f. **ralavüñᵘ रलवंञ्**), that which is being intimately commingled; one who is becoming on close terms of intimacy; that which is suitable for being mixed (with something).

rūlya (? spelling) m. *Mallotus Philippinensis* (El. who calls it *Rottleria tinctoria*, a name not now used. Cf. **kamīla**).

rām राम् m. N.P.; esp. the name of three celebrated heroes of Hindū story, viz. (1) Paraśu-rāma or Bhārgava-rāma, the sixth incarnation of Viṣṇu. See **bārgava-rº**, p. 120*b*, l. 10. (2) Rāma-candra also (see bel.) called Rāma-bhadra. He was the seventh incarnation of Viṣṇu, was the husband of Sītā and the hero of the great Skt. epic, the Rāmâyaṇa. His story is told in the Kāshmīrī language in the *Śrī-Rāmāvatāra-carita* of the poet Divākara-prakāśa Bhaṭṭa, quoted in this dictionary as 'Rām.' (3) Bala-rāma, who, according to some, was an incarnation of the serpent-god Śēṣa, and according to others the eighth incarnation of Viṣṇu. He was the seventh son of Vasudēva and Dēvakī, but before birth was transferred to the womb of Rōhiṇī in order to save him from the cruelty of Kaṁsa. He was the elder brother of Kṛṣṇa, who was himself the eighth incarnation of Viṣṇu. He was also called Haladhara, or the plough-bearer, see **hal 1**, p. 330*a*, l. 8, and K. 46 ff.

(1) For Paraśu-rāma, see Śiv. 860; Rām. 140. (2) For Rāma-candra, see Śiv. 540–1, 701, 860, 863, 701, 734, 737, 852, 863, etc.; Rām. 1, 66, 36, 56, 87, 92, 103, 390, 501, 874, *et passim*; K. 27, 81. (3) For Bala-rāma, see K. 46, 127, 225, 234, 255, 310, 399, 406, 445, 463, 477, *et passim*. **rām-bad[a]r राम्-बद्र्** m. Rāma-bhadra, another name of Rāma-candra (see ab.). **-bad[a]rüñᵘ dūñᵘ -बद्र्रञ् दूञ् । शक्रधनु:** f. the bow of Rāma-bhadra, i.e. Rāma-candra, i.e. a rainbow, also called **rāma-rām-bad[a]rüñᵘ dūñᵘ**. (L. 463, *Rám Rám badrin dún*) in Skt. literature, it is called '*Indra-dhanu*', or the bow of Indra.

rāma-autār राम-औतार् m. Rāma, the incarnation (of Viṣṇu), i.e. Rāma-candra (Rām. 48, 125, 341, 500, etc.). **-godᵘ -गंडु । कुम्भविशेष:** m. a kind of jar filled with walnuts and other fruit, offered on the festival of the Śiva-rātri. **-göḍᵘ -गोंडु । मत्स्यविशेष:** f. a certain kind of fish found in springs, said to have a red snout and a long thin body. It is caught in the Jehlam. When the water becomes cold, it retires to the lakes and morasses (L. 158, *ramah-gad*). **-gurun -गुरन । लघुमत्स्यविशेष:** m. (sg. dat. **-guranas -गुरनस्**), another kind of fish. **-hūñᵘ -ह्रञु । वृक:** (शरभ:) m. (f. **-hūñᵘ -ह्रञ्**), a wolf (*Canis Lupus*) (L. 110; W. 21; YZ. 92, 129, 416; K. Pr. 63); the wild dog (*Cyon rutilans, Cyon dukhunensis*) (L. 110); the snow leopard (L. 461, *rámahun*). **-rādan -राद्न्** m. N. of a sacred place in the Lār Pargana of Kashmīr, from which the ascent on the Haramukha pilgrimage is made. See R.T. Tr. iii, 467 (Śiv. 1176, 1409, 1595, 1618, 1890; Rām. 243). **rāma-rām bad[a]rüñᵘ dūñᵘ राम-राम बद्र्रञ् दूञ् । रुद्रधनु:** f., see **rām-bad[a]rüñᵘ dūñᵘ**, ab. **-bakul -चकुल । वृत्तखण्ड:** m. (sg. dat. **-bakalas -चकलस्**), a circular piece (esp. of leather), **-bandr -चंद्र** m. Rāma-candra, see ab. (Śiv. 740, 1490, 1758; Rām. 111, 135, 153, 337, 1119, 1390, 1483, *et passim*).

rama रम, see **ramb 1.**

rĕma र्यम or **ख्यम । मन:खेद:, भयजा चिन्ता** f pl. anxiety caused by fear (cf. **potᵘ rº**, p. 787*b*, l. 24). **-karañĕ —करञ । पीडोद्भव:, पीडोद्भावनम्** f. pl. inf. such fear to arise; to cause such fear to arise.

rum रम । लोम, दीर्घसूक्ष्मरन्ध्रम्, निमेषमात्रकाल: m. the hair (or a hair) on the body of man or beast, down, wool (Rām. 635, 1722); a crack (in an earthenware or metal dish, in a wooden board, or the like); met. an instant, a moment, the twinkling of an eye (L.V. 104; Rām. 408, 887, 1193, 1196); (as adj. e.g. **निमेषकालव्यापी**) lasting only for an instant, taking only an instant for performance. **rum rum shĕrmanda thawân[i] रम् रम् शर्मन्द् थवनि । अत्युपकृत्यातिलज्जावीकरणम्** to make every hair ashamed, to overwhelm a person with benefits. **rum-rāṭh रम्-राट् । मूलभूमि:** f. (sg. dat. **-rāṭhi -राठि**), 'the seed bed of the hairs,' i.e. the original place from which any person, family, animal, or plant has sprung, the original birthplace, cradle of a race or family. **-rāṭh gālüñᵘ -राट् गालञु** f.inf. to destroy a person (and his entire family, root and branch) (Rām. 727, 1387).

-rāṭh zālūñᵘ -राठ् ज़ालूंयू । **आ मूलोत्पत्तिकारणमुद्दिश्य परिभाषणम्** f inf. to set on fire the cradle of a family, i.e. to abuse a person and his ancestors back to the foundation of his family.

ruma-dāh रूम-दाह । स्वल्पमात्रदाह: m. (of a corpse on the funeral pyre) a very slight burning (just sufficient to burn the down on the body); met. (of anything else) a mere touch of burning. **ruma-jath रूम-जथ । कुत्सितोर्णा** f. (sg. dat. **-jüṭᵘ** -जूंटु), (of a fleece) the short wool on the legs of the animal, useless for spinning, refuse wool. **—ruma —रूम** adv. in every hair, down to the last hair, entirely, utterly (Rām. 1775; K. 475, 509). **ruma-ryoshᵘ रूम-ऱ्योशु** m. in Hindū legend, N. of a celebrated saint, in Skt. *Lōmaśa-ṛṣi*, who accompanied the Pāṇḍava heroes of the Mahābhārata on their journey to sacred places; N. of another saint, in Skt. *Lomaśa* or *Lōmaharṣaṇa*, who was famous for his long life (Rām. 1465). **ruma-rĕshyunᵘ āy रूम-ऱ्शुनु आय् । चिरजीवित्वम्** m. the long life of *Lōmaharṣaṇa*, an expression employed in wishing blessings to a servant or child. **ruma-raz रूम-रज़् । बालरज्जु:** f. a wool-rope, a rope made of wool or goats' hair. **ruma-shorᵘ रूम-शुर् । बालहीन:** adj. (f. **-shürᵘ 1 -शुर्**), (of a man, or one of his limbs) wanting, or deprived of, the down or hair properly grown there. **-shürᵘ 2 -शुर् । रोममयकण्डोलशिरस्त्राणविशेष:** f. a kind of basket-shaped hat made of Ladakhī woollen cord, worn by the inhabitants of that country. Cf. **shürᵘ**.

rumāh रूमाह् m. a single hair; as adv. for a moment, but for a moment, in (or during) an instant.

rūm 1 रूम् । रोम m. the down of the human body or beast, wool; cf. **rum. rūma-dāh रूम-दाह । ईषद्दाह:** m. slight burning, i.q. **ruma-dāh,** l. 5, ab., q.v. **-sôwᵘ -सोवु । घनरोमा** adj. (f. **-sövᵘ -सांवू**), (of man, beast, tree, or the like) covered thickly with down.

rūm 2 रूम ,,, m. the Turkish Empire (El.).

ramb 1 रंब् or **rama रम । अश्वदुष्टप्रक्रम:** m. (of a horse) a buck, a rear, a sudden jib (in order to throw its rider) (cf. **potᵘ rᵒ**, p. 787*b*, l. 22). **—karun —करुन् अश्वकर्तृकगतिरोधात्मदोषाविष्कार:** m.inf. to buck, jib (in order to throw the rider).

ramb 2 रंब् । शोभा f. (of a person) fine array, handsome clothes, elegance, beauty (Gr.Gr. 127); (in a work or business) deftness, skilfulness (cf. **atha-rᵒ**, p. 62*a*, l. 13). **—yiñᵘ —यिञ्जु । विशिष्टशोभोद्भव:** f.inf. elegance to come (to a person), to become elegant, to find oneself in fine array; to become deft, skilled (in any action).

ramba 1 रंब (? gender), a flock or (?) flocks (L. 363).

ramba 2 रंब । विचार: m. consideration, thought, meditation (on what should be done). **—karun —करुन् । गौरवावलम्ब:** m.inf. to do considering, as ab.; (when engaged on any course of conduct, good or bad, and unexpectedly finding oneself in the presence of a superior) out of respect to refrain from one's object.

rámbᵘ रंबि । दर्वीभेद: f. a metal ladle (for serving food, or the like).

rombᵘ रंबु । सच्छिद्रदर्वीविशेष: m. a straining ladle, i.e. a ladle pierced with holes (for lifting food out of the oil or other liquid in which it has been cooked), a ladle and strainer in one.

rambal रंबल (= رمل) **। पासकविशेष:** m. geomancy, divination.

rambálᵘ रंबलि । रमलशास्त्रवेत्ता m. a geomancer.

rambun रंबुन् or **ramun रमुन् । शोभनम्** conj. 3 (2 p.p. **rambyōv रंब्योव्**), (of a person) to be adorned (both by fine garments and by fine virtues), to be dignified and perfectly conducted (Gr.Gr. 127, 175); (of a thing or action) to be perfectly made or performed; to be charmingly excellent. The causal of this verb is **rambanāwun** (Gr.Gr. 175).

rambanāwun रंबनावुन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **rambanôwᵘ रंबनोवु**), to cause to be beautiful, etc. Causal of **rambun**, q.v. (Gr.Gr. 175).

rambarĕñ रंबर्यञ । अतिशोभोपेता f. a woman in charming array; a woman charming by her conduct, speech, or actions.

rambawunᵘ रंबवुनु or **ramawunᵘ रमवुनु । शोभमान:** n.ag. (f. **rambavünᵘ रंबवंयू**), (a person) who is charming by being at once finely dressed and virtuous, one who is dignified and perfectly conducted; (of a thing or action) that which is beauteous, or perfectly made, that which is dexterously performed (Rām. 187, 1188, 1346; K. 423).

rumach (? spelling and gender), a certain vegetable, equal to the finest English rhubarb, but not so acid (L. 72).

rumahā रुमहा । सस्यविशेष: f. N. of the produce of a certain food plant, described as drum-shaped, of a slight dark red colour, two or three times as large as a bean, and ripening in the autumn.

rumájᵘ रुमंजि, see **rumal.**

rumal रुमल् । रोमोपलक्षित: adj. (f. **rumájᵘ रुमंजि**), hairy downy (esp. on parts where such should not be). Cf. **rūmal.**

rumāl रुमाल् (= رومال) **। परिमार्जनपट:** f. a handkerchief, a towel, a napkin (*rumāli-kĕth*, in a kerchief, II. iii, 2).

rūmal रूमल् । घनरोमा adj. e.g. heavily and thickly covered with hair or down (e.g. an animal's body, a tree, or a root). Cf. **rumal.**

rumilad रुमिलद् । दीर्घभङ्गरन्ध्रयुत: adj. e.g. (of a metal, earthenware, or wooden vessel, or the like) showing a crack, cracked.

ramun रमुन्, i.q. **rambun**, q.v.; also, to be pleased, delighted; to play, sport, amuse oneself; to remain, stay, abide (K. 509).

rēmph रेंफ् । अल्पमात्रा f. (sg. dat. **-rēmpi -रेंपि**), a little (of anything) (Gr.Gr. 66); used • to form a diminutive or to indicate pity (cf. **gur^{i}-r°**, p. 299*a*, l. 5; **mahaniv^{i}-r°**, p. 555*b*, l. 39; **shur^{i}-r°**, s.v. **shur^{u}**; **ṭūṭh^{i}-r°**, s.v. **ṭūṭh^{u}**) (Gr.Gr. 163).

rāmēshvar रामेश्वर् m. a N. of Śiva (Śiv. 863, 933, 1158).

rumuw^{u} रुमुव् । वाङ्मयी adj. (f. **rumüv^{u} रुमंव्**), (a rope, or the like) made of hair or wool.

ramawun^{u} रमवुन् n.ag. (f. **ramavün^{u} रमवंञ्**), one who is adorned, one who is glorious, beautiful, charming (K. 59). Cf. **rambun, ramun,** and **rambawun^{u}.**

ramazān रमज़ान् رمضان m. N. of the ninth of the Arabian months, the Muslim Lent, during which Musalmāns fast in the day time (K.Pr. 204).

ran रन् cookery, cooking, in **rana-pĕv रन-प्यव् । बहुलपाकवृत्ति:** f. a falling (*quasi*, a torrent or avalanche) of cooking, a great cooking (of many articles and varieties of food by many persons).

rān रान् راں । जङ्घोर्ध्वभाग: f. (sg. dat. **rāni रानि**, or; according to some, **rön^{u} रान्**), the thigh (cf. **māz-r°**, p. 614*b*, l. 50; **pot^{u}-r°**, p. 787*b*, l. 27; **sin^{i}-rān**, s.v. **syun^{u}**) (Gr.Gr. 10). **rāni-hond^{u} रानि-हन्द् । जङ्घोर्ध्वाङ्गसंबन्धी** adj. (f. **-hünz^{u} -हंज़्**), of, or belonging to, the thigh (e.g. the thigh-bone, flesh of the thigh, disease of the thigh, and so on).

rani, see **rün^{u} 1.**

rāni, see **rön^{u}.**

rain रैन् or **rön रान्** m. the name of a caste (Gr.Gr. 22).

raini रैनि, see **rūn^{u}.**

rainī रैनी, i.q. **rönī,** q.v.

rĕn ऋंन् । ऋणम् m. debt, a debt owed (Śiv. 1004). **—kāsun —कासुन** m.inf. to repay a debt (K. 473). **—wasun —वसुन्** m.inf. a debt to be repaid (K. 460).

rŏna वंन or **runa वन** in **rŏna-(or runa-)zŏna वंन-(वन-)ज़्वन । कार्यविनोद:** m. doing some work for the sake of amusement, doing something merely to pass the time.

rini रिनि ،، in **rini rini रिनि रिनि** ،، ،، adv. little by little, gradually (YZ. 261, 432, 478). Cf. **ring.**

ron^{u} 1 रंन् (for **2**, see **ranun**) **। कुणि:, कुकर:** (f. **rün^{u} 2 रंञ्**), one who has a deformed, maimed, crooked, or withered arm or hand (cf. **atha-r°**, p. 62*a*, l. 15) (Śiv. 746, 1214, 1634, 1736, 1755); footless, handless (El. *raun*); —• deformed in some other limb (cf. **kana-r°**, p. 448*a*, l. 32). **—kāha-nēth^{a}r —काह-नेथ्र् । मृतबालकसंस्कारविशेष:** m. the maimed performance of the *kāha-nēth^{a}r* ceremony on behalf of a boy who has died before it could be performed on the 11th day after birth. See **kāha-nēth^{a}r,** p. 387*b*, l. 11. **ron^{u} kôn^{u} रंन् कोन् । कुकर: काणश्च** adj. (f. **rün^{u} kön^{u} रंञ् कोंञ्**), having a deformed hand (or arm) and one-eyed; met. one who has a thieving hand and the evil eye.

rön रान्, see **rain.**

röni रानि, see **rūn^{u}.**

rönī रानी । राज्ञी f. a queen, a king's wife (cf. **paṭa-r°**, p. 785*a*, l. 5) (Śiv. 1521; K. 730, 785, 919, 939, 942, 980, 1132). Voc. sg. (in polite address) **rainyā,** O Lady! (L.V. 10). i.q. **rön^{u},** q.v.

rūn^{u} रून्^{u} । भर्ता m. (sg. dat. **rūnis रूनिस्**, abl. **röni रानि** or **raini रैनि**), a husband (from the point of view of the wife), a woman's husband (Gr.Gr. 20; W. 6, 18 *run*; K.Pr. 70, 95, 131, 134, 145, 182 (voc. written *ryno*), 201). Cf. **rün^{u} 1.**

röni-süsh^{u} रानि-संछ् । पतिवत्नी f. a virtuous wife whose husband is alive.

rūn^{i}-büḍ^{u} रूनि-बंड् । महाभर्तृका f. a very lovely, well-educated, fortunate married woman whose husband is alive. **-dôd^{u} -दोद् । भर्तृप्रेम्ना** m. husband-love, the intense love shown to her husband by a wife. **-gurus -गुरस । सारभूत:** m. (sg. dat. **-gurasas -गुरसस**), 'husband's milk,' hence (out of a collection of a variety of food) a tit-bit reserved for, or offered to, a particular person. **-grākañ -ग्राकञ । पतिवत्नी** f. a woman who owns a husband, i.e. a woman whose husband is alive. **-müs^{u} -मंछ् । भर्तृकामुकी** f. 'husband-mad', a woman who is infatuated with her husband. **-söv^{u} -सांव् । भर्तृसौख्यवती** f. a woman who is happily married to a rich, prosperous, and exemplary husband. **-sāway -सावय । भर्तृसौख्यम** f. the condition of such a woman as the preceding, the state of a happy wife. **-wajĕñ -वाज्यञ् । पतिवत्नी** f. a woman whose husband is alive. **-wôr^{u} -वोर् m.** or **-wör^{u} -वार् f. । प्रदेशविशेष:** N. of a tract to the north-east of Śrīnagar, said to have been a residence of King Raṇâditya (see R'T. Tr., p. 86) and hence said by popular tradition to have been called in Skt. *Raṇâditya-vāṭa* or *-vāṭikā*, although really (R'T. Tr. II, 451) the ancient name was *Rājāna-vāṭika*; cf. **ranga-wör^{u},** p. 837*a*, l. 49. **-warg -वर्ग् । भर्तृवृत्ति:** m. a husband's duties or necessary conduct (in regard to his wife). **-vĕs^{u} -व्यंछ् । भर्तृविशिष्टा** f. a woman whose husband is alive, a woman who has been legally married.

rand रंद m. in **band-rand**, p. 111*a*, l. 32. Apparently a jingle.

randˌ रंद् । विधवा f. a woman whose husband is dead, a widow (esp. one who is rendered destitute by her condition).

randa 1 रंद رندہ । तक्षणोपकरणम् m. a carpenter's plane (El. *randah*, Gr.M.). **—dyunᵘ —द्युन् । तक्षणेन स्पष्टीकरणम्** m.inf. to plane (a board), to make smooth; to repeat something heard, or a story, over and over again (as a plane goes backwards and forwards). **-kaḍun —कडुन् । तक्षणेन स्पष्टीकरणम्** m inf. to plane (a board), make smooth; to bring (a person) to order (by abuse, entreaty, punishment, etc.); to clean (cotton of its seeds), to card cotton. **- koḍᵘ-motᵘ —कोड़ु-मोतु । अतिदूराध्वोल्लङ्घनेनान्विष्टः** perf. part. (f. **—küḍᵘ-müṭᵘ —कूड़ु-मंचू**), planed smooth; brought to order; (of cotton) carded; sought for in every direction, and by going over long and difficult ways.

randa 2 रंद । दीर्घखण्डम् f. a narrow strip or slip of cloth. **– wālañĕ —वालञ । छेदनम्** f. pl. inf. to tear into long narrow strips.

rānḍa रांड, see **rāḍa.**

rind रिंद رند, m. a reprobate, drunkard, profligate, rake; a knave, a rogue (Rām. 1581, 1775; YZ. 270, 308). **rinda-pöṭhⁱ रिंद-पोंठि** adv. impudently, resolutely (Śiv. 156).

randukh 1 रंदुख । दीर्घचर्मखण्डः m. a long strip of leather, a long leather strap or rope (cf. **randa 2**).

randukh 2 रंदुख । अयोग्यभ्रमणशीलः adj. (f. **randücᵘ रन्दूचु**), one who habitually wanders about causelessly or without motive (badly dressed, barefoot, etc.) (cf. **randa 1**).

randᵃr रंदर् or **randr रंद्र । रन्ध्रम्** m. a hole, aperture (cf. **brahm-r°**, p. 121*a*, l. 8) (Śiv. 1654).

randay रंदय् । पाकक्रमः f. the order of preparing the cooking of the various courses of a dinner or the like.

rang रंग رنگ । रागः, नाट्यम् m. colour, colouring matter, pigment, paint, dye (cf. **ölici-r°**, p. 23*b*, l. 46; **ariñĕ-r°**, p. 44*a*, l. 38; **asmönⁱ-r°**, p. 50*a*, l. 36; **bē-rang**, p. 125*a*, l. 8; **giri-r°**, p. 297*a*, l. 11; **hāka-r°**, p. 326*b*, l. 29; **kôphura-r°**, p. 464*a*, l. 13; **nābādⁱ-r°**, p. 619*b*, l. 50) (Gr.Gr. 123, 148; Gr.M.; W. 120; Śiv. 10, 55, 344, 359, 445, 877, 1047, 1258, 1513, 1566, 1893; Rām. 397, 403, 1043; YZ. 96); the colour (of something), a distinguishing feature, that which suggests points of resemblance or non-resemblance (cf. **diwayĕ-r°**, p. 265*b*, l. 26; **hapa-r°**, p. 324*a*, l. 22); colour, tint, hue, complexion (cf. **hiyĕ-r°**, p. 363*a*, l. 35; **shĕb-r°**, s.v. **shĕb**; **shukla-r°**, s.v. **shukl**) (Gr.M., Rām. 199; K.Pr. 12, 220); mode, manner, method (cf. **phulayĕ-r°**, p. 697*b*, l. 43; **pōshĕ-r°**, p. 779*a*, l. 18; **pönṭsi-r°**, p. 743*b*, l. 23) (Śiv. 1267, 1522); form, appearance (cf. **shĕwa-r°**, s.v. **shĕv**) (Śiv. 469, 618, 834, 849, 1366, 1522; Rām. 343); fashion, style; state, condition, state of affairs (Śiv. 879, 1103, 1704; Rām. 1074, 1351); kind, sort (cf. **prath ranga**, p. 769*a*, l. 52) (L.V. 84-5); feeling, emotion (Śiv. 771); a theatre, stage; a theatrical entertainment (L.V. 81; Rām. 1412, 1420, 1452); sport, entertainment, amusement, a public assembly for such (K.Pr. 76, 259); a remarkable sight, something wonderful (Rām. 523); merriment, pleasure, enjoyment, high festival; a great crowd of people (such as assembles at a festival), the scene of a festival (Śiv. 89); a field of battle. **—dyunᵘ —द्युन्** m.inf. to dye (El.). **-gāsa -गास** m. *Panicum miliaceum* (El. *rang-ghás*). **- gaṣhânⁱ —गछ्नि । दुरवस्थानुभवः** m. pl. inf. colours to happen; met. to experience a wretched condition. **-khrāv -ख्राव् । रङ्गचित्रितकाष्ठपादुका** m. painted wooden clogs. **-kalam -कलम् । रागचित्रलेखनी, रञ्जितलेखनी** m. a colour-pen, i.e. a paint brush; a coloured pen, a penholder ornamented with colours. **-künᵘ -कून् । रङ्गशिला** f. a colour-stone, a stone slab on which colours are ground (cf. **ranga-ṭulᵘ**, bel.). **—karânⁱ —करनि । रूपकविधानम्** m. inf. pl. to do play-acting; to play a part, coquet, dissemble. **—lagun —लगुन् । रङ्गयोगापत्तिः** m.inf. colour to be applied, to be painted in colour; a theatrical entertainment to be performed (on some special occasion); a great crowd to assemble; a festival or joyful occurrence to happen. **—lāgun —लागुन् । रङ्गयोजनम्, व्याजमूर्छादिनिरूपणम्** m.inf. to apply colour, to colour, paint; to pretend to faint, to fall down in a pretended fit. **-rich** (? spelling), a certain medicinal plant, the seeds of which are used as an emetic (L. 75, *rangarichh*) **-rāwul -रावुल्** m. the Simla horned pheasant (L. 120).

ranga 1 रंग । निमित्तम् adv. and postpos. (governing abl.), for, for the sake (of), on account (of) (as in **cyāni r°**, for thy sake; **ami r°**, on this account; **khĕna r°**, on account of eating); in (such-and-such) a manner or kind (cf. **aki r°**, p. 20*a*, l. 50; **ami r°**, p. 55*a*, l. 9; **amiy r°**, p. 55*b*, l. 5; and so on; **aki-r°**, in one manner; **dŏyi-r°**, in two ways; **trĕyi-r°**, in three ways, and so on; **sāsi-r°**, s.v. **sôsᵘ**; **sāri-r°**, in every way; **yĕtsi-r°**, in many ways; **sĕṭhāhi-r°**, in many ways) (Gr.Gr. 154; Gr.M.; K. 372); as adv., with pleasure, joyfully, zealously. **-bulbul -बुलबुल । पक्षिविशेषः** m. a kind of small bird, described as having a black head, yellow wings, and a long tail (Śiv. 1025, 1046). **-būmi -बू(भू)मि** f. a stage,

theatre; an arena, wrestling ground (K. 372). **-dūj**^{u} **-दूजू । रञ्जितलिपिपट्टिका** f. a blackboard used as a slate (see **dūj**^{u}, p. 203*a*, l. 1) and ornamented in various colours. **-ḍūs -डूस् । रागरञ्जितदण्डः** m. a painted cudgel. **-lür**^{u} **-लॅर्‌ । योजितरागसदनम् (इष्टिकामयगृहम्)** f. a wooden house of which the walls are painted in colours; a house built of burnt bricks (cf. **-sīr**^{u}, bel.). **-manḍul -मंडुल** m. (sg.dat. **-manḍalas -मंडलस्**), a stage, theatre; an arena, wrestling ground (K. 433). **-mŏṭs**^{u} **-म्यंचू । रङ्गमृत्तिका** f. jeweller's rouge. **-maz** (? spelling and gender) a kind of coloured paper used for packing purposes (L. 380). **-phol**^{u} **-फ्वल् । रागफलम्, तीक्ष्णबुद्धिः** m. a round piece of mineral suitable for being ground down to powder for making paint; a smart boy (who takes delight in astonishing other people). **-püṭ**^{u} **-पंटू । रञ्जितपट्टिका** f. a painted wooden board; a dyed cloth.

ranga —रंग । नानाविधः adj. e.g. (of several persons or things) each of a different colour; each of a different kind (Śiv. 1075, 1180, 1185, 1203, 1820; K. 220). **—rĕwawun**^{u} **—र्यववुन् । परोत्सवादावत्युत्साही** n.ag. (f. **-rĕwavüñ**^{u} **-र्यववंचू**), one who is accustomed joyfully and energetically to assist in another person's festivities. **-sīr**^{u} **-सीर्‌** (pl. nom. **-sērĕ -सेर्य । पक्वेष्टिकासमूहः**) f. a (burnt) brick, a brick which has been burnt in a kiln (cf. **-lür**^{u}, ab.). **-ṭul**^{u} **-टुल् । रागपेषणशिलाविशेषः** m. a small round stone held in the hand for grinding colours on a slab, a muller (cf. **rang-küñ**^{u}, ab.). **-thür**^{u} **-थॅर्‌ । चित्रपुष्पलता** f. a painted shrub, a coloured picture of a shrub; met. a beautiful, young, and graceful woman. **-ṭĕvür**^{u} **-त्यवर्‌ । सुवेशाद्यिगर्विता** f. 'a colour-damsel', i.e. a conceited girl, good-looking and finely dressed. **-tyong**^{u} **-त्यंगु । विलासी** m. a dandy, fop, coxcomb. **-shōṭa -क्षोट । रागचित्रोपेतदण्डः** m. a painted walking-stick; a short piece of stick for grinding colours. **-ṣol**^{u} **-च्वल् । नष्टरागः** adj. (f. **-ṣüj**^{u} **-च्वजू**), that of which the colour has fled, faded; (of a festival or the like) spoiled (e.g. by weather or other impediments). **-ṣĕngañ -च्यंगञ् । चित्ररागविलासशोभोपेता** f. anything feminine (rational or irrational being, thing, condition, or the like) which is rendered charming by pictures, colouring, graceful motion, or the like. **-ṣür**^{u} **-च्वर्‌ । पक्षिविशेषः** f. a certain small sparrow-like bird (described as of several colours); a pheasant (El. *rangatsur*). **-wôl**^{u} **-वोलु । विलासवृत्तिः** n.ag. (f. **-wājĕñ -वाज्यञ्**), one who is accustomed to put on pretended graceful airs in everything he does, affected, full of affectation. **-wör**^{u} **-वॅर्‌ । रागरसपात्रम्, प्रदेशविशेषः** f. a saucer, or cup, for holding paint; N. of a village near the ancient shrine of Śāradā in the Kishengangā Valley (RT.Tr. II, 280); N. of a place near Śrīnagar, on the south side of the Hāra-parbuth (p. 344*a*, l. 44). It is the traditional home of the ancient king Raṇâditya, and hence, by folk tradition, its name is wrongly connected with his; cf. **rūn**^{i}**-wôr**^{u}, p. 835*b*, l. 40. **-yĕnd**^{a}**r -यंद्‌र् । रागविशेषरञ्जिताङ्कर्तनयन्त्रम्** m. a painted spinning-wheel.

rangā-rang रंगा-रंग رنگا رنگ । नानाप्रकाराः adj. pl. e.g. (of many persons or things), each of a different colour, each of a different kind (Śiv. 1727). **-rang**^{i} **-रॅंगि । नानाविधः** adj. e.g., id.

ranga 2 रंग adj. e.g. of (such-and-such) a colour, used —° (cf. **gīri-r°**, p. 297*a*, l. 12; **nīli-r°**, p. 670*b*, l. 37; **shāmi-r°**, s.v. **shôm**^{u}), so **har-ranga,** adj. every kind of (K.Pr. 77).

rang^{i} **रॅंगि** adj. e.g. i.q. **ranga 2,** q.v. of (such-and-such) a colour (cf. **gīri-r°**, p. 297*a*, l. 12; **shāma-r°**, s.v. **shām 3**), (Śiv. 1019); of (such-and-such) a kind (cf. **sāsi-r°**, s.v. **sôs**^{u}) (K. 297, 331, 701, 962).

rangi रंगि f. colour (El.).

ring रिंग् । मात्रा f. a very little of anything, a slight amount (e.g. a doze lasting only an instant) (cf. **obura-r°**, p. 7*a*, l. 26, or **aḅ**^{a}**ra-r°**, Gr.Gr. 162, a slight cloud; **d**^{a}**ha-r°**, p. 198*a*, l. 37, or **d**^{a}**h**^{i}**-r°**, p. 198*b*, l. 27, a trace of smoke; **wāwa-r°**, a little wind, Gr.Gr. 162; a gust of wind, Gr.M.).

ringa रिंग । फलविशेषः m. the hawthorn berry (*Crataegus oxyacantha*) (El. *ring* and *ringo*; L. 70, 79, 460 *ring*); the hawthorn tree or its wood. Monkeys and other creatures eat the berries; cf. **ryūg**^{u}. **ringa-hüṭ**^{u} **रिंग-हंटू । दृढदारुविशेषः** f (sg. dat. **-hacĕ -हच्य**), the wood of the hawthorn tree. **ringa-püṭ**^{u} **रिंग-पंटू । पट्टिकाविशेषः** f. (sg. dat. **-pacĕ -पच्य**), a board made of the hard wood of this tree. **ringa-rôch**^{u} **रिंग-रोछु । ओषधिविशेषः** m. N. of a certain medicinal plant, described as found in the foot-hills, and as having small leaves spread over the ground. **ringa-röch**^{i} **mūl रिंग-रॉछि मूल । मूलकविशेषः** m. the root of the preceding, used with milk, etc., as a medicine for lumbago, rheumatism, etc.

rīng^{i} **रींगि**, see **ryūg**^{u}.

rŏng चंग or **rung रंग् । लवङ्गम, नासाभूषणविशेषः, धृष्टः** m. a clove (Rām. 205); a gold jewelled nose-ring, in the form of a clove; met. a clever impudent boy.

ronga-(or **runga**)**-ṭs**^{u}**ñ**^{u} **चं(रं)ग-च्वञ् । लवङ्गायपुष्पम्** f. 'clove-charcoal', the head of a clove. **-ṭs**^{u}**ñ**^{u} **gaṭshüñ**^{u} **-च्वञ् गछ्यञ् । दुर्मूल्यतासंभवः** f.inf. to become the head of a clove; hence, to become dear and hard to

procure. **-ṭ^{u}ñ^{u} khasüñ^{u}** -ख्यूञ् खसंञ्। **अनुनयास्वीकृतिः** f inf 'the clove's head to rise', to remain obstinate and resentful in spite of all entreaties, apologies, or attempts at reconciliation.

rong^{u} रंगु adj. (f. **rünj^{u}** रंजू), possessing (such-and-such, or so many) colours or kinds, used —• (cf. **aitha-r°**, p. 66*b*, l. 35; **pönṭsa-r°**, p. 743*a*, l. 35).

rangdār رنگدار। **रागयुक्तः** adj. e.g. coloured, bright, gay, showy.

rangēla रंगेल। **तीक्ष्णबुद्धिः** adj. e.g. a sharp, intelligent, scape-grace boy.

rangil रंगिल्। **सव्याजविलासः, ग्रामविशेषः** m. artful, or cunning, sport, a practical joke; N. of a village to the north of Kashmīr.

rangīn रंगीन رنگین। **रागयुक्तः** adj. e.g. coloured, painted; fine, showy, gaudy.

rangīnī रंगीनी رنگینی। **विचित्रता** f. the being coloured, the being of various colours, variegated; bright colouring, gaudiness; variableness, variety

rangun रंगुन। **रञ्जनम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **rong^{u}** रंगु, f. **rünj^{u}** रंजू), to colour, stain, dye, tinge, paint (cf. **atha rangān^{i}**, p. 62*a*, l. 16; **buth^{u} rangun**, p. 142*a*, l. 12) (Gr.Gr. 123, YZ. 79). **rong^{u}-mot^{u}** रंगु-मंतु। **रञ्जितः** perf. part. (f. **rünj^{u}-müṭ^{u}** रंजू-मंचू), coloured, painted, dyed.

ranganāwun रंगनावुन। **रञ्जनम** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **ranganôw^{u}** रंगनोवु), i.q. **rangun**, q.v. (cf. **buth^{u} r°**, p. 142*a*, l. 12).

rang^{a}r रंगर्। **रञ्जकः** m. (the f. is **rangarĕñ** रंगर्यञ्), which means either a dyer's wife or a female dyer; see also **-bāy**, bel. Cf. **rangur**) a dyer (El. *rangur*; Gr.Gr. 39, 148; W. 18, 114, *rangur*) According to El. he is generally a Musalmān. **-bāy** -बाय्। **रञ्जकस्त्री** f. a dyer's wife.

rang^{a}r^{i}-wŏrsa रंग्रि-व्रर्स। **असद्वृत्तख्यातिः** m. 'a dyer's death-commemoration (*'urs*)', the publishing of false news about anyone.

rāngar रांगर्, **rāngār^{i}** रांगरि, see **rāgar, rāgār^{i}**.

rangur रंगुर् m. (f. **rang^{u}r^{u}** रंगूरु is a woman who lives by dyeing), i.q. **rang^{a}r**, q.v. (cf. **basta-r°**, p. 135*a*, l. 50).

rangār^{i}-bāpār रंगरि-बापार। **रञ्जकवृत्तिः** m. a dyer's business. **-kūḍ^{u}** -कूँडु। **रञ्जकस्थाली** m. a dyer's pot (containing dye-water which is boiled with cloth, etc., to be dyed). **-khum** -खुम् or **-khumb** -खुंब्। **रञ्जककुण्डिका** m. a dyer's vat (for storing liquid dye, or for dyeing cloth). **-wān** -वान्। **रञ्जककर्मस्थानम** m. a dyer's workshop, a dyery (W. 114 *rangarwān*).

rangarĕñ रंगर्यञ्। **रञ्जकस्त्री** f. a she-dyer, a woman who works as a dyer (Gr.Gr. 39); a dyer's wife. Cf. **rang^{a}r** and **rangur**.

rangish^{i} रंगिश् f. ? a manner of walking, gait. Only noted in **kakav-rangish^{i}**, p. 433*a*, l. 5, q.v.

rangath रंगथ्। **रागयुक्तता** f. (sg. dat. **rangüṭ^{u}** रंगूचु), colouring, colouredness, tint, hue; bright colouring, gaudiness; (of an occupation) the quality of producing emotion or affection, soul-stirringness.

rangawal रंगवल्। **पुष्पविशेषः** f. N. of a certain sweet-smelling flower (described as dark yellow in colour).

rangawun रंगवुन्। **रञ्जनम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **rangow^{u}** रंगवु), i.q. **rangun**, q.v. (cf. **buth^{u} r°**, p. 142*a*, l. 13).

rangawañ रंगवञ्। **रञ्जनभृतिः** f. a dyer's wages or remuneration.

rünj^{u}-müṭ^{u} रंजू-मंचू, see **rangun**.

rōnkh रोंख्, see **rōkh**.

ranan रनन्। **पाकवृत्तिः** f. (sg. dat. **ranüñ^{u}** रनंञ्), the act of cooking, cooking, cookery.

r^{a}nun रुनुन् (also written **rṇun**)। **जीर्णीभवनम्** conj. 3 (2 p.p. **r^{a}nyōv** रन्योव्), (of cloth, carpet, etc.) to be, or become, worn out, worn thin (Gr.Gr. 175). The causal of this verb is **r^{a}nanāwun** रुनावुन् (Gr.Gr. 175). **r^{a}nyō-mot^{u}** रन्यो-मंतु। **जीर्णीभूतः** perf. part. (f **r^{a}nyē-müṭ^{u}** रन्ये-मंचू), become worn thin.

ranun रनुन्। **पचनम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **ron^{u} 2** रंनु, f. **rüñ^{u} 3** रंजू; 2 p.p. **rañōv** रञोव्), to cook, boil, prepare food by cooking (cf. **pun^{u} r°**, p. 738*a*, l. 14) (Gr.Gr. 5, 29, 115–6, 168, 191, 209, 225, 227, 251; Gr. M.; L. 459; Śiv. 208, 413, 591, 1042, 1072, 1215, 1533; K. 737; K.Pr. 76, 87). **ron^{u}-mot^{u}** रंनु-मंतु। **पाचितः** perf. part. (f. **rüñ^{u}-müṭ^{u}** रंजू-मंचू), cooked, prepared for eating.

runun रुनुन् conj. 1 to plant, to dibble a plant into the ground, to transplant (rice seedlings or the like) (L. 459, 462). This word seems to be a by-form of **ruwun**, q.v; noted only in L. Possibly there is a slip of the pen for **ruwun**.

rananāwun रननावुन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **rananôw^{u}** रननोवु), to cause to be cooked, to cause to cook. Cf. **ranāwun**.

rēnṭa रेंट, see **rēṭa**.

ront (? spelling and gender), a kind of stiff clay, bad for agriculture, as it always cakes (L. 321). Perhaps for **rôṭh^{u}**, q.v.

rēnṭun रेंटुन्, see **rēṭun**.

rānṭas रांटस्, **rönṭas** रोंटस्, see **rōṭas**.

rēnṭh रेंठ्, see **rēṭh**.

rĕnav rĕ ऋनव् ऋ। **ऋकारः** m. the name used in schools for the Śāradā letter corresponding to the Nāgarī initial or non-initial ऋ. The long form of this letter is called **r^{a}khav r^{u}** or **rūkhav rū**.

ranāwun रनावुन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **ranôw^{u} रनोवु**), to cause to cook (El. possible incorr. for **rananāwun,** which would be the regular form, see Gr.Gr. 170 ff.).

rainyā रैन्या, see **rönī.**

rīnz रीञ् or **rīnz^{u} रीञू** । **धनुः** f. a bow (the weapon); a pellet bow (El. *rénz*). **rēnza-nĕcyuw^{u} रेञ्-न्यचिवु** । **तीक्ष्णबुद्धिः** m. a clever sharp-witted person (esp. a boy or youth).

rīnz^{i} रीञ्ज्, see **ryūnz^{u}.**

ranzun रञ्जुन् । **प्रसन्नीभवनम्** conj. 2 or 3 (1 p.p. **ronz^{u} रंञ्जु**, 2 p.p. **ranzōv रञ्जोव्** or (Gr.Gr. 226) **ranzyōv रञ्ज्योव्**), to become pleased, gratified, delighted, rejoiced (Gr.Gr. 171, 226; K. 19); to be comforted, consoled. The causal of this verb is **ranzanāwun** or **ranzawun,** qq.v. (Gr.Gr. 171). **ronz^{u}-mot^{u} रंञ्जु-मंतु** । **प्रीणितः** perf. part. (f. **rünz^{u}-müts^{u} रंञ्जू-मंचू**), pleased, gratified, consoled. **ranzyō-mot^{u} रञ्ज्यो-मंतु** । **अवाप्तसंतोषः** perf. part. (f. **ranzyē-müts^{u} रञ्ज्ये-मंचू**), satisfied, gratified.

rinzun रिञ्जुन् । **छद्मनापयानम्** conj. 3 (2 p.p. **rinzōv रिञ्जोव्**), to escape or flee away secretly or by a stratagem (e.g. from prison, from a dunning creditor, or the like).

ranzanāwun रञ्जनावुन् । **प्रीणनम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **ranzanôw^{u} रञ्जनोवु**), to please, gratify (Gr.Gr. 171, K. 980); to comfort, console. **ranzanôw^{u}-mot^{u} रञ्जनोवु-मंतु** । **प्रीणितः** perf. part. (f. **ranzanöv^{u}-müts^{u} रञ्जनोवू-मंचू**), pleased, consoled (by someone).

rinzanāwun रिञ्जनावुन् । **छद्मनापहरणम्, छद्मनापयानम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **rinzanôw^{u} रिञ्जनोवु**), i.q. **rinzawun,** q.v.

rīnzis रीञ्जिस्, see **ryūnz^{u}.**

ranzath रञ्जथ् । **प्रसादना** f. (sg. dat. **ranzüts^{u} रञ्जूचू**), gratifying, consoling, comforting, appeasing, conciliating.

ranzawan रञ्जवन् । **प्रीणना** f. (sg. dat. **ranzavün^{u} रञ्जवंञ्जू**), the act of gratifying, satisfying, consoling, conciliating.

ranzawun रञ्जवुन् । **प्रीणनम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **ranzow^{u} रञ्जवु**), to please, gratify, delight (Gr.Gr. 171, K. 467); to comfort, console. **ranzow^{u}-mot^{u} रञ्जवु-मंतु** । **प्रीणितः** perf. part. (f. **ranzüv^{u}-müts^{u} रञ्जवू-मंचू**), pleased, gratified, comforted, consoled (by someone).

rinzawan रिञ्जवन् । **छद्मनापहरणम्, गूढपलायनम्** f. (sg. dat. **rinzavün^{u} रिञ्जवंञ्जू**), secretly, or by stratagem causing property to disappear, to carry off property in this manner; the absconding or escaping secretly or by a stratagem (from prison, a dunning creditor, or the like).

rinzawun रिञ्जवुन् । **छद्मनापहरणम्, गूढपलायनम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **rinzow^{u} रिञ्जवु**), to cause (property) to disappear, i.e. secretly, or by a dishonest stratagem, to carry off property from another's possession; to escape or abscond secretly or by a stratagem (from prison, a threatened criminal charge, a dunning creditor, or the like). Cf. **rinzanāwun.**

rŏñĕ वंञ or ruñĕ रुञ । **क्षुद्रघण्टिकाः** f.pl. small bells (strung on a string and worn round the ankle, or put about the necks of horses, cattle, and goats) (El. *rŏnyi*, K. 147, 184). **rŏñe-**(or **ruñĕ-**)**gŏḍ वं(रु)ञ-ग्वड्** । **किङ्किणीजालोपेतगुल्फः** m. an ankle adorned with these bells. **-hor^{u} -हंर्** । **किङ्किणीबन्धः** m. a string or set of these bells (as tied on the ankle). **-mahārĕñ -महार्यञ्** । **बालिकावधूः** f. a child bride. (When a girl is married in childhood, she wears these bells on her ankles till puberty. As soon as she reaches that age, she puts off the bells and wears a veil over her head instead.) **-manzul^{u} -मञ्जुल** । **किङ्किणीयुपेतबालशय्यापीठविशेषः** m. a child's cradle hung round with small bells.

rönn^{u} रांञू or (q.v.) **rājarĕñ राजर्यञ्** । **राज्ञी, धान्यविशेषः** f. a queen, a king's wife (El. *rányi*; W. 16 *rāni*; Śiv. 1312; Rām. 765, 1591); met. a rich and honoured wife (cf. **ḍĕka-r°,** p. 204*b*, l. 20); a kind of rice with a long, thin, pale-coloured grain. Cf. **röjñī.**

rāñĕ bĕhun राञ् ब्यञ् । **अनवस्थिततया प्रवर्तनम्** m.inf. 'to sit a-queen'; hence, not to be volatile, to do one's work consistently and thoroughly. **rāñé-brör^{u} राञ्-ब्रोर्** । **शक्तिदेवताविशेषः** f. N. of a form of the goddess Durgā (in Skt *Mahārājñī*) believed to manifest herself by miraculous changes in the colour of the water of a spring at the village of Tūla-mūla (Skt. *Tūlamūlya*), in the Lār Pargana about ten miles north of Śrīnagar (RT.Tr. II, 488). **rāñĕ ṭhāñĕ rōzun राञ् ठाञ् रोजुन्** । **सावधानतयावस्थानम्** m.inf. to devote oneself without caprice (i.e. resolutely) to some work, to buckle to and persevere, staunchly to stick to one's work (without opposition and with all one's requirements). Cf. **ṭhön^{u}** and **rāñĕ bĕhun,** ab.

rünn^{u} 1 र्ंञू । **पत्नी** f. a queen (Rām. 766); a man's wife (from the point of view of the husband) (K.Pr. 102, 201, *rani*; Rām. 1241; K. 453; YZ. 375 *reñen*; K.Pr. 12, 91, 102, 122, 182, 201, 205). Cf. **rūn^{u}.**

rünn^{u} 2 र्ंञू, see **ron^{u} 1.**

rünn^{u}-m^{u}ts^{u} र्ंञू-मंचू, see **ranun.**

r^{a}ñĕr र्ञर् । **जीर्णता** m. (of a cloth, carpet, or the like) worn-outness, worn-thinness.

rañĕr रञ्र् or **rञर्** । **कुकरता** m. the condition of having a deformed or maimed hand (see **ron^{u} 1**).

r^{a}ñ°rāwun र्ंञ्रावुन् । **जीर्णीकरणम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p.

r^{a}ñ^{b}rôw^{u} रञ्रोउ), to cause to become worn out, to wear (a cloth, carpet, or the like) to thinness.

rŏpai वपै, rupai ˙वपै, see **rŏpay.**

rôp^{u} रोउ (cf. ﺭﻮﭖ) m. mending, repair, esp. of shawls (El. *rôp*). **karan-wôl^{u}** —**करन्-वोलु** n.ag. (f. —**karan-wājĕñ** —**करन्-वाज्यञ्**), a mender, repairer (El.); cf. **rafāgar.** —**karawun^{u}** —**करवुन्** n.ag. (f. —**karavüñ^{u}** —**करविञ्**), id.

rūp^{i} रूपि adj. e.g. possessing the appearance of, acting in the character of; used -°, as in **b(h)ārĕ-r°,** in the character of a wife (cf. **bŏr^{i}yā**); **mātru-r°,** in the character of a mother; **māyĕ-r°,** in the character of a deceiver (all three in L.V. 54); **zaḍa-r°,** stolid like an insentient block (L.V. 20) (K. 50, 105, 356, 369, 490).

rŏph वफ or **ruph रुफ । रूप्यम्** m. (sg. dat. **rŏ(ru)pas व(र)पस्**), silver (Gr. 41, 51; Gr.M.; Śiv. 430, 1285, 1755; Rām. 568, 1678, 1784; K. 914; YZ. 8 *rŏ°*).

rŏpa-(or **rupa-)hör^{i} व(र)प-हारि । रूप्यवच्चित्र:** adj. e.g. silver-speckled, i.e. covered over with a pattern traced in silver (or silver-like) dots or spots. **-hôr^{u} -होर् । रूप्यविशदचिह्नाङ्कित:** adj. (f. **-hör^{ü} -हार्**), id. **-lōkh -लॉख** f. N. of 'the Silver Island' in the Dal lake (El. *rŏpalānk*, m.). **rŏpa-**(or **rupa-)sond^{u} व(र)प-सन्दु । रूप्यमय:** adj. (f. **-sünz^{ü} -सञ्**), made of silver, silvern (Gr.Gr. 41, K.Pr. 219).

rŏp^{i}(or **rup^{i}**) **raz व(र)पि रज़् । रौप्यरज्जु:** f. a string made of silver (e.g. for carrying ornaments on a girdle).

rŏp^{i}(or **rup^{i}**) **t^{a}j^{i} व(र)पि त्^{a}ज़ि । रौप्यतूलिका** f. a silver bodkin or needle (used for applying collyrium to the eyes).

rŏpuk^{u} वपुक् or **rupuk^{u} रपुक् । रूप्यसंबन्धी** adj. (f. **rŏ(ru)püc^{ü} व(र)पच्**), of, or belonging to, silver.

rūph रूफ् । रूपम् m. (sg. dat. **rūpas रूपस्**), form, figure, appearance (cf. **brahma-r°,** p. 121*a*, l. 11; **jyōti-r°,** p. 380*b*, l. 19; **shiwa-r°,** s.v. **shiv**; **shyāma-r°,** s.v. **shyām 3**; **sürĕ-r°,** s.v. **sürĕ**; **satya-r°,** s.v. **satya**; **swa-r°,** s.v. **swa**), (El. *rūp, rūph*; L.V. 15; Śiv. 6, 29, 39, 92, 94, 97, 98, 100-4, 108, 115, 170, etc.; Rām. 6, 23, 63, 285, 1121, 1765, 1771, 1779; K. 159-60, 171, 238, 411, 439, 458, etc.); a handsome form or figure, beautiful form, beauty, elegance (Gr.Gr. 138; Śiv. 896; Rām. 6, 520; K. 51, 211-2, 741, 747); a disguise (El.; K. 192, 365). (El. also gives *rūp*, f. a copy.) **-bal -बल् । अतिदृष्टिपुष्टिमत्त्वम्** m. form and strength; (a formula used in blessings, etc.) beauty and power.

rūpa-gür^{u} रूप-गुर् । सैरन्ध्री f. a maid-servant or female attendant in the women's apartments. **-hāl 1 -हाल् । प्रसाधनगृहम्** f. (sg. dat. **-höj^{u} -हाउ**), a woman's toilet-room, her dressing-room; **-hāl 2 -हाल् । धान्यविशेष:** f. a kind of rice with a fine long white grain. **-sost^{u} -सस्तु । सुरूपसंपन्न:** adj. (f. **-süsh^{u} -सशु**), fully of beauty, exceedingly beautiful. **-sôw^{u} -सोउ । विशिष्टसुरूप:** adj. (f. **-söv^{u} -साउ**), id.

raphīkh रफीख् ﺭﻓﻴﻖ m. a companion, friend, ally (El. *rafīk*, Gr.M.).

raphākath रफाकथ् ﻓﺎﻗﺖ f. (sg. dat. **raphāküs^{u} रफाकुस्**), society, companionship, company, the general society of a place (Gr.M.); association as a helper, an aid (Rām. 34).

raphtār रफ्तार् ﺭﻓﺘﺎﺭ f. going, motion, walk, gait, pace, used -° (cf. **kaj-r°,** p. 430*b*, l. 5); going, progression, procedure (Śiv. 410).

rŏphiz रोफिज़् ﺭﺍﻓﺾ **। यवनजातिविशेषजातिक:** m. a deserter; a member of the Rāfiẓī sect of the Shī'a Musalmāns. The sect is so called because they originally deserted Zaid, the son of 'Alī, when he forbade them to speak against the Companions of the Prophet; the Shī'a sect as a whole (L. 284; W. 123; K.Pr. 6, 28). **-bāy -बाय् । यवनजातिविशेषविशिष्टा स्त्री** f a woman of this sect. **-hŏḍ -हुड् । यवनजातिविशेषविशिष्टाग्रह:** f. the obstinacy characterizing a man of this sect.

rŏpul^{u} वपुल् or **rupul^{u} रपुल् । रौप्ययोगयुक्त:, एकरौप्यमुद्रा** m. something partly consisting of silver, something alloyed with silver; a single rupee.

rapaṭ रपट् m. a report (a corruption of the English word). —**dyun^{u}** —**दिन्** m.inf. to make a report (H. v, 9).

rĕpuṭ^{u} यपुट् । पक्षिविशेष: m. a certain bird of the spring time.

rŏpoṭ^{u} वपट् or **rupoṭ^{u} रपट् । मत्स्यविशेष:** m. a kind of fish with silver scales (El. *ropith gád*, it is found in the upper parts of the Jehlam).

rūpiṭh रूपिट्। सुरूप: adj. e.g. (as subst. m., dat. **rūpiṭas रूपिटस्**) well-formed, handsome, beautiful, very beautiful (Gr.Gr. 138; Gr.M. *rūpiṭh*; Śiv. 940; Rām. 342, *rūpiṭh*, m.c., 1258).

rŏpow^{u} वपउ or **rupow^{u} रपउ । रूप्यमय:** adj. (f. **rŏ(ru)püv^{ü} व(र)पच्**), made of silver, silver (esp. vill.).

rūpawān रूपवान् । सुरूप: m. well-formed, handsome.

rŏpay वपय् or **rupay रपय् । रौप्यमुद्रा** f. (although here reported as f, the word is by derivation and also in use m. Owing to its ending in the letter *y*, a typical f. termination, it has come to be treated as f. In the references below, when the gender is clearly shown, it will be indicated in each case), a rupee (the coin, also used as a weight, see bel.). The standard current rupee of British India is called **dŏbal r°,** f. (p. 183*b*,

l. 21) or **pŏkhta r°**, m. (p. 727*b*, l. 14; but, ib. l. 17, the gen. sg. is **rŏpayĕ-hond[u]**, as if of a fem. noun). The old local Ksh. rupee, worth about half the British rupee, is called **khām r°**, m. (p. 400*a*, l. 19). (El. *ropai*; Gr.Gr. *rupai*, f. 22, *rupayĕ*, f.pl. 93; Gr.M., f.; H. viii, 9, 10, m.; x, 1, 2, 6, m.; K.Pr. 88, 153, 171.) **-bar -बर् । एकमुद्रासमपरिमाणम्** adj. e.g. weighing the same as a rupee, a rupee's weight of anything. **-khanḍ -खंड् । रौप्यमुद्राप्रायः** f. about a rupee's weight, a little more or less (cf. **rŏpayāh khanḍā**, p. 401*a*, l. 12).

rŏpayĕ वपय f.pl. rupees (Gr.Gr. 93). **-hond[u] -ह्वन्दु** sg. gen. (of **rŏpay**, f.) (f. **-hünz[u] -ह्वञ्जू**) of, or belonging to, or costing, a rupee (cf. **pŏkhta rŏpayĕ-hond[u]**, p. 727*b*, l. 17). **rŏpayĕ-z[u] वपय-ञ्जू** f.pl. a number, or collection, of rupees (Gr.Gr. 93).

rŏpayāh khanḍā वपयाह् खंडा about a rupee, but something less (Gr.Gr. 93).

rŏpayyun[u] वपयिञु adj. (f. **rŏpayiñ[u] वपयिञ्जू**), costing, worth, or earning as wages, so many rupees. Used --°, as in **pönsa-r°**, p. 743*a*, l. 38.

rŏpayĕz[u] वपयंज्जू, see l. 15, ab.

rārā रारा m. *Randia dumetorum* (El.). Cf. **main-phal**, p. 573*a*, l. 48.

ras रस् । रसः, रागः, आस्वादः m. (sg. abl. **rasa रस**), sap, juice (of trees, fruit, or the like) (cf. **bangi-r°**, p. 113*a*, l. 8; **dachĕ-r°**, p. 186*a*, l. 2; **dön[u]-r°**, p. 223*b*, l. 14; **gula-r°**, p. 283*b*, l. 50; **handi-r°**, p. 337*b*, l. 5; **kābayĕ-r°**, p. 382*b*, l. 48; **nadār[i]-r°**, p. 623*a*, l. 42; **nĕmb[i]-r°**, p. 671*a*, l. 15) (Gr.Gr. 124, Gr.M., Śiv. 1848, K.Pr. 5); serum (El.), essence, distillate (L.V. 40; Śiv. 286, 1857); soup, gravy (cf. **divagŏn-r°**, p. 261*b*, l. 16; **nöh[i]-r°**, p. 625*b*, l. 18; **pāca-r°**, p. 678*b*, l. 33; **phŏṭa-r°**, p. 716*b*, l. 32; **paka-moṇḍ[i]-r°**, p. 725*a*, l. 13; **sas ras dyun[u]** and **mĕlun**, s.v. **sas**) (W. 140; K.Pr. 14, 41, 155, 178, 252); liquid (cf. **nīla-r°**, p. 634*a*, l. 11); wine (K.Pr. 100); juiciness (Gr.Gr. 124, 175); taste, flavour (six of these are recognized, viz. sweet, sour, salt, bitter, acrid, and astringent) (Gr.Gr. 146); flavour, relish, liking, desire, delight (in), pleasure (of) (L.V. 73; K.Pr. 175, 177); love, affection (esp. love due to propinquity); a person's essence, his power, energy (L.V. 48, Śiv. 929); charm, elegance, interest, beauty; pathos, emotion, feeling (Śiv. 1111). **-ashyud[u] -अशिद्दु । रसौषधम्** m. the juice of the box-thorn, or of the *Amomum anthorhizum* (which is used medicinally, esp. as a collyrium); cf. **ashud**. **-dāra -दार । रसधारा** f. a thin stream of juice, soup, or the like. **-gan -गन् । सुरसव्याप्तः** adj. e.g. full of juice, juicy; (of a man) of a loving disposition; (of a literary composition) full of charm, full of sentiment. **—gaḥun —गहुन् । रसागमः, विकारिरसाविर्भावः** m.inf. juice to come (in fruit or the like); interest (in one's work) to be excited; serum, pus, or the like to appear in a festering wound. **-karun —करन् । रसोत्पत्तिः** m.inf. (of a festering wound) to produce pus. **—kĕṣ[a]ri gaḥun —क्षरि गहुन् । किंकर्तव्यमोहोत्पत्त्याव्याकुलीभवनम्** m.inf. 'the juice to turn into chaff'; hence, to become distraught by being at one's wits' ends in the face of difficulties; cf. **kĕsür[u]**. **—kĕṣ[a]ri karun — क्षरि करन् । किंकर्तव्यमोहोत्पादनेन व्याकुलीकरणम्** m.inf. to cause to be distraught, as ab. **-k°t[u] -कृत् । रसलिप्तः** adj. (f. **-k°t[u] -कृत्तु**), wet with, smeared with, or mixed with soup or gravy (cf. **rasa-k°t[u]**, bel.). **—lagun —लगुन । आस्वादेनात्यासञ्जनम्** m.inf. charm to be experienced, to feel the charm (of some song, poem, business, etc.) (K. 183, 251, 978, 1039). **— mīnith nāṭa gaṇz[a]rith — मीनिथ् नाट गंज़रिथ । सम्यक्समानसंख्यः** adj. e.g. 'having measured the gravy and having counted the (bits of) flesh'; hence, dividing out into exactly the right shares (not only of food, but of any thing or occupation, etc., which has to be divided). **-mas -मस्**, see s.v. **ras-mas**. **-nör[u] -नोरु । रसनालिकाकुम्भः** f. a small spouted vessel (like a teapot) for distributing soup or gravy among the people seated at a dinner. **-phyor[u] -फ्यर् । रसबिन्दुः** m. (sg. dat. **-phĕris -फ्यरिस्**), a drop (or very small amount) of juice, gravy, or the like. **-phyūr[u] -फ्यूर् । रसबिन्दुः** m. (sg. dat. **-phīris -फीरिस्**), id. **—sas — सस् । बलिविशेषः** m. 'soup and porridge', cooked food laid as an offering at cross-roads (in times of disaster) intended to be eaten by dogs, crows, etc. **-ṭom[u] -ट्वम् । शोषितरसः** adj. (f. **-ṭüm[u] -ट्वम्**), that of which the juice is diminished, dried up (of a country, tree, fruit, food, sauce, or the like). **—yun[u] —यिन् । रागोद्भवः** m.inf. charm to come, charm to be felt (e.g. in a sport, view, business, literary work, etc.).

rasa anun रस अनुन् । शनैःशनैरासञ्जनम् m.inf. gradually to propitiate a person by exercising charm. **—bĕhun —ब्यहुन् । मन्दस्थितिः** m.inf. (of running water or other liquid) to become standing (so as to become clear by allowing the deposit of sediment); (of a person) to rest or stay motionless and silent in a fixed place (e.g. for hiding or because one is out of work). **-borut[u] -बरुत् । रसभरितः** adj. (f. **-bar[u]ṭ[u] -बर्ट्टु**), filled with juice, juicy; (of a song, game, etc.) full of charm; (of a food) full of, or soaked with, gravy. **-byūṭh[u] -ब्यूठ् । निश्चेष्टमुपविष्टः** adj. (f. **-bīṭh[u] -बीठ्**), (of liquid previously running)

become still or standing (so as to have become clear by the deposit of sediment); seated motionless and silent in a fixed place. **-k°t^{u}** -कॅतु । **रसाक्तः** adj. (f. **-k^{u}ṭ^{u}** -कॅचू), i.q. **ras-k°t^{u}**, ab. **-k°t^{u} sasa-k°t^{u}** -कॅतु मस-कॅतु । **रसादिमलिप्तः** adj. (f. **-k^{u}ṭ^{u} sasa-k^{u}ṭ^{u}** -कॅचू मस-कॅचू), wet with, or smeared with, gravy and porridge (e.g. a dirty dish, from which the remains of food have not been washed off). **-masa** -मस, see s.v. **ras-mas.** **-maṭh** -मठ् । **रसपूर्णः** adj. e.g. 'a jar of juice'; hence, (of a fruit) very juicy; (of a story, song, sport, conduct, or the like) full of charm. **-phyūr^{u}** -फ्यूर् । **समधिगतरससंचारः** adj. (f. **-phīr^{u}** -फीर्), that to which juice or sap has returned, (a withered man, tree, or the like) to become revived; (a sulky-natured person, who has) become loving and gracious. **-pöṭh^{i}** -पॉठि or **-pöṭhin** -पॉठिन् । **गूढम्, गूढवृत्त्या** adv. secretly, privately. **rasa rasa** रस रस । **शनैः शनैः** adv. slowly and gently. **—wasun** —वसुन् । **लाघवशोषापत्तिः** m.inf. to descend from juice, (of something moist or sappy, e.g. a man, animal or plant) to become dry and light, to become quiet or gentle (by the departure of pride, anger, excitement, sourness, or the like). **—woth^{u}** —वॅथु । **लाघवमुपपन्नः** adj. (f. **-wüsh^{u}** -वॅछू), become dry and light, as ab.; become quiet and gentle, as ab. **—woth^{u}-mot^{u}** —वॅथु-मॅतु । **लाघवमधिगतवान्** perf. part. (f. **—wüsh^{u}-müs^{u}** —वॅछू-मॅसू), id. **—yun^{u}** —यिनु । **परिपक्वीभवनम्, प्रेमवृत्त्यानुवृत्तीभवनम्** m.inf. to come from sap, (of a crop of rice, tree, fruit) to become ripe; (of food for cooking) to become thoroughly cooked; (of a sulky-natured person) to become loving and gracious.

rasā-masā रसा-मसा, see s.v. **ras-mas.**

rasa 2 रस for **rasad**, q.v. in **hissa-rasa** (p. 354*b*, l. 3), q.v.

rās 1 रास् m. (sg. abl. **rāsa 1** रास), the circular dance practised by Krishna (Kṛṣṇa) and the herdmaidens of Gōkula; a similar dance performed nowadays in commemoration of it (Śiv. 1010, 1875). **—gindun** —गिंदुन् m.inf. to perform this dance (Śiv. 947, 1442). **—gĕwun** —ग्यवुन् m.inf. to sing this dance, i.e. perform it (Śiv. 1459). **—khēlun** —खेलुन् m.inf. to perform this dance (Śiv. 737, 949, 1002, 1054, 1353, 1376, 1429, 1432, 1493).

rāsa-mandal रास-मंडल् or **-mandul** -मंडुल् । **रासक्रीडा** m. (sg. dat. **-mandalas** -मंडलस्), the *rās*-circle, i.q. **rās** (Śiv. 1325 (*-mandal*), 1390 (*-mandul*); Rām. 1567 (*-mandul*); K. 293).

rās 2 रास् । **गर्भाशयमुखम्** m. (sg. abl. **rāsa 2** रास), the mouth of the womb; cf. **rāsa 3.** **—trāwun** —त्रावुन् । **आरजापत्योत्पादनम्** m.inf. (in the case of a widow) to bear a bastard son, (in the case of a married woman) to bear a child of adultery (i.e. one whose father is not her husband); cf. **rāsa 3.** **—wasun** —वसुन् । **आरजगर्भस्रावः** m.inf. abortion or miscarriage of an unborn widow's bastard, or of a child the fruit of adultery, to occur. Cf. **rāsa 3.**

rāsa 3 रास । (**कुण्डः गोलकः वा**) **आरजः** m. a widow's bastard, or a son of adultery (i.e. the child of a married woman by a man not her husband); cf. **rās 2.** **—kaṭh** —कठ् । **आरजः** m. (sg. dat. **-kaṭas** -कटस्), id. (Gr.Gr. 132).

rasī रसी رسی adj. e.g. arriving, attaining, used —°, as in **juz-rasī** (p. 380*b*, l. 28), q.v.

ros^{u} 1 रॅसु, i.q. **rost^{u}**, q.v. cf. **lōri-ros^{u}** (K.Pr. 120); **shūbi-r°**, s.v. **shūb**; **shēki-r°**, s.v. **shēkh 2.**

ros^{u} 2 रॅसु adj. (f. **rüs^{u}** रॅसू), having (such-and-such) a flavour, used —°, as in **ok^{u} ros^{u}** (p. 19*a*, l. 39), q.v.

rös^{i} 1 रासि e.g. one who takes part in the *rās*-dance. See **rās 1** (Śiv. 1459).

rös^{i} 2 रासि in **rös^{i} gashun** रासि गछुन् । **अधस्ताज्जलस्यादर्शनीभवनम्** m.inf. flowing water to disappear under ground; met. wealth, property, occupation, or the like to disappear for good and all.

rūs^{u} रूसु । **एणमृगः** m. a kind of black antelope (the skin of which is looked upon as specially pure). (El. *ros, rás*, the musk deer; so L. 116, *rass* or *rous*, *Moschus moschiferus*).

rūs^{i}-koṭ^{u} रूसि-कॅटु । **मृगपोतकः** m. (f. **-küṭ^{u}** -कॅटू, sg. dat. **kaćĕ** कच्च), the young of this antelope (Śiv. 493, f.; Rām. 1272, f.). **-musla** -मुस्ल । **ऐणेयचर्म** m. the hide or skin of this antelope, which, being pure, is used as a sitting-mat by Hindū devotees.

rasad रसद् رسد । **विभागानुसारिदानग्रहणादिवृत्तिः** f. (when at the end of a compound this word sometimes takes the form **rasa 2**; cf. **hissa-rasa,** p. 354*b*, l. 3) coming on, income, import; grain, provision, supplies; allowance of food, ration; share, quota, allowance, contribution. **—kaḍüñ^{u}** —कडंञु । **संग्रहार्थद्रव्यवितरणम्** f.inf. to contribute towards a subscription, to subscribe (money, goods, or the like). **—karüñ^{u}** —करंञु । **जनधनसंग्रहः** f.inf. to collect a subscription, to collect proportionate shares, or taxes according to proportion, or persons according to proportion (as in conscription); to collect supplies according to quota (for an army, travellers, or the like) (H. xi, 5, 10).

rasīd रसीद् رسید m. acknowledgment of receipt or arrival, receipt; a paper acknowledging receipt, a receipt (Gr.M.).

rasdār रसदार् । **रसयुक्तः** adj. e.g. (of fruit, food, or the like) juicy, full of juice.

r^a^sh र्‌श् (also written **र्‌ष्**) । **ईर्ष्या** f. envy, jealousy, spite, malice (cf. **ōra-r°**, p. 42*a*, l. 6; **dŏda-r°**, p. 190*a*, l. 12, and **dŏd^i^-r°**, p. 191*b*, l. 23; **gur^i^-r°**, p. 299*a*, l. 5; **pit^a^r^i^-r°**, p. 803*a*, l. 44; **rata-r°**, p. 846*b*, l. 14) (El. *rish*, m.; Gr.Gr. 6, 137; Gr.M.; Rām. 979). **—karüñ^u^** —**करंञू** f.inf. to be at enmity (with, dat.) (Gr.M.).

rāsh 1 राश् । **वणिग्धनम्** m. a merchant's money (including capital, profits, and other property), stock-in-trade (K.Pr. 153). According to I.K. II, i, 18, this word is f. with a sg. obl. **rösh^u^ रांशू** as in the case of **rāsh 2.** **--labun —लबुन्** । **आकस्मिकोत्कृष्टलाभः** m.inf. (in a mercantile transaction) to obtain sudden and unexpected great profit.

rāsh 2 राश् । **राशिः** f. (sg. dat. **rösh^u^ रांशू** also written **rösh^i^ रांशि**), a sign of the zodiac (cf. **dan-r°**, p. 220*b*, l. 42); see **rāsh 1. rösh^u^-myul^u^ रांशू-मिलु** or **rösh^i^-myul^u^ रांशि-मिलु** । **राशिसंयोगः** m. concurrence of signs (e.g. when two persons such as a husband and wife, two brothers, two friends are born under the same sign of the Zodiac); met. concurrence of two people (carrying on mutual intrigue, love, business, or the like) in perfect unanimity.

rāshĕ राश । **शङ्का** f. (sg. dat. **rāshi राशि**, but usually written **rāshĕ राश**, by confusion of *ĕ* and *i*), anxiety, apprehension, inner (or hidden) fear, alarm. **—atsun —अचुन** । **शङ्कोद्भवः** m.inf. to enter into anxiety, to become anxious (e.g. from fear of violence from an enemy); to feel a secret longing to repeat a crime (e.g. having once committed, say, theft to want to do it again). **—pyon^u^ —प्यनु** । **शङ्कापातः** m.inf. to fall into anxiety, as ab.; to fall into anxiety (such as causes a person to take precautions against the occurrence of the evil feared), anxiously to take precautions. **—tsānun —त्सानुन** । **शङ्कोत्पादनम्, अपहरणादावुत्साहनम्** m.inf. to cause to enter into anxiety, to fill with anxiety, fill with apprehension; to cause a person who has once committed a crime to have a secret longing to do it again (see ab.).

rĕsh^i^ र्‌शि, see **ryosh^u^**.

rĕṣh^u^ र्‌षु(षु), i.q. **ryosh^u^**, q.v.

resh 1, see **ryosh^u^**.

rēsh 1 रेश् ريش m. a beard (El.).

rēsh 2 रेश् ريش adj. e.g. wounded, sore (Rām. 1367, of the pupil of the eye).

rish 1, see **r^a^sh**.

rish 2 रिश् m. a Musalmān religious beggar (El.). I.q. **ryosh^u^**, q.v. (K.Pr. 180).

rōsh 1 रोश् (= روش) । **रीतिः, आदरः** m. motion, walk, gait, carriage; practice, custom, fashion, usage (Rām. 1668); high appreciation (of something rare). **—yun^u^ —यिनु** । **अत्यादराधिगमः** m.inf. high appreciation to come (esp. of something lost).

rōshĕ रोश । **शनैः** adv. (of motion or gait) gently, quietly, softly, slowly (Śiv. 963, 1690; Rām. 1777).

rōsh 2 रोश् f. anger, wrath, passion, rage (Rām. 1580). **rōshĕ-rōsh रोश-रोश** । **अन्योन्यवृष्टिः** f. mutual resentment, mutual umbrage (e.g. between husband and wife, brethren).

rosh^u^ रंशु, also written **ह्रंशु** m. a thick string, in **chaphkali-r°**, p. 173*b*, l. 39; a necklace (H. v, 10, 12).

rash^ŏ^kh रश्ख رشک m. envy, emulation, jealousy, grudge, spite, malice (Śiv. 710, Rām. 1147).

rashĕn रशन । **मेखला** f. a woman's zone or girdle.

rōshĕn रोशन روشن adj. e.g. bright, shining, brilliant; clear, evident. **-gar -गर** روشنگر m. a polisher; a cutler (El.). **—karun —करन** m.inf. to light (a lamp, etc.), to lighten, illumine (El.).

rōshun रोशुन । **दृष्टीभवनम्** conj. 2 (1 p.p. **rūṭh^u^ रूटु**, q.v.; 2 p.p. **rōchyōv रोच्योव**), to become angry (with someone, dat.) (Gr.Gr. 205, 212, 231; Śiv. 1008, 1632, 1786; Rām. 1029, 1112; K. 694; K.Pr. 72). **rūṭh^u^-mot^u^ रूटु-मंतु** । **दृष्टः** perf. part. (f. **rūṭh^u^-müt^u^ रूटु-मंचु**, sg. dat. **rōchĕ-matsĕ रोच्य-मत्स**), angered, filled with rage or wrath.

rōshĕnāwun 1 रोशनावुन । **दृष्टीकरणम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **rōshĕnôw^u^ रोशनोवु**), to enrage (a person).

rōshĕnāwun 2 रोशनावुन । **आदरास्पदीकरणम्** conj. 1, to cause to be highly appreciated. Cf. **rōsh 1.**

rĕshīshŏr ऋषीश्वर m. a lord of anchorites, a supreme anchorite (see **ryosh^u^**) (Śiv. 671; Rām. 1255, 1682).

r^a^shĕṭh र्‌शठ । **ईर्ष्यालुः** adj. e.g. of an envious, or jealous, disposition (Gr.Gr. 137); (of a disease), infectious.

rĕshuth ऋशुथ्, or **rĕshyuth ऋश्युथ** । **ऋषित्वम्** m. (sg. dat. **rĕshĕtas ऋशतस्**), the conduct of a sage or saint, conduct of such a person, saintly conduct, sainthood (Gr.Gr. 144).

rĕsh^i^-tôn^u^ ऋषि-तोनु । **ऋषित्वम्** m. (sg. dat. **-tönis -तानिस्**), i.q. **rĕshuth**, q.v.

rōshĕwun^u^ रोशवुनु । **रोषशीलः** n.ag. (f. **rōshĕvüñ^u^ रोशवंचू**), irascible, excitable, irritable (YZ. 63).

rūshwath रूश्वथ (= رشوت) m. (sg. dat. **rūshwatas रूश्वतस्**), a bribe (El.). **- karun —करन** m.inf. to offer a bribe, to bribe, corrupt (El.).

rasij^u^ रसिजू, see **rasyul^u^**.

rasm رسم m. a sketch, model, plan (El.); manner, custom, practice.

rasūm رسوم m.pl. official perquisites (L. *rasum*, 415, 448).

ras-mas रस्-मस् m. the state of being juicy, sappy, or the

like, or of being moist with essence, or with perspiration, moistness, juiciness ; met. the state of being gentle and kind, a kindly disposition. **-mas ṭamun -मस् ट्मुन् । रसस्नेहलयेन शुष्कपङ्कीभवनम्** m.inf. the juiciness to diminish (in cooking), to become cooked dry (by the boiling away of the gravy, etc.).

rasa-masa रस-मस । मन्दवृत्त्या सान्त्वनेन च adv. slowly and with kindness, gently.

rasā masā रसा मसा । निरापत्ति ससान्त्वनं च adv. easily and gently, coaxingly, compassionately.

rasan रसन् f. (sg. dat. **rasani रसनि**), the tongue (L.V. 58).

r^{a}sun र्सुन् । पलायनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **r^{o}s^{u} र्सु**. This verb is impersonal in the tenses formed from the past participle) to go silently ; (esp.) to slip away without saying anything, so as to escape from trouble, to abscond quietly; cf. **r^{a}sawun. r^{a}sith bĕhun र्सिथ् ब्यॅहुन् । पलायनसमापनम्** m.inf. to abscond secretly (e.g. from inability to pay a debt, or to perform some work) and settle (in some distant place). **r^{a}sith thawun र्सिथ् थवुन् । गूढपलायनम्** m.inf. to abscond secretly ; to carry off secretly.

rasun रसुन । सरसीभवनम् conj. 3 (2 p p. **rasyōv र्स्योव्**), to be, or become, full of juice, sap (e.g. a fruit, food for cooking, a field, etc.) (Gr.Gr. 124, 175). The causal of this verb is **rasanāwun** (Gr.Gr. 175).

ras^{a}r रसर् । उखाविशेषः, दुःसहौष्ण्यम्, वज्रसारवृष्टिः f. a kind of tall earthenware pot used for cooking rice and similar offices; extreme heat (of the sun or a burning wind); a violent thunderstorm accompanied by destructive lightning, and, so it is believed, by scalding rain (cf. **b^{a}sar**). **—pĕñ^{ü} —प्यॅञ् । संतप्तजलनिपातेन सर्वाङ्गस्फोटः** f.inf. to be scalded to death (as though by this scalding rain). An expression used in curses (cf. **b^{a}sar pĕñ^{ü}**, p 134*b*, l. 25).

ras^{a}ri-bata रसरि-बत । उखाविशेषपाचितभक्तम्, अतिघर्मभक्तम् m. rice boiled in the above kind of cooking pot (used as a regimen for a lying-in woman) ; scalding hot boiled rice (fresh from the pot, and before it has cooled down). **-wôñ^{u} -वोञ् । अत्युष्णजलम्** m. scalding hot water (not only that heated by boiling, but such as becomes so by exposure to the sun or the like).

rast रस्त् m. a pension (El.).

rasta رستہ । निरन्तरा पथिकपङ्क्तिः m. a line, a row ; (in Ksh.) a long closely packed procession of people.

rāstī or **röstī راستی**, f. rectitude, justice, fidelity, uprightness (K.Pr. 60, 178).

rost^{u} र्स्तु । हीनः adj. (This word occasionally takes the form **ros^{u} र्सु**, as in **māyĕ-ros^{u}**, heartless, p. 612*b*, l. 7 ; **shūbi-ros^{u}**, s.v. **shūb** ; and **shĕki-ros^{u}**, s.v. **shĕkh 2**. The fem. is **rüsh^{u} र्श्यु** (Śiv. 1847, Rām. 1205, K. 843). The opposite of this word is **sost^{u}**, q.v.) destitute (of), deprived (of), bereft (of), without, —• equivalent to the English -less (as in **anta-r^{o}** or **önta-r^{o}**, endless, p. 35*b*, ll. 10 and 26; **āra-r^{o}**, merciless, p. 41*a*, l. 7 ; **āshi-r^{o}**, hopeless, p. 47*b*, l. 6 ; **baba-r^{o}**, fatherless, p. 77*a*, l. 14 ; **bōchi-r^{o}**, free from hunger, p. 80*a*, l. 34 ; **bŏz^{ü}-r^{o}**, witless, p. 83*b*, l. 24 ; **bagāra-r^{o}**, (cooked) without oil, p. 92*a*, l. 10 ; **bala-r^{o}**, without strength, p. 103*a*, l. 32, and many others, which will be found under the main words) (Gr.M. ; El. and W. 98, *rust* ; L.V. 61, 65, 108 ; Śiv. 59, 82, 86, 157, 230, 330, 335, etc. ; Rām. 9, 161, 1057, 1061, 1062, 1102, 1104, 1205, 1239, etc. ; K. 25, 47, 163, 165, 213, 472, 478, 615, 627, 700, 726, 843, 912, 1090 (governing dat.), 1101 (id.), 1107 (id.), etc. ; H. vii, 23 ; YZ 26 (governing dat.), 46, 156, 205, 431 ; K.Pr. 1, *gāshĕ-ratsha*, written *gáshah ratshah*, f. pl. nom.). With emph. **y**, we have **shĕki-rostuy** (see **shĕkh 2**) used as an adv. and meaning ' fearlessly ' or ' hopelessly '.

rusta رستہ, adj. e.g. grown, sprung up (of vegetation) (YZ. 13).

raswā رسوا or **ruswā رسوا**, adj. e.g. dishonoured, disgraced, abashed (Rām. 668, 713).

r^{a}sawun र्सवुन् । पलायनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **r^{a}sow^{u} र्सव्वु**), i.q. **r^{a}sun**, q.v., like which it is impersonal.

r^{a}savith thawun र्सविथ् थवुन् । पलायनम्, अपहरणम् m.inf. i.q. **r^{a}sith thawun**, col. *a*, l. 21, q.v. **- shunun —ष्हुनुन् । पलायनम्** m.inf. to abscond, or run off, secretly.

r^{a}sawun^{u} र्सवुन्नु । पलायनोद्यतः n.ag. (f. **r^{a}savün^{u} र्सवंञ्नु**), an absconder, one who is ready to abscond, one who is on the point of absconding ; met. one who is at the point of death.

rasöy रसॉय् or **rasöy^{i} रसॉयि । भोजनम्** f. cooking (K. 136, 138, 1068) ; dressed food, victuals (K. 142).

rasyul^{u} रस्युल्लु । रसपूर्णः adj. (f. **rasij^{u} रसिज्जु**), juicy, sappy ; full of flavour, imparting flavour (Gr.Gr. 146); affectionate, of a loving disposition; graceful, charming, sweet (Gr.Gr. 146); exciting affection, fascinating, captivating, enrapturing.

rasāyĕn रसायन् । विशिष्टभोज्यम् m. alchemy, chemistry, an *elixir vitæ* ; a magic potion (L.V. 80); (in Ksh.) a dish of food, perfectly cooked with rare spices by a *cordon bleu*.

rĕta रॅट m. pay, salary (El. *reta* or *reta*). Cf. **rĕth 1.**

rēṭa रेँट । अरिष्टफलम् m. the berry of the soap-wort (*Sapindus emarginatus*) (El. *ritha* ; K.Pr. 119 *rentane*, obl. sg. as if from **rēṭun**, q.v.). It is used esp. for washing shawls, and, according to El., a decoction of

it is said to be a specific for making the hair grow. **-pholᵘ -फलु** । **अरिष्टबीजम्** m. the hard black seed inside this berry.

rĕṭᵘ ऋटु, ṛĕṭᵘ, see **ryotᵘ**.

rōt रोत्, as first member of a compound, see **rāth 1.**

rōṭa रोट m, impeding, obstruction, used in the following:— **rōṭa gaṣhun रोट गछुन्** । **निरुद्धीभवनम्** m inf. impeding, obstruction to occur. **-törᵘ -तॉरु** । **अन्तरायविलम्बः** f. delay caused by obstruction. **rōṭa-ṣyūṭᵘ रोट-च्यूटु** । **असम्यक्चोदः** m. improper or imperfect pulverization, pounding in a mortar, or the like. **-ṣyūṭᵘ gaṣhun -च्यूटु गछुन्** । **असम्यक्चोदापत्तिः** m.inf. (of grain) to be, or become, imperfectly pounded (in a mortar). **-ṣyūṭᵘ karun -च्यूटु करुन्** । **असम्यक्चोदनम्** m.inf. imperfectly to pound, as ab.

rᵒtᵘ रॅटु । **प्रशस्तः** adj. (f. **rᵘṭṣᵘ रॅच्यू**), good, excellent (Gr.Gr. 17 *ratᵘ*, 140; Gr.M.; Śiv. 411, 477, 513, 1009; Rām. 23, 39, 90, 521, 744, 750, 1066–7, 1527; K. 935, 1159; K. Pr. 191); good, beautiful, (of sound) sweet (Gr.M.; L.V. 51; Śiv. 395, 555, 778, 1360; Rām. 318, 323, 591, 993, 1089, 1098, 1253; YZ. 47); propitious (Śiv. 228, 479, 524, 661; Rām. 124–5, 1248, 1296, 1709; K. 129); pious (Rām. 71, K. 843); honest. **—kyutᵘ —कित्** । **शुभाशुभावृत्तिः** adj. (f. **rᵘṭṣᵘ kiṭṣᵘ रॅच्यू कित्च्यू**), sometimes good and sometimes bad, at one time suitable, at another time unsuitable. **—mahanyuwᵘ —महन्यु** । **साधुवृत्तिः** m. a good man, a worthy person.

rᵃti pöṭhⁱ रॅति पॉठि or **pöṭhin —पॉठिन** । **शोभनरीत्या** adv. well, excellently.

rᵃti mŏkha रॅति म्वख । **प्रशस्तफलवृत्त्या** adv. with a good face, i.e. prosperously, bringing good luck.

rᵘṭṣᵘ möjᵘ रॅच्यू मॉजु । **अतिमृदुप्रकृतिः** f. a good mother; hence, an artless, charming woman.

rotᵘ रॅतु m. in **katha-rotᵘ**, p. 486*b*, l. 17, q.v.

roṭᵘ 1 रॅटु । **विलम्बः** m. seizing, grasping (cf. **atha-rᵒ**, p. 62*a*, l. 19; **khŏra-rᵒ**, p. 409*b*, l. 2; **khōra-rᵒ**, p. 410*b*, l. 9) (Gr.M., K.Pr. 236); impediment, enforced delay (cf. **potᵘ-rᵒ**, p. 787*b*, l. 28); —° the equivalent weight of anything (= **raṭh**), or (as adj.) weighing the equivalent weight of anything (cf. **dāñĕ-rᵒ**, p. 230*b*, l. 48; **māvi rᵒ tōl**, p. 611*a*, l. 20; **pönṣa-rᵒ**, p. 743*a*, l. 40; **pĕṭha-rᵒ**, p. 795*b*, l. 6). **—gaṣhun —गछुन्** । **अन्तरायोपस्थितिः** m.inf. an impediment to occur. **—karun —करुन्** । **अन्तरायापातनम्** m.inf. to cause an impediment, to impede.

rāṭⁱ rāṭⁱ रॅटि रॅटि । **सविलम्बम्** adv. with delay, subject to impediments. **-raṭa -रट** । **पूर्णतया समानपरिमितिः** adj. e.g. the exact equivalent in weight (e.g. of grain corresponding to an amount previously borrowed) (cf. **raṭi-raṭh**, s.v. **raṭh**).

roṭᵘ 2 रॅटु, see **raṭun.**

rūṭᵘ रूटु । **अवष्टब्धवृत्तिः** adj. (f. **rūṭᵘ रूटु**, sg. dat. **rōcĕ रोच्**, 1 p.p. of **rōṭun**, q.v.), one who, or that which, is obstructed; one who, or that which, obstructs.

rüṭᵘ रॅटु, see **raṭh** and **raṭun.**

rath 1 रथ् । **रुधिरम्** m. (sg. dat. **ratas रतस्**), blood, life-blood (cf. **bösⁱ rᵒ**, p. 131*b*, l. 26; **kōtar-rᵒ**, p. 492*a*, l. 3; **shĕwa-rᵒ**, s.v. **shĕv**) (Gr.Gr. 51–2; Gr.M.; L. 458 *rat*; Rām. 109, 273, 284, 296, 357, 413, 440, 462–3, etc.; K. 237, 309, 563; K.Pr. 146, 218, 253). **—anun —अनुन्** । **रुधिरप्रस्रावणम्** m.inf. to let blood flow, to cause blood to flow; to draw blood out of a person, i.e. to insist upon a person giving, to extort (from a person). **—bādi gaṣhun बॉदि गछुन्** । **रक्तनिरोधविकारः** m.inf. to occur by stoppage of (the flow of) blood (i.e. the black swollen bruise caused by a blow, by the breaking of a limb, or by tying up tightly). **- hyonᵘ —ह्युनु** । **अत्यन्तपीडनम्** m.inf. to take blood, to harass or torture a person (by giving impossible or very difficult tasks, by inflicting intolerable punishment, extortion, or the like) (Rām. 1240). **- kaḍun —कडुन्** m.inf. to draw blood, to bleed (a person) (El.). **—khasun —खसुन्** । **रुधिरवमथुविकारोद्भवः** m.inf. the blood to rise, vomiting of blood (haematemesis) to occur; the blood to rise (e.g. to the eyes in rage) (Rām. 916, K. 445). **—ṭhīca wasun —ठीच वसुन्** । **निर्झरवत्प्रवहद्रक्तस्रुतिः** m.inf. blood to flow (e.g. from a wound) in a violent torrent. **—wālun —वालुन** । **अत्यन्तपीडनम्** m.inf. to cause blood to descend, i.e. to torture or harass a person (in order to extort something from him, to make him do something, or the like). **— wandun —वंदुन** m inf. to dedicate one's life-blood, to be ready to sacrifice one's life (for a person or object) (Rām. 34, 169, 952, 1079; K.Pr. 155, 178, 194).

rata-borutᵘ रत-बॅरुतु । **रक्ताक्तः** adj. (f. **barᵘṭṣᵘ बरॅच्यू**), filled with blood, flooded with blood, soaked in blood (YZ. 126). **-chūl -छूल** । **रुधिरनिःस्यन्दः** m. a blood-cascade, a flow of blood (e g. from a sword-wound). **-chaph -छफ** । **उपहारः** f. (sg. dat. **-chapi -छपि**), a sacrificial offering of blood, a bloody sacrifice, the slaughter of a living being (e.g. an animal, or even oneself) in a religious sacrifice. **-chapi dyunᵘ -छपि दिनु** । **उपहारीकरणम्** m.inf. to offer (a living creature) in such a sacrifice. **-chapi lagun -छपि लगुन्** । **उपहारार्थविनियोगः** m.inf. to be offered in sacrifice (for another's benefit), to be the victim in a propitiatory sacrifice. **-dag -दग्** । **रुधिरपीडा** f. blood-pain, the

pain caused by diseased blood. **-digiñ** -द्गिञ् । **रक्तसृतिधारा** f. a long thin stream of blood (from a wound or the like). **-ḍôr** -ड़ोर् । **रुधिरनिःस्रवः** m. a rope of blood, i.e. a trickle of congealed blood from a wound or sore. **-gagar** -गगर् । **रक्तगुलिकाः** m.pl. 'blood-rats', blood flowing in clots. **-gol**[u] -गंलु । **रक्तगण्डूषा** m. a blood-mouthful, an accumulation of blood in the mouth. **-gand** -गंड् । **विस्फोटविशेषः**, **व्रत्यायही** m. a blood-knot, a kind of painful boil very slow in ripening; met. an obstinate wrathful man. **-grakh** -ग्रख् । **रुधिरवमिः** f. (sg. dat. **-graki** -ग्रकि), the boiling up of blood, vomiting blood, hæmatemesis. **-graka khasañĕ** -ग्रक खसञ । **रक्तवमथुविक्लत्युद्भवः** f. pl. inf. hæmatemesis to occur. **-hūn**[u] -ह्रुनु । **दुष्टाचरणः** adj. (f. **hūñ**[u] ह्रूञ्), a blood-hound (i.e. a dog which eagerly licks up blood); hence, met. a vile fellow who spends his time harassing others. **-kôḍ**[u] -कोड्ड । **सिरामोचनकारः** m. one who draws blood (cf **kaḍun**), a bleeder, phlebotomist. **-khal** -खल् । **रोगविशेषः** f. a certain disease, the symptoms of which are blood flowing in quantities from the mouth, the nose, and the anus, caused either by a wound or by internal disease. **-khal**[i] -खलि । **निःसृतरक्तप्रवाहः** adj. e.g. one who suffers from the preceding disease. **-khali gaṣhun** -खलि गछुन् । **यकृद्रुधिरनिःसृतिबाधापत्तिः** m.inf. to be, or become, afflicted with this disease. **-khali karun** -खलि करुन् । **यकृद्रुधिरनिःसारणेन बाधनम्** m inf. to cause a person to suffer from this disease (e.g. by a blow, or by wounding). **-khanjĕ** -खंज्य । **रुधिरविकारः** m. (so reported, but probably f.pl.), a disease of the blood, of which the symptoms are extreme redness of the eyelids and eyeballs, and coagulation of the blood. **-khor**[u] -खंर् । **अतिकटोरप्रकृतिः** adj. (f. **-khür**[ü] -खंर्), blood scald-head, an abusive, noisy, quarrelsome fellow (K.Pr. 3, 4). **-kyom**[u] **lagun** -क्यंमु लगुन् । **रोगविशेषोद्भवः** m.inf. a certain disease, in which the blood is supposed to be filled with tiny worms, to attack (a person); madness supposed to be produced by similar symptoms to occur. **-lal** -लल् । **रुधिरावलिः** f. blood-blister, a line of clotted blood along the roots of the teeth, ? pyorrhœa. **-maṭh hyuh**[u] -मठ् ह्युहु । **रक्ताज्वल्यमानः**, **देदीप्यमानकान्तिः** adj. (f. **-maṭh hish**[ü] -मठ् ह्यिषू), 'like a temple of blood', ruddy-faced, rubicund (considered to be charming); (of any limb) flushed, inflamed; (of a fruit) red, blood-red. **-phuṭ**[u] -फुट्टु । **रुधिरबन्धविस्फोटः** m. a boil filled with blood or due to diseased blood. **-phuṭh** -फुठ् । **रुधिरदीर्घविस्फोटः** f. (sg. dat. **-phuṭi** -फुटि), a similar boil or gathering but longer in shape (due to too tight binding, to a blow, or other external cause). **-phyor**[u] -फ्यर् । **रक्तबिन्दुः** m. (sg. dat. **-phĕris** -फ्यरिस्), a blood-drop. **-phyūr**[u] -फ्यूर् । **रक्तबिन्दुः** m. (sg. dat. **-phīris** -फीरिस्), id. **-palav** -पलव् । **रक्तमार्जनपटखण्डः** m. a dirty rag for wiping blood. **-prāṣa** -प्राश । **सद्यःशोकचर्या** f.pl. the corners of the mouth covered with blood; conduct caused by grief at the death of a beloved person (at the time of the death). **-pĕth** -प्यथ् । **रोगविशेषः** f. (sg. dat. **-pĕṭh**[ü] -प्यंठ्), a disease affecting the blood and bile (causing sudden death). **-pĕṭh**[ü] **gaṣhun** -प्यंठ् गछुन् । **रक्तपित्तरोगेण सद्योमरणापत्तिः** m.inf. to die a sudden death by such disease. **-pay** -पय् । **रुधिरायनयोगः** m. a junction of two veins (cf. **raga-p°**, p. 827*b*, l. 46); met. close blood-relationship. **-r[a]sh** -र्‍श् । **रक्तिकवैरम्** f. hatred between blood-relations; mútual hatred similar to such. **-rāṭh** -राट् । **रुधिररेखा** f. (sg. dat. **-rāṭhi** -राठि), lines of blood on the eye-balls, bloodshot eyes; a line-like blood mark on a limb (due to a blow or the like). **-rôṭh**[u] -रोट्ठु । **दुष्प्रकृतिः** adj. (f. **-röṭh**[ü] -रोंठ्), a rude quarrelsome brawling fellow. **-r[a]y** -र्‍य् । **परोपतापनवृत्तिः** f. a blood-ogress, a vampire; a woman who habitually (like a blood-sucking insect) insinuates herself into another's company, and then torments him or her. **-rĕy** -र्यय् । **रोगविशेषः** f. a certain disease in which a tickling sensation is felt in the veins (as though ants were travelling through them). **-rōz** -रोज़् । **रोगविशेषः** f. instability of blood; hence, bleeding hæmorrhoids. **-rōz pĕñ**[ü] -रोज़ प्यंञ् । **रक्तसृत्यात्मरोगसंभवः** f.inf. an attack of bleeding hæmorrhoids to occur. **-ṣūr** -छूर् । **रोगविशेषः** m. 'blood-thief', a certain dangerous blood-disease affecting the chest, liver, and spleen. **-ṣūr pyon**[u] -छूर् प्यंनु । **रक्तशोषविक्लत्या मरणम्** m.inf. to be at the point of death owing to this disease. **-ṣūrlad** -छूरलद् । **रक्तशोषादिरोगदग्धः** adj. e.g. (as subst. f. **-ṣūrladiñ** -छूरलदिञ्), one at the point of death from this disease.

rath 2 रथ् f. (sg. dat. **ratiyĕ** रतिय (K. 739), obl. **rati** रति (K. 41, 43–4)) N. of the goddess of Love, the wife of Kāma, the Indian Cupid. She was reborn as Māyāvatī, who married Pradyumna (K. 739–48).

raṭh रट् । **निरोधः**, **समतोलः** f. (sg. dat. **raṭi** रटि or (Rām. 1753) **rüṭ**[ü] रंटू), grasping, seizure (L.V. 107); hindrance, obstruction (cf. **pot**[u] **r° 1**, p. 787*b*, l. 29) (K. 1116); the equivalent weight of anything (= **roṭ**[u] **1**) (cf. **dāñĕ-r°**, p. 236*b*, l. 50; **pot**[u] **r° 2** p. 787*b*, l. 31; **pĕṭha r°** or **pĕṭh**[i] **r°**, p. 795*b*, l. 13 (Śiv. 1566). —**gaṣhüñ**[ü] —ग्रछ्यूञ् । **निरोधसंभवः** f.inf. hindrance or obstruction to occur. —**karüñ**[ü] —कर्यूञ् । **निरोधनम्** f.inf. to hinder, obstruct.

raṭa-raṭh रट-रट् । **कलहनिरोधनम्** f. intervening

in a fight, separating combatants. **raṭa-woṭᵘ रट-वंटु । समपरिमाणः** m. of equivalent weight (e.g. of the woven cloth, as compared with the thread given to the weaver for its manufacture).

raṭi-raṭh रटि-रट् । समपरिमितिः adj. e.g. weighing the exactly equivalent weight (of one thing weighed against another). Cf. **rāṭⁱ-raṭa**, s.v. **roṭᵘ 1.**

rüṭᵘ-rostᵘ रंटू-रंस्तु adj. (f. **-rüshᵘ -रंछू**), without hindrance; one who cannot be hindered or obstructed, irresistible (Rām. 1753).

ratha रथ । रथः m. a chariot, carriage, wheeled vehicle (L.V. 73 *ratha*, an old form; Śiv. 1154; K. 29, 378, 406, 490, 637, 658, 727, etc.); esp. a war-chariot (Rām. 978–9, 1323, 1352, 1354, 1437, 1449; K. 555–7). **-bān -बान् । सारथिः** m. a charioteer (Śiv. 809, 1146, 1372, 1734). **-pahī -पही । रथचक्रनेमिः** f. the felly of a chariot wheel. **-suwörī -सुवारी** f. riding in a chariot, carriage driving (Śiv. 580, 786, 805, 961). **-sakᵘjᵘ -सकंजू । रथचक्रम्** f. a chariot wheel. **-wôlᵘ -वोलु । रथाधिकारी** m. the owner of a chariot; the superintendent of a chariot establishment; a charioteer (K. 556).

ràthⁱ रंथि । अतिशीघ्रम् adv. very speedily, very quickly.

rathi khārun रथि खारुन् । सम्यत्कापादनम् m.inf. to arrange (things in disorder) in complete order, to make successful (Rām. 15, 177). **rathi khasun रथि खसुन् । अतिशोभ्यीभवनम्** m.inf. (of things in disorder) to be arranged in complete order, to turn out quite right.

rāth 1 राथ् m. (sg. dat. **rātas रातस्**), night-time, night (cf. **aḍ-rāth 1** m. p. 10*a*, l. 44, half a night; but **aḍ-rāth 2** f. ib., midnight, see **rāth 2**); (Gr.M., W. 115). Cf. **rāth 2.** Adv. at night, by night (Rām. 149, 659, 896, 941; K.Pr. 48, 178). **-dŏh —दुह्** adv. night and day, always, continually (Śiv. 341; Rām. 871; K. 504, 525, 1081, 1094). **rāth ta dŏh राथ् त दुह्**, id. (Rām. 514, 791, 1774), so **dŏh ta rāth** (H. vii, 3). **-dĕn -दन्** adv. night and day (Śiv. 160, 215, 524, 541, 735, 986, 1420), so **dĕn-rāth दन्-राथ्** adv. day and night (cf. p. 222*b*, l. 37) (Śiv. 107, 366, 1554), and **rāth ta dĕn राथ् त दन्** night and day (Śiv. 1555). **—kyutᵘ —क्युतु । रात्रिकाले** adv. at night, in the night-time (Gr.Gr. 156; Gr.M.; Rām. 883, 1273; K. 1024, 1089; H. iii, 1); to-night (Gr.M., Rām. 146); for to-night (Gr.M.).

rāta-dŏha रात-दुह् adv. by day and night (El. *ràta-doho*). **-krūl -क्रूल् । परोष्णी (पक्षिविशेषः)** m. a bat (the animal) (El.; W. 115, *rāṭakröl*; Śiv. 351). Seen in the daytime it is a bird of ill-omen (Śiv. 351). **-mŏgul -म्यगुल । उलूकः** m. (f. **-mŏgüjᵘ -म्यगंजू** or **-mŏgàjⁱ -म्यगंजि**), an owl (W. 115 *rāṭamoghal*; Śiv. 1192, 1756). **-mŏgal-nam -म्यगल्-नम् । उलूकनखः** m. an owl's claw; a gold ornament shaped as such, worn on a child's head as an amulet. **-röchⁱ -रांछि** f. guarding by night (El.). **-röchⁱ karüñᵘ -रांछि करंजू** f.inf. to do such guarding, to be on night sentry duty (El.). **-rôchᵘ -रोछु । रात्रिरक्षणनियोज्यः** m. a night watchman, a sentry (El.).

rātō-rāth रातो-राथ् । रात्रिकालमात्रे एव adv. in a single night (of something done in a single night, i.e. very quickly).

rōt-onᵘ रोत्-व्यंनु । रात्र्यन्धः adj. (f. **-ünᵘ व्यंनू**), night-blind. **-añĕr -व्यंयर् । रात्र्यान्ध्यम्** m. night-blindness. **-arpha -व्यर्फ روت عرفه** m. the vigil of a festival (K.Pr. 193). **-bal -बल् । रात्रिबलम्** m. power or strength (of a person, quality, action, etc.), used, or to be used, only by night; cf. **-pav**, bel. **-bata -बत । रात्रिभोजनम्, पर्युषितभक्तम्** m. food eaten at night, a night-meal; stale food remaining over from having been cooked the preceding night. **-gaṭa -गट । रात्रितमिस्रम्** f. the darkness of night (esp. when intense); inability to see, the darkness of blindness. **-hum -हुम् । रात्रियज्ञः** m. a sacrifice performed by night. **-kāgᵘrᵘ -कांगर्रु । रात्र्यङ्गारधानिका** f. a brazier or *kāngṛi* for use at night-time; such a brazier with its complement of burning charcoal, employed for keeping a room warm at night-time. **-khǒbᵘ -ख्वंबु । रात्रिशिरस्त्राविशेषः** m. a wadded night-cap. **-kalapushᵘ -कलपुशु । रात्रिशिरस्त्रम** m. a night-cap shaped like a skull-cap, made of woollen cloth doubled. **-laganⁿ -लगन् । रात्रिकालिकविवाहः** m. the lucky moment for a wedding, if it happens to be in the night-time. **-nār -नार् । रात्रिकालपरिग्रीलनावशिष्टाग्निः** m. the glowing ashes in the morning of a fire which has been burning throughout the night. **-nāv -नाव् । रात्रितरणिः** f. a boat which travels by night (e.g. which is not tied up to the bank at nightfall, but goes on). **-palav -पलव् । रात्रिवसनम्** m. a night-gown. **-pav -पव् । रात्रिप्रवृत्तिचातुर्यम्** m. dexterity which is exercised or is intended to be exercised only at night; cf. **-bal**, ab. **-ṭūpⁱ -टूपि । रात्रिशिरस्त्रम्** f. a night-cap.

röṭⁱ-rāth रांटि-राथ् । संपूर्णा रात्रि f. the entire night; night by night (YZ. 382). **-rātas -रातस्** adv. throughout the entire night, all night (Rām. 1635). **-solᵘ -स्वंलु । रात्रिव्यापये चलवृत्तिः** adj. (f. **-sājⁱ -स्वंजि** or **-süjᵘ -स्वंजू**), one who habitually absents himself at night; one who is lazy by day, but industrious by night; that which lasts only for a night (and is destroyed or disappears at dawn).

rātücᵘ **rāth 1 रातॅचू राथ्** (for **2**, see **rāth 3**) । **संपूर्णा रात्रिः**, f. the entire night.

rātukᵘ **1 रातुकु** (for **2**, see **rāth 3**) gen. adj. (f. **rātüc**ᵘ **रातॅचू**), of, or belonging to, the night (K. 802; H. v, 9).

rātan रातन adv. by night, used —•, as in **aḍ-rātan,** at midnight, p. 10*a*, l. 47; so **aḍ-r°-bögᵘ** (or **-bögin**), at about midnight, ib. l. 48.

rötᵘn-mànzᵘ रात्रि-मंज़ि । संमुखरात्रावेव adv. only in the coming night, this very night (with the idea of happening speedily or suddenly).

rātas रातस् adv. by night, at night, used —°, as in **aḍ-rātas,** at midnight, p. 10*a*, l. 50, or **aḍa-r°** (K. 57); so **aḍ-r°-bögᵘ** (or **-bögin**), p. 10*b*, l. 1; **az-rātas,** to-night, p. 74*a*, l. 23; **drustis rātas,** all night, throughout the night, p. 249*a*, l. 30 (Gr.M.; Śiv. 325, 332, 1465; Rām. 679, 741, 1526, 1584; H. x, 1, 6; xii, 4); all night, throughout the night (Rām. 259, K. 280); in the night-time (K. 592, K.Pr. 178); of, or to, a night (K. 295). —**dŏhas** —**द्वहस्** adv. night and day (Rām. 75, 650, 1061; K. 802; YZ. 118). **-pĕṭh** -**प्यठ । समस्तरात्रिकालाश्रितः** adj. e.g. occupied, carried on, etc., throughout the night. —**rāth** —**राथ्** adv. on this very night (H. x, 5, 12).

rātasᵘy रातसूय् adv. in a single night, in the very night (K. 1150).

rāth 2 राथ । रात्रिः f. (sg. dat. **röṭᵘ रात्रू**), night (the whole period from sunset to sunrise) (cf. **aḍ-rāth 2,** f. midnight, p. 10*a*, l. 44; but **aḍ-rāth 1,** m., see **rāth 1,** half a night; **maìzi-r°,** p. 615*a*, l. 27; **pŏha-r°,** p. 684*a*, l. 41; **potᵘ r°,** p. 787*b*, l. 35; **shiwa-r°,** s.v. **shiv**; **sŏkh-r°,** s.v. **sŏkh**; **sata-r°,** s.v. **sath 1**), (Gr.Gr. 13, 28, 32, 46, 68–70, 146; Gr.M.; L.V. 3, 5, 19, 55, 65, 91; Śiv. 168, 350, 468, 1002, 1032, 1062, 1413, 1443, 1465, 1549, 1584; Rām. 147, 196, 924, 1108*g*, 1498; K. 280, 295, 1088, 1137, 1148; H. x, 5). —**barünᵘ** —**बरॅनु** f.inf. to pass the night, spend the night (Rām. 1609; H. i, 10). —**gaṣhünᵘ** —**गछ़नु** f.inf. a night to pass away, a night to elapse (H. iii, 1); **rāth gaṣhünᵘ ādā,** the night to go to completion, the night to come to an end (H. x, 8; xii, 9, 12). —**kaḍünᵘ** -**कडनु** f.inf. to pass the night (H. x, 11; xii, 5). —**lagünᵘ** —**लगनु**, f.inf. the night to come on (H. viii, 9). —**pĕṭha pĕnᵘ** —**प्यठ प्यनु । महार्शीकरात्रिसंपातः** f.inf. a night (of watching) to fall upon (something), the watching of the family through the night by the dead body of a member to occur, and thus to prohibit the performance or completion of any other business. —**rāvünᵘ** —**रावनु । सर्वरात्रमायासाप्तिः** f.inf. the night to be ruined, to labour throughout the whole night. —**rāwarünᵘ** —**रावरॅनु । सर्वरात्रमायासनम्** f.inf. to cause a person to labour the whole night; to waste, spend unavailingly (Rām. 1526). —**sūrith** —**सूरिथ्** adv. lit. the night having been exhausted; hence, on the conclusion of the night, at night's end (Rām. 1636).

rāthāh राथाह् f. a single night (H. xii, 5); as adv., for, or during, a single night (K. 279).

röṭᵘ रात्रू, obl. sg. (cf. **ajĕ röṭᵘ**, p. 13*b*, l. 34; **ajĕ-röṭᵘ-bögᵘ** (or **-bögin**), p. 13*b*, l. 36), by night (Gr.M.); **tamiy röṭᵘ**, on that very night (Rām. 147). **röṭᵘ-onᵘ रात्रू-अंनु । रात्र्यन्धः** adj. (f. **-ünᵘ** -**अंनू**), night-blind (cf. **rōt-onᵘ**, s.v. **rāth 1**). **-añĕr -अञर् । रात्र्यान्ध्यम्** m. night-blindness; cf. **rōt-añĕr,** s.v. **rāth 1.** **-hondᵘ** -**ह्न्दु । रात्रिसंबन्धी** adj. (f. **-hünzᵘ** -**ह्नज़ू**), of, or belonging to, the night (H. iii, 1). **-kiturᵘ** -**कितुर् । रात्रिचरवृत्तिः, पक्षिविशेषः** m. a kind of bird, which flies about only at night; a man who by day is slothful, but works throughout the night (cf. **rōt-bal** and **röṭᵘ-ṣolᵘ**, s.v. **rāth 1**). **-pav -पव् । रात्रिकालिकाभ्यासः, बलम्** m. study, labour, strength, exercised at night; dexterity or power which flourishes in the night-time. Cf. **rōt-pav,** s.v. **rāth 1.**

rāth 3 राथ् । ह्यः adv. yesterday (Gr.Gr. 151, Gr.M.); last night (W. 95). **rātukᵘ 2 रातुकु । ह्यस्तनः** adj. (f **rātücᵘ रातॅचू**), of, or belonging to, yesterday (Gr.Gr 151, Gr.M.); of, or belonging to, last night (K.Pr 178). **rātücᵘ rāth 2 रातॅचू राथ् । पूर्वतनरात्रिः** f. the night before last.

rāṭh 1 राठ् m. (sg. dat. **rāṭas राटस**), a king, used —•, as in **rāza-rāṭh,** s.v. **rāza,** q.v.

raṭh 2 राठ or **rāṭh राँठ् । आवलिः, वल्ली, चित्ररचनाश्रेणिः** f. (sg. dat. **rāṭhi राठि**), a line, a row (e.g. of birds, ants, fruit on trees, clouds, mushrooms, or the like) (cf. **hĕḍar-r°,** p. 323*b*, l. 20; **kanagᵃch-r°,** p. 456*b*, l. 40; **rum-r°,** p. 833*b*, l. 44); a procession in this sense used —• with words signifying rain, or the like, to indicate violence (cf. **ḍṓṭha-r°,** a violent hailstorm, p. 258*a*, l. 7; **rūda-r°,** p. 826*a*, l. 48); a creeping plant, a vine (cf. **dachĕ-r°,** p. 186*a*, l. 6; K.Pr. 155, where it is masc.); a line (in a picture, pattern, embroidery or the like, contributing to the pattern) (cf. **rata-r°,** p. 846*b*, l. 16). **-wurāṭh -वुराठ् । आद्योपान्तभागः** m. the beginning and conclusion (e.g. of a story, book, speech, action, or the like, w.w. reference to inspection, criticizing, etc.). **-wurāṭh bōzun -वुराठ् बोज़ुन् । आद्योपान्तविवेचनम्** m.inf. to consider, or criticize, from beginning to end.

rathu रथु (L.V. 73), see **ratha.**

rĕth 1 ऋंथ् or **र्यंथ्** । **ऋतुः, मासः** m. (sg. dat. **rĕtas ऋंतस्**), a season of the year (of two months, and hence six in number) (Rām. 573); (in Ksh., usually) a month (cf. **aki rĕta aki,** p. 20*b*, l. 1; **phāganun^{u} rĕth,** p. 685*b*, l. 18; **prath rĕta aki phiri,** p. 769*a*, l. 33) (Gr.M.; Śiv. 1443; Rām. 661, 665, 908, 1143*b*; K. 241, 267, 808, 832, 864; H. xii, 4, 5, 11; K.Pr. 91, 157); (in some connexions, esp.) the hot season, (K. 250). When used as an adj. —°, the fem. of this word is **-rĕth^{u} -र्यंथ्**, as in **shĕ-rĕth^{u} rāth,** a night of (i.e. lasting) six months (K. 295). **—gashun —गछुन्** m.inf. a month to pass, a month to elapse (H. xii, 6; K.Pr. 161); **rĕth gashun ādā,** (a) month to go to completion, a month to come to an end (H. xii, 4, 11).

rĕthāh khandā ऋंथाह खंडा । प्राय एकमासकालः m. about a month, a month more or less (Gr.Gr. 93).

rĕta-kāl ऋंत-काल । आर्तवम् m. a woman's menses; the hot season (Śiv. 1687; K.Pr. 30, 180, 242). **-kāli -कालि । घर्मवति काले** adv. in the hot season. **-kôl^{u} -कोलु । उष्णकालः** m. the hot season (El. *rĭtakol*; Śiv. 327). **-kālas kyut^{u} -कालस् कित्** or **-kölis kyūt^{u} -कालिस् कित्** । **घर्मवत्कालार्थम्** adj. (f. **-kits^{u} -कित्चू**), and adv. (suitable, etc.) for the hot season; (used, etc.) in the hot season.

rĕth 2 र्यंथ् m. (sg. dat. **rĕtas र्यंतस्**), sand (El. *rĕt*).

rīth रीथ् । रीतिः f. (sg. dat. **rīts^{u} रीचू**) manner, way, fashion, method, rule (Gr.M.); usage, custom, practice (cf. **kŏl-r°,** p. 437*a*, l. 6) (Gr.M.; L. 258 *rit*; K. 316, 654); pomp, ceremony (El. *rit*, m.). **—kaḍüñ^{u} —कडंञ्। नवाचारप्रवर्तनम्** f.inf. to initiate a new custom. **—nērüñ^{u} —नेरंञ् । नवनियमप्रसिद्धिः** f.inf. a new custom to become prevalent.

rīts^{u} रीचू, obl. sg., in (such-and-such) a manner (cf. **ami r°,** p. 55*a*, l. 11; **amiy r°,** p. 55*b*, l. 7). **-wôl^{u} -वोलु । नियतनियमाचारी** n.ag. (f. **-wāj̆ĕñ -वाज्यम्**), one who follows hereditary or established custom.

rŏth र्यथ् or **ruth ऋथ् । व्रतम्** m. (sg. dat. **rŏ(u)tas र्य(ऋ)तस्**), (among Hindūs) a religious vow (esp. of austerity or fasting) (cf. **arañĕ-r°,** p. 44*a*, l. 32; **gŏsön^{i}-r°,** p. 309*b*, l. 48; **shĕwa-r°,** s.v. **shĕv**). **-nĕyĕm -नयम । नैमित्तिकव्रताचरणम्** m. the strict carrying out of a fast (on some particular occasion or with some special object).

rōṭh रोठ् । घृतपक्वपूपविशेषः m. (sg. dat. **rōṭas रोटस्**), thick bread, a large thick cake of bread (Gr.Gr. 22); a sweet cake offered to a god; sweetmeats offered to Hanumān.

rôṭh^{u} रोठु । दुष्प्रकृतिः adj. (f. **röṭh^{u} राठू**, sg. dat. **rāchĕ राच्य**), rough, rugged; a bully, terrorist, swashbuckler (cf. **rata-r°,** p. 846*b*, l. 19).

röṭh राठ् in the following:— **röṭh-gāḍa राठ्-गाड । क्षुद्रमीनाः** f.pl. a collection of small fish, kept in a basket or in a reservoir. **röṭh-wāgan राठ्-वाँगन् । रोमकवार्ताकानि** m.pl. a collection of a kind of egg-plant (El. *rātwāngin*, the egg-plant).

röṭh^{i} राठि । दुष्टाचारणः m. a naughty, disobedient, troublesome, deceitful person (esp. a child).

rūṭh^{u} रूठु । रोषस्वभावः adj. (1 p.p. of **rōshun,** q.v.; f. **rūṭh^{u} रूठू**, sg. dat. **rōchĕ रोच्य**), irascible, bad-tempered, easily enraged, peppery, fiery-tempered (K.Pr. 182).

raṭh^{a}n रठ्न् or **raṭ^{a}n रटन् । रत्नम, रत्नभूतः** m. (sg. dat. **raṭnas रत्नस्**), a gem, jewel, precious stone (El. *rattan*, a ruby; Śiv. 525, 855, 1153; Rām. 15–17, 1345; K. 28, 97, 178, 183, 555, 671, 673–5, etc.; H. xii, 10, 12, 14–15, 18, 20); met. (of a person) a jewel of a person, a virtuous and popular person (cf. **rāza-r°,** s.v. **rāza**) (cf. Rām. 1345); (of a thing) the most excellent and admirable of its kind.

raṭna-dīph रत्न-दीफ् । रत्नदीपः m. (sg. dat. **-dīpas -दीपस्**), a jewelled lamp used, by Hindūs, in worship (Śiv. 108, 377). **-shōgij^{u} -शोंगिजू । नीराजना** f. lustration of a god, an honoured guest, or the like, by waving a lamp over his or her head (Śiv. 1093 **raṭ^{a}n-s°**).

rōṭhun रोंठुन् । उपद्रवी m. (sg. dat. **rōṭhanas रोंठनस्**; f. **rōṭhün^{u} रोंठ्यू**), one who, on the occasion of another's festival or rejoicing, is accustomed to upset it by obstructing, quarrelling, or the like; a spoil-sport.

röth^{u}r^{u} राथ्रु in **kāha-röth^{u}r^{u},** p. 387*b*, l. 28. Cf. **rāth 2.**

röṭh^{u}r^{u} राठ्रु । द्राक्षालतात्वक् f. the bark of a vine (esp. of the grape-vine).

röṭh^{a}ri-hur^{u} राठ्रि-ह्रु । द्राक्षालतात्वयज्ञुः m. a rope of the twisted bark of the grape-vine. **-hur^{u} -ह्रु । द्राक्षालतात्वक्** f. the bark of the grape-vine.

ratēl (? spelling and gender) in **sang-i-ratēl** (L. 65), a certain chocolate coloured stone used for ornaments and buttons.

rātul^{u} रातुलु । रात्रिकालः m. the night-time (Gr.Gr. 146, 156). **rāt^{a}li रात्लि । रात्रिकाले** adv. in the night-time (Gr.Gr. 156; H. viii, 9; K.Pr. 49, 59).

raṭ^{a}n रटन्, see **raṭh^{a}n.**

ratan रतन् in the following: — **ratanjog** (? spelling) m. *Anemone obtusiloba* (El.), *ratankāt* (? spelling) m. *Andromeda oralifolia* (El. *ratan°* and *rātan°*).

r^{a}tun रतुन् । प्रशस्तीभवनम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. **r^{a}tyōv रत्योव्**), to become good, (of something bad) to be put right. **r^{a}tyō-mot^{u} रत्यो-मंतु । शोभनतामुपपन्नः** perf. part. (f. **r^{a}tyē-müts^{u} रत्ये-मंचू**), made good, made, or put, right.

raṭun रटुन्। यद्यपम conj. 1 (1 p.p. **roṭ^{u} 2 रटु**; f. **rüṭ^{u}**

रंटू, sg. dat. **racĕ रच** ; 2 p.p. **racyōv रच्योव्**) to seize, grasp, lay hold of, clutch (cf. **atha r°**, p. 62*a*, l. 22 ; **côṭ^{u} r°**, p. 177*a*, l. 34 ; **dāman r°**, p. 219*b*, l. 43 ; **dāmāna r°**, p. 220*a*, l. 2 ; **gāḍ raṭüñ^{ü}**, p. 276*a*, l. 14 ; **mōra r°**, p. 588*a*, l. 14 ; **murath r°**, p. 594*a*, l. 33 ; **pād raṭân^{i}**, p. 681*a*, l. 4 ; **pish^{i}-mŏṭh raṭüñ^{ü}**, p. 818*a*, l. 31 ; **rĕkh raṭüñ^{ü}**, p. 830*b*, l. 41 ; **sāth r°**, s.v. **sāth 2**) (Gr.Gr. 5, 9, 10 ; Gr.M. ; L.V. 3, 4, 24, 26, 69, 101, 104 ; Śiv. 124, 179, 275, 381, 1432, 1732 ; Rām. 160, 170, 175, 400, 410, 416, 604, 623, 649, 905, 911, 914, 929, etc. ; K. 33, 83, 110, 187, 195, etc. ; H. iii, 5 ; K.Pr. 102, 178) (**hĕth raṭun**, having taken, to grasp, i e. to hold, L.V. 69) ; to fasten (oneself or something) to (something or oneself) (cf. **bāl r°**, p. 104*a*, l. 5 ; **lara-lab raṭüñ^{ü}**, p. 529*b*, l. 5 ; **mŏsh^{ĕ}kh r°**, p. 579*b*, l. 16 ; **nam r°**, p. 635*a*, l. 44) (Śiv. 1258, 1324, 1381, 1470, 1556 ; K.Pr. 226) ; to keep close (to), hug (the shore, etc.) (cf. **böl^{i} r°**, p. 104*a*, l. 22) (Śiv. 1834) ;

to take, adopt (a residence, habit, or the like) (Śiv. 574, 773, 1508 ; Rām. 202, 207-8, 249, 272, 321, 591, 919, 1142 43*b*, 1199, 1266, 1582 ; YZ. 150, 571) ; to enter (a road, course of conduct, or the like) and follow it diligently (L.V. 82 ; Śiv. 1833 ; Rām. 1158, 1577) ;

to hold, grasp, retain (cf. **athi r°**, p. 66*a*, l. 9 ; **dĕmāg r°**, p. 219*a*, l. 34 ; **gīr raṭân^{i}**, p. 296*b*, l. 48 ; **mān r°**, p. 573*a*, l. 12 ; **nālamati r°**, p. 632*b*, l. 27) (Gr.M. ; Śiv. 506, 1541 ; Rām. 944-8, 1120 ; K. 265, 292, 399, 672, 720-1, 750, etc.) ; to accept, take (cf. **bānd^{i} r°**, p. 111*b*, l. 15 ; **hamal r°**, p. 334*a*, l. 3) (Śiv 410, 703, 1568, 1752 ; Rām. 557, 561, 1143*a* ; H. i, 7 ; viii, 7 ; YZ. 228, 320 ; K.Pr. 102, 166, 247) ; to acquire, get, take, receive (cf. **büṭh^{u} raṭüñ^{ü}**, p. 143*b*, l. 42 ; **navĕr r°**, p. 668*b*, l. 17) (Śiv. 1565 ; Rām 704, 1082, 1141, 1160, 1464 ; H. viii, 3, 4 ; x, 3, 5, 8, 12 ; K.Pr. 22, 220) ; to get hold of, find (H. xii, 19) ;

to grasp (a person's face), i.e. to look upon intently (H. v, 9) ;

to check, restrain, stop, bring to a halt, detain (cf. **dŏd r°**, p. 188*a*, l. 36 ; **darka r°**, p. 243*a*, l. 32 ; **hada r°**, p. 222*a*, l. 39 ; **khĕn r°**, p. 401*b*, l. 13 ; **khyon^{u} r°**, p. 428*b*, l. 26 ; **nāv raṭüñ^{ü}**, p. 666*a*, l. 15 ; **pot^{u} r°**, p. 787*b*, l. 38 ; **path r°**, p. 792*a*, l. 41 ; **samakhun^{u} r°**, s.v. **samakhun**) (Gr.M. ; Rām. 1752 ; K. 141, 161-5, 1056, 1145, 1171 ; YZ. 117) ;

to seize, arrest (cf. **bēgāri r°**, p. 92*a*, l. 33 ; **nāla r°**, p. 632*b*, l. 3) (Gr.M. ; Śiv. 25, 1033 ; Rām. 350, 402, 498, 587, 618, 705, 764, 807, 927, etc. ; K. 335, 443, 445, 449-50, 564, 663, etc. ; H. ii, 11 ; v, 7, 9 ; x, 5, 12 ; YZ. 129 ; K.Pr. 174, 256) ; to block (a road, way, or the like, against a person) (K. 431) ; (of a disease, sorrow, or the like) to seize, attack (a person) (cf. **pôr^{u} r°**, p. 753*b*, l. 29) (Rām. 323) ;

to get hold of, obtain the mastery of, bring into subjection (cf. **man r°**, p. 572*a*, l. 21 ; **nam tal r°**, p. 635*b*, l. 20) (L.V. 55, 80 ; Śiv. 452, 520, 1514, 1701, 1811 ; Rām. 19 ; K. 500) ; to seize (a person), i.e. to throw oneself upon his mercy, to take refuge with (Rām. 1304, K.Pr. 87) ; to engage (a servant) (H. viii, 13).

This verb is often used in senses which are the equivalents of the meaning of the causal or transitive forms of the intransitive verb **rōzun**, to remain. Thus, **athi raṭun**, to take hold of in the hand, **athi rōzun**, to remain in the hand, p. 66*a*, ll. 9, 13 ; **dŏd raṭun**, to stop the flow of milk, **dŏd rōzun**, the flow of milk to be stopped, p. 188*a*, ll. 36, 37 ; **hada raṭun**, to keep (a person) within bounds, **hada rōzun**, to remain within bounds, p. 322*a*, ll. 42, 46 ; **nam tal raṭun**, to bring under one's influence, **nam tal rōzun**, to remain under one's influence, p. 635*b*, ll. 20, 23 ; **path raṭun**, to hold back, **path rōzun**, p. 792*a*, ll. 41, 42, or **pata rōzun**, p. 793*a*, l. 43, to be kept behind.

roṭ^{u}-mot^{u} रंटु-मंतु । **गृहीतः** perf. part. (f. **rüṭ^{ü}-müs^{ü}** रंटू-मंचू, sg. dat. **racĕ-maṣĕ** रच्य-मच्य), seized, accepted, etc., as ab. (cf. **mōra r°**, p. 588*a*, l. 16 ; **nāla r°**, p. 632*b*, l. 34 ; **nam tal r°**, p. 635*b*, l. 17 ; **shĕkan r°**, s.v. **shĕkh 2**) (K. 236, 997 ; H. x, 12).

raṭan-bāna रटन्-बान । **याहक्तवम्** m. 'a vessel of taking', one who is worthy of receiving (something). **raṭan-wôl^{u}** रटन्-वोलु । **संज्ञामात्रेण चेतनग्राहकः, गृह्णन्** n.ag. (f. **raṭan-wājĕn** रटन्-वाज्यन्), one who seizes, accepts, etc., as ab. ; one who is able to understand on a mere hint.

raṭith रटिथ्, having grasped, having held, etc. ; hence, used as an adverb, firmly, steadfastly (Rām. 1158).

rāṭun राटुन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **rôṭ^{u}** रोटु) (causal of **raṭun**) to cause to be grasped, to cause to stick (H. viii, 1).

rĕṭun रेंटुन् । **दुष्प्रकृतिः** m. (sg. dat. **rĕṭanas** रेंटनस्), a bad-natured troublesome person (esp. a boy) ; a rag (cf. **dajĕ-r°**, p. 203*a*, l. 43). In K.Pr. 119, **rĕṭun** is apparently used in the sense of **rĕṭa**, q.v.

rōṭun रोटुन् । **अवष्टम्भनम्** conj. 2 or 3 (1 p.p. **rūṭ^{u}** रूटु ; 2 p.p. (conj. 2) **rōcyōv** रोच्योव् or (conj. 3) **rōṭyōv** रोट्योव्, Gr.Gr. 205) to be stopped, brought to a stand,

restrained (e.g. when going anywhere, or engaged in business, to be stopped by fear, or the like, or, of a machine in motion or the like, by some external cause) (cf. **atha-rōṭán[i]**, p. 62*a*, l. 26 ; **nakh°ra r°**, p. 630*a*, l. 26) (Gr.Gr. 175, 204, 205). The causal of this verb is **rōṭanāwun**, q.v. **rūṭ[u]-mot[u]** रूट्-मंतु । **निरोधमापन्नः, निरोधापादितः** perf. part. (f. **rūṭ[u]-müs[u]** रूट्-मंचू, sg. dat. **rōcě-mašě** रोच्-मच्), come to a stop, as ab.; stopped, impeded, brought to a stop, as ab.

raṭanāwun रटनावुन् । ग्राहणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **raṭanôw[u] रटनोवु**), to cause to be seized ; to cause to seize (El., Śiv. 1854) ; to cause to be accepted ; to cause to be arrested or caught, to have (so-and-so) arrested. Causal of **raṭun**, q.v. in all its meanings.

rōṭanāwun रोटनावुन् । निरोधनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **rōṭanôw[u] रोटनोवु**), to cause to be obstructed, to hinder, to stop (Gr.Gr 175). Causal of **rōṭun**, q.v.

rōṭas रोंटस् । डाकिनी, ओषधिभेदविशेषः f. a female demon (Rām. 321, 329, 331, 633 ; K.Pr. 182) ; a malignant witch ; met. a termagant, a shrew, an ugly woman, a hag (W. 143, *rāṭas* ; K.Pr. 235) ; a certain plant growing on the lower hills, the smell of which is said to produce insensibility.

rōṭus रोंटुस् । अभिचारी (डाकिनीमन्त्रसाधकः) m. (sg. dat. **rōṭasas रोंटसस्**), a male demon ; a malignant wizard ; met. a wicked vile-tempered fellow.

raṭawun[u] रटवुनु n.ag. (f. **raṭavüñ[u] रटवंचू**), one who seizes, lays hold of, etc., as in **raṭun**, q.v (Śiv. 981, K. 140).

rūṣ[i] रूष् । श्वः adv. to-morrow (cf. Burushaski *rēt*).

r[u]ṣ[u] रुच्, see **r°t[u]**.

rūṣ[u] रूषु, see **rōṣun**.

rūṣ[u] रूषु । रुचिः f. (sg. dat. **rōṣě रोच्**), liking, taste, longing for something (e.g. food) present before one's eyes, greediness (Śiv. 752, 1649) ; preference ; cf. **rōṣh**. **—gaṣhün[u] —गछ्नु । रुच्युत्पत्तिः** f.inf. a taste (for something hitherto not appreciated) to be acquired.

raṣh रछ् । गुञ्जा, गुञ्जाफलम्, अत्यल्पमात्रा f. (sg. dat. **raṣi रछि**), the seed of the *Abrus precatorius*, used as a weight (Gr.Gr. 66, Gr.M.) ; weighing as much as one of these seeds (equal to about 1½ grains. In the market, the conventional *raṣh* is, in India, nearly 2¼ grains (El. *ruts*, m. a weight of about 8 barleycorns)) ; met. a very small amount of anything. **-mŏy -म्यय् । ईषन्मात्रा** f. a very little of anything.

raṣa-phol[u] रछ-फलु । गुञ्जाफलम् m. a single grain of *Abrus precatorius*.

raṣi-han (or **-hanā**) **रछि-हन्** (**-हना**) or (H.) **raṣhi-han** (or **-hanā**) **रछ्हि-हन्** (**-हना**) f. a little, a very small amount (of something) (H. v, 6 *raṣhi-han* and *-hanā*) ; as adv. a little, somewhat, for a little while (Gr.M.). **—raṣi —रछि । अल्पाल्पेन** adv. little by little, little bit by little bit, small portion by small portion (El. *ratsah-ratsah*).

rĕṣh 1 र्यछ् f. dawn (El. *rĕts*) ; as adv. early in the morning (El. and W. 95 *rets*). Cf. **rūṣ[i]**.

rĕṣh 2 र्यछ् or **ऋछ् । उपजातिः, उद्देशकवाक्यसंबोधनम्** f. (sg. dat. **rĕṣi र्यछि** or **ऋछि**), a verse, stanza, hymn (esp. of the Vēda) ; (in Ksh.) a title given to a clan or family based on some peculiarity of the ancestor (e.g. the title **ṣamür[u]** given to the descendants of a leather-seller ; the title of **lảng[i]**, given to the descendants of a lame man ; **chān**, given to the descendants of a carpenter) (Gr.Gr. 66) ; an insulting nickname based on some early insult (e.g. someone on some particular occasion, or for some particular reason, is called 'Fool', and is afterwards, on that account, generally nicknamed 'Fool', and thereby feels insulted. Principally found among boys, or persons of weak intellect, as for example, the nicknames used among our schoolboys) (translated 'scandal' in K Pr. 2).

rēṣh रेंछ् । दूरसंबन्धः f. distant relationship or connexion between persons, as in **mātāmāl-rēṣh chĕh**, there is some slight relationship with (his) maternal grandfather (Gr.Gr. 163 and p. 607*a*, l. 30) ; also a piece divided off from something larger, as in **kapar-r°**, a piece of cloth (Gr.Gr. 163 and p. 633*b*, l. 35).

rōṣh रोछ् or rūṣh रूछ् f. (sg. dat. **rōṣi रोछि**), preference (Gr.Gr. 126, Gr.M. *rūṣh*). Cf. **rūṣ[u]**.

rüṣh[u] र्यछु, see **rost[u]**.

raṣhah, see **rost[u]**.

raṣhar रछर् । रिक्तता m. (abstract noun formed from **rost[u]**, q.v.) emptiness, a vacuum ; the being without (something), the condition of not having or of not being accompanied by, devoidness, -lessness, freedom from (cf. **önta-r°** or **öntha-r°**, p. 35*b*, ll. 29, 32 ; **āshi-r°**, p. 47*b*, l. 8 ; **bala-r°**, p. 103*a*, l. 35 ; **dagi-r°**, p. 193*b*, l. 27 ; **dana-r°**, p. 222*a*, l. 9 ; **darma-r°**, p. 244*b*, l. 42 ; **hada-r°**, p. 322*a*, l. 44 ; **mājĕ-r°**, p. 557*b*, l. 30 ; **phala-r°**, p. 692*a*, l. 47 ; **pāka-r°**, p. 725*b*, l. 45 ; **prayĕma-r°**, p. 774*a*, l. 39 ; **rūga-r°**, p. 828*a*, l. 49 ; **shīla-r°**, s v. **shīl**) (Gr.M.).

raṣh°ran रछ्रन् । सम्यक्संस्करणम् f. (sg. dat. **raṣh°rünü[u] रछ्रंचू**), proper and complete preparation (e g of food in cooking), putting in complete order.

raṣh°run रछ्रन् । सम्यक्संस्करणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **raṣh°r[u] रछ्र्**), to hide or put by in a thorough manner, take great care of (Rām. 16, 1656 ; K.Pr. 163) ; to put or arrange in complete order, properly and completely to prepare (e.g. food in cooking) (Gr.Gr. 7). **raṣh°r[u]-**

mot^u^ रॅह्र्-मंतु । **सम्यक्संस्कृतः** perf. part. (f. **raṣh^u^r^u^-müṣ^u^** रॅह्रू-मंचू), made, completely ready as ab. **raṣh^a^rana āmot^u^** रॅह्रन आमंतु । **सम्यक्संपन्नसंस्कारः** perf. part. pass. (f. **—āmüṣ^u^** —आमंचू), become thoroughly prepared, hidden, etc. as ab.

raṣh^a^rāwun रॅह्रावुन् । **सम्यक्संस्करणम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **raṣh^a^rôw^u^** रॅह्रोवु), i.q. **raṣh^a^rnn**, q.v. **raṣh^a^rôw^u^-mot^u^** रॅह्रोवु-मंतु । **सम्यग्विहितसंस्कारः** perf. part. (f. **raṣh^a^röv^u^-müṣ^u^** रॅह्रावू-मंचू), i.q. **raṣh°r^u^-mot^u^**, see **raṣh^a^run**. **raṣh^a^rāwana āmot^u^** रॅह्रावन आमंतु । **सम्यक्संपन्नसंस्कारः, गोपनम्** perf. part. pass. (f. **—āmüṣ^u^** —आमंचू), i.q. **raṣh^a^rana āmot^u^**, see **raṣh^a^run**.

rōṣun रोचुन् । **रोचनम्** conj. 2 (1 p.p. **rūṣ^u^** रूचु, 2 p.p. (Gr.Gr. 224) **rōṣyōv** रोच्योव) to be preferred, to be beautiful, agreeable, desirable (Gr.Gr. 125, 175, 204, 224; L.V. 21; Rām. 1749). The causal of this verb is **rōṣanāwun** (Gr.Gr. 175).

r^a^ṣar रचर् । **शुभवृत्तिः** m. (abstract noun from **r°t^u^**) goodness, excellence, rectitude (El. *ratsar*, *ritsar*, *rutsar*; Rām. 989); kindness, benevolence, benevolent action (El. *ratsar*, *rutsar*); probity (El. *ratsar*); good health, esp. the condition of complete recovery after illness (Gr.Gr. 140, K.Pr. 260 *rētsar*). **—karun** —करन् । **आरोग्यानुभवः** m.inf. to be quite recovered from illness. **-pāṭh** -पाठ । **सभाजनम्** m. (sg. dat. **-pāṭhas** -पाठस्), polite mutual enquiries about health, happiness, welfare, etc., between people meeting.

rāṣas राचस् adv. by night (H. viii, 5). Cf. **rāth 2.**

rāṣawun राचवुन् । **ईषत्तया लेपनम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **rāṣow^u^** राचवु), to lay on a thin coat (of paint, varnish, oil, or the like) by dipping into the appropriate medium, to coat by dipping. **rāṣow^u^-mot^u^** राचवु-मंतु । **ईषद्विलिप्तः** perf. part. (f. **rāṣüv^u^-müṣ^u^** राचवू-मंचू), thinly coated, as ab.

rav 1 रव । **सूर्यः** m. the sun (an old word, now obs.) (L.V. 16, 53; Rām. 1188, 1346).

rav 2 रव ,, । **गतिः** m. the act of going (esp. when hurried and secret) (cf. **pot^u^ rav**, p. 787*b*, l. 37). **—trāwun** —त्रावुन् । **गमनाय प्रवर्तनम्** m.inf. to set out, begin to go (esp. hurriedly and secretly) (K. 825).

rav 3 रव् m. a sound, an utterance (L.V. 3).

rawa रव । **रङ्कः** m. a kind of coarse woollen blanket, described as of a dark-hue, with a coloured fringe (Gr.Gr. 44, K.Pr. 178); according to K.Pr. 178 it is made from the fur of some animal, generally black, and imported from the Panjāb. **-palav** -पलव् । **जीर्णह्रस्वाकारकम्बलः** m. a worn out short blanket of this kind (considered as indicating poverty). **-züṭ^u^** -ज़ूट् । **जीर्णकम्बलः** f. (sg. dat. **-zaćĕ** -ज़च्), a worn out rag of such a blanket (K. 1118, 1119).

rawā रवा ,, adj. c.g. going, current; lawful, right; (in Ksh. subst. m.) a proper, or advisable, course of conduct (Rām. 1320).

riv रिव् । **प्रसाधनम्** f. fine airs and dress, beauty of personal array. Cf. **riwun.**

rŏw^u^ रॅवु, **row^u^** रवु, or **ruw^u^** रुवु । **पुटच्छिद्रम्, नालिका** m. a hollow pit or depression on a low mound (cf. **saga-r°**, s.v. **sag 2**); a ripened pustule in smallpox (each with a small pit at the top); a drain-pipe (connecting two small irrigation channels).

rāv^i^ gaṣhān^i^ रवि गचॅनि । **शीतलापाकोद्भवः** m. pl. inf. smallpox pits to ripen (as ab.). **rāv^i^ karān^i^** रवि करॅनि । **शीतलापाकविशेषोद्भवः** m. pl. inf., id.

rôw^u^ रोवु । **नष्टः** adj. (1 p.p. of **rāwun**, q.v.; f. **röv^u^** रावू), lost, done away with, disappeared from ken, become non-existent.

ruv 1 रुव् m. transplanting (rice or the like) in **atha-ruv**, p. 62*a*, l. 28. Cf. **ruwun.**

ruv 2 रुव् m. in **ruv karun** रुव् करन् m.inf. to perform a kind of dance in which women in two lines face each other (Śiv. 954). Cf. **röy** and Persian ,,.

rāwàch^i^ रावॅछि । **आगरोत्तररक्षा** f. night-watch, watching a crop, or the like, by night (against thieves, animals, etc.) (cf. **röch^i^-r°**, p. 824*a*, l. 34).

rawakh रवख् । **कोष्ठविशेषः** m. (sg. dat. **rawakas** रवकस्), a long upper chamber or upper verandah, for meeting and dining in (El., Rām. 569).

rāwul रावुल् । **मार्गभ्रंशकः** m. (sg. dat. **rāwalas** रावलस्), one who conducts (a person), or causes (a person) to go, along a wrong or bad road (when the right or a good road is available); met. one who leads a person from a virtuous life to evil ways. Cf. **rang-rāwul**, p. 836*b*, l. 36.

rawāna रवान ,,ان adj. c.g. going; dispatched, gone; **āb-i-rawāna** آب ,,ان, flowing water (Rām. 131). **—karun** —करन् m.inf. to dispatch, to dispatch, send forth (H. x, 3). **—sapanun** —सपनुन् or **—sōpanun** —सोंपनुन् m.inf. to depart, set out, start (on a journey) (Rām. 107, 305).

rāwun 1 रावुन् (also spelt रावुण्) m. (sg. dat. **rāwanas** रावनस्), the ruler of Lankā and chief of the Rākṣasas or demons whose destruction by Rāma-candra forms the subject of the Rāmâyaṇa (Śiv. 738, 1425, 1482; Rām. 36, 65, 67, 77, 175, 277, 338–9, 343, 345, 349, 360, 363, etc., *passim*). He is said to have had ten heads, and was hence sometimes called **Dashĕ-rāwun** (Rām. 583, 841, 1033, 1149).

rāwun 2 रावुन् । **नष्टीभवनम्** conj. 2 (1 p.p. **rôw^u^** रोवु), to be lost (by, dat.); to disappear, become non-existent, be done away with (cf. **àch^i^ rāwañĕ**, p. 8*b*, l. 25; **aṭha r°**, p. 62*a*, l. 29; **brŏṣ^u^-r°**, p. 127*b*, l. 38)

(Gr.Gr. 23, 174, 205; Gr.M.; L. 461; L.V. 66, 95, 108; Śiv. 350, 522, 1878; Rām. 15, 45, 244, 522 (**tas röv**ᵘ, she was lost by him), 1602; K.Pr. 91, 171);

to be destroyed (Rām. 177, 386, 1475, 1772–3; YZ. 37, 251, 427; K.Pr. 6); to be lost, missed (of a road), the way to be lost (Rām. 1222);

to be spoiled, reduced to no value (cf. **dŏh r°**, p. 199*b*, l. 44; **kath rāvüñᵘ**, p. 486*a*, l. 44; **rāth rāvüñᵘ**, p. 848*a*, l. 50) (K.Pr. 72); to be lost by violence, be robbed (Gr.M.).

The causal of this verb is **rāwanāwun, rāwarāwun** or **rāwarun** (cf. Gr.Gr. 174).

rôwᵘ-motᵘ रोवु-मंतु । नष्टीभूत: perf. part. (f. **röv**ᵘ**-müṭᵘ रावू-मंचू**), lost, etc., as ab. (Rām. 446, 1116, 1500; K. 123; K.Pr. 91).

rāwan-dôdᵘ रावन्-दोदु । नाशदु:खम् m. sorrow caused by loss. **rāwan-dĕv रावन्-द्यव्** । संमुखत एव (अदृष्टरक्षोभूतापहृतवत्) नाशोद्भव: m. a loss-devil, something which disappears or is destroyed before one's very eyes (as though carried off by a devil). **-dĕv pata lagun -द्यव् पत लगुन्** (अदृष्टापहारि रक्षोभूतवत्) विनाशापातानुवृत्ति: m.inf. disappearance or destruction to dog (a person), such to occur over and over again (to a person). **rāwan-tyolᵘ रावन्-त्यलु**। विनाशापात: m. (sg. dat. **-tĕlis -त्यलिस्**), destruction suddenly to occur.

rĕwan र्यवन् । सहर्षक्रीडा f. (sg. dat. **rĕvüñᵘ र्यवयू**), joyful festivity, merry-making.

rĕwun र्यवुन् or **ञ्यवुन्** । सहर्षोल्लसनम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. **rĕvyōv र्यव्योव्**), to engage in joyful festivities, to rejoice in great happiness; to adorn oneself for a festival (K.Pr. 134, 255). See also **riwun 1**.

riwun 1 रिवुन् । प्रसाधनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **ryuwᵘ रिवु**; 2 p.p. **rivyōv रिव्योव्**), to deck oneself out in fine clothes and ornaments.

riwun 2 रिवुन् । अन्त:शोकेनाकुलतासक्ति: conj. 3 (2 p.p. **rivyōv रिव्योव्**), to be distraught with inward grief, to mourn (El. *reuun*, to mourn, *ryūun*, to weep, the latter according to El. being said to be obs.) (Rām. 119, 202, 261, 288, 438, 1082, 1168, 1179, 1193, 1503, 1600; H. vii, 22; YZ. 41, 102, 205, 247, 363, 436).

ruwun रुवुन् । निखाय निहिति: conj. 1 (1 p.p. **ruwᵘ रुवु**), to bury tightly in the ground; to transplant, plant in the ground (plants or the like) (Gr.Gr. 22, K.Pr. 10). Cf. **runun.**

rawanda रवन्द روند । धूर्त: m. a goer, traveller, passenger; (in Ksh.) a knave, cheat, swindler.

rēwand रेवंद ریوند m. rhubarb, *Rheum moorcroftianum* (El.); cf. **ribās. -cīnī -चीनी** چيني ریوند m. (so El., but probably f.), id. According to El. it grows abundantly on the Kashmīr mountains. The natives eat stalk and blade with great fondness. The root is used as a purgative, and, when pounded and mixed with oil, as an application to ulcers.

ruwanun रुवनुन् । निखाय वाप: conj. 1 (1 p.p. **ruwonᵘ रुवंनु**), to transplant; to plant (a post or the like) in the ground, to fix (a beam or block of stone or the like) in its place (in a wall or the like). **ruwonᵘ-motᵘ रुवंनु-मंतु** । निखायोप्त: perf. part. (f. **ruviñᵘ-müṭᵘ रुवंञू-मंचू**), transplanted, planted, fixed, as ab.

rāwaran रावरन् । विनाशनम् f. (sg. dat. **rāwarüñᵘ रावरंञू**), causing to disappear, doing away with; losing, loss; spoiling, reducing to no value.

rāwarun रावरुन् । विनाशनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **rāworᵘ रावरु**), to cause to disappear, do away with; to embezzle (property entrusted to one); to lose (cf. **ach¹ rāwarañĕ**, p. 8*b*, l. 28; **atha rāwarun**, p. 62*a*, l. 32) (YZ. 315, 384; K.Pr. 163); to lose (time), waste (time) (Gr.M., W. 139, Rām. 1526, K.Pr. 188); to spoil, reduce to no value (cf. **dŏh r°**, p. 199*b*, l. 47; **kath rāwarüñᵘ**, p. 486*a*, l. 48; **rāth rāwarüñᵘ**, p. 848*b*, l. 2) (K. 155–6), to destroy; to spoil, loot, ruin (a country); to cause (a way) to be missed (by, dat.) (Rām. 1362). **rāworᵘ-motᵘ रावरु-मंतु** । नष्टीकृत: perf. part. (f. **rāvürᵘ-müṭᵘ रावरू-मंचू**), caused to disappear; lost; spoiled, etc., as ab.

rāwarāv रावराव् । विनाशनम्, परितो हान्यापत्ति: f. causing to disappear, doing away with, embezzlement; losing, loss; spoiling, reducing to no value; spoiling, looting, ruining (a country).

rawarāwun रावरावुन् । नष्टीकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **rāwarôwᵘ रावरोवु**) i.q. **rāwarun**, q.v. (Gr.M.); to cause to disappear, destroy (Śiv. 1565, 1625, 1814; Rām. 364, 1343, 1656); to waste (time) (Śiv. 1756); to cause (a way) to be missed (by, dat.) (Rām. 1616, 1620). **rāwarôwᵘ-motᵘ रावरोवु-मंतु** । नष्टीकृत: perf. part. (f. **rāwarövᵘ-müṭᵘ रवरावू-मंचू**), i.q. **rāworᵘ-motᵘ**, s.v. **rāwarun**, q.v.

rāwaṭh रावट् । भाग्वा प्रतिपालनम् f. (sg. dat. **rāwaṭi रावटि**), circling on guard, i.e. walking round and round an object on sentry go, watch and ward patrol.

rēwatī रेवती f. N. of the daughter of Raivata and wife of Balabhadra (K. 635). The Sanskrit form of the name is Rēvatī.

raiwath रैवथ् m. (sg. dat. **raiwatas रैवतस**), N. of the father of Rēvatī, in Skt. Raivata (K. 635); N. of a mountain near Dvārakā (K. 837).

rīwath रीवथ् । नक्षत्रविशेष: f. (sg. dat. **rīwüṭᵘ रीवंचू**), the twenty-seventh of the twenty-seven lunar mansions, called in Sanskrit *Rēvatī*.

rĕwawunᵘ र्यवयुनु । सहर्षक्रीडासक्त: n.ag. (f. **rĕwavüñᵘ**

र्यववंजू), one who joyfully carries out festivities (cf. **ranga-rº**, p. 837*b*, l. 21).

riwawunᵘ 1 रिववुन् । स्वप्रसाधनशील: n.ag. (f. **riwavüñᵘ** रिववंजू), one who habitually decks himself in fine apparel and ornaments.

riwawunᵘ 2 रिवुन् । शोकाकुल: n.ag. (f. **riwavüñᵘ** रिववंजू), one who is distraught with inward grief, one who mourns.

rᵃy र्य् । राक्षसी, रोदनशीला, कुरर: (पक्षिविशेष:) f. a female demon or ogress (the kind that is invisible and takes possession of people, causing madness, epilepsy, and the like) (cf. **rūda-rᵃy gandüñᵘ**, p. 826*b*, l. 2; **rata-rᵃy**, p. 846*b*, l. 20) (Rām. 331, 687); a female child or woman who habitually wails; a certain small bird with a wailing cry (cf. **rūda-rᵃy**, p. 826*a*, l. 50). The Skt. word *kurara* means 'osprey'.

ray 1 रय् । फलपरीक्षा m. a preliminary test or experiment (e.g. calculating the produce of a crop from a sample; how much yarn is required for a length of cloth from the amount required for, say, a yard; if a method of work will do, by a short experiment; and so on). **—kaḍun —कडुन् । फलोद्भूतिपरीक्षणम्** m.inf. to make such a preliminary test. **—nērun —नेरुन् । विशिष्टफलोद्भव:** m.inf. the result to turn out in accordance with such a preliminary experiment. **—wuchun —वुकुन् । फलोद्भवसिद्धिपरीक्षणम्** m.inf. to make an estimate on such a preliminary test or experiment.

ray 2 रय् । पलालावस्थोद्भव: m. a disease or blight affecting rice and similar crops, in which no grain, but only barren straw, is produced. It has two varieties, viz. **hĕlⁱ-rº** (p. 364*b*, l. 10) in which the stalk and ears are affected, and **mŏnjĕ-rº** (p. 575*a*, l. 38) in which the plant withers from the root upwards (cf. **potᵘ rº**, p. 787*b*, l. 38) (L. 280, 321, 334, 436, *rai*).

rayĕ-brakh रय-ब्रख् । ईषत्पलालता m. (sg. dat. **-brakas** -ब्रकस्), a blight-blow, the condition of this blight, withering of a crop; met. withering of a man (from disease), wasting away.

ràyⁱ gōmotᵘ रयि गोमंतु । क्षीणता (निष्फलता) उपपन्न: perf. part. (f. **— gömüṣᵘ —गोमंचू**), attacked by this blight, withered; (of a person) wasted away. **ràyⁱ gaṣhun रयि गक्षुन् । शोषापत्ति:** m.inf. to become withered by blight; (of a person) to waste away. **ràyⁱ karun रयि कर्न् । शोषणम्** m.inf. to cause to wither (e.g. by omitting irrigation or the like); to cause (a child, or other person) to waste away (by neglect, etc.).

rāy 1 राय् m. i.q. **rāza 1**, q.v., a king, used **—º**, as in **nögⁱ-rº**, p. 624*b*, l. 1.

rāy 2 राय् راي । इच्छा, शङ्का, पक्ष: f. belief, judgment, opinion, thought (cf. **byonᵘ byonᵘ rāyĕ**, p. 151*a*, l. 20) (El. *rái*; Gr.M.; Śiv. 1232, 1649; Rām. 386, 1232; YZ. 489); wisdom, intelligence; counsel, advice, personal wish, desire (Śiv. 767, 1479, 1481, 1743, 1751; Rām. 1156); doubt, hesitation (Śiv. 1284); determination, what is resolved upon (Rām. 368, 1549; H. viii, 11); partizanship; in **shāshĕ-rāy**, s.v. **shöshᵘ**, the word apparently means 'obstruction'. **—gaṣhüñᵘ —गक्षुंजू । शङ्कोद्भव:** f.inf. an opinion, belief, judgment to be formed; hesitation to arise (in a person's mind) regarding a course of conduct (YZ. 451). **—karüñᵘ —कर्रुंजू । इच्छावलम्ब:, पक्षावलम्ब:** f.inf. to form an intention; to consider, think (H. xii, 15); to come to a decision (after hearing both sides); to decide fairly (e.g. in apportionment); to take sides, become a partizan. **—rōzüñᵘ —रोज़ंजू । आशावलम्ब:** f.inf. a desire to be entertained, a wish to be firmly felt. **—thavüñᵘ —थवंजू । आशोत्तरम अभीप्सावलम्ब:** f.inf. to entertain a strong desire. **—wŏthüñᵘ —व्वथंजू । वितर्कानुचिन्तनम्** f.inf. a mature decision to be arrived at (after due consideration).

rāyĕ-dar राय-दर् । पक्षानुवर्ती m. (f. **-dariñ -दरिञ्**), a partizan, one who takes one side and opposes the other. **rāyĕ-trāye राय-त्राय । अनुवर्ती** adj. e.g. obedient, faithful, compliant.

rĕy र्यय् or ऱ्यय् । पिपीलिका, कण्डूयादिव्यथा f. an ant (El. *re* m., *ruai, riyai* f.; K.Pr. 180); a tickling sensation (as if caused by ants), itchiness (cf. **rata-rº**, p. 846*b*, l. 24). **—karüñᵘ —कर्रुंजू । कण्डूयात्पद्भव:** f.inf. an attack of itchiness to come on. **—lagüñᵘ —लगंजू । अतिखेदोद्भव:** f.inf. itchiness to be felt; met. great worry to be felt, to become distraught, irritation to be experienced (Rām. 984, 1350). **—wŏthüñᵘ —व्वथंजू । कीटोद्भवविकारोत्पत्ति:** f.inf. tiny maggots to come in a wound, or in food.

rĕyĕ-ôlᵘ र्यय-ओलु or ऱ्यय-ओलु । पिपीलिकाबिलम् m. an ant's nest, an anthill (El. *ré-ól*). **-mĕṭṣᵘ -म्यचू । वाल्मीक:** f. an anthill, the pile of earth over an ant's nest, the earth thrown up out of an ant's nest. **-pōth -पॉथ् । पिपीलिकापङ्क्ति:** f. (sg. dat. **-pūṣᵘ -पूँचू**), a procession of ants, a line of ants. **-pōthan -पॉथन् । पिपीलिकामार्ग:** m. the path along which a procession of ants walks; a procession of ants. **-ṭĕg -टॅग् । निसृणगुल्मशार्करिलोन्नतभूप्रदेश:** m. a sandy or gravelly mound bare of vegetation (like an anthill). **-ṭhūl -ठूल । अतिक्षुद्र:** m. an ant's egg; met. anything very tiny.

rĕyi pakun र्यय (or ऱ्यय) पकुन् । शनै:शनैर्निर्वाहणम् m.inf. to advance very slowly and gradually towards completion or accomplishment.

riyai, see **rĕy**.

rŏy र्वय्, **ruy** रुय्, or **rōy** روی । **सदनपुरोभाग**: m. the face, countenance (El. *róe*; YZ. 5, 16, 165, 259, 289; K.Pr. 194); (in Ksh.) the front part of a house, a house-front. **rŏyĕ-**(or **ruyĕ-**)**dor[u]** र्व(ह्व)य-द्वर् । **अतिधृष्ट**: adj. (f. **-dür[u]** -द्वर्) 'face-hard,' insolent, impudent, brazen-faced.

rôy[u] रोयु m. another form of **rāy 1**, i.q. **rāza**; used familiarly —°, as in **bata-r°**, p. 137*a*, l. 49.

ryuch[u] रिछु । **कठोरप्रकृति**: m. (sg. dat. **richis** रिछिस्), an insolent, abusive fellow; a coarse, rude fellow.

raydār रयदार् । **पलालसंसृष्ट**: adj. e.g. (of a crop) affected with blight, blighted (see **ray 2**).

ryūg[u] र्यूगु । **स्थलपद्मम्** m. (sg. dat. **rīgis** रीगिस्), a certain plant (? a kind of Hibiscus), described as a kind of lotus that grows on dry land. According to El. (s.v. *ryúg*) its juice mixed with honey is said to be efficacious in amenorrhœa.

ryŭg[u] र्यूँगु m. in the following :— **rĭg[i]-pōsh** रींग-पोश् । **पुष्पविशेष**: m. N. of a certain plant, described as spreading over the ground and producing yellow flowers in the spring before the leaves sprout. (This can hardly be the same as *ringa*, the hawthorn, q.v., although El. spells the latter as *ring*). ? cf. **ryūg[u]**.

röyij[u] रॉयिजू f. in **röyij[u] kaḍün[u]** रॉयिजू कडुनू । **नवरीतिप्रचारणम्** f.inf. to start a new custom, to introduce a new fashion.

röyil रॉयिल् । **महावृक्षविशेष**: m. the cedar, deodār, the Himalayan spruce, i.q. **diva-dār** (p. 261*a*, l. 39), q.v., which is the word used in Śrīnagar, **röyil** being the word used elsewhere (El. *rāyil*, L. 80, *rayil*; cf. El. *riyál* and *riyál*, *Picea webbiana*, i.q. *birre*, q.v.; YZ. 563).

ruyil रुयिल् । **मूलविशेष**: f. the root of a certain wild plant, used for dyeing cloth black (? El. *riaul*, *rāl*, *Mimosa rubicaulis*).

rayĕlad रयलद् । **निष्फलीभूत**: adj. e.g. (of a crop) withered, blighted (cf. **ray 2**).

ryno, see **rūn[u]**.

ryūnz[u] र्यूंज़ु । **गुलिकाकारक्रीडनकविशेष**: m. (sg. dat. **rīnzis** रींज़िस्), a small ball or pellet (esp. a ball, usually of lac, employed in a certain game, in which it is held between the thumb and fore-finger of the right hand, and flicked at a mark with the middle finger of the left hand) (cf. **guh[i]-r°**, p. 280*b*, l. 33) (L.V. 66; Śiv. 353; H. v, 3–5; K.Pr. 190, 263). **rīnz[i]-phol[u]** रींज़ि-फल् । **लाक्षागुलिकाविशेष**: m., id.

ryosh[u], **ryush[u]**, or **rĕsh[u]** ऋषु (also written ऋषु) or **rish** रिश् (K.Pr. 180) । **ऋषि**: m. (sg. dat. **rĕshis** ऋशिस्), an inspired sage (in Skt. *ṛṣi*), a sanctified sage, a saint, ascetic, anchorite. There are three classes of these saints called in Skt., respectively, *dēvarṣi*, or divine sage, *brahmarṣi* (cf. **brahma-r°**, p. 121*a*, l. 14) or Brahma sage, and *rājarṣi*, or royal sage (cf. **ruma-r°**, p. 834*a*, l. 13; **rāza-r°**, s.v. **rāza**) (El. *rishi*; Gr.Gr. 144; Śiv. 36, 670, 967, 970, 1822; Rām. 49, 78, 80–1, 85, 98, 106, 122, 144, 622, 633, 636, 639, 784, 790, 1465, 1726, etc.; K. 26, 127–9, 136, 139, 243, 305–6, 308, 347, 484, 614–8, 622, 817, 1038–9, 1042–3, 1051; K.Pr. 22). A group of seven of these *ṛṣis* was composed of saints named Marīci, Atri, Aṅgiras, Pulastya, Pulaha, Kratu, and Vasiṣṭha, who were identified with the seven stars forming the constellation of Ursa Major (cf. **sata-rĕsh[i]**, s.v. **sath 3**) (Śiv. 77, 675, 686, 1149, 1157); the keeper of a Hindū temple (El. *resh*; L. 287, *rishi*).

rĕsh[i]-bālukh ऋशि(षि)-बालुख् । **ऋषिबालक**: m. (sg. dat. **-bālakas** -बालकस), an anchorite's son (Rām. 233, 1328, 1380, 1413) (so **-zāda** -ज़ाद्, Rām. 232); met. a well-behaved boy (usually looked upon as poor, and of excellent disposition). **-bāpār** -बापार् । **ऋषिव्यापार**: m. the conduct of an anchorite; met. conduct like that of an anchorite (marked by uprightness and benignity). **-bāy** -बाय । **मुनिस्त्री** f. an anchorite's wife; met. a virtuous woman. **-ḍul[u]** -डुलु । **मृण्मयपात्रविशेष**: m. a large irregularly shaped earthen vessel, without ornament, such as would be used by an anchorite. **-khand** -खन्द् । **उपहासविशेष**: (**वञ्चना**) m. 'an anchorite's smile', tantalizing (a person, as a practical joke); cf. **khanda**. **-khrāv** -ख्राव । **काष्ठपादुकाविशेष**: f. an anchorite's wooden shoes; met. a pair of wooden shoes or clogs roughly and unevenly made, and unornamented. **-kŏl** -क्वल । **ऋषिकुल्या** m. 'the anchorite's brook', N. of a well-known river of Kashmīr, in Bring (Skt. Bhṛṅga) and other Parganas. **-kŏmörī** -क्वमारी । **ऋषिकन्यातुल्या** f., i.q. **rĕsh[i]-kañĕkh**, and **rĕsh[i]-kūr[u]**, bel. **-kañĕkh** -कञख । **ऋषिकन्या** f. (sg. dat. **-kañĕki** -कञकि), i.q. the next. **-kūr[u]** -कूरु । **ऋषिकन्यातुल्या** f. an anchorite's unmarried daughter; met. a virtuous well-behaved daughter of excellent family but poor and simply attired, i.e. whose only claim to be marriageable is her good character and her good breeding. **-mar** -मर । **ऋषिमठ**: m. an anchorite's hut; met. a simple forest hut such as that which would be an anchorite's dwelling. **-mor[u]** -मंरु । **ऋषिशरीरम्** m. a sage's body (worn away by much fasting); met. anyone's body wasted away as if by fasting. **-pōbür[u]** -पोंबरु । **राङ्कवस्त्रभेद**: f. a shawl of *pashmina* woven from black and white thread, such as was worn in olden times by anchorites.

-pahŏrᵘ -पहारु । **ऋषिनिवासशाला** f. an anchorite's hut. **-tônᵘ** -तोनु । **ऋषित्वम्** m. anchorite-hood, the mode of life of an anchorite, living as an anchorite.

rĕshi-môlᵘ ऋशि(षि)-मोलु । साधुविशेषः m. 'an anchorite father', a certain sādhu or holy man who long ago made his abode in Anathnāg (p. 36*a*, l. 2) or Islāmābād, and whose fame remains to this day. **-mālyunᵘ** -माल्युनु । **चैत्यविशेषः** m. a sacred spot in a suburb of Anathnāg, traditionally associated with the preceding Sādhu, but now a Musalmān shrine. **-pīr** -पीर् । **सज्जनविशेषः** m. N. of a famous Brāhmaṇa of high character, who lived at Śrīnagar in the quarter known as Balandimar (Skt. *Balâdhyamaṭha*) in the days of the Emperor Aurangzēb. **-pīra-sondᵘ** -पीर-सॅन्दु । **चैत्यविशेषः** m. a sacred spot associated with the preceding Brāhmaṇa. Here vows are paid in token of the fulfilment of some longing.

ryotᵘ or **rĕṭᵘ यॅतु** or **ऋतु** adj. (f. **-rĕṭsᵘ** -यॅचू or **ऋचू**), of, or belonging to, or lasting a month (cf. **rĕth**) used —°, as in **aiṭha-rĕṭᵘ** (p. 66*b*, l. 37, misprinted *rĕṭᵘ*), produced in eight months; **nawa-ryotᵘ** (p. 664*a*, l. 37), nine months old; **pönsa-r°**, p. 743*a*, l. 44; **sata-r°**, s.v. **sath 3.**

raiyĕth रैयथ् رعیت m. (sg. dat. **raiyĕtas रैयतस्**), m. a subject (of a king) (Gr.M.); a tenant.

ryuwᵘ रियु, see **riwun 1.**

ryiwun, see **riwun 2.**

raz रज़् । रज्जुः f. a string, a rope, cable (cf. **aṭa-r°**, p. 52*b*, l. 17; **bangi-r°**, p. 113*a*, l. 10; **ḍanga-r°**, p. 227*a*, l. 3; **dura-r°**, p. 239*a*, l. 21; **gāsa-r°**, p. 307*b*, l. 47; **krĕshimi-r°**, p. 476*a*, l. 49; **laman-r°**, p. 524*b*, l. 42; **pĕtsi-r°**, p. 806*b*, l. 43; **ruma-r°**, p. 834*a*, l. 21) (Gr.M.; L.V. 95; Śiv. 1818; Rām. 494, 1428; K. 168; H. xi, 9; K.Pr. 51, 93, 178–9). A string like object (cf. **ḍōlᵃna-r°**, p. 214*a*, l. 44; **darbi-r°**, p. 240*a*, l. 36; **gari-r°**, p. 298*a*, l. 9; **hāyĕ-raza**, p. 363*a*, l. 15; **kīhi-r°**, p. 390*b*, l. 10; **khōri-r°**, p. 412*a*, l. 48; **nŏhⁱ-r°**, p. 625*b*, l. 20; **nasta-wājĕ-r°**, p. 658*b*, l. 17; **pāka-r°**, p. 725*b*, l. 13; **pushᵏṭⁱ-tāla-r°**, p. 783*a*, l. 25); a long connected line of people, a string of people (cf. **anⁱ-r°**, p. 31*b*, l. 35); (pl.) a continuous heavy fall of snow, rain, or the like (cf. **shīna-raza**, s.v. **shīn**). —**karūnᵘ** —करूनु । **बलादाग्रहबन्धनवृत्तिः** f.inf. to make a rope, to arrest by force (one or a gang of persons engaged in a conspiracy or the like).

raza-gorᵘ रज़-गॅर । **रज्जुवृत्त्याजीवी** m. (his wife is **raza-gārⁱ-bāy रज़-गॅरि-बाय**, but a female rope-maker is **-gürᵘ** -गॅर्) a professional rope-maker, one who lives by twisting and selling string, rope, etc. **-gaz** -गज़् । **बन्धवृत्तिः** m. 'a yard of rope', arresting a gang of violent criminals or conspirators. **-hŏgāḍa** -हुगाड । **शुष्कमत्स्यसमूहः** f.pl. a string of dried fish (such fish, split and dried, are kept strung together on a string). **-hurᵘ** -हुर् । **रज्जुसंघातः** f. a wisp of string, joining two ropes together by opening and twisting the ends together (cf. **darbi-h°**, p. 240*a*, l. 22; and **razi hurᵘ karūnᵘ**, bel.). **-yēr** -येर् । **संहतदीर्घोर्णासमूहः** m. a rope of wool (wool is imported from the mountain country packed in the form of loosely twisted cables).

razi dara lagun रज़ दर लगुन् । पीडादिदोलायितीभवनम् m.inf. 'to be stopped by a rope' (cf. **dara lagun**, p. 235*b*, l. 43), to be thrown into vacillation (by pain, an accusation, or the like). **-ḍyūgᵘ** -ड्यूगु । **रज्जुवेष्टितगोलकः** m. (sg. dat. **ḍigis ड्यॅगिस्**), a ball of string. **-hurᵘ karūnᵘ** -हुर् करूनु । **आसमञ्जस्यापादनम्** f.inf. 'to make a rope-wisp', to wind up unevenly. —**khārun** —खारुन् m.inf. to mount (someone or something) on to a rope, to suspend, hang (cf. **pān razi khārun**, p. 735*b*, l. 6) (Rām. 165, 1019, 1487, 1536, 1706).

razan khasun रज़न् खसुन् । अत्यारूढ्याकाशीभवनम् m.inf. to mount on ropes, to rise to a height (of rage, hatred, grief, etc.), to be transported (with such).

rāz 1 राज़् m. i.q. **rāza**, used —°, as in **druva-rāz**, p. 250*a*, l. 49; the superintendent of a burning ghaut (Gr.Gr. 165). Cf. **rāza-bal**, s.v. **rāza.**

rāz 2 राज़ ;ل m. a mason, bricklayer, plasterer (? L.V. 85, where the meaning is obscure).

rāza राज़ । राजा, आर्यः m. (in the first meaning, f. **rājarĕñ राजर्यञ्** or **rönᵘ रांजु**, qq.v., but in the meaning of a respectable person, the f. is **röz**, q.v. With suff. of indef. art. the m. is **rāzāh राज़ाह्**, K. 1052) a king, prince, sovereign (cf. **darma-r°**, p. 244*b*, l. 43) (Gr.Gr. 39; Gr.M.; Śiv. 89, 170, 428, 431, 472, 586, 735, 810, 829, 854, 858–9, 1043, etc.; Rām. 4, 5, 28, 115, 124, 135, 137, 284, 428, 561, 1220, 1309, 1381, etc.; K. 7, 8, 10, 23–5, 49, 50, 73, 76, 493, etc.; YZ. 71; K.Pr. 48); met. a rich and powerful person (K.Pr. 75); anything or person, the best, or the largest of its kind (**dayĕth-r°**, p. 271*b*, l. 27; **nāga-r°**, p. 624*a*, l. 40; **nruga-r°**, p. 650*b*, l. 33); the tutelary Bōrav (Skt. *Bhairava*), q.v., or godling of a burning ghaut; (or **rāz**) the superintendent of a burning ghaut (Gr.Gr. 165); a respectable or honourable Hindū, an esteemed person (his wife is **rāza-bāy**, see bel., while an esteemed Hindū female is **röz**, q.v.). Cf. **rāja.** **-ünzᵘ** -ंज़ु । **राजहंसः** m. a flamingo. **-bôgᵘ** -बोगु । **भैरवबलिभागः** m. a royal repast; an offering of food made to a tutelary Bōrav (Skt.

Bhairava) of a cemetery. **-bal** -बल् । श्मशानस्थानम् m. a cemetery or burning ghaut, a place where Hindū corpses are burnt (Gr.Gr. 165); a funeral pile (*sic.*, El.); cf. L. 263 *razbar*, the track to a burning ground. **-bāy** -बाय् । आर्यपत्नी f. the wife of a king, a king's queen, a queen consort (Śiv. 1237); the wife of an esteemed Hindū (see ab.). **-bayĕ** -बय । राजभीतिः m. fear of (i.e. with regard to) a king. **-dār** -द्वार् or **-dwār** -द्वार् । राजाश्रयस्थानम् m. the gate of a king's palace (*dwār*, K. 376, 465, 715, 884, 939, 982, 1014); the palace itself (*dwār*, K. 451, 1160-1); the abode of a rich and generous person. **-hams** -हंस् । राजहंसः m. a flamingo (Śiv. 1475, 1516, 1752, 1810); a swan (which is said to have a beautiful voice) (L.V. 86, Rām. 1103); met. a man of high reputation for character, richness, and generosity (Śiv. 1105). **-kŏmār 1** -कुमार m. a king's son, a prince (Śiv. 1290). **-kŏmār 2** -कुमार् f. a king's daughter, a princess (Śiv. 413, 971, 1285) **-kŏmŏr**[i] -कुमारि, id. (Śiv. 577, 630, 786, 826, 961, 971, 1224, 1233, 1262, 1517). **-kūr**[u] -कूक् f., id. (Śiv. 533, 655). **-kaṭh** -कठ् । बलिविधानविशेषः m. (sg. dat. **-kaṭas** -कटस्), a king's ram, a ram offered with other food to the presiding Bōrav of a cemetery (cf. **rāza-bôg**[u], ab.). **-kaṭh-bŏg**[i] -कठ्-बागि । बलिविशेषभागाः m.pl. the shares of food offered in this way (which is offered in eleven earthenware dishes); any similar shares. **-kaṭh-ciñ** -कठ्-चिञ् । बलिविधानपात्रम् f. the earthen dish in which these offerings are made. **-kaṭh thawun** -कठ् थवुन् । बलिविधानविशेषसमयः to arrange such an offering. **-māha** -माह । राजमाषान्नम् f.pl. a kind of large white bean (L. 330, 339, 346, *razma* and *razmāh*). **-môl**[u] -मोलु । सम्राता m. 'a king father'; met. a liberal and generous man. **-māz** -माज़ । राज्ञामन्योन्यद्वेषवृत्तिः m. a king's flesh, i.e. his blood-relations; hence, the condition of mutual hostility ordinarily existing between a king and his blood-relations, or between him and the kings of the countries on the immediate frontier of his dominions. **-nĕcyuw**[u] -न्यचिव् । राजपुत्रः m. a king's son, a prince (Gr.Gr. 73); a young boy-child of a wealthy person. **-nīth** -नीथ् f. (sg. dat., K. 1071, **-nīti** -नीति, but usually **nīs**[u] नीचू, as in K. 1018), administration of a state, politics, statesmanship; courtly etiquette, courtly punctilio, the rules of precedence in a royal court (K. 1071). **-pŏth**[a]**r** -प्वथ्र् । राजपुत्रः m. (sg. dat. **-pŏtras** -प्वत्रस), a king's son, a prince (used when he is handsome and endowed with all royal qualifications) (Gr.M., Śiv. 919). **-rāṭh** -राट् । राजराजः m. (sg. dat. **-rāṭas** -राटस्), a king of kings, an emperor; met. a wealthy valiant Hindū of high character. **-raṭh**[a]**n** -रत्थन् । सत्पुत्रः m. (sg. dat. **-raṭnas** -रत्नस), 'a royal jewel,' a virtuous, intelligent, and brave boy, who is a credit to his family and a good son. **-ryosh**[u] -ऋषु or -ऋषु । राजर्षिः m. (sg. dat. **-rĕshis** -ऋषिस्), one of the three classes of anchorite saints (the *rājarṣi* of Skt.), a royal sage (Śiv. 967, 970, 1822); a king, who by his wise discrimination and pious life is regarded as equal to one of these saints. **-warn** -वर्न् m. one of royal caste, a Rājpūt (Rām. 1778). **-wath** -वथ् । षष्ठापथः f. (sg. dat. **-wati** -वति), the road leading to a king's palace, or prepared and levelled for a king's progress; a king's highway, a highway, main road. **-yōg** -योग् m. an easy mode of religious meditation (fit for kings to practise) (in Skt. *rāja-yōga*), as distinguished from the more rigorous **haṭh-yōg** (Skt. *haṭha-yōga*) (cf. p. 357*b*, l. 45) (Śiv. 247, 597, 1067, 1312, 1689, 1833, 1857).

rāzun[u] राज़ुनु adj. (f. **rāzüñ**[u] राज़ूनू), of, or belonging to, a king (referred to as a special person) (Rām. 1220, K. 44); a king's home, a king's palace (Rām. 1143 f, K. 17).

rāzā राज़ा m. i.q. **rāza**, q.v. (K. 5, 578, 1044).

razō रज़ो in **razō-gŏn** रज़ो-ग्वन् m. one of the three properties belonging to all created things. These are **satū-gŏn** (Skt. *sattva-guṇa*) the property of goodness, **tamō-gŏn** (Skt. *tamō-guṇa*) the property of darkness or ignorance, and **razō-gŏn** (Skt. *rajō-guṇa*) the property of activity (Śiv. 447, K. 320).

rēz रेज़ ریز adj. e.g. pouring, scattering, dropping; —° scattered over (with), covered with (cf. **rakh**[a]**th-r°**, p. 831*b*, l. 29); as subst. f. a scattering, a scattered or dispersed multitude (Rām. 206).

rēza रेज़ ریزہ m. a minute fragment, particle, scrap, atom, bit, piece. **rēza rēza karun** रेज़ रेज़ कर्न । क्षुद्रकणशो विधानम् m.inf. to break in pieces, to smash, crush, shatter, shiver; to cut up into small pieces (Rām. 1239; H. ii, 7, **rēza k°**).

rīzī रीज़ी ریزی m. pouring, shedding, scattering, used —° as in **khū-rīzī** (Rām. 915), p. 402*b*, l. 18.

rōz 1 रोज़ روز m. day, a day of twenty-four hours (Rām. 797, 1083). **-nāmca** -नामच روز نامچہ m. an ephemeris, day-book, diary (Gr.M.).

rōz 2 रोज़ । अनवस्था f. instability, restlessness, disquietude, confusion (cf. **dasta-r°**, p. 256*a*, l. 47; **rata-r°**, p. 846*b*, l. 27). —**pĕñ**[u] —प्यनू । प्रमादविक्षुब्धत्वम् f.inf. instability to fall (on a person), to be distracted, confused, disquieted (in any occupation).

rōza रोज़ روزہ f. fasting, a fast (among Musalmāns), the keeping of Lent (*Ramaẓān*). —**darañĕ** —दर्यन ।

यवनानां व्रतविशेषानुष्ठानम् f. pl. inf. to practise this Lenten fast (El.). —**hĕñĕ** —ह्यञ । **यवनानां व्रतविशेषाचरणम्** f. pl. inf. to observe this Lenten fast. —**karañĕ** करञ f. pl. inf. to fast (El.). —**thāwañĕ** थावञ f. pl. inf. id. (El.).

röz रॉज़ or **röz**[u] रॉज़ू । **आर्या** f. a Hindū woman of respected and honourable position, (f. of **rāza**, q.v., in one of its meanings, while the wife of such a **rāza** is **rāza-bāy**).

röz[i] रॉज़ि (= راضي) adj. c.g. pleased (with, dat.), well-pleased, content (Gr.M. *rozi*; Śiv. 212, 679 *rozi*; K.Pr. 68 *rázi*, 93, 145 *rázi*). —**gaṣhun** —गछुन् । **प्रसादापत्तिः** m.inf. to be pleased (with, dat.), to approve (of, dat.); to be satisfied (with), content (with); to assent (to), assent (to), acquiesce (in); to become conciliated, reconciled, pacified. —**karun** —करुन् । **प्रसादनम्** m.inf. to please, gratify; to content, satisfy; to persuade, win over (Rām. 5); to conciliate, reconcile. —**rōzun** —रोज़ुन । **प्रसन्नतावस्थितिः** m.inf. to continue pleased with, satisfied with (e.g. with a servant) (YZ. 269). —**thawun** —थवुन् । **प्रसन्नतावस्थापनम्** m.inf. to please, satisfy (e.g. a servant satisfying his master with continued service), oblige (Gr.M.).

röz[u] रॉज़ू, see **rôd**[u] and **röz.**

ruz रुज़ ? f. a disease (noted only in L.V. 8).

rüzī रूज़ी روزی f. daily food, sustenance. Used in the obl case **rüzī**, for **rüziyi**, in the following:— **rüzī dyun**[u] रूज़ी दिनु । **आजीवहेत्वधिगमः** m.inf. to give for sustenance, provide for maintenance (YZ. 395); hence, to obtain materials or occupation which provide sustenance. —**ladun** —लदुन् । **निरायासाजीवाप्तिः** m.inf. (by good fortune) to obtain sustenance or a living quite easily and without exertion. —**prāwun** —प्रावुन् । **जीविकावाप्तिः** m.inf. to obtain a means of livelihood (when in poverty). —**shĕnun** —ह्यनुन् । **आजीवनाशः** m.inf. one's means of livelihood to be destroyed.

rüz[u] रूज़ू, see **rōzun.**

razbar, see **rāza-bal,** p. 857*a*, l. 4.

rāzdān राज़्दान् m. a certain family name found among the Brāhmaṇs of Kashmīr (Skt. *rājānaka*, see RT.Tr. vi, 117). The N. of the author of Śiv. is Krushṇa Rāzdān (Skt. *Kṛṣṇa Rājānaka*) (Śiv. 242).

rōz-dar रोज़्-दर (= روزه دار) । **अनुष्ठितव्रतविशेषः** m. (f. **-darin** -दरिञ्), one who fasts, or keeps, the Musalmān Lent (*Ramazān*). **-dar rōzun** -दर् रोज़ुन् । **व्रतविशेषानुष्ठानम्** m.inf. to remain fasting in this way, to keep this Lent.

rōzgār रोज़्गार् روزگار m. service, employ, situation (K.Pr. 87). **rōzgār-band** रोज़्गार्-बन्द । **द्रव्योपार्जकः** m. one who excels his fellows in successfully earning a livelihood.

rĕzikh रॅज़िख् (= رزق) m. means of sustenance or support, food, daily bread, subsistence. —**wātanāwun** —वातनावुन् m.inf. to supply food (to), provide sustenance (for, dat.) (K.Pr. 183).

rözil रॉज़िल् । **राजाचरणम्** f. the conduct of a king, kingly conduct; conduct like that of a king (marked by protecting subordinates and securing their maintenance, wealth and possessions, pride, and the like).

rōzilad रोज़िलद् । **अनवस्थितवृत्तिः** adj. c.g. (as subst., f. **rōziladiñ** रोज़िलदिञ्), of a vacillating temper, irresolute, of a hesitating disposition.

razma or **razmāh** (L. 330, 339, 346), see **rāza-māha,** p. 857*a*, l. 32.

razan रज़न् ? f. the night (L.V. 22).

rōzun रोज़ुन् । **अवस्थानम्** conj. 2 (1 p.p. **rūd**[u] रूदु, Rām. 904; f. **rūz**[u] रूज़ू, Rām. 580; 2 p.p. **rōzōv** रोज़ोव्), to remain (cf. **bahāṭhāna r°,** p. 97*a*, l. 24; **bör**[i] **rōzān**[i], p. 118*a*, l. 50; **basta r°,** p. 135*a*, l. 31; **baṭhi r°,** p. 140*b*, l. 14; **bayĕs tal r°,** p. 149*b*, l. 39; **dabanga r°,** p. 184*a*, l. 8; **dyān r°,** p. 268*b*, l. 7; **khaṭith r°,** pp. 423*a*, l. 7; 423*b*, l. 22; **lang r°,** p. 526*b*, l. 10; **manaskār r°,** p. 582*a*, l. 11; **namith r°,** p. 638*a*, l. 27; **nēri r°,** p. 673*b*, l. 48; **pajĕ-tal r°,** p. 724*a*, l. 24; **pāri r°,** p. 753*b*, l. 36; **pushtas r°,** p. 783*a*, l. 12; **path** or **pata r°,** p. 792*a*, l. 42; p. 793*a*, l. 43; **pĕṭha r°,** p. 795*b*, l. 20; **sakharith r°,** s.v. **sakharun**; **syod**[u] **r°**) (Gr.Gr. 24, 247, 249; Gr.M.; K. 472, 610, 746, 962, 1057, 1067; YZ. 269, 284).

to stop, to halt (cf. **dubari-shāh r°,** p. 184*b*, l. 7; **dōla r°,** p. 211*a*, l. 37; **lari r°,** p. 529*b*, l. 31; **nasti-dŏgis-pĕṭh r°,** p. 658*b*, l. 23) (Gr.Gr. 204, 212, 246, 249, 250; Śiv. 450, 1323, 1427, 1641, 1645; Rām. 1111; K. 32, 75, 261, 273, 291, 938, 980; H. vii, 9; YZ. 197, 216); to stop, stay in a place (Śiv. 1453, 1600, 1898; Rām. 532, 904, 1092, 1193, 1196, 1360, 1407, etc.; K. 154, 253, 276, 398, 465, 664; H. ii, 9; vii, 18; xii, 1; YZ. 383); to wait (for), await, be kept waiting (for) (cf. **batas r°,** p. 137*b*, l. 30; **shīrith pūrith r°,** s.v. **shērun**) (Rām. 48; K. 149, 193, 643, 654, 1005);

to dwell, live, abide (cf. **bāl r°,** p. 104*a*, l. 8; **nyāra r°,** p. 673*a*, l. 42; **pānas r°,** p. 736*a*, l. 46; **shĕran r°**; **sŏkha r°,** s.v. **sŏkh**; **samith r°,** s.v. **samun**; **srŏdi r°,** s.v. **srŏd**[u]) (Gr.M.; Śiv. 480, 702, 988, 1349, 1570; Rām. 250, 580, 1243, 1619, 1664, etc.; K. 363, 376, 603, 1107; H. vii, 6; xii, 18; K.Pr. 35);

to live, or continue habitually (in a certain condition) (cf. **bāzĕ-pĕṭh r°,** p. 153*a*, l. 10; **mīlith r°,** p. 569*a*, l. 2; **pākh r°,** p. 726*a*, l. 5; **prasaras r°,**

p.771*b*, l. 33 ; **pyāla hĕth r°**, p. 814*a*, l. 25 ; **shēki r°**, s.v. **shēkh 2** ; **sĕka r°** ; **sŏra r°**, s.v. **sŏr** ; **satas-pĕṭh r°**, s.v. **sath 1**) (Śiv. 422, 587, 630, 827, 876, 897, 986, 1015–6, 1021, 1239, 1350, 1485, 1689, 1696, 1802–3, 1806, 1812, 1822, 1839 ; Rām. 240, 382, 689, 870, 886, 1066, etc. ; K. 793, 969 ; H. vii, 23) ;

to continue (cf. **āsh rōzüñ[u]**, p. 47*a*, l. 49 ; **baḍith rōzun**, p. 87*a*, l. 13 ; **brōṭs[u] r°**, p. 127*b*, l. 39 ; **brāth rōzüñ[u]**, p. 127*b*, l. 35 ; **bayĕ r°**, p. 148*b*, l. 26 ; **ḍakha r°**, p. 205*b*, l. 43 ; **danjĕ r°**, p. 226*a*, l. 14 ; **ḍanja r°**, p. 227*b*, l. 7 ; **hĕk[a]th rōzüñ[u]**, p. 329*b*, l. 38 ; **hōsh r°**, p. 353*a*, l. 12 ; **khara r°**, p. 408*b*, l. 22 ; **līn r°**, p. 525*a*, l. 41 ; **lay rōzüñ[u]**, p. 543*a*, l. 19 ; **layĕ r°**, p. 543*a*, l. 22 ; **magar r°**, p. 552*b*, l. 23 ; **mani r°**, p. 572*b*, l. 11 ; **pāma rōzañĕ**, p. 733*b*, l. 6 ; **parda r°**, p. 756*b*, l. 6 ; **prasan r°**, p. 767*b*, l. 39 ; **röch[i] r°**, p. 824*a*, l. 19 ; **röz[i] r°**, p. 858*a*, l. 19 ; **rōzdār r°**, p. 858*a*, l. 45 ; **shŏngith shāph r°**, s.v. **shŏngun** ; **sŏkhĕth r°** ; **sŏrith r°**, s.v. **sŏrun** ; **sōṭh r°**) (Gr.M. ; L.V. 65 ; Śiv. 106, 276, 375, 584, 596, 876, 1598, 1775 ; Rām. 11, 171, 198, 683, 723, 1216, 1711 ; K. 74, 78, 336, 499, 511, 864, 1036 ; H. i, 5 ; x, 1, 3, 6, 8 ; YZ. 260 ; K.Pr. 12 *rodum* for *rāḍum*) ; to remain unchanged, persist, endure (cf. **niyĕth rōzüñ[u]**, p. 674*b*, l. 9 ; **phikir rōzüñ[u]**, p. 690*b*, l. 23 ; **phirun r°**, p. 707*b*, l. 5 ; **pūr[u] r°**, p. 755*b*, l. 2 ; **priwa rozañĕ**, p. 772*a*, l. 23 ; **rāy rōzüñ[u]**, p. 854*b*, l. 17 ; **shŏd rōzun** ; **shig rozüñ[u]** ; **shĕkh rōzun**, s.v. **shĕkh 2** ; **shēkh rōzüñ[u]**, s.v. **shēkh 2** ; **shĕl rōzun** ; **shĕyĕ r°**, s.v. **shāy** ; **sum[a]ran rōzüñ[u]** ; **sŏr rōzun**) (Śiv. 128, 189, 284, 327, 329, 348, 491–2, 738, 844, 935, 1277, 1540, 1582, 1651 ; Rām. 30, 509, 533, 660–1, 761, 803, 858, etc. ; K. 69, 263, 1091, 1113 ; YZ. 72, 204 ; K.Pr. 178, 243) ; (of the mind or feelings) to remain unmoved, not to be enraged or agitated (K. 279, 1057) ; (to be put into a certain condition and) to remain (in it) (cf. **nākh dōla r°**, p. 629*a*, l. 50 ; **süṭs[u] r°**, s.v. **sath 2**) (Rām. 146 ; K. 273 ; H. xii, 15) ;

to continue alive, go on living, survive (from some illness, or the like) (K. 804, YZ. 246) ; to be left, to remain behind, to be left over and above, survive (cf. **bŏk[i] r°**, p. 98*b*, l. 30 ; **dāg r°**, p. 194*a*, l. 11 ; **dam r°**, p. 216*b*, l. 19 ; **gōr r°**, p. 297*b*, l. 12 ; **nĕb r°**, p. 619*b*, l. 24 ; **nishāna r°**, p. 656*b*, l. 32 ; **phih r°**, p. 686*a*, l. 39 ; **pharkh rōzüñ[u]**, p. 704*b*, l. 19 ; **pali rōzun**, p. 730*a*, l. 39 ; **sār r°** ; **srah r°** ; **sarmāyĕ r°** ; **sūrath r°**) (L.V. 2, 67 ; Śiv. 55, 1650, 1671, 1824 ; Rām. 13, 1114, 1379, 1392, 1459, 1520, 1660, etc. ; K. 45 ; H. vii, 20 ; YZ. 42) ; to (remain behind, and) be all that is left (cf. **nām rōzán[i]**, p. 636, l. 5) (Śiv. 1658 ; K. 563, 660, 761 ; H. xii, 23) ; to remain (concealed), keep oneself hidden (cf. **shēkani r°**, s.v. **shēkun**) (L.V. 44 ; Rām. 496, 502, 728, 838, 955, 1007, etc. ; K. 7, 811).

This verb is often used in a sense that is practically an intransitive or passive counterpart of the verb **raṭun**, to take hold of, as in **dŏd raṭun**, to stop the flow of milk, **dŏd rōzun**, the flow of milk to be stopped, p. 188*a*, ll. 36, 37. For further examples, see under **raṭun**, p. 850*b*, l. 15 ff.

rūd[u]-mot[u] रूद्-मतु । **क्षितिमुपगतः** perf. part. (f. **rūz[u]-müṭs[u]** रूज़्-मंट्सु), that which has remained, continued, etc., as ab. (cf. **danjĕ r°**, p. 226*a*, l. 11 ; **nam tal r°**, p. 635*b*, l 14 ; **pajĕ-tal r°**, p. 724*a*, l. 20) (Rām. 761 ; K. 5 ; H. i, 5 ; xii, 23).

rūzith gaṭshun रूज़िथ गट्शुन् । **अवशिष्टतया क्षितेः, निरुद्वीभवनम्** m.inf. to remain over and above, to be saved up (day by day out of daily expenditure) ; (of a disease) to become chronic, permanent (cf. **pōr r° g°**, p. 753*b*, l. 21) ; to be suddenly compelled to stop (when doing something) (cf. **atha r° g°**, p. 66*a*, l. 33) (Śiv. 1451).

rūz[i]na रूज़िन (cf. روزينه) । **भोज्यार्थतण्डुलाद्यन्नम्** m. the amount of rice or other grain, taken with one during absence from home or the like, viaticum, ration. **-mŏṭh** -म्वठ । **अल्पमात्रतण्डुलाद्यन्नम्** f. (sg. dat. **-mŏṭhi** -म्वठि), a fistful of ration, enough food for a couple of meals or so for one person. **-phol[u]** -फ्वलु । **तण्डुलाद्यन्नसमूहः** m. all the grain which a traveller takes with him as food for his journey.

rŏzanāwun रोज़नावुन् conj. I (I p.p. **rōzanôw[u]** रोज़नोवु), to cause to stop, to stop, cause to remain (El.).

rāzar राज़र् । **दैर्घ्यम** m. too great length, excessive length in comparison with width. Cf. **rād 2.**

rāzasī राज़सी । **राजसंपत्** f. empire, kingship, royalty ruling, governing (Gr.M.) ; the accompaniments of royalty (wealth, servants, generosity, power, and so on) (Śiv. 1285, 1822) ; kingdom (El.). —**karüñ[u]** —**कर्रुञ्** m.inf. to govern (Gr.M.).

rāzasūy राज़सूय m. a coronation festival (at which a great sacrifice is performed) carried out in token of a monarch's universal sovereignty (K. 1001, 1070).

rōzawun[u] रोज़वुनु n.ag. (f. **rōzavüñ[u]** रोज़वञ्), one who remains etc., see **rōzun** ; one who continues (in a certain condition) (Śiv. 1198).

rōzawañ रोज़वञ् f. wages for remaining (Gr.Gr. 129).

razöy[i] रज़ाय़ि, । **नीशारविशेषः** a wadded quilt, a coloured coverlet.

S स् س. SH श् ष् ش.

s स् س. The Kāshmīrī dental sibilant. The sixteenth consonant of the Kāshmīrī alphabet in the Roman character, the thirty-second (or, if we count **ṣ**, **sh**, and **z**, the thirty-fifth) consonant when written in the Śāradā or the Nāgarī character, and the eighteenth consonant when written in the Perso-Arabic character. The Kāshmīrī name for character **स** is **süssö**. The letter is sounded like the *s* in the English word 'sin'. It is also used to represent the sound of the Arabic *ś* ث (*sé*) and *ṣ* ص (*ṣād*), which, in Kāshmīrī, occur only in words borrowed directly or indirectly from that language. In such cases they are both pronounced in Kāshmīrī like an ordinary *s*.

The palatal sibilant is **sh श्** ش, which is the thirtieth (or, if we count **ṣ**, **sh**, and **z**, the thirty-third) consonant when written in the Śāradā or the Nāgarī character, and the nineteenth consonant when written in the Perso-Arabic character. The Kāshmīrī name for the character **श** is **shĕkar-shö**. It is sounded like *sh* in the English word 'shell'. It is also used to represent the sound of the Sanskrit letter *ṣ* **ष्**, which, in Kāshmīrī, is written by Paṇḍits in words borrowed directly or indirectly from that language. In such cases, in speaking Kāshmīrī, it is pronounced like **sh**. Thus, the word **pōsh पोश्**, a flower, is often written **पोष्** by Paṇḍits because of the existence of the letter *ṣ* **ष्** in the Sanskrit word *puṣpa-* **पुष्प** with the same meaning. The Kāshmīrīs call this letter **ष** '**phör^{i}-shö**'.

These sibilants, **s** and **sh**, are liable to various changes in Ksh., the principal of which will here be mentioned. When **sh** represents a single (i.e. non-conjunct) Sanskrit *ś* or *ṣ*, the *ś* or *ṣ* when taken into Kāshmīrī, in the first place becomes **h**. Thus, Skt. *śāka-*, a vegetable, becomes Ksh. **hāk-**; Skt. *śiraḥ*, a head, > Ksh. **hir**; Skt. *laśuna-*, garlic, > Ksh. **rahun**; Skt. *viṁśati-*, twenty, > Ksh. **wuh**; √*upariś-*, sit, > √**běh-**; √*piṣ-*, grind, > √**pih-**; *viṣa-*, poison, > **vĕh**; *pārśva-*, a rib, > (through **pāśa-*) **pāh-**; *dvādaśī*, the twelfth day of a lunar fortnight, > **bāh**; *praśasta-*, good, *prahasta-*, > *phraasta-*, > *phrayasta-*, > Ksh. **phrēst-** (see **phryūst^{u}**); and so on for many others.

While Skt. *ś* and *ṣ* thus become Ksh. **h**, it appears that the dental *s* does not undergo this change. The word **shwās** or **shāh**, breath (Skt. *śrāsa-*), is only an apparent exception to this statement. If we compare the word with the Aryan *šušī*, Avesta *sušī*, a lung, we see that it is an example of the fact that Kāshmīrī is not, like the Indo-Aryan languages, descended from Sanskrit, but from an earlier Aryan dialect which in some respects is akin to Eranian. Instead of being descended from the Sanskrit *śrāsa-*, the word must come from some Aryan dialect in which the word was **šrāša-*, or something of the sort.

When this Kāshmīrī **h**, derived from *ś* or *ṣ*, is followed by **y**, **ĕ**, or **ü-mātrā**, it reverts to its original sibilant sound, and becomes again **sh**. Thus, the second past participle of the √**pih-**, given above, is **pishyōv**, not **pihyōv**, and the feminine plural of **pyuh^{u}**, its first past participle, is **pishĕ**, not **pihĕ**. So, the oblique singular of **bāh**, the twelfth lunar day, is **bösh^{ü}**, not **böh^{ü}**.

The above cases, in which *ś* or *ṣ* has become **h**, are all instances in which the original sibilant has been standing alone. If, on the other hand, it forms part of an original conjunct consonant, the sibilant is preserved, and is not changed to **h**. Thus, the Skt. *śruva-*, a ladle, becomes Ksh. **shrŏv**; and Skt. *ślōka-*, a verse, becomes Ksh. **shrūk-**.

A further stage in this development is the frequent occurrence of pairs of words, in which one word has a single sibilant, and the other has a sibilant combined with a semi-vowel such as **r** or **w**. This occurs even when the semi-vowel is not original, as in Ksh. **shrōṭs-** or **shōṭs-**, purity, compared with the Skt. *śauca-* Other examples are:— **shrāṭh** or **shāṭh**, a sandbank; **shrôṭh^{u}** or **shôṭh^{u}**, a corpse; **shriṭhun** or **shiṭhun**, to be congealed; so, with **s**, we have:— **srŏg^{u}** or **sŏg^{u}**, cheap; **swāl** or **sāl**, an invitation; **swās** or **sās**, ashes.

In pairs of words such as the above, moreover, **sh** and **s** are frequently interchanged. Thus, **shrôn^{u}** or **srôn^{u}**, moist; **shranḍa** or **sranḍa**, a bull (Skt. *ṣaṇḍa-*, in which there is no *r*); **shrünḍ^{ü}** or **srünḍ^{ü}**, a casket; **shrŏng** or **srŏng** (Skt. *suruṅga-*), a mine; **shranz** or **sranz**, tongs; **shrav** or **srav**, a

pinhole; **shrawun** or **srawun**, to ooze; and **shrukun** or **sukun**, to force into. In Ksh. **sikanj**, for Persian *shikanja*, a clamp, we have an apparent change of *sh* to **s**; but a reference to the Avesta √*skand*-, from which it is derived, shows that the Kāshmīrī word is not borrowed from Persian, but is descended from an Aryan dialect which has preserved the original *s*, while Persian has changed the original *s* to *sh*.

The Sanskrit conjunct *su* optionally becomes **sr** (**shr**) in Kāshmīrī. Thus, Ksh. **shrān, srān,** or **snān,** bathing, (Skt. *snāna*-); **srĕh** or **snĕh,** love, (Skt. *snēha*-). With these compare the **shrūk-** < *ślōka*-, given above.

As explained s.v. **ĕ** (p. 3*a*, ll. 39 ff.), the inherent vowel of the letter **sh** is **ĕ**, not **a**, so that श must be transliterated **shĕ**, not **sha**. Kāshmīrīs consider that the sound of the letter **y** is inherent in **sh**, so that they write indifferently श or श्य, each of which represents the same sound, viz. **shĕ**. In this way, the first past participles of **shēkun,** to doubt, and of **shērun,** to arrange, are, respectively, **shyūk**[u] and **shyūr**[u], but they are quite commonly written **shūk**[u] and **shūr**[u].

sa 1 स, see **tih.**

sa 2 स or (among Hindūs) **सा sŏ** interj., a contraction of **sŏhib,** Sir, used in polite address by a man to a man. It is the equivalent of the Hindī *jī*, and is appended as a kind of vocative suffix, with or without a preceding interjection, as in **nārān sŏ, hē nārān sŏ,** or **he nārān juv sŏ,** all equivalent to 'Nārān!' used respectfully, as if we should say 'Nārān, Sir!' (cf. **kot[u]-sa,** p. 484*a*, l. 41; **ada-sŏ** or **ada-kyā-sŏ,** yes, Sir, p. 13*a*, ll. 45, 50; **āhan-sŏ,** id., p. 18*a*, l. 5) (El. *sa, sah*; Gr.Gr. 96; Gr.M.; L. 279, *sa*) so **ha-sa** (p. 351*b*, l. 42) and **ha-sŏ** (ib.), **hata-sa** or **hata-sŏ** (p. 355*b*, l. 11), and **hata sŏ-hē** (ib., l. 12) (H. ii, 4, 9; x, 1, 2, 5, etc.; xii, 1, 10).

With a prohibitive particle, we have **ma-sŏ** or (Rām. 1342) **ma-sa,** do not, Sir (p. 547*a*, l. 27).

Used also as a respectful interrogative suffix (Gr.Gr. 181; YZ. 494, 568). Cf. **sŏb.**

sai, sái, see **say 2.**

sáó, see **sôw[u] 1.**

sau (? spelling and gender) robbery (L. 463).

sŏ 1 स्व or **su सु** a common prefix borrowed from Skt. signifying 'well', 'good', etc., as in (e.g.) **sŏ-shīl,** well-mannered. Words with this prefix will be found in their alphabetical order. Its opposite is **kŏ** or **ku,** q.v.

sŏ 2 स्व, see **swa.**

só,e, soi, sooi, see **sŏy 2.**

sŏ सो, see **sa 2.**

suí, see **sŏy 2.**

sab सब् or **sabā सबा । सभा** f. an assembly, council, conclave (cf. **darma-sabā,** p. 244*b*, l. 47; **pot[u] sab,** p. 787*b*, l. 42) (Gr.M.; Śiv. 1570, *sab*; 65, 960, 1070, 1485, *sabā*); a public audience, levée; an invited festal assembly, at which food, etc, are distributed (Śiv. 1072, *sab*; 1857, *sabā*; K. 710, 894, 908, 987–8, 995–7, 1053, 1055, 1060); a learned society or the like (Gr.M.). **—diñ[u] —दिञ् । पङ्क्तिसभेषु भोजनवितरणम्** f.inf. to distribute food at such an assembly. **—hōrüñ[u] —होरञ् । सभाजनाभ्यर्हणसमापनम्** f.inf. to carry out and complete the feeding at such a festal assembly. **- rab mēlun —रब मेलुन् । शुद्धाशुद्धाचारापगमः** m.inf. an assembly (of high-caste people) and mud to be united, i.e. non-discrimination between high caste and low caste to occur, eating together of such high and low castes, against rules of caste, or the like, to occur.

saba-bal सब-बल् । सभास्थानम् m. a meeting place, the place where a conclave assembles; a place where a wedding dinner party is carried on (Gr.Gr. 165).

sabi bĕhun सबि ब्यञ्ज्न् । पङ्क्तिमध्ये भोजनाय स्थानाश्रयणम् m.inf. to take one's seat at a festal meal. **-bata -बत । सभोचितभोजनम्** m. the food at such a festival.

sābō सावो, see **sŏb.**

sŏb सॉब् (=صاحب) an honorific suffix, as in **rājĕ-sŏb,** His, or Your, Majesty, H. x, 7, 8; **Khŏdā-Sŏb,** God, H. iii, 8; x, 5; K.Pr. 61, *sābō*, voc.

suba सुब, i.q. **sub[a]h,** q.v.

sabab सबब् سبب m. means, cause, reason, motive (cf. **be-sabab,** p. 132*a*, l. 33) (Gr.M.; H. viii, 5). **bĕ-sabab,** without cause, without reason (Gr.M.).

sababa सबब, sg. obl., used as adv., for (such-and-such) a reason, as in **ami sababa,** for this reason (Gr.M.).

sŏbŏd स्वबुद् । सुबुद्धिः f. (sg. dat. **sŏbŏz[u] 1 स्वबुज्यू**, for **2**, see **subŏd[u]**), good understanding, clear intelligence, sharp discernment (Rām. 16, 1645, 1648).

sŏbŏd[u] स्वबुदु । सुबुद्धिः adj. (f. **sŏbŏz[u] 2 स्वबुज्यू**), possessing good understanding, very intelligent, of excellent discernment.

sŏbūd स्वबूद् । सुज्ञानम् m. good understanding, good information, good acquired knowledge.

sŏbūd[u] स्वबूदु । सुज्ञानः adj. (f. **sŏbūd[u] स्वबूदु**), one who has acquired good knowledge, one who is well-versed or well-taught.

sŏbadrā स्वद्रा or **subhadrā सुभद्रा** f. N. of the sister of Krushna (Kṛṣṇa), who became the wife of Arjuna (in Skt. *Subhadrā*) (K. 1017).

subadār सुबदार् (=صوبدار) m. the governor of a province, viceroy (Śiv. 1798); (in Kashmīr) a district officer (K.Pr. 114); any officer of high rank (K.Pr. 187, *subahdár*).

sub^{a}h सुब्ह صبح m. dawn, daybreak, morning (sometimes written **suba सुब**) (cf. **prath sub^{a}h,** p. 769*a*, l. 34) (El. *subah, subh*, morning from sunrise to 9 o'clock) (Gr.Gr. 157; Gr.M.; Śiv. 157, 275, 1113, *suba*; Rām. 92, 119, 1257; H. x, 8; xii, 9; K.Pr. 176, 204).

sub^{a}ha सुब्ह adv. from the morning (e.g. in **sub^{a}ha tā shām,** from morn till eve, Rām. 259).

sub^{a}hai सुब्हि adv. very early in the morning (Gr.Gr. 22).

sub^{a}huk^{u} सुब्हुकु । प्राभातिकः gen. (f. **sub^{a}hüc^{ü} सुब्हुच्**), of, or belonging to, the early morning (Śiv. 1360, Rām. 439).

sub^{a}han सुब्हन् । प्रभातम् m. the early dawn (El. *subhan, subhán*); adv. at early dawn (cf. **az su°,** p. 74*a*, l. 24) (Gr.Gr. 157; Gr.M.; Rām, 884, 1636; H. x, 11).

sub^{a}hanuk^{u} सुब्हनुकु । प्रातःकालिकः gen. (f. **sub^{a}hanüc^{ü} सुब्हनुच्**), of, or belonging to, the early dawn.

sub^{a}hanas सुब्हनस् । प्रातः adv. at early dawn (El.; W. 95; H. xii. 12). **—bög^{i} —वॉगि** or **bögin —वॉगिन् । प्रातःकालप्राये** adv. at about early dawn.

sub^{a}has सुब्हस् । प्रातः adv. at early dawn (El.; W. 95; Śiv. 332; Rām. 143; H. xii, 5). **prath sub^{a}has,** adv. every morning (Gr.M.). **—bög^{i} —वॉगि** or **—bögin —वॉगिन् । प्रभातप्राये** adv. at about early dawn

sabakh सबख् سبق m. (sg. dat. **sabakas सबकस्**), a lesson, a lecture, a recitation of lessons (Rām. 97; H. iv, 4; v, 5, 6; viii, 3, 4, 11).

sabīl सबील् سبيل f. a way, road, path, mode, manner of procedure; water, or other drink, given as a pious duty. **—karüñ^{u} —करंजू । सर्वसाधारणेन निमन्त्रणम्** f inf. to prepare, arrange; (in Ksh.) as a compliment, or pious duty, to issue a general invitation to all and sundry to a dinner or the like.

sāban सावन् (=صابون) **। चाल्नी** f. (sg. dat. **sābüñ^{u} सावंजू**), soap. (According to El., two kinds of soap are manufactured in Kashmīr; one kind from oil, called **tīla-sāban,** which yields a coarse soap, and another kind from fat, called **supēda sāban**) (cf. **sĕki sāban gabhüñ^{u},** s.v. **sĕkh**) (El. *sábun*; Gr.M.; L.V. 103; K.Pr. 190, 202).

sābüñ^{u}-gor^{u} सावंजू-गंद् m. a soap-maker (El. *sábinyigur*). **-posh^{u} -पंछु । चाल्नीफेन:** m. soap foam, lather, soapsuds. **-wôñ^{u} -वोञु । चाल्नीजलम्** m. soapy water.

sŏbun-sāz सोबुन्-साज़ (? **sôbun° सोबुन्°**) m. a soap-maker (El. *sābunsáz*).

sabar सबर् or **sab^{a}r सब्र** صبر **। क्षान्ति:** m. patience, self-restraint, endurance, patient suffering, resignation (cf. **be-sabar,** p. 132*a*, l. 35) (Gr.M.). **sab^{a}ra-kin^{i} सब्र-किनि** adv. patiently (Gr.M.). **—karun —करुन्** m.inf. to exercise self-restraint, to practise patience, to be patient, to wait (Rām. 408); to endure, bear up patiently. **—karanwôl^{u} —करन्वोलु** n.ag. (f. **—karanwājĕñ —करन्वाज्यञ्**), patient (El.).

sabūr सबूर् صبور **। सहनशीलता** adj. e.g. patient, enduring; (in Ksh. subst. m.) patience, endurance (K.Pr. 84, 183).

sībür^{u} सीबर् **। कुत्साचरणा** f. a woman of unpleasing or disgusting appearance or conduct (unpleasing in form, dress, manner of speech, and so on), a hag, a harridan.

sŏbir सांबिर् صابر adj. e.g. patient (Gr.M.; K.Pr. 85, *sābirah*, as proper N.).

sŏbith सांबिथ् (=ثابت) proved, established (Gr.M.). **—karun —करुन्** m.inf. (Gr.M.).

subūth सुबूथ् (=ثبوت) m. (sg. dat. **subūtas सुबूतस्**), proof, testimony, conviction (Gr.M.).

sŏbāv स्वाव् **। शील:** m. nature, innate or peculiar disposition, personal character (Gr.M.; Śiv. 513, 736, 740, 997, 1080, 1141, 1546, 1712, 1904; Rām. 1768; K. 15, 231, 239). **kathini sŏbāwa-sost^{u},** possessing a hard nature, fierce by nature (Gr.M.).

sŏbāwa-kin^{i} स्वाव-किनि adv. by nature, naturally, by natural disposition (Gr.M.). **-vyot^{u} -व्योतु । सुशील:** adj. (f. **-vĕth^{ü} -व्यंच्**), full of (a good) nature, good-tempered, amiable, of a lovable character.

sabawan sāy सबवन् साय् । साधारणोपकारक: m. that which is generally useful, that which is of public benefit.

sabaz सबज़्, sabüz^{u} सबंज़ or **sab^{a}z** سبز adj. e.g. green, verdant, fresh (El.; L. 459; W. 21; Śiv. 500, *sabaz*; 1908, *sabuz^{u}*; Rām. 569, 1097); (as subst. m.), green grass, vegetation (Rām. 1098). **—cāh^{i} —चाहि** or **—cāy —चाय्** f. brick tea (imported via Ladāk and the Panjāb) (K.Pr. 39).

sabza سبزه m. an emerald (El.).

sabzī सब्ज़ी f. greenness, verdure; greens, potherbs, vegetables (Rām. 1007, 1098, 1495).

sŏbŏzᵘ स्वबुज़ू, see **sŏbŏd** and **sŏbŏḍᵘ**.

sabzār सब्ज़ार् (=سبزہ زار) m. a place abounding in verdure, a verdant mead, meadow, lawn, greensward; green (Śiv. 1797).

sāca साँच । आकृतिनिष्पत्त्युपकरणम् m. a mould, matrix.

sucᵘ सुच्, see **sukun.**

sŏch स्वछ् । सुमूल्यता m. (sg. dat. **sŏchas स्वछस्**), cheapness, plenty and cheapness, cheapness and abundance (El. *suchh*; YZ. 402, *sôchah*, obl. sg.; K.Pr. 204, *suchh*). **—gashun —गछुन् । परितः सौलभ्यसंभवः** m.inf. cheap abundance to occur, general cheapness and plenty to take place.

sŏchas-kyutᵘ स्वछस्-क्युत् । सौलभ्यकाले adv. at a time of cheapness and plenty.

sōch सोछ् or **sōch सोछ् । विचारः, विमर्शः** m. (sg. dat. **sōcas सोचस्** or **sōcas सोँचस्**), thought, reflection, consideration.

sōcun सोचुन् । विचारणम conj. 3 (2 p.p. **sōcyōv सोच्योव्**), to consider, reflect, ponder, deliberate.

sucyōv सुच्योव्, see **sukun.**

sad सद् صد card., a hundred (used in Persian phrases).

sad āpharī सद् आफरीँ صدآفرین interj. a hundred praises! bravo! well done! (Rām. 706, 792).

sada 1, see **sadāh 1.**

sada 2 सद् in the following:— **sada-mondᵘ सद्-मंदु । सद्यो मथितः** adj. (f. **-münzᵘ -मंज़ू**), recently or just now churned, or recently produced (as butter etc.) by churning; cf. **mandun.** **-mār -मार् । सद्योमृतिशोकः** m. a very recent death; hence, lamentations or condolences proferred very soon after death. **-morᵘ -मंर् । सद्यो मृतः** m. very recently dead. **—marun —मरुन् । सद्यो मृतिः** m.inf. to be very recently dead; lamentations or condolences to be offered immediately after a death. **-pyāv -प्याव् । प्रथमप्रसवानुवृत्तकर्माचरणम्** m. the festival on which presents are made to a woman on the occasion of the birth of her first child. **-pyāv bôgᵘ -प्याव् बोगु । प्रथमप्रसवमुदायः** m. the present made on such an occasion. **-pyāv ladun -प्याव् लदुन् । प्रथमप्रसवार्थमुदायवितरणम** m.inf. to make these presents. **-pyāwal -प्यावल् । प्रथमप्रसूता** f. a woman who has just brought forth her first child. **-pyāy -प्याय् । सद्यः प्रसवः** f. a very recent delivery of a child, a recent confinement; a woman who has just been delivered of her first child (L. 258, *sadh piai*); the festival on the occasion of a woman's first child being born. **-pyāy karüñᵘ -प्याय् करंञू । प्रसवार्थभक्ष्यविभाजनम्** f.inf. to distribute sweetmeats on the occasion of a woman's recent delivery (esp. of her first child) **-zāv -ज़ाव् । सद्यो जातः** adj. e.g. very recently born (of a child).

sadā 1 सदा adv. always, ever, at all times (Śiv. 422; K. 521, 527). **-shiv -शिव्** m. N. of a form of the god Shiv (Skt. *Śiva*) (Śiv. 137, 490, 506, 510, 528, 600, 633, 658, 727, 880, *et passim*; Rām. 35, 49, 55, 567, 790, 936, 1153, *et passim*). **—sarwadā —सर्वदा । नित्यदा** adv. always, perpetually; continually, without cessation, everlastingly.

sadöy सदाय् or **sadöyⁱ सदायि । नित्यमेव** adv. even continually, perpetually, ever, at all times (El. *sadái*; L.V. 7, *sadoyⁱ*).

sadā 2 صدا, see **sadāh.**

sadā 3, for **sād 2** in the phrase **syodᵘ sadā,** s.v. **syodᵘ,** q.v.

sād 1 साद् । आस्वादः m. taste, flavour (cf. **potᵘ sād,** p. 787*b*, l. 11) (El., Gr.Gr. 146); relish (for anything), enjoyment (in anything), taste (for anything) (L.V. 45, 90; K.Pr. 94); cf. **swad 1. sādas pyonᵘ सादस् प्यंनु । स्वीहारचित्तनम** m.inf. to fall into relish, to acquire a taste (for); met. to acquire a relish (for good things), (of one careless in religion, dissipated, or the like) to take to a religious life, to become concerned for one's salvation, to experience conversion.

sād 2 साद् (or, K. 435, **sādu सादु**) **। सत्पुरुषः** m. a holy man, a saint, ascetic, devotee, sage, *sādhu* (Śiv. 178, 205, 238, 256, 270, 553, 585, 588, 596 7, 812–3, 1305, etc.; Rām. 1492, 1681; K. 435, 1097–8, 1174).

sāda-biṭh साद्-बिठ् । साधुसमाश्रयः f. an assembly of such pious men; the place of their assembly. **-prakrĕth -प्रकृथ्** f. a holy nature, a virtuous disposition (Śiv. 1350, 1570, 1836). **-sang -संग** m. association with the holy, virtuous company (Śiv. 245).

sāḍ साड् or (q.v.) **ḍāy डाय् । सार्धाः** adj. pl. (f. **sāḍa साड**), together with (its) half, with one half more. It is used with numerals, beginning with three, and is always prefixed. Thus: **sāḍ trĕh āna,** three and a half annas; **sāḍ tsör warihy,** four and a half years; **sāḍa shĕh mŏhara** (fem.), six and a half *mohurs* (W. 105, *sāḍa*). Cf. **ḍāy.**

sāḍa-sātⁱ साड-संति । दुर्दशा f. a period of seven and a half years (being that occupied by the planet Shenashcar, or Saturn, in his revolution); (hence) the evil influence of Saturn; grievous calamity or distress; misfortune, adversity, ill-luck.

sāda साद سادہ । चित्रादिहीनः, सरलस्वभावः adj. e.g. plain, pure; white; unadorned, unmixed; without writing or impression, blank (as paper); candid,

sincere, artless, guileless, open, frank (Rām. 681, K.Pr. 208); senseless (El. *sádah*); simple, ignorant (Rām. 222). —**khrāv** —ख्राव् । **काष्ठपादुकाविशेषः** f. a patten which is not painted (but ornamented only by carved designs).

sādě साद m. that which is to be accomplished, a task (borrowed from the Skt. *sádhya*). Used —• in **sidda-sādě सिद्द-साद**, He whose task (whatever it may be) is (always) accomplished, He who is omnipotent, a title of Śiva (Śiv. 153).

said सैद्, see **söd.**

saudā سودا, see **sōdā.**

sĕd 1 स्यद् । सिद्धिः f. (sg. dat. **sĕz^{u} स्यज़ू**), accomplishment, fulfilment, completion, success (cf. **karma-s°**, p. 471*b*, l. 43) (K. 321, 1040); success, prosperity, welfare (cf. **būta-s°**, p. 141*b*, l. 12) (Śiv. 1714, 1830); the outcome or result (of a charm or the like) (K. 878); a superhuman power or faculty (there are eight of these) (pl. **sĕz^{u}**) (in Skt. *siddhi*).

sĕd 2 स्यद (also written **siddh सिद्ध, sĕdd स्यद्द**, and **sidd सिद्द**) । **संपन्नः, सिद्धः** adj. e.g. accomplished, effected, performed, achieved (Śiv. 1220, 1239, 1335, 1470, 1835, (*sidd*) 153; K. 269, 718, 1010); proved, established (in a court of justice) (Gr.M.); succeeded, successful (Gr.M.; Śiv. 388, *siddh*); perfect, entire, complete (Śiv. 370, 432, 1263); perfected, sanctified (Śiv. 182, 669, 755, 1000); (as subst. m.) a man believed to be of great purity and holiness, and to be characterized by the possession of the eight *siddhis* (see **sĕd 1**) (L.V. 91, *siddh*; Śiv. 428, 434, 1337, 1591; (*sĕd*) 205, 819; (*sidd*) 597, 1152; Rām. 1491, 1681, 1684; K.Pr. 140, proper N.).

sĕda स्यद । **सम्यक्संमुखः** adj. e.g. facing, in front of (another); an exact match (to another), a pair (to another); (as adv.) straightly; hence, with straight mind, attentively, heedfully, carefully (L.V. 91); cf. **syod^{u}.** —**sĕda —स्यद** । **आभिमुख्येन** adv. as an exact match, exactly matching; face to face (El.). —**syod^{u} —स्यदु** । **सम्यक्संमुखीनः** adj. (f. —**sĕz^{u} —स्यज़ू**), face to face (with another).

siud, see **syod^{u}.**

sŏd स्यद । **सुशीलः** adj. e.g. virtuous, good, well-behaved; (of an animal) quiet, tame, gentle.

sŏd^{i} स्यदि in **sŏd^{i} wôn^{u} स्यदि वोनु** m. N. of a merchant (in Skt. *Sudarśana*) who was granted a vision of the child Krushna (Kṛṣṇa) (Śiv. 240, 1876 ff.).

sōdā सोदा سودا । **पण्यद्रव्यम्** m. goods, wares (of trade), merchandise (esp. such articles as salt, oil, spices, or the like) (H. viii, 9; YZ. 58, *saudā*; K.Pr. 78, 218); trade, trafficking, marketing (El. also *sauda*) (H. iii, 1; v, 10; K.Pr. 153 (*s° nyun^{u}*, to buy goods), 70, 94).

(With suff. of indef. art.) **sōdāh सोदाह्**, a transaction, traffic, bargain or agreement between two or more parties (cf. **dap^{i} dap^{i} sōdāh,** p. 233*b*, l. 44; **prith^{i} prith^{i} sōdāh,** p. 771*a*, l. 42) (Gr.M.).

sôd^{u} सोदु in **dūn^{u}-sôd^{u}**, p. 223*b*, l. 27, i.q. **swād 2,** q.v.

söd साद् or **said सैद्** (=سيد) m. a *Saiyid*, a descendant of Muḥammad, a holy man, a saint (El., Gr.Gr. 22).

suda सुद् سدد । **विसूचिका** m. an obstruction in the nose, coryza; (pl.) *scybala*, small hard balls into which the fæces are formed in certain deranged conditions of the colon (in the sg. a single one of these balls).

sūd सूद سود । **फलम्, कुसीदम्** m. profit, gain (L. 459, *sud*; Śiv. 375, 1812; Rām. 1576; K.Pr. 146, 245, (*sud*) 109); interest, usury (El.). —**nērun —नेरुन्** । **फलोद्भवः** m.inf. gain to issue, profit to come from anything.

sūda-dyār सूद-द्यार् । **कुसीदधनम्** m.pl. wealth of usury, money earned by lending money at interest; money increased by lending at interest. **-rost^{u} -रंस्तु** । **लाभहीनः** adj. (f. **-rüsh^{u} -रंछू**), not resulting in any great profit; one whose business is without profit, owing to working on borrowed capital or the like.

sadbarg सद्बर्ग صدبرگ m. 'centfoil', N. of a certain flower (El. ? *Senecio*, also *sadbag*); the Indian marigold.

sadbargī सद्बर्गी صدبرگی f. *Tagetes erecta* (El.).

sadbāv सद्भा(भ्रा)व् m. pure devotional love, loving trust (L.V. 45).

sĕdd स्यद्द, sidd सिद्द, see **sĕd 2.**

sĕddī स्यद्दी or **siddi सिद्दि** । **सिद्धिः** f. success, prosperity (Gr.M.).

siddi-dātā सिद्दि-दाता । **सिद्धिदाता** m. a giver of prosperity (Śiv. 1).

siddh सिद्ध, see **sĕd 2.**

sādagī सादगी سادگی । **आर्जवम्** f. plainness, absence of ornament, absence of coloured pattern; artlessness, simplicity, openness, frankness, sincerity.

sadgŏn सद्गुन् m. (in Hindū philosophy) the constituent of goodness (in Skt. *sattva-guṇa*), see **gŏn,** p. 288*b*, l. 5, and **razō-gŏn,** p. 857*b*, l. 24 (Śiv. 1019, 1056, 1483, 1865).

sadgŏr सद्गुर् or (Śiv. 1175) **sath-gŏr सथ्-गुर्** m. an excellent spiritual preceptor, a polite form of **gŏr,** q.v. (Śiv. 15 ff., 109, 236, 248, 1752, etc.).

saudāgar سوداگر or **sōdāgār सोदागार्** । **फलविक्रयिकः** m. a trader, a merchant (El. *sódágar, saudágar*; Gr.M. *saudāgar*; Śiv. 1809, *sōdāgar*; H. iii, 1, 3; v, 11; viii, 9, 10, *sōdāgār*; iii, 3, 4, *sōdāgar*; YZ. 112, *saudāgār*); (in Ksh. esp.) a fruit-seller.

saudāgarī سوداگري or **sōdāgörī सोदागरी** f. trade (El. *sodágari*, Gr.M. *saudāgarī*).

sadāh 1 सदाह् or **sadā 2 सदा** صدا । **शब्द:** m. (pl. dat. (Rām. 1195) **sadahan सदहन्**), voice, tone, cry, call (Śiv. 938); (in Ksh.) a sound, noise (esp. when not articulate) (cf. **khrāvi-s°**, p. 416*b*, l. 10) (Gr.M.; Rām. 123, 1195, 1287; H. viii, 9).

sadāh 2 सदाह् । **सप्तदश** card. (sg. abl. **sadāhi सदाहि**), seventeen (cf. El. *sadah*, Gr.Gr. 77).

sadāhi phiri सदाहि फिरि, seventeen times, on seventeen occasions (K. 570, 999). **sadāhan-hond^u सदाहन्-ह्वन्दु** । **सप्तदशमूल्यादिनियम:** adj. gen. (f. **-hünz^u -ह्वन्ज़ू**), of, or belonging to, seventeen; costing seventeen (rupees, etc.), paid at the rate of seventeen, and so on.

sadöhⁱ सदाहि f. a group of seventeen, a seventeen, the form taken by **sadāh**, seventeen, q.v., as a multiplicative, as in **kāh sadöhⁱ akh hath ta satashīth**, eleven seventeens (are) a hundred and eighty seven (Gr.Gr. 86).

sōdāh सोदाह्, see **sōdā.**

sŏdŏh स्वदह् । **शोभनदिनम्** m. a lucky day, a day suitable for a festival; a great day, a festal day occurring at regular intervals (e.g. Christmas day, New Year's day, the *Śirarātri*, and so on). Cf. **sŏdüsh^u.**

sadahan सदहन्, see **sadāh 1.**

sadöhyum^u सदाहिमु । **सप्तदश:** ord. (**sadöhim^u सदाहिमू**), seventeenth (El. *sadāhyum*, Gr.Gr. 77).

sādājⁱ सादाज्ञि, sādüj^u सादज्यू, see **sādul^u.**

sadakh सडख् । **मुख्यमार्ग:** f. (sg. dat. **sadaki सडकि**), a road, highroad, highway (Śiv. 1859). — **nērüñ^u —नेरञ्यू** । **मार्गाविर्भाव:** f.inf. a road to emerge, an ancient road to be discovered (on a journey), to find an old obliterated road.

sādakh सादख् । **उपासक:** m. (sg. dat. **sādakas सादकस**), a magician, one possessed of supernatural powers; esp. of powers gained by worshipping a deity or uttering charms.

sŏdikh सादिख् صادق adj. e.g. sincere (El. *sādik*).

sudakshĕn सुदक्षन् m. N. of a son of the King of Kāśī (Skt. *Sudakṣiṇa*) (K. 875, 882).

sādul^u सादुलु । **अत्यास्वाद:** adj. (f. **sādājⁱ सादाज्ञि** or **sādüj^u सादज्यू**), sweet, pleasant to the taste, savoury, tasty (Gr.Gr. 146); pleasing, agreeable, attractive, lovely, charming.

sŏdil सादिल् । **साधुता** f. the conduct of a holy man or saint, or devotee (cf. **sād 2**).

sŏdām स्वदाम् or **sudām सुदाम** m. N. of a Brāhmaṇa, a friend of Krushna (Kṛṣṇa) (in Skt. *Sudāmā*) (Śiv. 702, 1434, 1474; K. 423, 1075–1175; K.Pr. 204).

saidmakār m. a fortune-teller (El.).

sādan साद्न । **साधना, लेखनीविशेष:** f. (sg. dat. **sādani साद्नि**), accomplishment, completion, performance, fulfilment; means, contrivance, expedient; a kind of wooden stylus used in former days for obliterating words or making alterations in rough notes or the like; a flux (for melting refractory metals) (cf. **nav-s°**, p. 664*b*, l. 32) (Śiv. 983, 1726).

s^adun सदुन । **सहनम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **s°d^u संदु**; 2 p.p. **s^ajyōv स्ज्योव्**), to bear, endure, suffer patiently (abuse or the like).

sadun सदुन् conj. 1, to wish for (El.).

sādun सादुन । **संसाधनम** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **sōd^u सोदु**, f. **söz^u सांज़ू**; 2 p.p. **sāzōv साज़ोव्**), to accomplish, carry out, make perfect (cf. **phor^u s°**, p. 702*b*, l. 10) (Gr.Gr. 129; Śiv. 554, 556, 1062, 1578, 1591, 1656). **sōd^u-mot^u सोदु-मंतु** । **साधित:, विमृष्ट:** perf. part. (f. **süz^u-müs^u सांज़ू-मंचू**), accomplished, perfected, carried out; considered, reflected, pondered over (in this sense, confused with **sūd^u-mot^u**, s.v. **sōdun**). **södith mot^u सादिथ मंतु** । **उन्मत्तताभिनेता** adj. (f. **—müs^u — मंचू**), 'accomplished mad,' a sane person who pretends to be mad.

sĕdun स्वदुन । **ऋज्वीभवनम्, लाभ:, सिद्धीभवनम्, प्रसन्नीभवनम्, संसिद्धीभवनम्** conj. 3 (2 p.p. **sĕdyōv स्वद्योव्**), to be or become straight, direct, even (El., W. 113, *sidun*); to gain one's object, succeed, become successful (Gr.Gr. 128); success to be obtained; to be freed from disease, recover (from illness); (of an angry person, one excited, or the like) to recover one's temper, become normal, satisfied; to become trained, polite, well mannered. **sĕdyō-mot^u स्वद्यो-मंतु** । **ऋज्वीभूत:, प्राप्त:, संसिद्ध:, प्रसन्नीभूत:** (f. **sidyē-müs^u सिद्ये-मंचू**), become straight; become successful, and so on, as ab.

sōdānⁱ सोदानि or **sōzün^u सोज़ून्** । **यन्त्रविशेष:** f. a mason's square (the *sādhani* of Hindōstān).

sōdun सोदुन । **विचारणम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **sūd^u सूदु**, f. **sūd^u सूदू** (not **sūz^u**)), to consider, reflect on, ponder over, scrutiny (e.g. opposing arguments, etc.), come to a decision after mature consideration. **sūd^u-mot^u सूदु-मंतु** (sometimes wrongly written **sōd^u-mot^u सोदु-मंतु**, see **sādun**) । **विचारित:** perf. part. (f. **sūd^u-müs^u सूदू-मंचू**), considered, reflected, pondered over. (The f. is **sūd^u-müs^u**, not **sūz^u-müs^u**, apparently to avoid confusion with **sūz^u-müs^u**, sent, see **sōzun.**)

sādanay साद्नय् । **साधनसामग्री** f. materials or the collection of tools for accomplishing any work (Gr.Gr. 120).

sadôr[u] सदोर् । अतिधीर: adj. (f. **sadör[ü]** सदार्), endowed with fortitude, full of gravity, constant, firm. Cf. **dör** 1.

sŏd[a]r स्वद्र् or (Gr.M.) **sudar** सुदर् । समुद्र: m. (sg. dat. **sŏdras** स्वद्रस्), the sea, ocean (Gr.M.; Śiv. 5, 1191, 1551; K. 491; K.Pr. 46, 155).

sŏdra-(sudara-)boṭh[u] स्वद्र-(सुदर-)बठु m. the sea-shore (Gr.M.). **-könz[ü]** -कांज़ू । **काञ्जिकम** m. a certain spiced dish made from rice water or congee (see **könz[ü]**) mixed with mustard-seeds, cumin-seeds, ginger, pepper, grape-juice, and other condiments, fermented in the heat of the sun (K.Pr. 14). **-könz[ü]-** (or **-kānz-)pôw[u]** -कांज़ू-(-काञ़्-)पोवु । **काञ्जिककुम्भम्** m. the jar in which this congee is prepared (K.Pr. 26); see **könz[ü]**. **-pav** -पव् । **सामुद्रमार्ग:** m. a sea-channel, a narrow channel (suitable for boats) in the sea, a narrow strait.

sŏdár[i] सॅदॅरि । **नालिकाविशेष:** f. a drain through a wall (e.g. for carrying off the waste water of a cook-room, etc.).

sŏdôr[u] स्वदोर् or **sŏdur[u]** स्वदुर् । **सुसंपन्न:, सुस्थितिक:** adj. (f. **sŏdör[ü]** स्वदार् or **sŏd[ü]r[ü]** स्वद्र्), prosperous, affluent, rich (of a person, or, met. of a work, crop, etc.).

sūd[a]r सूदर् । **कुसीदिक:** m. (f. **sūdarĕñ** सूदर्यञ्, q.v.), a usurer, money-lender. **-bāy** -बाय । **कुसीदिकस्त्री** f. his wife.

sūd[a]rgī सूदर्गी । **कौसीद्यम्** f. the practice of usury.

sŏdarm स्वदर्म् m. good virtue, perfect virtue (Rām. 1711).

sadārun सदारुन् । **संभरणम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **sadôr[u]** सदोर्), (of things disarranged) to arrange in order, put in order. Cf. **sandārun.**

sūdarĕñ सूदर्यञ् । **वृद्ध्याजीविनी** f. a female usurer (cf. **sūd[a]r**).

sŏdarshĕn सुदर्शन् or **sudarshĕn** सुदर्शन् m. the N. of Viṣṇu's discus (Śiv. 710; K. 881–2, 1059); N. of a Vidyādar (Skt. *Vidyādhara*) who was cursed by Aṅgiras and changed to a serpent (K. 347).

söd[a]rwār सॉदरवार् adj. e.g. fresh, not stale (Gr.M.).

sūdarözu सूदरोज़ु । **वृद्धिजीविका** f. the profession of usury.

sŏdüsh[u] स्वदुशु । **शोभनावसरे** adv. on a lucky day, on a day suitable for a festival. Cf. **sŏdŏh.**

sadāshiv सदाशिव, see p. 863*b*, l. 5.

sĕdasta स्वदस्त سدسته adj. e.g. three-handed. N. of a certain game (Rām. 1351).

saādath सआदथ् سعادت m. (sg. dat. **saādatas** सआदतस्), prosperity, good fortune, happiness, felicity; **saādath chum,** there is good fortune to me, i.e. I am happy and ready (to do something) (Śiv. 637).

sĕdath स्वदथ् । **कार्यसिद्धि:** f. (sg. dat. **sĕdüs[u]** स्वदुसु), success, complete attainment (cf. **ḍĕka-s°**, p. 204*b*, l. 24) (Gr.Gr. 128; Śiv. 730, 1092, 1632, 1708, 1718–19; Rām. 1510, 1598); the eight *siddhis* (see **sĕd** 1) (Śiv. 1494).

sadvĕtsār सद्वत्सार् m. discrimination as to that which is good, good discrimination (Śiv. 331, 1612).

sāday सादय् f. accomplishing, carrying out (cf. **mār[i]-sāday,** p. 588*a*, l. 27). To be distinguished from **sāday** (Rām. 222), the emph. form of **sāda.**

söḍyum[u] सॉडिमु । **सार्धात्मा** ord. (f. **söḍim[ü]** सॉडिमू), 'one-and-a-halfth', of, or belonging to, one and a half (e.g. the word might be used in counting units, each divided in half).

sāf صاف, see **sāph.**

sāfa صافه, see **sāpha.**

söfī صآفي, see **söph[i].**

sūfī صوفي, see **sūph[i]** 1 and 2.

safēd سفيد, see **saphēd.**

safēda سفيده, see **saphēda.**

sefeda, see **sēphēda.**

sufédar, see **saphēdār.**

safha صفحه, see **sapha.**

safar سفر, see **saphar.**

sifr صفر, see **siphar.**

sifat صفت, see **siphath.**

sag 1 सग् । **सेक:** m. irrigation, watering, scattering or sprinkling water (on a plant or the like) (cf. **atha-s°**, p. 62*a*, l. 37; **krīr[i]-s°**, p. 475*b*, l. 37; **mūlan drôt[u] patran sag,** p. 567*a*, l. 49; **nāṭ[i]-s°**, p. 660*a*, l. 1; **papa-s°**, p. 748*b*, l. 23) (El. *sag*, water; Gr.Gr. 123; Śiv. 929, 1532, 1853; K.Pr. 146, 229). **—dyun[u]** —दिनु । **भरणम्** m.inf. to water (Śiv. 1430); met. to support, foster, supply with necessities. **—lagun** —लगुन् । **निश्चिन्तम् आजीवाप्ति:** m.inf. watering to be experienced; met. to be well supplied with all the necessities of life, to live in comfort and without care. **—thawun** —थवुन् । **आजीवनियमनम्** m.inf. the fix watering; met. to put (some helpless or friendless person) in the way of earning a secure livelihood.

saga-bor[u] सग-बर् । **सेकद्वारम्** m. the irrigation door, the opening in the side of a garden watering channel, admitting the water to a particular bed. **-jŏy** -ज्यय् । **सेचनालिका** f. (in a garden or the like) the irrigation rivulet, channel, or pipe, for conveying water to the various beds. **-nôr[u]** -नोर् । **सेचनालिका** m. (in a garden or the like) a wooden pipe for conveying water underground, or across low ground. **-nör[ü]** -नार् । **सेचनालिका** f. a pipe for conveying water from a well to a field or garden; a kind of

bowl for sprinkling water attached to such a pipe. **-nörij -नॉरिज् । सेचननालिका** f. a pipe or drain for conveying water from high to low ground. **-row^{u} -रॅवु । आलवालम्** m. the basin or trench dug round a tree for holding water; a basin or cistern in a garden into which water is led by the irrigation channels. **-wôr^{u} -वोर् । आसेचनकुम्भम्** m. a watering-pot.

sag 2 सग् سگ m. a dog (K.Pr. 146).

sāg साग् m. vegetables (El.) i.q. **hākh 1,** q.v. The Hindī word borrowed (cf. *karm sāg*, p. 471*a*, l. 35 and L. 72, 346) (W. 155, K.Pr. 180).

saga, see **saka.**

sāga-lar साग-लर् । कण्ठभूषाविशेषः f. a necklace composed of beads and pieces of glass or stone at intervals (El.; cf. **sŏn^{i}-sāga-lar,** s.v. **sŏn 1**).

sāg सॉग् । अनुरूपकरणम् m. imitation, acting, mimicry, disguise, impersonation (Śiv. 1455); (esp. in Ksh.) (for purposes of deception) imitating sickness, poverty, affliction, fainting, helplessness or the like. **—lāgun —लागुन् । रूपकाभिनयनम्** m.inf. to act a part in a dramatic performance; to imitate sickness, etc., as ab. **—wahārun —वहारुन् । दम्भसामग्रीप्रसारणम्** m.inf. to publish (or spread about) impersonations, to scatter abroad materials for dishonest impersonations; (in order to raise a riot or the like) to display opposition, loss, affliction or the like.

sŏg^{u} स्वगु or (q.v.) **srŏg^{u} स्रुगु । सुमूल्यः** (f. **sŏj^{ü} स्वज़ू** or **sŏj^{i} स्वज़ि**), cheap, costing a low price. **sŏg^{u} shuph^{u} ta panādār स्वगु शुफु त पनादार् । सुमूल्यदार्ढ्यदैर्घ्योपेतः** adj. e.g. cheap, strong, and wide and long (of something for sale).

sŏgi mŏluk^{u} स्वगि म्वलुकु । सुमूल्यकः gen. (f. **—mŏlüc^{ü} —म्वलॅचू**), cheap, low-priced.

sŏj^{i} (or **sŏj^{ü}**) **milawan स्वज़ि** (**स्वज़ू**) **मिलवन् । अतिसुलभता** f. (sg. dat. **—milavün^{ü} —मिलवंज़ू**), great cheapness. **—molawan —म्वलवन् । अतिसौलभ्यम्** f. (sg. dat. **—mŏlavün^{ü} —म्वलवंज़ू**), id.

sŏg^{i} सॉगि । अभिनयनशीलः m. a mimic, actor, player; one who (with the object of cheating) pretends sickness, etc. (see **sāg**).

sāgal सॉगल् । अभिनेता e.g. an actor, mimic.

sŏgam स्वगम् । सुगमः adj. e.g. easy, not difficult.

sagun 1 सगुन् adj. e.g. and subst. m. that which has properties; the material (as opposed to pure spirit), the material universe (L.V. 1).

sagun 2 सगुन् । आसेचनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **sog^{u} संगु**, f. **süj^{ü} संज़ू**), to water, irrigate (a field, garden, etc.) (Śiv. 1853). The causal of this word is **saḍ^{a}run** or **saj^{a}run,** qq.v.; cf. also **saganāwun, saḍ^{a}rāwun,** and **sagawun. sog^{u}-mot^{u} संगु-मंतु । आसेचितः** perf. part. (f. **süj^{ü}-müṣ^{ü} संज़ू-मंज़ू**), (of a plant or the like) watered, irrigated.

sŏgun स्वगुन् or (q.v.) **srŏgun स्रुगुन् । सुमूल्यी-(सुलभी-)भवनम्** conj. 3 (2 p.p. **sŏgyōv स्वग्योव्**), to become cheap, to fall in price. **sŏgyō-mot^{u} स्वग्यो-मंतु । सुमूल्यीभूतः** perf. part. (f. **sŏgyē-müṣ^{ü} स्वग्ये-मंज़ू**), become cheap.

sŏgand 1 स्वगन्द् or **sōgand सोगन्द्** or **saugand सौगंद् । सुगन्धः** f. (sg. dat. **sŏgünz^{ü} स्वगंज़ू**), fragrance, odour, perfume (Gr.M.; Śiv. 47; K. (*so°*) 114, 583, 924); scent, things giving forth scent (K. 973).

sŏgand 2 स्वगन्द् । शोभनगन्धोपेतः adj. e.g. scented, full of odour, fragrant (El. *sogandar*, Gr.M.).

saganāwun सगनावुन् । आसेचनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **saganôw^{u} सगनोवु**), to sprinkle, or water, plants; cf. **sagun, saḍ^{a}run, sagawun** and **saj^{a}run. Sagun** is to irrigate a field or the like, but **saganāwun, saḍ^{a}run, sagawun,** and **saj^{a}run** mean to water plants etc.; cf. also **saḍ^{a}rāwun. saganôw^{u}-mot^{u} सगनोवु-मंतु । आसेचित्तः** perf. part. (f. **saganöv^{u}-müṣ^{ü} सगनॉवु-मंज़ू**) (of a plant) sprinkled, irrigated.

sŏganzār स्वगन्ज़ार् । सौगन्ध्यम् m. fragrance, odour, perfume.

sŏḍ^{a}ñār स्वगञार् or (q.v.) **srŏḍ^{a}ñār स्रुगञार् । वृष्टिनिरोधेनाभ्रप्रसन्नता** m. clearness of the sky on the stoppage of the rain and snow (resulting in cheapness of food).

sāgar सागर् m. the ocean, the sea (cf. **bawa-s°,** p. 146*b*, l. 12; **gangā-s°,** p. 292*a*, ll. 21, 23) (Śiv. 1774; *dayā-s°*, an ocean of mercy, 189, 628, 1585; *gangā-s°*, 1096, 1150; *rāda-s°*, the ocean of the Vēdas, 50, 109, 851, 1169; K., *khīra-s°*, 14).

saḍ^{a}run सगुरुन् । सेचनम्, प्रोत्साहनम् m. (1 p.p. **saḍ^{a}r^{u} संगुर्**), to sprinkle, irrigate (plants in a garden, or the like); met. to encourage, give help, reassure, incite, stimulate, urge on; cf. **saḍ^{a}rāwun. saḍ^{a}r^{u}-mot^{u} संगुर्-मंतु । प्रोत्साहितः** perf. part. (f. **saḍ^{a}r^{ü}-müṣ^{ü} संगुर्-मंज़ू**), sprinkled, irrigated (by some one); encouraged, reassured.

sāgaran सॉगरन् । शीतलतया काठिन्यापत्तिः f. (sg. dat. **sāgarün^{ü} सॉगरंज़ू**), the condition of having become congealed, congelation, coagulation, petrifaction, being frozen solid.

sāgarun सॉगरुन् । शीतलतया कठिनीभवनम्, विशरणम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. **sāgaryōv सॉगर्योव्**), to become congealed, petrified, to be frozen solid; to become dry and hard (by neglect or the like) and so to become useless. **sāgaryō-mot^{u} सॉगर्यो-मंतु । शीतीभूतः, विशीर्णः** perf. part. (f. **sāgaryē-müṣ^{ü} सॉगर्ये-मंज़ू**), congealed, frozen solid; gone dry and hard as ab.

sŏg^{a}ran स्वंग्रन् । सुमूल्यीकरणम् f. (sg. dat. **sŏg^{a}rüñ^{u} स्वंग्रंञ्**), the making a thing cheap and plentiful; making (something) a drug in the market (e.g. by abusive criticism, or by making it unfashionable, etc.), depreciation, disparagement.

sŏg^{a}run स्वंग्रन् । अल्पमूल्यीकरणम् conj. 1 (**sŏg^{o}r^{u} स्वंग्र्**) to make a thing cheap and plenty; to cause a thing to become a drug in the market (e.g. by abusive criticism, making it unfashionable or the like), to depreciate, disparage. Cf. **sŏg^{a}rāwun.**

sŏg^{a}ran सौंग्रन् । काठिन्यापादनम् f. (sg. dat. **sŏg^{a}rüñ^{u} सौंग्रंञ्**), the causing a thing to become congealed or congulated; letting a thing (by neglect) become dry and hard.

sŏgrīv स्वयीव् or **sugrīv सुग्रीव्** m. 'well-necked', N. of a monkey-chief (in Skt. *Sugrīva*). He was cruelly treated by his brother Vāli. Rāma killed Vāli and installed Sugrīva on his throne. In return Sugrīva, with his army of monkeys helped Rāma to recover Sītā (Śiv. 704; Rām. 39, 452 ff., 477, 481 ff., 747, 749, 833, 856, 916, 925, 928, etc.).

sạg^{a}rāwun संग्रावुन् । प्रोत्साहनम् conj. 1 (**sạg^{a}rôw^{u} संग्रोवु**), met. to incite, animate, stimulate (to an action), encourage, urge on; cf. **sagun, saganāwun, sạg^{a}run. sạg^{a}rôw^{u}-mot^{u} संग्रोवु-मंतु । प्रोत्साहितः** perf. part. (f. **sạg^{a}röv^{u}-müš^{u} संग्रोवू-मंचू**), incited, encouraged, etc., as ab.

sŏg^{a}rāwun स्वंग्रावुन् or (q.v.) **srŏg^{a}rāwun स्रंग्रावुन् । सुलभीकरणम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **sŏg^{a}rôw^{u} स्वंग्रोवु**), to make cheap, to cheapen, to fix a fair price; to make of small account, to cry down, depreciate, disparage; cf. **sŏg^{a}run** and **sŏj^{a}rāwun.**

sŏg^{a}rāwun सौंग्रावुन् । काठिन्यापादनाद्विकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **sŏg^{a}rôw^{u} सौंग्रोवु**), to cause a thing to become congealed; to cause it to become dry and hard (by neglect, or the like).

sagawun सगवुन् । आसेचनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **sagow^{u} सगंवु**), to sprinkle water on (a plant, or the like), to water (Gr.Gr. 123); cf. **sagun, sạg^{a}rāwun,** etc., as there quoted. **sagow^{u}-mot^{u} सगंवु-मंतु । आसिक्तः** perf. part. (f. **sagüv^{u}-müš^{u} सगंवू-मंचू**), irrigated, watered, sprinkled with water (on a plant).

sŏgay स्वगय् । सुमूल्यत्वम् f. cheapness; (of something formerly expensive) the becoming cheap, the becoming a drug in the market.

sh श्, ष् ش, see **s.**

shā श्रा interj. indicating great respect, and used only to a superior, i.q. **shāh 1,** q.v. (Śiv. 329, 599; Rām. 1396).

shāī in **chapan-shāī** (p. 164*a*, l. 20), i.q. **shāy** q.v.

sháí, see **shĕy.**

shĕ- श्- or shi- श्रि- in **shĕ-(shi-)khor^{u}, shĕ-(shi-)trok^{u},** etc.; see **shĕh.**

shö श्रा, see **shĕkar-shö,** s.v. **shĕkar.**

s^{a}h सह्, sometimes written s^{ü}h सूह् । सिंहः m. (f. **sīmiñ सीमिञ्**, q.v.), a lion (cf. **dáng^{i}-s^{a}h,** p. 226*b*, l. 44; **khar-s^{a}h,** p. 407*a*, l. 31; **pādar-s^{a}h,** p. 682*b*, l. 7; **shīnuw^{u}-s^{a}h,** s.v. **shīnuw^{u}**) (Śiv. 1854; Rām. 16, 96, 807, 862, 971, 1108*d*, 1301, 1332, 1630; K. 222, 661, 673–4, 678; K.Pr. 30, 49, 64, 172, 215); a tiger (El. *sah, suh*; Gr.M.); a leopard (Gr.M.; L. 109 *suh, Felis pardus*; K.Pr. 249). In modern Ksh. the word apparently means only 'leopard', lions or tigers not being found in the Valley. In Rām. the word probably means 'lion'. Cf. **simh.**

s^{a}ha-gŏph सह-ग्वप् । सिंहगुहा f. (sg. dat. **gŏphi ग्वपि**), a lion's den. **-grazun -ग्रज़न् । सिंहगर्जितम्** m. (sg. dat. **-grazanas -ग्रज़नस्**), a lion's roar. **-gõsh -गोंश् । सिंहमुखकेशः** f. (sg. dat. **gõshi गोंशि**), the lion's whiskers; met. the bristly bitter leaves of a certain plant. **-musla -मुस्ल । सिंहचर्म** m. a lion's skin (Śiv. 816, 894 (in both *-musala*)). **-nam -नम । सिंहनखः** m. a tiger's claw. **-pūt^{u} -पूतु । सिंहशावः** m. a tiger's whelp; met. a brave intelligent boy.

sahā सहा । सहायः adj. e.g. a helper, that which helps (whether person, thing, thought, quality, or what not) (Śiv. 1898, Rām. 1062).

sahī सही (or **sahīh** صحيح) adj. e.g. healthy, sound; whole, entire, perfect; real, true, genuine; right, just, proper; correct, accurate, authentic; (as subst. f.) attestation, signature (El., Gr.M.); (as interj.) all right! yes! (K.Pr. 194, *sahīh*). **—gashun —गशुन् । निश्चितीभवनम्** m.inf. to become confirmed, substantiated, certain. **—karun —कर्न् । सिद्धान्तविषयीकरणम्** m.inf. to make well, cure, set right; to complete, finish, perfect; to render valid, substantiate, verify, establish. **—pöth^{i} —पॉठि** or **—pöthin —पॉठिन् । निश्चयेन** adv. exactly, precisely, certainly.

sĕh स्वह् سه card. three (K.Pr. 176), a borrowed Persian form.

sih सिह् । गोसंचारणशब्दः onomat. m. the cry used in tending or driving cattle.

sŏh स्वह्, suh सुह्, see **tih.**

soh^{u} संवु m. a banker, a money-lender (L.V. 27).

shĕb श्वब् شب m. night (cf. **nĕsph shĕb** and **nĕsph shĕban,** p. 658*a*, ll. 29, 30) (Śiv. 198, K.Pr. 176). **-nam -नम्** شبنم m. dew (El. *shabnam*; L. 459; Śiv. 167, 255, 267, 325, 334, 367, 1818; K.Pr. 180); cf. **lav 3. -rang -रंग्** شبرنگ **। अतिपटुः** adj. e.g. dusky, dark-coloured; (of a horse) black; (in Ksh.) very

smart, very cunning, very artful (esp. applied to a boy). **-rangī -रंगी** شبرنگي । **अतिपाटवम्** f. smartness, cunning, artfulness (esp. of a boy).

shĕban शबन् adv. at night (Śiv. 1661).

shĕbī शबी f. a small band adorned with beads and worn by Musalmān women (El. *shabi*).

shŏb शब् । **शुभम्** m. auspiciousness, good fortune, happiness, prosperity (Śiv. 496); (in time of trouble) fortunate alleviation, tranquillity; mercy (El.). **—gashun —गशुन्** । **शान्तिसंभव:** m.inf. good fortune to happen.; (in time of trouble) fortunate alleviation to be experienced. **—karun - करुन्** । **आरोग्याप्ति:** m.inf. to experience recovery from severe illness, to become completely well.

shŏba-sost° शब-संसु । **शुभसंपन्न:** adj. (f. **-süsh° -संशू**), full of good fortune, producing fortunate results.

shŏba शब adj. e.g. auspicious, fortunate, giving happiness (Śiv. 224, 228, 238, 242, 782, 979, 1038, 1045, 1410, 1748; Rām. 38; K. 3, 55, 58, 932, 970, etc.). **--dŏh —दह्** । **उत्सवाह:** m. a lucky day, a day on which undertakings will be successful; the date of some great festival or the like, the date on which it occurs (e.g. our 25th December or Christmas day). **—köm° —कोम्** । **मङ्गलकर्म** f. a propitious action, an action having fortunate results. **—saran —सरन्** m. a foot that brings prosperity (used in humble address to its owner) (Śiv. 156, 987).

shūb शूब् or **shūbā शूबा** । **शोभा** f. splendour, elegance, grace, loveliness (Śiv. (*shūb*) 581; (*shūbā*) 839, 944, 1242; K. (°*bā*) 1047, (°*b*) 1115); a piece of beauty, a beautiful thing (K.Pr. 17). **—anüñ° —अनंञ्** । **सुशोभापादनम्** f.inf. to bring elegance (to a person, thing, or action), to render elegant, beautify, make refined. **—niñ° —निञ्** । **शोभाहानि:** f.inf. elegance or beauty to be lost, to lose refinement. **—yiñ° —यिञ्** । **शोभाधिगम:** f.inf. elegance or beauty to come, to become beautified, to become refined.

shūba-wôn° शूब-वोन् adj. (f. **shūba-wön° शूब-वांञ्**), possessing beauty, adorned (L.V. 52); cf. **shūbawun°**. **shūbi-ros° शूबि-रंसु** or **-rost° -रंस्तु** । **शोभारहित:, अयोग्यतया** adj. (f. **-rüsh° -रंशू**), wanting in beauty, inelegant, wanting in refinement; as adv. unsuitably, unfairly (u.w. vbs. of arranging, dividing, etc.). **-sos° -संसु** or **-sost° -संस्तु** । **शोभासंपन्न:** adj. (f. **-süsh° -संशू**), full of beauty, full of elegance, refined.

sāhĕb साह्ब् or **söhib साहिब** صاحب m. a companion, associate, comrade; possessor, owner, master (YZ. 380); a lord, a great man; a person spoken of with respect, a gentleman, a European gentleman (Gr.M.; H. xi, 20); a title of respect equivalent to the English 'Mr.' (Gr.M.; H. xi (*title*)); the Master, the Supreme Deity, God (Śiv. 1796; H. iv, 4, 5; ix, 3; K.Pr. 48, 183, 210). **söhib-ĕ-āgāh साहिबि आगाह** صاحب آگاه m. an intelligent master, a master of recondite learning, a profound magician (H. ii, 9). **söhib-ĕ-hōsh साहिबि-होश्** صاحب هوش a master of discrimination, a rational person (Śiv. 1720). **söhib-kār साहिब्-कार्** (= صاحب کار) m. a master of work, (of God) He who has uncontrolled authority, the Omnipotent (Śiv. 1796); **söhib-ĕ-kitāb साहिबि किताब** صاحب کتاب m. a master of books, a famous author (H. x, 13). **söhib-zāda साहिब्-ज़ाद** صاحب زاده m. a young gentleman; a prince, a son of a king (Rām. 447, K.Pr. 184); a spoilt child, a greenhorn (Rām. 487).

söhibī साहिबी صاحبي f. rule, command, sway, influence (cf. **cashma-sö°**, p. 177*a*, l. 10).

shĕbd शब्द् m. a sound (cf. **gumbaz-sh°**, p. 287*a*, l. 34) (Śiv. 736, 986, 998, 1389, 1439, 1526; K. 56, 111, 493–5, 562, 1009); a word (El. *shabid*; Gr.M.; Śiv. 307, 782–3, 1263, 1655–6, 1660, 1729, 1756, 1766, 1789, 1827, 1868, 1882; Rām. 1731); a word in a dictionary (Gr.M.); a short statement, phrase, formula (Śiv. 1814; Rām. 43, 180).

shĕbda-brahm शब्द्-ब्रह्म m. spiritual knowledge consisting in words, knowledge of the Supreme Spirit; the Supreme Spirit (Śiv. 1850).

shūbidār शूबिदार् । **सुशोभ:** adj. e.g. beautiful, elegant, refined (Śiv. 580, 1079, 1789).

shubān شبان m. a shepherd, pastor.

shubönī شبآني f. a shepherd's functions (El. *shubáni*).

shūbun शूबुन् । **शोभनम्, सुशोभवनम्** conj. 3 (2 p.p. **shūbyōv शूब्योव्**), to be beautiful, elegant, refined (El.; Śiv. 436, 467, 469, 475, 985, 1016, 1048, 1255, 1626, 1663; Rām. 1685; K. 59, 219, 590, 925, 927, 929; H. ii, 4, 5; vii, 5, 10; YZ. 11); to be fit, to be proper, to suit, to be worthy (El.; W. 87, *shobun*; Śiv. 581, 710, 909; Rām. 354, 849, 1218; K. 640–1, 672, 907, 1040; H. xii, 4, 5; K.Pr. 246). **shūbyō-mot° शूब्यो-मंतु** । **शोभामुपगत:, योग्ययोगं गत:** perf.part. (f. **shūbyē-müs° शूब्ये-मंशू**), become beautiful, become elegant, refined; become fit, proper, suited, become worthy.

shubanáwun (*sic*), conj. 1, to cause to be got ready, to cause to be prepared, to cause to be fitted (El.) ? cf. **shūb°rāwun** and **shēranāwun.**

shūb°ran शूब्रन् । **शोभादानम्** f. (sg. dat. **shūb°rün° शूब्रञ्**), making elegant, beautifying, refining.

shūb°run शूब्दन् । **शोभादानम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **shūb°r° शूब्द्**), to make elegant, beautify, make refined.

shūbᵃrāwun शूबरावुन् । शोभायुक्तीकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **shūbᵃrôwᵘ शूबरोवु**), to make elegant, to beautify, refine; to adorn; met. to adorn (a house) by a gracious visit (K. 520). **shūbᵃrôwᵘ-motᵘ शूबरोवु-मतु । शोभामधिगमितः** perf. part. (f. **shūbᵃrövᵘ-müṭsᵘ शूबरोवू-मंचू**), (of something inelegant) made elegant, beautified, refined (by some one).

shābāsh शाबाश् شاباش interj. well done! bravo! (El.; Gr.M.; W. 101, also *shāhbāsh*); Śiv. 656 (*shābash*, m.c.), 657 (*shābāsh*); Rām. 1338, 1647; K.Pr. 191, 196).

shĕbit (? incorr. for **shĕbd**) m. an echo (El. *shabit*).

sŏhbath स्वहबथ् صحبت f. (sg. dat. **sŏhbüṭsᵘ स्वहबंचू**), companionship, society, association (Gr.M.).

shūbawunᵘ शूबवुनु । शोभमानः n.ag. (f. **shūbavüñᵘ शूबवंञू**), beautiful, becoming (El.; Śiv. 1198; K. 85, 984, 927; YZ. 9); worthy, suitable, fit (El.). Cf. **shūba-wônᵘ** (p. 869*a*, l. 38).

shūbay शूबय् f. splendour, beauty, elegance; a good reputation (cf. **dīshĕ-shᵒ**, p. 253*a*, l. 22).

shūbāyĕmān शूबायमान् । सुशोभायुक्तः adj. e.g. splendid, beautiful; elegant, refined.

shōca शोच m. a wooden spoon (El.). This is the same word as **cōca**, q.v.

shĕchⁱ शेछि । संदेशवाक् f. (with suff. of indef. art. **shĕchāh शेछाह्**, K. 855; sg. dat. **shĕchĕ 1 शेछ्य**), a message, news conveyed by a message, news conveyed by word of mouth (cf. **kânⁱ-shᵒ**, p. 448*b*, l. 25) (El. *shĕch, shich, shichh*; Gr.M.; Śiv. 631, 639, 722; Rām. 136, 166, 195, 262, 442, 720, 858, 893, 1103, 1596, 1780; K. 104, 358, 379, 402–3, 535, 582, 592, 640, 642–3, 646, 692 etc.; H. x, 3; YZ. 143, 489); a notice (e.g. issued by a court of justice). **—anawunᵘ —अनवुनु** n.ag (f. **—anavüñᵘ — अनवंञू**), an apostle, messenger, prophet (El. *shech anawun*). **-bŏd -बुद्** or **shĕchi-bŏd शेछि-बुद् । संदेशनियोगादिकम्** f. (sg. dat. **-bŏzᵘ - बुंजू**) news or instructions conveyed by message. **—bōziñᵘ —बोज़ंञू । वार्ता-(शिक्षा-)ज्ञानम्** f.inf. to listen to a message, to accept news or instructions by message (Śiv. 697, 802; Rām. 1678); to accept or grasp instructions given directly by a person present. **—karüñᵘ करंञू । वार्ताप्रेषणम्** f.inf. to send a message, to send news (Rām. 1143*h*; K. 404, 580, 645, 1002). **—phērüñᵘ —फेरंञू । अपेक्षितवार्ताभिज्ञानम्** f.inf. news to return, to receive expected information (from some messenger sent out to inquire). **—paküñᵘ —पकंञू । संदेशप्रवर्तनम्** f.inf. news to be received gradually, or bit by bit. **—thavüñᵘ —थवंञू । संदेशनिधानम्** f.inf. to deposit a message, to communicate a message (sent by someone absent). **—wātüñᵘ —वातंञू । वार्ताधिगमः** f.inf. a message, or instructions, to arrive (Rām. 147).

shĕchi-bŏd शेछि-बुद् f., see **shĕchⁱ-bŏd**, ab.

shĕchĕ 2 शेछ्य, see **shĕṭhᵘ**.

shĭcᵘ-müṭsᵘ शीचू-मंचू, shēcyōv शेंच्योव्, see **shēkun**.

shād शाद् شاد m. pleased, delighted, joyful, merry (El.; Śiv. 510; Rām. 69, 706, 792, 1303; K. Pr. 196).

shād-u-gamgīn शादु-गमगीन् شاد و غمگین joyful and (i.e. or) sorrowful (Rām. 24). **shād-márgⁱ gaṣhun शाद्-मंर्गि गछुन्** (cf. شادي مرگ) । **अतिहर्षोन्नयेन मोहापत्तिः** to die of joy; (in Ksh.) to faint or become insensible through excess of joy.

shād शाँद्, see **shānd**.

shĕda शद् (? = شدّ) in **shĕda-mada शद्-मद् । अतिगर्वः** adj. e.g. very proud, very arrogant.

shĕḍ शड् or **ṣhḍ** card. (one of the forms taken by the Skt. word *ṣaṣ*) six, used in the following compounds:— **शड्-बल्**, m. the power of the six, i.e. the influence of the six items (the planets, etc.) which according to astrologers influence the duration of a person's life. Hence, **shĕḍbala-zātukh षड्बल-ज़ातुख् । संकलितायुर्दायजन्मपत्रम्** m. (sg. dat. **-zātakas -ज़ातकस्**), a horoscope of the six powers (affecting a person's life), a horoscope in which is calculated the length of a person's life. **-būlⁱ -बूलि । पञ्चिभाषितम्** f. a language formed (at once) by all the six vocal organs, i.e. the language of birds (which is unintelligible to mankind); met. a secret language, an argot (e.g. thieves' Latin), jargon. **-bāshĕ -बाश । अस्फुटभाषणम्** f.pl. infant's babbling, any similar talk. **-môsᵘ -मोसु । षाण्मासिकश्राद्धम्** m. the *śrāddha* or obsequial ceremony performed six months after a person's death; the date of this ceremony.

shĕḍa शड । विटः m. a dissolute fellow, a companion of a courtezan, a harlot's bully.

shŏd 1 शद् । शङ्का m. apprehension, anxiety, suspicion; news, tidings, intelligence (esp. when anxiously expected) (K. 533). **—dyunᵘ —दिनु । चेतनादानम्** m.inf. to warn a person by a sign, to arouse suspicion (in a person's mind). **—hyonᵘ —ह्योनु । गूढवार्तान्वेषणम्** m.inf. to take suspicion, to occupy oneself in finding out the truth of suspicion. **—pyonᵘ —प्योनु । चेतनेन शङ्कोन्नयः** m.inf. suspicion to fall, to be felt, to attack (a person). **—rōzun —रोज़ुन् । अनुभवे अवस्थानम्** m.inf. suspicion to remain, to become an object of suspicion, to become suspicious.

shŏd 2 शद् । शुद्धः adj. e.g. pure, clean (Gr.M.); (of intellect) clear, acute, keen (K. 599); uncorrupt, unpolluted, pure, stainless, spotless (Śiv. 162, 1019, 1742, 1752, 1850); faultless, blameless, innocent (Śiv.

182, 239, 755, 1421, 1811); cf. **shǒdᵘ**. —**karun** —**करुन्** m.inf. to make pure (Śiv. 1056); to correct (mistakes in something written), to edit (a book or the like), to correct (proofs or the like) (Gr.M.).

shōda शोद । **मद्योन्मत्तः** m. a debauchee, a slave to intoxicating drugs, a drug-fiend, a sot (cf. **bangi-shᵒ**, p. 113*a*, l. 11; **carsa-shᵒ**, p. 176*b*, l. 19; **gᵃsa-shᵒ**, p. 307*a*, l. 26; **lōda-shᵒ**, p. 508*b*, l. 41; **nāsti-shᵒ**, p. 659*a*, l. 12; **phrika-shᵒ**, p. 704*a*, l. 15); met. intoxicated with delusion, mad (Śiv. 69); cf. Hindī *shuhadā*. **-bükhᵘrᵘ** **-बख्रू** । **मद्मत्तप्रलपितम्** f. a sot's babblings. **-tütᵘrᵘ** **-तत्रू** । **मद्योन्मत्तमोहः** f. the delusions or delirium of a sot (esp. when caused by craving for his accustomed drug of which he is deprived). **-wān** **-वान्** । **मद्मत्तसमाजसंश्रयः** m. a place where sots congregate, e.g. an opium-den.

shödⁱ शादि (= شآدي) । **अत्युत्सवः** f. rejoicing, festivity (*ba-shodī* بشآدي, by means of festivity, in token of festival, with public rejoicing, Rām. 89, 1554); esp. the festivities at a wedding; joy, happiness (Rām. 24, K.Pr. 13). —**barünᵘ** —**बर्नू** । **परोत्सवे हृष्टीभवनम्** f.inf. to enjoy rejoicings, i.e. to rejoice in sympathy with another's festivities or at the prospect of such (Rām. 673 ff., 1369). —**karünᵘ** —**कर्नू** f.inf. to do festivity, to exhibit joy, to rejoice publicly (Rām. 89, 453, 1001, 1679).

shādě karañě शाद्य करञ । **अत्यामोदप्रवर्तना** f.pl.inf. to make festival, hold high festivity.

shādi-bôjᵘ शादि-बोज़ । **उत्सवसंसर्गी** m. (f. **-bājěñ** **-बाज्यञ्**), one who joins heart and soul in another's festivities, a sharer in rejoicing.

shǒdᵘ श्वदु । **शुद्धः** adj. (f. **shǒzᵘ श्वज़ू**), pure, clean (cf. **atha-shᵒ**, p. 62*a*, l. 38); uncorrupt, unpolluted (cf. **hōtsha-shᵒ**, p. 360*b*, l. 21; **sŏna-shǒdᵘ**, s.v. **sŏn 1**); faultless, blameless, innocent (cf. **mana-shᵒ**, p. 572*a*, l. 39). Cf. **shŏd 2.**

shodᵘ श्वदु m. news, intelligence (noted only in H. ii, 10).

shud शुद् شد adj. e.g. become, past, gone, used in the following:— **shud gatshun शुद् गछुन्** । **समाप्तिसंभवः** m.inf. to be finished off, to be entirely expended, done away with.

shuda शुद । **सुसमाधानः** adj. e.g. prudent, foreseeing, circumspect, wisely cautious.

shūd शूद् । **अनिष्टम्** m. a misfortune, calamity (due to one's efforts or work becoming fruitless).

shědād शदाद् شداد । **दुर्धर्षः** adj. e.g. strong, violent, impetuous.

shōdagi शोदगी । **मद्योन्मत्तवृत्तिः** f. the conduct or condition of a drug-fiend, sottishness.

shědakshěr शडक्षर् adj. e.g. having six syllables (borrowed from Skt. *ṣaḍakṣara*, and u.w. reference to the six-syllabled Skt. *mantra*, or mystic formula, *Ōṁ namaḥ Śivāya*, Ōṁ, reverence to Śiva) (Śiv. 154, 517, 632, 1182, 1567).

shūdil शूदिल् । **प्रमादिता** f. the conduct or condition of a drug-fiend, sottishness (cf. **phrika-shᵒ**, p. 704*a*, l. 18).

shūdalad शूदलद् । **अनिष्टव्याप्तः** adj. e.g. (as subst., f. **shūdaladiñ शूदलदिञ्**), overwhelmed by calamities (due to efforts or work becoming fruitless).

shādmönī शादमोनी شادمآني f. rejoicing, joy, delight, gladness (Rām. 99).

shǒdun श्वदुन् । **शुद्धीभवनम्** conj. 3 (2 p.p. **shǒdyōv श्वद्योव्**), to become, or be, clean, pure, unsullied, unpolluted (Gr.Gr. 173); to be, or become, faultless, blameless, innocent. **shǒdyō-motᵘ श्वद्यो-मंतु** । **शुद्धिमुपगतः** perf. part. (**shǒdyē-müsᵘ श्वद्ये-मंसू**), become clean, pure, unpolluted, etc., become faultless, blameless, free from passion, sin, and so on.

shūdanā शूदना । **शुद्धिः** f. purification, purifying, cleansing, refining (of metals).

shudun शुदुन् । **अवश्यसंभवः** conj. 3 (2 p.p. **shudyōv शुद्योव्**), to be, or become, inevitable, predestined. **shudyō-motᵘ शुद्यो-मंतु** । **संभूतिमुपपन्नः** perf. part. (**shudyē-müsᵘ शुद्ये-मंसू**), destined, predestined, that which has been inevitable.

shědur शडुर् m. in **shědar gadar शडर् गडर्** । **बालादिकुटुम्बवर्गः** m.pl. (a jingle of **shědar**, but cf. **gaḍᵃra**), the total of child relations (on a pilgrimage, a family dinner or other festival).

shidᵃr शिद्र् । **शूद्रः** m. (f. **shidᵃrönᵘ शिद्रांनू**), a *Śūdra*, a man of the fourth or lowest of the four principal castes (traditionally fit only for service or selling mean articles, ignorant, and clumsy). Cf. **shūdr.**

shidurᵘ शिदुर् । **अनभिज्ञः कार्यकृत्** m. one, who being inexpert, engages in some handicraft (literally a Śūdra, who is traditionally ignorant and clumsy. See the prec.).

shūdr शूद्र or **shūdᵃr शूद्र्** m., i q. **shidᵃr,** q.v. (the Skt. form of the word) (K. 982).

shidᵃrönᵘ शिद्रांनू । **शूद्री** f. a woman of the Śūdra caste (see **shidᵃr**).

shidᵃrözᵘ शिद्रांज़ू । **शूद्रवृत्तिः** f. the condition, or habits, of a Śūdra (see **shidᵃr**); the habit of engaging in a work when inexpert (cf. **shidurᵘ**).

shōḍashě शोडश or **षोडश** card. sixteen (borrowed from Skt.) (Śiv. 1658).

sahadēv सहदेव् m. N. of the youngest of the five Pāṇḍav (q.v.) princes (K. 1012, 1027, 1041, 1066, 1068).

shödʲyāna शादियान شآديانه m.pl. marriage rejoicing, music and singing at marriages or on other festive occasions, a band of music on such occasions (Śiv. 725).

shafak شفق, see **shĕphakh.** **shifākhāna** شفاخانه, see **shĕphākhāna.** **shafkat** شفقت, see **shĕphkath.**

shig शिग् । शङ्का f. anxiety, apprehension, alarm (e.g. due to some bad omen, such as a sneeze or the like), timidity. —**bōzün**ᵘ —बोज़ॅनू । शङ्कनम् f.inf. to feel apprehension (even when [illegible] one's inf[illegible] interj. well-read and [illegible] (Cf.; Gr.M.; W. 101, also *shāhbāsh*); Śiv. 65[illegible] (*shābash*, [illegible]mate friends and relations), to be suspicious. —**hĕñ**ᵘ —ह्यॅनू । शङ्कायहणम् f.inf. to feel anxiety (due to some bad omen or the like). —**rōzün**ᵘ —रोज़ॅनू । शङ्कावशेष: f.inf. anxiety to remain (in spite, e.g., of an evil omen not having been immediately fulfilled).

shōga शोग । हारीत: m. the green pigeon, *Columba hurriola* (it is said to resemble a green parrot) (Śiv. 1782) (El. *shoga*, a parrot, and *shógah*, a crow, the latter being the word in use towards Bārāmūla; L. 462, *shogh*, a parrot). **-tutᵘ** -तुतु । हारीतोपहास: m. 'a green-pigeon long-face', a kind of joke played upon a person who has never seen the bird, and who wants to see it when it is not the season for its appearance. The joke consists in showing him something else (e.g. a green parrot) as the bird; hence, met. when a person is longing for something, as a joke to tell him untruthfully that it has come.

shagdar, see **shĕkh-dar,** s.v. **shĕkh 1.**

shĕgöjᵘ शगांजू, see the next.

shĕgôlᵘ शगोलु । अतिधृष्ट: adj. (f. **shĕgöjᵘ** शगांजू), rude, shameless, one who causelessly abuses or attacks others, a ruffian, bully. Cf. **shigun.**

shigal शिगल् । शङ्काशील: adj. e.g. apprehensive, nervous.

shŏgal शगल् (cf شغل) adj. e.g. diligent (El.).

shŏgᵃla शगल (cf شغل) । विनोद: m. business, occupation, employment (Gr.M.); diversion, pastime, amusement (Gr.M.) **karun** —करुन् m.inf. to employ (El.).

shĕgan शगन् । षड्गुणित: adj. e.g. multiplied by six, sixfold (W. 105, *shĕgun*).

shĕgonᵘ शगंनु । षड्गुण: adj (f. **shĕgünᵘ** शगंनू), sixfold (e.g. a cloth or string folded six times); sixfold, multiplied by six.

shĕgūna शगून (cf. شگون) । निमित्तम्, उपायनम् m. an omen, augury; (in Ksh.) a present of money or the like; cf. **shugūn.** —**pālun** —पालुन् । सुशकुनप्रारम्भ: m.inf. to carry out the conditions of a good omen (e.g. by giving charity or performing worship, and making a formal beginning of the intended action). Cf. **shugūn pālun.**

shigun शिगुन् । उपद्रवी adj. (f. **shigünᵘ** शिगंनू) a ruffian, bully, blackguard. Cf. **shĕgôlᵘ.**

shugūn शुगून شگون । शकुनम्, आरंभ: m. an omen, augury (consulted at the beginning of any action); the beginning (of anything), commencement. Cf. **shĕgūna** and **shĕkun.** **-pālun** -पालुन् । प्रथमत आरब्धणम् m.inf. to secure the (fulfilment of an) omen; i.e. after having consulted the omens and found them favourable, to make a formal beginning of the proposed action (e.g. to make a few steps of a proposed journey, as a beginning and to postpone the rest to a more convenient season). Cf. **shĕgūna pālun.**

shigan-gī शिगन्-गी । दुर्दर्प: f. ruffianly conduct, bullying habits, blackguardism. Cf. **shigun.**

shĕgᵃnun शगुनुन । षड्गुणीभवनम् अर्थत: अतिसौलभ्यादनादरविषयीभवनम् conj. 3 (2 p p. **shĕgᵃnyōv** शगन्योव), to become sixfold, to be divided into six; to become scorned, despised, slighted, owing to extreme cheapness; to be despised generally. **shĕgᵃnyō-motᵘ** शगन्यो-मतु । अनादरमुपपन्न: perf. part. (f. **shĕgᵃnyē-müsᵘ** शगन्ये-मंचु), divided into six; despised, scorned (on account of uselessness, bad conduct, cheapness, unsuitability).

shĕgᵃnāwun शगनावुन् । षड्गुणीकरणम conj. 1 (1 p.p. **shĕgᵃnôwᵘ** शगनोवु), to divide into six; to multiply by six; to cause to be despised, etc. (see **shĕgᵃnun**).

shigᵃnāwun शिगनावुन् । परेर्ष्यादानम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. **shigᵃnyōv** शिगन्योव), to be jealous (of another) (Gr.Gr.lxxvi). Probably a variant of **shĕgᵃnāwun,** q.v.

shiganözᵘ शिगनांज़ू । उपद्रविता f. the conduct of a bully (see **shigun**).

shögird शागिर्द شاگرد m. a pupil, a disciple (El.).

shĕgardan शगर्दन् । धृष्टप्रकृति: adj. e.g. and subst. m. (esp. of a boy) impudent, rude, shameless, saucy.

shāh 1 शाह् شاه m. a king, prince, monarch (cf. **badshāh,** p. 814*b*, l. 35; **dubari-shāh,** p. 184*b*, l. 5) (El. *shah*; Śiv. 1230; Rām. 508; H. i, 1; vi, 1; K.Pr 68, 173, 191); the king (at chess or cards) (Rām. 1314, *shāh-rukh*, the king and the castle); used as an interj. indicating respect (in this meaning often spelt **shā,** q.v.) (W. 100–1). In Ksh. more often **shĕh 1,** q.v. **-bāsh** -बाश् شاباش interj. i.q. **shābāsh,** q.v. **-gura** -गुर । धान्यविशेष: m. 'King Tawny', a kind of rice with a plump white grain in a soft skin. **-zāda** -ज़ाद شاهزاده or **shĕh-zāda** शह्-ज़ाद شهزاده m. a king's son, a prince (El. *shahzádah*; Gr.M.; Śiv. (*shāh*°) 964, 1836; H. (*shāh*°) viii, 5, 11, 13; YZ. 262; K.Pr. 208); met. a spoilt darling son (cf. **mŏnḍa-shᵒ,** p. 574*a*, l. 45).

shāh 2 शाह् । श्वास: m. breath, the breath of life (El. *shah*; Gr.Gr. 162; Gr.M.); respiration (Śiv. 1211, 1827); cf. **shöshʲ,** a fem. form, and **shwās.**

—**band gatshun** —बन्द गछुन् m.inf. the breath to become bound, breathlessness to occur (to a person, dat.) (Gr.M.). —**dar^{a}run** —दरुन् । प्राणनिरोधाभ्यासः m. to train the breath by practice of suppression (a Yōga exercise). —**hyon^{u}** —ह्यु m.inf. to breathe (El.). —**kadun** —कदुन् m.inf. to draw breath (El.). —**khārun** —खारुन् m.inf. to breathe up or out, to perform expiration, as opposed to inspiration (El. to breathe) (Śiv. 1753). The opposite is —**wālun** —वालुन्, to breathe down, or in (Śiv. 1753). —**khasun** —खसुन् । प्राणवाय्वारोहः m.inf. the breath to rise, i.e. the breath to come to the mouth, to be at the point of death. —**ṭhīkun** —ठीकुन् । जीवितानुभवः m.inf. the breath to stand firmly (e.g. of a healthy baby), (of a sick person) to become convalescent.

shāha-khāray शाह-खारय् । प्राणोच्छ्वासनम् f. breathing out, expiration (esp. after stoppage of breath). **-l^{a}th** -लथ् । ईषत्प्राणशेषः f. (sg. dat. **-l^{a}ti** -लति), a trace of breath, a mere flicker of breath (e.g. at the point of death) (Gr.Gr. 162). **-phyur^{u}** -फिर् । पुनरुज्जीवनम् m. return of breath, return to life (of one at the point of death, or of one in a faint). **-phyur^{u} gatshun** -फिर् गछुन् । पुनर्जीवनवदाश्वासाप्तिः m.inf. return of breath to occur, revival to take place (e.g. of one at the point of death, or in a faint, or paralyzed by fear, grief, or the like); to revive, to be consoled, confidence to be inspired (of someone sunk in despair or the like). **-phyur^{u} karun** -फिर् करुन् । पुनर्जीवनवदाश्वासाधिगमः m.inf. to revive (a person); to console, revive, inspire with confidence (someone overwhelmed by despair or the like).

shĕh 1 शह् m. a king, i.q. **shāh 1** (H. i, 1, 7) and used in the following:— **-mār** -मार شهمار m. a king-serpent, snake (El. *shahmár*); esp. a huge, terrifying, or poisonous snake, a python (H. viii, 6, 7, 13; YZ. 48, 66, 169). **-māth** -माथ شهمات m. checkmate (El. *shahmát*). **-nishīn** -निशीन् شهنشين m. a gallery or balcony from which a king shows himself to the people; (in Ksh.) a dormitory with trelliswork for walls (El.). **-par** شهپر m. the largest or strongest feather in a bird's wing (YZ. 558). **-pōsh** -पोश् m. a quilted coverlet, made of cotton-cloth, and stuffed with cotton wool. **-sawār** -सवार شهسوار c.g. an expert horseman, a good rider (El., YZ. 50); a horsebreaker (W. 140, K.Pr. 41). **-tūl** -तूल् m. a kind of mulberry, the fruit of which is said to be large, acid, and deliciously flavoured (El. s.v. **tūl**; L. 348, *shah tút*, using the Indian word *tūt* for *tūl*). **-tarra** شه ترہ m. N. of a certain medicinal plant, fumitory (used internally in skin diseases, and for preparing a cooling sherbet in fevers) (L. 76, *shahtarr*, *fumaria officinalis*). **-zāda** -ज़ाद्, i.q. **shāh-zāda**, p. 872*b*, l. 42.

shĕh 2 शह् or (among Pandits) **षह्** (sometimes written **shĕ** श्) card. (pl. dat. **shĕn** श्(ष्)न्, ag. **shĕyau** श्(ष्)यौ), six (El. *shih*; Gr.Gr. 76, 82; Gr.M.; L.V. 13, (*shĕ*) 25; Śiv. (*shĕ*) 706, 1113; (*shĕyau*) 1443; K. 913, (*shĕn*) 41, 111). Cf. *shash*.

In Hindū literature there are many groups of six. Thus, there are six attributes of the Deity, viz. (in Skt.) (1) *sarvajñatā*, omniscience; (2) *trpti*, contentment; (3) *anādibōdha*, having perception from eternity; (4) *svatantratā*, absolute self-sufficiency; (5) *nityamaluptaśakti*, having potency that is incapable of being diminished; (6) *anantaśakti*, omnipotence. There are six enemies, or sins which impede union with the Supreme, viz. (1) *kāma*, sexual desire; (2) *krōdha*, wrath; (3) *lōbha*, desire; (4) *mada*, arrogance; (5) *mōha*, delusion of mind; (6) *matsara*, jealousy. There are six *ūrmis*, or human infirmities, viz. (1) *śōka*, grief; (2) *mōha*, delusion; (3) *jarā*, old age; (4) *maraṇa*, death; (5) *ksudh*, hunger; (6) *pipāsā*, thirst. There are six *avasthās*, or periods of human life, viz. (1) *śiśutva*, babyhood; (2) *bālya*, childhood; (3) *kaumāra*, youth; (4) *yauvana*, puberty; (5) *tāruṇya*, young manhood; (6) *vārdhakya*, old age. There are six *vikāras*, or changes of condition, in a man's life, indicated by the six verbs, (1) *asti*, he exists; (2) *jāyatē*, he is born; (3) *vardhatē*, he grows up; (4) *riparivṇamatē*, he is developed; (5) *apakṣiyatē*, he declines; (6); *naśyati*, he is destroyed (cf. L.V. 13, 82). There are six seasons of the year, viz. (in Skt.) (1) *Śiśara*, or the cold season, comprising the two months Māgha and Phālguna (January–March); (2) *Vasanta*, or the spring, comprising the two months Caitra and Vaiśākha (March–May); (3) *Grṣma*, or the summer, comprising Jyēṣtha and Āṣāḍha (May–July); (4) *Varṣāh*, or the rainy season, comprising Śrāvaṇa and Bhādra (July–September); (5) *Śarad*, or the autumn, comprising Āśvina and Kārttika (September–November); and (6) *Hima*, or the winter, comprising Agrahāyaṇa and Pausa (November–January); (cf. Rām. 423, 573, 661, 665, 908). In *Yōga* philosophy there are six *cakras*, or mystic circles, in the human body. These are (1) *mūlādhāra*, (2) *svādhiṣṭhāna*, (3) *maṇipūra*, (4) *anāhata*, (5) *viśuddha*, and (6) *ājñā*. These are fully described in L.V. pp. 12 ff., to which the student is referred.

shĕ-hath श्-हथ्, **shĕ-hatyum^{u}** श्-हत्युम्, see s.vv.

shĕ-khor^{u} श्-खर् or **shi-khor^{u}** शि-खर् ।

षडभागोत्पत्तिक: m. an area or plot of land producing six *khor*[u] (see **khor**[u] 3) of grain or the like. **-khôr**[u] **-खोर्।** **षट्खारीक:** adj. (f. **shikhör**[u] **शिखॉर्**), an area or plot of land capable of producing six *khārs*, or ass's loads (see **khār** 3), and therefore equal to about 24 British acres (p. 408*a*, l. 34); a receptacle capable of containing that amount of grain; a pile of grain of this amount. **-mǒkh**[u] **-म्यख** m. he who has six faces, a name of the War-god (in Skt. *Kārttikēya*) (Śiv. 517). **-moñ**[u] **-मंञ्।** **षडाढकिक:** adj. (f. **-müñ**[u] **-मंञ्**), (a plot of land) capable of producing six *mans*, of three pounds each (see **man**), of grain; a receptacle capable of containing this amount of grain; anything measuring or weighing six *mans*. **-môs**[u] **-मोसु।** **षाण्मासिक:** adj. (f. **-mös**[u] **-मासू**), of, or belonging to, six months or six months ago; aged six months; continuing or lasting six months. **-ryot**[u] **-ऋतु** adj. (f. **-rĕs**[u] **-ऋचू**), lasting six months, six months long (K. 295). **-syūr**[u] **-स्यूर्।** **षट्टंकमित:** adj. (f. **-sīr**[u] **-सीर्**), weighing six seers of 2lb. each; a receptacle capable of containing (or cooking) that amount; a weight for weighing six seers, a six-seer weight. **-trok**[u] **-त्रुक।** **षडद्रौणिक:** adj. (f. **-trüc**[u] **-त्रुचू**), (a plot of land) capable of producing six *trakhs*, of about 11 (or according to El. 9½) pounds each of grain; a receptacle capable of containing that amount; (anything) weighing that amount. **-wuhur**[u] **-वुह्र्।** **षड्वार्षिक:** adj. (f. **-warish**[u] **-वरिशु**), of, or belonging to, six years; six years old; lasting, or continuing, for six years. **-wôr**[u] **-वोर्।** **षडावरण:** adj. (f. **-wör**[u] **-वॉर्**), sixfold, folded six times, in six layers, strands, or the like, sexto, 6to.

shĕn andar शन् अन्दर्। **षड्वार्षिक:** adj. e.g. six years old. **-hond**[u] **-हन्दु।** **षड्बन्धी** adj. gen. (f. **-hünz**[u] **-हंञ्**), of, or belonging to, six.

shĕnaway शनवय। **षडेव** card. (pl. acc. **shĕnawani शनवनि**), even all six, all the six (Gr.Gr. 85).

shĕshĕway शशवय। **समग्रषडेव** card. (pl. acc. **shĕshĕwani शशवनि**), even all six, all the six (Gr.Gr. 85, K. 758).

shĕy शय pl. e.g. only six (Gr.Gr. 82).

shĕh[i] शॅहि। **वलयविशेष:** f. N. of kind of large round bracelet or armlet worn by women, and usually made of gold or silver. **-bŏng[a]r -ब्वंगर।** **वलयविशेष:** f. a similar armlet made of gold, silver, or glass, and engraved in patterns.

shöh[i] शॉहि in **shutrā-shöh[i]**, see **shutrā**.

shöhī शॉही شاهي adj. e.g. imperial, royal, regal, princely (cf. **khal[a]t-ĕ-shöhī**, p. 399*b*, l. 31; H. x, 4); as subst. f. sovereignty, reign, royalty (**ōkar-sh°**, p. 21*b*, l. 42; **cashma-sh°**, p. 177*a*, l. 10). **—zāfrān** (= زعفران شاهي) f. saffron of the first quality (L. 344, *shahi záfran*).

shuh शुह् or **shuh**[u] **शुहु।** **आम्रानहिमम्, शीतरोगविशेष:** m. ice frozen solid, solid ice; frost-bite of the feet. **—gashun —गछुन्।** **शीतरोगविशेषोद्भव:** m.inf. frost-bite to occur, to be frost-bitten. **—karun —करन्।** **आम्रानीभवनम्** m.inf. to become frozen solid (e.g. food). **—lagun —लगुन्।** **दु:शीतसंयोग:** m.inf. to become frozen solid, or (of a living being) to be frozen to death.

shuh[i]-dath शुहि-दथ्। **आम्रानहिमगोल:** f. (sg. dat. **-dati -दति**), a large lump or block of ice. **shuh[i]-ṭuj[i] शुहि-टुजि** or **-ṭuj**[u] **-टुजु।** **आम्रानहिमखण्डम्, वृहद्विस्फोटात्मशीतरोगविशेष:** f. a small round ball of ice; a frost-bite.

sahīh صحيح, see **sahī**.

shĕhīd शहीद् شهيد m. a witness; a martyr. **—gashun - गछुन्।** **पशुमारं मरणापत्ति:** m.inf. to have one's throat cut (see the next). **—karun —करन्।** **पशुमारं मारणम्** m.inf. to make a martyr; to kill a man as if he were a beast, to cut a man's throat.

shöhid शॉहिद شاهد m. a witness (El.).

shöhidī शॉहिदी شاهدي f. evidence, testimony, witnessing (El.).

shĕhajyār शहज्यार्। **शीतलत्वम** m. coolness (e.g. of the shade under a tree) (Śiv. 1013, 1611; K.Pr. 137, *shajár*); reduction of temperature (e.g. of fever) (cf **atha-sh°**, p. 62*a*, l. 41) (Śiv. 122, 1855); coolness (after wrath, or the like).

shĕhal शहल्। **शान्तिसुखम्** f. cooling, comfort (after fever, or the like) (Gr.Gr. 128); (of a wrathful person, or the like) the being appeased, soothed, calmed down. **—pĕñ**[u] **—प्यंञ्।** **निर्वाणापत्ति:** f.inf. (of wrath, hate, fever, or the like) the being appeased, soothed, calmed down to occur.

shĕhol[u] **शहुलु, shĕhul**[u] **शहुलु** or **shihol**[u] **शिहुलु।** **शीतल:, छाया** adj. (f. **shĕ(i)hăj**[i] **श(शि)हॅज, shĕ(i)hüj**[u] **श(शि)हुजु** or **shĕ(i)hʷj**[u] **श(शि)हुज्**), cool (as, e.g., the shade of a tree in sunshine); cooling, coolth-producing (cf. **ada-sh°**, p. 11*b*, l. 50; **atha-sh°**, p. 62*a*, l. 44) (El. *shihul, shuhul*; K.Pr. 102); (of rage, hate, or the like) cooled, calmed; (of sleep) cool, refreshing (H. v, 6, with double meaning, 'cold sleep', meaning 'wakefulness'); as subst. m. shade, shadow (cf. **bōnĕ-sh°**, p. 115*b*, l. 27) (W. 133; K.Pr. 250); a cool place, a shady place (K.Pr. 165); the cool of the day, (in the hot season) the evening (cf. **ad-sh°**, p. 10*b*, l. 3; **not[u]-sh°** p. 787*b*, l. 47) (H. i, 11).

--**karun** --करुन् । **विश्रमणम्** m.inf. (of a wearied person) to take rest under the cool shade (of a tree, or the like) (K.Pr. 102); met. to take rest, compose oneself, become calm and at peace.

shihâj¹ kath शिहाज़ि कथ । **शीतमधुरा वाक्** f. a cool word, soothing, calming, gentle language.

shihâl¹-būnᵘ शिहालि-बूनु । **शीतापादिमहाशाखी** f a plane-tree with (its) cooling shade; met. a kindly, generous, comforting woman. **-kuj¹** -कुज़ि or **-kujᵘ** -कुजु । **शीतच्छायलता** f. a small tree (e.g. a vine) with cooling shade; met. a kindly, generous, comforting woman. **-kul**ᵘ -कुलु । **शीतलच्छायवृक्षः(क्ष)** m. a tree with a cool shade; met. a kindly, generous, comforting man. **-ṭēg** -टेग । **प्रोन्नतशीतलसंश्रयः, चेचख्यानविशेषः** m. a high place of coolth; N. of a sacred site in Śrīnagar, on the right bank of the river Jehlam, close to the second bridge. The adjoining *ghāṭ* is known as Sōmᵃyār, the ancient Skt. name being 'Sōmatirtha' (see RT.Tr. viii, 3360). According to Hindū tradition, in a former age, when the Valley of Kashmīr was still a lake, the god Śiva was once roaming in the Himâlaya. By accident a digit of the moon slipped from his head, and fell at this spot; met. the abode of some noble and generous person.

shĕhalĕn शहलन् adv. in the late cool of the day (cf. **aḍ-shᵒ**, p. 10*b*, l. 6). **-bög¹** -बोगि or **-bögin** -बोगिन् adv. at about this time (cf. **aḍ-shᵒ**, p. 10*b*, l. 7).

shuh¹lad शुहिलद् । **शीताक्षानतोपेतः** adj. e.g. frost-bitten, suffering from frost-bite, frozen through and through.

shĕhalun 1 शहलुन् । **दुर्गन्धः** m. (sg. dat. **shĕhalanas** शहलनस्), an evil smell like that of rotten fish, a stink. **—lārun** —लारुन् । **दुर्गन्ध-(दोष-)संसर्गापत्तिः** m.inf. to become tainted by contact with such a stink; met. to become contaminated with vice through association with vicious persons. **—yun**ᵘ —यिनु । **दुर्गन्धसंभवः** m.inf. a stink to come, (of food or the like) to go bad and emit a bad smell; a charge or reputation for viciousness to be incurred; the power of attracting others to be acquired.

shĕhalan-dār शहलन्-दार । **दुर्गन्धाक्तः** adj. e.g. stinking, full of the smell of rotten fish; contaminated by bad repute, abuse, or the like. **-phakh** -फख् । **पूतिगन्धः** (sg. dat. **phakas** फकस), (affecting food or the like) an evil stink like that of rotten fish.

shĕhalun 2 शहलुन् । **शीतलीभवनम्, शान्तीभवनम्** conj. 3 (2 p.p. **shĕhalyōv** शह्योव), to be or become cool, to become cold (Gr.Gr. 128); (of fire) to become extinguished; (of rage, agitation, despair, or the like) to become cooled, calmed, composed, at peace. **shĕhalyō-mot**ᵘ शह्यो-मंतु । **शान्तिं(शीततां) समुपपन्नः** perf. part. (f. **shĕhalyē-müt**ᵘ शह्ये-मंचू), cooled, become cold; (of fire) extinguished; cooled, calmed, composed, at peace.

shĕhalath शहलथ । **शीतलतासुखम्** f. (sg. dat. **shĕhalüt**ᵘ शहलंचू), rest, calmness or the like resulting from becoming cool (Gr.Gr. 128); the comfort of release from anxiety, rage, or the like. **—pĕn**ᵘ --पंयू । **शान्तिसुखावाप्तिः** f.inf. coolness, calmness, consolation, to be experienced. **—shunün**ᵘ --छुनंजू । **शान्तिसुखोत्पादनम्** f.inf. to cause coolness (by consolation or the like), to calm (disease, distress, agitation, terror, or the like).

shĕhalāwun शहलावुन् । **शीतलीकरणम्, शमनम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **shĕhalôw**ᵘ शहलोवु), to cool, make cool (L. 459 *shaelan*); to extinguish (fire) (Rām. 1633); to cool, calm down, console one enraged, agitated, terrified). **shĕhalôw**ᵘ**-mot**ᵘ शहलोवु-मंतु । **शीतीकृतः, शमितः** perf. part. (f. **shĕhalöv**ᵘ**-müt**ᵘ शहलांवु-मंचू), cooled, made cool (by someone); (of fire) extinguished (by someone); (of one enraged, etc, as ab.) cooled, calmed down, consoled (by someone).

shĕhanĕ शहन । **निरन्तरधारासंपातः** f pl a heavy continued torrent of rain.

shĕhr شہر or **shĕhar** शहर m. a city, town (El. *shahr*; Gr M.; Śiv. 953, 1012, 1030, 1107, 1682, 1798; Rām. 182, 554, 855, 1037, 1188, 1442, 1555, 1559; H. v, 1, 9, 11; viii, 4, 11; x, 3, 5, etc.; xii, 2, 3; K.Pr. 64, 138, 224, 253); a kingdom, country (Gr.M.; Śiv. 170; Rām. 121, 1782; H. ii, 1; YZ. 2, 48, 158). **-bash** -बाश شہر باش m an inhabitant of a city, a townsman (as opposed to a villager or country-man) (L. 272), **shĕhar-i-Lankā** शहरि लंका m. the country or city of Lankā (Rām. 416, 567).

shĕharukᵘ शहरुकु gen. (f. **shĕharüc**ᵘ शहरंचु), of, or belonging to, a city; a citizen, an inhabitant of a city (Rām. 202).

shĕhār शहार (= شہر) । **नगरम्** m. a capital city (the residence of a king); a country (Rām. 46, 743); N. of a village in the Vchī pargana, where iron and flints are found (El.). **shĕhāruk**ᵘ शहारुकु । **नागरिकः** adj. gen. (f. **shĕhārüc**ᵘ शहारंचु), of, or belonging to, a capital city.

shĕhōr¹ शहारि । **नागरिकः** adj. e.g. of, or belonging to, a capital city.

shuhrath शुहरथ شہرت f. fame, rumour, report (El., L. 463 *shhurat*).

shĕhath शहथ card. six hundred (Gr.Gr. 80).

sh^{ĕ}haiṭh शहिठ or **shihaiṭh शिहिठ** । **षट्षष्टिः**: card. (pl. dat. **sh^{ĕ}(shi)haiṭhan श(शि)हिठन्**), sixty-six (Gr.Gr. 79; El *shehet, shihéth*).

sh^{ĕ}haiṭhyum^{u} शहिठिमु, shihaiṭhyum^{u} शिहिठिमु, or **sh^{ĕ}(shi)hūṭhyum^{u} श(शि)हूठिमु ष ट्षष्टितम**: ord. (f. **sh^{ĕ}(shi)hai(hū)ṭhim^{u} श(शि)हे(हूं)ठिमू**), sixty-sixth (El, Gr.Gr. 79).

shĕhatyum^{u} शहतिमु ord. (f. **shĕhatim^{u} शहतिमू**), six hundredth (Gr Gr. 80).

shöj^{i} शोजि or **shöj^{u} 1 शोजू** (for 2, see **shôl^{u} 2**) । **शिवा** f. a she-jackal (cf. **dimba-sh°**, p. 218*b*, l. 23) (El. *sháj*, W. 17). Cf. **shal.**

shajár, see **shĕhajyār.**

shĕka शक or (among Pandits) **षक** । **षड्गणित**: collective num. a group of six, a six (Gr.Gr. 82); the form which the cardinal number **shĕh**, six, takes in multiplication, as in **sath shĕka dŏyĕtöjih**, seven sixes are forty-two (Gr.Gr. 86, W. 104). Cf. **shēh 2** and **shĕkhāh.**

shĕka शैंका f. fear, apprehension, fear of danger, i.q. **shēkh 2** with suff. of indef. art., q v. (Gr.M.).

shĕk^{i} शंकि (= شکی) adj. e.g. doubtful, perplexing; sceptical; suspicious. —**gashun - गछुन् । शङ्कोत्पत्तिः** m inf. to become doubtful, to become suspicious, to be filled with hesitation. —**karun —करुन् । शङ्कोत्पादनम्** m.inf. to fill with doubts, make suspicious.

shôk^{u} शोकु adj. stupid (El. *shók*).

shukadēv शुकदेव m. N. of a certain Indian saint (Skt. *Śukadēva*) famous for his rigid continence. He is said to have narrated the Bhāgavata Purāṇa to King Parikṣit. He was the son of Vyāsa, who compiled the Vēdas and who was the author of the Mahābhārata (Śiv. 1077, 1355, 1376, (*shukadēwa*) 1433; K. 8–11, 309, 332, 487, 1176)

shākh 1 शाख شاخ m (sg. dat. **shākhas शाखस**) a bough, a branch (H. vii, 10); a shoot, sprout (Rām. 1197); a dilemma, difficulty, objection, obstacle. **-kaḍun —कडुन् । गुणदोषान्वेषणम्** m inf. to raise a difficulty, to raise an objection, to carp, cavil (at); (in Ksh.) to discuss the good and bad points (of), to criticize (a person or thing, esp. when he or it is absent, and his qualities have been forgotten; e.g. a discussion about some absent person's real caste). **-nērān^{i} —नेरनि । स्थितिगुणख्यातिः** m. pl. inf. young sprouts to make their appearance; after criticism, a person's or thing's true character to be established, as ab. **-shumörī** شاخ شماری f. a tax on buffaloes giving milk (L. 360 *shákh shumári*). **-sāz** شاخ ساز m. a basket maker (L. 458 *sháksaz*).

shākha-shĕmshād शाख-शंशाद् ساخه شمشاد, a beautiful limb (of a mistress) (slender as) a tree branch (Rām. 1494).

shākh 2 शाख् । शाखा f. (sg. dat. **shākhi शाखि**), a branch (issuing from the main stem of a tree, or the like), a bough, a shoot, sprout, twig; a branch of a family, tribe, or the like; a branch issuing from a river or the like; a section of a country, town, or the like.

shākhā शाखा । शाखा f. a branch; a branch in a family tree; (according to El.) a lock of hair on the top of a Hindū's head (? a mistake for **shikhā**, q.v.).

shĕkh 1 शख् شق m. a large division of country Used in the following:— **-dar -दर्** (= شقدار) । **रक्षकविशेषः**: m. (f. **-dariñ -दरिञ्**, his wife) an officer appointed to collect the revenue of this tract; (in Ksh.) a field-watcher, a guardian of the crops (El. *shagdar, shakhdár*); a spy over the shawl-weavers (El. *shakhdar*, L. 402 *shakdár*). **-dör^{i} -दोरि । रक्षकविशेषवृत्तिः (वेतनं वा)** f. (in Ksh.) the duty or profession of a crop-guardian, etc. (El.); his wages.

shĕkh 2 शख् (= شک) m. (sg. dat. **shĕkas शकस**). doubt, suspense, uncertainty, hesitation, vacillation, anxiety, suspicion (El. *shakk*, Gr.M., Śiv. 886); incredulity, scepticism; cf. **shēkh. -dār -दार् । शङ्कोपेतः** adj. e.g. suspicious, of a doubting nature, distrustful; suspect, questionable, that of which the existence or non-existence is doubtful. **-gashun -गछुन् । शङ्कोद्भवः** m.inf. doubt, hesitation, suspicion to be experienced (H. v, 8; xii, 15). —**hyon^{u} - ह्योनु । शङ्कायहः** m.inf. to entertain doubt, feel doubtful. —**kaḍun - कडुन् । संशयापनयनम्** m.inf to remove doubt. —**karun —करुन् । शङ्कोत्पादनम्** m.inf. to cause doubt in another; to make (another) suspicious (of someone). —**kāsun —कासुन् । शङ्कापनोदनम** m inf. to remove, or dispel, doubt, etc. —**nērun —नेरुन् । संदेहापगमः** m.inf. doubt or suspense to disappear, doubt or hesitation to be dispelled. **-pāwun —पावुन् । शङ्कोत्पादनम्** m.inf. to cause (a person) to be filled with suspense. —**pyon^{u} —प्योनु । शङ्कोद्भवः** m.inf. doubt to fall (to a person), to entertain a doubt, to feel doubtful. —**rōzun —रोज़ुन् । संशयावशेषः** m.inf. doubt to remain, doubt to linger (after it should have been dispelled) —**thawun -थवुन् । शङ्कावशेषणम्** m.inf. to cause doubt to linger (as ab.). —**ṣalun —ऽलुन् । शङ्कापगमः** m.inf. doubt to flee, doubt to disappear (e.g. after inquiry).

shĕka-rost^{u} शक-रोसु । निःशङ्कः: adj. (f. **-rüsh^{u} -रोछ**), free from doubt or anxiety, secure, fearless; (as adv.) fearlessly.

shĕkan roṭ^{u}-mot^{u} शंकन् रंटु-मंतु । **शङ्काक्रान्तः** perf. part. (f. **-rüt^{u}-müs^{u}** —रंटू-मंचू), attacked by doubt, anxiety, fear, or the like.

shĕkas gashun शंकस् गछुन । **शङ्कावलम्बः** m.inf. to go into suspense, to fall into a state of hesitation. **—karun** —करुन् । **संदेहाश्रयीकरणम्** m.inf. to throw a person into hesitation or suspense.

shēkh शेख् شيخ m. (sg. dat. **shēkhas** शेखस), (among Moslems) a venerable man, an elder; the head of a village tribe, or religious community; N. of a class of Moslems, a common title for respectable Moslems (K.Pr. 194).

shēkh 1 शँख् । **शङ्खः** m. (sg. dat. **shēkas** शँकस), the conch-shell (used in worship as a trumpet) (Śiv. 1847); cf. **shĕnkh.** **—dyun^{u}** —दिंयु m.inf. to sound a conch, to sound a trumpet (Rām. 609).

shĕka-hār शँक-हार् । **काञ्चिणीविशेषः** f. a kind of cowry-shell, shaped like a conch-shell.

shēkh 2 शँख् or (L.V. 73 6) **shōkh** शाँख् । **शङ्का** f. (sg. dat. **shēki** शँकि), doubt, uncertainty (Gr.Gr. 125, Gr.M., K.Pr. 28); suspicion, distrust, misgiving (Gr.Gr. 21, Gr.M.); hope, expectation (Gr.M., Rām. 657); fear, apprehension (Gr.Gr. 246, L.V. 73-6); a mistaken belief, a wrong impression (Rām. 890); cf. **shĕkh 2** and **shēkā.** **—gashün^{u}** गछ्न्यू । **अन्यथासंभावनोल्लवः** f.inf. doubt, hesitation, uncertainty (e.g. as to the existence of anything) to arise (Rām. 1294); a mistake, or wrong impression to occur (K. 598). **—hĕn^{u}** —ह्यंयू । **असंभवे ऽपि शङ्कायहणम्** f.inf. to take (i.e. feel) apprehension (even when there is no cause for it) **—karün^{u}** —कर्यू । **इतरथाबुद्धिः** f.inf. to make a mistake, to form a wrong impression. **—nin^{u}** —निंयू । **शङ्काविधानम्** f.inf. to take doubt, to feel that one has reason for being suspicious, to become suspicious (about) (El. to doubt). **—pĕn^{u}** —प्यंयू । **शङ्कोल्लवः** f.inf. doubt or suspicion to come to a person. **—rōzün^{u}** —रोज्यू । **आशया प्रतीक्षणम्** f.inf. expectation to continue (in spite of disappointment, or the like). **—thavün^{u}** —थवंयू । **आशावलम्बः** f.inf. to feel hope, to be expectant. **shēkh-ṭōkh** शँख-टाँख or **shēkhā-ṭōkhā** शँखा-टाँखा । **शङ्कादिवृत्तिः** f. a confused combination of fear, hope, doubt, suspicion, effort, regrets, etc. (either all at once, or one after the other).

shēki-ros^{u} शँकि-रंसु or **-rost^{u}** -रंस्तु । **निःशङ्कः** adj. (f. **-rüsh^{u}** -रंछू), free from doubt, hesitation, etc.; without expectation; not an object of doubt, not (or no longer) open to suspicion. **-rostuy** -रंस्तुय । **निःशङ्कम्, निराशम्** adv. fearlessly, without hesitation; hopelessly, without expectation. **—rōzun** —रोज़ुन् । **आशया प्रतीक्षणम्** m.inf. to wait hopefully or expectantly.

shikhā शिखा f. a crest, topknot, lock of hair on the crown of the head; a top, summit, peak (cf. **barg-sh°,** p. 120*a*, l. 47) (Śiv. 1163); a crest, plume, diadem. Cf. **shikhāh** and **shākhā.**

shōkh शोख् (= شوں) । **अत्यभीप्सा** m. (sg. dat. **shōkhas** शोखस्), desire, yearning, deep longing, predilection (for) (El. *shauk*, Śiv. 181); fancy, pleasure (in); happiness, possessing all that one desires (K.Pr. 198); ardour, zeal, eagerness, avidity; (as adj. e.g.) daring, bold, audacious (Rām. 826). **-gashun** गछुन । **अभीप्सोल्लवः** m.inf ardent desire, etc., to occur. **shōkh ta pŏnasond^{u}** शोख त प्वनसंन्दु । **दिव्याभाषितविशेषः** m. a formula of blessing, or auspicious compliment, uttered by female relations and friends to a mother shortly (usually on the 6th day) after the birth of a boy, on the occasion of her formal bathing. Cf. **pŏnasond^{u}.**

shōkha anun शोख अनुन । **इच्छातिशयोल्लावनम्** m.inf. to induce (a person) to do any work with eagerness and energy. **yun^{u}** —यिंयु । **अत्युत्सुकीभूय प्रवृत्तीभवनम्** m inf. eagerly and energetically to engage in any work.

shōkh शाँख्, see **shēkh 2.**

shūkh शूख् । **शोकः** m. (sg. dat **shūkas** शूकस्), sorrow, grief, distress, affliction (cf. **pōṭra-sh°,** p. 799*b*, l. 26) (Śiv. 1452; Rām. 1755, 1760; K. 472, 489, 535, 542, 622, 724, 855, 902, 1159). **hyon^{u}** —ह्यंयु । **दुःखासक्तिः** m inf. to take grief, to become overwhelmed with grief, to feel utterly miserable with grief. **pyon^{u}** —प्यंयु । **दुःखापातः** m inf grief to fall (upon a person).

shūkas gashun शूकस् गछुन । **शोकाविष्टीभवनम्** m inf. to go to grief, to become filled with grief (Rām. 1759).

shĕkhah शखाह् । **षट्कम** m. a group of six, a six (Gr.Gr. 82); cf. **shĕka. khanḍā** खंडा m. a group of about six, or of a little less than six (Gr Gr. 83).

shikhāh शिखाह् । **चूडा** f. a crest, topknot; a lock of hair on the crown of the head; a crest, plume, diadem. Cf. **shikhā** and **shākhā.**

shēkhar शेखर् m. a crest, chaplet, tuft; a diadem, crown (cf. **kāla-sh°,** p. 434*a*, l. 29) (Śiv. 1174, 1586); a peak, summit.

shikhor^{u} शिखर्, **shikhôr^{u}** शिखोर्, see p. 873*b*, l. 50 ff.

shikhur^{u} 1 शिखुर् । **शिक्यम्** m. a network of strings or cords to hang anything in (as food, pots, a burden at either end of a yoke or pole, etc.), a swinging shelf (K. 148, 151, 154).

shikhur^{u} 2 शिखुर् । **जीर्णशीर्णम्** m. a worn out, ragged cloth, mat or the like (cf. **dastār-sh°**, p. 256*b*, l. 29; **lōgi-sh°**, p. 512*a*, l. 7; **phĕran-sh°**, p. 705*b*, l. 28).

shikh^{u}r^{u} शिख्कर् or **shikhür^{u} शिखकर्** । **जीर्णवस्त्रम्** f. an old, ragged, worn out garment or the like (cf. **dajĕ-sh°**, p. 203*a*, l. 44; **lōgi-sh°**, p. 512*a*, l. 9; **paizār-sh°**, p. 820*b*, l. 37).

shǫkh^{a}r श्वख्र् or **shŏkhur श्वखुर्** (also spelt **shu° शु°**) । **शुक्रः** m. (sg. dat. **shŏkras श्वक्रस्** or **shukras शुक्रस्**), (in Hindū legend) N. of the preceptor of the Asuras or demons (Skt *śukra*) (Śiv. 480; Rām. (*shŏkhur*), 954); the planet Venus (Rām. (*shŏkhur*) 421, 1278; K. (*shokr*) 131); semen virile (in this sense **shǫkh^{a}r**). Cf. **shǫk^{a}rwār.**

shukra-pölikh शुक्र-पालिख f. (sg. dat. **-pöliki -पालिकि**), 'Śukra's palankeen', N. of a child's game, in which one boy rides on another's shoulders (K. 221).

shukharwár, see **shǫk^{a}rwār.**

shĕkh^{a}th शख्थ, shakht (El.), see **shĕkt^{i}.**

shĕkh^{a}s शख्स (= شخص) m. (sg. dat. **shĕkh^{a}sas शख्सस्**), a person, individual (Gr.M.; H. x, 1, 2, 6; xii, 3).

shakuk, shakūk (? spelling) m. the European cuckoo, *Cuculus canorus* (L. 138, 459). Cf. **kukyul^{u}.**

shĕkakŏl शकाकल् شقاقل m. N. of a certain plant, (?) a wild carrot or turnip (El. *shakakol*, ? *Sium*).

shākal शाकल् । **अनेकखण्डभागयोग्यः** adj. e.g. divided into (so many) parts, sections, compartments, or the like; used —• as in **tr^{a}-shākal,** made up of three parts; **ba-shākal,** made up of four parts, and so on.

shĕk^{a}l शक्ल شکل । **रूपम्, प्रबन्धः, मूर्तिः** f. likeness, resemblance, semblance, image; arrangement in proper form; model, pattern, mode, manner; shape, form, figure (cf. **bad-sh°**, p. 81*b*, l. 22) (El. *shakl*; Śiv. 914, 1102 (*shĕk^{a}l-i*, with *izāfat*); H. x, 7). —**gandüñ^{u}** —**गंडचू** । **प्रबन्धविधानम्, आग्रहोद्भवः** f inf. to bind one's form, i.e. to be or become obstinate; to put in order that which is in disorder (lit. or met.).

shĕkal शेकल् । **शङ्कनशीलः** adj. e.g. timid, hesitating, irresolute.

shukl शुक्ल adj. e.g. white, pure, bright; **shukla-rang शुक्ल-रंग** adj. e.g. of a white colour, pure white (Śiv. 1258)

shikam शिकम् شکم । **कुक्षिः** m. (sg. dat. **shik^{a}mas शिक्मस्**), the belly, stomach (cf **nau-sh°**, p. 656*a*, l. 23) (El.; Rām. 157; H. x, 7; K.Pr. 225); met. the womb (Rām. 1386, 1523); met. the inward parts, the heart (Rām 1516, *dar sh°*, in the inmost heart).

shik^{a}ma-gŏb^{u} शिक्म-ग्वु । **धृतगर्भा** f. 'belly-heavy', a pregnant female, esp. when approaching the time of delivery. **-phoṭ^{u}-mot^{u} -फटु-मंतु** । **औरसात्मजः** perf. part. (f. **-phüṭ^{u}-müt^{u} -फटू-मंचू**), 'burst from the belly', a begotten (as contrasted with an adopted) son, or (f.) daughter.

shikamdār शिकमदार् شکمدار adj. f. pregnant (El.).

shūk^{u}-mot^{u} शूँकु-मंतु, see **shēkun.**

shĕkun शकुन् m. (sg. dat. **shĕkunas शकुनस्**), an omen, augury (cf. **kŏ-sh°**, p. 480*b*, l. 38). Cf. **shugūn.**

shēkun शेँकुन् । **शङ्कनम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **shyūk^{u} श्यूँकु**, but generally written **shūk^{u} शूँकु**, f. **shīc^{u} शीँचु**; 2 p.p. **shēcyōv शेँच्योव्**), to doubt, hesitate, be of two minds (Gr.Gr. 125, L.V. 70); to be suspicious.

shēkan-hār शेँकन्-हार् । **शङ्कनीयः** n.ag., e g doubtful, an object of doubt, questionable, uncertain.

shēkani rōzun शेँकनि रोजुन् m.inf. to remain in suspicion, to stay watching suspiciously (K. 811).

shūk^{u}-mot^{u} शूँकु-मंतु । **शङ्कितः** perf. part. (f. **shīc^{u}-müt^{u} शीँचु-मंचू**), doubted, distrusted, an object of doubt.

shikan शिकन् شکن m. one who breaks, crushes, overthrows (cf. **buth-sh°**, p. 141*a*, l. 24).

shĕkar शकर् شکر । **शर्करा** m. sugar (cf. **nay-sh°**, p. 669*b*, l. 45) (El.; K.Pr. 191); (in Ksh.) treacle, molasses. Cf. **shĕrkar. -kand^{i} -कन्दि** شکر قند । **मिष्टमूलकविशेषः** f. the sweet potato, *Convolvulus batatas* or *Batatas edulis.* **-lab -लब** شکر لب f. a sugar-lip, a lip sweet as sugar (YZ. 213); a sweet-lipped girl **-muj^{i} -मुजि** or **-muj^{u} -मुजू** । **मिष्टमूलकविशेषः** f., i q **-kand^{i}** ab., q.v. **-mĕkarāz -म्यकराज़** (= شکر • قراض) । **आस्वादोपलक्षिता मर्मछेदनी वाक्** f. 'sugar scissors', language which is sweet yet cutting to the quick, a polite sneer; a person who customarily uses this kind of language. Cf. **-shrākh,** bel. **-phol^{u} -फलु** । **शर्करासमुदायः** m. a mass of sugar, a heap of sugar; a lump of crystallized sugar. **-pāra -पार** شکر پارہ । **मिष्टभक्ष्यविशेषः** f. a kind of sweetmeat (made of flour, butter, and sugar). **-shö -शा** । **शकारः** m. the name used in schools for the Śāradā character corresponding to the Nāgarī character श. **-shrākh -श्राख** । **शर्करावच्छिष्टवृत्तिर्मर्मछेदिप्रवृत्तिः** f. (sg. dat. **-shrāki -श्राकि**), 'sugar-knife', language which is sweet yet cuts to the quick, a polite sneer; a woman who customarily uses this kind of language; cf. **-mekarāz,** ab. **-wôn^{u} -वोनु** । **शर्करासंसृष्टजलम्** m. sugar-water, sweetened water, sherbet. **-wuṭh -वुठ्** । **मृदुभाषी, अन्तःकुटिलः** adj. e.g. a man or woman whose language is sweet, but who is insincere in heart (Śiv. 539).

shikār शिकार् شکار m. hunting, the chase (El.; Gr.M.; W. 114; Rām. 767; K. 992; H. ii, 4, 8;

viii, 7); prey, game (El.; Rām. 1270, 1301; K.Pr. 65, 237, 263). —**karun** —करुन् m.inf. to hunt (El.).

shikör[i] 1 शिकारि شکاري । **व्याध:** m. a hunter, sportsman, fowler, angler (Gr.M., L. 256). **-bāy** -बाय् । **व्याधस्त्री** f. his wife.

shikör[i] 2 शिकारि । **लघुनौका** f. a kind of light swift sailing-boat (El. *shikári*; L. 381 *shikára*; Śiv. *shikārĕ-kĕth*, in a boat, 245).

shikārĕ-ḍokh[u] शिकार्य-ड्ख । **नौकापटलम्** m. the mat roof of this boat. **-ḍamb** -ड्ंब् । **नौकाधारपट्टिका** m. the hold of such a boat. **-hönz[u]** -हांज़ू । **नाविक:** m. (f. **-hānzañ** -हाज़ञ्, means both 'a woman who acts as a boatman' and 'a boatman's wife'), the boatman of this boat. **-pash** -पश् । **नौकापार्श्वभाग:** m. the high sides including the elevated bow of this boat; the boards used for this purpose.

shŏkr शक्र, shukra शुक्र, see **shŏkh[a]r.**

shukr, shuk[a]r शुक्र् شکر m. thanks, gratitude (K.Pr. 199); praise (El.). **-guzār** شکر گذار adj. e.g. thankful (El., Gr.M.). —**karun** —करुन् m.inf. to praise (El.). —**karawun[u]** —करवुनु n.ag. (f —**karavüñ[u]** —करवंञ्), thankful (El.).

sahākār सहाकार् m. an oblation, in **lāḍ[i]-s°**, p. 509*a*, l. 7, q.v.

shŏk[a]rwār श्वक्र्वार् । **शुक्रवासर:** m. Friday (El. *shukharwár*; W. 106, *shukarwār*). Cf. **shŏkh[a]r.**

shikas शिकस (= شکست) । **दुर्गति:** m. breakage, fracture; defeat, rout; (in Ksh.) reduction to poverty, destitution, indigence. —**dyun[u]** —द्युनु । **अभिभवेनापयापनम्** m.inf. to give poverty (to), to reduce to poverty; to defeat an armed opponent and deprive him of his entire possessions, so that he has to flee the country. —**khyon[u]** —ख्यनु । **अभिभवाप्नि:** m.inf. (in a quarrel, gambling, or the like) to be defeated, ruined, and brought to contempt. **-kūṭ[u]** -कूट् f. (sg. dat. **-kacĕ** -कच्य), 'a daughter of destitution', a woman in great distress, a woman overwhelmed by misfortune (Rām. 1319). **yun[u]** —यिनु । **दुर्गतिसमागम:** m.inf. poverty to fall upon a person.

shŏkshŏk श्वक्श्वक् m. paper (El. According to El., this is a Ladakhī word. Cf. Ladakhī *shokshang*, a sheet of paper).

shikaslad शिकस्लद् । **दुर्गतिव्याप्त:** adj. e.g. (as subst., f. **shikasladiñ शिकस्लदिञ्**), in a condition of extreme indigence, unlucky, unfortunate (El.); (of an animal, e.g. a horse, a thing, or a place, etc.) one which reduces to indigence, unlucky, that which impoverishes.

shukāsŏr शुकास्वर् m. N. of a demon (Skt. *śukāsura*) who was sent by Rāvan (Rāvaṇa) as a messenger to Sugrīv (Rām. 832).

shikast शिकस्त् شکست m. i.q. **shikas**, q.v. defeat; weakness, debility (H. v, 5); absolute dejection, reduction to sore straits, a condition of calamity (Rām. 346).

shikasta शिकस्त شکسته adj. e.g. broken; defeated, routed; reduced to straits; bankrupt; sick, weak, wounded, infirm; broken-hearted (K.Pr. 196).

shĕkt[i] श्क्ति, shĕkh[a]th श्ख्थ् or **shĕkth श्क्थ्** f. (sg. dat. **shĕk[u]s[u] श्क्चु**), ability, power, strength, might, capacity (cf. **dātru-sh°**, p. 259*a*, l. 46) (El. *shakht*; Gr.M.; Śiv. *shĕkth*, 1224, 1292, 1505, 1535, 1553, 1555, 1823; Rām 71 (*shĕkt*), 1449 (*shĕkth*); K. (*shĕk[a]th*), 1146, 1173); the energy or active power of a deity, personified as his wife, (as Dēvī of Śiva or Lakṣmī of Viṣṇu) (cf. **parama-sh°**, p. 760*a*, l 11; **shiwa-sh°**, s.v. **shiv**) (L.V. 2, 68, *shĕk[a]th*; Śiv. *shekti*, 1511, 1526; *shĕkti*, 11, 39, 84, 91, 100, 103, 115, 495, etc.; *shĕkth*, 53, 665, 1143, 1199, 1242, etc.; Rām. 6 (*shĕkth*); K. (*shĕk[a]th*) 314).

shĕkti-nāth श्क्ति-नाथ m. the lord of the Energic Power, i.e. Śiva (Śiv. 1201, 1262, 1556). **-pāth** -पाथ् m. a shedding of power; hence, divine graciousness, divine favour (Śiv. 1012, 1036, 1219, 1492, 1535, 1551, 1553, 1556, 1683, 1748, 1823).

shĕktimān श्क्तिमान् adj. e.g. possessing power, powerful (Gr.M.).

shĕktimönī श्क्तिमांनी f. power, might (Gr.M.).

shāl शाल । **मृगाल:** m. (f. **shöj[i] शाज्ज** or **shöj[u] 1 शाञ्जू**, q.v. For **shöj[u] 2**, see **shôl[u] 2**) a jackal (cf. **baḍa-sh°**, p. 82*b*, l. 28; **mŏnga-sh°**, p. 578*b*, l. 13) (El.; Gr.M.; L. 110; W. 3, 17; Śiv. 1758, 1797; Rām 94, 1108*d*, 1191, 1306, 1630; K. 661; K.Pr. 83, 119, 172, 192, 248). - **güb[u] hāka-śar sām[i] गंबू हाक-श्वर् सांमि । मृगालाविशाकयन्थिसमस्थिति:** m.pl. the jackal, the ewe, the bundle of greens (are all) equal, i.e. a realm in which all warring objects are at peace, a well-managed kingdom. —**salith baṭhĕn lōrĕ** —**श्वलिथ् बट्यन् लोर्य । मृगालापयानमनु दण्डैस्लटविभेदनम** f.pl. sticks on the bank after the jackal has run away, i.e. trying to drive him out of his hole, when he is no longer there; met (while waiting for some much desired result), to neglect the right moment for action, to let opportunity slip through the fingers, *quasi*, to lock the stable door after the steed is stolen.

shāla-hĕng शाल-ह्यंग । मृगालविषाणम् m. the horn of a jackal (according to tradition, when a jackal utters a cry a horn appears on its forehead, and,

when the cry ceases, disappears. If anyone can catch hold of this horn, he will secure longed-for great wealth); met. something which is very rarely seen, and which it is almost impossible to obtain. **-hār** -हार । **पार्वतशङ्खविशेषः** f. 'a jackal's cowry', a kind of small shell found on the hills. **-hôr^{u}** -होर् । **ईषच्छबलः** adj. (f. **-hör^{ü}** -हॉर्), 'jackal-brindled', speckle-patterned. **-khalish** -खलिश् । **अपमानना** f. jackal-anxiety; met. disrespect, dishonour, despising (due to loss of honour, ruining of some work, public abuse, or the like). **-kāth** -काथ् m. (sg. dat. **-kātas** -कातस्) *Myricaria Germanica* (El. *shálakát*). **-kyow^{u}** -क्यव् । **व्रीहिविशेषः** m. a certain kind of rice-plant, with a fat, ruddy, plenteous grain (see **kyow^{u}**). **-mār** -मार् f, see s.v. **shālamār.** **-pör^{u}** -पॉर् । **सृगालगुहा** f. a jackal's hole, a jackal's den. **-thŏkh** -थुख् । **जले प्रवहत्संहतफेनपिण्डम** f. (sg. dat. **-thŏki** -थुकि), 'jackal's spittle', clots of foam carried down the rivers in flood time, and believed to come from the hills. **-ṭ^{a}kh** -ट्‌ख् । **त्वरितगतिः** f. (sg. dat. **-ṭ^{a}ki** -ट्‌कि), 'jackal's running', very quick running by a man; met. a short cut (in a route), an up and down and difficult road, but quicker for arriving at one's destination. **-wung** -वुंग् । **सृगालविरावः** m. a jackal's single howl. **-wungun** -वुंगुन । **सृगालरुतम** m. (sg. dat. **-wunganas** -वुंगनस्), jackal's howling. **-zag** -ज़ग् । **धान्यभेदः** m. a kind of rice-plant with a plump, sweet, ruddy grain (cf. **zag 1**). **-zag^{ü}r^{u}** or **-züg^{u}r^{u}** -ज़ॅगुर् or **-zag^{a}r** -ज़गर् । **धान्यविशेषः** f. a kind of rice-plant with a small long-shaped well-flavoured grain.

shāla शाल (= شال) m. a shawl (cf. **jōri-sh°**, p. 377*b*, l. 8) (Śiv. 281, 1687).

shālī शाली f. unhusked rice, or rice growing in the fields (the word is borrowed from Hindī) (L. 245, 272, 402).

shail शैल् m. a rock, a big stone (Śiv. 749 *shailāh*, with suff. of indef art.); a mountain. **shailā-bakr** शैला-चक्र m. 'the circle of rocks', a N. of Hāra-parbuth, see p. 344*a*, l. 41 (Śiv. 108).

shĕl शल् । **शल्यम्, विस्फोटमूलम्, गूढद्वेषः** m. the sharp metal point of an arrow, an arrow-head; (in a ripened boil or tumour) a string of clotted pus (looked upon as its root) (cf. **pāka-sh°**, p. 725*b*, l. 14); poignant hidden hatred or jealousy. **—kāsun** —कासुन् । **रोष-(खेद-)अपनयनम्** m inf. to pull out the arrow-head; hence, to remove a cause of hatred or jealousy; to take away (a person's) anxiety (e.g. when after long and continued efforts without success, a friend comes and helps him to complete his work). **—rōzun** —रोज़ुन् । **अन्तर्द्वेषावस्थानम्** m.inf. the arrow-head to stick; hence, to be filled with lasting jealousy or hatred; to be filled with anxiety as to the success of some work.

shēl शेल् । **स्थूलशिला** f. a huge stone, a rock (usually one which has fallen from the hills on to the low ground) (El. *m.*; L.V. 52, *f.*).

shĕlā शला । **शिला** f. a stone (of any shape or size) (El. *shela* m.).

shil शिल् (? gend.) scum on water (L. 463).

shīl शील । **सदाचारः** m. good disposition or nature, right conduct, propriety, amiability, good behaviour (L.V 24). **—rachun** —रछुन् । **सदाचारपरिपालनम** m.inf. to maintain good behaviour, to live a good life.

shīla-rost^{u} शील-रॅस्तु । **सदाचार(शील)हीनः** adj. (f. **-rüsh^{u}** -रॅछु), devoid of good behaviour. **-rashar** -रछर । **सदाचारहीनता** m. absence, or want, of good behaviour. **-vyot^{u}** -व्यतु । **सदाचारसंपन्नः** adj. (f. **-vĕs^{u}** -व्यसु), full of good conduct, well conducted.

shōla 1 शोल شول m. a certain dish consisting of rice, flesh, and condiments (El.).

shōla 2 शोल (= شعله) f. flame, blaze, light, flash (Śiv. 166, 1047); fire, energy (K. 984). **- diněˇ —**दिच । **सर्वतो द्योतनम्** f. pl. inf. to shine out in all directions, to shine forth (K. 926, 1007).

shŏl^{i}-tārukh शॉलि-तारख । **असंभवसंभावनम्** m. (sg. dat. **-tārakas** -तारकस्), (showing) a star in bright (day) light, or in fierce sunlight; met. to cause (a person) to imagine (the existence of) something non-existent.

shôl^{u} 1 शोलु । **अणुः** m. a certain grain, a certain panic or millet, *panicum italicum* (El. *shól* and *shálí*; Gr.Gr. 12; L. 330, 337, *setaria italica*; Śiv. 1020; Rām. 1504; K.Pr. 193). **shŏl^{i}-pāy** शॉलि-पाय् । **बन्धुर-कुल्याकुलपद्धतिः** m. a road cut up by numerous artificial water-channels, and hence uneven and not easily passable. **-tūj** -तूँज् । **आणवतण्डुलम्** f. the tiny grain of this millet. **-wāṭh** -वाठ् । **आणवभक्तम** m. (sg. dat. **-wāṭas** -वाटस्), a porridge made of this millet.

shôl^{u} 2 शोलु adj. (f. **shöj^{ü}** शॉजू), used —°, endowed with, possessed of, possessing (Śiv. 1844, *tiza-sh°*).

sahal सहल (= سهل) । **सुकरः** adj. e.g. easy, simple (El. *sáhil*, ease, *sahal*, *sihal*, *suhul*, easy; Gr.M.; Rām. 63, 824; K.Pr. 183); facile; soft (El.). **—hol^{u} —**हुलु adj. (f. **—hüj^{u} —**हुजु), easily bent, pliable (El. *sahul-hul*). **—pŏṭh^{i} —**पाठि or **—pŏṭhin —**पाठिन् । **सुगमतया** adv. easily, with facility (Gr.M.).

sihul सिहल् m. (sg. dat. **sihalas** सिहलस्), N. of a game formerly played by Kāshmīrī children. It is

somewhat on the lines of backgammon. There are five dice, each consisting of a strip of wood, with one surface rounded and the other flat. The board consists of a circle marked on the ground with five or more radii, according to the number of players. One hundred and eighty small holes are dug in the circle, and eleven in each radius. A larger hole is in the centre where the radii meet. Each player moves his piece, starting from the centre, from hole to hole along one radius, round the circumference, and back along the same radius to the centre, its progress being regulated, as in backgammon, by throwing the dice. All five dice are thrown at once, and only those that fall round side up count. When all the players but one have got round and home, the remaining player has to pay his forfeit. This is done by each of the others putting his own five dice into the central hole and kicking them as far as he can. He then rides the loser as far as the most distant die; so also for the others

The pieces are either cowries or pice or bits of potsherd. They are liable to capture as in backgammon, and the captured piece has to start again from the central hole. If all five dice fall round side up, it allows a move of 28 holes, and the player can play again. If fewer fall round side up the scores are of course much less, e.g. if there are four, the score is ten, and so on.

sŏhil सोहिल ساحل ? m. seashore, shore, beach, coast (K.Pr. 46).

sah^{a}lāb सहलाब (= سیلاب) । **जलविप्लवः, सर्वनाशः** m. a flood, torrent, stream, deluge, inundation (cf. **pā-s°**, p. 748*a*, l. 6; **sar^{i} pĕth^{i} s°**, s.v. **sar 2**) (El. *sailāb*; Gr M. *id.*; Śiv. 1778; Rām. 722, 1603; YZ. 34 (*sailāb*); K.Pr. 188 (*sailāb*); met. utter destruction (of one's property, family, and everything)). **—yun^{u} - यिनु । जलविप्लवोपसर्गः, सर्वनाशापत्तिः** m.inf. a flood or inundation to come; utter destruction to overwhelm (a person) (Rām. 906, 1198).

sah^{a}lōb^{i} सहलोबि (= سیلابی) । **जलविप्लवयोगी** adj. e.g. of, or relating to, or depending on a torrent, stream, or flood; (land) liable to be flooded; (a crop) spoilt by inundation. **- gashun —गछुन् । जलविप्लवेन नष्टीभवनम्** m.inf. (of a growing crop, a village, or the like) to become destroyed by flood.

shālbāf شالباف m. a shawl-maker, a shawl-weaver (El.).

sah^{a}lāblad सहलाब्लद् । जलविप्लववाधितः, सर्वनाशदुःखितः adj. e.g. (as subst., f. **sah^{a}lābladiñ सहलाब्लदिञ्**) (of a field, or crop) spoilt by flooding; (of a person) one whose whole property and family have been destroyed.

shiligha (? spelling) m. *Chrysopogon glaucoptis* (El.) According to El the sieves used in paper making are made of the stems of this plant.

shālāk^{i} शालंकि । (कम्बल)प्रच्छदपटविशेषः f. a kind of warm shawl woven from *pashmina* wool.

shĕlakh शलख شلّک । **आघातः** m. (sg dat. **shĕlakas शलकस्**), a beating with a whip, scourging (cf. **kamca-sh°**, p. 444*b*, l. 31; **lōri-sh°**, p 531*a*, l. 15) (Gr.Gr. 5); (in Ksh. also) a beating with the hand or fist, a slap, a blow of the fist (cf. **atha-sh°**, p. 62*b*, l. 1); abuse, invective, threatening (cf. **lōka-sh°**, p. 518*a*, l. 38) **khyon^{u} —ख्यनु । आघातानुभवः** m.inf. to eat a beating, to suffer a beating, to get a drubbing, to be beaten. **—pyon^{u} - प्यनु । अभ्याघातापत्तिः** m.inf. a beating (or punishment) to fall (upon a person), to be beaten.

shalúkh, see **shrūkh.**

shalkyun (? spelling and gend.) a certain kind of hardy rice, growing at a high elevation (L. 463). ? cf. **shalī.**

shālamār शालमार । विशालवृक्षवाटिकास्थानम् f. (sg dat. **shālamör^{u} शालमार्ङ्**, Śiv. 1821) N. of a famous royal palace and garden on the shores of the lake near Śrīnagar (El *shalamār*; RT.Tr. II, 156; Śiv. 972, 1363, 1797, 1821). **shālamör^{u}-hond^{u} शालमार्ङ्-हन्दु । महोद्यानसंबन्धी** adj. gen. (f **-hünz^{u} -हुन्ज़्**), of, or belonging to, this garden

shaelun, see **shĕhalāwun.**

shōlun शोलुन. । **द्योतनम्** conj. 3 (2 p.p. **shōlyōv शोल्योव**), to shine, beam, glow, glisten, glare, be bright (H. vi, 6).

sah^{a}langör^{i} सहलंगरि । उपेक्षा f. neglect, carelessness, (causing delay, etc.) in any work.

shōlanāwun शोलनावुन । प्रख्यापनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **shōlanôw^{u} शोलनोवु**), to cause to shine; to make famous, to publish, make public, make generally known; cf **shōlāwun. shōlanôw^{u}-mot^{u} शोलनोवु-मंतु । प्रख्यापितः** perf. part. cf. **shōlanöv^{u}-müs^{u} शोलनोवु-मंचु**), published, made widely known

shĕlaph शलफ । शिल्पः f. (sg. dat **shĕlapi शलपि**), art, skill, accomplishment, ingenuity (Gr.M., *shelph*), (in Ksh.) trade (El *shalpa*) **—asiiñ^{u} -आसंञ् । कलाभिज्ञता** f.inf. skill to exist, to be expert in an art. **—lārüñ^{u} - लारंञ् । कलास्वभ्यस्तीभवनम्** f.inf. skill to adhere (to) (cf **lārun 3**), to become accomplished in some art

shālpūt (? spelling) m. a shawl-weaver (L. 463, 464). Cf. **shāla** and **shalbāf.**

sholra (? spelling and gend.) N. of a certain medicinal herb, used for bringing boils to a head, *Salvia sp.* (L. 75).

shĕltók^{u} शल्तोकु (cf. شلتاق) । **अतिपटुबुद्धि:** adj. (f. **sheltóc^{u} शल्तोचू**), (as subst. m.) contention; (in Ksh., adj.) (esp. of a youth, m. or f.) very sharp, shrewd, acute, cunning (esp. for one's own benefit).

shĕltākh शल्ताख شلتاق । **अतिपटुबुद्धि:** adj. e.g., i.q **shĕltók^{u}**, q.v., but used more with ref. to grown-up people.

shōlawun शोलवुन । **प्रख्यापनम** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **shōlow^{u} शोलवु**), to publish, make public, make generally known; cf. **shōlanāwun. shōlow^{u}-mot^{u} शोलवु-मंतु** । **प्रख्यापित:** perf. part. (f. **shōlüv^{u}-müs^{u} शोलवू-मंसू**), published, etc., as ab

shōlawun^{u} शोलवुनु । **द्योतमान:** n.ag. (f. **shōlavün^{u} शोलवंऩू**), shining, beaming, glowing, glistening.

shālyun^{u} शालिनु । **शोभमान:, यामविशेष:** adj (f. **shāliñ^{u} शालिऩू**), beautiful, handsome, pleasing (of a person, conduct, or act); (subst m.) N. of a village about ten miles south of Śrīnagar.

shām 1 शाम । **पशुरोगविशेष:** m. N. of a disease of cattle (cows, horses, or other domestic animals) (marked by intumescence and poisonous boils on the lips, throat, flanks, and other fleshy parts of the body). **—pyon^{u} —प्यनु** । **रोगविशेषापत्ति:** m inf. this disease to attack an animal

shām 2 शाम شام (sometimes written **shyām श्याम**) । **सायंकाल:** m. (for gend. see W. 18) evening (cf. **sari shām, sari-shāma,** s.v. **sar 2**) (Gr.Gr. 157; Gr M.; W. 18; Śiv. 275, 1113, 1722; (*shyām*) 332; Rām. 185, 1023, 1145; YZ. 127); **subaha tā shām,** from morn till eve (Rām. 259). In Hindōstānī this word is f. **— tan —ताऩ्** । **सायंकालावधि** adv. till evening, up to evening. Cf. **shāmas tāmath,** bel.

shama-gür^{u} शाम-गॅर । **सायाह्नवेला** f. evening time. **-gaṭa -गट** । **सायतनतामिस्रम** f. evening darkness, the shades of evening. **-laṭi -लटि** adv. at eventide, in the evening (Rām. 217). **—pāt^{i} —पाति** । **सायाह्नानन्तरम** adv. after evening (El. *shāma pata*). **—shām —शाम्** । **सायाह्नान्तमेव** adv. even on the (coming) evening, i.e. by this very evening, not beyond this very evening; hence, very quickly, immediately; before the evening, not kept over for the next day. **-ṣaṭur^{u} -षतुर्** । **सायाह्नचतुर:** adj. (f. **-ṣaṭ^{u}r^{u} -षत्रॅ**), clever at evening; (after working slackly all day) to display smartness and cleverness when it is nearing time to stop. **-ṣaṭ^{a}rĕr -षत्यॅर्** । **सायाह्नचातुर्यम** m. the display of such smartness.

-vil -विल । **सायंतनकाल:** f. evening time (used in phrases indicating immediateness and the like, cf. **shāma shām,** ab.).

shāmuk^{u} शामुकु । **सायन्तन:** adj. gen. (f. **shāmüc^{u} शामंचू**), of, or belonging to, the evening (cf. **sarish°,** s.v. **sar 2**).

shāman शामन adv. in the evening (cf **sarishāman,** s.v. **sar 2**) (Gr.Gr. 157, Rām. 119). **-bög^{i} -बॉगि** adv. at about evening, at eventide (H. v, 5).

shāmas शामस् । **सायम** adv. at evening (cf. **az shāmas,** p. 74*a*, l. 25; **sari shāmas,** s.v. **sar 2**) (El.; Gr.M.; Śiv. (*shyāmas*) 1009, 1439, 1465, 1662; Rām. 1085). **—bög^{i} —बॉगि** or **- bögin —बॉगिन** । **सायाह्नप्रायकाले** adv. at about evening, at, or about, evening. **-tāmath —तामथ्** । **सायाह्नावधि** adv. up to evening, by evening. Cf. **shām-tāñ,** ab.

shām 3 शाम adj. e.g. black, dark blue, dark brown, swarthy, nut-brown (cf. **shôm^{u}** and **shyām**) Used in the following:— **shāma-rāng^{i} शाम-रॅंगि** । **श्यामवर्ण:** adj. e.g. of a dark complexion or colour, brown, nut-brown; cf. **shāmi-rānga,** s.v. **shôm^{u}.**

shĕm शम । **शान्ति:** m. quiet, tranquillity, quiet of mind; self-restraint, absence of passion, indifference, stoicism, quietism (L.V. 71, Śiv. 334); (of anger, grief, thirst, etc.) allayment, mitigation, appeasement (Śiv. 1844); abasement, humiliation (Rām. 980) **-dam -दम्** m. tranquillity (or quietude) and self-restraint (L.V. 63; Śiv. 269, 931, 1033, 1404, 1754, 1811). **—gaṭshun — गटुन** । **शान्त्युद्भव:** m.inf allayment, etc., to occur. **—hyon^{u} —ह्यनु** । **शान्त्यवलम्बनम** m.inf. to take allayment, i.e. to become appeased, to become tranquillized, assuaged. **karun —करन्** । **शान्त्यवलम्बनम** m.inf., id.

shĕmā, see **shĕmāh.**

shom^{u} शॅमु । **शान्त:** adj. (f. **shüm^{u} शॅमू**), calm, naturally tranquil-minded (of a human being); tranquil, undisturbed, calm, quiet (of mind, conduct, or the like).

shôm^{u} शोमु । **श्यामवर्ण:** adj. (f. **shöm^{u} शामू**), dark blue, dark brown, swarthy, nut-brown; cf. **shām 3. shāmi-ranga शामि-रंग** । **श्यामवर्ण:** adj. e.g. of a dark complexion or colour, brown, nut-brown. Cf **shāma-rāng^{i},** l. 20 ab.

shöm^{i} शॉमि شآمي । **सूदविशेष:** adj. e.g. of, or belonging to, Syria, Syrian; as subst. m. a kind of *kabāb* made of cakes of pounded meat cooked with clarified butter and spices. **—bakul —बकुल** । **सूदविशेषखण्डम** m. one of the round cakes of pounded meat in this dish.

shum शुम for **shūm,** q.v. in **shum gĕv शुम ग्यव् । अतिप्राचीनघृतम्** m. 'miser's *ghī*', i.e. old long-kept clarified butter, i.e. clarified butter buried in a jar underground and kept to ripen. It is used for the preparation of a medicine.

shūm शूम् شوم m. a miser, a niggard (El.). Cf. **shumurᵘ.**

shūmī शूमी شومي f. avarice, stinginess (El.). Cf. **shumᵃrĕr.**

saham सहम । करुणा. सहनम् m. compassion, pity, tenderness; bearing, enduring (hard work or the like). —**yunᵘ** —**यिनु । करुणोद्भवः, सहनम्** m inf. compassion, tenderness, pity to be felt; to endure bravely (some hard work or the like).

seham m. a tiger (El.). Cf the next.

sihümᵘ सिहमू f. N. of a sign of the Zodiac, Leo (El. *shim* m.). Cf. **sᵃh** and the preceding.

sōham सोहम्, a Sanskrit phrase (in Skt. *sō 'ham*) meaning 'I am that', i.e. 'I am one with God' or 'God and I are one'; cf **hams 2.** It is much used by Śaiva Hindūs as a *mantra*, or mystic formula (Śiv. 1019, 1378, 1488, 1578, 1681, 1769, 1780, 1805, 1841).

sōhamsa सोहंस, i.q. **sōham** (Śiv. 1222) Cf. the next

sō-'ham-sō सो-ऽहं-सो, i.q. **sōham** (Śiv. 984, 1882).

shĕmba शंब شنبه m. Saturday (cf. **panj-shº,** p. 740*b*, l. 15)

shĕmbu शंबु or **shĕmbū शंबू(भू)** or (as written by Pandits) **शंभु** m. (sg. dat. **shĕmbus शंबु(भु)स**), a N. of Śiva, in Skt. Śambhu (L.V. 45; Śiv. *shĕmbu*, 503, 782, 1722; *shĕmbū*, 835, 918, 1128, 1814; Voc. *shembō*, 155, 266, 1011, 1014, etc. In all these written **शंभु, -भू, -भो**). **shembu-nāth शंबु(भु)-नाथ्** m. the Lord Śambhu, i.q. **shĕmbu** (Śiv. 1552)

shĕmborᵘ शंबर् m. N. of a demon slain by Pradyumna (in Skt. *Śambara*) (K. 736–7, 744–5, 751)

shĕmādāna शमादान (= شمعدان) m. a candlestick (Gr.M.).

shĕmāh शमाह् (= شمع) **। प्रदीपज्वाला** a candle, lamp (El. *shama*; Rām. 883, 1068, 1071, K Pr. 193, *shĕmā*); (in Ksh.) the light given out by a lamp (Śiv. 1775, 1777; YZ. 148); the flame, or flare, of a lamp (H. vi, 6; viii, 13; x, 7).

shĕmǫkhᵘ शम्ख, see p. 874*a*, l 8.

shĕmāl शमाल् or **shimāl शिमाल्** شمال m. the North (El. *shamál, shimál*; Rām. 582 (*shiº*)).

shémala शमल شملة m. the embroidered end of a turban (Rām. 976) or cummerbund.

shĕmanā शमना m. the act of appeasing, allaying, soothing, conquering, alleviating (Śiv. 94).

shĕmônᵘ शमोनु m, i q **shĕmanā,** q v. (Rām. 1776).

shĕmun शमुन् । शान्त्यापत्तिः conj. 3 (2 p p. **shĕmyôv शम्योव्**), (of anger, grief, thirst, etc.) to be or become allayed, calmed, pacified (L.V. 27); (of a person) to be calmed, be at peace, become peaceful (Śiv. 156, 315, 385, 754, 976, 1017, 1170, 1268, 1398, 1751, 1811; Rām. 11, 37, 171, 992, 1756); (of blazing fire, etc.) to be abated, extinguished (cf **nār shº,** p 647*a*, l. 12); (of water) to become at rest (and gradually soak away) (L.V. 106) **shĕmyō-motᵘ शम्यो-मंतु । शान्तिमुपगतः** perf. part. (f **shĕmyē-müsᵘ शम्ये-मंचू**), calmed, allayed, pacified; (of fire or the like) extinguished; and so on for the other meanings of the verb

shĕmunᵘ शमुनु adj (f. **shĕmünᵘ शमंचू**), one who practises calmness, etc (see **shĕmun**), used in the phrase **shānta-shº,** p 886*b*, l 28.

sihmin, see **sīmiñ.**

shāmĕr- शाम्यर । श्यामकान्तियुतत्वम् m. swarthiness, sunburntness, a nut-brown complexion.

shúmri, see **shumᵃrĕr.**

shumār शुमार شمار f counting, reckoning, numbering (**bē-shº,** countless, H. xii, 20-1, 24); calculation, amount, number; account, note, estimation.

bōzünᵘ —बोज़ंचू f.inf. to hear counting, to hear a roll-call, to call a roll (H. xi, 16).

shumörī शुमारी شمارى f. numbering, counting, enumeration; esp. the counting (of sheep for purposes of taxation) (cf. **shākh-shumörī,** p. 876*a*, l. 18) (L. 361).

shumurᵘ शुमुर् । अतिकृपणः subst. m. and adj. (f. **shumürᵘ शुमंर्**), a miser, niggard (El *shúmūr*); adj avaricious (Gr.M.) Cf. **shūm.**

shĕmᵃran शमरन् or **shomᵘran शमुरन । शमनम** f (sg. dat **shomᵘrünᵘ शमुरंचू**), quelling, allaying, appeasing, soothing, alleviating (anger, thirst, grief, or the like); extinguishing (a blazing fire, or the like)

shĕmᵃrun शमरुन् or **shomᵘrun शमुरुन् । शान्तीकरणम** conj. 1 (1 p p. **shomᵘrᵘ शमुर्**), to quell, allay, appease, soothe, alleviate (a person, anger, fever, thirst, grief, or the like) (Śiv. *shemº*, 1817); to extinguish (a blazing fire or the like) (cf. **nār shº,** p. 647*a*, l. 11). Cf. **shĕmᵃrāwun.**

shĕmᵃrĕr शमर्यर or **shomᵘrĕr शमुर्यर । शान्तताः** quelling, allayment, appeasement, soothing, alleviation (of anger, fever, grief, thirst, or the like); extinguishment (of a conflagration or the like).

shum^a rér शुमर्यर । **अतिकार्पण्यम्** m. miserliness, niggardliness (El. *shámri*).

shĕm^a rawun शंमरावुन् or **shom^u rāwun शंमुरावुन्** । **शान्तीकरणम्** conj. I (1 p.p. **shom^u rôw^u शंमुरोवु**), to quell, allay, appease, soothe, alleviate (anger, fever, thirst, grief, or the like); to make quiet, tranquillize, pacify (Śiv. *shem^a*, 521, 1793, 1882; Rām. (id.) 19); to extinguish (a blazing fire or the like) (cf. **nār sh°**, p. 647*a*, l. 15); cf **shĕm^a run. shom^u rôw^u-mot^u शंमुरोवु-मंतु** । **शमित:** perf. part. (f. **shĕm^u röv^u-müs^u शंमूरोवु-मंचू**, not **shom^u röv^u-**, as we might expect), allayed, alleviated, appeased (or ab.); (of a conflagration) extinguished

shemshād शंशाद् شمشاد m. the box-tree, *Buxus sempervirens* (cf. **shākha-sh°**, p. 876*b*, l. 1); any tall and upright tree; met. the graceful figure or limb of a mistress (Rām. 1494).

shimshān शिमशान् or **shumshān शुमशान्** । **श्मशानम्** m. the place where Hindū corpses are burnt, a burning ground (Gr.Gr. 165, *shimshān*; Śiv. 90, id.)

shumshāna-bal शुमशान-बल । **श्मशानचेचम्** m. a burning ground, the locality in which a burning ground is situated (Gr.Gr. 165, *shimshāna-bal*). **-börav -बोरव** । **श्मशानाधिपतिदेव:** m. the tutelary deity or Bhairava (cf. **börav**) of a burning ground.

shĕmshēr शंमशेर شمشیر f. a sword (El. *shamsher* m.; W. 129; Śiv. 1631 f.; Rām. 37, 111, 648, 825, 842, 919; H. iii, 9; YZ. 51; K.Pr. 72, 92, 258), *ba-shemshēr*, on a sword, under the stroke of a sword (Rām. 299); with, by means of, a sword (Rām. 365, 371, 1186). **- kaḍun^u कड़ुन्** f.inf. to draw a sword (H. viii, 13; x, 7). **- lāyun^u —लायुन्** f.inf. to give a blow with a sword, to strike with a sword (H. viii, 6). **tulün^u —तुलुन्** f.inf. to raise a sword (in order to strike) (H. ii, 7; vi, 9; x, 7).

shĕmshēri-hond^u tēg शंमशेरि-हंदु तेग् m. the blade of a sword (H. viii, 6, 13). **-hünz^u bünḍ^u -हंज़ बंडु** f. a blow of a sword, a sword-cut (H. iii, 5, 6).

shāmath शामथ् شامت m. (sg. dat. **shāmatas शामतस्**), a spot, blemish (El.).

shĕmath शमथ । **शान्ति:** f. (sg. dat. **shĕmüs^u शमंचू**), calmness, tranquillity of mind, quietude.

shöm^i yāna शॉमियान شامیانه । **वितानम्** m. a canopy, an awning on poles.

shāna 1 शान (= شان) m. state, condition, case; quality, property, disposition; degree, importance; rank, dignity, state, grandeur, glory, pomp (cf. **kŏ-shānuk^u**, p. 481*b*, l. 1). **-bod^u -बंडु** । **उदार:** adj. (f. **büḍ^u बंडु**), handsome, liberal, noble, generous, large-hearted. **—dārun —दारुन** । **आश्रयदानम्** m.inf. to give assurance, inspire confidence, to reassure, to encourage, show large-heartedness, liberality, or the like. **—kaḍun —कड़ुन** । **अत्युत्कर्षाप्ति:** m.inf. 'to extract grandeur', to become exalted, attain dignity, rise in prosperity. **—wŏganān^i —वुगनंनि** । **हर्षापत्ति:** m. pl. inf. to rejoice at the spectacle of another's virtues, prosperity, or grandeur.

shāna 2 शान شانه or (K.Pr. 24) **shānda शांद** । **स्कन्धान्तरम्** m. the shoulder-blade (K.Pr. 24, *shānda*); (in Ksh.) the part of the back between the shoulder-blades, (El.) the shoulder (Rām. 237, 485, 1122, 1237); a comb. **-hor^u -हंद्** । **असाधोर्द्वयुग्मम्** m. the two shoulder-blades (**shāna-hor^u kaḍun**, to broaden out the shoulder-blades, e.g. due to happiness, freedom from care; so **shāna-hor^u musarāwun**, to split open the shoulder-blades, e.g. due to opposition, or the like) **- karun - करुन** m.inf. to comb (the hair, dat.) (YZ. 164). **-muran lagün^u -मुरन् लगंचू** । **आहतिकण्डूयोग:** f.inf. itching or tickling of the shoulder-blades, due to a beating, to be experienced, to feel as if one had such an experience; met. to suffer from another's evil conduct.

shĕn 1 शन or **षन्**, see **shĕh.**

shĕn 2 शन् m. the planet Saturn; Saturday (W. 107).

shĕna शन in **shĕna shĕna शन शन** । **शनै: शनै:** adv. slowly, by slow degrees, gradually.

shin शिन् in **shin-nö शिन्-नो** । **षड्ङ्काभिप्याकार:** m. the name used in schools for the Sāradā form of the numeral figure 6.

shīn शीन । **हिमम्** m. snow (cf. **chot^u shīn hyuh^u**, p. 166*a*, l. 37; **nav shīn khārun**, p. 664*b*, l. 36; **nav shīn khasun**, ib. l. 39; **pā-sh°**, p. 748*a*, l. 8; (Gr.Gr. 14; Gr.M.; L. 464, *shun*; W. 139; Śiv. 349, 590, 1234, 1256, 1259, 1261, 1301, 1463, 1538, 1540; Rām. 1089, 1459; K.Pr. 130, 196, 254); cf. **shön^u**. **—trāwun —त्रावुन** । **पटलेभ्यो हिमप्रक्षेप:** m.inf. to clear away snow (off the roofs) (cf. **pashĕ-pĕṭh^i sh° tr°**, p. 777*b*, l. 8) (K.Pr. 167). **—wālun - -वालुन** । **समुच्छ्रिततुषारनिक्षेप:, तुषारवृष्टिपात:** m.inf. to throw down piled up snow (from a roof or the like) (Śiv. 1245); '(rain) to bring down snow,' sleet to fall. (It will be observed that snow is not represented as 'falling', **wasun**, but as being brought or thrown down) (Śiv. 1233, Rām. 863).

shīna-gāsh शीन-गाश् । **हिमप्रकाश:** m. the sheen of snow (as seen on a dark night). **-mön^u -मॉनु** । **हिमानी** f. a snow-drift, a pile of snow on an elevated place, such as the top of a mountain (Śiv. 1301, 1308; Rām. 1579). **-pīpī -पीपी** or **-pīpiñ -पीपिञ्** or **pīpiñ पीपिञ** । **क्षुद्रपक्षिविशेष:** f. a kind of small bird (the cry

of which is supposed to indicate the approach of winter snow); cf. **pĭpiñ**. **-pör^{u}** -पांङ् । **तुषारपालिका** f. a hole or hollow used as a refuge or shelter in mountainous or other wild country during a snow-storm. **-pĕwan** -प्यवन् । **तुषारपातावसर:** m. a time of snowfall, an occasion on which snow falls. **-raza** -रज़ । **निरन्तरतुषारवृष्टि:** f.pl. a heavy continuous fall of snow, a snowstorm. **-thŏs^{i}** -थ्वंसि । **स्थूलहिम-बिन्दुसमूह:** m.pl. a pile of lumps of snow, or of snow congealed in lumps. **-ṭul^{u}** -टुलु । **हिमगुलिका** m a hard lump of compressed snow, a snowball **-shath** -क्षठ् । **हैमदुर्वात:** f. (sg. dat. **-shaṭi** -क्षटि), a cold blast coming from the snow mountains, a freezing wind, a blizzard (Rām. 206). **-wālanay** -वालनय । **पटलादेस्तुषारनिपातनम** f. the throwing down of snow (from the roofs of a house), clearing off snow (from the roofs). **-wālay** -वालय । **तुषारसंपात:** f. a snow-fall; an occasion on which snow falls. **-wôñ^{u}** -वोञु । **तुषारजलम्** m. snow-water, water the result of melting snow (Gr.Gr. 73)

s^{a}hun सङ्गन् । सहनम् conj 1 (1 p.p. **s°h^{u} संहु**; f. **s^{u}h^{u} संहू**), to bear patiently, endure, suffer; cf. **sahun**, of which the 2 p.p. is **sashyōv सश्योव**. **s°h^{u}-mot^{u} संहु-मंतु । सोढ:** perf. part. (f **s^{u}h^{u}-müṣ^{u} संहू-मंषू**), borne patiently

sahun सङ्गन् । सहनम conj. 1 (1 p.p **soh^{u} संहु**, f. **süh^{u} संहू** or (Gr.Gr. 210 = I.K. VIII, iii, 75) **süsh^{u} संशू**; 2 p.p. **sashyōv सश्योव**, Gr Gr. 225), to bear patiently, endure, suffer (Gr.Gr 210, 225; Gr.M; K. 860); to tolerate, put up with (Rām 1363, K. 407). Cf. **shĕshun** and the preceding.

soh^{u}-mot^{u} संहु-मंतु । शान्त: perf. part. (f. **süh^{u}-müṣ^{u} संहू-मंषू** or **süsh^{u}-müṣ^{u} संशू-मंषू**), borne patiently, endured.

sahan-wôl^{u} सहन्-वोलु । सहनशील: n.ag. (f. **-wājĕñ** -वाज्यञ्), one who (by nature) endures, one who is patient (by disposition) (Gr.M)

shĭnc^{u} शींचु, see **shēkun.**

shōnca शोंच, see **shōca.**

shanachar, see **shĕnashcar.**

shānd शान्द् । उपधानम् (**आश्रय:**) m. a pillow, a bed-cushion for the head (cf. **akiy-sh°**, p. 206, l. 12; **khōra-sh°**, pp. 409*b*, l. 29 and 410*b*, l. 10) (El., Gr.Gr. 10, K.Pr. 43); the head-end of a bed (H. v, 5).

-dith bĕhun —दिथ् ब्यङ्गन् । परद्रव्यमाक्रम्य सुखिति: m.inf. to sit (with the back) supported by a pillow; to put something under a pillow and sit, hence met. quietly to appropriate another's property (of which one has obtained possession, e.g. as a trust, or dishonestly). **—dyun^{u} —दिनु । उपधानाश्रयणम** m.inf. to lay one's head on a pillow; to put (something) under a pillow (H. v, 7). **lagun — लगुन् । अधीनीभवनम्** m.inf. a pillow to be applied (to the head); to become a pillow, hence met. to become dependent, subservient.

shānda-gond^{u} शान्द्-गंडु । उपधानम् m. a pillow, a cushion (El.). **-kür^{u} कंङ् । सुदायविशेष:** f. a present of clothes and the like sent to a bride after the marriage. **-sär** -सार f a mosquito-curtain (Gr M)

shönd^{i} lagun शान्दि लगुन । उपहारीभवनम m inf. to offer oneself as a sacrifice (e.g. to stop an epidemic).

shānda शान्द, see **shāna 2.**

shŏnḍa शंड । मुखम् m. the face

shindar शिंदर m *Pyrus variolosa* (El.)

shŏng शंग । निद्रा f sleep **trāviin^{u} त्रावियु । कार्योपेक्षणम** f.inf to go to sleep, to sleep; met. to neglect urgent work (so as to delay it).

shŏngun शंगुन । शयनम conj. 2 (1 p.p **shŏng^{u} शंगु**, f. **shŏnj^{u} शंजू**. The causal of this verb is **sāwun**, q.v.; Gr Gr 176; also **shŏnganāwun**, W. 65) to lie down, recline (Gr.Gr. 125); to go to sleep (Gr Gr. 176, 204; L. 456; Śiv. 753; H v, 7; K. 592); met. to die (L. 456); to sleep (Gr Gr 125; Gr M; L. 464; Śiv 1718; K. 607; YZ 118; K Pr 25, 95)

shŏng^{u}-mot^{u} शंगु-मंतु । सुप्त: perf. part. (f. **shŏnj^{u}-müṣ^{u} शंजू-मंषू**), lain down to sleep (Śiv 1029), asleep.

shŏngith शंगिथ conj part having lain down to sleep; hence (as adj.) asleep (Śiv. 1631; Rām. 339, 486; K 598; H viii, 7, YZ 79) **shaph rozun - शाफ रोज़ुन । अन्तरायानापत्ति:** m inf 'a curse to remain asleep' (i.e. in any virtuous act) expected or likely impediments not to occur

shŏnganāwun शंगनावुन conj 1 (1 p.p **shŏnganôw^{u} शंगनोवु**), to cause to lie down, put to sleep. According to W. 65 this is a causal of **shŏngun**, as well as **sāwun**, q.v.

shĕng^{u}r^{u} शेंगरु । ओषधिमूलविशेष: f. liquorice root

shingrafī شنگرفی adj e.g. of the colour of vermilion, crimson (L. 459).

shŏng^{a}rañĕ शंगरञ । पादशृङ्खला: f pl fetters (on the feet).

shŏng^{a}raph शंगरफ (= شنگرف) । **गैरिकधातुविशेष:** m. (sg. dat. **shŏng^{a}rapas शंगरपस**), cinnabar, vermilion, red sulphuret of mercury. **shŏng^{a}rapa-tham hyuh^{u} शंगरप-थम ह्युह् । प्रज्वलन्मुखी** adj. (f. **—hish^{u} —ह्युशु**), like a pillar of vermilion; met. glowing-faced, with glowing or ruddy countenance.

shŏnj^{u} शंजू, see **shŏngun.**

shĕnkā शंका f., i.q. **shĕkh 2**, fear, apprehension (K. 80, 367, 696); a mistake, wrong impression. **—gashüñ^{u}**

—गछ्मू f inf. doubt, hesitation, uncertainty (e.g. as to the existence of anything) to happen; a mistake, or wrong impression, to occur (Rām. 1267). —**karüñᵘ** —करेंजू f inf to make a mistake, form a wrong impression (Rām. 1154).

shēnka शेंक, see **shēkh 1 and 2.**

shēnkā, see **shēkā.**

shēnki शेंकि, see **shēkh 2.**

shūnkᵘ शूंकु, see **shēkun.**

shānukh शानुख । श्वा m. (sg. dat. **shānakas** शानकस), a dog.

shĕnkh शंख । शंखः m. (sg dat. **shĕnkhas** शंखस्), a conch-shell, a conch (used as a trumpet, i.q. **shēkh 1,** q.v.) (Śiv. 386, 709, 736; Rām 77, 224; K. 59, 491–3, 495, 1009, 1031). —**wāyun** —वायुन m.inf. to play the conch-shell, to blow a trumpet (Śiv. 732, 782, 796)

shēnkh शेंख, see **shēkh 1** and **2.**

shĕnākh शनाख (= شناخت) f. knowledge, acquaintance (cf. **shināS** and **lāl-shĕnākh,** p. 522*a*, l. 22).

shĕnkhāsŏr शंखासुर m. N. of a demon who was killed by Krushna (Kṛṣṇa) (Śiv. 709, K. 491).

shēnkal शेंकल, see **shēkal.**

shēnkun शेंकुन, see **shēkun.**

shĕnkar शंकर m a N. of Śiva, in Skt. *Śaṅkara* (cf. **parama-shº,** p. 760*a*, l. 17; **shiwa-shº,** s.v. **shiv**) (L.V. 18, 25, 39, 40; Śiv 155, 190, 197, 248, 355, 384, 379, 502, 599, 714, 931, 1157, 1161, 1235, 1634, etc.; K. 619); N. of a Yēksha (Yakṣa) or demon killed by Krushna (Kṛṣṇa) (in Skt. *Śankhacūḍa*) (K. 299) **-pōrī** -पोरी f. N. of a village in Kashmīr, near which Sītā is said to have disappeared into the earth (Rām 1718).

shĕnkarāchār शंकराचार m N of a celebrated teacher of the Vēdānta philosopher (in Skt. *Śaṅkarâcārya*) (Śiv. 1503); N. of a mountain in Kashmīr (Śiv. 953).

shĕnkawunᵘ शंकवुनु n.ag. (f. **shĕnkavüñᵘ** शंकवंजू), fearful, full of apprehension (K. 149)

shᵉnamath शनमथ् or **shinamath** शिनमथ । षण्णवतिः card., ninety-six (Gir Gir 80).

shinamatan-hondᵘ शिनमतन-हंदु । षण्णवतिसंबन्धी, षण्णवतिपण्यः adj. gen. (f. **-hünzᵘ** -हंज़ू), of, or belonging to, ninety-six; receiving wages amounting to ninety-six (rupees, etc.), costing ninety-six.

shᵉnamatyumᵘ शनमतिमु or **shinamatyumᵘ** शिनमतिमु । षण्णवतितमः ord. (f. **shinamatimᵘ** शिनमतिमू), ninety sixth

shināS शिनास or **shĕnāS** शनास شناس adj. e.g. understanding, knowing, acquainted with (cf. **lāl-shº,** p. 522*a*, l. 26) (K Pr. 123).

shánsh, see **shösh**ᵘ.

shĕnashcar शनश्चर् or **shĕnaishcar** शनैश्चर् । शनैश्चरः m. the planet Saturn. (He is said by Hindūs to be the son of the Sun, and is represented as of a black colour, or dressed in dark-coloured clothes) (El *shanachara, shanaschar*) (Śiv. 481 *shĕnaiº*; Rām. (id.) 419, (*shĕnaº*) 1277). **shĕnashcar-rang** शनश्चर्-रंग् । अतिमलिनता m. 'Saturn-colour', dark colour, blackness, dirt.

shôntᵘ शोन्तु । शान्तः, सदाचारः adj. (f. **shönsᵘ** शोंसू), calmed, calm, quiet, undisturbed, tranquil; virtuous, good, honest, devout, pious (El. *shönt, shónt, shunt*)

shānth 1 शान्थ् । शान्तिः f. (sg. dat. **shānti** शांति, Śiv. 1012, 1017, etc.), pacification, calmness, tranquillity, ease, rest, repose (cf. **gar-shº,** p. 296*a*, l. 13) (Śiv 979, 1012, 1017, 1481, 1751, 1797, 1821, 1848; K. 435); an expiatory rite, a propitiatory rite for averting or stopping a calamity (such as an epidemic) (K. 316–17, 319).

shönt[i]-gôwᵘ शोंति-गोवु । शान्ताचरणः m. (f **-gövᵘ** -गोंवू), of a tranquil nature, free from passion; generous by nature; (fem. **shönt[i]-gövᵘ**) a quiet cow, a cow that does not give milk (K.Pr. 126).

shānth 2 शान्थ् । शान्तचित्तः adj. e.g. allayed, calmed, pacified, calm, quiet, undisturbed, tranquil (of a person, animal, bird, river, the sky, or the like) (Śiv 1742; Rām. 1448, 1501).

shānta-shĕmunᵘ शान्त-शमुनु । शान्ताभासः adj. (f **-shĕmüñᵘ** -शमंजू), one who dishonestly pretends quietude, etc.

shĕnṭh शंठ । षण्ढः m. (sg. dat. **shĕnṭhas** शंठस), a eunuch.

shōnṭh शोंठ्, see **shōṭh.**

shĕnṭhil शंठिल् । षण्ढवृत्तिः f. the condition or nature of a eunuch; the conduct of a eunuch (such as dancing and singing at marriages, lamentations at funerals, cf. **lāsh**); conduct, such as that of a eunuch.

shāntun शान्तुन । शमनम् conj. 4 (2 p.p. **shāntyōv** शान्त्योव), to become appeased, allayed (e.g. fever or the like); to be extinguished of a fire (cf. **nār shº,** p. 647*a*, l. 17); to come to an end, be destroyed, (of a man) to be at the point of death, to die (El. *shántun*, death). **shāntyō-motᵘ** शान्त्यो-मंतु । शान्तिमुपगतः perf. part. (f. **shāntyē-müsᵘ** शान्त्ये-मंचू), become appeased, allayed, become extinguished; at the point of death.

shōnitapŏr शोनितप्वर् m. the N. of the city of the demon Bān (Bāṇa) (in Skt. *Śōṇitapura*) (K. 790, 818).

shönsᵘ शोंसू, see **shôntᵘ.**

shāṇṭsar शान्ट्सर् । शान्तता m. a tranquil nature, calmness, gentleness.

shönṭsᵃran शान्ट्सरन् । शमनम् f. (sg. dat. **shönṭsᵃrüñᵘ शान्ट्सरञ्यू**), the act of appeasing, allaying, alleviating, calming; extinguishing (a fire).

shönṭsᵃrun शान्ट्सरुन् । शमनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **shönṭsᵒrᵘ शान्ट्सर्व्**), to appease, allay, alleviate, calm (strife, rage, agitation, enmity, pain, or the like); to extinguish (fire) (cf. **nār shᵒ**, p. 647*a*, l. 19); to render lifeless or helpless (by taking away life, wealth, etc.). **shönṭsᵒrᵘ-motᵘ शान्ट्सर्व्-मत्यु । शमित:** perf. part. (f. **shönṭsᵘrᵘ-müṭsᵘ शान्ट्सर्व्-मंच्यू**), appeased, calmed (by someone); extinguished (by someone); rendered helpless or lifeless (by someone)

shönṭsᵃrāwun शान्ट्सरावुन् । शमनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **shönṭsᵃrôwᵘ शान्ट्सरोव्**) i q **shönṭsᵃrun**, q.v. (cf. **nār shᵒ**, p. 647*a*, l. 19). **shönṭsᵃrôwᵘ-motᵘ शान्ट्सरोव्-मत्यु । शमित:** perf. part. (f **shönṭsᵃrövᵘ-müṭsᵘ शान्ट्सरोव्-मंच्यू**), i q. **shönṭsᵒrᵘ-motᵘ**, q.v. s.v. **shönṭsᵃrun**.

shīnuwᵘ शीनुव् adj. (f. **shīnüvᵘ शीनिव्यू**), made of snow, composed of snow **-sᵃh hyuhᵘ सह् ह्युह्** । **तुषारमयसिंह इव अत्युद्धताकृति: प्रकृत्या मन्द:** adj (f. **-sᵃh hishᵘ सह् ह्यिशू**), like a lion made of snow; met. one outwardly very haughty and ill-mannered, but really of a mild and gentle nature.

shĕniwār शनिवार् m. Saturday (cf. **baṭawār**, p. 145*b*, l. 36) (El. *shanyvár*).

shĕnaway शनवय्, see **shĕh**.

shinöyⁱ शिनॉयि । सर्वस्वनाश: f. utter destruction, devastation (e.g. of the entire ripe crop of a field, of the accumulated results of work, or the like); cf **shiñ. —gaṭshüñᵘ — गट्छ्यू । सर्वस्वविनाशापत्ति:** f inf. such devastation or destruction to occur. **mŏgul —स्वगुल् । अतिकष्टसर्वस्वनाश:** m. 'a destruction Mogul,' i.e. sudden entire destruction of the entire laboriously-acquired earnings of one's lifetime.

shināyilad शिनायिलद् । विनष्टसर्वस्व: adj. e.g. (as subst., f. **shinayiladiñ शिनायिलदिञ्**), one who is utterly crushed and driven to distraction by the destruction or devastation of his entire family and property

shūny शून्य m. i.q. **shiñ**, q.v. (Gr.M.).

shiñ शिञ् (sometimes written **shiñᵘ शिञ्यू, shᵘñᵘ शुञ्यू**, and **shūñ शून्** । **शून्यम्** m. emptiness, a vacuum, void, blank; air (El. *shingi*, f.); an empty space (e.g. a place, a house, or the like) (Śiv. 1599, 1600, 1603, 1619, 1700, 1867); the numerical figure 0, a cipher; met. that which causes emptiness, i.e. utter destruction; poverty (cf. **örⁱ-shiñᵘ**, p. 44*b*, l. 33; **körⁱ-shiñᵘ**, p. 467*a*, l. 14); (in Śaiva philosophy) the transcendental Void, the last stage of limited consciousness before the soul becomes conscious of universal experience as one with Supreme (L.V. 1, 11, 30, 69). **shiñā शिञा, shiñāh शिञाह्, shᵘñāh शुञाह्**, or **shūñāh शून्याह । सर्वनाशेन शून्यता** m. (i.e. **shiñ** with the suff. of the indef. art.) a void, blank, mere emptiness, a mere nothing (L.V. 11, 30, 69); a void waste (due to devastation and utter destruction) (El. *shunya* f., a desert, and adj., desolate; Rām. 783, 844). **shiñā gaṭshun शिञा गट्छुन । सर्वस्वनाशापत्ति:** m.inf total or utter destruction of one's entire property to occur.

shŏñ श्यञ । किङ्किणीशब्द: m the tinkling sound of anklets; a sound like that made by anklets. **shŏñ-shĕraph श्यञ्-शरफ । गणिका** f (sg dat. **-shĕrapi -शरपि**), a harlot, a dancing-girl who practises prostitution.

shönᵘ शोन्यू । हिमोपेतजलवृष्टि: f a heavy shower of rain accompanied by snow, sleet (Śiv 1309) Cf. **shīn.**

shūñ शून्, shᵘñāh शुञाह्, shūñāh शून्याह्, see **shiñ.**

shūñakar शून्याकार adj. e.g. having the form of the Void, reduced to becoming nothing but the Great Void (L.V. 50). See **shiñ.**

shŏñdar श्यञ्दार् adj. e.g. (of anklets or the like) giving forth a tinkling sound (K. 147, 184).

shūñālay शून्यालय m. he whose abode is the Great Void, the Supreme (L.V. 15). See **shiñ.**

shupᵘ शुप् or **shūpᵘ शूप् । शूर्पम** m. a winnowing-basket (woven with leather strips on a withy frame), a kind of flat basket used in winnowing grain (cf. **dā̆-shᵒ**, p. 231*a*, l. 2; **kāwa-shᵒ**, p 495*a*, l. 33) (El *shup, shup, shyúp*; Gr.Gr. 17; K.Pr. 199, 254).

shupⁱ-khalᵘrᵘ शुपि-खल्रु । जीर्णशूर्पम f. an old worn-out winnowing-basket. **-könᵘ -कोन्यू । शूर्पशाखा** f. the withy used for making these winnowing-baskets. **-wātul -वातुल् । शूर्पचण्डाल:** m. (f **-wāṭᵘjᵘ -वाट्यू**), a low-caste man who lives by making and selling winnowing-baskets (K.Pr. 231).

shāph शाफ । शाप: m. (sg. dat. **shapas शापस्**), a curse, an imprecation, anathema (cf. **ali-ti-shāph**, p. 23*a*, l. 1; **potᵘ-shᵒ**, p. 787*b*, l. 49; **pĕtᵃra-shᵒ**, p. 802*b*, l. 50) (Śiv. 257, 415, 1162, 1171, 1889; Rām. 53, 215, 239, 275, 312, 724, 1321; K 172, 174, 346, 1091 2, 1100, 1103); a curse (placed by oneself on oneself, dat.), a vow (to do such and such) (Rām 160, 169).

dyunᵘ — दिन्यू । शापभाषणम m.inf. to direct a curse (against someone), to curse (a person) (Śiv. 593; Rām. 473, 1697; K. 137, 347); to utter an evil spell (on a person), to utter a charm (Rām. 436; H. xii,' 15). **—lagun —लगुन् । शापापाप्ति:** m.inf. a curse to be applied (to a person), to become the object of a curse, to be cursed. **—tulun —तुलुन्** m.inf. to raise a spell,

to take a spell off (a person), to relieve (him) from a spell (H. xii, 15).

shāpa-hot^{u} शाप-हुतु । शापाक्रान्तः adj. (f. **-hüt^{u} -हुचु**), afflicted by a curse, labouring under a curse, suffering from the effects of a curse. **-köm^{u} -कांमू । शापजुष्टा क्रिया** f a work which is subject to a curse, a work which is under a curse (and therefore cannot succeed); work which meets with all kinds of impediments, and which cannot be accomplished (as though it were under a curse). **-kār -कार् । शापमूलकर्मिव कर्म** m. any good or auspicious work (e.g. a festival) which suffers throughout from misfortunes and impediments (as though it were) under a curse. **-karm -कर्म । शप्तभाग्यम्** m. a fate or lot in life which is under a curse, or which is unsuccessful as though under a curse. **-rost^{u} -रॅस्तु । शापहीनः** adj (f. **-rüsh^{u} -रॅछु**), free from curse, i.e. not spoiled by misfortunes or impediments, going on prosperously. **-shur^{u} -शुर् । शापबालकः** m. a curse-child, i.e. a thin, unhealthy, badly-behaved child (as though the result of a curse put upon the father).

shöp^{i} lagun शॉपि लगुन् । शापेनेव वशीभवनम् m.inf. to become (subject) to a curse; i.e. (of a virtuous person) to be, or become, under the authority of an evil master (as though cursed to undergo this fate).

shāpas nḍnd^{a}r pĕn^{u} शापस् न्यन्दर् प्यंनू । अन्तरायापगमः f.inf. sleep to fall on a curse, in the course of a work subject to many impediments, all obstacles to clear themselves away (*quasi*, the curse has gone to sleep); cf **shŏngith shāph rōzun**, p. 885*b*, l. 29. **-nishĕ -निश्** adv. owing to a curse (Rām. 29).

shoph^{u} शफ़ु । समवृत्तिः m equality of condition, succeeding another in exactly the same position, successorship, the condition of an inheritor (cf. **pot^{u}-sh°**, p. 788*a*, l. 2).

shĕph^{i}-dar शफ़ि-दर् । सहायकर्ता m. (f. **-dariñ -दरिञ्**), one who accepts another position; hence, a close friend (a sympathetic neighbour, helping in prosperity and sorrow, affectionate, and so on); a helper, an ally (with the above characteristics).

shĕphi yun^{u} शफ़ि यिनु । साह्यदानम् m.inf. to come in help, to come to a person's assistance.

shuph^{u} शुफ़ु in the phrase **sŏg^{u} shuph^{u} ta panādār**, q.v., s.v. **sŏg^{u}**. Perhaps another spelling of the preceding.

shéphagath. शफ़गथ् (= شفقت) f. (sg. dat. **shĕphagüth^{u} शफ़गंचु**), affection, tenderness, mercy, compassion (Rām. 1426).

shĕphakh शफ़ख् شفق m the redness of the sky between sunset and nightfall, evening twilight (El. *shafak*, Śiv. 910). **-bŏng^{a}r -बुंगर् । अरुणविशेषः** f. a kind of large armlet worn by women on the forearm, made of gold, silver, or the like.

shĕphakh-dār शफ़ख्-दार् شفقدار **। प्रसरद्दीप्तियुक्तः** adj e.g. illumined by the redness of the sky between sunset and nightfall.

shĕphakhāna शफ़ाखान (= شفاخانه) m. a hospital (Gr.M.).

shĕphkath शफ़्कथ् شفقت m. (sg. dat. **shĕphkatas शफ़्कतस्**), affection, kindness, pity, compassion, mercy, clemency. **—karun —करुन्** m.inf. to forgive (El.).

shāpalad शापलद् । शापाहतः adj. e.g. (as subst., f **shāpaladiñ शापलदिञ्**), suffering under a curse.

shĕpar शपर् in **lapar shĕpar**, p. 529*a*, l. 21, q.v.

shĕpōsh शपोश् or **shĕpush^{u} शपुशु** (= شپّوش) **। नीशारः**: m. night-clothes; (in Ksh. esp.) a kind of warm wadded quilt (W. 140, K.Pr. 146). **shĕpōshĕ-** (or **shĕpush^{i}-**)**tol^{u} शपोश-(शपुशि-)तंलु । नीशारावरणपटः** m., id **-wūr^{u} -वूर् । नीशारावरणबाह्यपटः** f. an outer covering for such a quilt (to keep it clean).

shĕpath शपथ । दिव्यम् m. (sg. dat. **shĕpathas शपथस**), an oath, a solemn asseveration. **—khyon^{u} —ख्यॅनु । दिव्यकरणम्** m.inf. to eat an oath, i.e. to take an oath, make a solemn asseveration, swear to adopt a certain course of conduct. **—hyon^{u} —ह्यॅनु । दिव्यकरणम्** m.inf. to take a solemn oath as to the truth of one's statement, esp. (when charged with an offence) to take a solemn oath as to one's innocence.

shöpiṭh शॉपिठ् । शापोत्पादकः adj. e.g. that which causes a curse (e.g. something contact with which, or an action which is liable to bring down a curse), banned under a curse.

shri श्रि in **shri-dŏh श्रि-दुह् । शुभदिवसः** m. a holiday, a feast day (such as New Year's day, the Śiva-rātri, etc.); cf. **shrī**. **shri-māl श्रि-माल् । पूपविशेषः** f. a kind of cake, the same as **shīr-māl**, q.v., p. 889*b*, l. 14.

shrī श्री f. wealth, riches, affluence; N of Lakṣmī, the wife and energic power of Vishnu (Viṣṇu) (Skt. *śrī*).

This word is often used as an honorific prefix to the names of deities and eminent human beings. Thus, **shrī-bagawān**, Śiv. 194, 237, 1332; Rām. 1143*f*; K. 338, 480, 880; **shrī-gangādar**, Śiv. 45; **shrī-har**, Śiv. 210, 243, and so on *passim*; **shrī-krushn**, K. 174, 239, 406, 561, etc.; **shrī-rām**, Rām. 1724; **shrī-vyāsa**, K. 1038.

shrī-nagar श्री-नगर् m. Śrīnagar, the capital of Kashmīr (see RT.Tr. II, 439 ff.).

shār 1 शार् (= شعر) **। कीर्तिपद्यम्** m. poetry, verse; a verse, couplet; a poem (Gr.M.); (in Ksh. esp.) a narrative poem celebrating some person, country, or the like (H.

xi, title). —**gandān**[i] —गंडन्। गुणदोषकीर्तिपद्यबन्धः m. pl. inf. to compose such a poem.

shār 2 शार् m. N. of a well-known village about twenty miles to the S.E of Śrīnagar.

shār 3 शार् شار m. a fall of water (as in **āb-shār**, a waterfall) (Śiv. 1797).

shā'ir, shöir شاعر, see **shöyir.**

shĕr 1 शर्। बाण[!]**, अत्यभीप्सा** m. an arrow, a shaft (K. (*shĕrāh*) 630); met. longing; intense desire (cf. **dana-sh°**, p. 222*a*, l. 10; **dyāra-sh°**, p. 270*b*, l. 45); distress, torment, anguish (Rām. 50, 125, 1110; YZ 23, 514). —**gashun** —गछुन्। उपतप्तीभवनम् m.inf. to become distressed, pained, tormented (by the non-success or non-attainment of some longed-for aim or object). —**karun** —करुन्। उपतापनम् m inf. to cause such torment. —**thawun** —थवुन्। ध्रुवोपतापयोजनम् m.inf. to cause such torment to be felt all one's life.

shĕr 2 शर्। द्वेषः m. evildoing, wrongdoing, wickedness (cf. **atha-sh°**, p. 62*b*, l. 3, and Rām. 230, accidentally or ignorantly performing an improper action) (K.Pr. 103); (in Ksh.) envy, malignancy, jealous hatred.

shŏr 3 शर्, shēr 1 शेर्, or **shōr 2 शोर** in **mraga-shĕr,** etc., see p. 590*b*, l. 6. Cf. **sar 2.**

shēr 2 शेर्। भर्ता m. a husband.

shēr 3 शेर् (=سر)। **शिरः**: m. a head (of man or beast) (cf. **khōra-sh°**, p. 410*b*, l. 12) (Śiv. 192, 197, 317, 453, 985, 1031, 1615; Rām. 274-5, 322, 990, 1127, 1172, 1615; K. 59, 398, 460, 465, 523, 610, 925, 931, 962, 1045, 1109); a top, pinnacle, tip, end, point; the preface or beginning part of a book. **-tāj -ताज** (=سرتاج)। **शिरोऽवतंसः** m. a crown, tiara, diadem (K.Pr. 134); a man highly respected, and an acknowledged head of his community.

shēr 4 शेर् شیر m. a tiger. **banun** —**बनुन्** or —**gashun** —**गछुन** or —**sapadun** —**सपदुन्। बलिष्ठीभवनम्** m.inf. 'to become a tiger', to get the better of, overcome, succeed in triumphantly repelling an attack, accusation, or the like.

shēr 5 शेर्। सद्मपार्श्वभागः m. (in a house of more than one story) the northern or southern end (as distinct from the front or back).

shēra-dör[u] **शेर-दोर्। गृहपार्श्वद्वारम्** f a doorway or door at one of these ends of a house, a side-door. **-kūṭ**[u] **-कूटु। सद्मपार्श्वस्तम्भः** m the long beams running right across these ends of a house, holding together the perpendicular supporting beams. **-lab -लब्। गृहपार्श्ववरणः** f. one of the stone or brick walls forming these ends of the house. **-tākh -ताख्। गृहपार्श्वद्वारम्** m. (sg. dat. **-tākas -ताकस**), a small framed door or window in one of these ends of a house. **-syūn**[u] **-स्यून्। गृहपार्श्वभित्तिः** m. (sg. dat. **-sīnis -सीनिस्**), a wall at one of these ends of a house which supports the main roof-rafters

shēr 6 शेर m. arrangement (El., W. 114). Cf. **shērun.**

shĕra शर شرع m (sg. dat **shĕrahas शरहस्**), the Muslim law (K.Pr. 193). (Note that **shĕra** may also be an obl. case of **shĕr 1, 2,** or **3,** qq.v.)

shīr शीर شیر m. milk (W 155; K.Pr 180, 197); medicine (El.) **-gujor**[u] **-गुजर्** m. a man of the Gūjur tribe, whose profession is to sell milk (L. 358). **-khār -खार** شیرخوار m a suckling, an infant, a babe (Rām. 1035, 1336). **-māl -माल** شیرمال। **अपूपविशेषः** f. (sg. dat. **-māli -मालि**), a kind of cake made of wheaten flour, butter and spices, also called **shri-māl,** see p. 888*b*, l. 35.

shīra शीर شیرہ। **फलसाररसः** m. juice (of nuts or fruit) (cf. **badām-sh°**, p. 86*b*, l. 22; **bangi-sh°**, p. 113*a*, l. 12; **dön**[u]**-sh°**, p. 223*b*, l. 11; **munka-sh°**, p. 580*a*, l. 38†; sap; syrup; new wine; must. **-aṭun अटुन।** भुक्ताम्वादस्पृहोत्कर्षः (आस्वादाधिगमः) m inf. 'the juice to enter', a flavour to be experienced; (after having once tasted or experienced something) to be filled with longing for the taste or experience again.

shīr[i] **शीरि** adj. e.g. milky, see **shīr**[i] **cāh**[i], p. 158*a*, l. 2. Cf. L. 254, K Pr. 39.

shīr[u] **शीरु**, f. of **shūr**[u] or **shyūr**[u], see **shyūr**[u] and **shērun.**

shŏr श्वर। जलशब्दः m. the noise of the fall of a stream of water, a splash. **shŏr shŏr श्वर श्वर। निरन्तरनिपतज्जलधाराशब्दः** m. the continuous patter or splashing of a falling stream of water.

shōr शोर شور। **कलकलः** m cry, noise, outcry, din, clamour, uproar (cf. **nazla-sh°**, p. 675*b*, l. 30) (Rām. 281, 819, 1331, 1722); general outcry, disturbance due to a public calamity, to an attack, to onslaught, or the like —**khyon**[u] —**ख्यन्** m.inf to eat a roar, to be roared at (Rām. 1780). **khyawun -ख्यावुन्** m.inf to cause (a person) to eat, i.e. experience, a roar, to roar at a person (Rām. 828). —**karun** —**करुन। कोलाहलोल्लावनम्** m.inf. to make a noise, create an uproar (Śiv. 1638). —**tulun -तुलुन। कोलाहलोल्लावनम्** m.inf., id. —**wŏthun** —**वुथुन। कोलाहलोल्लवः** m inf. an outcry, uproar, to arise (Rām 404, 693, 740, 1761).

shōra-gāh शोर-गाह (=شورگاہ) m. a place of outcry; hence, an outcry (H. vi, 12, 13).

shōr 2 शोर, shēr 1 शेर्, or **shĕr 3 शर्** in **mraga-shĕr,** etc, see p. 590*b*, l. 6.

shōra शोर شورہ । **ऊषः** m. saltpetre (YZ. 394); gunpowder (L. 162). **-gor**ᵘ **-गॅर** । **ऊषसाधनशिल्पी** m. (his wife is **shóra-gár**ⁱ**-bāy शोर-गॅरि-बाय्**), a saltpetre-maker, a gunpowder-maker. **-mĕṭs**ᵘ **-म्यॅट्सू** । **क्षारमृत्तिका** f. earth abounding in salt, brackish soil. **-ṭās -टास्** । **ऊषप्रस्फोटध्वनितम्** m. the bang of an explosion of saltpetre (i.e. of gunpowder or a similar compound used as an explosive in mining or the like).

shôrᵘ **शोर्** । **केकरः** adj. (f. **shör**ᵘ **1 शार्**), squint-eyed. **shór**ⁱ**-kôn**ᵘ **शॅरि-कोनु** । **केकरः** adj. (f. **-kŏñ**ᵘ **-क्यॅञ्**), so squint-eyed as to be practically monocular.

shörᵘ **2 शार्** । **सुसमाधाना** f. a woman who is clear-headed, sagacious, discerning, sapient (e.g. in speaking, in hearing, in learning, or in teaching).

shöir, see **shöyir.**

shūrⁱ **शूरि** or **shūr**ᵘ **1 शूर्** in **ok**ᵘ**-sh°,** p. 19*b*, l. 17, q.v.

shurᵘ **शुर्** । **बालकः** m. (with suff. of indef. art. **shurāh 1 शुराह्** (Śiv. 430, 1438); f. **shur**ᵘ **शुर्**), an infant, baby, child (cf. **dŏda-sh°,** p. 190*a*, ll. 14, 16, 21) (Gr.Gr. 16, 17; Gr.M.; L. 458; W. 7, 112; L.V. 70; Śiv. 340, 430, 1388, 1393, 1438, 1445, 1464; Rām. 510, 807, 1249, 1653; K. 37, 40, 87, 105–6, 127, 153, 179, 182, 185, 194, 196, 200–1, etc.; K.Pr. 61, 131, 165, 199, 231, 260); a male child, a little boy (f. **shur**ᵘ, a little girl, El. *shuri*) (cf. **shāpa-sh°,** p. 888*a*, l. 18) (Gr.Gr 163; Rām. 1363, 1438, 1566, 1594–5; K.Pr. 261). **—koṭ**ᵘ **—कॅटु** । **बालकाद्यपत्यसंघः** m. children, the children of a family as a whole.

shurⁱ**-bŏch**ᵘ **शुरि-बुच्छु** । **अपत्यबुभुक्षितः** adj. (f. **-bŏch**ᵘ **-बुच्छु**), (of a childless person) hungry for a child, longing to have offspring. **-bŏd -बुद्** । **बालबुद्धिः** f. (sg. dat. **-bŏz**ᵘ **-बुज्यू**), a child's intelligence (characterized by thoughtlessness, obstinacy, tantrums, and the like); intelligence such as that of a child. **-bāshĕ -बाश्** । **बालभाषितम्** f pl. childish babbling (esp. of a suckling child) (Śiv. 157, 256; Rām. 1105, 1595, 1781; H. v, 2); childish pranks, baby sports (K. 220, 259, 275). **-böṭs**ᵘ **-बाट्सू** m pl. a person's family, the children of a house and other members (El., Gr.M.). **-bāv -बाव** m. the condition, or nature, of a child, childish ways (p. 146*b*, l. 29) (Śiv. 1015, K. 1078). **-bŏz**ᵘ **gaṭshun -बुज्यू गछुन** । **बालकसंमत्यनुसरणम्** m.inf. to go according to a child's intelligence, to follow a child's advice or opinion (naturally bad). **-dôd**ᵘ **-दोदु** । **बालकालसा** m. grief for a child, longing for a child (by a childless person); the torment caused by the wayward conduct of a child. **-gindun -गिन्दुन** । **बालक्रीडा** m. (sg. dat. **-gindanas -गिन्दनस्**), childish sport, the sport of a child; childish sport by a grown-up person. **-har -हर्** । **बालकलहः** f. (sg. dat. **-hürᵘ -हुर्**), a childish quarrel, a child's squabble. **-hürᵘ thurᵘ khasünᵘ -हुर् थुर् खसॅन्** । **बालककलहमूलकोऽतिविरोधः** f.inf. a shrub to rise from a child's squabble; hence, a great quarrel (among elders) to arise from a child's squabble. **-kath -कथ्** । **बालभाषितम्** f. (sg. dat. **-kathi -कथि**), childish talk; silly talk like that of a child. **-kathan gaṭshun -कथन् गछुन** । **बालभाषितानुवृत्तिः** m.inf. to go according to a child's talk, to follow a child's remarks (which are naturally liable to lead to misunderstandings). **-lāj -लाज्** । **बालवत्तात्तरायः** a child-calamity, (when a person is poor and has a great number of children) the children to form an impediment (e.g. to going to a far country, to earn a livelihood, or otherwise). **-murⁱ -मुरि** m.pl. children and the like, a man's family (Gr.M., K. 786). **-pötʰar -पोथर्** । **बालवृत्तिः** m. the conduct of a child, or conduct such as that of a child (cf. **dŏda-sh°-p°,** p. 190*a*, l. 21). **-rēmph -रेम्फ्** f. (sg. dat. **-rĕmpi -रेम्पि**), a poor little boy (Gr.Gr. 163). **-vyotᵘ -व्योतु** । **बालकाकुलः** adj. (f. **-vĕṭs**ᵘ **-व्यॅट्सू**), one who, owing to the existence of a child, is distracted by the difficulties of supporting a family.

shūrᵘ 2 शूर् i.q. **shyūrᵘ,** q.v., see also **shērun.** For 1, see **shūrⁱ.**

shurū शुरू (= شروع) m. beginning, commencement (Gr.M.). **-karun —करुन्** m.inf. to begin (Gr.M.)

sahār सहार् (= سحر) । **कालविशेषः, भोजनविशेषः** m. the time a little before daybreak, early dawn; food eaten by Musalmāns a little before dawn during the fast of *Ramazān.* **-khān -खान्** । **राज्यवसानसंबोधकः** m. the man whose duty it is to cry out and proclaim the time for eating this food. **-vēla -वेल** । **राज्यवसानवेला** m the time of early dawn. **-vizᵘ -विज्यू** । **राज्यवसानकालः** f., id.

sahāran सहारन् । **राज्यवसानकाले** adv. at a little before daybreak, at early dawn. **—bögⁱ —बागि** or **—bögin —बागिन्** । **प्रायो राज्यवसानकाले** adv. at about early dawn.

sahāra सहार । **आश्रयः, आशा** m. association; assistance, aid, help, recourse, resort; reliance, confidence; hope, encouragement. **—āsun —आसुन्** । **आश्रयसंपत्तिः** m.inf. assistance, support, aid to be available (to one engaged in something difficult). **—dyunᵘ —दिनु** । **आश्रयदानम्, आशादानम्** m.inf. to support, aid, back, help; to encourage, promise help.

sahour (? spelling and gend.) *Aster diplostephioides,* the root of which is used in washing wool (L. 78).

sīhra सीह्र in **sīhra ṭŏjᵘ सीह्र टॅज्यू** f. a kind of small pear (El.).

shĕrāb शराब شراب । **मद्यम्** m. spirituous liquor, wine

(YZ. 209, K.Pr. 228). **-wān -वान्** । **मद्याश्रयः** m. a wine-shop, spirit-shop, drinking shop, public-house.

shĕrāba-sān शराब-सान् m. a cup-bearer (El.), but ? (a person) 'with wine', see **sān.**

shĕröb[i] शराबि (= شرابي) । **मद्यासेवी** m. a wine-bibber, a drunkard; a wine-seller, liquor-seller, wine-merchant.

shĕrbath शर्बथ شربت । **औषधिरसपाकः** f. (sg. dat. **shĕrbüth[u] शर्बुथु**), a draught, drink, beverage (cf. **kha°ñĕ-sh°**, p. 405*b*, l. 6); sherbet, sugar and water, or the like (El.; L. 72, 271, 345; K.Pr. 146); a dose of medicine, potion. **shĕrbüth[u]-kosh[u] शर्बुथु-कशु** । **औषधिरसपाकमलम्** m. the lees or grounds remaining after preparing sherbet.

shrōcĕ श्रोंच्, see **shrūṭ[u]**.

shrōcar श्रोंचर् । **अखण्डता** m. the condition of being not divided, not cut up, unbrokenness, completeness in all parts, entireness, wholeness (e.g. of a fruit or the like). Cf. **shrūṭ[u]**.

shrōcyōv श्रोच्योव्, see **shrŏkun 1.**

shrād श्राद् । **श्राद्धम्** m. a *Śrāddha* or obsequial rite in honour of the departed spirits of deceased relations, and observed at certain fixed periods (cf. **dīpa-sh°**, p. 232*b*, l. 37; **kōbari-sh°**, p. 382*b*, l. 21; **nūna-sh°**, p. 641*a*, l. 12; **nāñĕ-sh°**, p. 644*a*, l. 25; **nawa-sh°**, p. 664*a*, l. 40) (L. 263, 266, *sharadh*; Rām 308). **- hāwun —हावुन्** । **श्राद्धविधानम्** m.inf. to carry out this rite. **—karun कर्‌न** m.inf., id. (El.)

shrāda-brôhmun श्राद्-ब्रोह्मुन् । **श्राद्धान्नभुग्ब्राह्मणः** m. a Brāhman who attends at this rite, and who, before the *piṇḍas* are offered to the Manes (see **pĕnḍ**), eats the consecrated food; N. of a certain Vedic verse. **-bata -बत** । **श्राद्धभक्तम्** m. the rice cooked before this rite for making the *piṇḍas*, and for the obsequial feast **-mĕṭ[u] -म्यंटु** । **लघुश्राद्धम्** f. a mere gobbit of a *śrāddha*, i.e. a *śrāddha* hurried through without the customary obsequial feast, etc. **-phāka -फाक** । **श्राद्धव्रतम्** m. the fast observed on the day of this rite **-śar[i]-wör[u] -च्रि वार्‌उ** । **श्राद्धचरुः** f. the rice cooked, in a special cauldron, for this rite. **-wôl[u] -वोलु** । **श्राद्धकर्ता** m. the person who performs this rite.

shraddā श्रद्धा । **श्रद्धा** f. trust, faith, belief; belief in divine revelation, religious faith (Śiv. 1241, 1420, 1471, 1634).

shāradā शारदा । **शारदा देवी, शारदाक्षेत्रम्** f. a N. of Sarasvatī, the goddess of speech and learning. Under this name (Skt. *Śāradā*) she is the patron goddess of Kashmīr. Her chief shrine, also called *Shāradā*, *Shāradā-pīṭha*, *Shāradā-sthāna*, and similar names, is situated in the Kishangangā Valley. The name Shāradā is also applied to the country of Kashmīr itself. On the whole subject, see RT Tr. II, 279 ff. N. of the written character allied to Nāgarī, in general use in Kashmīr **-pīṭh -पीठ** । **शारदाक्षेत्रम्, काश्मीरमण्डलम्** m. (sg. dat. **-pīṭhas -पीठस**), 'the throne of Shāradā', the shrine of Shāradā in the Kishangangā Valley; the country of Kashmīr.

shārada-bal शारद्-बल । **शारदाक्षेत्रम्** m. the shrine of Shāradā.

shrīdām श्रीदाम् m. N. of a boy friend of Krushn (Kṛṣṇa) (Skt. *Śrīdāman*) (K. 223, 253).

sharaf شرف m. highness of rank, eminence, exaltation, rank, honour, dignity (K.Pr. 143, with suff. of indef. art, *sharafā*).

shur[i]gī शुरिगी । **बालवृत्तिः** f. conduct of, or like, that of, a child (cf. **dŏda-sh°**, p. 190*a*, l. 19) (W. 112); playfulness, foolishness, like that of a child (on the part of a grown-up person)

shĕrāh शराह, see **shĕr 1.**

shurāh 2 शुराह (by Pandits also written **षुराह**) (for 1, see **shur[u]**) । **षोडश** card (pl. dat. **shurāhan शुराहन्**), sixteen (Gr.Gr. 77; El. also *shorah*; Śiv. 711, 1353, 1438, 1467; Rām 122, 395, 545, 885, 1087; K. 765, 778, 785, 918, 960). **-yār -यार** । **क्षेत्रविशेषः** m. N. of a tract to the east of Śrīnagar, at the foot of the Takht-i-Sulaimān, and close to the river Vĕth or Jehlam. **-yara phiravith trēshe-hot[u] anun -यार फिरविथ त्रेश्-हुतु अनुन्** । **अतिकालखेदनमनु निराशीकरणम्** m.inf after leading (a person) round from Shurāh-yār to bring him back thirsty; hence, for a long time to keep giving continual hopes, and finally to disappoint.

shurāhan-hond[u] शुराहन-हंन्दु । **षोडशपण्यः, संबन्धी वा** adj. gen. (f. **-hünz[u] -हंञ्जु**), of, or belonging to, sixteen; costing, or worth, sixteen rupees, or the like); earning sixteen (rupees, or the like, a month, or the like).

shurāhway शुराहवय emph card. (pl. acc. **shurāhwān[i] शुराहवनि**), even the sixteen, all the sixteen (K. 960).

shurŏh[i] शुराहि (by Pandits also written **षुराहि**), card., m.pl. the multiplicative form of **shurāh**, sixteen, q.v., as in **kāh shuroh[i] akh hath ta sh°satatath**, eleven sixteens (are) one hundred and seventy-six (Gr.Gr. 86).

shurŏhyum[u] शुराहिमु । **षोडशः** ord. (f. **shurŏhim[u] शुराहिमु**), sixteenth (Gr.Gr. 77).

shruk[u] शुक् । **ग्रन्थनम्** m. a hard knot (in a string or the like) (El. binding, tying). **—dyun[u] दिनु** । **ग्रन्थनम्** m.inf. to make a hard or tight knot (e.g. in the string of a purse, or the like). **—hyon[u] —ह्योनु** । **ग्रन्थनम्** m.inf. to tie tightly with a hard knot the ends of a binding string. **—karun —कर्‌न** m.inf. to tie

(El.). - **lagun** —लगुन् । दृढं यन्त्रियन्त्रितीभवनम् m.inf. to be, or become, very tightly tied up. —**ta druk**ᵘ **mēlun** —त द्रुक् मेलुन् । मस्तिष्कनासिकारन्ध्रादिनिरोधविकारः m.inf. (owing to a cold) the nose (and, according to Kāshmīrī belief, the other orifices of the brain) to be blocked up. -**shunun** -क्षुनुन् । गलादौ दृढबन्धनम् m.inf. 'to throw a knot', to tie with a hard knot a string round a neck (e.g. of a man, of a jar, or of a bag).

shruka-pan शृक-पन् । ग्रन्थनडोरकम् m. the string used for securely tying up (a parcel, a bag, or the like)

shārikā शारिका । प्रद्युम्नपीठम्, तदधिष्ठितदेवताविशेषः f. i.q. **hörī 2**, q.v. (Śiv. 1136, 1179, 1506). The word is also used to indicate the Hāra-parbuth. See **hörī 2.**

shrākh श्राख् । बृहच्छुरिका f. (sg. dat. **shrāki** श्राकि), a large knife (such as is used as a weapon, or by butchers, or as a carving knife) (cf. **shĕkar-shr°**, p. 878*b*, l. 39) (Gr.Gr. 73; L. 461 *sharák*; Rām. 242, 1489, 1608; H. x, 13; YZ. 116; K Pr. 1, 27, 199, 206). -**wāyün**ᵘ -वायंञ् । परितश्छेदनम् f inf. to ply the knife, to wield a knife and cut all round (lit. and met., attacking, through hatred, all one's relations, neighbours, and friends, or cutting all round something).

shrāka-puchᵘ श्राक-पुछ् or **shrāka-push**ᵘ श्राक-पुष्ह् । छुरिका m. a small clasp-knife, a pen-knife (El. *shrákapúch*; Gr M do.; L. 461 *sharák poch*). See **pṓsh**ᵘ **1.**

shrāki-khünḍᵘ श्राकि-खंडू । छुरिका f. (sg. dat. **-khanjé** -खंज्य), the blade of a pen-knife. **-khār** -खार । छुरिकाकारः m. a knife maker, a cutler. **-khash** -खश m. a cut with a knife (Gr.Gr. 73). **-shĕnᵃr** -श्यनर । भिन्नछुरिका f. a worn out knife without its handle a worn out blade of a pen-knife.

shrūkh शूख । श्लोकः m. (sg dat. **shrūkas** शूकस्), a verse in a certain Skt. metre, called *anuṣṭubh* (El. also *shalúk*); a stanza or verse in general (Śiv. 393, 800, 1115-6, 1131, 1186, 1519, 1588). **shrūka-shōram** शूक-श्वोरम । श्लोकचतुर्थी f. (sg dat. **-shōrümᵘ** -श्वोरंमू), a certain festival held by Hindū students on the fourth day of the bright half of the month of Māg (Skt. *Māgha* = January February) on which sacred verses are recited. The custom is said to be dying out.

shĕrīkh शरीख् شریک । समवृत्तिकः adj e.g. and subst. m. (sg. dat. **shĕrīkas** शरीकस्; f. **shĕrⁱkiñ** शरिकिञ् q.v.), confederate, united, joined, concerned (in); common, in common; (as subst.) a sharer, participator, partaker (with) (H. i, 10; K.Pr. 78); a partner, copartner, associate, colleague, ally, accomplice, confederate. —**sapadun** —सपदुन् m.inf. to connive (at), to share, to be a party (to).

shĕrīka-bodᵘ शरीक-बंदु । बहुनामेकद्रव्यविशेषे अंशाभागिता m. 'a sharer-handful', copartnership, coparcenership, sharing.

shirⁱkhām शिरिखाम । लुब्धः adj. e.g. craving, eager, avid, agog (esp of a child incited by its parents).

shrŏkun 1 शृ̆कुन् or **shrukun 1** शुकुन् । क्रन्दनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **shrṓkᵘ** शृ̆कु; 2 p.p. **shrŏcyōv** शृ̆च्योव्. This verb is impersonal) to cry, weep, whimper (of some timid person who weeps on very small provocation) (Gr.Gr. 118).

shrŏkun 2 शृ̆कुन् or **shrukun 2** शुकुन् । संकोचाग्निः conj 3 (2 p.p. **shrŏ(shru)kyōv** शृ̆(शु)क्योव्), to be pressed hard or jammed against something, and in consequence to be put out of shape, crushed together, wrinkled, contracted. **shrŏ(shru)kyō-motᵘ** शृ̆(शु)क्यो-मंतु । संकोचमधिगतः perf. part. (f. **shrŏ(shru)kyē-müsᵘ** शृ̆(शु)क्ये-मंचू), jammed out of shape, crushed up, shrivelled up.

shrŏkun 3 शृ̆कुन् or **shrukun 3** शुकुन् । बलात्पूरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **shrṓkᵘ** शृ̆कु or **shrukᵘ** शुकु; f. **shrŏcᵘ** शृ̆चू or **shrucᵘ** शुचू; 2 p.p. **shrŏ(shru)cyōv** शृ̆(शु)च्योव्), to force something solid into a narrow space, to squeeze in, to jam against (something); to crush, put out of shape, crease, distort, cause to contract by such jamming, to squeeze small; cf. **sukun. shrukᵘ-motᵘ** शुकु-मंतु । बलात्पूरितः perf. part. (f. **shrucᵘ-müsᵘ** शुचू-मंचू), forced in, jammed in, put out of shape (by someone) as ab.

shrŏkañĕ शृ̆कञ or **shrukañĕ** शुकञ । अतिरोदनम् f.pl. pouring forth torrents of tears, weeping excessively (Gr.Gr 118). **shrŏ(shru)kañĕn atsun** शृ̆(शु)कञन अचुन् । रोदनसंतापे प्रवर्तनम् m.inf. to enter weepings, to begin silent weepings.

shĕrⁱkiñ शरिकिञ । समानवृत्तिका f. of **shĕrīkh**, q.v., a female sharer, etc.

shĕrkar शर्कर् m. sugar (El.) i.q. **shĕkar,** q.v.

shṛ̆kᵃran शृ̆कᵃरन् । संकोचनम् f. (sg. dat. **shṛ̆kᵃrünᵘ** शृ̆कᵃरंञू), the act of crushing, making out of shape, by forcing together (two things that do not fit), squeezing together, causing to contract (by squeezing), crushing up.

shrṓkᵃrun शृ̆कᵃरुन् । संकोचनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **shrṓkᵒrᵘ** शृ̆कᵒरु), to distort or squeeze out of shape (by jamming something into a narrow space or against something which it does not fit, or by crookedly joining); to crush (something) up.

shṛ̆kᵃrāwun शृ̆कᵃरावुन् । संकोचनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **shṛ̆kᵃrôwᵘ** शृ̆कᵃरोवु), i.q. **shṛ̆kᵃrun,** q.v.

shĕrākath शराकथ् شراکت f. (sg. dat. **shĕrākŭsu शराकथ्सू**), sharing, participation, partnership (K.Pr. 193).

shĕrikuth शरिकुथ् । समभागित्वम् m. (sg. dat. **shĕrikatas शरिकतस्**), sharing, coparcenary.

shrókawunu 1 श्रुकवुनु । क्रन्दन् n.ag. (f. **shrŏkaviinu श्रुकविनू**), one who weeps excessively (esp. for some small reason), a cry-baby.

shrŏkawunu 2 श्रुकवुनु । संकुचन् n.ag. (f. as in 1) one who, or that which, becomes compressed, contracted, squeezed up, crushed up, becoming shrivelled.

shrukawun श्रुकवुन् । एकश्वासवृत्त्या adv. in a single breath and with noise (u.w.vbs. of swallowing and the like), with a loud gulp. Cf. **shrutun.**

shĕriközu शरिकोजू । समवृत्तित्वम् f. the condition of sharing, coparcenary.

shuril शुरिल् । बालत्वम् f. the conduct of a child, childishness (W. 112); conduct like that of a child, obstinate, ignorant, unreflecting conduct on the part of a grown-up person (cf. **dŏda-sh°**, p. 190*a*, l. 20).

shurilözu शुरिलोजू । बालावस्थाधर्मः f. i.q. **shuril**, q.v., childishness, childish conduct; conduct like that of a child (Rām. 1727).

shram श्रम् । श्रमः m. toil, labour (Gr.M.); weariness, fatigue, exhaustion. — **asun —असुन् । श्रान्तीभवनम्** m.inf. fatigue to come (to a person), to be fatigued, wearied, exhausted. **—karun —करुन्** m.inf. to labour hard (Gr.M.). **—sānun - सानुन् । श्रान्तीकरणम्** m inf. to cause fatigue to enter, to fatigue, weary, exhaust.

shĕrm शर्म् شرم f. shame, bashfulness, modesty (W. 123; Śiv. 873; K.Pr. 29, 193); the modest feeling due to the receipt of favours, the being overwhelmed with gratitude, the being confounded with favours granted. **—karüñu —करंजू । संतोषवृत्त्या वर्तनम्** f.inf. to feel ashamed, be bashful, shy; to live modestly, in modest content, to pass one's time in solitary content.

shĕrmi-marm शर्मि-मर्म् । अतिलज्जावाप्तिः f. 'the essential of modesty', the becoming full of modesty or shame. **-vyotu -व्योतु । लज्जाशीलः** adj. (f. **-vĕŋsu -व्यंसू**) modest by nature, diffident, bashful, shy.

shĕrmdār शर्मदार् شرم دار । अपत्रपिष्णुः adj. e.g. bashful, diffident, shy.

sheoramgás (? *shivrāmgāsa*) (? gend.) N. of a certain medicinal plant, *Mentha sp.*, good for sword wounds (L. 76).

shĕrmanda शर्मन्द شرمندہ adj. e.g. ashamed, abashed, shamefaced, confounded, bashful, modest, blushing (cf. **rum rum shĕrmanda thawân**, p. 833*b*, l. 41) (El. *sharminda*; Śiv. 89, 323, 362, 712, 874; Rām. 745, 1337, 1610; K.Pr. 228).

shramawun श्रमावुन् conj 1 (1 p p **shramôwu श्रमोवु**), to make (anything) a cause of labour, to labour at (anything) (as in **dŏd shr°**, to labour at milk, i.e. at milking, L.V. 38).

shrân श्रान् । स्नानम् m bathing, ablution, immersion in water (Gr M., K. 1155); ceremonial bathing (cf. **kañĕ-sh°**, p. 460*b*, l 6) (Śiv. 756, 1170, 1889); met. being bathed in something, suffused with moisture (cf **guma-sh°**, p. 287*a*, l. 20); cf. **snān, srān.** **—dyunu - -दिनु । स्नपनम्** m.inf. to wash, bathe (another); esp. to bathe a corpse (a part of the last obsequies of a Hindū). **—gashân —गछ्न । स्विन्नीभवनम्** m.pl inf 'bathings to happen'; hence, to be covered with sweat, to sweat, or perspire, profusely **- -karun - करुन** m inf. to bathe oneself, to bathe (Gr.M.; Śiv 239, 927, 1162, 1172, 1177, 1496, 1826; Rām. 305); to do bathing (to someone, dat.), to give a bath to (e.g. a child) (K. 942). **- -karanāwun - करनावुन** m.inf. to cause (a person, dat.) to bathe, to bathe (a person) (Śiv 1309, 1315) **-sŏndar -स्वन्दर् । प्रसूतायाः स्नानार्चनाद्युत्सवः** f. a bathing festival; e.g the ceremonial (first) bathing of a woman after childbirth (usually on the sixth day after the birth); a festival in honour of the goddess Ṣaṣṭhī (a form of Durgā)

shrāna-dĕg श्रान-देग । स्नानजलस्थाली f. a washing basin, a bathing basin; the basin for the water with which a corpse is bathed in the course of funeral obsequies. **-goru -गरु । मृतस्नापकः** m a bathing man; a man who washes or bathes a helpless invalid; the man who bathes the corpse of a man as ab. **-güru -गरू । मृतस्नापिका** f. a bathing woman; a woman who washes or bathes a helpless invalid woman; the woman who bathes the corpse of a woman as ab. **-kuṭhu -कुठु । स्नानगृहम** m. a bathing hut, a hut on the bank of a river for private bathing **-pŭṭu -पटू । स्नानपट्टिका** f the board on which a corpse is placed for bathing as ab. **-paṭh -पठ । स्नानशाटी** m. (sg. dat. **-paṭas -पटस**), a piece of cloth worn round the privities in bathing, a bathing dress. **-wônu -वोनु । स्नानजलम** m. bathing-water; the water with which a corpse is bathed; water which has been used for washing generally, dirty bath-water.

shrônu श्रोनु or (q.v.) **srônu स्रोनु । आर्द्रः** adj (f. **shrönu श्रोंनू**), wet, moist, damp; succulent, not dry, green, juicy (cf. **shrūŋsu 3hr°**, p. 896*a*, l 27); (of a story, or the like) soft, tender Cf. **srônu.**

shĕran शरन् । रक्षावलम्बः e g. protection, preservation, security (K. 585, 763); a protector, preserver, defender; a place of refuge, asylum, place of shelter (Śiv. 600–1); one who has taken refuge (Śiv. 1752).

—**gaṣhun** —गछुन । त्राणार्थमन्वाश्रयणम् m.inf. to go to a place or person of refuge, to take refuge (with), fly (to) for protection, to seek refuge (Śiv. 75, 316, 484, 493, 605-6, 798, 1196; Rām 32, 521, 725, 821, 829, 991, 1584, 1763; K. 767). —**rōzun** —रोज़ुन् । चिरीकार्य्येण त्राणार्थमुपासना m.inf. persistently to remain under (a person's) protection. - **sōpanun** सॉपनुन् m inf. to become a refugee, to take refuge (with so-and-so) (Rām. 75, 495, 591, 782, 817, 938, 940, 984, 1291, 1478, 1690; K. 876 (*sampanum*)).

yunᵘ यिनु m.inf. to come to seek refuge, to take refuge (with a person) (Rām. 1184; K. 238, 243, 329, 584, 826, 880, 1172).

shĕrani yunᵘ शरनि यिनु । शरणाश्रयणम् m.inf. to come (to one) for protection, to seek the protection (of), to take refuge (with, or in) (Śiv. 29, 987, 1134).

shērun शेरुन् । संस्करणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **shyūr**ᵘ श्यूर् (also written **shūr**ᵘ शूर्); f. **shīr**ᵘ शीर्), to arrange, set in order (Gr Gr. 15, 21; Gr M.; L. 458, W. 114); to make ready, prepare (cf. **kamān shēriīn**ᵘ, p. 445*b*, l. 10) (Rām. 572, 1420, 1452; H. x, 7; xi, 12, 17); to repair, mend (Gr M.); to finish; to adorn (YZ 167).

shīrith pūrith rōzun शीरिथ पूरिथ रोज़ुन् । विलाससज्जता m.inf to keep oneself or remain dressed up in all one's best (e.g. a bride or bridegroom during the marriage ceremony, or a woman awaiting her lover). —**thawun** —थवुन् । समाधानेन स्थापनम् m.inf. to put in order, to put by carefully arranged and safely

shyūrᵘ-motᵘ श्यूर्-मतु perf. part. (f. **shīrᵘ-müṣᵘ**), arranged, put in order; made ready, prepared; repaired, mended; finished; adorned.

shīrīn 1 शीरीन् m *Colchicum illyricum* (El.).

shirīn 2 शीरीन् شیرین adj. e.g. sweet (cf. **bādām-shº**, p. 86*b*, l. 25) (L. 158). Cf **shiriñ 1.**

saharun सहारुन । मर्षणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **sahôrᵘ** सहोरु), to bear, endure, suffer, bear patiently. **sahôrᵘ-motᵘ** सहोरु-मतु । सोढः perf. part. (f. **sahörᵘ-müṣᵘ** सहोरु-मंषू), borne, endured

shrōncĕ श्रोंच्, see **shrūṭᵘ.**

shrōncar श्रोंचर, see **shrōcar.**

shranḍa श्रंड or (q.v.) **sranḍa** स्रंड । उत्कृष्टवृषभमहिषः, अतिस्थूलः m. a bull set at liberty (as an act of piety, and allowed to wander about at will), a Brahminy bull; met. a fat, corpulent, strapping fellow. **-har** -हर् । उद्यतमहिषयुद्धम्, उद्यतस्थूलमानुषायोधनम् f. a fight between such bulls; a fight between two strapping fellows.

shrūnḍᵘ श्रूंडु or (q.v.) **srūnḍᵘ** स्रूंडु f. (sg. dat. **shranjĕ** श्रंज्य), a tiny box or casket (cf. **sŏrma-shº**, s.v. **sŏrma**).

shrang श्रंग् । शृङ्गम्, प्रधानभूतः m. a horn; the top, peak, summit of a mountain; the head man or leading person in a village or the like.

shrŏng श्रुंग् or (q.v.) **srŏng** स्रुंग् । सुरङ्गा f. a subterranean passage, a mine; a very narrow passage, lane, or the like

shrangār श्रंगार् । शृङ्गारः, रसात्मा सामग्री m. the sentiment of love or sexual passion, the erotic sentiment; dress, toilet, ornament, decoration, embellishment.

shrangŏrⁱ श्रंगारि । शृङ्गारयुक्तः adj. e.g. one who excites love, attractive, seductive, captivating, fascinating, bewitching.

shrīnagar श्रीनगर्, see p. 888*b*, l. 46.

shĕranāgath शरनागथ् । रक्षार्थमुपाश्रितः e.g. (sg. dat **shĕranāgatas** शरनागतस्) f, one who comes for protection or refuge, a refugee, fugitive (Śiv. 1673, 1740; K. 585).

shrūnṭᵘ श्रूंटु, see **shrūṭᵘ.**

shēranāwun शेरनावुन् । संस्कारणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **shēranôwᵘ** शेरनोवु), to cause to be arranged, or set in order; to cause to be prepared, made ready; to cause to be repaired, mended; to repair, mend (K. 954).

shōranāwun शोरनावुन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **shōranôwᵘ** शोरनोवु), to make a loud confused noise, to twang loudly (Rām. 123).

shrānaway श्रानवय । स्नानार्थदानम् f. the fee paid to the person who washes a corpse.

shranz श्रञ्ज or (q.v.) **sranz** स्रञ्ज् m. a blacksmith's tongs (H. xi, 16).

shrŏnᵘ श्रॉनु, see **shrŏnᵘ.**

shiriñ 1 शिरिञ् । मिष्टभक्ष्यविशेषः f. a sweetmeat, sweets, esp. cardamoms coated with sugar, comfits; cf **shīrīn 2. shiriñĕ-pholᵘ** शिरिञ-फलु । मिष्टभक्ष्यसमुदायः m a single comfit; a collection or quantity of comfits

shiriñ 2 शिरिञ् । ओष्यकाकली f. a whistle (formed with the lips), whistling (Gr.M.). —**kariīnᵘ** —करीनु । ओष्यकाकलीवादनम् f.inf. to whistle. —**gaṣhiīnᵘ** —गछीनु । काकलीध्वन्यादिना अवबोधः f.inf. a whistle to occur, to be warned or informed by the sound of a whistle. —**wāyiīnᵘ** —वायीनु f.inf. to whistle (Gr.M.).

shrāñĕr श्राञर् or (qq.v.) **sāñĕr** साञर्, **srāñĕr** स्राञर् । आर्द्रता m. moisture; succulency, greenness, juiciness; (of a story) softness, tenderness.

sharpi, see **shrapun.**

shĕraph शरफ् شرف, see **shŏñ.**

shrapun श्रपुन् । जरणम्, संमतीभवनम् conj. 2 (1 p.p. **shropᵘ** श्रपु), to be digested (cf. **phĕkĕn-hondᵘ shrapun phyārĕñ**, p. 721*a*, l. 11) (Gr.Gr. 174, 204–5; Śiv. 1121; K.Pr. 171, 222, (*sharpi* for

shrapi) 225); to have an appetite (L. 458); to be evaporated, to evaporate, disappear by evaporation (Gr.Gr. 204); to be soaked up (Gr.Gr. 204); (of some thin liquid) to be boiled down to thickness; (of an opinion or the like) to be digested, to be thoroughly considered and agreed to; to fade (from the memory); to waste away, fade away; to decay (Gr.Gr. 128). [The causal of this verb is **shraṗᵃrun** अंप्रुन्, **shraṗᵃrāwun** अंप्रावुन्, or **shrapanāwun** अपनावुन्, qq.v., Gr.Gr. 174. Its 3 p.p. is optionally **shrapyāv** अप्याव् or **shrapiyāv** अपियाव्, Gr.Gr. 205.]

shrâṗⁱ shrâṗⁱ gaṣhun अंपि अंपि गछुन् । निरन्तरनिपाते ऽपि क्षीणीभवनम् gradually to be evaporated, (of falling rain or other water) to disappear as fast as it falls; met. (of a story or the like) to disappear from the memory while it is being spoken.

shropᵘ-motᵘ अंपु-मंतु । जीर्णः, संमतिमुपगतः, न्यूनीभूतः perf. part. (f. **shrüpᵘ-müṣᵘ** अंपू-मंचू), digested; evaporated; soaked up (e.g. rain falling on the ground); boiled down; approved after due consideration.

shūrpanakh शूर्पनख् or **shūrpanakhā** शूर्पनखा f. N. of a female demon, in Skt. *Śūrpaṇakhā*. She was sister of Rāvaṇa, and wished to marry Rāma. Rāma referred her to his brother Lakṣmaṇa, but he too refused her. She then threatened to devour Sītā, but Lakṣmaṇa cut off her ears and nose. She fled to Rāvaṇa, and, as a result of her complaint, he carried off Sītā (Śiv. 1481; Rām. 333, 338, 350, 1143*g–h*, 1780).

shrapanāwun अपनावुन् conj. 1. (1 p.p. **shrapanôwᵘ** अपनोवु), i.q. **shraṗᵃrun** अंप्रुन्, q.v., see Gr.Gr. 174.

shraṗᵃrān अंपरन् । जीर्णीकरणम्, विलायनम् f. (sg. dat. **shraṗᵃrünᵘ** अंप्रूंचू), the causing to be digested; boiling down, evaporation (tr.); causing to disappear, waste away (property, esp. another's); letting (something) fade from the memory.

shraṗᵃrun अंप्रुन् । जीर्णीकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **shraṗᵒrᵘ** अंप्रुच्), to cause to be digested (Śiv. 306); to boil down; to evaporate (tr.); to cause (one's own or another's property) to disappear, esp. gradually to waste or misappropriate (another's property); to let something fade from the memory. **shraṗᵒrᵘ-motᵘ** अंप्रुच्-मंतु । जीर्णीकृतः perf. part. (f. **shraṗᵘrᵘ-müṣᵘ** अंप्रुच्-मंचू), caused to be digested, etc., as ab.

shraṗᵃrāwun अंप्रावुन् । जीर्णीकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **shraṗᵃrôwᵘ** अंप्रोवु), i.q. **shraṗᵃrun**, q.v. **shraṗᵃrôwᵘ-motᵘ** अंप्रोवु-मंतु । जीर्णीकृतः perf. part. (f. **shraṗᵃrövᵘ-müṣᵘ** अंप्रावू-मंचू), i.q. **shraṗᵒrᵘ-motᵘ**, q.v. ab.

shirⁱ-püṭᵘ शिरि-पुटु । स्नायुविशेषः f. the mass of solid muscle connecting the ribs, and close to the backbone.

shrapath अंपथ । जरणशक्तिः f. (sg. dat **shrapüṣᵘ** अंपचू), the power of quick digestion; the quality of being quickly digested, (of food) digestibility; fading away, wasting away, decay (Gr.Gr. 128)

shrapawunᵘ अंपवुनु । जरन् n.ag. (f. **shrapavünᵘ** अंपवंचू), (food) easily digestible, quickly digested; that which is being approved after full consideration.

shārĕr शार्यर । केकरत्वम् m squint-eyedness (Śiv. 1756).

shĕrīr शरीर् । शरीरम् m the body of man, beast, or bird (Gr M., Śiv. 878).

shrūṭᵘ श्रूँटु । अखण्डः adj (f. **shrūṭᵘ** श्रूँटु, sg dat. **shrōcĕ** श्रोंच्), unbroken, whole, entire, complete.

shrāṭh आठ, see **shāṭh**.

shrŏth श्रुथ । वेदश्रुतिः f (sg. dat. **shrŏṭᵘ** श्रुचू), a vedic or sacred text (Siv. 1116, 1865).

shrŏṭh श्रुठ । असद्वृत्तम् m. (sg. dat **shrŏṭas** श्रुटस), an untrue story, romance, an imaginary or false statement made publicly. —**lāyun** —लायुन् । असत्कथाभाषणम् m.inf. to make a false narrative

shrôṭhᵘ श्रोठु or **shôṭhᵘ** शोठु । कुणपः m. (sg. dat. **shrö(shö)ṭhis** श्रो(शो)ठिस), a dead body, a corpse. **shôṭhis nakh dyunᵘ** शोठिस नख दिनु । अशक्तसाह्यविधानम् m.inf. 'to give a shoulder to a corpse', i.e. to give a helping hand to one overwhelmed by difficulty, to help one to bear a too heavy load (lit. and met.).

shruth श्रुथ । पानशब्दः m. (sg. dat. **shrutas** श्रुतस), the noise made in swallowing a liquid, a gulping sound (Gr.Gr. 15, a sip).

shĕrth शर्थ شرط । पणः m. (sg. dat. **shĕrtas** शर्तस), a condition, stipulation, engagement, treaty (K. 720, K.Pr. 196); a wager, a bet; (in Ksh.) the hidden essential quality of any thing or action (Rām. 840 (f.)). —**bĕhun** —ब्यक्रुन् । पणप्रतिज्ञानम् m.inf. an agreement to be assented to, a wager, or bet, to be agreed to. —**khārun** —खारुन् । निमित्तमाचेगारोपणम् m.inf. to make a bet, lay a wager; to put forward a pretext, to raise a pretext, to decide hurriedly on a mere pretext. —**khasun** —खसुन । हेतुमाचारोपः m.inf. a pretext to be raised as ab.

shĕrta-shĕrth शर्त-शर्थ (= شرطا شرطي) । पणव्यवहारः f. mutual obligations; mutual conditions, mutual betting.

shĕrtas bĕhun शर्तस ब्यक्रुन् । पणार्थं द्रव्यप्रयोगः m.inf. (in a bet) to lay a stake.

shriṭhun श्रिठुन् । आम्लानीभवनम् conj 3 (2 p.p. **shriṭhyōv** श्रिठ्योव), to become congealed, to coagulate, become frozen thick or solid, to become numb with cold

(Gr.M.); cf. **shiṭhun.** **shriṭhyō-mot**ᵘ श्रिठ्यो-मंतु । आघ्यानीभूतः perf. part. (f. **shriṭhyē-müṭ**ᵘ श्रिठ्ये-मंचू), congealed, etc.

shĕrtal शर्तल । पणद्रव्यम् f. the stake in a wager, etc.

tulünᵘ तुलंजू । द्यूते माध्यस्थ्यद्रव्यसंग्रहः f.inf. to collect, or hold, the stakes in a bet or gambling, to be a stakeholder.

shrutun शुतुन् । शब्दवत्पानम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **shrut**ᵘ शुतु, f **shruṭ**ᵘ शुचू; 2 p.p. **shruṭōv** शुठोव्), to drink with noise, to gulp down in one long breath; cf. **shrukawun.** **shrut**ᵘ**-mot**ᵘ शुतु-मंतु । शब्दवत्पीतः perf. part. (f. **shruṭ**ᵘ**-müṭ**ᵘ शुचू-मंचू), drunk with a noisy gulp, gulped down.

shrutawônᵘ शुतवोनु m. (f. **shrutawön**ᵘ शुतवांजू), one who hears well, one who is the reverse of being deaf (L.V. 20).

shrūṭᵘ 1 शूचु । शौचम् m (sg. abl. **shrōṭsi** श्रोट्सि), purity, cleanness; purification, cleansing, purifying, the operation or process of making pure (Śiv. 1171). Cf. **shōṭsh.**

shrūṭᵘ 2 शूचु । शुद्धः adj (m. sg. abl. **shrōṭsi** श्रोट्सि; f. sg. nom. **shrūṭ**ᵘ शूचु), pure, clean (El. also *sŕūts*, W. 88 *shrūts*) (Śiv. 1287, Rām. 1783); undefiled, innocent (cf. **hat**ⁱ**-shr**°, p. 356*a*, l. 29) (Gr.Gr. 142); religiously or ceremonially pure or undefiled (Śiv. 1072, 1071). —**karun** —करुन m inf. to clean, cleanse (El., W. 88).

shrūṭᵘ **shrôn**ᵘ शूचु श्रोनु । अतिपूतः adj. (f. **shrūṭ**ᵘ **shrön**ᵘ शूचु श्रांजू), very pure, very clean; quite undefiled

shrōṭsi-shrāni श्रोट्सि-श्रानि । अतिपवित्रवृत्त्या adv. in a very pure manner, undefiled.

shrūṭⁱ **pöṭh**ⁱ शूचि पाठि or —**pöṭhin** —पाठिन । शुद्धाचारेण adv. in an undefiled manner.

shrōṭsh श्रोट्श । स्रुक् m (sg. dat. **shrōṭsas** श्रुक्षस्), a kind of ladle used for sacrificial purposes and for pouring clarified butter, etc Cf. **shrŏv.**

shrōṭsh श्रोट्श । शुद्ध्यशुद्धिः f. (sg. dat. **shrōṭsi** श्रोट्सि), cleansing (Gr.Gr. 125); esp. purification by cleansing the privities after micturation or voiding excrement (cf **mal-shr**°, p. 564*a*, l. 20); cf. **shōṭsh.** —**hĕñ**ᵘ ह्यंजू । शुद्ध्यिन्द्रियक्षालनम् f.inf. to cleanse the privities as ab. (with earth, water, or the like).

shrōṭsi-wônᵘ श्रोट्सि-वोनु । शुद्धक्षालनजलम् m. water used for cleansing the privities.

shrōṭsun श्रोट्सुन । शुद्धीभवनम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. **shrōṭsyōv** श्रोट्स्योव, Gr.Gr 226), to be, or become, pure, to become free from defilement (Gr.Gr. 125, 226–7; L.V. 105; Śiv. 1287; Rām. 58); cf. **shōṭsh.** **shrōṭsyō-mot**ᵘ श्रोट्स्यो-मंतु । शुद्धीभूतः perf. part. (f. **shrōṭsyē-müṭ**ᵘ श्रोट्स्ये-मंचू), become pure, freed from defilement.

shrōṭsar श्रोट्सर् । शुद्धिः m. purity, the condition of being undefiled (Gr.Gr. 142, Rām. 1065); (of food, or of the act of eating food) ceremonial purity, the condition of being free from ceremonial uncleanness. Cf. **shōṭsar.**

shrūṭˢ**ran** शूचरन् । संशोधनम् f. (sg. dat. **shrūṭ**ˢ**rün**ᵘ शूचरंजू), the act of making clean, cleansing; making free from ceremonial defilement.

shrūṭˢ**run** शूचरुन् । संशोधनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **shrūṭ**°**r**ᵘ शूचर्), to make clean, to cleanse; to free (something or someone) from ceremonial defilement (Śiv. 285). **shrūṭ**°**r**ᵘ**-mot**ᵘ शूचर्-मंतु । संशोधितः perf. part. (f. **shrūṭ**ᵘ**r**ᵘ**-müṭ**ᵘ शूचर्-मंचू), cleansed, as ab.

shrūṭˢ**rāwun** शूचरावुन् । शोधनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **shrūṭ**ˢ**rôw**ᵘ शूचरोवु) i.q. **shrūṭ**ˢ**run,** q.v. (Śiv. 285). **shrūṭ**ˢ**rôw**ᵘ**-mot**ᵘ शूचरोवु-मंतु । संशोधितः perf. part (f. **shrūṭ**ˢ**röv**ᵘ**-müṭ**ᵘ शूचरांवु-मंचू), i.q. **shrūṭ**°**r**ᵘ**-mot**ᵘ, q.v., s.v. **shrūṭ**ˢ**run.**

shrōṭsāṭsār श्रोट्साट्सार । शौचाचारः m. the purificatory rite after micturation or voiding excrement (by cleansing with earth or water the privities, hands, and feet, and rinsing out the mouth). Cf. **shōṭsāṭsār.**

shrūṭⁱ**yôr**ᵘ शूचियोर् । शुद्धाचरणः adj. (f. **shrūṭ**ⁱ**yör**ᵘ 1 शूचियार्), one who is pure in mind and actions (including ceremonial purity).

shrūṭⁱ**yör**ᵘ 2 शूचियार् । शुद्धाचरणम् f. pure conduct, purity of mind and actions (Gr.Gr. 142).

shrūṭⁱ**yör**ᵘ**z**ᵘ शूचियार्ज़ू f. i.q. **shrūṭ**ⁱ**yör**ᵘ **2,** q.v (Gr.Gr. 142).

shrav श्रव । क्षुद्रछिद्रः m. a small hole, a pin-hole (such as those bored for an earring or the like, or appearing in a dish, etc.). Cf. **srav.**

shrŏv श्रुव् । स्रुवः m. a sacrificial ladle. Cf. **shrŏṭsh.**

sahᵃ**rāv** सहराव (= ساحراو) । अनावृतप्रदेशः m. a desert, waste, wilderness, plain; (in Ksh.) an open space of ground (not hedged or walled round).

shrāwukh आवुख् । मृन्नाजनविशेषः m. (sg. dat. **shrāwakas** आवकस्), a kind of small earthen dish, such as a saucer or similar vessel.

shrawan श्रवन् m. hearing, listening; esp. the attentive listening to the reading of ancient histories, sacred texts, or the like (Śiv. 1001, 1205, 1792).

shrawun 1 श्रवुन् । नक्षत्रविशेषः m. (sg. dat. **shrawanas** श्रवनस्), N. of a certain constellation of three stars, one of the lunar asterisms or mansions, in Skt. *Śravaṇa.*

shrawun 2 श्रवुन् । प्रच्यवनम् conj. 2 (1 p.p. **shrow**ᵘ श्रंवु), to drip, ooze, drop forth; cf. **srawun.** **shrow**ᵘ**-mot**ᵘ श्रंवु-मंतु । प्रच्युतः perf. part. (f. **shrüv**ᵘ**-müṭ**ᵘ श्रंवु-मंचू), dripped, oozed forth.

shrāwun आवुन् । आवणमासः m. (sg. dat. **shrāwanas**

श्रावनस), N. of the fourth Hindū luni-solar month, in Skt. *Śrāvaṇa*, equivalent to July–August (Śiv. 327, 1540; Rām. 172; YZ. 553; K.Pr.128).

shrāwaṇa-punim[u] श्रावन-पुनिम् । श्रावणपूर्णिमा f. the day of the full moon of the month of Śrāvaṇa, on which day Hindūs worship Śiva.

shrāwân[i] श्रावनि । श्रावणमासे adv. in the month of Śrāvaṇa.

sahārawun[u] सहारवुन । सान्तिशील: n.ag. (f. **sahāravün[u]** सहारवंञ्), one who bears, suffers, endures, one who is patient.

shirwans (? spelling) m. the mat cover of a boat (El.). l q. **pash.**

shērawañ शेरवञ् । संस्करणभृति: f wages paid for arranging, for repairing, etc, the cost of repairs. Cf. **shērun.**

shrawawun[u] श्रववुन । नि:सरन् n.ag. (f. **shrawavün[u]** श्रववंञ्), that which oozes, drips; (of a vessel) leaking. Cf. **srawawun[u].**

shĕ-ryot[u] श-ऱ्योतु, **shĕ-rĕth[u]** श-ऱ्यंचु, see p. 874*a*, l. 18.

shōrazār शोरज़ार adj. e.g. brackish, saline (Gr M.); (of land) barren (esp. owing to saltpetre efflorescence) (Gr M.). Cf. **shōra.**

shas शास् f. in the following (cf. **shās[a]th**): **shās gashün[u]** शास् गछ्ञ् । अतिखेदापत्ति: f.inf dejection, pain, sorrow, distress to occur. —**karün[u]** —**करंञ्** । खेदनम् f.inf. to cause sorrow, distress, dejection.

shus शुस् । क्षय: adj. e.g. lean, weak, feeble, emaciated; (of a thing or act) thin, spare, of little use. Cf. **shust.** —**gashun** —गछुन् । वैक्ष्याधिगम: m inf. to become lean, to become thin.

sāhas साहस् । अयुक्तोद्योग: m. boldness, daring courage; precipitancy, temerity, rashness, foolhardiness, rash impetuosity.

sāhás[i] साहसि । अयुक्तोद्यम: adj. e.g. rash, temerarious, reckless, heedless of consequences, foolhardy.

shĕsh شش card. six, in **shĕsh-barg**, six-leaved, see **jāphur[u]**, p. 376*b*, l. 13. Cf. **shĕh 2.**

shĕshi शशि m. the moon. **-kal** -कल् f. a digit of the moon (I.L.V. 25, 69; Śiv. 1657, 1842). **-ras** -रस m. moon-juice, nectar, the water of immortality (I.L.V.40).

shēsh शेष् (or शेष) or **shīsh** शीश । अवशिष्ट: subst. and adj. e.g. (sg. abl. **shēshĕ** (**shīshĕ 1**) शेश (शीश)), that which remains over and above, that which is the rest, the remainder, residue (cf. **huta-sh°**, p. 359*b*, l. 30, and Śiv. 1658, 1881; **shĕwa-sh°**, s.v. **shĕv**).

shēshĕ-(shīshĕ-)nāg शेश-(शीश-)नाग । शेषाभिख्य-नागराज: m. N. of a celebrated serpent (in Skt. *śēṣa-nāga*) represented as having a thousand heads, and to form the couch and canopy of the god Viṣṇu, and sometimes as bearing the entire world on one of his heads (Śiv. 735, 1153; Rām. 223, 918; K. 41, 43, 46, 74); an ammonite (in Skt. *śālagrāma*), a sacred stone considered to be typical of Viṣṇu

shīshĕ 2 शीश شیشہ (for 3, see **shūsh**) । काच: m. glass (Gr.M., K. 757); glass-ware; a glass bottle or jar (cf. **nāsti-sh°**, p. 659*a*, l. 14) (Gr.M.; Rām. 513, 677); a looking-glass, mirror, pier-glass, etc (El. *shishi*; Rām. 199, 1611).

shīshĕ-bŏng[a]r शीश-बुंगर । काचकटकविशेष: f. a glass bangle or bracelet (El. *shishi*). **-bāwāt[i]** -बावट । काचमयदोर्भूषाविशेष: m pl. a set of glass armlets (see **bāwot[u]**). **-dör[u]** -दार् । काचपक्ष: f. a glazed side-door or window. **-gor[u]** -गर् m a bottle-maker (El *shishgar*) **-khünd[u]** -खंड् । काचखण्ड: f. (sg. dat. **-khanjĕ** -खंज्य), a piece or fragment of glass.

shösh[i] शोशि or **shösh[u]** शोशु । श्वासोच्छ्वासविक्षति: f. gasping, panting, breathlessness, puffing and blowing (cf. **āma-sh°**, p. 27*a*, l. 3) (El *shaush*); cf. **shāh 2**, of which it is a fem form. —**khasün[u]** खसंञ् । श्वासविकारोद्भव: f inf panting to mount, to lose one's breath, to gasp, pant

shāshĕ-rāy शाश-राय । श्वासोच्छ्वासविरुद्धगति: f. stoppage of breathing, want of breath, exhaustion from this cause.

shūsh शूश (= شُش) or **shyūsh[u]** श्यूशु । फुप्फुस: m. (sg. abl. **shishĕ 3** शीश or **shūshĕ** शूश), the lungs (El. also *shāsh*, apparently by confusion with **shösh[i]**; K.Pr., 200). **shīshĕ-(**or **shūshĕ-)nôr[u]** शीश-(शूश-)नोर् । फुप्फुसनालिका m. the pipe of the lungs, the windpipe (confused also with the gullet) (El.). **-tikh** -तिख । फुप्फुसखण्ड: m. (sg dat. **-tikas** -तिकस), a small piece of lung.

shĕsh[i]dara शशिदर । निश्चेष्ट: adj e.g motionless, paralysed, senseless, stupefied, benumbed

shāshun शाशुन् । उच्छ्वासनि:श्वास: conj. 1 (1 p.p. **shôsh[u]** शोशु), to breathe (Gr.Gr. lxxvi); esp. to breathe with difficulty, to pant, gasp.

shĕsh[i]na शशिन । शिश्नेन्द्रियम m the male organ of generation, the penis.

shĕshun शशुन । सहनम conj. 1 (1 p.p. **shosh[u]** शोशु), to bear, endure; to tolerate, stand, suffer, acquiesce in. Cf **sahun. shĕshith hĕkun** शशिथ् ह्यकुन । बलात्सहनम m inf. to tolerate, endure patiently and with determination.

shishupāl शिशुपाल् m. N. of the king of Cēdi, who was slain by Krushn (Kṛṣṇa) (Śiv 710, 1674; K. 640, 647 ff, 1051 ff. (his death)).

shishir शिशिर् or **shishur** शिशुर् । शिशिरः, अतिशीतम् m (sg. dat. **shishiras** शिशिरस् or **shishĕras** शिशरस्), the cold season (lasting two months, January 15 to March 15) (L. 326, *shishr*; Śiv. 338); cold weather, extreme cold (Śiv. 342). **—lagun** —लगुन् । अतिशीताक्रान्तिः m.inf. cold to attack (a person), to become frozen, to become frost-bitten. **—lāgun** —लागुन् । शैशिरयन्त्रसंयोजनम् m.inf. to apply (the amulet of) the cold weather; to apply a certain amulet to keep a person cool, i.e. to apply an amulet to the head of a newly-born child or of a newly-married daughter-in-law to ward off attacks of demons (whose home is the snowy mountains, and who cause convulsions, hysteries, and the like); the festival on this occasion (usually held in the cold month of Pŏh (December–January)). **—marun** —मरुन् । शैशिरयन्त्रयोजनम् m.inf. to carry out this festival.

shishĕr-bôgu शिशर्-बोगु । सुदायविशेषः m. the present made to her by the parents and relations of the newly-married bride on the occasion of the above festival. **-gôru** -गोरु । रक्षायन्त्रविशेषः m. the amulet fixed on the occasion of this festival. It is shaped like a water-chestnut and is filled with mustard and other ingredients (see **gôru** 1). **-gōṭhu** -गॉठु । शीतजलमयदण्डः f. an icicle (El. *shishirgánt*; L. 461, *shshr-gánt*; Śiv. 335). **-mŏṇḍu** -मॅंडु । भूषणविशेषः f. the amulet referred to ab. **-mās** -मास । शैशिरमासः m a month of the cold season. **-sōkrānth** -सॉक्रान्थ । माघसंक्रान्तिः f. the festival when the sun enters the sign Makar, or Capricorn, in the cold month of Māg (January–February).

shishít, see **shĕyĕshíth.**

shĕshṭhī शष्ठी or **ṣaṣṭhī** f. a N. of the goddess Durgā (in Skt. *ṣaṣṭhī*). Offerings are made to her on the sixth day after a child's birth. Cf. **sŏndar** 1.

shĕshi^{t}^{a}r शशित्र् or **shĕṣa^{t}^{a}r** शसत्र् or **shĕṣtar** शस्त्र् । शस्त्रधातुः, लोहः m. (sg. dat. **shĕshi^{t}ras** शशित्रस् or **shĕṣtras** शस्त्रस्), iron (of which there are mines in Kashmīr) (El. *shistír, shstur*; Gr.M. *shest^{a}r*; W. 128, *shstar*; L.V. 100 (= K.Pr. 46), *shés^{a}t^{a}r*; Śiv. 1563, 1616 (id., *shstar*); Rām. (*shes^{a}t^{a}r*), 18, 1113; YZ. 122 (*shstar*); K Pr. 46, 197, 199, 243); met. a weapon, arms; armour (El. *shastar*). **-bĕhanāwun** —ब्यहनावुन् । भायनेनाक्रमणम् m inf. to cause iron (or a weapon) to be imposed (on some one), to cow, keep in subjection by intimidation.

shĕshi^{t}ra-(or **shĕṣa^{t}ra-**)**bāna** शशित्र-(शस्त्र-)बान । लोहमयवस्तु m. anything usually made of iron (e.g. a knife, or the like).

shĕshi^{t}truw^{u} शशित्रुव् or **shĕṣa^{t}truw^{u}** शस्त्रुव् । शस्त्रमयः, लोहमयः adj. (f. **shĕshi^{t}trüv^{u}** शशित्रूव् or **shĕṣa^{t}trüv^{u}** शस्त्रूव्), made of iron, iron (Gr.M. *shĕst^{a}ruv^{u}*). Cf. **shĕstruw^{u}.**

shĕshĕv शशव् । षट्शततन्तुतानः adj. (f. **shĕshĕwa** शशव), (of a cloth, or the like) (that of) which (the warp) consists of six hundred (threads).

shīshuw^{u} शीशुव् adj. (f. **shīshüv^{u}** शीशूव्), made of glass.

shĕshĕwun^{u} शशवुन् । क्षाम्यन् n.ag. (f. **shĕshĕvün^{u}** शशवून्), one who bears patiently, tolerates, endures

shĕshĕway शशवय्, see p. 874*a*, l. 38.

sahas^{a}r सहस्र् card. a thousand (the Skt. word *sahasra* borrowed; cf. **sās** 2). **sahasra-dal** सहस्र-दल् m. thousand-petalled, a kind of lotus (Śiv. 41).

shust, adj. e.g. thin (L. 464). Cf. **shus.**

shās^{a}th शास्थ् । खेदातिशयः f. (sg. dat. **shās^{u}s^{u}** शास्सु), great grief, affliction, sorrow, distress. Cf. **shās.**

shāst^{a}r शास्त्र् or **shös^{a}t^{a}r** शांसत्र् । शास्त्रम् m. (sg. dat **shāstras** शास्त्रस्), Hindū holy writ, a religious or philosophic treatise (cf. **darma-sh°,** p. 244*b*, l. 49, **shiwa-sh°,** p. 902*a*, l. 5) (Śiv. 49, 50); a sacred volume, a book dealing with such subjects (L.V. 27; Śiv. 159, 248, 758, 1117).

shĕṣ^{a}t^{a}r शसत्र्, **shĕṣ^{a}tra** शस्त्र, see **shĕshi^{t}^{a}r.**

shös^{a}t^{a}r^{i} शांसत्रि । शास्त्रविद्वान् m. one who is versed in holy writ or in philosophy (cf. **darma-sh°,** p. 244*b*, l. 50); (or adj.) dealing, or concerned with, holy writ, etc.

shĕstruw^{u} शस्त्रुव् adj. (f. **shĕstrüv^{u}** शस्त्रूव्), made of iron, iron (H. v, 4; xii, 16, 17). I.q. **shĕshi^{t}truw^{u}**, q.v.

shĕṣ^{a}truw^{u} शसत्रुव्, see **shĕshi^{t}truw^{u}.**

sh^{ĕ}satath शसतथ् or **shisatath** शिसतथ् । षड्भतिः card. (pl. dat. **sh^{ĕ}satatan** शसततन्), seventy-six (Gr.Gr. 79)

sh^{ĕ}satatyum^{u} शसतत्यु or **shisatatyum^{u}** शिसतत्यु । षड्भतितमः ord. (f. **sh^{ĕ}satatim^{u}** शसततिमू or **shi°**). seventy-sixth (Gr.Gr. 79).

shīt^{i} शीति card. m.pl. a group of eighty, an eighty; the form taken by **shīth 2,** eighty, as a multiplicative, as in **kāh shīt^{i} aith hath ta shīth,** eleven eighties (are) eight hundred and eighty (Gr.Gr. 86).

shot^{u} शोतु adj. (f. **shüs^{u}** शूसु), used —°, of, or belonging to, (so many) hundred (cf. **aitha-sh°.** p. 66*b*, l. 38; **nawa-sh°,** p. 664*a*, l. 45; **pönsa-sh°,** p. 743*a*, l. 45; **shĕth-shĕt^{i},** p. 899*a*, l. 30.

shôt^{u} शोँतु, see **shônt^{u}.**

shuta शुत m. in the following:— **shuta dyun^{u}** शुत दिनु । अभ्याघातः m.inf. to strike, beat (a person) **—khyon^{u}** —ख्योनु । आघातानुभवः m.inf. to suffer a beating. **—pyon^{u}** —प्योनु । आघातापातः m.inf a beating to fall (on a person), to get a beating.

shut^{u} शुत् or shutun शुतुन् postpos. since, from the time that, forming adverbs of time, as in **gŏḍa-sh°**, from the first, p. 277*a*, l. 40; **kana-sh°**, from a long time ago, p. 449*a*, l. 36; **tala-sh°**, s.v. **tal 1**; **tana-sh°**, since then, s.v. **tana 2**; so K. 740, 822, 1051, 1076, 1093. Cf. **shuth.**

shĕtadanwa शतद्(ध)न्व m. N. of a man (in Skt. Śatadhanvan) killed by Krushn (Kṛṣṇa) for having slain Shĕtruzith, q.v. (K. 689, 691, 693).

shāṭh शाट् or (Śiv. 1585) **shrāṭh श्राट्** । **द्वीपस्थलम्** m. (sg. dat. **sh(r)āṭhas श(श्रा)ठस्**), a sand-bank (in a river) (cf. **sĕki-shrāṭh**, s.v. **sĕkh**) (El. *shát, shrát*), falls (of a river); Gr.M. *shāṭh*; L.V. 84-5, id.; Śiv. 1585 (*shrāṭh*), 1805 (*shāṭh*); YZ. 34; K.Pr. 68, 190); a ford (Gr.M.); stony, sandy soil (L. 321, *shátth*)

shāṭha lagun शाठ लगुन् m.inf. (of a boat) to strike on a sand-bank, to run aground (Rām. 1202 (causal), 1334).

shāth शाँथ्, see **shānth.**

shaiṭh शैट्, see **shēṭh 2.**

shĕth शथ् । **शतम्** (pl. dat. **shĕtan शतन्**), card. a hundred (L.V. 6). As a simple cardinal this word is the same as **hath**, q.v., but only used for the hundreds after eight hundred. Thus **z^{a}h hath**, two hundred; **aiṭh hath**, eight hundred; but **nav shĕth**, nine hundred (p. 357*a*, l. 49; p. 664*a*, l. 18); **kāh shĕth**, eleven hundred (p. 387*b*, l. 8; Rām. 740-1); **nawa-shĕtuk^{u}** (p 664*a*, l. 48) (Śiv. 738, 1887 (*bāh sh°*, 1200); Rām. 535 (*shurāh sh°*, 1600), 885 (*tsŏdāh sh°*, 1400)).

-shĕt^{i} -शति m.pl. hundreds (of any article), innumerable (L.V. 6). Cf. p. 898*b*, l. 44.

shĕta-mon^{u} शत-मंशु । **कठोरचित्त**: adj. (f. **-mün^{u} -मंशून्**), hard-hearted, callous, not moved by another's sorrows or necessity, mean-hearted, niggardly. **-môr^{u} -मोर्** । **शतघाती** adj. (f. **-mör^{u} -मार्**), one who kills by hundreds, one who massacres; met. a violent, turbulent, rough, outrageous, ferocious fellow.

shēṭh 1 शेठ् f. (sg. dat. **shīṭh^{u} शीठू**), the sixth lunar day of a lunar fortnight (cf. **kŏmāra-sh°**, p 446*a*, l. 41).

shēṭh 2 शेठ् or **shaiṭh शैठ्** । **षष्टि**: card. (pl. dat. **shēṭhan शेठन्**), sixty (Gr.Gr. 78, 84-5, 148; Gr M.; K.Pr. 181).

shēṭha-wuhur^{u} शेठ-वुहर् । **षष्टिवार्षिक**: (f. **-warish^{u} -वरिशू**), full sixty years old.

shēṭhan-andar शेठन्-अन्दर् । **षष्टिवार्षिक**: adj. c.g among the sixties, (any person, thing, or action, who or which is) sixty years old. **—hond^{u} —हंदु** । **षष्टिसंबन्धी, षष्टिपण्य**: adj. gen. (f. **-hünz^{u} -हंज़ू**), of, or belonging to, sixty; earning sixty (rupees, etc.) as wages.

shĕṭh^{u} शेठू f. ? a cripple's crutch. The meaning and form of this word are doubtful. It has been noted only in the following:— **shĕchĕ-som^{u} शच-संशु** । **अत्यल्पावलम्ब**: m. 'like a cripple's crutch', very slight means of support (in the way of children, allies, or the like).

shīth 1 शीथ् m. cold, the cold season in the following:— **shīta-kāl शीत-काल्** । **शीतसमय**: m. the cold season, the cold winter time. **-kŏl^{i} -कालि** । **शीतावसरे** adv. in the cold season. **-kāluk^{u} -कालुक्** । **शीतावसरसंबन्धी** adj. gen. (f. **-kāliic^{u} -कालीचू**), of, or belonging to, the cold season.

shīth 2 शीथ । **अशीति**: card. (pl. dat. **shītan शीतन्**), eighty (Gr.Gr. 79, Rām. 1070). **—watsan वत्सन** । **जीर्णखंडसमुदाय**: m.pl. a collection of old rags, an old worn-out garment of which only a few rags are left.

shītan-hond^{u} शीतन्-हंदु । **अशीतिवेतनपण्य**: adj. pl. gen. (f. **hünz^{u} हंज़ू**), of, or belonging to, eighty; costing eighty (rupees, etc.) or earning eighty (rupees, etc.) as wages.

shīṭh^{i} शीठि card. m. pl. the multiplicative form of **shēṭh 2**, sixty, as in **kāh shīṭh^{i} shĕ hath ta shēṭh**, eleven sixties (are) six hundred and sixty (Gr.Gr. 86).

shōth शोठ । **अमुक**: e.g. (sg. dat **shōṭhas शोठस**), a certain person or thing not named, but indicated by a gesture; so-and-so, such-and-such, as in **suh shōṭh gatshi**, that person (not named, but pointed at) will go; **tĕ shōṭhas wonun**, he spoke to you (not named, but pointed at); **mĕ shōṭhas wan^{i}zi**, please speak to me (not named, but pointed at)

shōṭh शोँठ । **शुण्ठी** m. (sg. dat. **shōṭhas शोँठस**), dry ginger, ginger (K.Pr. *shōnt*). **-gand^{u}r^{u} -गंडुर्** । **शुण्ठीमूलम** f. a root of ginger, a single lump of ginger. **-trēsh -त्रेश** । **शुण्ठीसंसृष्टपानीयम** f. ginger-water-drink, boiled water in which ginger is soaked (used as a beverage, and as a potion in colds, fevers, etc.) **-wôn^{u} -वोन्** । **शुण्ठीजलम** m. water in which powdered ginger is soaked, or boiling water to which a little ginger is added, given to a lying-woman as a drink. **-wor^{u} -वर्** । **शुण्ठीवटिका, मूदविशेष**: m. a ginger cake; a certain dish spiced with ginger.

shôṭh^{u} शोठु, see **shrôṭh^{u}.**

shuth शुथ् postpos. from (cf. **bŏna-shuth**, p. 1106, l. 22) Cf. **shut^{u}.**

shūth शूथ । **सस्यभेद**: m. (sg. dat **shūtas शूतस**), a certain crop (? a pulse), described as producing a small white seed shaped like a long *mŏng*-seed (*Phaseolus mungo*).

shīṭh^{a}han शीठ्हन । **अनाचार**: f. (sg. dat. **shīṭh^{a}hün^{u} शीठ्हंशू**), improper conduct (on the part of one whose conduct is habitually proper), departure from proper

conduct (e.g. by ceasing to support one's servants, or to make gifts to petitioners).

shēṭhakh शेठख, in **aitha-shēṭhakh,** p 66*b*, l. 41, q.v., and cf **shēṭh 1.**

shiṭhun शिठुन । आख्यानीभवनम conj. 3 (2 p.p. **shiṭhyōv** शिठ्योव), to become congealed, to coagulate, become frozen thick or solid; (of some slight virtue or fault) to become strengthened (by being practised), (of time) to become long (by delay), and so on; cf **shriṭhun.**

shiṭhyō-motᵘ शिठ्यो-मंतु । आख्यानीभूतः perf. part. (f. **shiṭhyē-müṣ**ᵘ शिठ्ये-मंषू), congealed; strengthened, as ab.

shĕṭhᵃ**r** शथ्थर् । शत्रुः m. (sg. dat. **shĕṭras** शत्रस, also written **shĕṭ**ᵗ**ras** शत्तरस, and **shĕtras** शत्रस. This word is opp to **mĕṭh**ᵃ**r,** q.v.; cf Rām. 1781) an enemy, foe, adversary (El. *shathar, shathar*; Gr.Gr. 144; Gr M. *shaṭʰr*; Śiv. 1541; Rām 154, 179, 450, 733, 837, 957, 1197, 1276, 1439, 1781 2, etc.; K. 132, 364-5, 599; K Pr 9, 78, 142).

shĕṭᵃ**ra-**(or **shĕtra-**)**bög**ⁱ शत्तर-(शत्र-)बाग । द्वेष्यतावाप्तिः m.pl 'shares of enemy', the becoming an object of enmity **-bāy** -बाय । द्विषत्पत्नी f the wife of an enemy, a female enemy; cf **mĕtra-bāy,** p 606*a*, l 5. **-buz**ⁱ -बुज़ि । शत्रुसमाधीनत्वम् adj. e.g. 'liability to an enemy', under the power or control of an enemy. **-gara** -गर । वैर्याश्रयस्थानम m. the home or house of an enemy (cf **mĕtra-gara,** p 606*a*, l 6). **-gātukh** गातुख m (sg dat. **-gātakas** -गातकस), a slayer of enemies (Rām 1280)

shĕṭᵃ**rün**ᵘ**-wak**ᵃ**run**ᵘ शत्तरंजू-वकरंजू । शत्रुसंहतिः f pl an assemblage, a combination, of enemies.

shōṭhis शाठिस, see **shrōṭh**ᵘ.

shīṭhyumᵘ शीठिमु । षष्टितमः ord. (f **shīṭhim**ᵘ शीठिमू), sixtieth (Gr.Gr. 78).

shīṭhyunᵘ शीठिनु । षष्टिमूल्यकः adj. (f. **shīṭhiñ**ᵘ शीठिञू), costing sixty (rupees, etc), worth sixty (Gr.Gr. 148).

shitājⁱ शितंज or **shitüj**ᵘ शितंजू । पिटकविशेषः f. a small pustule or pock (like that of smallpox, but smaller) which covers the body in large numbers, as in that disease, ? chicken-pox. Cf. **shitālⁱ.**

shītüjᵘ शीतंजू, see **shītolᵘ.**

shītajyar शीतज्यार । शीतलत्वम m. coldness, cold, gelidity, frigidity (Śiv. 1902)

shītal शीतल । शीतलः adj. e.g. cold, gelid, frigid, chilly (El *shatil*, apparently a misprint); cool (lit. or fig.) (Śiv. 537, 740, 1870; Rām. 1728). Cf **shītolᵘ.**

shitālⁱ शितंलि । शीतलारोगः m.pl. smallpox (El. *shtil, shtilyi*; K Pr 76). **-ākh** -आख । शीतलाचिह्नम m. (sg. dat **-ākhas** -आखस), a smallpox scar, smallpox pit or mark, a pock. —**budᵘ**—बुडू । दुःसहशीतलारोगः f. 'a smallpox old woman', a violent and severe attack of smallpox. **-mŏgul** -मगुल् । मुखवैद्रूपतद्भक्षीतलारोगः m. 'a smallpox Mogul', a terrible attack of smallpox, such as one that kills the sufferer or eats away the features of the face. **-musurᵘ** -मुसुर् । शीतलाक्रिणोपेतः adj. (f. **-musᵘrᵘ** -मुसंर्), marked with smallpox scars, pitted with smallpox, pock-marked.

shītolᵘ शीतंलु । अतिशीतगुणः adj. (f. **shītüjᵘ** शीतंजू), very cold, glacial, frigid, freezing. Cf. **shītal.**

shātun शाँतुन, see **shāntun.**

shētān शेतान् (= شيطان) m. the devil, Satan (H. iii, 87; K.Pr. *shaitán*, 191, 184); a wicked fellow, a rascal (K.Pr. *shatán*, 91).

shutun शुतुन, i.q. **shutᵘ**, q.v. Cf. **ödⁱ-shº**, p. 14*a*, l. 3; **gŏḍa-shº**, p. 277*a*, l. 40; **kana-shº**, p. 449*a*, l. 36; **tala-shº**, s.v. **talⁱ 1.**

shitiñ शितिञ f., see **dĕji-hārⁱ-shitiñ,** p. 267*b*, l. 21

shĕṭᵃ**r** शत्तर् and **shĕtra** शत्र, see **shĕṭh**ᵃ**r.**

shiturᵘ शितुरु । बन्धः, भिक्षुविशेषः tight tying, as in a tourniquet, or too tight tying of a load, strangling; a kind of obstinate beggar (cf. **shutrā**). **-band** -बन्द् । दुर्बन्धः m. strangling, tying a tourniquet, etc., as ab.

shutrā शुत्रा, in **shutrā-shöhⁱ** शुत्रा-शाँहि । भिक्षुविशेषः m a kind of obstinate beggar. Cf. **shiturᵘ.**

shĕṭᵃ**ragan** शत्तरगन, **shĕturgun** शतुरगुन, or **shĕtrugn** शत्रुग्(or घ्)न् m (sg. dat. (Rām. 1698) **shĕtrugnas** शत्रुगनस), N. of a brother of Rāma and twin brother of Lakṣmaṇa (in Skt. *Śatrughna*) (Śiv. (*shetaᵘrº*) 1420; Rām. (*shetargun*) 84, 86, 138, 283, 385, 1131, etc.; (*shetrugn*) 166, 224, 262-3, 1143*d*, 1758)

shītraj (? spelling) *Plumbago Europea* (El.). Cf. **cīta.**

shitrokᵘ शित्रंकु, see p. 874*a*, l. 23.

shitarikh शितरिख or **shutarikh** शुतरिख् । संयुक्तयकाररूपम f. (sg. dat. **shi(u)tarikhi** शि(शु)तरिखि), the name of the letter *ya* when it is the latter part of a conjunct consonant in the Śārada character (cf. **rᵃkh,** of which this is a compound).

shĕtaranj शतरंज (= شطرنج) । चतुरङ्गक्रीडा m. chess (Rām. 1314, 1316).

shĕtras शत्रस, **shĕṭ**ᵃ**ras** शत्तरस, see **shĕṭh**ᵃ**r.**

shĕṭaruth शत्तरुथ । शत्रुता m. (sg. dat. **shĕṭ**ᵃ**ratas** शत्तरतस), enmity, hostility, spite, discord (El. *shatrut, shitrut*, Gr.Gr. 144, Gr.M., Śiv. 1756, K. 542). —**karun** —करुन् m.inf. to hate (El.).

shĕṭᵃ**rözᵘ** शत्तरंजू f. the conduct of an enemy, opposition (El. *shetaráz*). —**karünᵘ** —करंजू f.inf. to oppose (El.).

shĕtruzith शत्रुज़िथ m. (sg. dat. **shĕtruzitas** शत्रुज़ितस), N. of a Yādava (in Skt. *Satrājit*, or according to some versions *Śatrujit*). He was the father of Satĕbhām (Satyabhāmā), and was given by the sun a valuable

jewel. He was slain by Shětadanwa (q.v.) for the sake of this jewel (K. 670, 675, 689, 690).

shětawuh शतवुह । षड्विंशतिः card. twenty-six, i.q. **shĕwuh,** q.v.

shětawuhyum^{u} शतवुह्यु । षड्विंशतितमः ord. (f. **shěta-wuhim^{u} शतवुह्यिमू**), twenty-sixth, i.q. **shĕwuhyum^{u},** q.v.

shětāyō gatāyō^{i} शतायो गतायो । अत्यन्तविभवः m the coming (esp. to a poor man) of great power and wealth.

shětyum^{u} शत्यु ord. (f. **shětim^{u} शतिमू**), hundredth, i.q. **hatyum^{u},** q.v., used in the higher hundreds above eight hundred. Cf **hath,** p. 357*a*, l. 48; **nawa-shětyum^{u},** p. 664*a*, l. 50) (Gr.Gr 81, 84).

shītyum^{u} शीत्यु । अशीतितमः ord (f. **shītim^{u} शीतिमू**), eightieth (Gr.Gr. 79).

shětyun^{u} शत्युन । शतपणः adj. (f. **shětiñ^{u} शतिञू**), i.q. **hatyun^{u},** q.v., costing, or worth, a hundred (rupees, etc.); earning (wages, etc., amounting to, a hundred (rupees, etc.) (cf. **nawa-sh°,** p. 664*b*, l. 2; **pönsa-sh°,** p. 743*a*, l. 49; but **sata-hatyun^{u},** worth seven hundred).

shītyun^{u} शीत्युन । अशीतिपणः adj (f **shītiñ^{u} शीतिञू**), costing, or worth, eighty (rupees, etc.); earning (wages or the like amounting to) eighty (rupees, etc.).

shŏts^{u} शॅच्यु, see **shānth** and **shŏnt^{u}.**

shōsh शोछ । शुद्धिः m. (sg dat. **shóśas शोछस्**), cleaning, cleansing, purifying (parts of the body, clothes, etc.); esp. purification after micturation or voiding excrement; purity, the condition of not being defiled; hence, pure (i.e. undefiled) food (H. x, 3). Cf. **shrōsh** and **shrōśun.**

shōśar शोछर । मलापगमः m. the condition of being pure, cleanness, purity, the condition of being undefiled; the becoming pure, clean, etc.; the ceremonial cleansing of parts of the body. Cf. **shrōśar.**

shāśar शाँछर, see **shānśar.**

shŏts^{a}ran शॅच्रन, shŏts^{a}run शॅच्रुन, see **shŏnts^{a}ran shŏnts^{a}run.**

shŏts^{a}rawun शॅच्रावुन, see **shŏnts^{a}rāwun.**

shōśāśār शोछाचार । शौचाचारः m. i.q **shrōśāśār,** q.v.

shév शव । शवः m. (sg. abl. **shĕwa 1 शव**), a human corpse, a dead body (El. *shau*; Gr M.; Rām 671, 1177). El. also gives the meaning 'God' to this word. Possibly **shiv** (q.v.) is meant Cf **haph.**

shĕwa-dĕwa शव-दव । मरणाधिगमः m the arrival or coming of death (esp when unexpected or accidental) (used esp. in curses and the like). **-khāsh^{i} -खाशि । क्षणान्मृतः** adj. e.g. dead from an instantaneous death. **-khāsh^{i} gaśhun -खाशि गछुन । क्षणान्मरणावस्थापत्तिः** m inf. to suffer a sudden death. **-nĕrmāl -न्यर्माल** or **-nērmāl -नेर्माल । शवस्नानजलम** m. the water with which a corpse has been washed (and hence ceremonially impure). **-rang -रंग । शवावस्था** m corpse-colour, resemblance to a corpse (e.g. the pallor of a person due to fear, fainting, sickness, or the like) **-rath -रथ । शवामृक्** m. (sg. dat **-ratas -रतस**), the blood of a corpse, the blood that issues from a corpse; met. an abusive description of food angrily or disdainfully refused (*quasi* fit only to be thrown away as something utterly unclean). **-ruth -रुथ । शवार्थव्रतम** m. (sg. dat. **-rutas -रुतस**), (on the occasion of a death) a fast for ten or twelve days maintained by the relations of the deceased, who eat only once a day. **-shīsh -शीश । मरणोत्तरावशिष्टधनम** m. the ready money of the family left over and above after the expenses of a funeral.

shĕwa 2 शव (شبہ) or **shēwa शेव । आशङ्का, गूढशङ्का** m. suspicion, doubt, hesitation, jealous suspicion (e.g. when one has secretly found a source of wealth, to suspect that another person has got news about its whereabouts). **-aśun - अछुन । आशङ्कोद्भवः, पौनः-पुन्येनार्थनोत्साहाप्तिः** m inf suspicion to enter, suspicion to be felt; by success in previous begging to become encouraged to worry the giver by further repeated begging.

shiv शिव m N. of the third god of the Hindū triad, in Skt. Śiva (cf. **parama-sh°,** p 760*a*, l 18) (L.V. 8, 11, 51-4, 58, 68, 80; Śiv. 437, 490, 506, 510, 528, *et passim*, Rām 11, 117, 591 2, 609, 611, 646, 938, 940, K. 344, 792-3, 827)

shiwa-ji शिव-जी m. i.q. **shiv** (Śiv 40, 79, 116, 119, 121, 190, *et passim*; Rām. 50, 51, 61, 1527; K 792). **-karmi -कर्मी** m one who performs the duties laid down in the Śaiva scriptures (Siv 242) **-lūkh -लूख** m. (sg. dat **-lukas -लुकस**), the world of Śiva, the heaven of Śiva; hence, salvation, absorption in Śiva (Śiv 674, 1297, 1887) **-may मय** adj e.g. made up of Śiva, consisting of him (L V 16). **-nam -नाम** m the name of Śiva (Śiv 1113). **-nāth -नाथ** m the name of Śiva (Śiv 13, 131, 229, *et passim*). **-nāv -नाव** m i.q. Shiv (Śiv 13, 131, 229, *et passim*). **-pūzan -पूज़न** m. the worship of Śiva (L V 22). **-rūph -रूफ** m. (sg. dat. **-rūpas -रूपस**), the form of Śiva, acting in the character of Śiva (Śiv. 737, 778, 851, 975, etc.) **-rāth -राथ** f. (sg. dat. **-röts^{u} -राचु**), N. of the fourteenth day of the dark half of the month of Māg (Skt. *Māgha* = January-February) on which a fast is observed in honour of Śiva. **-shĕkh^{a}th -शख्थ** or **-shĕkt^{i} -शक्ति** f. the energic power or *śakti* of

Śiva (see **shĕkt**[i]) (Śiv. (*shĕkh*[a]*th*) 1315; *shĕkt*[i], 39, 100, 115, 280, 507, 513, 665, etc.; K. 344); Śiva and his energic power (L. V. 2). **-shĕnkar -शंकर्** m. i.q. Shiv, esp. in his propitious aspect (Śiv. 248, 355, 384, 791, 1157). **-shāst[a]r -शास्तर्** m. a scripture of the Śaiva religion (Śiv. 159, 248, 1117). **—shiwa karun —शिव करुन्** m.inf. to utter the cry of 'Śiva! Śiva!' to be utterly devoted to him (L.V. 65; cf. Rām. 1768).

shiwā शिवा f. N. of Pārvatī, the wife of Śiva (in Skt. Śivā) (Śiv. 112, 1138, 1167).

sahav सहव (= سهو) । **भ्रम:** m. oversight, inadvertency, omission; error, mistake, blunder, fault; neglect, negligence. **—gashun —गछुन् । भ्रमितसंभव:** m.inf. a blunder to occur, a mistake to be made.

shĕwuh शुवुह or (q.v.) **shĕtawuh शुतवुह । षट्त्रिंशति:** card. (pl. dat. **shĕwuhan शुवुहन्**), twenty-six (Gr.Gr. 77). Cf **shĕtawuh. shĕwuhan-hond[u] शुवुहन्-हंन्दु । षट्त्रिंशतिपक्ष:** (**संबन्धी**) adj. (gen. pl., f. **-hünz[u] -हंज़ू**), of, or belonging to, twenty-six; costing twenty-six (rupees, etc.); earning twenty-six (rupees, etc.).

shĕwuhyum[u] शुवुहिमु or (q.v.) **shĕtawuhyum[u] शुतवुहिमु । षट्त्रिंश:** ord. (f. **shĕwuhim[u] शुवुहिमू**), twenty-sixth (Gr.Gr. 77).

shĕwahay शुवहय, in **ok[u]-shĕwahay**, q.v.

shĕwal शुवल् । असदाचरणा f. a deceitful ill-conducted woman.

shĕwāla शुवाल or **shiwāla शिवाल** m. a temple dedicated to Śiva (see **shiv**) (El. *shawálah*, a temple; Śiv. 1692)

shōw[a]la शोवल (= شاهول) । **समतापरीक्षणोपकरणम्** m. a plumb-line, a plummet

shôwula शोवुल । मुद्गर: m. an Indian club, an athlete's club (for exercising the muscles).

sahawun[u] सहवुनु । सहमान: n.ag. (f. **sahaviin[u] सहविंनू**), one who is patient, forgiving, forbearing. **sahawun[u] sahawun[u] सहवुनु-सहवुनु । मन्दंमन्दम्** adv. patiently, gently, slowly, leisurely.

shĕwanzāh शुवज़ाह or **shiwanzāh शिवज़ाह । षट्पञ्चाशत्** card. fifty-six (Gr.Gr. 78).

shĕwanzöhyum[u] शुवज़ोंहिमु or **shi° शि° । षट्पञ्चाश:** ord. (f. **shĕ(shi)wanzöhim[u] शु(शि)वज़ोंहिमू**), fifty-sixth (El., Gr.Gr. 78).

shiviñ शिविञ् । देवमूर्तिविशेष: f an image (usually made of flour) of the goddess Śivā (see **shiwā**) offered in the worship of the Bhairavas (see **bŏrav**) on the twelfth lunar day of the dark half of the month of Phāgun (February–March) and on the five following nights.

shāv[u]r[u] शावर् । धृष्टा f a deceitful ill-conducted woman, outwardly well-conducted.

shĕwarā शुवरा f. N. of a woman of a wild tribe (in Skt. *śabari*) who was an ardent devotee of Rāma, and to whom he showed graciousness (Śiv. 1471).

shiwar शिवर् । पटशालारणविशेष: m. a kind of floor of the upper story of a house (described as consisting of beams only without the addition of floor boards); a kind of rice, hardy and growing on a high elevation (L. 46).

shivrāmgāsa शिव्रामगास, see **sheoramgás.**

shiewrni búdan (? spelling and gend.) the widgeon, *Mareca penelope* (L. 129).

shwās श्वास् m. a breathing, a complete breath, inspiration and expiration (L.V. 55); an inspiration, as opposed to an expiration (see **wŏshwās**) (Śiv. 1437, K. 345). Cf. **shāh 2.**

sh[ŏ]wot[u] श्वंतु m. the six-staged road, i.e. (in Śaiva philosophy) the six *cikāras*, or the six *cakras* (see p. 873*b*, ll. 27, 44) (L.V. 82).

shāway श्रावय । जनश्रुति: f. a general report, rumour. **—pĕñ[u] —पंञ् । किंवदन्ती ख्याति:** f.inf. a rumour to become spread. **– shunün[u] छुनंञ् । जनश्रुतिख्यापनम्** f.inf. to spread a general rumour, to convey a rumour.

shāy श्राय् or **shĕy 1 श्य्** (also written **shāī श्राई**) (= جاي) । **आश्रयस्थानम्** f. (with suff. of indef. art **shāyā श्राया** or **shāyāh श्रायाह्**), a place, esp. a place of resort, or to which one can resort (e.g. a place of refuge, a temple, or a meeting place) (cf. **chapan-sh°**, p. 164*a*, l. 20; **jāy-sh°**, p. 380*a*, l. 5; **māṭa-sh°**, p. 604*a*, l. 21; **prath shāyĕ**, p. 769*a*, l. 36) (El. *shát*, a place; Gr.Gr. 136; Śiv. (*shāy*) 242, 271, 889, 1238, 1332, 1619; (*shĕy*) 517, 1600, 1700; Rām. 108, 250, 1768; K. 194, 209, 219, 230, 288, 289, 372, 588, 863, 924, 940 ff.; YZ. (*shĕy*) 235; K.Pr. 78, *shát*; 87, *shāy*).

shĕyĕ āsun श्य आसुन् । स्थिराश्रयता m.inf. to become in an established position, to be well-established in one's home or the like (K.Pr. 193); (of a thing) to become firmly fixed in position. **—rōzun —रोज़ुन् । सुप्रतिष्ठीभवनम्** m.inf. to be (and continue) firmly fixed in position. **—thawun —थवुन् । सुप्रतिष्ठापनम्** m.inf. to make established, to put into an established position, to fix firmly in its proper place.

shāyi-wôl[u] श्रायि-वोलु m. (f. **-wājĕñ -वाज्यञ्**), one who possesses a place (Gr.Gr. 136).

shĕy 2 श्य्, shĕyau श्यौ or **श्यौ**, see **shĕh 2.**

shīyā शीया شيعة m. N. of a Muslim sect (which affirms that 'Alī was the rightful Imām after Muḥammad); a follower of this sect (K.Pr. 197). Cf. **alī tashīā.**

shŏy श्यु or **shōy शोय्** شوئي । **प्रक्षालनम्** m. or f. a slight washing, e.g. washing a little dirt off a garment or from a vessel, or washing a part of the body

(cf. **pā-shŏy,** p. 748*a*, l. 9). —**kaḍun** —कडुन् or —**kaḍüñᵘ** —कडंञू । प्रक्षालनम् m. or f. inf. to wash, as ab. —**trāwun** —त्रावुन् or —**trāvüñᵘ** —त्रावंञू । प्रक्षालनम् m. or f. inf., id.

sahāy सहाय् or (Śiv. 897) **sāhāy साहाय्** । **सहाय:** m. a help, succour, aid, assistance (Gr.M.); a helper, adherent, patron, succourer (Śiv. 897). —**karun** —करुन् m.inf. to help, aid (Gr.M.).

shyām 1 श्याम्, see **shām 2.**

shyām 2 श्याम् m. a N. of Krushna (Kṛṣṇa) (Skt. *śyāma*), so given on account of his dark complexion (cf. **shyām 3**) (Śiv. 1323, 1329, 1333-4, 1549).

shyāma-sŏndar श्याम-स्वंदर् m. Shyām the beautiful, i.q. **shyām 2** (Śiv. 345, 581, 852, 933, 954, etc.; K. 134); (adj. e.g.) dark and comely (Rām. 1036 ff. (applied to Rāma), 1606 (applied to Sītā)).

shyām 3 श्याम् adj. e.g. dark blue, dark-coloured (i.q. **shām 3,** q.v.).

shyāma-gal श्याम-गल् m. dark-blue-necked, a N. of Śiva, whose neck was dyed dark blue by drinking the *kālakūṭa* poison at the churning of the ocean (L.V. 13); cf. **kṭa-kāl,** p. 190*b*, l. 3. **-rūph -रूफ्** m. he of the dark form, i.e. Krushna (Kṛṣṇa) (Śiv. 734, 792, 1108, 1140, 1358, 1367, 1388, 1413, 1439, 1791; Rām. 1765). Cf. **shyām 2.**

shĕyĕm श्यम । **षष्ठी तिथि:** f. (sg dat. **shĕyümᵘ श्यंमू**), the sixth lunar day of any lunar fortnight. **shĕyümᵘ-hondᵘ श्यंमू-हंडु** । **षष्ठीसंबन्धी** gen (f. **-hünzᵘ -हंज़ू**), of, or belonging to, a sixth lunar day.

shĕyumᵘ श्युमु or षयुमु ord. (f. **shĕyimᵘ श्यिमू**), sixth (Gr.Gr. 76; El. *shāyum*; Rām. 1154, 1280; K. 132, 758). See **shĕyyumᵘ.**

shyūnkᵘ श्यूंकु, see **shēkun.**

shyŭp, see **shupᵘ.**

shöyir شَیِر m. a poet (Gr.M. **shöir**); a minstrel (L. 462).

shyūrᵘ श्यूर् or **shūrᵘ शूर्** adj. (f. **shīrᵘ शीर्**), prepared, repaired, used —°, as in **aḍa-shūrᵘ**, p. 12*a*, l. 2, q.v. Cf. **shērun.**

shyūrᵘ-motᵘ श्यूर्-मतु । **संपादितसंस्कार:** perf part (f. **shīrᵘ-müṣᵘ शीर्-मंचू**) of **shērun,** q.v.

shyūshᵘ, see **shūshᵘ.**

sheyĕshīth श्यशीथ । **षडशीति:** card. (pl. dat. **shĕyĕ-shītan श्यशीतन्**), eighty-six (Gr.Gr. 79; El. *shishit, sheyishit*).

shĕyĕshītyumᵘ श्यशीतिमु । **षडशीततम:** ord. (f. **shĕyĕshītimᵘ श्यशीतिमू**), eighty-sixth (Gr.Gr. 79, El. *shishityum*).

shĕyĕtöjī श्यतांजी or **shĕyĕtöjih श्यतांजिह** । **षट्चत्वारिंशत्** card. (pl. dat. **shĕyĕtöjĕn श्यतांज्यन्** or **shĕyĕtöjihan श्यतांजिहन्**), forty-six (Gr.Gr. 78).

shĕyĕtöjʲhyumᵘ श्यतांजिहिमु or **shĕyĕtöjyumᵘ श्यतांजिमु** । **षट्चत्वारिंश:** ord. (f. **shĕyĕtöjʲhimᵘ श्यतांजिहिमू** or **shĕyĕtöjimᵘ श्यतांजिमू**), forty-sixth (Gr.Gr. 78).

shĕyĕtrᵃh श्यत्रह । **षट्त्रिंशत्** card (pl. dat. **shĕyĕtrᵃhan श्यत्रहन्**), thirty-six (Gr.Gr. 77).

shĕyĕtrᵃhyumᵘ श्यत्रहिमु । **षट्त्रिंश:** ord. (f. **shĕyĕtrᵃ-himᵘ श्यत्रहिमू**), thirty-sixth (Gr.Gr. 77).

shĕyyumᵘ श्यिमु or (q.v.) **shĕyumᵘ श्युमु** । **षष्ठ:** ord. (f. **shĕyimᵘ श्यिमू**), sixth (Gr.Gr. 76).

shĕz श्यज् । **व्याघ्र:** m. a tiger; cf. **shĕzᵃd. shĕza-tsam श्यज़-त्सम्** । **व्याघ्रचर्म** m. a tiger's skin (used as a seat for religious or ascetic purposes).

shŏzᵘ श्वज़ू, see **shŏḍᵘ.**

sahaz सहज़ adj. e.g. inborn, natural, innate (Śiv. 1753, 1772, 1858, 1873); as subst. m. natural character; true nature, reality (L.V. 18, 21, 43, 45; K. 1159); (in Śaiva philosophy) the real nature of the Self (L.V. 29, 30, 35, 62).

shĕzᵃd श्यज़्द । **व्याघ्र:** m. (f. **shĕzdiñ श्यज़्दिञ**), a tiger (Rām. 1630). Cf. **shĕz.**

shŏzar श्वज़र् । **शुद्धि:** m. cleanness, cleanliness (cf. **athaśh°,** p. 62*b*, l. 5); purity, ceremonial purity, freedom from pollution; blamelessness, faultlessness.

shŏẓᵃran श्वज़रन । **शोधना** f. (sg. dat. **shŏẓᵃrüñᵘ श्वज़र्ंमू**), purification.

shŏẓᵃrun श्वज़रुन । **संशोधनम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **shŏẓ°rᵘ श्वज़र्उ**), to clean, cleanse, purify; hence, to make better, improve (Gr.M. **shŏẓᵃrāwun,** so Śiv. 1477). **shŏẓ°rᵘ-motᵘ श्वज़र्उ-मंतु** । **संशोधित:** perf. part. (**shŏẓᵘrᵘ-müṣᵘ श्वज़्रुउ-मंचू**), cleansed, purified.

shŏẓᵃrāwun श्वज़रावुन । **संशोधनम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **shŏẓᵃrôwᵘ श्वज़रोउ**), i.q. **shŏẓᵃrun,** q.v. (Gr.Gr. 173, Gr.M., Śiv. 1477) **shŏẓᵃrôwᵘ-motᵘ श्वज़रोउ-मंतु** । **संशोधित:** perf. part. (**shŏẓᵃröwᵘ-müṣᵘ श्वज़रांउ-मंचू**), i.q. **shŏẓ°rᵘ-motᵘ**, s.v. **shŏẓᵃrun,** q.v.

sej सेज (?) in **sēj-pān सेज-पान** (?) m asparagus (*Asparagus racemosus*) (El.).

sījū m. the ash (*Fraxinus xanthoxyloides*) (El.); cf. **cūjᵘ.** The word should perhaps be spelt **sījuwᵘ सीजुउ**

sŏjⁱ स्वजि, **sŏjᵘ स्वजू**, see **sŏgᵘ.**

söjⁱ सांजि, **söjᵘ सांजू**, see **sāl 2.**

süjᵘ संजू, **süjᵘ-müṣᵘ संजू-मंचू**, see **sagun.**

sījlī m. *Zizyphus flexuosa* (El. *sinjli*. Cf. **bān 1, bārj,** and **sīmlī**).

sŏjĕr स्वज्यर् or (q.v.) **srŏjĕr स्रुज्यर्** । **सुमूल्यता** m. cheapness, low price **sojĕrukᵘ स्वज्यरुकु** । **सुमूल्यकालकीत:** gen. (f. **sŏjĕrücᵘ स्वज्यरंचू**), of, or belonging to, cheapness;

hence, bought at a time of cheapness, bought when at a low price.

saj^{a}ran सजरन । **प्रोत्साहना** f. (sg. dat. **saj^{a}rüñ^{u} सजरंञू**), encouragement, urging on, stimulation (by help, approval, or the like).

saj^{a}run सजरुन conj. 1 (1 p p. **saj°r^{u} सजर्‌ड्**) (of a plant) to cause to be watered, to cause to be irrigated; to encourage, urge on, stimulate (by approval, help, or the like). Cf. **sagun 2, saganāwun,** and **sag^{a}rāwun.** **saj°r^{u}-mot^{u} सजर्‌ड्-मतु** perf. part. (f. **saj^{u}r^{ü}-müt^{u} सजर्‌ड्-मंचू**), caused to be watered, caused to be irrigated, etc., as ab.

sǒj^{a}run स्वजरुन or (q.v.) **srǒg^{a}run स्रुंगरुन** । **सुमूल्यीकरणम्** conj. 1 (1 p p. **sǒj°r^{u} स्वजर्‌ड्**), to make (something which is dear) cheap, to cheapen, to bring down the price (of something)

sǒj^{i}ran स्वजिरन् or (q.v.) **srǒj^{a}ran स्रुंजरन्** । **सुमूल्यीकरणम** f. (sg. dat. **sǒj^{i}rüñ^{u} स्वजिरंञू**), making cheap, bringing down the price of something dear.

saj^{a}rāwun सजरावुन् conj. 1 (1 p p. **saj^{a}rôw^{u} सजरोवु**), i.q **saj^{a}run**, q.v. **saj^{a}rôw^{u}-mot^{u} सजरोवु-मतु** perf. part. (f **saj^{a}röv^{u}-müt^{u} सजरांवू-मंचू**), i.q **saj°r^{u}-mot^{u}**, see **saj^{a}run.**

sǒj^{a}rāwun स्वजरावुन । **सुमूल्यीकरणम** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **sǒj^{a}rôw^{u} स्वजरोवु**), i.q **sǒj^{a}run**, q v Cf. **srǒg^{a}rāwun, sǒg^{a}rāwun.**

sŏjiwa सांजिव or **sôjuv सोजुव** । **स्यालीधवः** m. the husband of a wife's sister, a wife's brother-in-law.

s^{a}jyōv सय्योव, see **s^{a}ḍun.**

sak, see **sakh.**

saka सक (= سقا) । **जलवाहकः** m. a water-carrier (El. *saqa*, by a misprint for *saqa*, and *sakah*).

sěka स्यक । **संगतः** adj. e.g. well-fitting (of one thing to another); fitting, suitable, suiting, congruous. **-karun —करुन्** । **निश्चयनम्** m inf. to make certain, to prove the truth (of a statement). **rōzun —रोज़ुन्** । **संयुक्तीभवनम** m.inf. to be fitting, to fit something; to maintain hope in the heart, to continue hopeful. **—thawun —थवुन** । **आशाप्रदानम्** m.inf. to give hope, to encourage.

sika 1 सिक سکہ (for **2**, see **sikh**) । **मुद्रोट्टङ्कनम** m. a stamp, seal, signet; an impression on money, a stamped coin, sterling or current coin (Gr.M. *sikka*) (cf. **sara sika gatshun** and **karun**, s.v. **sara**). **—dyun^{u} —दिनु** । **स्वप्रभावोल्लासनम** m.inf. to stamp, coin; to stamp (oneself or another) as authoritative, to proclaim widely (one's own or another's) might or authority, to make famous. **—lagun —लगुन्** । **सुख्यातिप्रसरणम** m.inf. (a person's) fame to spread widely abroad, to become famous.

sik^{i} सिकि । **भूषणविशेषः** f. a kind of forehead ornament worn attached to a chaplet by young girls of high rank or by a bride. **siki-kala सिकि-कल** । **ललामकभूषणस्रक** m. the jewelled chaplet worn with the above.

sīkī सीकी m. *Euonymus fimbriata* and *Hamiltonii* (El.).

sok, in **sok pachin**, the pintail duck, *Dafila acuta* (L. 129).

suka 1 सुक । **बलाद्दावेशनम** m. forcible insertion, forcible thrusting into a narrow orifice (cf. **sukun**). **—dyun^{u} 1 —दिनु** । **मुष्ट्याहननम** m.inf. to strike a blow with the closed fist, or with the point of club.

suka 2 सुक । **भोजनाभावः** m. want of food, not eating, abstinence (voluntary or involuntary) from food; cf. **sakol^{u}.** **—dyun^{u} 2 —दिनु** । **भोजनानशनम** m.inf not to eat food, to abstain (voluntarily or involuntarily) from food, to fast, starve. **—lagun —लगुन** । **उपवासाधिगमः** m inf. a fast, owing to want of food or famine, to be experienced, to starve.

suka 3 सुक in **nika-suka**, p. 627*b*, l. 31, q.v. Cf. **nyuk^{u} suk^{u}**, p. 670*a*, l. 38.

suk^{u} सुकु in **nyuk^{u}-suk^{u}**, p. 670*a*, l. 38, q.v. Cf **nika-suka**, p. 627*b*, l. 31.

sakāba सकाब । **पशुरोगविशेषः** m. N. of a certain disease affecting cattle, horses, etc. Its symptoms are described as extreme swelling of the belly, accompanied by painful tumours. **- pyon^{u} प्यनु** । **रोगविशेषोद्भवः** m.inf. this disease to attack (an animal).

sǒkacě स्वकच्य, see **sǒküṭ^{u}.**

sakh सख् adj. one's own (of relations), german (as in 'cousin-german', or one's own mother and not a stepmother) (El., K.Pr. 114, *sak*).

sakhī सखी سخي adj. e.g. liberal, bountiful, generous; (as subst.) a liberal or bountiful person (K.Pr. 184 *sakhai*).

sěkh स्यख् । **सिकता** f. (sg. dat. **sěki स्यकि**), sand (Gr.Gr. 117; Gr.M.; L. 463; L.V. 107; Śiv. 1733, 1755; K.Pr. 190); a file (Gr.M.). **—taviñ^{u} —तविञू** । **आक्रोशनम्** f.inf. 'to roast sand', to cast burning sand upon a person; hence, met. to abuse violently, to vituperate. **—shunüñ^{u} —छुनञू** । **परित्यागः** f. inf. to fling away (hot) sand; hence, met. to throw away, discard (a friend, relation, or some thing, owing to its becoming spoilt or acquiring a bad reputation), 'to drop like a hot potato'.

sěki-ambār स्यकि-अम्बार् । **सिकताराशिः** m. a heap or pile of sand (as collected for some purpose) **-bôbus^{u} -बोबुसु** । **पश्चिमांसपिण्डविशेषः** m. 'a sand bomb', the gizzard of a fowl or similar bird. **-boṭh^{u} -बंठु** । **सैकतकूलम्** m. the sandy bank of a river or the like. **-büṭh^{u} -बंठू** । **सैकतरोधः** f. (sg. dat. **-bachě -बच्य**), (in a garden) the little sand-bank bounding

the various water basins. **-chàmb^{i} gatshun** -छंबि गछुन् । **विनाश्राधारात्मभृगोर्निपातः** m.inf. 'to fall over a precipice of sand'; hence, to fall immediately on standing on a weak or insecure position; to be destroyed immediately on being erected. **-dāphar** -डाफर् । **सैकतस्थलम्** m. a wide level sandy piece of ground (even if cultivable). **-krotsh^{u} tshunun** -क्रुछ छुनुन् । **आक्रोशोत्तरं त्यागः** m.inf. 'to wield the sand-shovel'; hence, to abuse and throw away. **-shrāṭh** श्राठ् or **-shāṭh** -शाठ् । **सैकतद्वीपम्** m. (sg dat. **-sh(r)āṭhas** -श्रा(शा)ठस्), a sand-bank (in a river) (Gr.M. **-shāṭh**; Śiv. 1585). —**sāban gatshüñ^{u}** —सावन् गछंञ् । **निरर्थप्रयासधनव्ययः** f.inf. 'soap to come from sand', i.e. after much labour and expenditure of time and money, the results to turn out to be futile. **-wôñ^{u}** -वोञ् । **सिकतामिश्रितजलम्** m. sandy water, water full of sand.

sikh सिख । **सिंहजातिकः** m. (sg. dat. **sikas सिकस**, abl. **sika 2 सिक**, for 1, see s.v.; f **sikiyōñ^{u} सिकियांञ्**, or **sikiñ सीकिञ्**) a Sikkh, a follower of the Sikkh religion founded in the Panjāb by Guru Nānak (K.Pr. 200).

sika-brôhmun सिक-ब्रोह्मुन् । वैदेशिकपुरोधाः m. (sg. dat. **-bröhmanas** -ब्राह्मनस), a man who acts as priest to a foreigner resident in Kashmīr (Sikkhs from the Panjāb, being typical foreigners). **sika-kot^{u} सिक-कोटु । जातिविशेषमनुष्यपुत्रः** m. a Sikkh boy, the son of a Sikkh.

sīkh सीख् ; **शूल-(शलाका-)विशेषः** m. a skewer, a spit (K.Pr. 189, 200); any long thin piece of metal. **-lāgàn^{i}** —**लागनि । संतप्तशूलयोजनदण्डः** m. pl. inf. to apply skewers, to burn a person with red-hot metal skewers or the like (as a punishment); met. to cauterize a person with harsh language or abuse.

sokh स्वख् or **sukh सुख् । सुखम्** m. (sg. dat. **sökhas स्वखस**), happiness, welfare, well-being, comfort, ease (Gr.M.; Śiv. 41, 281, 441, 482, 752–3, 922, 1459, 1635, 1819, 1835; Rām. 175, 662; K. 6, 32, 632, 808, 1099, 1100, 1168; K.Pr. 62, 164, 201, 206, 253); rest, leisure, peace (El. *sök, sökh*). —**barun** **बरुन । सुखोपभोगः** m.inf. to enjoy or experience happiness (Śiv. 1113; K. 958, 1078, 1093); to prosper (K. 318, 473). **-dās -दास् । धान्यविशेषः** f. N. of a kind of rice-plant, with a soft white grain (El.); the grain of this rice. —**dyun^{u}** —**दिनु । आह्लादनम्** m.inf. to give happiness, make happy (Śiv. 946, 1138, 1639; Rām. 880). —**gatshun** —**गछुन् । सुखमागमः** m.inf. happiness to happen, to find happiness, to become happy, secure, or the like (esp. when unexpected). **-rāth -राथ् । सुखरात्रिः** f. (sg. dat. **-röth^{u}** **-रोंचु**), a night of happiness, a pleasant night (e.g. occupied with good or pleasant company, or a night of some great festival). **-sar -सर** m. N. of a beautiful bird frequenting Kashmīr (El.). **-s^{a}tsan -सत्सन् । सुखोत्सवः** f. (sg. dat. **-s^{a}tsiñ^{u} -सत्संञ्**), a festival in honour of some happy event (e.g. on the birth of a son); cf **s^{a}tsan 1**, which is m. **-sāway -सावय् । सुखसंपत्तिः** m. abundance of happiness.

sökha-bol^{u} adj. lukewarm (El. *sokabul, sökhabol, sokhabaul*); cf. **sökha-wushon^{u}**, bel. **-hāḍ -हाँड् । सुखायासः** f. labour, exertion, expenditure (of money or of thought), in order to attain happiness. **-kār -कार । सुखोत्सवः** m. a festival of (or on account of) happiness. **-küṭ^{u} -कुटु । सुखपुत्री** f. (sg dat. **-kaćē** -कच्य), 'a daughter of happiness', a daughter born in happy circumstances and brought up happily. **-kaṭh** -कठ । **सुखपुत्रः** m (sg. dat. **-kaṭas -कटस**), a son born in happy circumstances and brought up happily, a son of happiness, i.e. a good son who gives happiness to his parents (Gr.Gr. 132). **- mökha** --**स्वख । अकस्मात** adv. suddenly, unawares, unexpectedly by chance (Śiv. 238, 978, 1679, 1892). **rōzun** —**रोजुन । निर्बाधीभवनम्** m.inf. to remain, or live, happily or in comfort (K. 363, 376). **-sān -सान । सुखितः** (**सुखपूर्वम्**) adv. with happiness, happily, comfortably (Gr.M.; Śiv. 85, 342, 393, 482, 630; Rām. 55); quietly (El.); (as adj.) pleased, happy, delighted. **-thawun** **थवुन । सर्वथा निर्बाधावस्थापनम्** m.inf. to put in an entirely happy or comfortable condition (even in case of opposition). **-wushon^{u}** - **वुशनु । कषोष्णः** adj. (f **wushiñ^{u} वुशिञ्**), pleasantly hot, slightly warm, lukewarm; cf **sökha-bol^{u}**, ab. **-wush^{i}nēr -वुशिनेर । कोष्णता** f. lukewarmness. **-wushōt^{i} -वुशोति । सुखनिमित्तः** adj. e.g. causing happiness, giving happiness.

sökhas स्वखस, sg. dat., as adv. in happiness, happily, in comfort (Rām. 484, 542). - **gatshun** - **गछुन** m.inf. to go to happiness, to become happy (Rām. 1152). **-pēth -प्यठ** adv., i.q. **sökhas**, ab. (Rām. 754, 825). **-tal -तल** adv., id. (Rām. 1088). **-watun** -- **वातुन** m.inf. to reach happiness, to become happy (Rām. 1666, 1750).

sökhī स्वखी । सुखितः adj. e.g. happy, contented, blessed with health, wealth, children, security, etc. (Śiv. 1138, 1459, 1679).

sökhī 1 सांखी । साक्षिता f. witness, testimony (oral or written), signature as witness to a document or the like (Rām. 1054, 1065, 1600, 1686, 1706).

sökhī 2 सांखी or (Gr.M.) **sökshī सांक्षी । साक्षी** e.g. one who sees, an observer, an eye-witness (Rām. 1782);

met. the Observer of everything, the Supreme Being (Śiv. *sokshi*, 306, 1277, 1339, 1415, (*f.*) 1513). A witness (to a document, in a law-court, or the like) (El. *sákhi*, *saukhi*; Gr.M.); one who, or that which gives testimony, who or which gives proof (of anything) (Śiv. 672).

sukh सुख, see **sŏkh.**

sŏkhāla स्वखाल । **सुकरः** adj. e.g. easy, not difficult, practicable, feasible (Gr.M.); as adv. (or **sŏkhāla-poṭh[i]** स्वखाल-पाठि) easily (Gr.M.).

sŏkhanāwun स्वखनावुन् । **सुखितीकरणम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **sŏkhanôw[u]** स्वखनोवु), to make happy, make comfortable, cause to feel secure, put in good cheer, cheer up; cf. **sŏkhawun. sŏkhanôw[u]-mot[u]** स्वखनोवु-मंतु । **अभ्याहत्या सुखितीकृतः** perf. part. (f. **sŏkhanöv[u]-müṭs[u]** स्वखनांवू-मंचू), rendered secure.

sakhar सखर् । **प्रस्थितिः** f. setting forth (on a journey, or the like), the first starting (Gr.Gr. 127); the immediate preparations before starting. —**karüñ[u]** —करंञू । **प्रस्थानारम्भः** f.inf. to make the immediate preparations for a journey, to start forth (on a journey). —**lagüñ[u]** —लगंञू । **प्रस्थिती(प्रस्तुती)भवनम** f.inf. a starting forth to come into existence, to be starting forth or to be on the point of setting out; met. to be on the point of commencing any work.

sakharan सखरन् । **प्रस्थितिः** f. (sg. dat. **sakharüñ[u]** सखरंञू), setting forth, starting (on a journey); the being on the point of setting out. —**lagüñ[u]** —लगंञू । **प्रस्थितीच्छोद्भवः** f.inf. to become engaged in starting forth, to be on the point of setting out; met. to be on the point of setting to on any work.

sakharun सखरुन् । **प्रस्थानविधानम** conj. 3 (2 p.p. **sakharyōv** सखर्योव), to prepare to set forth, to be on the point of setting out (Gr.Gr. 127; H. xii, 18); to make arrangements for a journey; to set oneself to any task, busy oneself with (L.V. 10).

sakharith bĕhun सखरिथ् ब्यॅहुन् । **गमनाय सन्नद्धीभवनम** m.inf. to become ready, or be ready, to start on a journey, to remain ready to start. —**rōzun** —रोज़ुन् । **प्रस्थानाय संनद्धीभवनम** m.inf., id.

sakharyō-mot[u] सखर्यो-मंतु । **विहितप्रस्थानः** perf. part. (**sakharyē-müṭs[u]** सखर्ये-मंचू), become ready to set forth, on the point of and prepared to start; ready to start on any work.

sakharĕr सखर्यर् । **प्रतिष्ठाशा** m. the becoming on the point of setting out (on a journey), or beginning any work; the desire, or hope, of the above.

sakharāwun सखरावुन् । **प्रस्थापनम** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **sakharôw[u]** सखरोवु), to cause (a person) to set out (on a journey), to send (a person) on a message.

sakharôw[u]-mot[u] सखरोवु-मंतु । **प्रस्थापितः** perf. part. (f. **sakharöv[u]-müṭs[u]** सखरांवू-मंचू), caused to be set forth, sent forth (on a message).

sakhāsŏr सखास्वर् m. N. of one of Rāvaṇ's generals, who was killed by Hanumān (Rām. 693).

sakht سخت, see **sak[a]th.**

sakh[a]tī سختي, see **saktī.**

sōkhta सोख्त سوختہ adj e.g. scorched, burnt, consumed to ashes (Rām. 298, YZ. 39).

sŏkhŏth स्वख्थ or **sŏkhith** स्वखिथ् । **सुखोपेतः** adj. e.g. full of happiness, comfortable, entirely free from care (K. 633, 959, 1166); producing happiness, causing or producing comfort. —**bĕhun** —**ब्यॅहुन् । त्यक्तचिन्तीभवनम** m.inf. 'to sit happy', to be or continue cheerful, happy. —**rōzun** —रोज़ुन् । **निश्चिन्तीभवनम** m.inf., id.

sŏkhawun स्वखवुन् । **अभ्याहत्या मृडनम** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **sŏkhow[u]** स्वखवु), to make happy, to cheer, enliven, put at ease, make comfortable (by the removal of obstacles, etc.); cf. **sŏkhanāwun. sŏkhow[u]-mot[u]** स्वखवु-मंतु । **अभ्याहतः** perf. part. (f. **sŏkhüv[u]-müṭs[u]** स्वखवू-मंचू), put at ease, not troubled by obstacles.

sakhāwath सखावथ् سخاوت f. (sg. dat. **sakhāvüṭs[u]** सखावंचू), generosity, liberality (Gr.M.).

sākhyāth साख्याथ् । **प्रत्यक्षमूर्तिः** adj. e.g. become visible in bodily form (used e.g. of something hitherto unseen and unobtainable; of deities, spiritual beings, or the like; or else in comparisons, e.g. comparing a beautiful heroine to a goddess) (Śiv. 357, 1555); as postpos. in the presence of (Rām. 731) (*Sé sā°*, in thy presence); as subst. m. a present witness, one who bears testimony (i q. **sŏkhī 2,** q.v.) (Rām. 1058); cf. **sākār** and **sākshāth. -kār** -कार् । **प्रत्यक्षदर्शनम** m. the making oneself or the becoming visible in bodily form (e.g. something hitherto unseen and unobtainable, or a deity in answer to prayer).

sakül[u] सकॅलु, see **sakol[u].**

sĕkij[u] स्वकिजु, see **sĕkyul[u].**

sŏköj[u] स्वकांजु, see **sŏkôl[u] 2.**

sukūj[u] सुकूजु f. the buttock (El. *sukúj*). Cf. **mandul.**

sakajyār सकज्यार् । **श्राद्धकर्म** m. (amongst Hindūs) the performance of the *śrāddha* or solemn rite performed in honour of the spirits of dead parents and ancestors; the day or time for the due performance of this rite —**hāwun** —हावुन् । **श्राद्धकर्मविधानम** m.inf. duly to perform this rite.

sikka سکہ, i.q. **sika 1.**

sakol[u] 1 सकॅलु । **अभुक्तभोजनः** adj. (f. **sakül[u]** सकॅलु), one who has not eaten any food, even though the usual mealtime has passed; cf. **suka 2. sakaliy** सकलिय । **विना भोजनम्** adv. without eating (e.g., u.w. vbs. of going, existing, doing, or the like) (L.V. 47).

sakol[u] 2 सकॉल adj. (f. **sakülj[u] सकॉज्**), all, the whole, everything (L.V. 38) **sakāliy सकॉलिय्** m.pl., with emph. *y*, even every one, all men (L.V. 17).

saikal सैकल् صيقل m. polishing, polish, cleaning (arms or tools), furbishing (Śiv. 282).

sekil स्यकिल् adj. e.g. sandy; N. of class of soil, a light loam with sandy subsoil (L. 319).

sõkāl स्वकाल् । शोभनसमयः, सुमूल्यता m. a prosperous time, a time of great prosperity (for a person or country); a time free from calamity or the like; general cheapness of food, etc., a time of plenty. **—gaṭshun —गट्शुन् । सौलभ्यसंभव:** m.inf cheapness to come into existence; to become cheap (of something previously dear).

sõkāluk[u] स्वकालुक् । सुसमयसंबन्धी gen (f. **sõkālüc[u] स्वकालॅच्**), of, or belonging to, a time of prosperity, welfare, or the like.

sõkôl[u] 1 स्वकोल् । सुकाल: m i.q. **sõkāl**, q.v. **sõköl[i] स्वकॉलि । सुसमये, सुमूल्यतायाम**, adv. at a good time, in a time of prosperity; at a time of cheapness, in a time of plenty.

sõkālyuk[u] स्वकालिक् । सुमूल्यावसरक्रीत: gen (f. **sõkālic[u] स्वकालिच्**), of, or belonging to, cheapness, bought at a cheap time, bought cheaply (esp. of something usually expensive).

sõkôl[u] 2 स्वकोल् । सुकालभव: adj. (f. **sõköj[u] स्वकॉज्**), bought in a time of cheapness

sakām सकाम् adj. e.g. with desire, subject to desire, (of an action) due to, or caused by, desire (opp. to *nishkām*, q.v.) (Śiv. 1849).

sukun सुकुन् । बलात्प्रवेशनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p **suk[u] सुकु**; f according to some **suc[u] सुचु** (Gr.Gr. lxxx, and reported for this dictionary as **suk[u] सुक्**) to squeeze into, to force something into a tight orifice; met (of a man) to have sexual intercourse; cf. **shrõkun 2** and **sukā 1.** **suk[u]-mot[u] सुकु-मंतु । बलाद्न्तरावेशित:** perf. part. (f. **suk[u]-müṭs[u] सुकु-मंचु**), forced into a tight place, squeezed into.

sikanj सिकंज् (= شکنجه) **। यन्त्रविशेष:** m a bookbinder's press, a clamp.

sikanja karun सिकंज कर्न । समाहत्य समायोजनम् m.inf. to press together with a clamp. **- gaṭshun गट्शुन् । संकटे निपतनम** m.inf. to fall into straits, to become confounded, distracted.

sikiṅ सीकिङ् । धार्ष्यादिगुणा स्त्री f. a female Sikkh, a Sikkh woman; an impudent young girl (usually below the age of puberty), a rude girl, see **sikh** and **sikiyõn[u]**.

sakrī सक्री । पथ्यसेवनम f. the provision of suitable food and medicine for an invalid or convalescent, a regimen (cf. **nā-sakrī**, p. 658*a*, l. 5; El. has *sakre* and *sukré*, both translated 'abstinence'. Cf. **suka 2** and **sakol[u] 1**).

sakār सकार् । अङ्गीकार: m. (in negotiations for a marriage) the consent given by the bride's parents, the formal acceptance of a proposed bridegroom. **—dyun[u] —दिन् । कन्यादानप्रतिश्रवविधानम** m.inf. to give the formal consent as ab in the presence of the gods and witnesses. **hyon[u] ह्यून् । कन्याप्रतिग्रहणस्वीकृति:** m.inf. to accept this formal consent.

sakar साकार । प्रत्यक्षमूर्तिक: adj e.g. (of something usually invisible) become visible in bodily form, i.q. **sākhyāth**, q.v.

sõk°r[u] 1 स्वकर् (for 2, see **sõk[a]run**) or **suk°r[u] सुकर् । असम्यङ्निष्पत्तिक:, अर्धसंपन्न:** adj. (f. **sõk[u]r[u] स्वकर्** or **suk[u]r[u] सुकर्**), uneven owing to being only half ready (e.g. something being pounded, or a dish being cooked), incomplete; cf. **sõkor[u]. sõk°ruy thawun स्वकरय थवुन् । असम्यक्संस्करणम** m.inf carelessly to leave something only half, or partly, completed; to join up incompletely

sõkor[u] स्वकर् । सुकर: adj. (f. **sõkür[u] स्वकर्**), easy, facile, feasible, practicable; lax, uneven, discontinuous (cf. **sõk°r[u] 1**).

sõkarm स्वकर्म m. a pious action, a good work, a holy deed (Śiv. 126).

sõk[a]ran स्वकरन् । समीकरणम f (sg dat **sõk[a]rün[u] स्वकरन्**), levelling (of land in preparation for cultivation).

sõk[a]run स्वकरुन । समीकरणम conj. 1 (1 p.p **sõk°r[u] 2 स्वकर्**, for **1**, see s.v.), to level (uncultivated land in preparation for cultivation), to make the first breaking of the soil and general levelling Cf. **sõk[a]rāwun.**

sukaran सुकरन् । संकोचनम f. (sg dat **sukarün[u] सुकरन्**), causing (something) to contract, making smaller (e.g. a piece of cloth by crushing it up, or by sewing it), shrinking (something), reducing the width or size (of something)

sukarun 1 सुकरुन्, conj 1, noted only in the following: - **sukor[u]-mot[u] सुकर्-मंतु । संकोचित:** perf. part. (f. **sukür[u]-müṭs[u] सुकर्-मंचु**), drawn together (by someone), caused to be shrunk up, made smaller or contracted (e.g. a cave, path, or wall made artificially smaller, a piece of cloth made shrunken in size, or an ornament made tighter). Cf. **suk[a]rāwun 2.**

sukarun 2 सुकरुन् । **संकोचाप्ति:** conj. 3 (2 p.p. **sukaryõv सुकर्योव**), to become contracted, to contract, shrink. **sukaryō-mot[u] सुकर्यो-मंतु । संकुचित:** perf. part. (f. **sukaryē-müṭs[u] सुकर्ये-मंचु**), contracted, shrunken.

sõkrānth सॉंक्राथ f. (sg. dat. **sõkrönṭs[u] सॉंक्रांचु**), i.q. **sankarāth**, q.v.

sakarôtᵘ सकरोतु (cf. سكرت) or **sĕkarôtᵘ स्वकरोतु** । **आयासः, अतिकष्टम्** m. fatigue, pain, affliction, distress. **—mēlun मेलुन्** । **अतिकष्टानुभवः (अतिकष्टापत्तिः)** m.inf. distress to be met with, great distress, etc., to be experienced, to be overwhelmed with distress, etc. **- milawun —मिलवुन्** । **अतिखेदानुभावनम्** m.inf. to cause great distress (to some one).

sakarôtᵘlad सकरातिलद् or sakarôṭᵘlad सकरांचुलद् । **अतिखेदखिन्नः** adj. e.g. (as subst., f **sakarôtᵘladiñ सकरातिलदिञ्, or sakarôṭᵘladiñ सकरांचुलदिञ्**), one suffering from, or overwhelmed by, great distress, etc., as in the preceding.

sǫ̆kᵃrāwun स्वकरावुन or sukᵃrāwun 1 सुकरावुन । **आदिसंस्कारः, समीकरणम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **sǫ̆(u)kᵃrôwᵘ स्व(सु)करोवु**), i.q. **sǫ̆kᵃrun**, q.v. **sǫ̆(u)kᵃrôwᵘ-motᵘ स्व(सु)करोवु-मंतु** । **प्राथमिकसंस्कारसंस्कृतः** perf. part. (f **sǫ̆(u)kᵃrôvᵘ-müṭᵘ स्व(सु)करांवू-मंचू**), (of wild, uncultivated land) roughly levelled as a preliminary to preparing for cultivation.

sukᵃrāwun 2 सुकरावुन । **संकोचनम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **sukᵃrôwᵘ सुकरोवु**), to cause to be contracted, artificially to make smaller, to cause to be shrunken; cf **sukarun 1. sukᵃrôwᵘ-motᵘ सुकरोवु-मंतु** । **संकोचितः** perf part. (**sukᵃrövᵘ-müṭᵘ सुकरांवू-मंचू**) contracted (by some one), made smaller, shrunken (by some one).

sąkriye-dar संक्रिय दार् । **पथ्यानुसारी** adj. e.g (of food for an invalid or convalescent) agreeable to the regimen, suitable as diet. Cf. **sąkri.**

sąkriyêlad संक्रियलद् । **पथ्यसेवी** adj. e.g. (as subst., f. **sąkriyêladiñ संक्रियलदिञ्**), (of an invalid or convalescent) taking food according to regimen, on invalid diet.

sökshī साक्षी, see **sökhī 2.**

sūkshm सूक्ष्म adj. e.g. minute, fine, thin, delicate (opp. to **sthūl**, q.v.) (Śiv. 368, 1026, 1198, 1525, 1853, 1879).

sākshath साक्षात् adv. (the Skt. *sākṣāt* **साक्षात्**) in the presence of, before the very eyes, visibly, evidently. The Ksh. form of this word is **sākhyāth**, q.v. **-kār -कार्** m. perception, apprehension, knowledge (Śiv. 1001, 1066, 1205, 1792).

sakta सक्त سكت । **रोगविशेषः** apoplexy. **—gaṣhun -गछुन्** । **क्षणात्प्राणहारिरोगविशेषापातः** m.inf. apoplexy to occur, to have a sudden attack of apoplexy. **- karun —करुन्** । **तत्क्षणात्प्राणहारिरोगविशेषसंभवः** m.inf. to have an attack of apoplexy.

saktī सक्ती or (Gr.M.) **sakhᵃtī** سختي । **महाक्लेशः** f. hardness, rigidity; cruelty (Rām. 977); grievance, hardship, adversity, indigence, distress, evil, calamity (Śiv. 663). **—anüñᵘ —अनंचू** । **महाकष्टानुभावनम्** f.inf. to treat with harshness, severity, to illtreat (Rām. 412, 962). **—karith —करिथ्**, adv. with difficulty (Rām. 433, 909).

sŏküṭᵘ स्वकंटू । **सुकुमारी** f. (sg. dat. **sŏkacĕ स्वकच्च**; m **sŏkaṭh**, q.v.), a good daughter, a virtuous and charming young girl.

sakᵃth सक्थ् سخت or (Gr.M.) sakhth सख्थ् । **कठोरः** adj. e.g. hard, stiff, rigid (Gr.M.; Śiv. 335; Rām 1415); hard, difficult (e.g. a road, pass, or the like); hard, tight (e.g. a knot); (of a wish or the like) determined, fixed (Śiv. 430); obdurate, troublesome, difficult (El. *sakht*, Śiv. 1505); difficult, not easy, perplexing (Gr.M.); ferocious (El.); fierce, violent (of pain, sun's heat, intoxication, or the like) (Gr.M., W. 24, Rām. 291); very, extreme, violent (of unpleasant things) (Rām. 349; H. vii, 13, 18; K.Pr 87, *sakht*); (as adv.) violently (Rām. 376, 441); (as subst. m.) difficulty, strait, peril, danger (Rām. 417). **-kan -कन्** adj. e.g. deaf (El.).

sŏkath स्वकथ् । **प्रीतिसंभाषणम्** f. (sg. dat. **sŏkathi स्वकथि**), a pleasing speech, pleasant words, kindly language.

sŏkaṭh स्वकठ । **सुपुत्रः** m. (sg. dat. **sŏkaṭas स्वकटस**; f. **sŏküṭᵘ**, q.v.), a good son, a virtuous and charming boy (Gr.Gr. 132).

sūkᵃth सूक्थ् m. (sg. dat. **sūktas सूक्तस**), a good or wise saying; a Vedic hymn (K. 15).

sĕkyulᵘ स्वकिलु । **सिकतामयः** adj. (f. **sĕkijᵘ स्वकिजू**), sandy, full of sand, covered with sand, made of sand (Gr.Gr. 117); (of a fruit or other edible) gritty.

sikiyönᵘ सिकियांचू । **सिंहजातिकस्त्री** f. a female Sikkh, a Sikkh woman. Cf. **sikh** and **sīkiñ.**

sāl 1 साल् or (q.v.) **swāl स्वाल्** । **विशिष्टभोजननिमन्त्रणम्** m. an invitation to a dinner, picnic, or the like (cf **duṭopᵘ s°**, p. 258*b*, l. 47; **khīra-s°**, p. 409*a*, l. 11; **nav-s°**, p. 664*b*, l. 41; **nawa-rĕh-s°**, p. 665*a*, l. 4, **nāvⁱ-s°**, p. 667*a*, l. 34; **phira-s°**, p. 702*a*, ll. 2, 4). (Gr.Gr. 149; Gr.M.; Śiv. 74, 86, 266, 965, 1215, 1748; Rām. 610; K. 375, 1006–7); a dinner-party, picnic (cf. **phulayĕ-s°**, p. 697*b*, l. 45) (K. 1147); a banquet, feast (El.; Gr.M.; Śiv. 700, 1106, 1255, 1328; H. v, 9; vi, 2; YZ. 372, 435; K.Pr. 14, 228) **—dapun —दपुन्** । **निमन्त्रणाङ्गीकरणम्** m.inf. to invite to such a feast (cf. **sālas d°**, Śiv. 79, 965).

sāla-bata साल-बत । **विशिष्टभोजनभक्तम्** m. the food given at a dinner-party, picnic, or other similar feast. **-sāl -साल्** । **बहुलनिमन्त्रणवृत्तिः** m. invitation upon invitation, a large number of invitations issued by a single host for dinner-party after dinner-party.

-ṭôk[u] -टोकु । विशिष्टभोजनपात्रम्: m. the dish or tray of various foods placed before each guest at a dinner-party. **- yun[u] —यिनु । निमन्त्रणोपस्थितिः** m.inf. (of an invited guest) to arrive at a dinner-party (including the ceremonial reception by the host) (Śiv. 179, 374, 413, 820, 943, 1552, 1691). Cf. **sālas y°**, Śiv. 832.

sālas anun सालस् अनुन् । भोजनार्थं निमन्त्रणम् m.inf. 'to conduct to a dinner-party', i.e. to invite an honoured guest to such (Śiv. 89).

sāl 2 साल् । श्याली f. (sg. dat. **söj[u] सांजू**, Gr.Gr. 69, also written **söj[i] सांज्ञि**), a wife's sister, a husband's sister-in-law (cf. **māsat[u]r[u] s°**, p. 601*a*, l. 46) (Gr.Gr. 69).

söj[u]-gŏbur सांजू-ग्वबुर । श्यालीपुत्रः m. the son of a wife's sister. **-kūr[u] -कूरु । श्यालीपुत्री** f. the daughter of a wife's sister.

sala, see **sulh.**

sāl[i] सालि, see **āl[i]-ālam**, p. 24*b*, l. 14.

sail 1 सैल् سيل or **söl 1 सांल** (for **sail 2, söl 2**, see under **söl 2**) m. a flood (El.). Cf **sah[a]lab.**

sēlā सेला in **sēlā-kôn[u] सेला-कोनु । क्रीडाविशेषः** m. N of a certain game, on the lines of our backgammon, in which the movements of the men on the board are determined by throwing numbered dice.

sēli सेलि, see **syūl[u].**

sil trōl f. a kind of apple rather large and of a deep red colour (L. 349).

sila सिल (= سل) **। यक्ष्मरोगः** m. pulmonary consumption, decline, ulceration of the lungs (El. *silah*, Gr.Gr. 13).

gashun —गछुन् । यक्ष्मरोगोद्भवः m.inf consumption to occur, to become consumptive.

sīla सील in **sīla supörī सील सुपारी** m. the acorn of the *Quercus incana* (El. *sila supári*) Cf. **balūt.**

sīl[i] सीलि । उष्णीषविशेषः f. a long narrow strip of silken cloth, wound round the head, and worn under the turban; a short strip of cloth, suitable for a boy's turban.

solei, see **sŏlay.**

sōli सोलि in **sōli-gārē**, m.c. for **suli gari**, see **sul.**

sol[u] सोलु । क्लीबः m. a eunuch.

sôl[u] सोलु । पटविशेषः m. a kind of fine red cloth, Turkey red. **söl[i]-dastār सांलि-दस्तार् । रक्तशिरोवेष्टनम्** m. a turban made of this cloth (usually worn by boys, or, to distinguish caste, by adults).

sŏl 2 सांल् or **sail 2 सैल्** (= سير) (for **1**, see **sail 1**) m. strolling, a stroll, ramble, walk, excursion, tour, pleasure trip (cf. **nāwa-s°**, p. 666*b*, l. 21) (Gr.Gr. 22; Gr.M.; Śiv. 1363; K. 701–2, 992; H. ii, 2, 4, 8; iii, 1; viii, 7; K.Pr. 233). Cf. **sair.**

sul सुल् or (Gr.Gr. 156) **sul[u] सुलू । सुवेला** f. good time, early time, the time before the appointed time (Rām. 674, 1648); early dawn (cf. **sŏta-s°**, s.v. **sŏth**) (L.V. 99 (= K.Pr. 46), 100); spare time (El.). **—gashūn[u] —गछ्नू । सुवेलसंपत्तिः** f.inf. the being in good time to occur, to be before the appointed time, to be in good time. **karūn[u] - करनू । सुवेलावलम्बः** f.inf, to make earliness, to be in good time, to be in plenty of time.

suli सुलि । सुवेले adv. early, betimes (cf. **sŏta-s°**, s.v. **sŏth**) (Gr.Gr. 156; Gr.M.; L. 460; Śiv. 163, 628, 1883; Rām. 73, 136, 884); at dawn (H. xii, 23; K.Pr 87). **—bögi —बांगि** or **bögin —बांगिन । सुवेलकाले** adv. early, approximately early, pretty early, more or less beforehand. **—gari -गरि** adv. at dawn time (H. v, 7, **sōli-gārē**, m.c.). **vili —विलि** or (Śiv. 1135) **-wuli -वुलि । सम्यक्सुवेले** adv. exactly early, promptly early (Śiv 1135).

sulyuk[u] सुल्युकु । सुवेलसंबन्धी gen of **suli** (f. **sulic[u] सुलिचु**), of, or belonging to, an early time.

sūlī सूली f. an impaling stake **diñ[u] - दिञ्** f.inf. to impale; to crucify (El.).

sul[u] सुलु, see **sul.**

sailab سيلاب, see **sah[a]lāb.**

sŏlab स्वलब or (Śiv.) **sulab सुलब । सुप्राप्यः** adj. e.g. easy to be obtained, easy of attainment, attainable, feasible (Śiv. 1758, 1869).

sāligrām सालिग्राम m. N of a certain kind of sacred stone (Skt. *śālagrama*) containing the impression of one or more ammonites. It is worshipped as representing Vishnu (Śiv. 1016).

salāh सलाह صلاح **। संधिः, सम्मतिः** m. right or proper course (of conduct or procedure); advice, counsel, consultation (Gr.M.; Rām 95; H viii, 11); agreement, harmony, concord, reconciliation (Gr M, K Pr. 59); conciliation, restoring harmony **gashun गछुन् । (पुनः) संधिसंभवः** m.inf. reconciliation to occur, to become reconciled. **-karun करुन** m.inf. to consult, to consult together (El., Gr M, Rām 546), to determine (on a course of conduct) (Rām 1414). **- karan-wôl[u] करन-वोलु** m.agr. (f **-wajēn -वाज्यञ्**), a counsellor (El.) **—thāwun —थावुन** m.inf. to make agreement (with), to agree (with, **sūty**, a person, dat.) to do some (secret or improper action), to come to an understanding (with) (e.g. with a woman for an intrigue) (H. viii, 3).

silah सिलाह سلاح m. weapon, weapons, arms, implement of war (Rām. 971, 1454; K Pr. 31).

sulh सुलह صلح m. peace (El. *sala*).

sŏlhār स्वल्हार् or (q.v.) **sŏrahāl स्वरहाल । महानसः** f. a kitchen, a cookhouse (El. *salahar* m.).

sŏlhŏr[i] स्वल्हॉरि । महानसाध्यक्षः m. a head cook, *chef de cuisine, cordon bleu.*

salka सल्क । गूढानुचर: m. a spy, detective

sŏlakhĕn स्वलख्यन् । शुभलक्षणम् m. a good, or distinct, mark, an auspicious mark, sign, or omen.

salil सलिल् m. water (L. V. 16, 29; Śiv. 1869).

sŏlal स्वलल । सुरीतिसमासक्ति: f. mutual affection, long standing brotherly love, love based on generations of affectionate intercourse.

sulla सुल्ल in **thañi-sulla**, see **thañ**[1].

sulŏlī सुलांली f. the Himalayan poplar, *Populus ciliata* (El. *sallā*). Cf. **bagnū**; **dūd-phras**, p. 191*b*, l. 15; **saphedār.**

silalad सिललद् । यक्ष्मरुगाक्रान्त: adj. e.g. (as subst., f. **silaladiñ सिललदिञ्**), suffering from consumption, in a decline, a consumptive

salām सलाम سلام f. (this word is f. in Ksh., but sometimes, erroneously following the practice of Hindōstānī, it is treated as m; cf. W. 18) safety, peace (W. 13, 18); salutation, greeting, compliments (El., *m*; Gr.M., *m*; W. 13*f*; K.Pr. 260); parting salutation, adieu, farewell, good-bye (El. *f.*); a complimentary present (H. viii, 3, 11) **diñ**[u] **-दिञ्** f.inf. to bid farewell, bid adieu, dismiss. **—ladiñ**[u] **लदिञ्** f.inf. to send one's compliments to a person (with a message) (YZ. 459). **—karüñ**[u] **—कर्ञ्** f.inf., id.; to salute, to compliment, make a bow (Gr.M., *m*; H. iii, 1; xii, 4, 5, 9, etc.). **—pālüñ**[u] **—पालञ्** f.inf. to make a bow, to salute (H. xii, 16). **— wanüñ**[u] **—वनञ्** f.inf. to send one's compliments

silim सिलिम । उपाय: f. a device or method, mode (esp. for solving some complicated or puzzling task)

sulaimönī सुलैमानी سلیمانی the onyx stone (El. *sulaimāni* m.).

silein m. (El.), see **sawölī.**

siling m. a kind of *pashmina* manufactured in Ladakh (El.)

sŏlanāwun स्वलनावुन or **sulanāwun सुलनावुन् । अङ्के लालनम्, प्रेम्णा पालनम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **sŏ(u)lanôw**[u] **स्व(सु)लनोवु**), to fondle, lovingly to take (a child, pet animal, or the like) into one's lap, to dandle, rock in one's arms, to hug or clasp to one's bosom (Rām. 1129); cf. **sŏlawun** and **sulawun. sŏ(u)lanôw**[u]**-mot**[u] **स्व(सु)लनोवु-मंतु । अङ्के पालित:** perf. part. (f. **sŏ(u)-lanôv**[u]**-müṭs**[u] **स्व(सु)लनोवु-मंचु**), caressed, etc., as ab.

sēlöñ[u] **सेलांञ्** । **काचमणिमाला** f. an artificial precious stone made of glass, an imitation diamond or the like (Śiv. 1310); a necklace of such imitation stones. **sēlāñé-phol**[u] **सेलाञ-फलु । काचमणिविशेषफलम्** m. a single imitation stone, as ab.

sāl[a]**r सालर्** or **sālur**[u] **सालुर । निमन्त्रणातिथि:** m. (f. **sālarĕñ सालर्यञ्**, Gr.Gr. 39, YZ. 375) an invited guest at a dinner-party or the like; (at a wedding) a member of the bridegroom's party (Gr.Gr. 39, 149; Śiv. 742, 968, 972, 1070).

sālāra सालार । कटिबन्धनवस्त्रविशेष: m. a kind of girdle made of silken cloth worn usually by girl-brides.

silri or **sīrīri** (? spelling and gend.) a certain edible fungus found on the bark of the elm, *Agaricus flammans* (L. 73).

sālarĕñ सालर्यञ् । निमन्त्रणेनाभ्यागता f. of **sāl**[a]**r**, q.v. (YZ. 375).

sīlis सीलिस्, see **syūl**[u].

sultān सुल्तान् سلطان m. a sultan, king, emperor (H. i, 1).

sŏlawun स्वलवुन् । सुखप्रवृत्तौ योजनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **sŏlow**[u] **स्वलंवु**), to establish in a happy position (a w reference to a child who has been lovingly brought up and cared for); cf. **sŏlanāwun** and **sulawun. sŏlow**[u]**-mot**[u] **स्वलंवु-मंतु । सुखवृत्तौ योजित:** perf. part. (f. **sŏlüv**[u]**-müṭs**[u] **स्वलंवू-मंचु**), established (as ab.) in a happy position.

sulawun सुलवुन् । लालनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **sulow**[u] **सुलंवु**), to take into one's lap, to cherish, fondle (a child, pet animal, or the like) (Rām. 1105); cf **sulanāwun** and **sŏlawun. sulow**[u] **- mot**[u] **सुलंवु-मंतु । अङ्के लालित:** perf. part. (f. **sulüv**[u]**-müṭs**[u] **सुलंवू-मंचु**), fondled, as ab.

salay सलय् । शस्त्रतूलिका, शलाका f. a piece of wire, a needle, a bodkin, spike (cf. **ṭopi-s°**, s.v. **ṭūp**[i]) (H. v, 4); a knitting-needle (cf. **jŏraba-s°**, p. 377*b*, l. 14); a distaff (El. *salai*).

sŏlay स्वलय् । सद्योग: f. 'good union', intimate association with pious people, pious actions, pious conduct, and the like; a certain plant, *Plectranthus rugosus* (El *solei*; L. 76, *sulai*, a medicinal herb used for preparing an eyewash). **sŏlayĕ-kāṭh स्वलय-काठ । लताविशेष:** m. (sg. dat. **-kāṭhas -काठस्**), the wood of this plant (good for making charcoal).

sulaymān सुलयमान् سلیمان m. N.P. Solomon (the son of David) (H. xii, 17).

sam सम adj. e.g. even, level (Śiv. 1531); impartial, fair; i.q. **som**[u], q.v. **sama-drĕshṭi सम-दृष्टि** or **-drĕshṭī -दृष्टी** (written **-दृष्टि** by Pandits) f. the regarding all things impartially (e.g. bearing sorrow and joy with equanimity, heedlessness as to poverty and riches, and so on) (Śiv. 281, 901, 1026, 1213, 1237, 1485, 1531, 1804, 1853, 1859).

sām 1 साम । तीर्थसोपानम् m. the staircase or ladder on the bank of a river or the like for the convenience of bathers (Śiv. 1109). **-pôw**[u] **-पोवु । सोपानैकमाचम्** m. a single step on this staircase.

sām 2 साम् m. in the following:— **sāma-vīd साम-वीद्।** **साम** m. N. of one of the three principal Vēdas, the Sāma-vēda, the hymns of which are sung or chanted (Śiv. 276, 394, 446, 1115, 1323, 1580).

samā 1 समा سماع । **आकर्ण्यकोलाहलः** m. hearing; singing, song, music, ecstasy occasioned by music; (in Ksh.) the noise of the lamentations of an assembly or crowd of people (W. 135, *sama*; K.Pr. 253, *samah*); a song (El. *samah*).

samā 2 समा سما m. the heaven, sky, firmament (H. vii, 26).

samái, see **samay.**

sĕm स्यम्। **मूलम्** f. bottom, root, foundation (e.g. of a lake, of a family, or of a story). —**galün^{u} गलंजू।** **समूलनाशापत्तिः** f.inf. the foundation to be destroyed, (of a family, kingdom, or the like) to be destroyed root and branch. — **gālün^{u}** — **गालंजू।** **समूलविघातनम** f.inf. to destroy the foundation, to destroy utterly (e.g. one king to destroy another in war). —**kaḍün^{u} —कडंजू।** **समूलविघातः** f.inf. to tear up the foundation, to destroy an enemy's entire family; to abuse a person and his whole family and ancestors.

sōm सोम m. the moon (L.V. 34; Śiv. 1032, 1549).

som^{u} संमु or **somb^{u} संबु।** **समः** adj. (f. **süm^{u} संमू**), equal (to, dat.) (in size, weight, extent, usefulness, ability, etc.) (cf. **shāl güb^{u} hāka-tsar sām^{i}**, p. 879*b*, l. 36) (L.V. 1, 5, 16; K. 795; H (*sumb^{u}*) xii, 4, 5; K.Pr. 80 (*khĕni sum^{u}*, enough for eating), 156 (*sumb*)); like, similar, resembling (Rām. 1656; K. 543; K.Pr. 20 (*suimb*), 206); even, level, flat, smooth (El. *sum*, Gr.M.); level, even, parallel (of lines) (Gr.M.); impartial, fair; medium, average; agreeing, unanimous (of opinions) (Gr.M.). —**pahān पहान।** **समप्रायः** adj. (f. **süm^{u} pahān संमू पहान**), about equal, etc., as ab. **som^{u} som^{u} gashun संमु संमु गछुन्।** **सफलीभवनम** m.inf. to become completely fulfilled (at the right time and place) (e.g. a blessing, a curse, or a business undertaken). **som^{u} som^{u} karun संमु संमु करुन्।** **सफलीकरणम** m.inf. completely to fulfil, as ab.

sami kada समि कद्। **समानाकृतिः** adj. e.g. or adv. of the same stature, of the same form, exactly alike.

samis som^{u} समिस संमु। **समवयआदिवृत्तिः** adj. (f. **süm^{u} —संमू**), (a person) just like another (e.g. in age, occupation, qualities, conduct, and so on).

somuy संमुय्। **मध्यमः** adj. (f. **süm^{u}y संमूय्**), the exact mean, neither excessive nor too little, neither of the very best quality nor of bad quality, and so on.

sum 1 सुम سم m. a hoof, a hoofed foot (W. 139, K.Pr. 71).

sum 2 सुम्। **सेतुः, केशपक्षमध्यमार्गः** f. a bridge (L. 457; W. 13; L.V. 34, 50, 96, 98; Śiv. 1793; K.Pr. 46, 47); the parting of the hair. —**kaḍün^{u} —कडंजू।** **सीमानिरूपणम** f.inf. 'to pull up a bridge', to lay down a boundary line (i.e. after having fixed a boundary, to lay it down definitely in detail). **-sŏth^{u} -स्वंथु।** **धर्माचारनियमः** m. bridge and mole; met. the observance of the rules of religion and good conduct (Rām. 1749). **-sŏth^{u} dyun^{u} -स्वंथु दिन्।** **पूर्तादिपुण्यकर्मप्रवर्तनम** m.inf. to perform acts of pious liberality (e.g. providing works of irrigation, building a bridge, providing food for the hungry, and so on). **-sŏth^{u} ṣaṭun -स्वंथु षटुन।** **सदाचारादिव्याघातः** m.inf. to cut off, put an end to, good old customs such as observances of rules of religion or conduct. - **ṣaṭün^{u} —षटंजू** f.inf. to cut a bridge (K.Pr. 8); (pl.) to cut bridges (of a mischievous and extravagant wife who hinders her husband from crossing over to the other side, where peace and prosperity are to be had) (K.Pr. 70).

suma-küṭ^{u} सुम-कूट। **क्षुद्रसेतुः** f. a small bridge.

sāmb सांब m. N. of a son of Krushn (Krsṇa), who attempted to carry off a daughter of Duryōdhana, and subsequently married her (K. 893, 917).

sīmāb सीमाब سيماب m. mercury, quicksilver (Śiv. 1464; Rām. 372, 776). Cf **pārod^{u}.**

somb^{u} संबु, sumb^{u} सुंबु, see **som^{u}.**

samböj^{u} संबोंजू, see **sambālun.**

sambal सम्बल्। **लोहदण्डः** f. a crowbar (such as is used for breaking or moving rocks).

sŏmbul स्वंबुल or **sumbul** سنبل। **पुष्पविशेषः** m. (sg. dat. **sŏmbulas स्वंबुलस**), a certain plant of sweet odour, spikenard (the hairs of a mistress are often compared to it) (cf. **bēkh-s°**, p. 996, l. 18) (Śiv. 55 (*sŏmbul*); Rām. (*sombul*) 279, 649, 676, 1021; YZ. 69, 476, 565).

sambalun संबलुन conj. 3 (2 p.p. **sambalyōv संबल्योव**), to become in good order, to be put right; (of one faithless) to be confirmed (in faith) (Śiv. 1535); to come to oneself (out of a faint, after being agitated, or the like) (YZ. 15).

sambālun संबालुन। **संस्करणम** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **sambōl^{u} संबोलु**, f. **samböj^{u} संबोंजू**; 2 p.p. **sambājyōv संबाज्योव**), to repair, put in order, correct, arrange (something not in order), put right (cf. **dam s°**, p. 216*b*, l. 21, Śiv. 1256; Rām. 1353, 1358) (Śiv. 977, 1218; Rām. 1129, 1289; K.Pr. 10); to train, break in, discipline, tame; to adorn (El.); to prepare (El. & Śiv. 1248, 1356; Rām. 574, 977; K. 1037); to be put in good order (= **sambalun**, q.v.) (Śiv. 282).

sambôlᵘ-motᵘ संबोलु-मंतु । संस्कृतः perf. part. (f. **samböjᵘ-müṭsᵘ संबांजू-मंचू**), put in order, as ab; disciplined, as ab.

sambölith pakun संबालिथ् पकुन् । विविच्य प्रवर्तनम m inf to walk with discretion; to carry on any business carefully and with discretion; to conduct oneself sympathetically with everyone (i.e. generally, whether one's own people or not). —**thawun थवुन् । सम्यक्पालनम्** m.inf. to put with discretion, to deposit or take care of something (so that it is well and discreetly guarded and hidden).

sambālawunᵘ संबालवुनु । संस्कुर्वन् n.ag. (f. **sambalavünᵘ संबालवंचू**), one who repairs or puts in order, a corrector; a trainer, one who breaks in, disciplines.

sambālawan संबालवञ् । संस्करणभृतिः f the wages of a repairer, the price of repair, the cost of repair, etc., as in **sambalun**, q.v

samband संबंद or (sometimes written by Pandits) **संबंध्** m. connexion, relationship (Gr.M.).

sĕmbĕr स्यंब्यर्, see **sĕmĕr.**

sǫ̈mbᵃran स्वंबरन । संग्रहणम्, समीकरणम् f (sg. dat **sǫ̈mbᵃrünᵘ स्वंबरंचू**), the act of bringing together, collecting (articles) together; making level, levelling.

sǫ̈mbᵃrun स्वंबरुन or (q.v.) **sǫ̈mbᵃrāwun स्वंबरावुन । संग्रहणम्** conj. 1. (caus. of **samun**, q.v.) (1 p.p **sǫ̈mbᵒrᵘ स्वंबरु**), to collect together, to gather (scattered articles) together (cf **bawan sǫ̈ᵒ**, p. 147*a*, l. 31) (Gr.M.; Śiv. 1559; Rām. 1463; K. 204, 415, 769, 1033, 1065, 1085–6; H ix, 9; xi, 7; xii, 21; K.Pr. 48); gradually to save up, to make savings (Gr.M.); to make level (Gr Gr 8, K. 1037).

sǫ̈mbᵃrⁱ sǫ̈mbᵃrⁱ thawun स्वंबरि स्वंबरि थवुन् । शनैः शनैः समुच्चयनम् m inf. to collect or save up little by little

sǫ̈mbᵒrᵘ-motᵘ स्वंबरु-मंतु । संगृहीतः perf. part. (f. **sǫ̈mbᵘrᵘ-müṭsᵘ स्वंबरु-मंचू**), collected together, etc, as ab.

sǫ̈mbārun स्वंबारुन conj. 1 (1 p.p. **sǫ̈mbôrᵘ स्वंबोरु**), i.q. **sǫ̈mbᵃrun**, q.v. to collect together, to gather (things or people) together (Rām. 777).

sǫ̈mbᵃrāwun स्वंबरावुन । संभरणम्, समीकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **sǫ̈mbᵘrôwᵘ स्वंबरोवु**) (i.q. **sǫ̈mbᵃrun**, q.v.; causal of **samun**, q.v.) to collect (things) together (cf. **bawan-sǫ̈ᵒ**, p. 147*a*, l. 32) (El. *sámráwun*; Gr.M.; Śiv. 25, 113; Rām 1675; K. 1138; H. xii, 21, 24); gradually to save up, to make savings, earn, make (a fortune) (Gr.M.); to acquire, gain (El. *somráwun*); to lie with (a man with a woman) (only El. *sombráwun*); to make level (rough ground or the like).

sǫ̈mbᵃrôwᵘ-motᵘ स्वंबरोवु-मंतु । संगृहीतः perf. part. (f. **sǫ̈mbᵃröv-müṭsᵘ स्वंबरोवु-मंचू**), collected, saved up (YZ. 408); levelled, made level.

sǫ̈mbᵃrawunᵘ स्वंबरवुनु । संग्रहीता n.ag. (f. **sǫ̈mbᵃravünᵘ स्वंबरवंचू**) one who collects together, one who gathers (scattered articles) together.

sǫ̈mbᵃrawañ स्वंबरवञ् । संग्रहणभृतिः, समीकरणवेतनम f wages for collecting; wages for levelling.

sĕmbis स्यंबिस्, see **syomᵘ.**

samüchᵘ समंछु, see **samakhun.**

samād समाद् । समाधिः, मन्यासिश्रवस्त्रभ्रम् f. (sg. dat **samözᵘ समाजू**), profound abstract meditation, intense absorption or contemplation on the Supreme (Śiv 451–2, 509, 1768; K. 969); the tomb of a *sannyāsi* or Hindū ascetic.

samida समिद् । यज्ञियशाखा m. a twig or twigs of sacrificial sticks for feeding the sacred fire (Hindū) **-mūrᵘ -मूरु । यज्ञियसमिच्छाखा** f. a twig for the sacred fire.

samudᵃr समुद्र m. (sg. dat. **samudras समुद्रस्**), the sea (Śiv. 200, 707, 855, 1559, 1755; K. 244, 488, 490, 577, 588, 593, 736, 754), i.q **samandar** q.v.

samagh, see **samakh.**

samāgam समागम m union, meeting, intercourse, association (Śiv. 1404, 1769, 1848).

sāmagrī सामग्री f. collection of materials or implements, etc.; stock, baggage, materials, apparatus (K. 1065); furniture (El.).

simh 1 सिंह m. a lion. The god Gan'sh (*Gaṇéśa*) is said to ride upon two lions (Śiv. 14). Cf. **sᵃh.**

simh 2 सिंह f. the constellation Leo (K. 131).

samhar संहार् । विनाशः m. destruction, ruin, utter loss (cf **kāla-sᵒ**, p. 434*a*, l. 31) (Śiv. 12, 68, 118, 122, 152, 284, 864, 977, 1577, 1587; Rām. 341, 1004, K. 562). —**mēlun मेलुन । सर्वतो विनाशापत्तिः** m.inf. utter destruction to occur (to a person or thing). —**mīlanāwun —मिलनावुन** or —**milawun —मिलवुन् । विनाशप्रारम्भः** m inf. to set to work to cause utter destruction.

samhörī संहारी adj. e.g. one who causes ruin or destruction (Śiv. 203, 621, 1888). **samhāri-bairav संहारि-बैरव । आ मूलं विनाशः** m. 'a demon of destruction', utter ruin and destruction.

sumuhūrᵃth सुमुहूरथ् or **sumuhūrth सुमुहूर्थ्** m. (sg. dat **sumuhūrtas सुमुहूर्तस्**), an auspicious period, time, or moment (for any rite, etc.) (K. 1037).

simhāsan सिंहासन् m. a throne (L.V. 73; Śiv. 967, 1501, 1526; K. 988).

samjhog, see **samyōg.**

samakh समख् । यावविशेषः f. (sg. dat. **samaki समखि**),

a kind of gum (which exudes from a certain tree (El. *samagh*)). **samaki-vyūr**^{u} **समकि-व्यूर् । यावविशेषरसः** m. the gum as it oozes from the tree.

samakhun समखुन् । संयोगविधानम्, शोकाश्वासनकर्म conj. 2. (1 p.p. **samokh**^{u} **समंखु**, f. **samüch**^{ü} **समंछू**; 2 p.p. **samachyōv समछ्योव्**), to become visible, be seen (Gr.Gr. 171, 204); to meet (a person accidentally or by an intentional visit) (Gr.Gr. 116 (in this sense obl. inf. **samakhana**), 204; L. 461; H. xii, 25; K.Pr. 109), to pay a visit of condolence (e.g. to the sorrowing relatives of one who has died) (obl. inf. **samakhani** in this sense, Gr.Gr. 116); to agree, to suit (El., K.Pr. 75); to associate (El.).

samokh^{u}**-mot**^{u} **समंखु-मंतु । संयोगेन दृष्टः** perf. part. (f **samüch**^{ü}**-müt**^{ü} **समंछू-मंचू**), visited, etc., as ab.

samakhani gatshun समखनि गछुन । शोकाश्वासन-समागमः m.inf. to go to pay a visit, to set out for a visit; to pay a visit of condolence, as ab. (Gr.Gr. 116).

samakhun^{u} **ratun समखुन् रटुन् । शोकेऽश्वासनायासमागमः** m.inf. to refrain from paying a visit of condolence to a bereaved family (of some friend or relation. This is considered a breach of good manners).

samakhāwun समखावुन । समागमनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **samakhôw**^{u} **समखोवु**), to make visible, show (Gr.Gr. 171); to meet, to join as a helper.

sīmlī m. *Zizyphus flexuosa* (El.). Cf. **bān 1, bārj,** and **sljlī.**

sammukh संमुख adv. in front, before. **—gatshun -गछुन्** m.inf. to go into the presence (of anyone), to attend (a court) (Gr.M.).

saman समन् f. a summons to a court of justice (the English word) (Gr.M.).

samān समान् adj. e.g. like, similar, equal; common, general, average; N. of one of the vital airs which has its seat in cavity of the navel and is essential to digestion (Śiv. 306). **kaityā samān,** how many (on the) average? (Gr.M.).

sāmān سامان or **sāmāna सामान** m. furniture, baggage, paraphernalia (Gr.M.; Śiv. 787, 921, 1148; Rām. 588); necessaries, requisites, materials (Gr.M.; Rām. 39, 1436, 1450-1, 1675; H. vii, 5; xi, 9); tools, apparatus (Śiv. 1705); harness (El.); a woman's ornaments, etc., a woman's graces (Rām. 654, 662, 1087, 1467, 1576, 1634; YZ. 30, 267); pomp (H. xi, 20); boundary, limit, landmark, end (El.).

samôn^{u} **समोनु** adj. (of water) collected, accumulated (Rām. 1784).

samun समुन् । समुच्चयनम्, युक्तीभवनम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. **samyōv सम्योव्**), to be gradually collected or stored up (e.g. by putting articles little by little into a box), to be saved up (K. 766 (inf. dat.), K.Pr. 78); to meet together, to assemble (El *sumun*; Gr.M.; L.V. 95; Śiv. 385, 502, 504, 507, 698, 830, 942, 960, 1245, 1442, 1751; YZ. 161, 203); to join (a person), meet (a person) (Rām. 649, YZ. 438 (we should meet each other)); to live together, get on together (K. 1140); to be level (cf **buth**^{u} **s°**, p. 142*a*, l. 16); to be level (with something else), to fit or agree (with something else), to be suitable; to be meet, proper, becoming (K. 904); to match, be a counterpart. The causal of the verb is **sṃb**^{a}**run** or **sṃb**^{a}**rawun,** q.v.

samith समिथ् conj. part. having assembled, having come together (Rām. 145, 276, 404, 615, 779, 860, 1009, 1108*c*, 1130, 1334 (of water), 1679, 1684, 1714, 1757, 1760; K. 181, 105, 701; YZ. 82, 86, 173, 110); (as adv.) together, all together (Rām. 68, 88, 1455, 1537; K. 369, 835); together with (my friends), after collecting (my friends) round (me) (K.Pr. 87, *semt*); united, in conjunction (Rām. 837, K. 266). **—rōzun रोज़ुन । सममाश्रयणम्** m.inf. (of a number of people) to live together in one community and on an equality.

samyō-mot^{u} **सम्यो-मंतु । सार्म्यं संचयं वा उपपन्नः** perf. part. (f. **samyē-müt**^{u} **सम्ये-मंचू**), collected, gradually saved up; (pl.) assembled, met together (Śiv. 64, 742; Rām. 642); fitted, become suitable, found to be a match, matched.

sōman 1 स्वमन् or **suman 1 सुमन** m. a flower; esp. the great-flowered jasmine (L.V. 68). **-sōy -स्वय । लताविशेषः, कण्टकप्रकृतिः** f. 'a flower-nettle', a certain stinging plant; a nettlish woman, a woman of a waspish disposition, a shrew.

sŏman 2 स्वमन or **suman 2 सुमन । सुचित्तः** adj. e.g. good-minded, of a good disposition, benevolent, gracious. **sŏmana स्वमन । प्रसन्नचित्तेन** adv. graciously, benevolently; piously (Rām. 993).

samandar समंदर or (El.) **samundar समुंदर** m. the sea (El.; Gr.M. *samandar*; Śiv. 836, 1638 (id.); Rām. (*samandar*) 449, 595, 719, 855, 987; K.Pr. 184). Cf **samud**^{a}**r.**

sĕmanz स्वमञ्ज़ adv. and prep. in the middle. Noted only in the phrase **sĕmanz sōthi,** in the middle of the bridge or embankment, i.e. half-way across (L.V. 98 (= K.Pr. 18), Śiv. 371).

sīmiñ सीमिञ । सिंही f. (m. **s**^{a}**h सह्**, q.v.) a lioness (El. *sihmin, semun, simañ, simung*, a lioness, leopardess, tigress; Gr.M., a lioness, tigress; Śiv. 1817, lioness; Rām. 96).

sīmiñĕ सीमिञ । भक्ष्यविशेष: f. pl. Indian vermicelli (the *semai* of India Proper).

sampad संपद् f. (sg. dat. **sampüzᵘ संपज़ू**), wealth, riches, prosperity, affluence (K. 1151, 1154).

sampadā संपदा f. N. of the goddess of affluence (Śiv. 1095, 1142; K. 748); wealth, riches, prosperity, affluence (K. 1094, 1099, 1106, 1150). Cf. **sampatā.**

samāph समाफ् । समाप्ति: m. (sg. dat. **samāpas समापस्**), end, conclusion, termination; completion, accomplishment, fulfilment; completion, end, hence, destruction; adj. e.g. finished, completed (cf. **samāpᵃth**) (Rām. 1730).

samponᵘ संपनु । संपन्न: 1 p.p. (f. **sampünñᵘ संपञ्ञू**) (see **sampanun**) become, finished, completed; prosperous, thriving; endowed with, possessed of (K. 636, **bālarūpa sº**, endowed with a youthful form).

sampanun संपनुन् conj. 2 (1 p.p. **samponᵘ संपनु** (q.v. s.v.), f. **sampünñᵘ संपञ्ञू**) (i.q. **sapanun सपनुन्**, q.v.), to become (Rām. 18, 24, 68, 75, 114, 139, 228–9, 237, 266, 307, 309, 372, 403, 411; K. 122, 352, 428, 558); to be made, produced, formed, completed, effected (K. 119, 589); to happen, occur, take place (K. 87, 562, 677, 715, 752, 776, 799, 909, 1040, 1071); to exist (K. 7); (with dat. of possession) there is (to so and so), (he) has; to become (complete), be finished (K. 140); In the past tense, 'I became,' etc., are used to mean 'I became and am now', hence 'I am', etc. (Rām. 535); **shĕran sampanun,** to take refuge (with, dat.) (K. 876). Cf. **sapadun, sapanun, sŏpanun,** and **sapazun.**

sampanāwun संपनावुन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **sampanôwᵘ संपनोवु**), to cause to come into existence, to make, frame, cause to exist (K. 589).

sampatā संपता f., i.q. **sampadā,** q.v. (Śiv. 1475).

sampāth संपाथ् m. (sg. dat. **sampātas संपातस्**), N. of a famous vulture (in Skt. *Sampāti*), the son of Garuda and elder brother of Jaṭāyu (Rām. 534).

samāpᵃth समाप्थ or (Gr.M.) **samāpt समाप्त,** adj. e.g. completed, concluded, finished (Gr.M.); as subst. m., i.q. **samāph,** q.v. (Gr.M.).

samĕr सम्यर । समता m. levelness, smoothness; the being equal, like, similar, resembling (cf. **atha-sº,** p. 626, l. 7); average, medium, mean.

samūr सुमूर् سمور । मृगविशेष: m. the sable (*mustela zibellina*). **-ṭam -ट्यम् । मृगविशेषाजिनम्** f. sable-skin, sable-fur.

sumīr सुमीर् or **sŏmīr स्वमीर्** or **samīr समीर् । सुमेरु:, अक्षयधनम्, मालानायकफलम्** m. N. of the sacred mountain Mēru (allegorically represented as composed of gold and gems, the centre of the universe, and the abode of the gods) (Hindū) (Śiv. 1302, 1306, 1314, 1440, 1456, 1505; Rām. 558, 933, 1013, 1418); met. anything firm and immovable; firm and inexhaustible resources or wealth; a polite term used by the satisfied recipient in thanking the donor of some small gift; the large, or central, bead of a rosary (Śiv. 1314).

sŏ(su)mīra-parbuth स्व(सु)मीर-पर्बुथ् । सुमेरुपर्वत: m. (sg. dat. **-parbatas -पर्बतस्**), Mount Mēru.

sŏ(su)mīrüñᵘ-sath स्व(सु)मीरञ्यू-सथ् । अविनाशसहायाशा, दृढाशा f. (sg. dat. **sŏ(su)mīrañĕ süṭᵘ स्व(सु)मीरञ सुट्यू**), the hope or expectation of certain and inexhaustible resources; a sure and certain hope or expectation of gaining these resources.

sĕmĕr स्मय्र् or sĕmbĕr स्मब्यर् । संहतमलयुक्तता, समलत्वम्, ईषद्विषाक्तता the quality of being sediment, miriness, muddiness, slushiness; (of wine or the like) the possession of slight intoxicating power. Cf. **syomᵘ** or **syombᵘ.**

sumᵃrī सुमरी f. in **sumᵃrī-māwas सुमरी-मावस । सोमामावस्या** f. the lunar day of the new moon (see **māwas**) when it falls on a Monday. Pious acts performed on this day are believed to give great merit.

smaran स्मरन् m. remembering, remembrance, recollection (Śiv. 106, 195, 372, 383, 983, 1726); memory. Cf. **sŏran.**

sumᵃran सुमरन् or (Śiv. 162, 1314) **sumaran सुमरन् । स्मृति:, अक्षमाला** f. (sg. dat. **sumᵃrüñᵘ सुमरञ्यू**), remembering, remembrance, recollection, memory (Śiv. 1500, 1785); a rosary, or string of beads used for religious purposes (Śiv. 162, 1293, 1314). **—diñᵘ —दिञ्यू । स्मारणम्** f. inf. to cause a person to remember, to call to a person's memory, to remind (of). **—phirüñᵘ —फिरञ्यू । स्मृत्वा ग्रहणम्, अक्षमालाचालनम्** f. inf. to remember, recall to one's memory (something forgotten) (either automatically or by someone reminding); to tell one's beads (on a rosary). **—rōzüñᵘ —रोज़ञ्यू । स्मृतिस्थिति:** f. inf. memory (of something) to abide or persist.

sumᵃrüñᵘ-pholᵘ सुमरञ्यू-फलु । अक्षमालाफलम् m. a bead of a rosary (the large, central bead of a rosary is **sumīr,** q.v.).

sāmrath m. glory (El. *samrat* f.) power, ability (Śiv. 1696). This word and the next are probably the same word and should probably be spelt **sāmarth सामर्थ्** and **samarth समर्थ्**, respectively.

samrut m. strength (El.). See the preceding.

smrĕth स्मृथ्, smarath स्मरथ्, or **sumᵃrath सुमरथ् । स्मृति:** f. (sg. dat. **smrĕṭᵘ स्मृट्यू, smarüṭᵘ स्मरुट्यू,** or **sumᵃrüṭᵘ सुमरुट्यू**), remembering, remembrance,

recollection, memory (Śiv. 1860 (*smṛëth*); 274, 1478, 1572, 1593 (*smarath*)).

somráwun, súmráwun, see **sŏmbᵃrāwun.**

sémis स्वमिस्, see **syomᵘ.**

samshĕy संशय्। संदेह: m. doubt, uncertainty, irresolution, hesitation.

samskār संस्कार् । संस्करणम् m. the making perfect, completing thoroughly; education, cultivation, training; a purificatory rite, a sacred rite or ceremony (K. 483).

samskrĕta संस्कृत m. the Sanskrit language (Gr.M.).

samsār संसार् । संसार: m. worldly life, mundane existence (Gr.M.; L.V. 35, 37; Śiv. 4, 28, 171, 277, etc.; Rām. 1489, 1751); the material (as opposed to the spiritual) world (Gr.M.; Śiv. 17, 189, 280, etc.; Rām. 25, 1705, 1732, 1754; K. 475; H. iv, 1; K.Pr. 243); the world, the universe (generally) (Gr.M.; Śiv. 14, 32, 54, 70, 156, 241, 244, etc.; Rām. 261, 514, 642, 743, 1096, 1325, 1420, 1452, 1603, 1682; K. 842, 1169; H. ix, 6; YZ. 61); met. the whole world, hence, a great number of people; worldly life, the life of householder (Śiv. 1224); transmigration, succession of births, the round of existence from birth to birth (L.V. 6; Śiv. 152, 254, 337, 382, 1201, 1268, 1755, 1914). **-dēg -देग्। बहुजनभोजनोपयोगिस्थाली** f. 'a caldron for the whole world,' a caldron sufficient for cooking food for a large number of people; met. a means of support for a large number of people.

samsörᵘ संसारि । संसारे वर्तमान: adj. e.g. mundane, living in this world (Śiv. 586, 1049, 1508).

samsotur सम्सतुर् । सर्वनाश: m. (sg. dat. **samsataras सम्मतरस्**), utter or entire destruction (Gr.M. *samᵃsatur*). **—gashun —गछुन् । सर्वतो विनाशापत्ति:** m inf. such destruction to occur (Gr.M.). **—karun —करुन् । सर्वतो विनाशनम्** m inf. to cause utter destruction, utterly to destroy. **—mēlun – मेलुन । सर्वतो विनाशसंभव:** m inf. utter destruction to happen. **—milawun – मिलवुन् । सर्वतो विनाशनम्** m.inf. to cause utter destruction.

samatā समता f. sameness, identity; impartiality, fairness; equanimity (Śiv. 230, 1484, 1572); (met.) considering oneself as identical with the Supreme (Śiv. 18, 110).

sĕmit, for **samith,** see p. 913*b*, l. 14.

sāmath सामथ् adj. e.g. assembled, met together, used in the phrase **sŏñᵘ-sāmath,** s.v. **sŏñᵘ,** q.v.

samuth समुथ् । समवृत्ति: m. (sg. dat. **samatas समतस्**), combination of a number of people for some common object, coalition, co-operation.

samatō karun समतो करुन् । परस्परसाह्यावलम्बेन प्रवर्तनम् m.inf. to be employed in a co-operative task.

sumitrā सुमित्रा f. N. of one of the wives of Daśaratha and mother of Lakṣmaṇa and Śatrughna (Rām. 40, 84, 278, 280, 1101, 1108*a*, 1118, 1143*a*).

samasār समसार् । समवृत्ति: m. living together in intimate fellowship, living in common, joint life (of a number of people), consociation, commensality, joint family life, chumming, being a member of a joint party. **- gashun —गछुन् । समवृत्तिसंभव:** m.inf. such joint life to occur. **- -karun - करुन् । समवृत्तिप्रवर्तनम्** m inf. to carry on such a joint life. **– nērun - नेरुन् । समवृत्तिदार्ढ्यम्** m.inf. such joint life to be firmly established and to continue. **—thawun – थवुन । समवृत्तिपरिपालनम्** m inf. to keep up or maintain such a joint life.

samasörᵘ समसारि । समवृत्तिक: m. a member of a joint party (as in **samasār** q.v.); one who habitually lives in joint association with others.

samwād संवाद् । संवाद: m. a catechism, question an answer; a conversation (Śiv. 117, 245, 442, 533, 596, 601–4, 1244; K. 944); an account of occurrence, a story, tale, statement (Rām. 1497, 1684).

sūmwār सूमवार m. Monday (cf. **sandrawār**) (El.; W. 107, *somvār*).

samwath संवथ् । संवत्सर: m. (sg. dat. **samwatas संवतस्**), an era.

samay समय । समय: m. time (El. *samāi*; Śiv. 738, 1704–5, 1819; Rām. 24, 976, 1317, 1496); a particular time, occasion (cf. **aki samayĕ aki,** p. 206, l. 2) (Śiv. 97, 319, 1477, 1909; Rām. 620, 1716; K. 797, 1025, 1096); the fit time, the proper time for anything (cf. **köjᵘ-sº,** p. 430*a*, l. 11; Gr.M.); a time, a particular period of time (Rām. 100); an appointed time (e.g., met. the time of death) (Rām. 1561); a season of the year (Gr.M.). **—pyonᵘ –प्योनु । दुरवस्थापात:** m.inf. the time to fall, i.e. bad times to occur, adversity to fall on a person. **– watun —वातुन् । अवसरापत्ति:, मरणावस्थाधिगम:** m.inf. the right time (for anything) to come (K. 46, 355, 607, 626, 799); one's appointed time to come, to be at the point of death (K. 847, 1169).

samayah समयाह् (with suff. of indef. art.) a period of time; as adv., for a time, esp for a brief time, for a few moments (Rām. 123).

samayĕs समयस sg dat. as adv. once upon a time, at some indefinite past time (K. 5); at a (certain) time (K. 94, 103, 204, 299, 552, 867, 906, 970, 1000, 1052, 1127); at the present time, now (K. 360); **prath samayĕs,** at every moment (K. 862), at each time, from time to time (K. 36, 542). **- dōr karun —दोर्**

करुन् m.inf. to make a revolution for time, hence, to establish an era (Rām. 997).

samyōg संयोग m. a meeting, an interview (Gr.M.; K.Pr. 149, *samghaṭ*); an occurrence, event (Gr.M.). **-karun —करुन** m.inf. to meet, to have an interview (**tse sūty**, with thee) (Gr.M.)

san 1 सन् (for **2**, see **sana 2**) । **चौर्यम्** f (sg. dat. **sūñ[u] संञ्**, sometimes written **sañ[i] संञि**), theft, burglary (Śiv. 1311); the proceeds of theft, stolen property (K.Pr. 161, 222). **diñ[u] -दिञ्** । **चौर्यविधानम्** f.inf. to commit theft, steal. **—dāviñ[u] —दाविञ्**, f.inf. to cause theft to be committed, to incite to burglary (K.Pr. 149). **-lagiñ[u] - लगिञ्** । **चौर्यसंभवः** f.inf. theft to occur (to), (a house, etc.) to be burgled. **nērūñ[u] —नेरूञ्** । **चौर्यप्रकाशः** f.inf. theft to become manifest.

sūñ[u]-bor[u] संञ्-बर् । **चौर्यधनापहरणद्वारम्** m. a burglar's hole, the mine dug by a burglar. **-barg -बर्ग** । **चौर्यच्छिद्रांशः** m. a trace found of stolen property. **-barav -बारव** । **चौर्याविर्भावः** m. disclosure of theft, the discovery of theft. **-khasun —खसुन्** । **चौर्यविधानम्** m.inf. to rise to theft, to climb up to commit theft, hence, to commit theft. **-ṭsūr -चूर** । **चौर्यवृत्तिः** m. (f. **-ṭsūr[u] -चूर्**, bel.), a professional thief, a burglar. **-ṭsūra-bāy -चूर-बाय** । **चौरभार्या** f a thief's wife. **-ṭsūr[u] -चूर्** । **चौर्यवृत्तिका** f. a female professional thief.

sān सान् postpos. governing the abl. or optionally (in the case of singular (and occasionally plural) animate nouns and rarely inanimate nouns) the dat.; with, together with

This word is distinguished from **sūtin** or **sūty** (qq.v.) by the fact that it implies that the governed word (not the thing or person accompanied) is the appendage, the other being the principal. Thus, **mölis-sūtin āv,** he came with the father, implies that his father had brought him along, while **mölis-sān āv,** would imply that he brought his father along with him (Gr.Gr. 45; Gr.M.; W. 97, 98; Śiv. 32, 71, 313, 368–9, 377, etc.; K. 374 (with sg. an.), 687 (inan.), 879 (pl. an.), 884 (inan. but governing dat.), 1017 (pl. an.), 1093 (sg. an.)).

When governing an abstract noun in the abl. this word forms an adverb, as in **ānanda-sān,** joyfully, p. 35*a*, l. 21; **bawa-sān,** politely, p. 147*a*, l. 3; **darda-sān,** affectionately, p. 241*a*, l. 10; **khūkhĕra-sān,** nasally, p. 396*a*, l. 39; **khŏkarĕra-sān,** in a hollow fashion, p. 396*b*, l. 1; **kharca-sān,** with expenditure, p. 413*a*, l. 34; **khŏshī-sān** or **khŏshiyĕ-sān,** willingly, p. 418*b*, ll. 24, 25; **kalā-kāpi-sān,** entirely, p. 435*a*, l. 12; **māna-sān,** with deference, p. 573*a*, l. 21; **rāhath-sān,** p. 829*b*, l. 50; **sŏkha-sān,** comfortably, p. 905*b*, l. 24; **sīra-sān,** secretly, s.v. **sīr 1** (Śiv. 36, 56, 70, 85, etc.; Rām. 55, 750, 1200, 1203, 1370, 1499; K. 169, 543, 600, 610, 877, 996–7; H. i, 6; YZ. 455; K.Pr. 26, 82).

In such adverbial phrases, **pŏṭh[i]** may be pleonastically added, as in **sŏkha-sān pŏṭh[i],** happily, comfortably, securely (Gr.M.).

This word is used in special meanings in **nal-sān,** pimping, p. 631*b*, l. 47; **shĕrāba-sān,** a cup-bearer (p. 891*a*, l. 4).

sana 1 सन । **रोगविशेषः** m. the combined derangement of the three humours, failure of vital force at the conclusion of some long disease when the sufferer is dying or nearing death, coma, syncope (Rām. 1487); cf. **sanapāth.** **—dörith dyun[u] —दोरिथ् दिन्** । **संनिपातहेतुरोगविशेषाविर्भावः** m.inf. symptoms of syncope to declare themselves. **—dyun[u] —दिन्** । **रोगविशेषोद्भवः** m.inf. syncope to come or declare itself. **—lagun —लगुन्** । **संनिपातरुगागमः** m.inf. syncope to attack a person.

sana 2 सन or occasionally (e.g. K. 105, 369) **san 2 सन्** or **sanā सना** (i.e. **sana** + **a 3**) adv. an interrogative particle indicating doubt, hesitation, anxiety or the like. It is usually added to another interrogative word. Sometimes **sana** (not **sanā**) is added to the verb of a sentence. Thus **kyā-sanā khĕwān chuh** (or **chw-ā**), (I wonder), is he eating; **khĕwān chw-ā-sana** is he really eating (Gr.Gr. 180). It will be observed that the interrogative particle **ā** (see **ā 3**) can be used with this word (cf. **ama-kyā-s°,** p. 27*a*, l. 18; **kar-sanā,** p. 465*a*, l. 23; **kati-s°,** p. 483*b*, l. 39; **kot[u]-s°,** p. 484*a*, l. 13; **kūt[u]-s°,** p. 485*a*, l. 16; **kĕtha-s°,** p. 488*a*, l. 30) (L.V. 39, *kyā-s°*; Śiv. 47 (*kus-s°*), 1600 (id.); Rām. (*kyāh-s°*, etc.) 78, 202, 221, 253, 596, 834, 1074, 1143*b*, 1306, 1348, 1366, 1391, 1408, 1421, 1492–3; K (*marmā-san*, why should he not die) 105, 369; (*kyāh-sana*, etc.) 165, 213, 287, 328, 608, 919, 1131; YZ. 187).

sēnā सेना, f. i.q. **sīnā**, q.v.

sin[i] सिनि, see **syun[u]**.

sina सीन سینہ m. the chest, bosom, breast (El.; Rām. 183, 266, 350, 1235, 1503, 1772; H. vii, 21; K.Pr. 200). **-band -बंद** سینہ بند m. a stomacher, bodice, an inner garment worn by Hindūs (El.).

sīnā सीना । **सेना** f. an army, force, body of troops (Gr.M. *sēnā*; Śiv. 170, 1482; Rām. 791; K. 554, 558, 560, 565, 570, 586, 627, 760, 815, 822, 831, 871–2).

sŏn 1 स्वन् । सुवर्णम् m. gold (cf. **dâg[i] dâg[i] sŏn banun,** p. 196*a*, l. 42 ; **dâs[i] dâs[i] sŏn,** p. 255*b*, l. 25 ; **payith sŏn,** p. 817*b*, l. 13)(Gr.Gr. 41, 51, 94, 148, 161 ; Gr.M ; W. 6, 111 ; L.V. 100 (= K.Pr. 46) ; Śiv. 169, 430, 544, 983, 1041, 1060, 1077, 1081, 1196, 1227, 1233, etc., 1345, 1903 ; Rām. 18, 58, 141, 568, 570, 682, 736, 738, 1066–7, 1203, 1378, 1418, 1495, 1678, 1735, 1747 ; K. 28, 60, 97, 183, 555, 590, 671, 692, 831, 843, 914 ; YZ. 214, 286, 375 ; K.Pr. 46, 122, 143, 186, 206, 236, 246, 259) ; riches (El.) ; met. anything very valuable or excellent (cf. **krĕhna-s°,** p. 469*b*, l. 5).

sŏna-bāna स्वन-बान । स्वर्णपात्रम् m. a gold dish vessel, or the like. **-cucur[u] -चुचुर् । स्वर्णपक्षी** m. a certain mountain bird (described as having gold-coloured wings, and a long tail). **-ḍaba -डब । स्वर्णाश्रयसमुन्नकः** m. a box full of gold (Gr.Gr. 73) ; a box for holding gold. **-hôr[u] -होर् । कपिशचित्रव्याप्तः** adj. (f. **-hör[u] -हॉर्**), covered or painted with a pattern of gold, or with a pattern of a colour suggesting gold such as ruddy brown ; cf. **sŏnahar[i]. -hör[i] -हॉरि । कपिशचित्रोपेतः** adj. e.g., id **-hör[i] saban -हॉरि साबन् । मलिनचित्रोपेतता** f (sg dat **-hör[i] sābiñ[u] -हॉरि साबिञ्**), 'mottled soap,' hence (of some otherwise clean cloth) the being covered, as by a pattern, with dirty marks. **-harèr -हार्यर् । कपिशचित्रता** m the being covered with a golden or ruddy brown pattern. **-köm[u] -कॉम् । स्वर्णघटनकर्म** f. gold-work, the work or trade of a goldsmith. **-kan -कन । स्वर्णकणः, स्वर्णभूषितकर्णः** m (1) a small fragment or speck of gold ; (2) an ear decked with a gold ornament (H. vii, 11). **-k°t[u] -कॅत् । स्वर्णरसरञ्जितः** adj. (f. **-k[u]ṭ[u] -कॅट्**), coloured with liquid gold paint. **-lôkh -लॉख । द्वीपविशेषः** f. (sg. dat **-lôki -लॉकि**), 'the golden island,' N. of an island in the Dal lake near Śrinagar (El. *sónalānk* ; RT. Tr. II, 117, *sonʻlānk*) (Śiv. 1820). **-löṭ[u] -लॉट् । स्वर्णखण्डम** f. a longish piece of gold, (for manufacture) **-mahönyuw[u] -महॉनिव् । स्वर्णमयमनुष्यप्रतिमा** m. a gold statue of some individual. **-mòhar -महर । स्वर्णमुद्रा** f. a gold seal (such as a signet ring) ; a gold coin, a 'gold mohur' ; a piece of gold of the weight of a gold mohur. **-mahārĕñ -महार्यञ । स्वर्णभूषणव्याप्ता नववधूः** f. a bride decked with gold on all her limbs **-marg -मर्ग** f. N. of a mountain plateau in the Sĕnd Valley of Kashmīr, famous for its flowery meads (H. xi, 3). **-murg -मुर्ग** m. the Monaul Pheasant, *Lophophorus refulgens* (L. 119) ; cf. **sunal. -pingan -पिंगन् । स्वर्णद्रवनालिका** f. (sg. dat. **pingüñ[u] पिंगञ्**), the pipe-shaped mould into which melted gold is cast. **-path[a]r -पथर । स्वर्णपत्रम्** m. (sg. dat. **patras पत्रस**), gold leaf **-shôḍ[u] -शॉड् । शुद्धसुवर्णः** adj. (f. **-shŏz[u] -शॅज्**), made of pure, unalloyed gold **-sond[u] -सन्द् । सुवर्णमयः** gen (f. **-sünz[u] -सन्ज्**), made of gold (Gr.Gr. 11 ; Rām. 890, 1143*j* ; K 101, 920, 1007, 1037 ; H v, 1, 3–5 ; K.Pr. 183, 206) ; cf. **sŏnuk[u],** bel. **-sôw[u] -सोव् । सुवर्णाढ्यः** adj. (f. **-söv[u] -सॉव्**), filled with gold (e.g. a mining plot, a treasury, or the like) (Rām. 1784) ; replete with gold, incalculably wealthy (Śiv 58). **-warukh -वरुख । स्वर्णपत्रम** m (sg. dat. **-warakas -वरकस**), thin leaf gold (eaten as a medicine), gold-leaf. **-wasth -वस्थ । सौवर्णभूषणम** m. (sg. dat. **-wastas -वस्तस**), a gold ornament (cf. **sŏn[i]-w°,** bel.)

sŏn[i]-ḍaba स्वनि-डब । स्वर्णमयसंपुटकः m. a box made of gold, a gold casket **-kesür[u] -क्यसॅर्** । **स्वर्णपुष्पम** f 'a golden beard of corn,' a kind of gold flower or boss attached to an ornament. **-lar -लर । स्वर्णहारः** f. a necklace set with gold bosses, flowers, or the like **-mal -माल । स्वर्णस्रक** f a long garland-like necklace set with gold, with or without other beads. **-posh -पोश । पुष्पविशेषः** m N. of a certain flower. **-saga-lar -साग लर । मध्ययोजितस्वर्णफलहारः** f. a kind of necklace worn by Musalmān women, adorned with gold amid pearl, coral, and similar beads. **-sür[u] -सॅर्** । **सुवर्णवर्णक्षुद्रपक्षिविशेषः** f N. of a certain small bird **-wasth -वस्थ । स्वर्णभूषणम** (sg dat. **-wastas वस्तस**), a gold ornament (cf **sŏna-w°,** ab.).

sŏnuk[u] स्वनुक् gen. (f. **sönüc[u] स्वनंच्**), of, or belonging to, gold (Śiv. 1235, 1238, 1283, 1726 ; Rām. 542, 1087, 1372). Cf **sŏna-sond[u],** ab., which means 'made of gold'.

sŏn 2 स्वन । सपत्नी f (sg dat. **sŏni स्वनि,** Gr.Gr. 70), a co wife, a contemporary wife, a rival wife (Gr Gr 16, 111, Rām 82, 280 ; K Pr (*sun*) 119, 158, 194). Cf. **sŏñ[u].**

sŏna-bod[u] स्वन बंदु । सापत्नाचरणम m. the condition between co wives, the mutual hostility between co-wives (cf. **bod[u] 2,** p 84*a*, l. 39) (Gr Gr. 111). **-küṭ[u] -कॅट् । सपत्नीपुत्री** f (sg dat **-kacĕ कच्य**), a co-wife's daughter (esp. when used contemptuously or with disrespect). **-kaṭh -कठ । सापत्नपुत्रः** m. (sg. dat. **-kaṭas कटस**), a co-wife's son (esp. used contemptuously, etc., as ab.). **-pöth[a]r -पॉथर । सापत्नवृत्तिः** m (sg. dat **pöth[a]ras पॉथरस**), a co-wife's conduct, i.e. the conduct between two women who are not co-wives (i.e. mutual hostility and rivalry). **-tôn[u] -तोन् । सपत्नीवृत्तिः** m. the mutual hostility between co-wives, or such similar conduct between women who are not co-wives. **-wāz[u]r[u] -वाज़्र् ।**

सापत्नाकुलत्वम f co-wife worry, the worry caused in a household by the existence of co-wives.

sǫ̃n^{i}-hond^{u} स्वनि-हंन्दु । सपत्नीसंबन्धी gen. (f. **-hünz^{u} -हंन्ज़**), of, or belonging to, a co-wife. **-pĕṭh^{i} dyun^{u} -प्यंठि दिनु । भार्यावते कन्याविवाहदानम्** m.inf. to give (a girl in marriage) to a man who already has a wife. **-pĕṭh^{i} karun -प्यंठि करुन् । एकभार्यासत्त्वे द्वितीयभार्याविवाहः** m inf. to marry a second wife during the lifetime of the first.

sǫ̃n^{u} 1 स्वंनु m. the confluence of two rivers (cf. **sand** and **sǫ̃nd**) used in the following compound :— **sǫ̃n^{i}-gol^{u} स्वनि-गंलु । गभीरसंभेदाशयः** m. the deep hole in the bed at the confluence of two rivers (caused by the meeting of the currents).

sǫ̃n^{u} 2 स्वंनु or **son^{u} संनु । गम्भीरः, नीचः** adj. (f. **sün^{ü} संञ़ू**), deep, profound (e g. a lake, a pit, or the like) (Gr.M. ; L. 459, *sun* ; Śiv. 330, 1191, 1201, 1755; Rām. 517, 958; H. v, 6); (of a tract of country) low-lying; (of a human being) grave, profound; sagacious, serious, inscrutable (Śiv. 1195, K.Pr. (*sun*) 138). —**wǒgon^{u}** -- **ब्वगंनु । निम्नोन्नतः** adj. (f. **sün^{ü} wǒgün^{ü} संञ़ू ब्वगंञ़ू**), deep and shallow, here deep and there shallow, up and down (e.g. a lake, a road) (Śiv. 1681, 1892, cf. 1757 ; Rām. 1715 ; YZ. 542) ; (of a tract of country) undulating ; (of an act or business) partly suitable and partly unsuitable. —**wǒgon^{u} bǒzun —ब्वगंनु वोज़ुन् । युक्तायुक्तत्वविमर्शः** m.inf. to consider the suitability and unsuitability, to consider the merits (of any act, etc., as ab.) ; so (with **zānun**) to know, or (with **wuchun**) to examine, the merits (as ab)

sa̱ñ^{i}-wôr^{u} संञि-वोर् or sün^{ü}-wôr^{u} संञ़ू-वोर् । निम्नदेशभूः m. low land always waterlogged (owing to its being in the neighbourhood of a marsh or the like) (the use of **sa̱ñ^{i}** instead of **sa̱n^{i}** in this word is not explained) ; cf. **sañé-wör^{u}**, s.v. **sañ. -wāryuk^{u} -वारिक् । निम्नदेशसंबन्धी** adj. gen. (**-wāric^{ü} -वारिच्ञ़ू**), (crops, work, etc.) of, or belonging to, waterlogged land.

sôn^{u} सोनु । आस्माकीनः possessive pron. (f. **sön^{ü} सांञ़ू**), our, of us (Gr.Gr. 56, 87 ; Śiv. 13, 46, 100, 103, 105, 157, 955, 963, etc.; Rām. 1104, 1784 ; K. 173, 266, 306, 458, 466, 472, 907, 958, etc. ; H. viii, 11, 13 ; x, 5, 12) ; (as subst m) our house, our home (Rām. 1108*a*, K. 157). This word is used as the genitive of the plural of the personal pronoun **bǒh**, I. —**yun^{u}** —**यिनु** m.inf. (impve. sg. 2 —**wǒla** —**ब्वल**), to come to our house (used in hospitable invitation) (Rām. 673, 1107, 1765, 1784 5). **sāni सानि । अस्मद्गृहे** adv. in our house, at our home.

sun (El., L.), incorr. for **syun^{u}**, q.v

sünü सूनू m. a peach, *Amygdalus persica* (El.). Cf. **bünü.**

sānca सांच, see **sāca.**

sönch सोंक्, see **sŏch.**

sand 1 संद् । संयोगः, व्याख्यापाठः f. (sg. dat. **sünz^{ü} संञ़ू**), joining, union, meeting (such as the confluence of two rivers, the meeting point between two lunar days, or between two changes of the moon) ; repeated study of some subject (cf. **pāṭ^{i}-s°**, p. 789*b*, l. 15) ; repeated conning over of an instruction, teaching, command, injunction, charge. - **diñ^{u} —दिञ़ू । पाठाध्ययनम्, अध्यापनम्** f.inf. to read something over and over again in order to master it as an object of study ; to teach (pupils, etc.), instruct (Gr.M. ; K. 486, 500). - **karüñ^{u} —करंञ़ू** f.inf. to impress instructions upon a person, to lay an injunction or command (upon, dat.), lay a charge (upon) (Rām. 1736). — **pand lagüñ^{u} — पंद् लगंञ़ू । अविनयशिक्षापत्तिः** f.inf. (of a boy, or the like) to be taught insolence, to learn to be saucy, presumptuous, brazen, etc.

sand 2 संद् f. the morning, noon, and evening prayers of a Brāhmaṇa (i.q. **sandyā**, q.v.) (K. 410, 484).

sĕnd स्वन्द् سند **। नदी, जलप्रसृतिः** f. (sg. dat. **sĕndi स्वन्दि**), a river (Rām. 1307, 1590) ; a perpetual waterfall ; N. of a river of Kashmīr (El. *sind*, RT. Tr. II, 418, *Sindhu* ; Śiv. 1561, 1589, 1682, 1793, 1810, 1889).

sĕnda-wôñ^{u} स्वन्द्-वोञ़ु । सैन्धवजलम् m. the water of the Sĕnd river (El. *sindawāṅ*). **sĕnda-wār स्वन्द्-वार् । सेनानिवेशः** m. an army encampment.

sǒnd स्वन्द् m. the confluence of two rivers (cf. **sǫ̃n^{u}** 1 and **sand**), used in the following compound :— **sǒnda-bröru स्वन्द्-ब्रोर्। त्रिसंध्यादेवम** f. N. of one of the holiest of Kashmīr holy places, the sacred spring of the goddess Sandhyā, called in Sanskrit *Trisandhyā*. It is said at certain periods in the early summer to flow intermittently, three times during the day, and three times during the night. It is situated in the Bring Pargana in the south-east of the Valley (RT. Tr. II, 469, *Sundʾbrār*, El. *Sandabrār*, Śiv. 1168).

sond^{u} संन्दु । संबन्धी adj. (f. **sünz^{ü} संञ़ू**), a postposition of the genitive case, used with m.sg. animate nouns. It governs the dative case. Its original form was **hond^{u}.** Every masculine dative singular ends in *s*, as in **būras,** to a thief ; **mölis,** to a father. When **hond^{u}** was suffixed to such a word, the *h* was elided, so that the postposition apparently became **sond^{u},** as in **būra-sond^{u}** of a thief, for **būras-hond^{u},** or **möl^{i}-sond^{u},** of a father, for **mölis-hond^{u}** (Gr.Gr. 40). See **hond^{u}.**

This word has the usual meaning of the genitive, viz. 'of', 'belonging to' (Gr.Gr. 40; L.V. 105, 108; Rām. 271, 509, 510, 538, 631, 957, 1332, 1439, etc.; K. 7, 30, 35, 47, 49, 66, 190, 323, 344; H. ii, 5, 6, 7, 9, etc.).

As has been seen **sond^{u}** is used with masculine animate nouns. **Hond^{u}** is used with all feminine nouns and with all plural nouns. Masculine singular nouns which indicate proper names of persons, however, take **un^{u}** while masculine inanimate nouns take **uk^{u}** (Gr.Gr. 41). There are, nevertheless, occasional exceptions. Thus, the gen. of Brahmā, the N. of a god, is **Brahmā-sond^{u}**, p. 121*a*, l. 34; so **Vishṇu-sond^{u}**, Rām. 23; **Yindrāza-sānd^{i} pōṭh^{i}**, Rām. 1737.

Again, **sond^{u}** is used with certain inanimate nouns to indicate 'made of' (Gr.Gr. 41). Thus, **sŏna-sond^{u} chath^{a}r,** an umbrella (made) of gold, while **sŏnuk^{u} chath^{a}r,** would mean 'an umbrella belonging to gold'; so **marīna-sond^{u},** made of merino; **pash-mīna-s°,** made of cloth (p. 781*a*, l. 30); **rŏpa-s°,** made of silver (p. 840*a*, l. 25) (Rām. 890, 1143*j*; K. 401, 920, 1007, 1037; H. v, 1, 3–5).

sandēh संदेह m. doubt, uncertainty, apprehension, mistrust (L.V. 7).

sānd़ij सांदिज् । सर्षप: f. the mustard plant; the mustard seed (K.Pr. 184); a kind of rape plant, *Brassica campestris* (L. 330, *sandiji*). Cf. **sarshĕph.**

sānd़ija-phulay सांदिज-फुलय् । सर्षपपुष्पविकाश: f. the season of the flowering mustard plant (early spring). **-tīl -तील । सार्षपतैलम्** m. mustard-oil. **-zöl^{i} din^{i} -ज़ोलि दिनि । अतिसूक्ष्मेच्छिकया प्रवर्तनम्** m. pl. inf. to close the interstices of the fingers for mustard-seed, i.e. to hold a handful of mustard-seeds with the fingers tightly closed together, so that not a single tiny seed escapes; met. to scrutinize with excessive minuteness (esp. when it is absurd to do so). Hence, **sānd़ija-zöl^{i} din^{i}, hĕndavĕnda nīrith ṭalān^{i},** to close the fingers tightly in order to save mustard-seed, and pumpkins to escape and run away, i.e. to be penny wise and pound foolish (cf. K.Pr. 184)

sondukh संदुख् or sondūkh संदूख صندوق । **पेटक:** m. (sg. dat. **sondu(ū)kas संदु(दू)कस्**), a box, trunk, chest, coffer, case (Gr.M.; Rām. (*sandūkh*) 16, 623; K.Pr. 14). **sonduka-han संदुक-हन् । लघुपेटक:** f. a small box or chest, a casket. **-ṭhāna -ठान** m. the lid of a box (Gr M.).

sandal संदल صندل । **शय्याविशेष:** f. a chair (El.); a comfortable couch, throne.

sanidān सनिदान् m. proximity, vicinity, presence (Śiv. 40, 71, 1156); as adj. e.g. close to, near by (Śiv. 1656). Cf. **sannidān.**

sōndān^{i} सोंदान्, see **sōdān^{i}.**

sōndīpan सोंदीपन m. N. of the preceptor of Krushna (Kṛṣṇa) and Balarāma (see K. 483–498) (K. 485). In Skt. *Sāndīpani.*

sandār संदार् m. arrangement, putting in order; resuscitation, coming to (from a faint or the like) (cf. **prāna-s°,** p. 761*a*, l. 44).

sandōr^{i} संदोरि adj. e.g. one who benefits, supports, sustains, nourishes (Śiv. 1048).

sĕnd^{u}r^{u} स्यन्दूर । सिन्दूरम f. (sg. dat. **sĕnd^{a}rĕ स्यन्दूर्य**), red lead, minium, vermilion, rouge (Rām 1104); met. fine dust generally, ashes (K.Pr. 253, *sundar*).

sĕnd^{a}rĕ-gor^{u} स्यन्दूर्य-गोर । सिन्दूरविक्रेता m. a maker, or seller, of vermilion

sŏndar 1 स्वन्दर् । पूजाविधिविशेष: f. a Hindū festival held after a babe is bathed on (usually) the sixth day after birth, on which day, also, offerings and worship are offered to the goddess **Shĕshṭhī** (L. 259, says that the festival is on the ninth, not the sixth, day after birth) (cf. **shrān-s°,** p. 893*b*, l. 20).

sŏndar 2 स्वन्दर । सुन्दर: adj. e.g. lovely, beautiful, handsome, charming (cf. **mahā-s°,** p. 557*a*, l. 3) (Gr.M.; W. 21, *sundar*; Śiv. 384, 788, 896, 940–1, 959, 1130, 1266, 1468, 1499; Rām. 342, 351, 1570; K. 134, 428 (*sondarāh*, a beauteous damsel), 766, 783; YZ. 342, 547); cf. **shyāma-s°,** p. 903*a*, l. 13 **—māl —माल् । अति सुन्दरी** f. a lovely garland; met. a lovely charming woman (Śiv. 436, 573; Rām. 1194). **— māl hyuh^{u} — माल् हिहु । अतिसुन्दर:** adj. (f. **— māl hish^{u} — माल् हिशु**), like a lovely garland, very beautiful and charming.

sŏndarī स्वन्दरी f. a beautiful woman (K. 238, *sondari*; K Pr. 207, *sundari*); a title of Pārvatī (Śiv. 1512, 1691, 1728).

sōndār^{i} सोंदारि, see **sōdār^{i}.**

sandramma (El.), incorr. for **sandrama,** q.v.

saṇd^{a}ran संदरन् । उद्दीपनम f. (sg. dat. **saṇd^{a}rün^{u} संदरुनु**), lightening, kindling, igniting; inflaming, inciting, stirring up, rousing. **-phol^{u} -फोलु । काष्ठादिचूर्णसमुदाय:** m. fire-lighting, little bits of dry wood, powdered dried cowdung, or the like, for lighting a fire.

sandāran संदारन m. arranging, putting in order; resuscitating, reviving (cf. **prāna-s°,** p 761*a*, l. 48).

saṇd^{a}run संदरुन् or sandarun संदरुन् । संदीपनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **saṇd°r^{u} संदर्**), to kindle, set alight, ignite; to set kindling wood to light a fire; to inflame, incite, stir up, rouse. **saṇd°r^{u}-mot^{u} संदर्-मोतु । संदीपित:**

perf. part. (f **sand^{u}r^{u}-müš^{u} संद्रुच्-मंचू**), kindled, set alight, inflamed, incited, roused.

sandārun संदारुन । समाश्वसनम्, संभरणम conj. 1 (1 p.p. **sandôr^{u} संदोर्**. In some meanings this verb is impersonal), (as an impersonal verb) to be arranged, put in order; to be resuscitated, come to (out of a faint or the like) (cf. **prān sandārān^{i},** p. 761*a*, l. 27) (Śiv. 1753); to make (oneself) steady, to become cool and courageous (after mental agitation), to take courage (L.V. 70); (of one coming out of extreme poverty) to find oneself possessed of a little, to save something from a wreck of property; (as a personal verb) to make (something) steady, (of a carriage) to put on the brake, to block (the wheels) (L.V. 26); to benefit, support, sustain, nourish (Śiv. 1229); cf. **sadārun** and **sandarāwun. sandôr^{u}-mot^{u} संदोर्-मंतु । संभृतः** perf. part. (f. **sandör^{u}-müš^{u} संदोर्-मंचू**), that which has been put in order (impersonal); that which has been resuscitated (impersonal, as in **ām^{i} chuh sandôr^{u}-mot^{u},** it has been resuscitated by him, i.e. he has become resuscitated).

sĕnd^{a}run स्यंद्रुन् । विकृतीभवनम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. **sĕnd^{a}ryōv स्यंद्र्योव**), to change to a red (vermilion) colour, to go rusty; (of something soft), to go bad.

sĕnd^{a}rĕr स्यंद्रर्. । विकारः m. redness; hence, rustiness; burnt red, spoilt.

sand^{a}rāwun संद्रावुन् or sandarāwun संद्रावुन् । समुद्दीपनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **sand^{a}rôw^{u} संद्रोवु**), to kindle, set alight, ignite (Rām. 9); to inflame, incite, rouse. **sand^{a}rôw^{u}-mot^{u} संद्रोवु-मंतु । समुद्दीपितः** perf. part. (f. **sand^{a}röv^{u}-müš^{u} संद्रावु-मंचू**), kindled, etc.; inflamed, roused.

sĕnd^{a}rāwun स्यंद्रावुन् । विकृतीकरणम् conj. 1. (1. p.p. **sĕnd^{a}rôw^{u} स्यंद्रोवु**), to cause something to turn red; to cause to go bad, cause to decay.

sandārawun^{u} संदारवुनु । समाश्वासमधिगच्छन् n.ag. (f. **sandāravün^{ü} संदारवंचू**), one who comes to (out of a faint), coming to, being resuscitated; one who is come into a little property out of poverty.

sandyā संध्या or **sandiyā संद्या** (Pandits write this word **संध्या**), f. evening (El. *sandiga*, m.; Rām. 575); the morning, noon, and evening prayers of a Brāhmaṇa (cf **pawana-s°,** p. 810*b*, l. 23; **rudra-s°,** p. 827*a*, l. 29) (L. 261, 264, *sandhia*; Śiv. 756, 1496; K. 971). Cf. **sand 2.**

sang 1 संग । संयोगः m. joining, uniting, meeting (Rām. 1781 *don-hond^{u} s°*, union of two, unity, oneness); union, association, company, companionship (Gr. M.; Śiv. 229, 245, 249, 1267, and numerous others in the compound **satsang,** q.v. s.v.; Rām. 1151); fitting together, like joining with like; the accompaniments of anything, the necessary things for anything (K. 1065). **—karun —करुन् । सुरतसमागमः** m inf. to associate (with), have intercourse (with); (of man or woman) to have sexual intercourse (with).

sanga-dūsh संग-दूष् । सहवासादिदोषः m. the corruption of good manners by evil associations, the ruin of a person's character by his keeping bad company (Śiv. 1814).

sang 2 संग् سنگ m. a stone (Rām. 199, 1043, 1412; YZ. 557).

L. 65 gives a list of the most common local stones used for ornaments, and other purposes. These are (in his spelling) *bilor*, a white crystal; *sang-i-baswatri*, a yellow stone used in medicine; *sang-i-dálam*, used by goldsmiths; *sang-i-farash* (p. 64), a kind of slate; *sang-i-Nadid*, of a dark coffee colour; *sang-i-Nalchan*, a kind of soap-stone, from which cups and plates are made; *sang-i-Musá*, of a black colour; *sang-i-Ratel*, of a chocolate colour; *sang-i-Shalamar*, of a green colour; *sang-i-sumák*, coloured blue or purple, with green spots; *Takht-i-Sulimán*, coloured black, with white streaks.

sang-dil संग्-दिल् سنگ دل adj. e.g. stony hearted, hard hearted, obdurate (Śiv. 487; cf. Rām. 1043). **sang-i-khāra संगि-खार** or **-khārah -खारह** (=سنگ خارا) m. a hard stone, flint (Rām. 1548, 1624). **sang-i-marmar संगि-मर्मर** سنگ مرمر m. marble (Gr.M.). **sang-i-phāras संगि-फारस्** a touchstone of gems; a philosopher's stone (converting anything it touches into gold) (Śiv. 1616, 1902; K.Pr. 184). **-sār -सार् । अवहारः** (**सामुद्रिकजन्तुविशेषः**) m. stoning (to death), lapidation (H. viii, 8); (in Ksh.) public general abuse; a shark, a water-elephant, a Gangetic crocodile (the *ghariyál* of India). **-sār gaṣhun -सार् गछुन् । लोकगर्हापात्रीभवनम्** m.inf. to be stoned, to suffer lapidation; to become the object of general public abuse. **-sār karun -सार् करुन् । लोके निन्दापात्रीकरणम्** m.inf. to stone to death; to make (a person) the object of general public abuse.

sanga-lāth संग-लाथ् (? cf. سنگلاخ) **। शर्करावान्देशः** m. (sg. dat. **-lātas -लातस्**), hard gravelly, or stony, soil.

sāng सांग्, see **sāg.**

sàngī संगी । सहचरः m. an associate, companion, comrade; confederate, ally, accomplice; a partner in business.

sĕng स्यंग् । वाणिज्यम्, अलभ्यलाभः trading, trafficking (across the sea with foreign countries); met. the getting of something rare or unobtainable. **—zēnun**

ज़ेनुन् । वाणिज्यलाभः, दुर्लभेष्टाप्तिः m.inf. to conquer such trafficking, to make great profit by such trafficking; to obtain something rare and long desired.

sing सिंग् । वाद्यविशेषः m. a horn; a horn (the musical instrument).

söng^{i} सोंगि्, see **sõg^{i}.**

sóng (El.) incorr. for **sõg^{u},** q.v.

sǫng^{u} स्वंगु । समुद्गकः m. a kind of round box for holding small articles.

sangkath सङ्कठ्, see **sankath.**

sangal सांगल्, see **sãgal.**

sǫng^{a}l^{i} स्वंग्लि । दारुविशेषमयः adj. e.g. made of *song°l^{u}* (q.v.) wood. Cf. **sǫng°l^{u} 2.**

sǫng°l^{u} 1 स्वंगलु । दारुविशेषः m. N. of a certain tree, the yow, and its wood (El. *sangal, sungal, Taxus baccata*); the Himalayan spruce, and its wood (El. *sungal, Abies Smithiana*; according to L. 79, *sungal* is the Himalayan silver fir, *Abies Webbiana*. Cf. **budul^{u}**).

sǫng°l^{u} 2 स्वंगलु । दारुविशेषमयः adj. (f. **sǫng^{u}l^{u} स्वंगल्लू**), made of **sǫng°l^{u} 1** (q.v.) wood. Cf. **sǫngal^{i}.**

sǫngalow^{u} स्वंगलवु । दारुविशेषमयः adj. (f. **sǫngaliv^{u} स्वंगल्वू**), made of **sǫng°l^{u} 1** (q.v.) wood

sǫng^{a}lyuw^{u} स्वंग्लिवु । दारुविशेषमयः adj. (f. **sǫng^{a}liv^{u} स्वंग्लिवू**), id.

sangam संगम । नदीनां संयोगस्थानम् m. a meeting, a visit (Gr.M.); union (with a beloved) (Śiv. 1664); a confluence of two or more rivers. **—gashun —गश्शुन् । संयोगसंभवः** m.inf. union, partnership, to occur; an opportunity for being engaged in any work to occur.

sangīn संगीन् سنگين adj. e.g. stony, made of stone; firm, solid, strong (Śiv. 1778; Rām. 131, *sangīn-banā*, with firm foundations); severe, excessive; grave, serious (K.Pr. 138).

sangur संगुर् । पर्वतः m. (sg. dat. **sangaras संगरस्**), a mountain (esp. when steep and difficult) (Śiv. 1651, 1684, 1707; Rām. 562, 738, 974, 1084); a hill (El.).

sangar-māla संगर्-माल । गिरिशृङ्गश्रेणिः f.pl. a line of mountain peaks. **-māla phŏlanĕ -माल फुल्नञ । प्रभातकालागमः** f. pl. inf. the mountain peaks to blossom, early dawn to appear. **-māla phŏlawun -माल फुल्वुन् । प्रत्यूषकाले** adv. at early dawn. **-māla phŏlawanĕn -माल फुल्वञ्नन् । प्रत्यूषकालावसरे** adv. at the moment of early dawn. **-wath -वथ् । पार्वतीयमार्गः** f. (sg. dat. **-wati -वति**), a mountain pass.

sangür^{u} संगुर् f. of **sangur,** q.v., in **krāla-sangür^{u},** p. 470*b*, l. 24.

singāra सिंगार । वेशभूषणविशेषः m. dress, toilet, ornament, decoration, embellishment, arranging the hair, etc.; an appliance for the decoration of the body (sixteen of these are enumerated) (Śiv. 1438); a small red cap worn by Musalmān women (El.).

sāngaran सांगरन्, sāngarun सांगरुन्, see **sãg°.**

söng^{a}ran सोंगरन्, see **sõg^{a}ran.**

sangarōth संगरोथ् m. in the following: — **sangarōth mēlun संगरोथ् मेलुन् । अतिकष्टानुभवः** m.inf. to become exhausted, done up, prostrate, spent (e.g. from climbing too difficult a mountain (cf. **sangur**), from performing a very difficult work, from grief, heavy loss, or the like). **—milawun —मिलवुन् । अत्यायासानुभावनम्** m.inf. to cause a person to be exhausted as above.

söng^{a}rāwun सोंगरावुन्, see **sõg^{a}rāwun.**

sangath संगथ् । संयोगः f. (sg. dat. **sangüs^{u} संगच्चू**), association, living together, partnership (e.g. of beggars, rakes, members of a caravan, and so on); (of a man or woman) copulation, sexual union.

sangāth संगाठ । सामग्री m (sg dat **sangāṭas संगाटस**), a collection (of implements, tools, materials, for any object), apparatus, furniture, a collection of the things wanted on a journey, luggage, and so on. **-karun -करुन । सामग्रीसंग्रहः** m.inf. to collect the ab. (L. V. 17).

s^{a}nih सनिह् or **sanīh सनीह् । स्नेहः, अनुरागः** m. affection, love; liking for, a taste for (some thing, occupation, etc.); cf **srah. —barun बरुन । प्रीत्याचरणम्** m.inf. to feel affection, to love; to be of an affectionate disposition

s^{a}niha-(sanīha-)vyot^{u} सनिह-(सनीह-)व्योतु । प्रेमभरितः adj. f. **-vĕs^{u} -व्यच्चू**), full of love (for some one), enamoured (of), fond of, of an affectionate disposition; (of some thing, quality, occupation, or the like), causing love, attractive, captivating, arousing feelings of love.

sŏnahār^{i} स्वनहारि adj. e.g. gilt, golden (Gr.M.) Cf. **sŏna-hôr^{u},** p. 917*a*, l. 18

sinjāf سنجاف, see **sinjāpha.**

sinjlī, see **sijlī.**

sinjāpha सिंजाफ (= سنجاف) **। वसनप्रान्तीयपटभागः** m the border (of a garment), edge, fringe.

sanakādi सनकादि or **sanakādĕkh सनकादेख्** m.pl. the four sons of Brahmā (Skt *Brahmán-*), viz. Sanaka, Sanandana, Sanātana, and Sanatkumāra (Śiv. 1457).

sānkhy सांख्य m. N. of one of the six systems of Hindū philosophy (in Skt. the Sānkhya philosophy) (Śiv. 1848).

sankalph संकल्फ or **sankalaph संकलफ** m. (sg. dat. **sankalpas संकल्पस**), wish, desire, fancies, esp. evil desires (Śiv. 165, 278, 452, 583, 1311, 1352, 1451, 1530, 1753, 1759, 1791, 1801, 1896); a solemn vow,

the performance of an observance. —**karun** —**करुन्** m inf. to make a solemn vow, to make a solemn resolution (Rām. 955); to dedicate, to make a solemn and formal grant (of anything) (Rām. 615).

sankar संकर् । विषमयोग: m. union of unequal persons or things, mixture of good and bad things. **-zāth** -**ज़ाथ् । सङ्करजन्मा** adj. e.g. of unequal birth, begotten of the union of a high-caste woman with a low-caste man, a child of unlawful intermarriage (a word used in abuse). **-zöṭᵘ-hondᵘ** -**ज़ोटु-हंड्डु । संकरजात:** adj. gen. (f. **-zöṭᵘ-hünzᵘ** -**ज़ोटु-हुंज़ु**), id.

sankarshĕn संकर्शन (or, as written by Paṇḍits **संकर्षण्**) m. the act of drawing together, contraction; a N. of Balarāma (the brother of Kṛṣṇa), who was an incarnation of Vishnu (Viṣṇu) (Śiv. 1408); employed as a title of Shiv (Śiva) (as he who removes sorrow) (Śiv. 364, 987, 1166).

sankarāth संकराथ or **sōkrānth सोंक्रांथ । संक्रान्ति:** f. (sg. dat. **sankaröṭᵘ संकरोटु**), the passage of the sun or other planetary body from one zodiacal sign to another (cf. **shishĕr-sōkrānth,** p. 898*a*, l. 28); the moment of such passage. (The word is a corruption of the Skt. *saṁkrantiḥ*) —**hĕnᵘ** —**ह्यंनु । संक्रान्तिव्रतधारणम** f.inf. to keep a vow which is carried out on the day of this passage of the sun. **- lagünᵘ** —**लगंनु । संक्रान्तिपुण्यकालयोग:** f inf the moment of this passage (of the sun) to occur

sankaröṭᵘ-phāka संकरोटु-फाक । सूर्यसंक्रमाहव्रतम m. the fast carried out on the day of this passage.

sankaṭh or **sangkaṭh संकठ । संकट:** m. (**sankaṭas संकटस**), a difficulty, strait, risk, peril (Gr M.; Śiv. 215, 254, 645, 797, 945, 1040, 1078, 1508, 1745); defeat (El); pain, anguish, suffering, distress (from the above, or from disease, poverty, or the like) (cf. **sankaṭa-düshᵘ**, p. 253*b*, l. 7, and Śiv. 182) (Śiv. 161, 892, 934, 1179, 1190, 1477, 1501). **būgun** —**बूगुन् । क्लेशानुभव:** m.inf. to experience such distress. **- hyonᵘ** —**ह्यंनु । क्लेशोद्वहनम** m.inf. voluntarily to accept such distress (e.g by undertaking someone else's difficult work, or the responsibility for a charge brought against another). —**kaḍun** —**कडुन् । क्लेशोपभोग:** m.inf. to endure such distress (esp. when due to poverty, to cold, to want of food and clothing, and so on) (Rām. 419). —**ṭalun** —**टलुन् । क्लेशापगम:** m.inf. distress to disappear. **wŏlagun** —**वलगुन् । क्लेशानुभव:** m inf. to undergo such distress. —**yunᵘ** —**यिनु । दु:खापात:** m inf. such distress to come.

sankaṭa-ṭōram संकट-टोरम् । संकटचतुर्थी f. (sg. dat. **-ṭōrümᵘ** -**टोरंमू**), a festival held on the fourth lunar day of the dark half of the month of Māg (in Skt. *Māgha*) (January–February) in honour of the Hindū god Ganēsh, the destroyer of obstacles.

sŏnal स्वनल् adj. f. (a woman) who has a co-wife (**sŏn 2**). Cf. **sata-sº**, s.v. **sath 3.**

sunal (? spelling) m. the Monaul Pheasant, *Lophophorus refulgens* (L. 119). Cf. **sŏna-murg.**

sanam सनम् صنم । विलासिनी स्त्री f. a mistress, lover, sweetheart (esp. when young—under twenty—and charming).

sanmŏkh सन्मुख् adj. e.g. facing, fronting, face to face, opposite, confronting (Śiv. 310, 416, 688, 1063, 1119, 1427, 1437–8, 1641, 1647; K. 351, 411, 447, 558, 871, 1120).

snān स्नान । स्नानम् m. bathing, washing (the body), ablution of the whole body, immersion in water (K. 270); purification by bathing, religious or ceremonial ablution (L.V. 32, 46; K. 335, 410, 484, 971). Cf. **shrān, srān.**

sanun सनुन् । गभीरीभवनम, विलीनीभवनम, जीर्णीभवनम conj. 3 (2 p.p. **sanyōv सन्योव्**), to become deep (as a hollow forming in level ground, the water in a well, and so on) (Śiv. 1757) (cf. **sonᵘ wŏgonᵘ**, p. 918*a*, l. 21); to be impressed into something, to sink into (dat.) (e.g. a hard lump in a pillow or cushion pressing into the body, a blow or thrust on the body or on the eye, a too heavy wall sinking into the ground owing to weak foundations, the feet into a gravelly road) (Rām. 1250); to be thrust or stuck deeply into (e.g. a spike, a thorn, a splinter amid food stuck between the teeth or into the palate); (of the limbs of two persons in close embrace) to penetrate into (each other, dat. with **kun**), to intermingle (Rām. 1117); to become impregnated in something (of a soft bed or the like), to penetrate into (the hollows of the body, dat.), to fit snugly to (the form of the body) (Rām. 1495, YZ. 188); (of some incurable disease) to become established throughout the whole body; (of some mental condition, such as anger, love, sorrow, pity, gratitude, or some lesson learnt) to become thoroughly absorbed (into the heart, brain, etc.) (Śiv. 1005).

sanith gaṣhun सनिथ् गक्षुन् । चित्ताशयादौ लीनीभवनम् m.inf. to become absorbed, or thoroughly thrust into, as ab. (e.g. love, hate, gratitude, something taught, in the mind, or a thorn, etc., in the skin where it has gone right in and cannot be extracted).

sanyō-motᵘ सन्यो-मंटु । आहत्य निम्नीभूत: perf. part. (f. **sanyō-müṭᵘ सन्ये-मंचू**), thrust into, stuck into; absorbed into, etc., as ab.

sĕnun स्नुन् or **sĕnnun स्नुन्न् । विगलनम** conj. 3 (2 p.p.

sẽnyōv स्न्योव् or **sẽnnyōv स्न्न्योव्**), (food) to become soft and tender (by cooking); to become enfeebled by excessive heat or perspiration; (of a hard-hearted man) to be rendered tender hearted (by adversity, sorrow, or the like); cf. **syon**[u]. **sẽnyō-mot**[u] **स्न्यो-मंतु । कोमलीभूत:** perf. part. (f. **sẽnyē-müṣ**[u] **स्न्ये-मंचु**), become soft, as ab.; become tender hearted, as ab.

sunun (El.), incorr. for **shunun**, q.v.

sannidān सन्निदान् । संनिहित: adj. e.g. placed near, close to, amidst (Śiv. 489). Cf. **sanidān.**

sannarkat (? spelling) m. *Daphne cannabina* (El.).

sanniwās सन्निवास् m. the abode of the good, the home of the virtuous; an epithet of Śiva (Śiv. 310).

sannyās सन्न्यास् । संन्यास:, संन्यासी m. complete renunciation of the world with its possessions and attachments and becoming a wandering ascetic (Śiv. 1261, 1451, 1821); also, i q. **sannyös**[i], q.v. (L V. 36; Śiv. 88, 232, 270, 529, 592, 818, 823, 950, 1350, 1354; Rām. 98, 395, 1529, 1681, 1778)

sannyös[i] **सन्न्यांसि**, or **sannyās सन्न्यास**, or (q.v.) **san**[i]**yās संनियास् । संन्यासाश्रमी** m. a wandering ascetic who has completely renounced the world, with its possessions and attachments (Śiv. 206, 1759).

sanapāth सनपाथ् । संनिपातरोग: m. (sg dat. **sanapātas सनपातस्**), the combined derangement of the three humours, failure of vital force, accompanied by syncope or coma in the last stage of some long and mortal disease, such as consumption or the like. Cf. **sana 1.**

sön[a]**r स्वनर्** or (Gr.Gr. 58) **sönur**[u] **स्वनुर् । स्वर्णकार:** (sg. ag. and pl. nom. **sön**[a]**r**[i] **स्वनंरि**, sg. obl. **sönar स्वनर्**. The fem. is **sönarẽñ स्वनर्यञ्**, q.v.; his wife is also **sönar-bāy स्वनर्-बाय्**, see bel.); a goldsmith, a worker in precious metals (Gr.Gr. 31, 39, 148; W. 111; Śiv. 1652; Rām. 1066; H v, *passim* (*sonar*); K.Pr. 207); a man of the goldsmith caste.

sönar-bāy स्वनर्-बाय् । स्वर्णकारस्त्री f. a goldsmith's wife (Gr.Gr. 34); cf. **sönarẽñ. -kār -कार । स्वर्णकारशिल्प:** m. the goldsmith's art, working in gold. **-koṭ**[u] **-कंटु** m. a real son of a goldsmith, a good goldsmith (Gr.Gr. 132). **-thōj**[u] **-थांजु । स्वर्णमूषा** f. a goldsmith's crucible. **-wān -वान्** or **sön**[a]**r**[i]**-wān स्वनंरि-वान्** or **sönar**[i]**-wān स्वनंरि-वान् । स्वर्णकारापण:, स्वर्णकारनिषद्या** m. a goldsmith's shop or workshop.

sönarẽñ स्वनर्यञ् । स्वर्णकारस्त्री f. a female goldsmith (Gr.Gr. 39); a woman of the goldsmith caste; a goldsmith's wife. Cf. **sön**[a]**r.**

sanās[i] **सनंसि** f. a pair of pincers or nippers, forceps, small tongs (Gr.M.).

sinis सिनिस, see **syun**[u].

sönasha स्वनशा or **sunashā सुनशा** f. N. of a certain goddess (Śiv. 1165, 1238).

sönta सोंत, sönth सोंथ, see **söth.**

sunat, daybreak (a Musalmān word) (K.Pr 176).

santh संथ् । सत्पुरुष: m. (sg. dat. **santas संतस**), a venerable and pious man, a saint peaceful and forgiving, with all his passions restrained (Śiv. 238, 270, 1326, 1507, 1523; K. 764, 1053, 1097); a wandering ascetic, a *faqir* (credited with magical powers) (K Pr. 186).

santuk (El.) or **santukh संतुख्**, see **santösh.**

santān संतान् । संतान: m progeny, offspring (son or daughter) of a human being (Śiv. 429, 680-1; Rām. 27, 1565; K. 30, 34-5, 131, 356); a son (El.; Śiv. 706-8; Rām. 67, 79, 116, 138, 732, 813, 1182, 1262, 1430-1, 1551; K 172, 537, 735). Cf. **sö-santan,** s.v.

sanatan सनातन m. one of the four sons of Brahmā (see **sanakadi**) (Śiv. 365, 1427, 1648).

santāph संताफ । संताप: m (sg dat **santapas संतापस**), distress, suffering, anguish, torment (cf. **bawa-s°,** p. 146*b*, l. 13) (Śiv. 1870, Rām. 1730, K. 1159).

santāpa-hot[u] **सन्ताप-हंतु । संतापघ्न:** adj (f. **-hüṣ**[u] **-हंचु**), stricken by inward anguish; (of a thing, work, or the like) causing great anguish or sorrow **-sost**[u] **-संस्तु । संतापयुक्त:** adj. (f. **-süṣh**[u] **-संकु**), id. **-vyot**[u] **-व्यंतु । संतापव्याप्त:** adj. (f **-vēṣ**[u] **-व्यंचु**), stricken by anguish

santur संतूर (= صنطير) or (Śiv. 327) **söntūr स्वंतूर्** m. a dulcimer, a spinet, a harpsichord (Śiv 327, 1689, 1779).

süntūr[i] **सन्तूरि । दूत:** m. a court messenger, a policeman, constable.

santōsh संतोश, süntūsh संतूश or (Gr M) **santukh संतुख । संतोष:** m. satisfaction, contentment (El. *santush*, m. patience, *sántúsh*, adj. confident, and *santuk* m. contentment) (Gr.M.; Śiv. (*santōsh*) 19, 170, 269, 1048, 1313, 1753, 1815, 1817; Rām. (id) 41, 992; K. 1108, 1110, 1122, 1156; K.Pr. 187).

süntūshī संतूशी adj. e.g. patient (El. *santushi*. Cf. the preceding).

santushṭ संतुष्ट adj. e.g satisfied, pleased, contented (K. 1071).

santath संतथ् । संतति: f. (sg. dat. **santüṣ**[u] **संतचु**), offspring, progeny, descendants.

sāntwanāwun सान्त्वनावुन् conj. I (I p.p. **sāntwanôw**[u] **सान्त्वनोवु**), to appease, pacify; to utter kind or conciliatory words (K. 1013).

santsath सन्त्सथ् or (Gr.M.) **santsēth सन्त्सयथ । धनसंग्रह:** m. (sg. dat. **santsatas सन्त्सतस्**), accumulation, collection,

hoarding up (of money, goods, virtues, or the like) (Gr.M.).

sanṭsay सन्त्सय । धनसंचय: m. a hoard, heap, accumulation, stock, store (esp. of money gradually hoarded up).

sṓnav स्वनाव । प्रशस्ताभिख्य: adj. e.g. 'called blessed'; hence (of a person who has no children, or who has only daughters), one who has (at length) got a son.

sṓnuwᵘ स्वनुवु adj. (f. **sṓnüvᵘ स्वनवू**), made of gold, golden.

sinwāh सिन्वाह्, see **syunᵘ.**

sunāwun (El.), incorr. for **shunanāwun,** q.v.

sanawāth सनवाथ । नवरीति: f. (sg. dat. **sanawöṭsᵘ सनवांचू**), a new custom (altered from an old one) (e.g. a new procedure in distributing customary gifts); a new route or road. **kaḍünᵘ —कडंनू । नवरीतिप्रवर्तनम** f.inf. to institute a new custom; to indicate a new route. **—nērünᵘ —नेरंनू । नवरीति-(मार्ग-)प्रवृत्ति:** f.inf. a new custom to be instituted; a new route to be discovered.

suniyār (El.) m. a goldsmith, see **sṓnᵃr.**

sànⁱyās संनियास, i.q. **sannyösⁱ,** q.v. a wandering ascetic, who has completely renounced the world, with its possessions and attachments (Rām. 784, 1143*b*; H. (*samgas*) v, 10–12); as adj. e.g. intoxicated (El. *sanigás*).

sanz सन्ज़ । सज्जनम् m. making ready, equipment (for engaging in any work), setting to (to anything) (K. 665). **—karun —करन् । आरम्भणम** m.inf. to make the necessary preparations for beginning some intended work (Śiv. 1016, 1168; K. 1001, 1006, 1018, 1126).

sànzⁱ-ḍaba संन्ज़ि-डब । पेटकविशेष: m. one of a number of caskets containing scents and other toilet necessaries presented to a bride, before the actual marriage ceremony, by the relations of the bridegroom. **-worᵘ -वंर् । वृहत्पेटकविशेष:** m. a large handsome box, in which these caskets are contained, and conveyed to the bride's residence (Śiv. 1218).

sanzas lagun सन्ज़स् लगुन् । आरम्भोद्युक्तीभवनम् m.inf. to be ready and equipped for setting to to any work (K. 371, 893, 1033).

sünzᵘ संनू, see **sondᵘ.**

saṇzᵃran सन्ज़रन् । साधनसंभरणम् f. (sg. dat. **saṇzᵃrünᵘ सन्ज़रंनू**), the collecting together of the necessary equipment, preparatory to beginning a work; the starting or beginning to do any work.

saṇzᵃrun सन्ज़रुन् । प्रारम्भणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **saṇzᵒrᵘ सन्ज़रुक्**), to get together equipment, to begin (e.g. of a man setting to work to cook) (Gr.Gr. 8); (of clouds, etc.) to begin (to rain); to begin to quarrel, to come to blows.

saṇzᵃrāwun सन्ज़रावुन् । आरम्भणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **saṇzᵃrôwᵘ सन्ज़रोवु**), i.q. **saṇzᵃrun,** but esp. in the sense of beginning a quarrel.

sanzīwan सन्ज़ीवन् m. bringing to life, life-restoring, reanimation, resuscitation (Śiv. 1059).

sanzīwanī सन्ज़ीवनी f. a kind of elixir (said to restore the dead to life) (Śiv. 1855).

sañ सञ् । वास्तुस्नानम् f. the sprinkling of water on the house-deity. Among Hindūs it is customary in the early morning when bringing water to the house from outside, on arrival, first of all to sprinkle some of it on the images of the various house-deities; the same ceremony is also performed at the *śrāddha* obsequial rite immediately after offering the *piṇḍas* (see **pĕṇḍ**. **—diñᵘ —दिञ् । वास्तुस्नपनम** f.inf. to perform this sprinkling.

sañĕ-pŏtulᵘ सञ-प्वतुलु । वास्तुदेवप्रतिमा m. the image of the household deity over whom this rite is performed. **-wörᵘ -वांर् । वास्त्वभिषेचनकुम्भिका** f. the small pitcher in which this sprinkling water is contained (Rām. 586). Cf. **sâñⁱ-wôrᵘ,** p. 918*a*, l. 31.

sâñⁱ संञि, see **san** and **sonᵘ.**

sṓñᵘ स्वंञु । संबन्धी m. (f. (Gr.Gr. 39) **sṓnĕñ स्वनञ्**), a co-father-in-law (the father of a husband and the father of the husband's wife are **sṓñᵘ** to each other) (cf. **dŏda-sº,** p. 190*a*, l. 22; **nĕcivⁱ-sº,** p. 621*b*, l. 38, **putᵃrⁱ-sº,** p. 804*a*, l. 49) (Gr.Gr. 39). Cf. **sŏn 2.**

sṓñⁱ-dorᵘ स्वंञि-द्रु । संबन्धिवर्ग: m. the row of people belonging to a co-father-in-law, the relations or people of a co-father-in-law (who would ordinarily be invited to a family gathering). **-gara -गर । संबन्धिगृहम्** m. the home of a co-father-in-law; meton. his family. **-kūrᵘ -कूर् । संबन्धिकन्या** f. the daughter of a co-father-in-law (other than a son's wife), a son's sister-in-law or a daughter's sister-in-law. **-mahönyuwᵘ -महांनिवु । संबन्धिसेवक:** m. the servant of a co-father-in-law (esp. such a servant as is used in communications between the two houses); cf. **mahanyuwᵘ. -nĕcyuwᵘ -न्यचिवु । संबन्धिपुत्र:** m. the son of a co-father-in-law, a son's or daughter's brother-in-law. **-pokhᵘ -पंखु । संबन्धिपक्ष:** m. the people of the family of a co-father-in-law. **-paṭsay -पत्सय् । संबन्धितासंबन्धनम्** f. entering into the relationship of co-father-in-law (caused by the marriage of the respective son and daughter). **-sāmaṭh -सामट् । संबन्धिसमूह:** m.pl. (pl. dat. **-sāmaṭan -सामटन्**), a collection, assembly, or party of co-fathers-in-law. **-wath -वथ् । संबन्धिद्वारम्** f. (sg. dat. **-wati -वति**), the road to a co-father-in-law, i.e. to the home of a co-father-in-law.

sŏñĕn-hondᵘ स्वञन्-हंन्दु । संबन्धिसंबन्धी pl. gen. (f. **-hünzᵘ -हंञ्जू**), of, or belonging to, co-fathers-in-law.

soñᵘ सांञू, see **sônᵘ**.

sunᵘ संञू, see **san** and **sonᵘ**.

sôñeñ स्वञञ् । संबन्धिनी f. a co-mother-in-law (the mothers of a bride and bridegroom are **sŏñĕñs** to each other) (cf. **dŏda-sº**, p. 190*a*, l. 23; **nĕcivⁱ-sº**, p. 621*b*, l. 13; **putᵉrⁱ-sº**, p. 804*b*, l. 2) (Gr.Gr. 39). Cf. **sŏñᵘ**.

sañĕr 1 सञर् । निम्नता m. depth, lowness (cf. **atha-sº**, p. 62*b*, l. 11) (Śiv. 1068, 1878); descent, declivity (El. *sanyar*); a ditch (El. *sanjir*); (of a man) profoundness, sagacity, gravity. Cf. **sonᵘ**.

sañĕr 2 सञर् f. a beak (El. *sanyer*).

sāñĕr सांञर् or (qq.v.) **shrāñĕr श्रांञर्, srāñĕr स्रांञर् । आर्द्रता** m. dampness, moistness (cf. **atha-sº**, p. 62*b*, l. 13); freshness, juiciness. Cf. **shrônᵘ, srônᵘ**.

sĕñĕr स्वञर् । लावण्यहीनता, मन्दता m. want of the flavour of salt (in food), insipidity; (of an action or thing) absence of pleasingness, unpalatableness, unattractiveness, want of special points (cf. **atha-sº**, p. 62*b*, l. 15); weakness, slackness (in work) (of one hitherto industrious, or, approaching success, who has given up his efforts), a feeling of discouragement; cf. **syonᵘ**. —**gaṣhun - गछुन् । मन्दतापत्तिः** m.inf. (of some action or thing hitherto attractive or admired) unattractiveness to occur, to become unattractive or unwanted. —**karun - करुन् । माग्यापादनम** m.inf. to cause (something attractive, etc.) to become unattractive, etc.

saṇᵉran संञ्रन् । आहत्य निम्नीकरणम f. (sg. dat. **saṇᵉrünᵘ संञ्रंञू**), making deeper (as a pit, a well, or the like); thrusting down into; inculcation, imbuing (something into another's heart, or the like).

saṇᵉrun संञ्रुन् । गभीरीकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **saṇºrᵘ संञ्रुञ्**), to make deeper (e.g. a dish, a lake, a well, or the like) (Gr.Gr. 8); to thrust down into; to inculcate, imbue (something into another's heart) **saṇºrᵘ-motᵘ संञ्रुञ्-मंतु । गभीरीकृतः** perf. part. (f. **saṇᵘrᵘ-müṣᵘ संञ्रुञ्-मंचू**), made deep or hollow; thrust down into; inculcated.

sĕñᵉran स्वञ्रन् । मन्दतापादनम् f. (sg. dat. **sĕñᵉrünᵘ स्वञ्रंञू**), making insipid; discouraging, discouragement.

sĕñᵉrun स्वञ्रुन् । विगालनम conj. 1 (1 p.p. **sĕñºrᵘ स्वञ्रुञ्**), to melt, soften (e.g. food by cooking or by the application of water); to discourage.

saṇᵉrāwun संञ्रावुन् । गभीरीकरणम् (1 p.p. **saṇᵉrôwᵘ संञ्रोवु**), i.q. **saṇᵉrun**, q.v. **saṇᵉrôwᵘ-motᵘ संञ्रोवु-मंतु । गभीरीकृतः** perf. part. (f. **saṇᵉröᵛᵘ-müṣᵘ संञ्रांवू-मंचू**), i.q. **saṇºrᵘ-motᵘ**, s.v. **saṇᵉrun**, q.v.

sĕñᵉrāwun स्वञ्रावुन् । विगालनम conj. 1 (1 p.p. **sĕñᵉrôwᵘ स्वञ्रोवु**), i.q. **sĕñᵉrun**, q.v. (Gr.Gr. 8).

sŏñuthᵘ स्वंञुठु । संबन्धिगृहम m. (sg. dat. **sŏñⁱthis स्वंञिठिस्**), the home of a co-father-in-law (**sŏñᵘ**, q.v.).

sŏñⁱthyukᵘ स्वंञिठ्युकु । संबन्धिसंबन्धी gen. adj. (f. **sŏñⁱthicᵘ स्वंञिठिचू**), of, or belonging to, a co-father-in-law's home.

sĕpᵘ स्वपू see **syopᵘ**.

sipa सिप । संयुक्तः adj. e.g. tightly fitted or fastened to something, tightly thrust into or fitted into (a box or the like); (as subst.) space, distance, range, aim; see **sipun. karun - करुन् । लक्ष्येसंयोजनम** m.inf. to hit the mark (of a target or the like)

sapadun सपदुन । संपत्तिः conj. 2 (1 p.p. **sapodᵘ सपंदु**, f. **sapüzᵘ सपंज़ू**), to become (very frequent in this sense; cf. **dŏdᵘ sº**, p. 191*a*, l. 41; **dosth sº**, p. 256*b*, l. 8; **khŏsh sº**, p. 418*b*, l. 6, and many others) (L.V. 86; Śiv. 665; Rām. 1467; H. iii, 2, 7; vi, 11 16; xii, 1); to be made, produced, formed, completed, effected (Gr.Gr. 204, Gr.M., Śiv. 1060); to arise, come into being, to happen, occur, take place (Gr.M.; H. vii, 13); (with dat. of possession) there is (to so-and-so), (he) has (Gr.M.). In the past tense, 'I became,' etc., are used to mean 'I became and am now'; hence, 'I am,' etc. (Gr.M.; Śiv. 111, 498, 501); cf. **sampanun, sapanun, sŏpanun,** and **sapazun.** The fem. of the past participle, **sapüzᵘ** and its connected forms, can also be referred to the verb **sapazun. sapodᵘ-motᵘ सपंदु-मंतु । संपन्नः** perf. part. (f **sapüzᵘ-müṣᵘ सपंज़ू-मंचू**), become, come into existence, completed.

sapadâwun सपदावुन् । संपादनम conj. 1 (1 p.p. **sapadôwᵘ सपदोवु**), to cause to become, to make, fashion, shape, fabricate, prepare, get ready, complete, finish (Śiv. 74, 102); to cause to be available, provide (Gr.M.). **sapadôwᵘ-motᵘ सपदोवु-मंतु । संपादितः** perf. part (f **sapadövᵘ-müṣᵘ सपदांवू-मंचू**), made, completed.

sāph साफ़ صاف । निर्मलः adj. e.g. pure, clean, clear (cf **atha-sº**, p. 62*b*, l. 19) (El. *sāf*, Gr.M.; Śiv. 168, 815; K.Pr. 111, 183, 231); calm, serene; open, unclouded, bright (as the sky) (Gr.M.); open, sincere, candid, pure (of heart) (Gr.M., Śiv. 572, Rām. 60); distinct, perspicuous, (of handwriting, pronunciation, etc.) clear, plain (Gr.M.; Rām. 536, 1609); as adv. clearly (Gr.M.). - **karun करुन्** m.inf. to make clear (Gr.M.); to clear (e.g. land from jungle) (Gr.M.); to make (a board or the like) smooth, to plane smooth (Gr.M.). —**pŏṭhⁱ - पांठि** or —**pŏṭhin —पांठिन् । स्पष्टतया** adv. clearly, distinctly.

sāphas nērun साफस् नेरुन् । पुरस्तात्समुपक्षालनम

m.inf. to come out into the clear, i.e. to present oneself before another (ready and willing to perform some work).

sapha सफ صفحہ । **पत्रपृष्ठम्, नदीकूलप्रदेशः** m. face, surface; the page or leaf of a book; (in Ksh.) the long (usually marshy) level strip of land along the edge of a river.

sāpha साफ صافہ । **वेष्टनविशेषः** m. a cloth worn round the head, a kind of turban.

sĕph स्यफ् । श्वेतमृत् f. (sg. dat. **sĕpi स्यपि**), chalk (cf. **dara-s°**, p. 249*a*, l. 17; **phŏka-s°**, p. 688*b*, l. 24).

sipāh सिपाह्, sipāhī سپاہی, see **sipöy**[i].

sōph सोफ or **sūph**[i] **2 सूफि । अयःखनिः** f. (sg. dat. **sōpi सोपि**), an iron-mine; a tract in the south-east of Kashmīr in which there are iron-mines (cf. El. *Sof Ahan*).

söph[i] **साफि** صاف । **मार्जनपटः** f. a cloth through which liquids are strained; a cloth or rag for cleaning, rubbing, or wiping, a wiper, a duster, a dishclout.

sūph[i] **1 सूफि** (= صوف) । **अन्तेवासी** m. a Sūfī, one of a peculiar sect of Muslim devotees (they are looked upon as unorthodox); (in Ksh.) a religious pupil (who always dwells near his master to receive instruction).

sūph[i] **2 सूफि । पटविशेषः, लोहाकरः** f. a kind of woollen cloth; an iron-mine (i.q. **sōph**, q.v.); a tract in the south-east of Kashmīr in which there are iron-mines (i.q **sōph**, q.v.).

saphēd सफेद سفید adj. e.g. white (El. *safed*; W. 21 *safed*; Śiv. 128, 145, 619, 815); as subst. m. the colour white (Śiv. 877). **-pōsh -पोश** سفید پوش adj. e.g. wearing white garments; (in Ksh.) a descriptive name given to the more affluent men of a village (who wear white clothes) (L. 253).

saphēda सफेद سفیدہ m. *Dalbergia sissoo* (El. *safeda*); adj white (= **saphēd**) (Gr.M. *safeda*).

saphēdī सफेदी سفیدی f. whiteness (Śiv. 877).

sēphēda (El.) m. *Populus tastigiata* (El. *sefeda*). Cf. **saphēdār.**

saphēdar सफेदार سفیدار m. the Himalayan poplar (El. *safedar*, *Populus ciliata*). Cf. **bagnū**; **dūd-phras**, p. 191*b*, l. 15; and **sulölī.**

saphal सफल् । सफलः adj. e.g. bearing fruit, productive; profitable, advantageous, remunerative; efficient, successful (Rām. 1686); fulfilled (of a blessing, curse, or the like). **gaḍshun - गडुन् । सफलीभवनम्** m.inf. to become fruitful (K. 274, 706); to become profitable. **—karun —करन । साफल्योद्भावनम्** m.inf. to make fruitful, to cause to produce fruit.

söphal स्वफल् adj e.g. very fruitful, very productive (Śiv. 1536, 1622), very fertile.

s[a]phār सफार् m. increase, expansion (Śiv. 677, 1655).

saphar सफर् سفر । **प्रवासः, क्लेशः** m. journeying, travelling; a journey, travel, voyage (El. Gr.M. *safar*; H. x, 1; xi, 3; xii, 25); (in Ksh.) fatigue, weariness (caused by travelling) (Rām. 196, 1386, 1711). **—kaḍun —कडुन् । प्रवासोल्लङ्घनम्** m.inf. to complete or finish a long journey. **—karun —करन्** m.inf. to travel (El.). **—yin**[i] **—यिनि । अतिबाधोपस्थितिः** m.pl.inf. great troubles or calamities to come.

sāphĕr साफ्यर । निर्मलता m. cleanness, clearness (cf. **atha-s°**, p. 62*b*, l. 21); serenity; sincerity, candour; distinctness, clarity.

siphar सिफर् (= صفر) m. a cypher, nought, zero (Gr.M.).

suphör[i] **सुफोरि । पूगीफलम्** m. the betel-nut, the nut of the *Areca catechu* (Śiv. 577, 970). **suphārĕ-khūnḍ**[u] **सुफार्य-खंडू । पूगीखण्डम्** f. a piece (or paring) of areca-nut.

sapharlad सफरलद् । अनुभूतप्रवासायासः adj. e.g. (as subst., f. **sapharladiñ सफरलदिञ्**), suffering from fatigue or weariness (due to travelling).

siphath सिफथ صفت m. (sg. dat **siphatas सिफतस्**), a description; a quality, attribute, manner (Rām. 1653); (adj. e.g.) possessing good qualities, nice (K.Pr. 204). I.q. **sipath**, q.v.

sipun सिपुन । दृढयोजनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **syup**[u] **सिपु**; f. **sip**[u] **सिपू**), to fix tightly to something, to thrust tightly (something) into (a box, or the like); to hurl (into a mark, target, or the like); cf. **sipa. syup**[u]**-mot**[u] **सिपु-मंतु । दृढं संयोजितः** perf. part. (f. **sip**[u]**-müs**[u] **सिपू-मंचू**), thrust tightly into, as ab.

sŏp[a]n स्वपन् or (Rām. 77–8) **sŏpan स्वपन । स्वप्नः** m. (sg. dat. **sŏp[a]nas स्वपनस्** or (Śiv.) **sŏpnas स्वप्नस्**), a dream, a vision in sleep (Gr.M.; Śiv. 923, 1755 (pl. nom *sŏpna*); Rām. 76–8, 1138; K. 802, 806, 1154). **—ḍēshun —डेशुन् । स्वप्ने व्यवहरणम्** m.inf. to see a dream, to see a vision in sleep, to dream. **—wuchun —वुछुन्** m.inf., id. (El.).

sŏp[a]na-māyā स्वपन-माया । स्वप्नवन्मायावृत्तिः f. dream-delusion, an action which appears unreal, as in a dream.

sŏp[a]n[i] yun[u] **स्वपनि यिनु । स्वप्ने प्रत्यक्षीभवनम्** m.inf. to appear in a dream (K. 800).

sapanun सपनुन् or (q.v.) **sampanun संपनुन् । संपत्तिः(संभवः)** conj. 2 (1 p.p. **sapon**[u] **सपनु**, f. **sapün**[u] **सपनू**), to become (very frequent in this sense; cf. **on**[u] **s°**, p. 30*b*, l. 22; **cōca s°**, p. 157*a*, l. 33; **jamā s°**, p. 373*b*, l. 17, and many others) (Śiv. 500, 676, 696, 727, 729, 829, 831, 874, 941, 1103, 1283, 1304, 1317, 1335, 1464; Rām. 29, 69, 93, 96, 98, 104, 142,

etc.; K. 7, 12, 19, 607, 1010; H. x, 4; YZ. 13, 123, 177); to be made, produced, formed, completed, effected (Gr.Gr. 204, Rām. 33); to arise, come into being, to happen, occur, take place (Rām. 51, 99, 146, 268, 278, 432, 562, 716, 722, 864, 1004, 1068, etc.; K. 171, 833); (with dat. of possession) there is (to so-and-so), (he) has. In the past tense, 'I became,' etc., are used to mean 'I became and am now'; hence, 'I am' (Rām. 231); cf. **sampanun, sapadun, sõpanun,** and **sapazun.** **sapon^{u}-mot^{u} सपंज़-मंतु । संपन्नः(संभूतः)** perf. part. (f. **sapün^{u}-müṭs^{u} सपंज़ू-मंचू**), become, come into existence, completed (Rām. 455, 1262).

sõpanun सॉंपनुन conj. 2 (1 p.p. **sõpon^{u} सॉंपंज़ु**, f. **sõpün^{u} सॉंपंज़ू**) i.q. **sapanun,** q.v., to become (cf. **dara-dar sõpanün^{u}**, p. 241*a*, l. 38; **māra sõpanun,** p. 587*b*, l. 9; **māray sõpanün^{u}**, p. 595*a*, l. 36, where **sõpün^{u}** is a misprint; and **tēr s°,** s.v. **tēr**) (L V 5; Śiv. 43, 63, 318, 326, 328, 348, 384, 394, 409, 492, 510, 600, etc.; Rām 35, 47, 100, 107, 141, 173, 343, 702, etc.; K. 111, 133, 269, 793); to be made, produced, formed, completed, effected (Śiv 510, 1087; Rām. 1070); to arise, come into being (Śiv. 118, 979, 1465, 1707; Rām. 309, 436–7, 606, 730, 819, 1291, 1501; K. 725); to happen, occur, take place (Rām 888, 973, 1098, 1108*f*, 1170, 1235, 1265, 1308, 1755; K. 123, 235, 533, 568, 637, 649); (with dat. of possession) there is (to so-and-so), (he) has. In the past tense, 'I became,' etc, are used to mean 'I became and am now'; hence, 'I am,' etc (Rām. 1561). Cf. **sampanun, sapadun, sapanun,** and **sapazun.**

sép^{i}nēr स्यंपिञर । अतिमन्दता m. laziness, sloth, dilatoriness. Cf. **syop^{u}.**

sépŏr स्यप्यर् । निःस्वादता m. nasty-tastingness, the having a repulsive taste, the being bad-flavoured and evil smelling, nauseousness. Cf **syop^{u}.**

sipar सिपर् سپر । फलकम m. a shield, target (Rām. 38, 869, 977).

sõpōr सोपोर । शाखापुरविशेषः m. N. of a town on the river Véth or Jehlam, about a mile below the point where the latter leaves the Wulur lake. The ancient Suyyapura (RT.Tr. v, 118, *Sõpur*; K.Pr 180, *Sopúr*).

sõpūr^{i} सोपूरि । प्रदेशविशेषसंबन्धी adj. e.g. of, or belonging to, or produced in **Sõpōr** (q.v.). **--māzarath --माज़रथ । रिक्तसमादरः** f. (sg. dat. **māzarüṭs^{u} माज़रंचू**), 'a Sõpōr welcome,' i.e. an empty welcome, a welcome correct in outward form, but not heartfelt (K.Pr. 203).

supōrī सुपोरी, a by-form of **suphōr^{i},** q.v. In **sīla-s°,** see **sīla.**

suparda सुपर्द سپرد adj e.g. entrusted, consigned, assigned, made over (Gr.M).

sŏprakāsh or **swaprakāsh स्वप्रकाश** adj. e.g. self-evident; self-luminous; (subst m) self-illumination, personal gloriousness (Śiv. 108, 226, 657, 1063, 1124, 1192, 1269, 1413, 1574, 1820).

sparshun स्पर्शुन conj. 1 (1 p.p. **sporsh^{u} स्पर्शु**), to touch (dat. of obj.) (L V. 37).

sŏpūt^{u} स्वपूतु । सुपुत्रः m a good son, a son who is born of excellent parents and of excellent qualities and character (K.Pr 174); a good son, a son devoted to his parents.

sipath सिपथ (= صفت) । सदाचारः m. (sg dat **sipatas सिपतस**), good conduct, virtuous, modest, and kindly conduct; cf. **siphath** and **sipüṭs^{u}.** **-nērun – नेरुन । सद्गुणोद्भूतिः** m inf a good character to be developed

sŏpāth^{a}r स्वपाथर । सुपात्रः m (sg dat. **sŏpātras स्वपात्रस**), one who is a worthy person, a good man, a respectable person; esp a son of good character.

sŏpŏth^{a}r स्वप्वथर । सत्पुत्रः m (sg dat. **sŏpŏtras स्वप्वत्रस**), i q **sŏpūt^{u},** q.v (Rām 1446).

sipüṭs^{u} सिपंचु, in **sipüṭs^{u}-band सिपंचु-बंद । सदाचरणः** adj e g endued with a good character This word is apparently an obl. form of **sipath** (q.v.) treated as a feminine

sipóy^{i} सिपॉयि, sipôy^{u} सिपोयु, or **sipah सिपाह (= sipāhi سپاهي) । शूरः** m a soldier (Gr.M *sipah*; Rām (id.) 1333, 1339, 1344, 1379, 1400); a man of metal, a hero, a beadle, guard, door keeper; a native messenger of a court or the like (L. 120 *sipahi*).

sapüz^{u} सपंज़, see **sapadun** and **sapazun.**

sapazun सपज़ुन । संपत्तिः conj 2 (1 p.p **sapoz^{u} सपंज़ु**), to become (cf. **cōca s°,** p 157*a*, l. 34; **dabanga s°,** p. 184*a*, l. 7; **dapha s°,** p. 232*b*, l 16; **data-watur^{u} s°,** p 257*b*, l 12; **nekh s°,** p. 629*b*, l 21; **tēr s°,** s.v. **ter**) (Gr Gr. 226); to be made, produced, formed, completed, effected (Gr.Gr 204), and so on, in all the meanings and uses of **sapadun,** with which it is synonymous; cf. **sampanun, sapadun, sapanun,** and **sõpanun.** **sapoz^{u}-mot^{u} सपंज़ु-मंतु । संपन्नः** perf part. (**sapüz^{u}-müṭs^{u} सपंज़ु-मंचु**), become, come into existence, completed.

sapazāwun सपज़ावुन । संपादनम conj. 1 (1 p.p. **sapazôw^{u} सपज़ोवु**), to cause to become, to make, fashion, shape, fabricate, prepare, make ready, complete. **sapazôw^{u}-mot^{u} सपज़ोवु-मंतु । संपादितः** perf. part. (f. **sapazöv^{u}-müṭs^{u} सपज़ावू-मंचू**), made, completed.

sré, see **srah.**

sar 1 सर । **सर:** m a lake, a large sheet of water (cf. **brahma-sar,** p. 121*a*, l. 16; **div[a]sar,** p. 264*b*, l. 22; **kōla-sar,** p. 441*b*, l. 7; **krama-sar,** p. 471*a*, l. 17; **nīla-sar,** p. 634*a*, l. 14; **pamba-sar,** p. 733*b*, l. 24) (Gr.M.; L.V. 17, 50, 78, 79; Śiv. 14, 155, 164, 245, 254, 491, 511, 927, etc.; Rām. 30, 250, 1596; K. 219; K.Pr. 35, 138, 188, 243); cf. **saras.** **-pachin** -पक्षिन् । **पुष्कराङ्गपक्षी** m. a certain bird, probably the Indian crane (*Ardea antigone* or *A. sibirica*).

sar 2 सर् سر m. head, top, end, point (Śiv. 428; Rām. 144 (**bar sar** بر سر, on the head); K.Pr. 188); origin, beginning (cf. **navi sara,** again, p. 667*b*, l. 16, and Persian سرنو); (as adv.) at the beginning, first (K.Pr. 187); cf. **shĕr 3.** **-basta** -बस्त سر بسته adj. e.g closed at the top or end; hence, covered, closed, shut (e g an envelope) (Rām. 841). **-gol[u]** -गल्लु m. the superior of a field-watcher or *Shĕkh-dar* (p. 876*b*, l 13) (El. *sargaal*). **-gardān** -गर्दान् سر گردان adj. e.g. dizzy, vertiginous; stupefied, bewildered, amazed; humbled, depressed (K.Pr. 103). **-garm** -गर्म سر گرم adj e g. enthusiastic, ardent, zealous, eager, earnest, intent (Gr.M.); assiduous, diligent, attentive. **-hang** -हंग سرهنگ । **नामा** m. the upper beam of a door-frame, a lintel; a chief, overseer, esp. the head man or leader of a village community, or the like. **sar-ē-kŏh सरे-क्वह** (= سرکوه) m. the pinnacle of a mountain, a mountain peak (Rām. 400 (*az sar°*, از سر کوه, from the mountain peak)). **sar-kŏp[u] सर्कोपु** (= سرکوب) । **समाजश्रेष्ठ:** m an overlooker, superior, superintendent, esp. the head, or leading, man of a village community. **-kash** -कश سرکش m. proud, arrogant, insolent; chief (El.). **-māyĕ** -माय سر مایه, see s.v. **sar-ā-pā सरा-पा** سرا پا or **sar-a-pāy सरा-पाय्** adv. from head to foot, from top to bottom, throughout, totally (Rām. 571 (*-pāy*), 1087 (*-pā*)). **sar-pēch सर्-पेच्** سر پیچ । **वेष्टनविशेष:** m. (sg. dat. **-pēcas** -पेचस), an ornament of gold, silver, or jewels, worn in front of the turban; a band of silk or embroidery, from two to two and a half cubits long, worn round the turban; a similar band of *pashmīna* material worn round the upper part of the head by women in the cold season. **-pōsh** -पोश سر پوش । **खाखीगोपनपात्रविशेष:** m. a dish-cover, basket-cover, lid (K.Pr. 188). **-sān** -सान्, **-sŏn[i]** -सॉनि, see s.vv. **—saṭun —सटुन्** m.inf. to cut off a head, to behead (dat. of person beheaded) (H. viii, 11). **-war** -वर्, سر ور, see s.v. **-zada** -ज़द سر زده adj. e.g. depraved, base, ill-bred (Gr.M.).

sar[i]-pĕṭh-sahlāb सरि-पॅठि सह्लाब । गर्वाद्युत्पाद्योन्नत्यम् m. 'a flood over the top of the head' (so explained. Cf., however, **sar[i] 1**); hence, great excess with undesirable results (e.g. great increase of wealth causing pride, or great excess of loss of capital causing destruction).

sari-shām सरि-शाम (= سر شام) or **sarē-shām सरे-शाम् । रात्र्यारम्भकाल:** m. evening; the early evening (Śiv. 1722 (*sarē-sh°*)). **-shāma** -शाम or **-shāmay** -शामय् । **रात्रिप्रवृत्तिकाले एव** adv. (occurring) only in the evening. **-shāmuk[u]** -शामुकु । **रात्र्यारम्भकालसंबन्धी** gen. (f. **-shāmüc[ü]** -शामॅच्), of, or belonging to, or occurring in, the evening. **-shāman** -शामन्, or **-shāman-bög[i]** -शामन्-बॉगि, or **-shāman-bögin** -शामन्-बॉगिन् । **तत्कालरात्र्यारम्भकाले** adv. at eventide, in the evening, at about evening. **-shāmas** -शामस, or **-shāmas-bög[i]** -शामस्-बॉगि, or **-shāmas-bögin** -शामस्-बॉगिन् । **रात्रिप्रवृत्तिकाले** adv., id **-shŏm[u]** -शोमु । **रात्रिप्रवृत्तिकाल:, तत्कालभव:** adj. (f. **-shŏm[ü]** -शॉमू), occurring, produced, etc., in the evening; (as subst. m.) the evening, eventide.

sār 1 सार् । **सार:** m. essence, substance, quintessence, the best or choicest part (of anything) (Śiv. 1578, 1789) (cf. **tribuwana-sār,** s.v. **tribuwan**); essence, essential part, quintessence (Śiv. 14, 50, 91, 156, 395, 514, 521, 850, etc.; Rām. 1573; K. 437, 969); marrow, cream, pith (Gr.M.); strength, vigour; valour, heroism, prowess; value, worth, excellence (K.Pr. 52); the highest, the best (of anything) (Śiv 63); the innermost part (of a mountain range), a defile, pass (Rām. 375). **-dār-dŏh** -दार्-द्वह । **गतचिरकालाह:** m. a day of which a long time or a great part has elapsed (e.g. in the doing of something which should normally occupy a short time) — **nērun —नेरुन् । सर्वतो भावेन हितीभवनम्** m.inf quintessence to issue, to become thoroughly and entirely affectionate. — **rōzun —रोज़ुन् । सारतयावशेषणम्** m.inf. the quintessence to remain (after the non-essentials have disappeared). **—thawun —थवुन् । इष्टपूर्तिसंभव:** m.inf. one's eager desire to be fulfilled.

sāra-kath सार-कथ् f. (sg. dat. **-kathi -कथि**), the essential fact, the pith of a matter (Rām. 30).

sār 2 सार् । आधारदण्ड: f. (sg. dat. **sör[ü] सार्ॅ**, Gr.Gr. 71), a support, post, pedestal (cf. **nama-s°,** p. 635*b*, l. 46; **nāwa-s°,** p. 666*b*, l. 24; **thapa-s°,** s.v. **thaph**); a supporting or strengthening cross-beam in a house, a rafter (cf. **thapa-sār,** a banister, s.v. **thaph**) (Gr.Gr. 71).

sara 1 सर m. testing, test, trial (El.); as adj. e.g. tested, tried (H. x, 4); cf. **saragī** and **sāran karüñ[u],** s.v **sāran 2.** **—gashun —गशुन् । ज्ञातीभवनम्** m.inf.

to become ascertained, understood, thoroughly tested (Śiv. 631, 1589, 1891; Rām. 1067). —**khara karun** —**खर करुन्** । **परीक्षणम्** m.inf. to make close inquiry (into), to test, try (cf. **khara-sara karun**, p. 408*b*, l. 12). —**karun** —**करुन्** । **ज्ञानविषयीकरणम्** m.inf. to try, to test, grasp the nature of (Śiv. 162, 349, 1750, 1772, 1800; Rām. 1606; H. viii, 13; x, 2, 6, 14); to investigate, make inquiry (Rām. 1382). —**sika gaṣhun** —**सिक गछुन्** । **सम्यज्ज्ञातीभवनम्** m.inf. 'the testing to become stamped'; hence, to become thoroughly understood or ascertained after minute (inquiry), to be thoroughly tested. —**sika karun** —**सिक करुन्** । **याथार्थ्यज्ञानाय प्रयतनम्** m.inf. to examine minutely, investigate thoroughly, scrutinize, test.

sara 2 सर्, fut. sg. 1 of **sarun**, q.v.

sarái, see **saray.**

sàr^{i} **1 सॅरि** adj. e.g. flooded, inundated; (of a lake or the like) overflowing (L.V. 50). This word is obsolete at the present day, except in the following:— **sàr**^{i} **gaṣhun सॅरि गछुन्** । **आप्लुतीभवनम्** m.inf. to become inundated, flooded with water (H. iv, 3); (of a person) to become wet all over, flooded over with water (or other liquid), soaked from head to foot, plunged in (Śiv. 349). —**karun** —**करुन्** । **जलादिनाप्लावनम्** m.inf. to flood, cover with water; to wet (a person or thing) all over. **-nāwa -नाव** । **परितो जलविप्लवः** f.pl. inundation, flooding (of land, etc.). **-pēṭh**^{i} **sahlāb -पॅठि सह्लाब्**, see p. 928*a*, l. 49.

sàr^{i} **2 सॅरि** adj. e.g. corrupt, decayed, decomposed, in **nīla-sàr**^{i} **gaṣhun, nīla-sàr**^{i} **karun**, p. 634*a*, ll. 9, 12, qq.v. Cf. **sor**^{u} **2** and the Hindī *saṛnā*.

sàr^{i} **3 सॅरि**, see **sar 2.**

sarŏ 1 सर्व (= **sarv** سرو) । **जलाटभूषणविशेषः** m. (pl. dat. **sarŏn सर्वन्**, Rām. 1197) a cypress (El. *sarú*; Rām. 1197; YZ. 64); (in Ksh.) a kind of jewelled gold ornament worn by young married women on the forehead. **-kul**^{u} **-कुल्** । **वृक्षविशेषः** m. a cypress-tree (Gr.M.).

sarv-i-kad सर्वि-कद् سروند adj. e.g. cypress-like in stature, tall and graceful (Rām. 353, 520, 1494; YZ. 12, 229).

sarŏ 2 सर्व, i.q. **sarwa 2**, q.v.

sair سیر m. a walk, excursion, i.q. **söl 2**, q.v. (Śiv. 1830–1, YZ. 88). —**karun** —**करुन्** m.inf. to make an excursion, wander, journey (Śiv. 1682, 1836, 1859).

saur सौर् m. the planet Saturn (K. 132).

sēr 1 सेर् । **सेटकः** m. a weight of about two pounds, a seer (cf. **man 3** and **manoṭ**^{u}) (Gr.Gr. 21, 147; YZ. 404); a weight of a seer for weighing; anything weighing a seer (cf. **phal-sēr 1**, p. 692*a*, l. 10) (W. 135; Śiv. 1862; K.Pr. 225, 256). **sēra-wād सेर-वाद्** । **सेटकमानगणितः** adj. e.g. weighable by seers, suitable for being weighed seer by seer.

sēr 2 सेर् । **नासातो रक्तस्रुतिः** f. bleeding at the nose (cf. **nas-sēr**, p. 654*b*, l. 7); cf. H. *nakstr*, a vein in the nose, bleeding at the nose, and *sirā*, a vein. —**aniñ**^{u} —**अनिञ्** । **रक्तप्रस्रावणम्** f.inf. to cause blood to flow, to bleed, phlebotomize (not necessarily from the nose) —**yiñ**^{u} - **यिञ्** । **नस्तो रक्तस्रुतिः** f.inf. bleeding from the nose to come on; bleeding to come on from any other orifice of the body.

sēr 3 सेर् (= سیر) adj. e.g. full, satiated, sated (with **nishĕ**) (cf. **phal-sēr 2**, p. 692*a*, l. 11 and **phala-sēr**, id., l. 48) (Gr.M. *sir*, K.Pr. 256); satisfied, contented (H. i, 3). —**gaṣhun** —**गछुन्** । **संतोषाप्तिः** m.inf. satisfaction or contentment to occur, to be or become satisfied (W. 135; Śiv. 1240; Rām. 174, 365). —**karun** —**करुन्** । **संतोषणम्** m.inf. to satisfy, make content, console (Śiv. 1862). —**sapadun** —**सपदुन्** । **संतुष्टीभवनम्** m.inf. to become content (Rām. 1561 (—*sōpanun*), 1705 (—*sapanun*)).

sēri सेरि, see **sīr**^{u} and **syūr**^{u}.

sir 1 सिर् (= سر), or **sīr 1 सीर्** । **रहस्यम्** m. a secret (Gr.Gr. 13; Śiv. 21, 480, 675; Rām. (*sir*) 194, 801; (*sīr*) 19, 167, 429, 1246, 1766; K.Pr. (*sir*) 2, 72); a mystery (H. ii, 4); the secret parts (of a woman) (H. xii, 7). —**bāwun** —**बावुन** । **रहस्यप्रकाशनम्** m.inf. to divulge a secret (Rām. 133, 340, 1214, 1468, 1772; H. vii, 21; K.Pr 23) —**phaṭun** —**फटुन्** । **रहस्योद्भेदः** m.inf. a secret to be divulged. —**phāṭawun** — **फाटवुन** । **रहस्योद्भेदनम्** m.inf. to break, reveal, another's secrets. —**thawun** —**थवुन** । **रहस्यानुद्घाटनम्** m.inf. to keep a secret, not to divulge a secret.

sira-bôj^{u} **सिर-बोज्** । **रहस्याश्रयः, रहस्यपात्रभूतः** m. (f. **-bājĕñ -बाज्यञ्**), a sharer in a secret. **ādanaki-sīra-bôj**^{u}, a sharer of innate secrets (Rām. 213) (cf. **ādanuk**^{u} **bôj**^{u}, p. 14*b*, l. 44). **-kath -कथ्** । **रहस्यकथा** f. (sg. dat. **-kathi -कथि**), a secret word (or direction, to be divulged at the proper time, e.g. sealed orders). **-sān -सान्** adv. secretly (K.Pr. 201, *sirah-s*°).

sir 2 सिर् (= سر), i.q. **sar 2** in **sir-āb सिर्-आब्** (= سرآب) adj. e.g. watered from the head of a stream, (of a village) a high-land (village), as distinct from a low-land (village) (**pāy-āb**, p. 812*b*, l. 25, q.v.) (L. 435). **sir-dāna सिर्-दान** (= سردانه) m. (of a rice crop) full grains, as distinct from weak, imperfect, or blasted grains (L. 335).

sīr 2 सीर्, see **sēr 3, sir 1, sīr**^{u} **1.**

siré सिर्य or **sirī सिरी** or (q.v.) **sūré सूर्य** । **सूर्यः** m. the sun (El. *sŏr, sorgi*; Gr.M. *sūr*; Rām. (*sūr*) 219, 1262, 1265, 1275, 1341, 1617, 1755; K.Pr. 120, *sūrgih*; 201, sg. dat. *sorgas*). Cf. **sūré** and **sūrya.**

sir[i] **सिर्**, see **syur**[u].

sīr[i] **सीर्**, see **syūr**[u], 1 and 2.

sīr[u] **1 सीर्** (also written **sīr सीर्**) । **इष्टिका** f. (pl. nom. **sēré सेर्य**, Gr.Gr. 62) a brick (for building) (cf. **atha-s°**, p. 62*b*, l. 33; **ranga-s°**, p. 837*a*, l. 24; **surki-s°**, p. 935*a*, l. 28) (El. *sĭr*; Gr.Gr. 15, 62; Gr.M.; L. 458; Śiv. 1033; Rām. 568). A brick may be either a baked brick (**püc**[u] **sīr**[u]), or an unbaked brick of sundried mud (**öm**[u], or **khām, sīr**[u]) (cf. **khām s°**, p. 400*a*, l. 21). —**béhanāvün**[u] —**व्यहनावंञ्** । **संधापनम** f.inf. to lay a brick; met. to unite former enemies in friendship, to reconcile; (of disordered conditions) to set in order, make good arrangements, to appease (a quarrel), and the like —**béhün**[u] —**व्यहंञ्** । **सुप्रबन्धसंभवः** f.inf. a brick to be laid; met. reconciliation of former enemies to be effected; (disordered conditions) to be put in order (as ab.). —**ḍalün**[u] —**डलंञ्** । **विरोधादुद्भवः** f.inf. a brick to be displaced; met. mutual enmity among relations, etc., to occur; a business to go out of order through some piece of carelessness or the like, good arrangements to become disarranged.

sērĕ-kajāba सेर्य-कजाब । **इष्टिकाकूटम** m. a pile of bricks **-kölib -कॉलिब** । **इष्टिकायन्त्रम** m. a brick-mould (cf. ﻗﺎﻟﺐ). **-kōda -कोंद** । **इष्टिकाभ्राष्ट्रः** f. a brick-kiln **-lür**[u] **-लर्** । **ऐष्टिकसद्म** f. a brick house, a house built of baked bricks. **-pōr -पोर** । **इष्टिकापुरम्** m. a brick story, i.e. an upper story of a house. In Kashmīr, if the lowest story of a house is built of stone, the upper stories are generally of brick **-tūr**[u] **-तूर्** । **इष्टिकातक्षिणी** f. a bricklayer's tool, used for trimming bricks. **-syün**[u] **-स्यून्** । **इष्टिकामयकुड्यम्** m. a brick pillar, a pillar built of bricks.

sīr[u] **2 सीर्** । **अङ्गुलिप्रायाकारविवृतपिचुखण्डः** f. a finger-shaped roll of clean cotton prepared for spinning into thread (Śiv. 1014); a wad of cotton for medicinal purposes (cf. **gĕv-s°**, p. 316*b*, l. 10; **phamba-s°**, p. 698*a*, l. 39; **thañi-s°**, s.v. **than**[i]).

sīri-tul[u] **सीरि-तुल्** । **शलाकाविशेषः** m. a stick about a span long, and as thick as the thumb, on which this cotton is wound and made ready. **-tāsa -तास** । **विवृतमृदुपिचुपाचिका** m. a covered jar in which the cleaned cotton is stored for the purpose of making these rolls.

sīr[u] **3 सीर्**, in **dah-sīr**[u], p. 199*a*, l. 1, q.v.

sīr[u] **4 सीर्**, see **syūr**[u] 2.

sŏr 1 स्वर् । **स्वरः, निनादः** m. a noise, sound (esp. a musical sound) (cf. **atha-s°**, p. 62*b*, l. 26) (El. *sor*, slow music) (Śiv. 374, 394, 408, 1017, 1323, 1348, 1455, 1761, 1771, 1779, 1803, 1827, 1847); a note of the musical scale (they are seven in number) (Śiv. 1455, 1771); a vowel. —**phirun** —**फिरुन्** । **वाद्यवादनाचारम्भः** m.inf. to play music, make musical sounds (Śiv. 1612, with pun on meaning of **sŏr 2**).

sŏr 2 स्वर् । **स्मृतिः, चेष्टा** m. recollection, memory (cf. **bĕ-sŏr**, p. 135*a*, l. 1) (Śiv. 348, 351; Rām. 1693; K. 604); thinking of, calling to mind, carefulness, watchfulness (El.); consciousness (K. 66, 413); (esp. of someone in a faint or the like) motion (of the limbs, etc.), effort, movement (as a sign of returning consciousness) (Gr.M. *bĕ-sŏr*, lifeless). —**ḍalun** —**डलुन्** । **स्मृतिभ्रंशः** m.inf. the memory to fail. —**dyun**[u] —**दिन्** । **संज्ञापनम** m.inf. to remind (Śiv. 107, (with pun on meaning of **sŏr 1**) 1612). —**gaṭshun** —**गट्शुन्** । **चेष्टासंभवः** m.inf. (of someone in a faint or the like) movements of the limbs to occur, signs of returning consciousness to appear. —**karun** —**करुन्** । **चेष्टनम** m.inf. to make movements, to show signs of returning consciousness; to show watchfulness, be careful (K.Pr. 77, *sor*); to think (El.). —**rōzun** —**रोज़ुन्** । **स्मृतिस्थितिः, चेष्टामात्रावशेषः** m.inf. memory to remain, memory to be borne in mind; consciousness to remain (in a person), consciousness to exist (K. 69, 511); (of a fainting person) nothing but movements of the limbs to remain (K. 263). —**sŏr gaṭshun** —**स्वर् गट्शुन्** । **चेष्टासमुद्भवः** m.inf. involuntary movements (in a senseless person) to occur. —**sŏr karun** —**स्वर् करुन्** । **यथोत्तरचेष्टाप्रवृत्तिः** m.inf. (after a faint) to begin a succession of involuntary movements. —**thawun** —**थवुन्** । **समाधानतयावेक्षा** m.inf. to keep memory, to bear (something) in mind, to watch carefully.

sŏra-bod[u] **स्वर-बंदु** । **विशिष्टस्मृतिगुणः** adj. (f. **-büḍ**[u] **-बंडु**), one who has a good memory, mindful. **-ḍol**[u] **-डंलु** । **विगतस्मृति, विगतचेष्टः** adj. (f. **-düj**[u] **-डुज़्**), one who has lost his memory; one whose power of movement has been lost. —**ḍalun** —**डलुन्** । **नष्टस्मृतिकी-(चेष्टी-)भवनम्** m.inf. to lose one's memory; to lose power of motion. —**phērun** —**फेरुन्** । **स्मृतौ (चेष्टने) प्रवृत्तिः** m.inf. to begin to remember; to begin to show signs of motion (K. 659). —**phirun** —**फिरुन्** । **स्मरणे प्रवर्तनम्** m.inf. to cause (a heedless or forgetful person) to remember and bear in mind, to remind (Śiv. 1750; cf. *sŏr ph°*, Śiv. 1612). —**phirawun** —**फिरवुन्** । **स्मृत्युन्मुखीकरणम्** m.inf. to recall (a person) to memory, to cause to remember; to rouse a senseless person. **-rost**[u] **-रंस्तु** । **निश्चेष्टः** adj.

(f. **-rüsh^{u}** -रंछू), devoid of memory, forgetful, forgetting (Śiv. 335); motionless (in a swoon). **—rōzun** —रोज़ुन् । स्मृत्यनुष्ठानम् m.inf. to bear firmly in the memory, to continue remembering (Śiv. 1689, 1803); to remain firm in consciousness. **—yun^{u}** —यिनु । चेष्टनम् m.inf. to come into memory, to remember (intr.) (K. 461, 744); to come to oneself, to return to consciousness.

sŏras pyon^{u} स्वरस् प्यनु । समाहितीभवनम् m inf. to come into remembering, to become composed, collected, calm (Śiv. 1170).

sŏr 3 स्वर्, i.q. **sur 1**, q.v.

sŏr 4 स्वर् m. collyrium; met. a fine powder (Śiv. 1731). Cf. **sŏrma.**

sōr 1 सोर् । वराहः m. (f. **sūriñ** सूरिञ्, q.v.), a male pig, a hog (cf. **dyāra-sōr,** a money-pig, a miser, p. 270*b*, l. 47; **sŏrbān-sōr,** p 933*a*, l. 34) (Gr.Gr 22; K.Pr. 203, 227, 236).

sōra-buth^{u} सोर्-बुथु । धृष्टमुखः m. pig-faced, having a face like that of a pig; impudent-faced, brazen-faced, bold-faced. **-buthör^{u}** -बुथोर्ङ । निर्भयनिर्लज्जमुखम् f. a face like that of a pig; impudence, brazen-facedness. **-ṣam** -च़म । वाराहचर्म f. pigskin, pig leather; met. a man's skin which is rough and hard. **-ṣom^{u}** -च़मु । वाराहचर्ममयः, वराहतुल्यचर्मा adj. (f. **-ṣüm^{u}** -च़मू), made of pigskin; having skin like that of a pig.

sōr 2 सोर् । सुदृढाश्मप्राकारः f. (sg. dat. **sūr^{u}** सूरु), a strong wall built of blocks of stone, a stone-wall; a river-wall, sea-wall, pier-wall.

sōra-lāday सोर्-लादय् । भित्तिविशेषनिर्माणकर्म, तन्निर्मितिवेतनम् f. the act, or work, of building such a wall; wages for building such a wall.

sūr^{u}-küñ^{u} 1 सूरु-कोञ् (for **2** and **3**, see **sūr^{i}**) । शिलाविशेषः f. a large block of stone, used in numbers for strengthening and reinforcing the base of a river-wall to protect it from the violence of the strong current. **-pĕṭh thawun** -प्यठ् थवुन । अपहृत्य पलायनम् m.inf. to carry off and disappear, to run away with (stolen property or the like).

sŏr^{u} स्वर् । सस्मृतिः adj. (f. **sŏr^{u}** स्वरु), one who has a good memory, remembering.

sor^{u} 1 सर् m. in **sar^{i}-phol^{u}** सरि-फलु m. a mustard seed; (as an example of minuteness) (L.V. 47).

sor^{u} 2 सर् adj. said to mean 'absorbed', 'vanished'. Noted only as a supposititious original of the word **sal^{i}-alam,** p. 24*b*, l. 27. Possibly connected with **sar^{i} 2**, q.v.

sôr^{u} 1 सोर् । सारः adj. (f. **sör^{u} 1** सोरु), essential, that which is the essence (of anything or quality); (in Ksh.) indestructible, imperishable, everlasting, permanent (Śiv. 189, 738, 1582, 1644); trustworthy (El.); all, the whole (in this sense generally used at the present day with emph. *y*, Gr.Gr. 92; see bel.) (Gr.Gr. 154, Gr.M.; without emph. *y*, we have in sg. (for pl. see bel.) Śiv. 32, 414, 913, 934, 1154; Rām. 7, 276, 282, 515, 587, 642, 717, 1098, 1136, 1381, 1573, 1603, 1682, 1761; K. 14, 56, 84–5, 91, 100, 162, 263, 268, 329, 447, 467, 500, 584, 586, 627, 762, 815, 817, 1102; YZ. 177. With emph *y*, see bel.). **—nērun 1 – नेरुन् । ध्रुवतया स्थित्युपगमनम्** m inf. to attain to a condition of indestructibility, to turn out (to be) permanent. **—nērun 2 नेरुन । अक्षयतया संभवन्** adj. (f. **—nērüñ^{u} नेरंञु**), one who, or that which, attains a condition of permanence

sāri ranga सारि रंग adv. in every way (Gr.Gr. 154).

sör^{i} सारि । सर्वे m.pl. (f. **sārė** सारे), all, every (when employed with emph. *y*, see bel.) (L. 458, *sorė*; Śiv. 25, 127, 924, 981, 1221, 1500, 1509; Rām. 8, 141, 194, 667, 692, 751, 857, 916, 1003, 1085, 1108*c*, 1595, 1641, 1690).

sāriy pŏṭh^{i} सारिय पाठि adv. in every way (Gr.Gr. 153).

sôruy सोरुय । सर्व एव adj. (for pl see **söriy** bel.; sg. dat. **söris^{u}y** सारिसुय, sometimes written **sörisay** सारिसय; f sg. **sör^{u}y** सारुय, abl. **sāriy** सारिय), all, the whole, quite the whole, the entire (cf. **sôruy kāh,** etc, p. 390*b*, l. 1) (Gr.Gr 92, 153; Gr.M.; L.V. 31, 42–8, 84, 95; Śiv. (*sôruy*) 42, 117, 207, 363, 369, 419, 588, 636, 641, 677, etc.; (*sorisay*), 284, 1153; (*sor^{u}y*), 769; (*sāriy*) (*f*), 1240; Rām. (*sôruy*) 56, 60, 162, 172, 177, 182, 313, 429, 514, 516, 594, 597, 653, etc.; (*sor^{i}say*) 156, 320, 556, 737, 739, 841, 981, 1013, 1234, 1442; (*sor^{u}y*) 178, 442, 571, 595, 994, 1703; K (*sôruy*) 128, 469, 1150, etc; (*sāriy*) 5–6, etc.; (*soris^{u}y*) 100; (*sor^{u}y*) 560, 570, 839, etc.; YZ (*sôruy*) 99, 236; H. (*sôruy*) m, 1; v. 7, 9; xi, 9, 20; xii, 19).

söriy सारिय (sometimes written **sörī** सारी) । सर्वे एव m.pl (dat. **sārĕn^{u}y** सार्यनुय, sometimes written **sarĕnay** सार्यनय, **sarĕniy** सार्यनिय, or **sārĕn^{i}** सार्यनि; ag. abl. **sārĕv^{u}y** सार्यवुय, sometimes written **sārivay** सारिवय; f **sārĕy** सार्यय), all, every (Gr.Gr. 92, Śiv. (*soruy*) 193, 195, 213, 224, 235, 285, etc.; (*sor*) 720, 733, 1047, 1511, 1532; (*sārĕn^{u}y*) 162, 170; (*sāreniy*) 202, 1170; (*sārĕy*) 1861; Rām (*soruy*) 2, 4, 68, 142, 207, 399, 615, etc.; (*sor*) 972; (*sarĕn^{i}*) 465, 1228, 1463; (*sārĕnuy*) 579, 835, 1359, 1476, 1492; (*sārĕr^{u}y*), 142; (*sārĕy*) 307; K. (*soruy*) 40, 85, 182, 235, 340, 418, 633, etc.; (*sarĕn^{u}y*) 513, etc; (*sārĕn^{i}*) 304, 706, etc.; (*sārĕr^{u}y*) 566; (*sārĕy*) 98, 238, 299, etc.;

II. (*soriy*) iii, 4; v, 9; vi, 16; YZ (*sŏri*) 173, 189; (*sarenay*) 26);

all people, everybody (Śiv. (*sŏriy*) 65, 206, 360, 385, 507, etc.; (*sŏri*) 622, 624, 783, 1507, 1523, 1890; (*sāren^{u}y*) 123; (*sārĕnay*) 41, 89, 99; (*sārĕniy*) 8, 74, 212, 443, 839, 1225, 1235, 1239, 1335; (*sāriray*) 843, 1508; Rām. (*soriy*) 2, 53, 127, 204, 341, 404, 722, etc.; (*sŏri*) 137; (*sārĕn^{i}*) 586, 998, 1112, 1243 4, 1311, 1751, 1762; (*sārĕniy*) 92, 815, 985, 1278; (*sārĕniy-hond^{u}*) 63; (*sārér^{u}y*) 90, 796, 1108*c*; K. (*sŏriy*) 108, 173, 236, 415, 1151, etc.; (*sārĕn^{u}y*) 99, 402, 404, 407, 466, etc.; (*sārĕn^{i}*) 467, 706, etc.; (*sarér^{u}y*) 266, 292, 369, 534, 561, 701, 750; (*sarĕy*) 301, 511, 765, etc.; K.Pr. (*sári* for *sŏriy*) 150).

sāryuk^{u} सारियु or **sāryukuy सारियुय् । सर्वसंबन्धी** gen. (**sāric^{u} सारिचु** or **sāric^{u}y सारिचूय्**), of, or belonging to, the whole or everything. (Without emph. *y*) (Śiv. 729 (f.); Rām. 1756); (with emph. *y*) (Śiv. 911; Rām. 126, 815, 1136, 1387, 1757; K. 6, 1100).

sôr^{u} 2 सोर् (f. **sör^{ü} 2 सॉर्**), 1 p.p. of **sārun**, q.v., used —°, collected, brought together by degrees from one place to another, transported in instalments (cf. **aḍ-s°**, p. 10*b*, l. 10, and **aḍa-s°**, p. 11*b*, l. 5) (K.Pr. 200).

sör^{ü} 3 सॉर् । क्रमसमुच्चयः, संग्रहणम् m. gradual transportation from one place to another, accumulating, accumulation of something (cf. **atha-s°**, p. 62*b*, l. 27; **athi-s°**, p. 66*a*, l. 15; **bör^{u}-s°**, p. 118*b*, l. 27; **dajĕ-s°**, p. 203*a*, l. 45; **dàl^{i}-s°**, p. 211*b*, l. 48; **dana-s°**, p. 222*a*, l. 13; **dāñĕ-s°**, p. 231*a*, l. 4; **khal-s°**, p. 397*a*, l. 4; **lada-s°**, p. 508*b*, l. 4; **laṭa-s°**, p. 537*a*, l. 18; **màṭ^{i}-s°**, p. 603*a*, l. 11; **nàṭ^{i}-s°**, p. 660*a*, l. 3; **nāwa-s°**, p. 666*b*, l. 26; **phal-s°**, p 692*a*, l. 14; **phàl^{i}-s°**, p. 694*b*, l. 17; **phŏṭ^{i} -s°**, p. 715*b*, l. 21; **pajĕ-s°**, p. 724*a*, l. 11; **pàl^{i}-s°**, p. 730*a*, l. 32; **pā-s°**, p. 748*a*, l. 13; **pot^{u}-s°**, p. 788*a*, l. 3; **piṭh^{i}-s°**, p. 818*b*, l. 29; **thapa-s°**, s.v. **thaph**; **tal-s°** and **tàl^{i}-s°**, s.v. **tal 1**); the being accumulated, being amassed or collected (cf. **aḍ-sārĕ-maḍ-sārĕ**, p. 10*b*, l. 13; **gagar-s°**, p. 28*a*, l. 5; **khaṭa-s°**, p. 421*a*, l. 28; **lāka-s°**, p. 517*b*, l. 48).

sör^{ü} 4 सॉर् । स्पर्शः, स्पर्शेन परीक्षणम् f. touching, feeling (with the hand or the like) (cf. **nama-s°**, p. 635*b*, l. 48) (Gr.Gr. 122); testing by touch or by feeling (cf. **àn^{i}-s°**, p. 30, l. 38; **lata-s°**, p. 537*a*, l. 4); met. testing secretly, putting to a private test.

sör^{ü} 5 सॉर्, see **sār 2.**

sur 1 सुर् or (Śiv.) **sör 3 स्वर्** m. a god (Śiv. 859). **sura-guru सुर-गुरु** m. the preceptor of the gods, (in Skt.) Bṛhaspati; the chief of the gods; hence, **sura-guru-nāth,** the lord of the chief of the gods, the Supreme Deity (L.V. 5, 65).

sur 2 सुर् in **sur-chŏch सुर्-छोंच्** f. a certain fruit-bearing bramble, *Rubus lasiocarpus* (L. 73, *sur chánch*). Cf. **suru krilu**, p. 933*a*, l. 26.

sūr 1 सूर् । भस्म m. (pl. dat. **sūran सूरन्**, Gr.Gr. 51), ashes (cf. **aḍa-s°**, p.13*b*, l. 5; **brana-s°**, p. 124*a*, l. 33; **daba-s°**, p.181*b*, l. 26; **ṭŏka-s°**, s.v. **ṭŏkh**) (Gr.Gr. 51; Śiv. 319, 326, 815, 875, 878, 893, 900, 932, 1063, 1287, 1292, 1608, 1685, 1778; Rām. 47, 457, 554, 682, 740, 767, 978, 1081, 1113, 1234, 1263, 1597; H. v, 9; xii, 23; YZ. 234–5; K.Pr. 64, 207); powder, dust (Rām. 933; K. 111, 441; H. vii, 13; K.Pr. 207); hoar-frost (El.; L. 460, *sur*; Śiv. 325, 334, 1208). **—sās —सास् । भस्मसमुदायः** m. a heap of ashes (e.g. such as is left after a conflagration) (Śiv. 818 (*sūra-s°*), 833 (id.), (1355 *sūr-s°*); K.Pr. 262 (*na sūr na sās*)). **-zamīn -ज़मीन्** f. a kind of soil, dark in colour (L. 320, *surhzamin*).

sūra-dag सूर-दग् f. (El. m.) dew (El., Gr.M.); the pain caused to the bare feet by walking in the hoar-frost (K.Pr. 26; cf. p. 193*a*, l. 37). **-k°t^{u} -कॅतु । भस्माक्तः** adj. (f. **-k^{u}ch^{ü} -कॅचू**), 'wet with ashes', i.e. smeared all over with ashes. **-lŏbur -ल्वबुर् । भस्मगोलकः** m. a lump of the ashes of dried cowdung. **-manan -मनन् । भस्मपात्रम्** f. (sg. dat. **-manün^{u} -मनॅन्**), a boatman's brazier full of ashes (see **manan**). **-mot^{u} -मॅतु । भस्मपरिग्रहणः** adj. (f. **-müch^{ü} -मॅचू**), 'ashes-mad', one who is in the constant habit of smearing the body with ashes (Śiv. 88, 114, 154, 270, 370 (*sūray-m°*), 579, 1292, 1564, 1608, 1610; Rām. 1602). **-mĕch^{ü} -म्यॅचू । मृद्विशेषः** f. 'ashes-earth', a kind of earth, white like ashes, used for rubbing on the body (Śiv. 353). **-phol^{u} -फॅलु । भस्मसमूहः** m. a heap of ashes (such as is left by a burnt-out fire). **-sās -सास्**, see **sūr-sās**, ab. **-ṭās -टास् । अत्यन्ताभावः** m. the crash of (falling) ashes, i.e. hardly any sound at all; hence, met. entire disappearance, as in the phrase **tath drāv na sūra-ṭās** (on its disappearance or destruction), there was not even the crash of its ashes.

sūr 2 सूर् سور m. joy, pleasure (noted only in YZ. 494, 547).

surai सुरै, see **suray.**

sūrĕ सूर्य or (q.v.) **sirĕ सिर्य । सूर्यः** m. the sun (Gr.M.; Śiv. 98, 126, 157, 166, 198, 203, 336, 346, 347, 523, 619, 904, 936, 1066, 1068, 1126, 1155, 1650, 1703, etc.; Rām. 74, 144, 401, 418, 530, 532, 557–8, 679, 1002, 1013, 1056, 1108*e*, 1257, 1264, 1278, 1372, 1449–51;

K. 49, 55, 312 (sg. gen. *sūryunᵘ*), 449, 555, 670 (sg. gen. *sūrĕ-sondᵘ*), 671, 703, 741, 881, 983); cf. **sirĕ** or **sirī**. **—khasun** —खसुन् m.inf. the sun to rise (Rām. 259, 431, 884, 1121). **-kŏth** -कॉठ् । सूर्यकान्तः (sg. dat. **-kŏṭas** -कॉटस्), the sun-stone, sun-crystal; a circular piece of crystal used to represent the sun in worship. **-prakāsh** -प्रकाश् m. the light of the sun, sunshine (Rām. 1524, 1764; cf. 59, 295, 1636). **-rūph** -रूप् m. (sg. dat. **-rūpas** -रूपस्), a sun-like form, an appearance glorious as the sun (Rām. 285); one who has a form like the sun (Rām. 1121, 1771). **—wasun** —वसुन् m inf. the sun to set (Rām. 400).

suri (W. 141), see **sārun 1.**

sūrⁱ सूरि, or sūrᵘ 2 सूरु (for **1**, see **sōr 2**; for **3**, see **sūrᵘ**) । भस्मामवर्णः adj. e.g. ash-coloured, light black, darkish grey. **—gashun** —गशुन् । भस्मीभवनम् m.inf. to become ash-coloured, to be reduced (or burnt) to ashes. **—karun** —करन् । भस्मावस्थापादनम् m.inf. to reduce to ashes.

sūrᵘ-konᵘ सूरु-कंनु । ईषच्छ्यामकपिलः adj. (f. **sūrᵘ-künᵘ 2 सूरु-कंनू**, for **1**, see p. 931*a*, l. 34; for **3**, see the next), darkish brown, rather dark tawny. **sūrᵘ künᵘ 3 सूरु कंनू । शिलाविशेषः** f. a certain dark-coloured stone used for erecting important buildings, such as temples or the like.

suru in **suru krilu** (? spelling and gend.) a certain medicinal herb, *Rubus sp.*, used as a remedy for dropsy (L. 76). Cf. **sur-chŏch**, p. 932*b*, l. 4.

sūrᵘ सूर् (f. **sūrᵘ 3 सूरु**), 1 p.p. of **sōrun**, q.v. used —•, exhausted, used up, spent (cf. **aḍa-s°**, p. 13*b*, l. 5).

sūrᵘ सूरु, see **sōr 2**, and **sūrⁱ**; also f. of **sūrᵘ**, qq.v.

sŏrbān स्वर्बान् m. the Ksh. form of the Skt. *Svarbhānu*, a N. of Rāhu (see **Rāh 2**), the demon of eclipse. **sŏrbān sōr स्वर्बान् सोर् । गूढचित्तः** m. 'a Sŏrbān pig', a gruff fellow who keeps himself to himself and refuses to answer questions.

sarbàngⁱ सर्बंगि । अवधूतभिक्षुः m. a class of Hindū religious mendicants, who do not accept the Hindū ideas of caste, pollution, etc. (the *sarbhangīs* of India; they have a reputation for vehement shamelessness).

srŏdᵘ सुंदु or (q.v.) **sryodᵘ स्रयदु । साधारणः** adj. (f. **srŏzᵘ सुंजू**), common (to two or more), joint (cf. **man-sr°**, p. 572*a*, l. 23); cf. **sryodᵘ**. **—bōzun** —बोजुन् । साधारणताविचारणम् m.inf. to consider in common, (of a number of people) to be unanimous.

srŏdi bĕhun सुंदि बथुन । साधारखेनाखानम् m.inf. to sit in commonalty, (of a number of people with distinct occupations) to occupy a joint locality or place of business for mutual convenience or profit. **—rōzun** —रोजुन् । साधारखेन स्थितिः m.inf. to abide in common, (of a number of persons) to dwell in commonalty or partnership; (of a number of people of the same trade) to dwell or work in the same locality. **—thawun** —थवुन् । साधारखेन योजनम् m.inf. to put into commonalty, to put things together for joint use, to put into partnership for mutual profit.

srŏdyukᵘ सुंदिकु । साधारणवृत्तिकः gen. (f. **srŏdicᵘ सुंदिचू**), of, or belonging to, commonalty (e.g. property in common, or a shareholder).

sarda सर्द, i.q. **sardī**, q.v. (II. i, 11).

sardī सर्दी سردي f. cold, coldness, chilliness, rawness (Śiv. 348; Rām. 1005, 1267).

sarūd सरूद سرود m. singing, chanting (cf. **sāza-s°**, s.v. **sāz**).

srŏdil सुंदिल् or **srŏdⁱlözᵘ सुंदिलोजू । साधारणवृत्तिः** f. commonalty, the condition of being joint property or the like.

sardun सर्दुन् conj. 3 (2 p.p. **sardyōv सर्द्योव्**), to become cold, to become chilly, to feel cold (Rām. 1005).

sīrdan सीर्दन् adj. e.g. enough, sufficient (K.Pr. 201). Cf. **sēr 3.**

srŏdⁱñār सुंदिञार् । साधारखम् m. sharing, participation, coparcenary, property held in common, community of interests.

srĕdĕr स्रयर् । साधारखम् m. community, joint interest.

srŏdĕr सुंयर् । सामान्याधिकारिता m. common property, joint possession.

sardara सर्दर (=سردر) । गृहद्वारविशेषः m. the lintel of a door.

sardār सर्दार् سردار m. a head man, head, chief, commander (Śiv. 2, 36; K.Pr. 136, 187).

sardörī सर्दारी سردآري f. headship, chiefship, lordship, supremacy, domination, sway, rule, government (Śiv. 632).

sarᵃf صرف, see **sarᵃph 2.**

saraf, saruf, see **sarᵃph 1.**

sarāf صراف, see **sarāph.**

sirf सिर्फ صرف adv. purely, merely, only, solely, exclusively (Gr M.).

sarafĕn, see **sārⁱpiñ.**

srag स्रग् in the following:— **srag-alag स्रग्-अलग् । आदरानादरचर्या** m. inconsistent behaviour, sometimes respectful and sometimes the reverse, occasional failure in courtesy (a phrase used in apologies for accidental discourtesy).

srŏgᵘ सुंगु or (q.v.) **sŏgᵘ सुंगु । सुमूल्यः** adj. (f. **srŏjᵘ सुंजू** or **srŏjⁱ सुंजि**), cheap, costing a low price (El. *srug*, *srang*; Gr.Gr. 30, 140; Gr.M.; Śiv. 1284, 1290; K.Pr. 204 *srug*).

srŏgi bāzara सुंगि बाज़र । सुमूल्येन adv. at a low

price, cheaply —**drŏgi** —द्रुगि । अल्पेन बहुना वा मूल्येन adv. cheaply or dearly, (e.g. in **srŏgi drŏgi gashi hyon^{u}**, it must be got at any price, whether cheap or dear) —**mŏluk^{u}** —म्लुक् । सुमूल्यक: adj. (f. —**mŏlüc^{u}** -म्लुच्), cheap, low-priced.

saragī सरगी f. testing, trying, investigation (H. viii, 7, 8, 10 ; x, 7) ; experimenting (El.) ; temptation (El) Cf. **sara 1.**

sŏrg or **swarg स्वर्ग् । स्वर्गलोक:** m. heaven, Indra's paradise (El. *sorag*, paradise, *sárug*, heaven ; Gr.M. ; L.V. 62 ; Śiv. 419, 646, 1132, 1539 ; Rām. 571, 1167, 1567 ; K. 1124 ; K.Pr. 233, *surug*) ; met (in this world) a delightful place, a heaven upon earth (K. 1005, *sòrgāh*, with suff. of indef. art).

sŏrga-būnū^{u} स्वर्ग-बून् । **वितत्वंशादि जनगी** f. (sg. dat. **-bōnĕ** -बोन), 'a plane-tree of heaven' (very shady and pleasant) ; hence, a woman who in her lifetime sees many children and grandchildren ; a woman who (as a plane-tree gives shade) supports numerous dependents in happiness and comfort, a Lady Bountiful. **-dwār** -द्वार् m. the gateway of heaven (Śiv. 972, 1074 ; Rām. 1072) ; meton. i.q. **sŏrg**, heaven and all that it contains (Śiv. 64, 1154) ; a heaven upon earth, a delightful place (Rām. 597). **-lūkh** -लूख m. Indra's paradise (Rām. 342 ; K. 300, 770, 773). **-wās** -वास् m. an inhabitant of heaven, a celestial being, a god (Rām. 1599). **-wŏsī** -वांसी m. one who lives in heaven, one whose soul is in heaven ; (politely) one who is dead, deceased (Rām. 507). **-woth^{u}** -वंथु । **स्वर्गादवतीर्ण इव** adj. (f. **-wüth^{u}** -वंछू), one who descended from heaven (cf. **wasun**) ; hence, met. an angel, one of angelic beauty or character. **-zyūn^{u}** -ज़्यून् । **जितस्वर्ग:** adj (f. **-zīn^{u}** -ज़ीन्), one who has conquered heaven, one who, by his virtuous conduct, has earned a title to an abode in heaven after his death.

sŏrguk^{u} स्वर्गुक् । **स्वर्गसंबन्धी** gen. (f. **sŏrgüc^{u}** स्वर्गच्), of, or belonging to, heaven (Rām. 519, 651, 1072, 1212, 1234).

sŏrgī स्वर्गी । स्वर्गवासत्व: adj. e.g. an inhabitant of heaven, a person who, owing to virtuous conduct, attains to heaven

sŏragī सोरगी । असमीक्ष्यकारिता f. inconsiderateness, the habit of acting without due deliberation (esp. when marked by ill-timed anger, troubling others, mischievous interference, or the like).

surgauc (? **sur-goc^{u}** सुर-गंच्), m. *Rubus lasiocarpus* (El cf. **gurāca, kharmach, kandiāra,** and **pakönī**).

srugāl सुगाल् m. a jackal (L.V. 47).

srŏgun स्रुगुन् or (q.v.) **sŏgun स्गुन् । सुमूल्यीभवनम** conj. 3 (2 p.p. **srŏgyōv स्रुग्योव्**), to become cheap, to fall in price. **srŏgyō-mot^{u} स्रुग्यो-मंत् । सुमूल्यीभूत:** perf. part. (f. **srŏgyē-müt^{u} स्रुग्ये-मंच्**), fallen in price.

srŏg^{a}nār स्रुग्नार् or (q.v.) **sŏg^{a}nār स्गनार् । सुमूल्यता** m. general cheapness (esp. of food) (esp. when due to favourable weather, etc.).

sŏrgāpŏr स्वर्गाप्वर् m. (K. 771) or **sŏrgāpurī स्वर्गापुरी** f. (Śiv. 197) । **स्वर्गलोक:** heaven, Indra's paradise (Śiv. and K., as ab) ; met. a heaven upon earth, a delightful place.

sŏrgāpūrī स्वर्गापूरी । स्वर्गलोकभव: adj. e.g. produced or instituted in heaven ; met. delightful or charming as if produced in heaven.

srŏg^{a}run स्रुग्रुन् or (q.v.) **sŏj^{a}run स्रुज्रुन्**, i.q. **srŏg^{a}rāwun**, q.v. (1 p.p. **srŏg^{o}r^{u} स्रुग्र्**).

srŏg^{a}rāwun स्रुग्रावुन् or (q.v.) **sŏg^{a}rāwun स्गरावुन् । सुमूल्यीकरणम** conj. 1 (1 p.p **srŏg^{a}rôw^{u} स्रुग्रोव्**), to make (something dear) cheap, to cheapen, to bring down the price (of something) ; to fix a fair price (after bargaining) ; to make of small account, to cry down, depreciate, disparage ; cf. **sŏj^{a}rāwun** and **srŏg^{a}run. srŏg^{a}rôw^{u}-mot^{u} स्रुग्रोव्-मंत् । सुमूल्यीकृत:** perf part. (f. **srŏj^{a}röv^{u}-müt^{u} स्रुज्रोव्-मंच्**), made cheap ; made of small account.

srŏgawun^{u} स्रुगवुन् । सुमूल्यमुपगच्छन् n.ag. (f. **srŏgavün^{u} स्रुगवंन्**), that which is (gradually) becoming cheap, becoming cheaper and cheaper.

srah स्रह or **srēh स्रेह । स्नेह:, क्लेद:, आर्द्रता** m. affection, love, tenderness (El. *sré* ; Gr.Gr. 147 ; Śiv. (*srah*) 1758, 1843 ; (*srèh*) 1033, 1112, 1688 ; K. (*srèh*) 157, 266, 409, 743 ; K.Pr. (*srèh*) 99) ; moistness, dampness, (Śiv. 1610 (*srah*) ; H. viii, 7 (*srèh*) ; K.Pr. (*sreh*) 17 187) ; cf. **s^{a}nih.** —**barun** —बरुन् । **स्नेहसमाचरणम्, प्रेमाचरणम** m. to practise loving, to show affection, to be in love with (K. 462). —**gashun** —गशुन् । **स्नेहोद्भव:, आर्द्रतोद्भव:** m.inf. love to be born, to come into existence ; moisture to occur, dampness to be experienced. —**karun** —करुन् । **सार्द्रतोद्भावनम (उद्भवच)** m.inf. to moisten, make humid ; moisture or humidity to occur. **rōzun** —रोज़ुन् । **आर्द्रतावशेष:** m.inf. moisture to remain, (of something being dried) a little moisture to remain.

sraha-borut^{u} स्रह-बरुत् । स्नेहभरित: adj. (f. **-bar^{u}t^{u}** -बर्च्), full of love, very loving (Śiv. 1806), lovable, adorable, attractive, seductive. **-vyot^{u}** -व्यंत् । **आर्द्रतोपेत:** adj (f **-vĕt^{u}** -व्यंच्), moist, damp, (after a course of drying) still moist.

sarhad सर्हद سرحد f. a boundary, frontier, border.

srĕhadār स्रेहदार् । सार्द्र: adj. e.g. moist, damp.

srahul^{u} स्रहुल् or **srĕhul^{u} स्रेहुल्** or **srihyul^{u} स्रिह्युल् । स्नेहोपेत:, आर्द्रतोपेत:** adj. (f. **sra(ĕ)h^{u}j^{u} स्र(स्रे)ह्ज्**),

loving, full of love, affectionate, of a loving disposition (Gr.Gr. 147); causing love, arousing affection, attractive, captivating; moist, damp (El. *sirhál*, Gr.M.).

sŏrahāl स्वरहाल् or (q.v.) **sŏlhār स्वल्हार्** । **महानस:** f. (sg. dat. **sŏrahŏju स्वरहाञ्जू**), a kitchen, a cookhouse. See **sŏlhār** (? another form of the same word).

srŏji स्रुञ्जि, srŏjᵘ स्रुञ्जू, see **srŏgᵘ.**

sirāj सिराज् (El.) (= سراج), m. a saddler.

sŏrāj स्वराज् m. one's own kingdom, one's own glory (Rām. 77).

srŏjĕr स्रुञ्यर् or (q.v.) **sŏjĕr स्वज्यर्** । **सुमूल्यता** m. cheapness, low price (Gr.Gr. 30, 140). **srŏjĕrukᵘ स्रुञ्यरुकु** । **सुमूल्यकालक्रीत:** gen. (f. **srŏjĕrücᵘ स्रुञ्यरुचू**), of, or belonging to, cheapness; hence, bought at a time of cheapness, bought when at a low price.

srŏjᵃran स्रुञ्जरन् or (q.v.) **sŏjⁱran स्वञ्जिरन्** । **सुमूल्यीकरणम** f. (sg. dat. **srŏjᵃrünᵘ स्रुञ्जरून्**), making cheap, bringing down the price (of something dear).

srŏjᵃrövᵘ-müšᵘ स्रुञ्जरोवु-मुचू, see **srŏgᵃrôwᵘ-motᵘ**, s.v. **srŏgᵃrawun.**

sirka, see **sirkha.**

surkⁱ सुर्कि (= سرخی) । **इष्टिकाचोद:** f. brickdust, pounded bricks (mixed with lime and water to form a wall-plaster). It is said to be made of half-burnt bricks.

surki-pholᵘ सुर्कि-फलु । **इष्टिकाचोदसमुदाय:** m. a quantity of brickdust **-sīrᵘ -सीरू** । **चोदोपयोगीष्टिका** f. a brick suitable for pounding into brickdust.

sirkha सिर्ख (= سرکہ) । **अम्लरसविशेष:** m. vinegar (El. *sirka*). **-ṭang -टंग** m. a kind of pear (L. 350, *sirkatang*).

surkh सुर्ख् سرخ adj. e.g. red. **surkh bad सुर्ख् बाद** (= سرخ بادہ) । **रोगविशेष:** m. erysipelas, St. Anthony's fire.

surkhī سرخی, see **surkⁱ.**

sūrākh सूराख् سوراخ m. (sg. dat. **sūrākhas सूराखस्**), a hole, opening, orifice (Rām. 269, 716); a perforation; a perforated wound (in the body), a wound (Rām 1235, 1251).

sarkār सर्कार् سرکار m. a chief, master, lord (Siv. 10, 1798); the government of a country (Gr.M., Siv. 1798).

srōl स्रोल् m. (El.), see **sawölī** (L. 79, *sarul* or *kanzal*, *Abrus nitida*).

saral सरल । **सुगम:** adj. e.g. simple, easy (of a road, task, or the like); plain, intelligible (of a book, or the like).

sarul (L. 79), see **srōl.**

sŏrma स्वर्म سرمہ । **अञ्जनम** m. powdered antimony or lead-ore; collyrium for the eyes (made of the ab.) (YZ. 261; K.Pr. (*surmah*) 2, 95, (*sarmah*) 153); fine powder, dust (Rām. 500); a disease of wheat, which turns the grain into a black powder with an offensive smell (L. 342); cf. **sŏr 4.** **—karun - करुन्** । **आहत्यातिसूक्ष्मीकरणम** m inf. to reduce to an impalpable powder (like collyrium) **-shrünḍᵘ -श्रुंडू** । **अञ्जनसमुद्गक:** f. (sg. dat. **-shranjĕ -श्रञ्ज**), a small box for holding collyrium (usually egg-shaped and made of crystal, silver, or the like). **-srünḍᵘ -स्रुंडू** । **अञ्जनोपधानिका** f. (sg. dat. **-sranjĕ -स्रञ्ज**), id. **tᵘjᵘ --तुंजू** । **अञ्जनशलाका** f. a needle for applying collyrium. **-tᵃl -तल्** । **अञ्जनतूलिका** f, id **-tᵃl ḍālünᵘ -तल् डालुंजू** । **अञ्जनयोजनम** f.inf. to apply collyrium to the eye with such a needle.

sŏrmal स्वर्मल् । **ईषच्छ्यामसुखी** f. a woman whose eyes are coloured with collyrium; a woman whose face is of a darkish grey colour (looked upon as a beauty).

sŏrmálⁱ स्वर्मलि । **अञ्जनवर्ण:** adj e.g. of the colour of collyrium, darkish grey.

sar-māṭha सर-माँठ । **ठकार:** m. the name, used in schools, of the Śāradā letter corresponding to the Nāgarī *tha* ठ Cf **ar-māṭa.**

sarmāyĕ सर्माय سرمایہ । **संचय:** m principal sum, capital, stock-in-trade; funds, assets, means, resources. **—gashun —गशुन्** । **संचितीभवनम** m inf savings to be made (after expenditure). **- karun करुन्** । **संचयनम** m.inf. to save up. **— rōzun —रोजुन्** । **संचयात्मनावशिष्टीभवनम** m.inf. to be saved up (after expenditure), to remain over and above **thawun थवुन्** । **संचयेन पालनम** m.inf to keep savings, to save up.

sŏrmöyⁱ स्वर्मोयि (= سرمئی) । **अञ्जनवर्ण:** adj e.g of the colour of collyrium, greyish.

sran स्रन । **खेद:** f. (sg. dat **srüñᵘ स्रुंजू**), sweat, perspiration (cf. **srônᵘ**).

srān स्रान् । **स्नानम** m. bathing, ablution, immersion in water (El *srán*, adj. clean; H. v, 9; xii, 6, 7; YZ. 162, 537); ceremonial bathing. Cf **shrān, snān.**

srāna-gorᵘ स्रान-गरु । **स्नपनकर्मा** m (f. **-gürᵘ -गरू**), a bathing man; a man who washes or bathes a helpless invalid; the man who bathes the corpse of a man. **-püṭᵘ -पटू** । **मृतस्नानपट्टिका** f. the board on which a corpse is placed for bathing, as ab. **-paṭh -पठ** । **कौपीनम** m. (sg dat. **paṭas पटस**), a piece of cloth worn round the privities in bathing, a bathing dress, a loin-cloth (K.Pr. 91)

srônᵘ स्रोनु or (q.v.) **shrônᵘ श्रोनु** । **आर्द्र:** adj. (f. **srönᵘ स्रोञ्जू**), wet, moist; succulent, not dry, green, juicy; (of a story or the like) soft, tender. Cf. **sāñĕr, srāñĕr,** and **shrônᵘ.**

sāran 1 सारन् । संभृतिः, समुच्चयः f. (sg. dat. **sārüñ^{u} सारंञू**), collection, bringing by instalments from one place to another, transporting and heaping up (e.g. grain from the threshing floor to the house); the being collected, being piled up. **-bāna -बान । संभरणोपकरणम्** m. a vessel for transporting (e.g. a sack or the like) and piling in another place.

sāran 2 सारन् । स्पर्शः, गणितशास्त्रविशेषः f. (sg. dat. as in **sāran 1**), touching, feeling (e.g. something in the dark, or which one cannot see, in order to find out what it is); testing (by questioning or the like) a person's secret intentions; a certain kind of treatise for expediting astronomical calculations. **—karüñ^{u} —करंञू । अभिप्रायपरीक्षणम्** f.inf. to test another's hidden intentions (as if by touching or feeling) (cf. **sara**).

sarŏn सर्वन्, see **sarŏ 1.**

sarun सरुन् । स्मरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **sor^{u} सर्‌**), to remember, keep in remembrance, bear in mind (L.V. 50; H. xi, 14); to experience, meet with, encounter, undergo (Gr.Gr. 9, Rām. 1509); cf. **sŏrun. sor^{u}-mot^{u} सर्‌-मंतु । स्मृतिविषयीकृतः** perf. part. (f. **sür^{u}-müs^{u} सर्‌-मंचू**), remembered.

sārun 1 सारुन् । संभरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **sôr^{u} सोर्‌**), to transport (gradually) from one place and to collect in another (e.g. grain from the threshing floor to the house) (cf. **atha s°**, p. 62*b*, l. 30; **kranjali pôñ^{u} s°**, p. 474*a*, l. 48) (Śiv. 341; Rām. 233; H. ix, 9; xi, 6, 10); to collect, heap, pile up, accumulate (cf. **ḍēr s°**, p. 236*b*, l. 12) (Gr.Gr. 23; W. 141, *sari*, he will receive, is perhaps incorr. for *sāri*; Rām. 1462; K.Pr. 36, 48, 115, 259); gradually to bring near, put near (a person or place) (K. 158). **sôr^{u}-mot^{u} 1 सोर्‌-मंतु । संभृतः** perf. part. (f. **sör^{u}-müs^{u} सोर्‌-मंचू**), collected after transport; piled up, accumulated.

sārun 2 सारुन् । संस्पर्शनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. as in **sārun 1**), to feel, touch, test by feeling (e.g. to feel something in the dark, or which one cannot see, in order to find out what it is) (cf. **khōr s°**, p. 410*a*, l. 18) (Gr.Gr. 120, 121–2; Rām. 237); to touch, affect (the heart or the like) (Rām. 350, 1485); (by judicious questioning or the like) to test or find out a person's private intentions or opinion. **sôr^{u}-mot^{u} 2 सोर्‌-मंतु । संस्पृष्टः** perf. part. (f. as in **sārun 1**), felt, tested, etc., as ab.

sārun 3 सारुन् । समुच्चितीभवनम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. **sāryōv सार्योव्**), to be gradually accumulated, to be gradually piled up or collected, to be transported gradually from one place to another. **sāryō-mot^{u} सार्यो-मंतु । संचयमुपगतः** perf. part. (f. **sāryō-müs^{u} सार्यो-मंचू**), accumulated, as ab.

sīrun सीरुन् । भ्रमणम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. **sīryōv सीर्योव्**), to go round, circulate (Gr.Gr. lxxx).

sŏran स्मरन् m. remembering, calling to mind (cf. **dyāna-s°**, p. 268*a*, l. 16) (Śiv. 155, 983, 1266, 1557). Cf. **smaran.**

sŏrun स्मरुन् । स्मरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **sŏr^{u} स्मर्‌**), to remember, recollect, call to mind (cf. **dör^{u} bar sŏrun**, p. 238*a*, l. 40) (L.V. 91; Śiv. 107, 164–5, 211, 249, 1165, 1170, 1708, 1723, 1726, 1749, 1751, 1757, 1760–1, 1763, 1770, 1772, 1777, 1857, 1901; Rām. 3, 57, 173, 1489, 1753; K. 50, 565, 1062–3, 1168); to call to mind, to remember affectionately, meditate upon (L.V. 45, 65; Śiv. 249, 309, 757, 798, 1383; K. 202, 499, 512, 588, 1125); to be conscious, to be in a state of consciousness (K. 61); to think upon, meditate upon (K. 180, 555, 1112, 1158); to experience, meet with, encounter, undergo (K.Pr. 256, *surih* for *sŏri*). Cf. **sarun.**

sŏr^{i} sŏr^{i} pakun स्मरि स्मरि पकुन् । विमृश्य प्रवर्तनम् m.inf. to act after taking full precautions.

sŏr^{u}-mot^{u} स्मर्‌-मंतु । स्मृतिमुपगतः perf. part. (f. **sŏr^{u}-müs^{u} स्मर्‌-मंचू**), remembered, recollected.

sŏrani pyon^{u} स्मरनि प्यंनु । स्मरणे प्रवर्तनम् m.inf. to fall into memory, to call previous experience to remembrance (and act accordingly); to come to one's right mind (K. 88).

sŏranas pyon^{u} स्मरनस् प्यंनु । स्मरणे प्रवृत्तिः m.inf. to call previous experience to remembrance, to remember, call to mind (K. 64, 122, 180); to profit by experience, to understand the surrounding circumstances (K. 209, 211, 526); to become conscious, to cease to be unconscious (K. 230).

sŏrith bĕhun स्मरिथ् ब्यहुन् । समाधानेन स्थितिः m.inf. to settle oneself, after calling to mind previous experience. **—pakun —पकुन् । समाधानेन प्रवर्तनम्** m.inf. to act according to previous experience, to act cautiously (remembering one's powers or capabilities) (cf. **atha sŏrith pakun**, p. 62*b*, l. 37). **—rōzun —रोज़ुन् । समाधानेन द्रव्यादिपालननिष्ठा** m.inf. to remain remembering, to remain carefully in charge (of anything). **—thawun —थवुन् । उत्तरफलादि-समवेक्षणम्** m.inf. to care for with due regard to the future.

sōrun सोरुन् । अवसायः conj. 2 (1 p.p. **sūr^{u} सूर्‌**; 2 p.p. **sōryōv सोर्योव्**), to be spent, exhausted, used up, run short (of things, e.g. when being divided out) (Gr.Gr. 19, 205; Rām. 919; K. 157, 1025; K.Pr. 259); to become used up, to become worn out, to fade away (Rām. 200, 295); (of a period of time, of age, of life, or the like) to pass away, elapse (esp. vainly, or

without profit), expire (Rām. 661, 908, 950, 1089, 1625, 1634, 1636; K.Pr. 128); (of longings, efforts, or the like) to become exhausted, to be overspent, to cease, to be given up as hopeless, to be in vain (cf. **tamanāh s°**) (Rām. 711, 953, 1053, 1586, 1628; YZ. 22, 474; K.Pr. 187).

sūr^{u}-mot^{u} सूर्-मंतु । अवसितः perf. part. (f. **sūr^{u}-müt^{u} सूर्-मंचू**), used up, exhausted.

sōran-vil सोरन्-विल् । अवसानवेला f. the time of being used up, of being finished. **-viz^{u} -विज़ू । अवसानसमयः** f., id.

sōrān yun^{u} सोरान् यिनु । क्रमावसायसंभवः m.inf. gradually to become used up.

sōryō-mot^{u} सोर्यो-मंतु । अवसितः 2 perf. part. (f. **sōryē-müt^{u} सोर्ये-मंचू**), used up, exhausted.

suranai, see **sŏrnay.**

sranḍa स्रंड or (q.v.) **shranḍa श्रंड । अतिस्थूलः** m. a fat, corpulent, strapping fellow; a buffalo (El, K.Pr. 203, both *sranḍah*).

srond (? spelling and gend.) or **mahz-nĕnd** (p. 557*a*, l. 28) the second weeding of a rice crop (L. 463).

srünḍ^{u} स्रुंडू or (q.v.) **shrünḍ^{u} श्रुंडू** f. (sg. dat. **sranjĕ स्रंज्य**) a tiny box or casket (cf. **sŏrma-s°**, p. 935*b*, l. 6).

srang, see **srŏg^{u}.**

srŏng स्रुंग् or (q.v.) **shrŏng श्रुंग् । सुरङ्गा** f. a very narrow passage, lane, tunnel, or the like.

sārang सारंग् । वीणा-(वाद्य-)भेदः f. a certain musical instrument like a fiddle.

sārāng^{i} सारंगि । वैणिकः m. a player on a *sārang*, a fiddler.

sāranāwun 1 सारनावुन् । संभारणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **sāranôw^{u} सारनोवु**), to cause things to be gradually transported from one place for collection in another.

sāranāwun 2 सारनावुन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. as in **sāranāwun 1**), to have (a thing or person) felt, touched, tested (by feeling), by another; to have a person's secret intentions found out (by questioning or the like), by another.

sŏranāwun स्वरनावुन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **sŏranôw^{u} स्वरनोवु**), to cause to be remembered, to call to mind (K. 358).

sōranāwun सोरनावुन् । अवसायनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **sōranôw^{u} सोरनोवु**), to cause (something) to be used up, finished, exhausted, to use up (Rām. 1454); to spend (time or the like) without profit, to waste (another's time).

suranāwun सुरनावुन् । संमार्जनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **suranôw^{u} सुरनोवु**), to clean or scour a (metal) vessel or the like with ashes; i.q. **surawun**, q.v. **suranôw^{u}-mot^{u} सुरनोवु-मंतु । संमार्जितः** perf. part. (f. **suranöv^{u}-müt^{u} सुरनांवू-मंचू**), cleaned, scoured, as ab.

sŏrnay स्वर्नय् سرنائي । वंशीविशेषः f. a pipe, clarion, hautboy (K. 1009, K.Pr (*suranai*) 207, 261).

sranz स्रञ् or (q.v.) **shranz श्रञ् । संदाहिणी** m. pincers, nippers, a forceps; a blacksmith's tongs.

srŏn^{u} स्रांवू, see **srôn^{u}.**

sīriñ^{u} सीरिञ्, see **sīryun^{u} 2.**

sirŏn^{u} सिरांवू । कपालम f. the skull.

sŏriñ 1 सारिञ् f. gradual transporting and depositing in another place, accumulation (cf. **pā-s°**, p. 748*a*, l. 14).

sŏriñ 2 सारिञ् । आशयपरीक्षणा f. feeling, touching, testing by feeling (e.g. feeling something in the dark to find out what it is) (Gr.Gr. 120); finding out or worming out another's secret intentions or opinion (cf. **phāl^{i}-s°**, p. 694*b*, l. 20). **—hĕñ^{u} —ह्यूं । गूढपरीक्षणा** f.inf. (by question or the like) to worm out another's secrets.

sūriñ सूरिञ् । वाराही f. a sow (f. of **sŏr 1**, q.v.) (cf. **dyāra-s°**, p. 270*b*, l. 47) (El. *sūrin*).

srāñĕr स्राञर् or (qq.v.) **shrāñĕr श्राञर्, sāñĕr साञर् । आर्द्रता** m. moistness, dampness (cf. **atha-s°**, p. 62*b*, l. 33); freshness, juiciness. Cf. **shrôn^{u}, srôn^{u}.**

sarā-pā شرابا, see p. 928*a*, l. 33.

sar^{a}ph 1 सर्फ़ or **saruph सरुफ़ । सर्पः** m. (sg. dat. **sarpas सर्पस्**; pl. nom **sar^{a}ph सर्फ़** or **saraph सरफ़**, dat. **sarpan सर्पन्**. The f. of this word is **sar^{i}piñ सर्पिञ्** or **sarpiñ सर्पिञ्**, q.v.), a serpent, a snake (cf. **kāla-s°**, p. 435*b*, l. 47; **pā-s°**, p. 748*a*, l. 17) (Gr.Gr. 48, 73; Gr.M.; L. 155, 464, *saraf*; W. 17, 139, *saraf*; Śiv. 812, 876, 1055, 1818; K. 236–41, 345; H. (*sar^{a}ph*) x, 13; K.Pr. 23, 127, 188).

sarpa-gŏsôn^{u} सर्प-ग्वसोवु । व्यालग्राही m. a snake-charmer, one who wanders about exhibiting snakes (Śiv. 90). **-krośh^{u} -क्रोश । निर्मोकः** m. a snake's slough. **-lyūṭ^{u} -ल्यूटु । राजिलः** m. a two-headed snake (believed to have a head at each end). **-mölyun^{u} -मॉल्यिनु । सर्पसमूहवसतिस्थानम्** m. 'the home of a snake's father-in-law', a place haunted by (or full of) snakes. **-wöj^{i} -वॉजि** or **-wöj^{u} -वॉजू । सर्पनिवासबिलम्** f. a snake's hole (in which it lives). **-wôl^{u} -वोलु । अहितुण्डिकः** m. a snake-catcher. **-zāth -ज़ाथ । सर्पकुलम्, सर्पसमानाचरणः** subst. f. and adj. c.g. (as subst. sg. dat **-zöṭ^{u} -ज़ाचू**), the tribe of serpents, the snake tribe; (as adj.) a snake-like person, one who habitually destroys or injures others.

sar^{a}ph 2 सर्फ़ صرف m. change, conversion; use, employment (Gr.M.); expending; (in Grammar) inflexion, declension, conjugation. **sarf o nahw** صرف و نحو f. inflexion and syntax, grammar (Gr.M.). **—karun —करन्** m.inf. to spend, expend, pass (time) (Gr.M.); to use, employ.

sarāph सराफ़ سرّاف । **निष्कपक्षाजीवी** m. (sg. dat. **sarāphas सराफस्**), a money-changer; a banker, a 'shroff' (Gr.M., W. 118, Rām. 1066, K.Pr. 188); met. the weight, scales, etc., of an honest shopkeeper.

sarūph सरूफ़ adj. c.g. (as subst., sg. dat. **sarūpas सरूपस्**), having form, that which has form (Śiv. 1757).

sŏrūph (or **swarūph**, cf. **swa**) **स्वरूफ़** m. (sg. dat. **sŏrūpas स्वरूपस्**), one's own form, natural state, condition, or character, true constitution (Śiv. 153, 346, 1069, 1277, 1565, 1844). See also **swa-rūph**, s.v. **swa**.

sarŏphil सरफिल । **निष्कपक्षाजीविता** f. the occupation or profession of a money-changer.

sarpākh सर्पाख । **सर्पाक्षी, ओषधिविशेषः** (sg. dat. **sarpākhi सर्पाखि**), a snake's eye; N. of a certain plant with a small flower resembling a snake's eye (? L. 76, *sarpang*, *Euphorbia sp.* a medicinal herb, used internally and externally for scurvy and skin diseases).

sar'piñ सरिपिञ् or (K. 238) **sarpiñ सर्पिञ्** । **सर्पिणी, पिटकरोगविशेषः** f. (f. of **sar^ph 1**, q.v.), a female snake (cf. **pā-s°**, p. 748*a*, l. 17) (El. *serriping*; W. 17, *sarafin*; K. 238); a form of smallpox. **—pĕñ^u —प्यञ्** । **पिटकरोगविशेषोद्भवः** f.inf. an attack of this smallpox to occur.

sarā-pāy सरा-पाय्, see p. 928*a*, l. 36.

sar'pyun^u सरिपिउ । **सर्पपोतः** m. an infant snake.

sārĕr सारयर् । **अखण्डितत्वम्** f. completeness, entirety. This word is reported as fem., but it is probably masc.

sarŏrā सर्वरा in the following:— **sarŏrā karun सर्वरा कर्दन्** । **सुप्रबन्धेन प्रेषणम्** m.inf. to send a person (after making all due arrangements).

sīrīri or **silri** (? spelling and gend.) a certain edible fungus found on the bark of the elm, *Agaricus flammans* (L. 73).

saras सरस् m. a lake, pool, pond (cf. **brahma-saras**, p. 121*a*, l. 16). I.q. **sar 1**, q.v.

sīris सीरिस्, see **syūr^u**.

sērish (= سیرش) m. a veil; (in Ksh.) a fringe (El.).

sŏrshun 1 स्वर्शुन् m. (sg. dat. **sŏrshĕnas स्वर्शनस्**), water for washing, etc. (as in **sŏrshun 2**).

sŏrshun 2 स्वर्शुन् । **क्षालनम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **sŏrsh^u स्वर्शु**), to wash, clean (e.g. the hands, feet, a dish, a cloth) (cf. **atha s°**, p. 62*b*, l. 35). **sŏrsh^u-mot^u स्वर्शु-मतु** । **क्षालितः** perf. part. (f. **sŏrsh^u-müt^u स्वर्शु-मत्**), washed, wet after washing.

sarshĕph सर्शफ़ । **सर्षपः** m. (sg. dat. **sarshĕpas सर्शपस्**), the mustard plant or seed, rape (L. 330 *sarshaf*). Cf. **sāndij**.

sarshār सर्शार سرشار adj. c.g. overflowing, brimful (El.).

sŏr'shŏr 1 स्वरिश्वर् । **स्मृतिदाता** m. one who reminds, one who calls things to another's memory.

sŏr'shŏr 2 स्वरिश्वर् । **(सुरेश्वरी) क्षेत्रविशेषः** m. N. of a sacred site (in Skt. *Surēśvarī*) on the north-east side of the Dal lake near Śrīnagar. It is of great sanctity (RT.Tr. II, 455).

sŏrshāwun स्वर्शावुन् । **क्षालनम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **sŏrshôw^u स्वर्शोवु**), to wash (i.q. **sŏrshun 2**, q.v.); to cause to be washed.

sarsān सर्सान् (= سرسام) । **शिरोदन्तिविशेषः, अतिगर्वः** m. swelling in the head, tumour or inflammation of the brain; met. swelling in the head, great self-presumption, arrogance, 'swelled head'. **—dŏrith dyun^u —दर्रिथ् दिवु** । **असह्यशिरोरोगसमुद्भवः** m.inf. inflammation of the brain to attack (a person). **—gashun —गश्शुन्** । **अतिगर्वोद्भवः** m.inf. arrogance or self-presumption to occur. **—karun —कर्दन्** । **दुष्पीडशिरोरोगाधिगमः** inflammation of the brain to attack a person.

sarsön' सर्सोनि । **अतिगर्वयुक्तः** adj. c.g. full of arrogance or self-presumption, suffering from 'swelled head'.

sarasŏtī सरस्वती f. a N. of Śāradā, the goddess of learning, and patron goddess of Kashmīr (Skt. *Sarasvati*) (Śiv. 1095, 1151, 1497; Rām. 147, 1617).

sursöt' सुर्सोति । **विकृतः** adj. c.g. (esp. of grain) rendered worthless by the admixture of dirt.

sursāth सुर्साथ् । **हेयः** m. (sg. dat. **sursātas सुर्सातस्**), rice or other grain which is rendered worthless by dirt or the like.

sarŏth सर्वथ् । **संपत्तिः** f. (sg. dat. **sarŏts^u सर्वथु**), (worldly) prosperity.

sīrath सीरथ् سیرت । **आचराचरणम्** f. (sg. dat. **sīrüts^u सीरथु**), way of life, conduct, character, nature, disposition; virtue, morals, qualities.

surath सुरथ् । **वृत्तिः** f. (sg. dat. **surüts^u सुरथु**), occupation, means of subsistence; adequate means (for anything), means of accomplishment. In the latter sense, i.q. **sūrath**.

sūrath सूरथ् صورت । **संभूतिः** f. or (YZ. 224–5) m. (sg. dat. (Śiv.) **sūrüts^u सूरथु**; (YZ. 47) **sūrati** صورة; or (m.) **sūratas** (صورتس), form, fashion, figure, appearance, aspect (Gr.M.; Śiv. 1276; Rām. 1366; YZ. 18, 47, 224–5); face, countenance; prospect, probability; state, condition (of a thing), case; effigy, image, portrait, statue, picture (Rām. 1159); mental image, idea; beauty, loveliness (YZ. 67, 160); (in Ksh.) occupation, means of subsistence, adequate means (for anything), means of accomplishment (i.q. **surath**, q.v.); **ba-sūrath**, adv. in the appearance (of), in the guise

(of), in appearance, outwardly (Rām. 1149); cf. **surath.** —**āsüñ**ᵘ —**आसंञ्** । **साधनसंपत्पर्याप्तिः** f.inf. means of accomplishment to be within reach. —**gatshüñ**ᵘ —**गत्शंञ्** । **साधनसंपत्समागमः** f.inf. means of accomplishment to occur, i.e. to be obtained. —**karüñ**ᵘ —**करंञ्** । **साधनसंपत्संग्रहः** f.inf. to collect means of accomplishment. —**rōzun** —**रोज़ुन्**। **साधनसंपदवशेषः** m.inf. means of accomplishment to remain over and above (after use).

surath सुरद् । **मूलविशेषः** f. (sg. dat. **surati सुरटि**), a certain root used for making black dyes.

sārthav सार्थव् । **बहुज्ञः** adj. e.g. possessed of great knowledge, knowing much, well-informed, thoroughly taught.

sartal सर्तल् । **आरकूटः** f. brass (El.; Gr.M.; L. 458, *sártal*; Siv. 544, 1060, 1307–8; Rām. 682, 1067; YZ. 24, 286; K.Pr. 206).

sartali-bāna सर्तलि-बान । **रीतिमयवस्तु** m. a vessel made of brass, a brazen vessel. **-hondᵘ -ह्वन्दु** । **रीतिमयः** gen. (f. **-hünzᵘ -ह्वंज़ु**), of, or belonging to, brass; made of brass, brazen. **-hār -ह्वार्** । **नेत्रौषधविशेषः** a certain eye-ointment (made of burnt and powdered cowries (*hār*) mixed in a brass vessel with the milk of the mother of a girl baby).

srúts, see **shrūtsᵘ**.

srav स्रव् । **रन्ध्रम्** m. a small hole, a pin-hole (such as those bored for an earring or the like, or appearing in a dish, etc.); cf. **shrav.** —**dyunᵘ** —**द्युन्** । **रन्ध्रसंपादनम्** m.inf. to make such a hole.

sarv سرو, **sarwa 1 सर्व**, see **sarŏ 1.**

sarwa 2 or **sarŏ 2 सर्व** adj. e.g. (a word borrowed from Skt.) all (the Ksh. word is **sôrᵘ 1**, q.v.). This word is used in Skt. compounds, such as the following (and similarly in Śiv. 4, 39, 115, 156, 194, 208, 212, 739, 884, 1089, 1159, 1352, 1507, 1510, 1518, 1525, 1744–5, 1759, 1799, 1886, 1889, 1892–3, 1896; K. 2, 21, etc.). **-ādikār -आदिकार्** or **sarwādikār सर्वादिकार्** m. having power over all, a universal rule, omnipotence (Śiv. 1799). **-ādikōrī -आदिकोरी** or **sarwādikōrī सर्वादिकोरी** adj. e.g. one who has power over all, one who is the ruler or superintendent of the universe, omnipotent (an epithet of the Supreme Deity) (Śiv. 1507, 1893). **sarwa-gath सर्व-गथ** adj. e.g. going to all places; hence, as an epithet of the Deity, All-pervading, Omnipresent (L.V. 64). **sarwa-gyĕtā सर्व-ज्ञता** f. omniscience (Gr.M.). **sarwa-kriy सर्व-क्रिय्** m. he who made all things, the All-Creator (L.V. 59). **sarwa-shĕktimān सर्व-शक्तिमान्** adj. e.g. omnipotent (Gr.M.). **sarwa-sw सर्व स्व्** m. everything, the whole of one's possessions (Śiv. 1850).

sarwadā सर्वदा adv. always (a Skt. borrowed word in **sadā-sarwadā**, p. 863*b*, l. 8).

sarwādikār सर्वादिकार्, sarwadikōrī सर्वादिकोरी, see **sarwa-ādi°**, col. *a*, ll. 37, 39.

sarv-i-kad सर्वि-कद् سروید, see **sarŏ 1.**

srawal स्रवल् । **सरन्ध्रः** adj. e.g. perforated, having a pin-hole (e.g. a leaking vessel). See **srav.**

srawun स्रवुन् । **चरणम** conj. 2 (2 p.p. **srowᵘ स्रंवु**. According to Gr.Gr. lxxxi, this verb is conj. 3, with 2 p.p. **sravyōv स्रव्योव्**), to drip, ooze, drop forth, trickle; cf. **shrawun. srowᵘ-motᵘ स्रंवु-मंतु** । **प्रच्युतः** perf. part. (f. **srüvᵘ-müsᵘ स्रूवु-मंचू**), dripped, oozed forth.

sārawunᵘ 1 सारवुनु । **संभरकः** n.ag. (f. **sāravüñᵘ सारवंञ्**), one who transports (gradually) from one place to another; one who collects, accumulates. Cf. **sārun 1.**

sārawunᵘ 2 सारवुनु । **स्पर्शकः** n.ag. (f. as in 1), one who touches, feels, tests by feeling (something which he cannot see); one who worms out another's hidden intentions or opinions. Cf. **sārun 2.**

sārawunᵘ 3 सारवुनु । **संचयमुपगच्छन्** n.ag. (f. as in 1), that which is being gradually transported from one place to another, or which is being accumulated. Cf. **sārun 3.**

sŏrawunᵘ स्वरवुनु । **स्मरन्** n.ag. (f. **sŏravüñᵘ स्वरवंञ्**), one who remembers, recollects, one who has a good memory.

sōrawunᵘ सोरवुनु । **अवसाद्यमानः** n.ag. (f. **sōravüñᵘ सोरवंञ्**), that which is nearly finished, or nearly used up; that which is usually used up or finished at the proper time or place.

surawun सुरवुन् । **संमार्जनम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **surowᵘ सुरंवु**), to clean or scour (a vessel, mirror, etc.) with ashes (cf. **ös s°**, p. 46*b*, l. 17) (Rām. 47); i.q. **suranāwun**, q.v. **surowᵘ-motᵘ सुरंवु-मंतु** । **संमार्जितः** perf. part. (f. **surüvᵘ-müsᵘ सुरूवु-मंचू**), cleaned, scoured, as ab.

sarwāng सर्वांग् । **संपूर्णः** adj. e.g. complete in every limb, complete in every respect, perfectly complete.

sārawañ सारवञ् । **संभरणभृतिः** f. the wages paid for gradually transporting a collection of articles from one place to another. Cf. **sārun 1.**

sarwar सरवर سرور m. a chief, head, leader.

sarwarī सरवरी سروري f. leadership (K.Pr. 150).

sarwasw सर्वस्व्, see col. *a*, l. 49.

srawawunᵘ स्रवुनु । **प्रच्यवन्** n.ag. (f. **srawavüñᵘ स्रवंञ्**), that which oozes, that which drips; (of a vessel) leaking. Cf. **shrawawunᵘ.**

saray सरय् or **sarāy सराय्** (سرائي) । **पथिकाश्रयः**,

ग्राखानगरम् f. a temporary home for travellers, a caravansary, inn (El. *sarái*); a small or insignificant quarter of a large town; (in certain compounds) a house or room in which a number of people are assembled (cf. **mātam-s°**, p. 607*a*, l. 12) (Śiv. 829).

sāray सारय् f., i.q. **sör**[u] **3**, q.v. gradual transportation from place to place; collection, accumulation (cf. **lāka-s°**, p. 517*b*, l. 50).

sūrya सूर्य m. the sun (the Skt. form of **sūrĕ**, see **sirĕ**) used in such Skt. compounds as the following:—

sūrya-mandal सूर्य-मंडल् m. the orb, or disk, of the sun; met. the Supreme Deity (L.V. 75).

suray सुरय् (= صراحي). **कमण्डलुविशेषः** f. a long-necked flask, a gugglet (Gr.Gr. 22, *surai*).

suraiya ثريا m. the Pleiades (El.).

sryod[u] **स्रयंदु** or (q.v.) **srŏd**[u] **स्रुंदु । साधारणः** adj. (f. **srĕz**[u] **स्रयंज़ू**), common (to two or more), joint. Cf. **srŏd**[u].

siriyih, siryas, see **sirĕ.**

sīryun[u] **1 सीर्युनु । प्रस्थः** m. a stone or iron weight for weighing three-quarters of a *sēr* (of about two pounds); (grain or other article) weighing this amount.

sīryun[u] **2 सीर्युनु । सेटकिकपाचम** adj. (f. **sīriñ**[u] **सीरिञ्ज़ू**), (a vessel) containing or holding a *sēr* (about two pounds) of grain or the like (Gr.Gr. 147); a vessel which holds exactly a *sēr* (by measure) and is used for measuring, a *sēr* measure.

srĕz[u] **स्रयंज़ू**, see **sryod**[u].

srŏz[u] **स्रुंज़ू**, see **srŏd**[u].

sŏrzun स्वर्ज़ुन् । शिवरात्र्युत्सवसमापनविधिः m. (sg. dat. **sŏrzanas स्वर्ज़नस्**), the final ceremony of the Śivarātri festival, beginning in Kashmīr on the 12th of the dark half of the month of Phāgun (February–March), lasting for five days, and ending on the first lunar day of the light half of the month, i.e. the day of the new moon. Cf. **wagur**[u].

sŏrzan ok[u] **dŏh स्वर्ज़न् अंकु दह । तिथिविशेषः** m. the first lunar day (i.e. the day of the new moon) of the light half of Phāgun on which the festival ends. **-māwas -मावस् । तिथिविशेषः** f. according to some, the festival begins on the 11th of the dark half of Phāgun, not the 12th. These call the day of the new moon by this name.

srŏzar स्रुज़र् m. community (of property, opinions, etc., between two or more persons), co-partnership, joint participation (cf. **man-s°**, p. 572*a*, l. 20). Cf. **srŏd**[u] and **sryod**[u].

s[a]s स्स् । योनिवातः m. a breaking of wind without noise, a silent fart (cf. **ḍĕk**[i] **s[a]s trāwân**[i], p. 204*b*, l. 46) (El. *sis*, f.). **—balun —ब्लुन् । अधोवातः कुक्षितीभवनम्** m.inf. such wind to abscond (i.e. escape and disappear); hence, met. braggard boasting to result (at the time of action) in feeble futility.

s[a]sa-phāṭ[i] **gatshun स्स-फॅटि गछुन् । निःशब्दं ह्रास्यापत्तिः** m.inf. be destroyed silently (or privately) and become dissipated, quietly to go bad and become worthless (for the idiom cf. **kŏla-phāṭ**[i] **gatshun**, p. 716*a*, l. 5). **-phāṭ**[i] **karun -फॅटि कर्‍हन् । निःशब्दं ह्रापनम** m.inf. privately (or silently) to render something worthless as ab.

sas स्स् । सक्थम्, मूद्विशेषः beans, peas, gram, lentils, or other similar crop (W. 124; K.Pr. 99, 182); a kind of porridge made of one of these crushed (cf. **mahā-** or **māha-s°**, p. 553*a*, ll. 16, 27; **phŏṭa-s°**, p. 716*b*, l. 33; **ras-sas,** p. 841*b*, l. 30; **rasa-k°t**[u] **sasa-k°t**[u], p. 842*a*, l. 4) (K.Pr. 189). **—gatshun —गछुन् । विघातापत्तिः** m.inf. an obstacle, impediment, to occur (esp. in some completed work, owing to some mistake in the arrangements) to be spoilt in this way; to become disgraced by abuse or the like. **—karun —कर्‍हन् । विहननम्** m.inf. to cause an obstacle, to spoil some completed work. **—ras dyun**[u] **—रस् दिनु । बलिविशेषवितरणम्** m.inf. 'to deposit porridge and soup', to deposit cooked food as an offering at a cross-roads or similar place (intended to be eaten by dogs, crows, etc.), in order to ward off disaster (cf. **ras-sas,** p. 841*b*, l. 30). **—ras mēlun —रस् मेलुन् । उचनीचसंसर्गः** m.inf. (owing to want of discrimination) to mix up things of opposing qualities (truth and falsehood, pure and impure, what is to be done and what is to be avoided, eatable and uneatable, and so on).

sasa-muj[u] **सस-मुज्ज़ू । व्यञ्जनविशेषः** f. a dish composed of this porridge mixed with chopped up radishes, etc.

sās 1 सास् or (L.V. 43) **swās स्वास् । भस्म** m. ashes (cf. **sūr-sās,** p. 932*b*, l. 16) (L.V. 18 *sās*, 43 *swās*; Śiv. 818, 833, 951, 1355, 1436, 1444; K.Pr. 262); a kind of black smutty fungus, attacking maize and wheat (L. 337, 342).

sāsa-gāsh सास-गाश् । ईषत्प्रकाशः m. a dim light. **-kŭṭ**[u] **-कटू । दुरवरोहपर्वतमार्गः** f. a mountain road making descent difficult; the name of a difficult mountain on the pilgrim route in Kashmīr.

sās 2 सास् । सहस्रम् card. m.pl. a thousand (cf. **dah sās,** p. 199*a*, l. 4, and p. 271*a*, l. 36) (Gr.Gr. 80, 85, 144, 149; L.V. 34; Śiv. 711, 951, 1353, 1438, 1444, 1467, 1875; Rām. 122, 363, 395, 1740, 1755; K. 97, 236, 431, 765, 960, etc.; K.Pr. 150); a sum of money consisting of ten *haths*; each *hath* (q.v.) at present corresponding to a British pice (K.Pr. 238).

sāsa-bodᵘ **सास-बंदु । सहस्रप्रकार:** adj. (f. **-büz**ᵘ **-बंज़ू**), of a thousand kinds (K. 167); (in plur.) in thousands, thousands of (Gr.Gr. 144; W. 104; Śiv. 61, 203, 952, 1436; Rām. 630, 1271; K. 29, 170, 727, 913, 1008, 1132; YZ. 16, 30, 225), **sāsa-bād**ⁱ **sās,** thousands upon thousands (Rām. 865, 1377). **-grand -ग्रन्द् । सहस्रश: संभूति:** f. (sg. dat. **-grünz**ᵘ **-ग्रंज़ू**), 'a count of thousands', the being in thousands. **-phyur**ᵘ **-फिद् । सहस्रागम:** m. gain or profit of thousands. **-sāsa -सास । प्रतिसहस्रम्** adv. thousand by thousand. **-ṭop**ᵘ **-टंप । साहस्रमार्गिक:** adj. of a thousand directions, coming from a thousand, or countless, sides (e.g. help, fortune, profits of business, and so on).

sāsā सासा (with suff. of indef. art.) a thousand, i.e. any indefinite great number (L.V. 18; K.Pr. 45 (*sásah*), 57, 66).

sāsan-hàndⁱ **sās सासन्-ह्न्दि सास् । असंख्यसहस्राणि** e.g. pl. thousands of thousands, countless thousands.

sās 3 सास्, see **sās.**

sās सॉस् m. breath, breathing, respiration; a cough (Gr.M. *sās*). —**karun** —**करुन्** m.inf. to cough (El.).

sāis سائس, see **söyisth.**

sĕs स्वस् । सिध्मस्फोट: f. a sore in leprosy; a white spot, blotch, mark of skin disease, scab, wart (cf. **mal-sĕs,** p. 564*a*, l. 22) (El. a tumour, a wart; Gr.Gr. 134, a wart); a hard round scabby knot on a tree-trunk or the like. **sĕsa-bombur स्वस-बंम्बुर् । सिध्मपिटक-रोगसंहति:** m. (sg. dat. **bomburas बंम्बुरस्**), a creeping line of scabs.

sĕsᵘ स्वसू, see **syosᵘ.**

sosᵘ संसू, i.q. **sostᵘ,** q.v. as in **shūbi-s°,** p. 869*a*, l. 44.

sôsᵘ 1 सोसु । सहस्रसंख्याक: adj. (f. **sösᵘ सांसू**), amounting to a thousand, consisting of a thousand; worth a thousand (rupees or the like), costing a thousand; earning (wages of) a thousand (rupees, etc). Often —°, as in **su-sôsᵘ,** consisting of four thousand; **pönsa-s°,** consisting of five thousand, and so on.

sāsi-mŏkha सासि-म्वख adv. with a thousand mouths (Śiv. 735, alluding to the thousand heads of the serpent Shēsh (*Śēṣa*)). **-ranga -रंग । सहस्रप्रकारेण** adv. of a thousand kinds, in a thousand ways. **-rángⁱ -रंगि । सहस्रप्रकारक:** adj. e.g. of a thousand kinds. **-wati -वति । साहस्रनिमित्तेन** adv. in a thousand ways; for a thousand reasons or causes.

sôsᵘ 2 सोसु adj. (f. **sösᵘ सांसू**), of, or belonging to, lentils or porridge (**sas**), used in compounds such as **sata-s°,** made of seven kinds of lentils, etc., s.v. **sath 3.**

sūsⁱ सूसि (= سوسي) **। चित्रपटविशेष:** f. a kind of striped cloth. **-palav -पलव् । पटविशेषमयवसनम्** m. a garment made of this cloth.

sūsū सूसू । दीर्घसूचता m. dilatoriness, procrastination, doing lazily and slowly something which is easy and at the same time urgent.

süshᵘ संशू, see **sahun.**

sŏshīl स्वशील । विनीत: adj. e.g. well-mannered, well-behaved, well brought up.

sŏshīlā स्वशीला f. N. of the wife of Sodām (Sudāmā), q.v., (in Skt. *Suśīlā*) (Śiv. 1473; K. 1175, 1180, 1193–4, 1197 ff.).

sushumn सुषुम्ण् m. N. of a particular artery of the human body (Skt. *suṣumṇā*) (Śiv. 1655).

sŏshāna स्वशान । प्रशस्तगुण: m. excellent character, good behaviour, gentlemanliness; cf. **shāna 1.**

sŏshānukᵘ स्वशानुकु । प्रशस्तगुणसंपन्न: gen. (f. **sŏshānücᵘ स्वशानंचू**), (esp. of a child or one not of full age) well-mannered, gentlemanly (f. lady-like).

sashyōv सश्योव्, see **sahun.**

susko, in **susko-kulᵘ,** a kind of walnut (K.Pr. 229).

sᵃsal सुसल् । गुदवातव्याधित: adj. e.g. one who suffers from inability to retain wind (see **sᵃs**).

sĕsal स्वसल् or (Gr.Gr. 135) **sĕsalad स्वसलद् । किलासव्याप्त:** adj. e.g. one who suffers from scabs (cf. **mal-sĕsal,** p. 564*a*, l 25); warted (Gr.Gr. 134–5); (of a tree) scabby. See **sĕs.**

sūsūlad सूसूलद् । दीर्घसूच: adj. e.g. (as subst., f. **sūsūladiñ सूसूलदिञ्**), dilatory, procrastinating (see **sūsū**).

sūsᵃmār 1 सूसमार् । शिशुमार: m. the Gangetic porpoise; a sea monster.

sūsᵃmār 2 सूसमार् । कुटिलप्रकृति: adj. (f. **sūsᵃmārĕñ सूसमार्यञ्**), a vile hypocrite, wicked dissembler, a malicious person, a wolf in sheep's clothing (K Pr. 116).

sūsᵃmörī सूसमारी । शाठ्यम् f. wicked hypocrisy, dissembling, outward kindness and inward wickedness.

sᵃsun ससुन् । गुदवातनि:सारणम् conj. I (1 p.p. **sᵃsᵘ संसु**; 2 p.p. **sᵃsyōv सस्योव** or **sᵃsōv समोव्,** Gr.Gr. 208. This verb is impersonal) to break wind, fart (esp. without noise) (Gr.Gr. 208); met. to talk boastfully and do nothing.

sōsan सोसन् سوسن m the iris, *Iris nepalensis* (El.; L. 75, 248; Rām. 397, 403, 648, 1018, 1091; YZ. 13, 96, 150). According to El. it is the great graveyard flower with the Musalmāns of the Valley and is of four species, yellow, white, red, and blue. In Rām., however, it is always alluded to as a typically dark-coloured flower, in contrast, e.g., to the rose. The root of the red species is used as a remedy for amenorrhœa, and for noises in the ear. According

to L. the plant is used medicinally as a stimulant and expectorant.

sōsᵃnī सोसनी سوسني adj. iris-coloured, purple, lilac; as subst. f. purple colour (L. 459).

sŏ-santān स्व-संतान् m. good progeny, a fine child or fine children (Rām. 1258).

sᵃsar सस्र् । **अत्युष्मता, अम्बुविद्युत्** f. heat, great warmth, fervent heat, boiling heat (El. *sasar, sisar*); lightning in rain, rain (believed to be boiling) accompanied by lightning; cf. **bᵃsar.** —**asūnᵘ** —**असूनृ** । **संतापेन पाकापत्तिः** f.inf. (of water) the boiling point to be reached. —**pĕnᵘ** —**पन्** । **विद्युतवृष्टिअम्बुनिपातः** f.inf. rain accompanied by lightning (believed to be boiling) to fall. —**shunūnᵘ** —**क्षुनन्** । **संतप्तअम्बुप्रक्षेपः** f.inf. to throw boiling water (on a person).

sᵃsari-gŏgᵘjᵘ सस्रि-स्वर्गुज् । **व्यञ्जनविशेषः** f. a kind of turnip cooked by long boiling. **sᵃsari-wônᵘ सस्रि-वोन्** । **अत्युष्णअम्बु** m. boiling or very hot water.

sŏsorᵘ स्वसर् or **sŏsur स्वसुर्** । **अन्तर्जीर्णता** m. internal decay (e.g. something worm-eaten or a fruit going bad inside) (Gr.Gr. 121). —**asun** —**असुन्** । **अन्तर्जीर्णतोद्भवः** m.inf. internal decay to occur; (of a person) internal suffering (due to grief or the like) to occur. —**lagun** —**लगुन्** । **अन्तर्जीर्णतागमः** m.inf., id.

sŏsar-hĕma स्वसर्-ह्यम । **जीर्णतावलयः** f.pl. lines or creases on a bean or the like caused by decay. **-lôdᵘ -लोदु** । **अतिजीर्णता** m. a pile of decay, a pile of grain, fruit, or the like much decayed.

sŏsurᵘ स्वसुर् । **अन्तर्जीर्णताविकारः** adj. (f. **sŏsürᵘ स्वसर्क्**), internally decayed.

sŏsárˡlad स्वसरिलद् । **अन्तर्जीर्णिः** adj. e.g. suffering from internal decay.

sŏsarun स्वसर्दन् । **अन्तर्जीर्णिभवनम्** conj. 3 (2 p.p. **sŏsaryōv स्वसर्योव**), to decay internally (e.g. wood) (Gr.Gr. 121); (of a person) to suffer internally (from sorrow, desire, etc.). **sŏsaryō-motᵘ स्वसर्यो-मंतु** । **अन्तर्जीर्णिभूतः** perf. part. (**sŏsaryĕ-müshᵘ स्वसर्यें-मंक्षु**), decayed internally.

susurāray सुसुरारय् onomat. f. a rustling sound (H. xii, 23).

sussö सुस्सो । **सकारः** m. the name used in schools for the Śāradā letter equivalent to the Nāgarī letter **स** *sa*.

sŏst or **swast स्वस्त्** interj. (a corruption of the Skt. *svasti*, 'it is well') welcome! hail! (used esp. by Brāhmaṇas in benediction) (K. 977); adieu! farewell! Cf. **sŏstĕstu.**

sostᵘ संतु or (q.v.) **sosᵘ संसु** । **संयुक्तः** adj. (f. **süshᵘ संक्षु**. The opposite of this word is **rostᵘ**, q.v.) accompanied by, possessed of, possessing, endowed with (Gr.M.). Very common —•, as in **āyĕ-sᵒ**, p. 73*a*, l. 23; **bala-sᵒ**, p. 103*a*, l. 36 (Śiv. 1259); **bāwa-sᵒ**, p. 147*a*, l. 4; **bayĕ-sᵒ**, p. 148*b*, l. 30; **dādi-sᵒ**, p. 187*b*, l. 31; **dādi-sᵒ**, p. 191*a*, l. 42; **dŏkha-sᵒ**, p. 206*b*, l. 4; **dana-sᵒ**, p. 222*a*, l. 15; **darma-sᵒ**, p. 245*a*, l. 1; **dūshĕ-sᵒ**, p. 253*a*, l. 50; **māna-sᵒ**, p. 573*a*, l. 22; **nēma-sᵒ**, p. 637*a*, l. 23; **nyāyĕ-sᵒ**, p. 675*a*, l. 12; **phala-sᵒ**, p. 692*b*, l. 3; **pŏnĕ-sᵒ**, p. 746*b*, l. 28; **prayĕma-sᵒ**, p. 774*a*, l. 43; **pāyĕ-sᵒ**, p. 812*b*, l. 15; **rāga-sᵒ**, p. 828*a*, l. 15; **röni-süshᵘ**, p. 835*b*, l. 22; **rūpa-sᵒ**, p. 840*b*, l. 4; **shŏba-sᵒ**, p. 869*a*, l. 15; **shūbi-sᵒ**, p. 869*a*, l. 44; **santāpa-sᵒ**, p. 923*b*, l. 25; and many others (Śiv. 237, 580, 587, 806, 840, 891, 983, 985, 1050, 1438, 1566, 1628, 1648, 1785; Rām. 242, 1259, 1783 (*nawa-dwāra-sostᵘ* (a house) with nine doors; cf. p. 664*a*, l. 27); K. 10, 231, 242).

sust सुस्त् سست adj. e.g. heavy, languid; slow, dilatory, tardy, lazy; indolent (Gr.M.).

sŏstibadr or **swastibhadr स्वस्तिभद्र्** m. N. of a certain holy *mantra* or text recited at the auspicious moment of beginning a sacrifice (in Skt. *svastibhadra*) (K. 1038).

sŏstĕstu or **swastyastu स्वस्त्यस्तु** interj. (a corruption of the Skt. **svastyastu**, 'may it be well'), i.q. **sŏst**, q.v. (K. 934).

sasbar सस्बर्, see **sashar.**

sᵃsawunᵘ स्सवुन् । **निःसरद्रोगिवातः** n.ag. (f. **sᵃsavünᵘ स्सवंक्षु**), one who owing to disease or having eaten certain food is unable to retain his wind (see **sᵃs**).

sösyumᵘ सांसिमु । **साहस्रिकः** ord. (f. **sösimᵘ सांसिमू**), thousandth (Gr.Gr. 80, 149).

sösyunᵘ सांसिनु । **सहस्रमूल्यकः** adj. (f. **sösiñᵘ सांसिञ्**), costing or worth, a thousand (rupees, etc.) (cf. **dyāra-sᵒ**, p. 270*b*, l. 49; **sata-sᵒ**, s.v. **sath 3**); one whose wages are a thousand (rupees, etc.).

saṭa सट । **संमन्त्रणम्** m. union, close attachment, intimacy; league, intimate consultation, conspiracy, collusion. —**karun** —**कर्दन** । **अन्योन्यं संमतिग्रहणम्** m.inf. to consult together, to conspire. **-wöṭᵘ -वोटु** । **संबन्धनम्** f. (by mutual consultation) arrangement of companionship or relationship (e.g. private consultation regarding going together on a journey, or regarding a suggested marriage). **-wôṭᵘ -वोटु** । **गूढतया संबन्धनम्** m. private agreement, joint secrecy (e.g. for the accomplishment of some work, when it is agreed to take precautions against some secret concerning it being divulged before the work is accomplished).

satĕ सत्, see **satya.**

sátˡ संति m.pl. multiplicative of **sath 3**, seven, see **sotᵘ 2.**

satī सती । **पतिव्रता** f. a virtuous wife (Rām. 1166, 1593, 1599, 1604 ff., 1672, 1690, 1694, 1711, 1721, 1728);

a N. of the goddess Pārvatī or Durgā (Śiv. 101, 111, 114, 426, 431, 438, 668, 1612).

satū सतू or **sattŏ सत्त** m. a corruption of the Skt. *sattva*, the quality of goodness or purity, regarded as the highest of the three *guṇas* (see **gŏn**), in the compound **satū-gŏn सतू-गन्** m. the quality of goodness (Śiv. 447, 797, 1271, 1342, 1419; Rām. 71; K. 320 (*sattŏ*)).

set, see **sūty** and **sŏyĕth.**

sītā सीता f. N. of the daughter of Zanakh (Skt. *Janaka*) King of Mithilā and wife of Rām (Skt. *Rāma*) (Śiv. 701, 852, 1140, 1419, 1481; Rām. 36, 66, 120, 135, 183, 198, 224, 228, 312, 319, 322, 334, 363, 369, 374, 378, etc.).

sōṭā सोटा m. a staff, club, cudgel, truncheon (K.Pr. 179).

sŏtī स्वती f., i.q. **sŏth,** q.v. deep sleep, in **nĕta-sŏtī,** p. 660*b*, l. 50.

sŏṭ^{u} स्वंटु । शान्तः adj. (f. **sŏṭ^{ü} स्वंटू**), appeased, allayed, calmed, pacified (El. *sút*, lazy); extinguished (of fire), subsided (of heat, etc); become gentle (of a flooded stream); calm (of the sea) (Gr.M. *sot^{u}*); slow (W. 20). —**sŏṭ^{u} —स्वंटु । मन्थरवत्:** adj. (f. **sŏṭ^{ü} sŏṭ^{ü} स्वंटू स्वंटू**), calm, extinguished, quieted; as adv. slowly (W. 96). —**tab —तब् । दीर्घकालवृत्तिकक्लेशः** m. long continued worry, pain, trouble, etc.

sŏṭ^{ü}y tĕmb^{ü}r^{ü} wŏshĕlüñ^{ü} स्वंटूय् त्वंब्र् व्शल्ञ्यू । अतिक्षुद्रापि तीव्रा समुत्कर्षशीला f. 'an extinguished spark to become red'; used met. with reference to any woman, fem. thing, quality, act, or condition, who or which, from small beginnings rises to great eminence, prosperity, or exaltation.

sot^{u} 1 संटु or (as first member of a compound) **süt^{ü} संटू** m. or (q.v.) **süt^{ü} संटू** f. । **सक्तुः**: the flour of barley, gram, etc. (parched before it is ground), parched gram (or popcorn) reduced to meal, 'suttoo' (cf. **dachil^{i}-s°**, p. 186, l. 7; **lāyĕ-s°**, p. 543*b*, l. 5). (El. *saut.*)

süt^{ü}-phĕkh संटू-फ्यख् । अल्पःसक्तुसमुदायः f. (sg. dat. **-phĕki -फ्यकि**), a very small amount of suttoo. **-phol^{u} -फ्वंटु । सक्तुसमुदायः** m. a quantity of suttoo taken as provision on a journey, a viaticum of this meal.

sot^{u} 2 संटु m. a group of seven, a seven (Gr.Gr. 83).

sát^{i} संति m.pl. the form used for **sath 3**, seven, in multiplication, as in **z^{a}h sát^{i} bŏdāh,** two sevens are fourteen (Gr.Gr. 86); cf. **sāda sát^{i},** p. 863*b*, l. 43, which owing to its special meaning is treated as sing. f. **-sataway -सतवय् । समयाः** card. (pl. dat. **sát^{i}-satawanī संति-सतवनी** or **sát^{i}-satawán^{i} संति-सतवंनि**), even the seven, all the seven (Gr.Gr. 85).

sotwāh khaṇḍā संट्वाह् ख्वंडा about seven but a little less, nearly seven (Gr.Gr. 83).

sot^{u} 3 संटु, see **sŏṭ^{u}.**

söt^{i}, see **sūty.**

sut (?), in **sut pakun,** to creep (El.). Cf. **sŏṭ^{u}.**

sút (El.) adj. lazy. See **sŏṭ^{u}.**

suta सुत । आघातः m. a poking blow with the point of a stick or the like.

su-ti सु-ति, see **tih.**

sūt^{i} सूति, see **sūty.**

süt^{ü} संटू f., i.q. **sot^{u} 1** m. q.v., see **t^{a}la-s°**, s.v. **t^{a}l.**

sath 1 सथ् । सत्यम् m. (sg. dat. **satas सतस्**), truth (El. adj. true) (Śiv. 249, 376, 582, 642, 736, 753, etc.; Rām. 27, 31, 33, 35, 509, 956, 1782); sincerity (Śiv. 182); goodness, virtue, purity (Śiv. 1437, Rām. 1054); nature, essence, natural character; substance, body, substantiality (L.V. 41); existence. Cf. **sath 4.**

sata-kin^{i} सत-किनि adv. truthfully, in good truth; thoroughly (Rām. 815). **-rāth -राथ् । द्विरागमविधिः, सुदायः** f. (sg. dat. **-röṭ^{ü} -रांटू**), the ceremonial first visit after the marriage of a bride and bridegroom to the bride's father's house (El. *satarát*, m. the third day after marriage) (Śiv. 1549, 1553); the present sent to the bride at her husband's house before this visit (L. 262 *satrat*). **-röṭ^{ü}-bôg^{u} -रांटू-बोगु । द्विरागमसुदायः** m. the present paid to the bridegroom by the bride's people on the occasion of this visit. **-röṭ^{ü}-mahanyuw^{u} -रांटू-महन्यिवु । विवाहोत्तरद्विरागमभृत्यः** m. the servant who carries this present. **-röṭ^{ü}-mahārĕñ -रांटू-महार्यञ् । द्विरागमोत्सववृत्तिका वधूः** f. the bride on this occasion. **-röṭ^{ü}-mahāráza -रांटू-महाराज़ । द्विरागमवरः** m. the bridegroom on this occasion. **-röṭ^{ü}-phŏṭ^{u} -रांटू-फ्वंटु । सुदायपेटकविशेषः** m. the basket or trunk in which the above present is carried.

satō-sath सतो-सथ् m. truth of truth, absolute truth, that which is absolutely true (Śiv. 693).

sathay-sath सथय्-सथ् m. absolute truth, the very truth (Śiv. 741, 838).

satuk^{u} सतुकु । सत्यसंभवः adj. gen. (f. **satüc^{ü} सतंचू**), of, or belonging to, truth (Śiv. 382, 623, 658, 1267–8, 1654, 1743, 1771, 1884–5; Rām. 35.-6, 46, 181, 1686); born of truth resulting from truth (Śiv. 236, 553, 601–4); having the nature of truth (Śiv. 245, Rām. 11).

satas-pĕṭh rōzun सतस्-प्यट्-रोज़ुन् । सत्यवृत्त्याचरणम् m.inf. to continue living a sincere life.

sath 2 सथ् । आशा f. (sg. dat. **süṭ^{ü} संटू**), hope, expectation, prospect (cf. **mana-s°**, p. 572*a*, l. 41; **pot^{u}-s°**, p. 788*a*, l. 6; **pŏtra-s°**, p. 799*b*, l. 28; **sŏmīrüñ^{ü}-s°**, p. 914*b*, l. 10) (Gr.Gr. 69, L.V. 102, K. 723); trust, confidence (in a person) (cf. **möl^{i}-s°,**

p. 566*b*, l. 28) (Śiv. 1256, 1364, 1584, 1865; K. 525; K.Pr. 194). **barūñ**ᵘ —**बरूञ्** । **वृङाशावलम्बः** f.inf. to be full of hope, to hope. —**gashūñ**ᵘ —**गशूञ्** । **वृङाशावाप्तिः** f.inf. hope to occur, to be felt (by a person, dat.); consolation to occur (K. 725). —**karūñ**ᵘ —**करूञ्** । **आशादानम्** f.inf. to give hope, console (K. 369, 461, 467, 500, 645, 742, 757, 856, 862). **süsᵘ karañĕ सूसु करञ** । **नानाविधाशाप्रदानम्** f. pl. inf. to give hopes, console (K. 407, 472, 474, 477, 566, 1123); to make hopes, to feel hope (K. 1120). —**rōzun** —**रोज़ुन्** । **आशया कालनिर्वाहः** m. inf. to pass the time in hope. —**thawun** —**थवुन्** । **आशावलम्बना** m. inf. to confirm (a person) in hope.

sath 3 सथ् । **सप्त** card. (pl. dat. **satan सतन्**), seven (Gr.Gr. 76, 83; L.V. 59, 82; Śiv. 437, 535, 836, 1149, 1654; Rām. 479, 710, 924, 956, 1248, 1387, 1467; K. 328, 720–1, 723, 725; H. iii, 8; v, 8; vi, 3, 15; x, 2, 5, 12; xii, 9; YZ. 190).

According to Hindūs, there are seven worlds (Skt. *lōka*), viz. the earth (*bhūr-lōka*), sky (*bhuvar-lōka*), heaven (*svar-lōka*), middle region (*mahar-lōka*), place of births (*janar-lōka*), mansion of the blest (*tapar-lōka*), and abode of truth (*satya-lōka*). There are seven lower regions, or hells, viz. (Skt.) *Atala*, *Vitala*, *Sutala*, *Rasatala*, *Talātala*, *Mahātala*, and *Pātāla*. In Śaiva philosophy there are seven (Skt.) *jñāna-bhūmi*, or planes of knowledge; viz. *śubhēchchā*, or the plane of auspicious desire (for knowledge); *vicāraṇā*, the plane of consideration; *tanu-mānasa*, the plane of the subtle mind; *sattvāpatti*, the plane of acquirement of good sense; *saṃsakti*, the plane of intimate acquaintance; *padārtha-bhāvinī*, the plane of possession of the (true) meanings of words; and, seventhly, *turya-gā*, that which conducts to the *turya* state, or condition leading to final emancipation (cf. L.V. p. 207).

sath hath सथ् हथ् card. seven hundred (Gr.Gr. 80), the ordinal of this word is **satahatyumᵘ**, bel.

sata-dōñᵘ सत-दोञु । **सप्तधान्याढ्यः, सप्तधनिकामाना** adj. (f. **-dönᵘ -दोंसू**), containing or consisting of seven kinds of paddy (see **dāñĕ 1**); (of an ornament or the like) weighing seven **dönᵘ** or seven times six seeds of the *Abrus precatorius* (see **dönᵘ**); used like our 'carat' to express the fineness of gold. Sixteen **dönᵘ** equal one *tōlā* or half an ounce. In this use, therefore, **sata-dōñᵘ** means '(gold) of which seven parts (are pure and nine (i.e. 16–7) parts are alloy)'. **-dôrᵘ -दोर्** । **सप्तपद्वारकः** adj. (f. **-dörᵘ -दोंरू**), (of a house, etc.) possessing seven windows or casements (on each story) (see **dörᵘ 3**); made of, or associated with, seven kinds of timber (see **dār 2**); connected with, resting upon, etc., seven beams or pillars (see **dār 2**). **-gorᵘ āgun -गंर् आँगुन्** । **सप्तगृहावृत्तमङ्गनम्** m. (sg. dat. **-garis āganas -गरिस् आँगनस्**), a courtyard (into which each opens) surrounded by seven houses (each with its own family); met. such a courtyard surrounded by many such houses. **-hotᵘ -हुतु** । **सप्तशतिकः** adj. (f. **-hütsᵘ -हुत्सू**), costing seven hundred (rupees or the like); receiving wages of seven hundred (rupees or the like). **-hatyumᵘ -हतिमु** ord. (f. **-hatimᵘ -हतिमू**), seven hundredth; cf. **sath hath**, ab. **-hatyunᵘ -हतिनु** । **सप्तशत्यः** adj. (f. **-hatiñᵘ -हतिञू**), i.q. **sata-hotᵘ**, ab. **-kŏluᵘ -क्वलुयु** । **सप्तदारः** m. a man who has had seven wives (one after the other). **-köshⁱlad -कोश्लद्** । **सप्ताहानशनः** adj. e.g. (as subst. f. **-köshⁱladiñ -कोश्लदिञ्**), one who has fasted for seven days (e.g. owing to illness, or from poverty). **-koturᵘ -कुतुर्** । **सप्तपुत्रः** m. (f. **-kütürᵘ -कुतर्रू**), one who has seven sons (esp. sons of superior merit); one who has seven children (sons or daughters or both). **-monᵘ -मंनु** । **सप्ताढकिकः** adj. (f. **-münᵘ -मंनू**), weighing seven *man* of three pounds each (see **man 3**); a stone or other article used as a weight for weighing this amount. **-môsᵘ -मोसु** । **सप्तमासिकः, सप्तमातृष्वसृकः** adj. (f. **-mösᵘ -मांसू**), seven months old, lasting seven months, known for seven months and so on (see **mās 1**); (a child) who has seven maternal aunts (see **mās 3**). **-pholᵘ -फलु** । **सप्तफलः** adj. (a field or the like) bearing seven different kinds of crops, (a dish or the like) containing seven different kinds of grain, (a necklace or the like) consisting of seven jewels, (a work) producing seven different results, and so on. **-rĕshⁱ -ऋषि** । **सप्तर्षयः** m.pl. the seven sages (in Skt. *Marīci*, *Aṅgiras*, *Atri*, *Pulastya*, *Pulaha*, *Kratu*, and *Vasiṣṭha*) (Śiv. 77, 638, 675, 686, 1149, 1457; K. 1038); the constellation Ursa Major (see p. 855*b*, l. 14). **-ryotᵘ -ऋतु** । **सप्तमासिकः** adj. (f. **-rĕtsᵘ -ऋत्सू**), seven months old, seven months after birth; a seven-months' child. **-sŏnal -स्वनल्** । **सप्तसपत्नीका** f. a woman with six other co-wives (a term often used in abuse or cursing). **-sôsᵘ -सोसु** । **सप्तसस्यान्नम्** adj. (f. **-sösᵘ -सांसू**), a porridge made of mixture of seven kinds of grain (cf. **sas**). **-sösyunᵘ -सांसियु** । **सप्तसाहस्रिकः** adj. (f. **sösiñᵘ सांसिञू**), costing seven thousand, or earning seven thousand (rupees, etc.). **-ṭopᵘ -टपु** । **सप्तपक्षः** adj. (f. **-ṭüpᵘ -टपू**), having seven sources of profit, honour, help, or the like. **-ṭāsal -टासल्** । **सप्तध्वनिकः** m. issuing seven roars or explosions (esp. with reference to a cannon or the like). **-wuhorᵘ -वुहर्** । **सप्तवर्षः** adj. (f. **-wårishᵘ -वरिषु**), of seven years, seven years old (Śiv. 578 (f.)). **-wotᵘ**

-वतु । सप्तायनः m. approached by seven roads; having seven roads leading to seven places; (of a work) having seven devices, or having seven results.

, **sati सति** in **sati nĕngi सति न्यंगि** adv. seven times, on seven occasions (L.V. 50).

satan-hond[u] **सतन्-ह्वन्दु । सप्तपण्यः, संबन्धी वा** (f. **-hünz**[u] **-ह्वन्ज़ू**), of seven, having wages of seven (rupees or the like); having seven relatives; a seven-months' child.

sataway सतवय् । सप्तैव card. (pl dat. **satawanī सतवनी** or **satawân**[i] **सतवंनि**), even the seven, all the seven (Gr.Gr. 85; Śiv. 835, 1149; K. 725). Cf. **sát**[i]**-sataway**, s.v. **sot**[u].

satay सतय् card. only seven (Gr.Gr. 83)

sath 4 सथ् adj. e.g. (as subst., sg. dat. **satas सतस्**), good (L.V. 82); true, truthful (Śiv. 887; Rām. 1643, 1646); pure, virtuous (Rām. 1709, 1768); as subst. m. a good man, a virtuous man (L.V. 59); cf. **sath 1. -gŏr -ग्वर् । सद्गुरुः** m. a virtuous spiritual preceptor, i.q. **sadgŏr**, q.v. **-pŏrush -प्वरुश्** or **sat-pŏrush सत्-प्वरुश् । सज्जनः** m. (sg. dat. **-pŏrashĕs -प्वरशस्**), a virtuous, righteous, honourable, or pious man (Śiv (*sat-*) 1045, 1338, 1404). **—parbuth —पर्बुथ** m. (sg. dat. **—parbatas —पर्बतस्**), 'the true mountain', a name of the hill near Śrīnagar called 'Hara-parbuth' Śiv. 1136). **-pṓth**[a]**r -प्वथ्र् । सत्पुत्रः** m. (sg. dat. **-pŏtras -प्वत्रस्**), a good or virtuous son. **-sang -संग्**, see **-satsang. -bĕth -ब्यथ्** or **sabbith सब्बिथ्** m. (sg. dat. **-bĕtas -ब्यतस्**), he who is pure existence and spirit; a N. of the Supreme Deity (in Skt. *saccit*) (Śiv. 271, 982, 1110, 1344); cf. **bĕth 1. -bĕth-ākāsh -ब्यथ-आकाश्** or (Śiv. 1124) **sabbidākāsh सब्बिदाकाश्** m he who is pure existence, spirit, and the ether, a N. of the Supreme Deity (Śiv. 28, 252, 1124) (in Skt. *saccidākāśa*). **-bĕth-ānand -ब्यथ्-आनन्द्** or **sabbidānand सब्बिदानन्द्** m. he who is pure existence, spirit, and bliss, a N. of the Supreme Deity (in Skt. *saccidānanda*) (Śiv. **(-bĕth°)**, 180, 1767, 1882; **(sabb°)** 273, 1045, 1098). **-bĕth-ānanda-gan -ब्यथ्-आनन्द्-गन्** or (Śiv. 1403) **sabbidānanda-gan सब्बिदानन्द्-गन्** m. a corruption of the Skt. *sac-cid-ānanda-ghana*, he who is composed of pure existence, spirit, and bliss, a N. of the Supreme Deity (Śiv. 1293, 1338, 1403). **-zan -ज़न्** m. (Śiv. 1206), i.q. **sazzan**, q.v.

sath सठ् f. (sg. dat. **sati सटि**), a cause of alarm, a scare; as **—°** with dat., used to indicate non-identity but similarity (cf. **lūkas s°**, p. 519*b*, l. 13; **tamis s°**, s.v. **tih**). **—yiñ**[u] **—यिञ्** । **अत्याहितापातः** f.inf. a sudden scare to come, to become terrified by an accusation of a crime or by reviling or scandal, etc.

sāth 1 साथ । संयोगः m. (sg. dat. **sāthas साथस्**), company, society, association, alliance.

sāthay-sāth साथय-साथ् adv. in close company (with anyone) (Śiv. 1552).

sāth 2 साथ ساعت । **क्षणात्मकालः, मुहूर्तः** m. (sg. dat. **sātas सातस्**), time, a particular time (cf. **pot**[u] **sā°**, p 788*a*, l. 10; **patyum**[u] **sā°**, p. 806*a*, l. 18, and Rām. 258) (L.V. 25; Rām. 836, 1023; H. iii, 6; vii, 8; xii, 4, 15; K.Pr. 22 (*sáat*); an instant, a short space of time, a minute, a moment (cf. **prath sāta**, p. 769*a*, l. 37, and Rām. 582) (L.V. 104; Śiv. 1304, 1883; Rām. 203, 858); esp. the auspicious moment for performing any action (cf **dŏda-s°**, p. 190*a*, l. 29; **dŏh**[a]**l**[i]**-s°**, p. 200*b*, l. 37; **pana-s°**, p. 731*b*, l. 1; **prövishĕ-s°**, p. 773*b*, l. 1) (Rām. 1098, 1709); (in astrology) a particular fortunate or unfortunate time (L.V. 3; Śiv. 38, 1550). **-nērun —नेरुन् । मुमुहूर्तोपलक्षणम्** m.inf. the auspicious moment (for beginning any work) to be ascertained (by consulting an almanac or the like). **—raṭun - रटुन । मुहूर्तावलम्बनम्** m inf. to grasp the auspicious moment; i.e. (when one's preparations are not completely ready) to seize the auspicious moment by making a formal beginning (and then waiting for things to be completely ready before going on). **- wuchun —वुछुन् । मुमुहूर्तविचारणम्** m.inf. to ascertain, or wait for, the auspicious moment (for beginning any work).

sāta karun सात करुन् । मुमुहूर्ते विधानम् m.inf. to act on the auspicious moment, to take advantage of a lucky moment, to begin a work at the auspicious moment; so with other verbs, such as **sāta gashun**, to go (i.e. start) at the auspicious moment, and similarly with **parun**, to study; **yun**[u], to come; **nyun**[u], to take; **bĕhun**, to take up a residence, and so on. **sāta sāta सात सात । प्रतिक्षणम्** adv. moment by moment, at each and every moment (Rām 574, 1169, 1365).

sāthāh साथाह or **sāthā साथा** m a moment, a short space of time; as adv, for a short time, during a short time (Rām. 1079, 1172; H. ii, 4; vi, 3; vii, 9; YZ. 553). **gashith —गछिथ्**, adv. a short time having elapsed, after a short time (Rām. 928).

sötiy सातिय adv at a particular time, at (the) very moment (L.V. 25).

sāth 3 साथ । स्वातिः f. (sg. dat. **söth**[u] **साथ्**), the star Arcturus, considered as forming the fifteenth lunar asterism.

sĕṭh ख्ठ । भोजनाजीर्णता f indigestion (caused by eating indigestible or too much food). **-gashün**[u] **—गछ्न्** । **अजीर्णतासंभवः** f inf. an attack of indigestion

to come on. —**karüñ**^{u} —**करंञू** । **अजीर्णतासंभवः** f.inf, id.

sĕṭhā स्वठा, see **sĕṭhāh.**

seth, see **sūty.**

sēth सेथ । **अपस्मारः, अकर्तव्ये प्रवर्तनम्** f. (sg. dat. **sīš**^{u} **सीचू**), epilepsy, a fit of epilepsy (Gr.Gr. 21); (esp. of children), causing annoyance or trouble (like an epileptic) by doing what is wrong, prohibited, or destructive. —**anüñ**^{u} —**अनंञू** । **उद्वेजनम्** f.inf. to cause worry or annoyance by doing forbidden actions, interfering, hindering, or the like. —**d**^{a}**nüñ**^{u} —**दनंञू** । **अकर्तव्याचरणम्** f.inf. to practise forbidden or wrong methods or conduct (causing useless labour, waste of time, spoiling of efforts or things, and so on). —**yiñ**^{u} —**यिञू** । **निरर्थकश्रायासः** f.inf. an attack of epilepsy to come on; great labour or exertions to be made, but all in vain.

sēta-kaṭh सेत-कठ । **अपस्मारी बालकः** m. (sg. dat. **-kaṭas -कटस**), an epileptic boy; a boy who (like an epileptic) habitually does what he should not.

sīš^{u}**-rost**^{u} **सीचू-रस्तु** । **सुकरः** adj. (f. **-rüsh**^{u} **-रंछू**), without trouble, not difficult, easy.

sith सिथ् । **श्वासमात्रम्** m. (sg. dat. **sitas सितस्**), (in speaking) a mere breath (without intelligible words), a mere inarticulate whisper (El. *sit* f a sound); a whisper (Gr.Gr. 13).

sŏth स्वथ् । **गाढनिद्रा** f. (sg. dat. **sŏš**^{u} **स्वंचू**), deep and prolonged sleep (cf. **nĕta-sŏth**, p. 661*a*, l. 1) (Rām. 1182; K. 55, 65, 77, 79, 91). —**pĕñ**^{u} —**प्यंञू** । **गाढनिद्रापातः** f.inf. deep sleep to fall (involving insensibility).

sŏta-söv^{u} **स्वत-सांवू** । **दीर्घनिद्रा** f. deep and prolonged sleep. **-söv**^{u} **pĕñ**^{u} **-सांवू प्यंञू** । **मरणावस्थागमः** f.inf. deep and prolonged sleep to fall; to fall into coma when at the point of death (so **sŏta-söv**^{u} **shunüñ**^{u}, to die).

sŏṭh^{u} **स्वंठु** । **सेतुः** m. an embankment, a river embankment (often used as a road, or even as a bridge) (cf. **sum-s°**, p. 911*b*, l. 6; **sĕmanz-sŏthi**, p. 913*b*, l. 45; **swa-mana-s°**, s.v. **swa**) (El. *suth*; L. 458, *sut*; L.V 74, 98 (= K.Pr. 18); Śiv. 371, 1143, 1829; Rām. 36, 794–7, 1749).

sōṭh सोठ । **संयोगः** m. (sg. dat. **sōṭas सोटस्**), concord, association, agreement —**karun** —**करुन्** । **ऐकमत्यविधानम्** m.inf. (of former enemies) to make concord, to make it up, become friends. —**rōzun** —**रोजुन्** । **संयोगस्थितिः** m.inf. concord to continue. —**thawun** —**थवुन्** । **संयोगपालनम्** m.inf. to keep up intimacy for the future (esp. with some powerful person in the hope of future help).

sōth सोंथ् or **sōnth सोंथ्** । **वसन्तः** m. (sg. dat. **sōtas सोंतस्**), the spring season, spring time [considered as covering two months, viz. Tsith^{a}r (in Skt. *Caitra* = March–April) and Wāhĕkh (in Skt. *Vaiśākha* = April–May), and hence as covering the period when the sun is in Pisces and Aries (Skt. *Mīna* and *Meṣa*)] (L. 326, *sont*; Śiv. 1573, 1651, 1848; Rām. 678; K. 100; H. ix, 7; K.Pr. 78, 203); the spring festival held on the day of the sun's entry into Pisces (called in Skt. the *Caitra-saṁkrānti*), spring-day (L. 265, 464, *sont*). **-kāl -काल्** । **वसन्तसमयः** m. spring time (Rām. 1661). **-köl**^{i} **-कालि** । **वसन्तकाले** adv. in the spring. **-kāluk**^{u} **-कालुकु** । **वासन्तिकः** gen. (f. **-kālüc**^{u} **-कालंचू**), of, or belonging to, the spring. **-kālyuk**^{u} **-काल्युकु** । **वासन्तिकः** gen. of **-köl**^{i} (f. **-kālic**^{u} **-कालिचू**), id. —**karun** —**करुन्** । **उत्सवाचरणम्** m.inf. to carry out the spring festival. **-māas -मास्** । **वसन्तकालः** m. the spring month, springtide. —**yun**^{u} —**यिनु** । **वसन्तागमः** m.inf. spring to come.

sōta-bôg^{u} **सोंत-बोगु** । **वासन्तोपायनम्** m. the spring-gift, the present sent on the spring festival to a bride and her husband by her parents. **-dŏy -द्वय्** । **वसन्तसंक्रमद्वितीयाह्नः** f. the second day after the spring festival. **-kani -कनि** । **वसन्तप्रायकाले** adv. at or about spring time. **-kanyuk**^{u} **-कन्युकु** । **वसन्तप्रायकालसंबन्धी** gen. (f. **-kanic**^{u} **-कनिचू**), of, or belonging to, about spring time. **-māas -मास्** । **वसन्तर्तुः** m. a spring month, i.e. one of the two months Tsith^{a}r and Wāhĕkh (see ab.); the spring season, spring time. **-mös**^{i} **-मासि** । **वसन्तकाले** adv. in the spring time. **-māwas -मावस्** । **मीनसंक्रान्तिपूर्वाह्नः** m. the day before the spring festival (held on the sun's entry into Pisces), i.e. the last day of the sun's stay in Aquarius. On the evening of this day a large basket is filled with paddy, on the top of which are placed jewelled ornaments of silver and gold, curds, flowers, rice-cakes, walnuts, lights, and other articles. This is deposited on the east side of the bed of the head of the household, and on the morning of the next day (i.e. of the spring festival) it is greeted with hymns and blessings by every member of the family, great and small. Each then takes one of the fruits or flowers, bathes, and casts it into the river. **-phal -फल्** । **वासन्तफलम्** m. a spring crop (e.g. barley, wheat, mustard, etc.); the astrological result of the conjunction of planets occurring on the occasion of the spring festival. **-phulay -फुलय्** । **वासन्तपुष्पविकासः** f. the spring-flowering, the blooming of flowers in the spring. **-sul -सुल्** । **वासन्तारम्भकालः** f. a spring-dawn, the beginning of the year (on the occasion of the spring festival); met. a very early time, a time coming

very quickly (e.g. for the early completion of some prolonged work). **-suli -सुलि । अतिशीघ्रम्** adv. very quickly, very soon, very early. **-tray -त्रय । वसन्तसंक्रमतृतीयाह:** f. the third day after the spring festival, i.e. the third day of the sun's residence in Pisces (on which a festival and worship are held). **-wôn^{u} -वोनु । वासन्तवारि** m. spring-water, the river floods after the spring melting of the winter snow.

sōtuk^{u} सोंतुकु । वासन्तिक: gen. (f. **sōtüc^{u} सोंतॅचू**), of, or belonging to, spring.

sōtun^{u} सोंतुनु adj. (f. **sōtün^{ü} सोंतॅन्यू**), of, or belonging to, spring (Rām. 14, 1089).

sōtas-kyut^{u} सोंतस्-कितु । वसन्तकाले adv. in the spring.

söth सोथ्, see **söyĕth.**

söth^{i} सोथि । सहचर: m. a comrade, associate, companion, ally, accomplice, mate, assistant (El. also *soth*; Gr.M. *sothī*; Śiv. *sothī*, 1552).

sūṭh सूठ् m. (sg. dat. **sūṭas सूटस्**), the puff of smoke from a pipe (Gr.Gr. 18).

sūth 1 सूथ् m. (sg. dat. **sūtas सूतस्**), a bard (Śiv. 670).

sūth 2 सूथ् । रोषप्रकृतिका f. (sg. dat. **sūṭs^{u} सूचु**), an irascible woman, an ill-tempered woman, termagant, shrew.

sĕṭhāh स्वठाह् or **siṭhāh सिठाह्** (sometimes written **sĕṭhā स्वठा**) **। बहुल:** adj. e.g. (pl. dat. **sĕṭhāhan स्वठाहन्**, Gr.M., Śiv. 420–1), abundant, copious, much, plentiful (Gr.Gr. 187; Gr.M.; Śiv. 429–30, 706, 755, 795, 912; Rām. 69, 71, 317, 421, etc.; H. viii, 4); numerous, manifold, many (cf. **osh^{u} sĕṭhāh pakān**, p. 47*b*, l. 20) (Gr.Gr. 154; Śiv. 328, 1764; Rām. 118, 304, etc.; K. 565; YZ. 267);

as adv. very, extremely, much, abundantly (Gr M.; W. 96, *setha*; Śiv. 431, 436, 470, 475, 537, 633, 656, 691, 708, etc.; Rām. 52, 54, 75, 80, 104, 116, 153, etc.; H. viii, 1, 9, 11, 12, 14; xii, 4, 5, 9, 10, 12, 15; YZ 84). —**āsun** —**आसुन्** m.inf. to abound (Śiv. 428, 433, 437).

sĕṭhāhi ranga स्वठाहि रंग adv. in many ways (Gr.Gr. 154).

sŏṭh^{a}kh स्वठ्ख । स्फटिक: m. (sg. dat. **sŏṭh^{a}kas स्वठ्कस्**), crystal, quartz (El. *soṭka*, Śiv. 1657, Rām. 571, K. 921)

sŏṭh^{a}ka-ṭuj^{i} स्वठ्क-टुजि । स्फटिकखण्डम् f. a splinter, or piece, of crystal.

sŏṭh^{a}kuw^{u} स्वठ्कुवु । स्फटिकमय: adj. (f. **sŏṭh^{a}küv^{ü} स्वठ्क्यू**), made of crystal.

sthalī स्थली f. a spot of ground, in such Skt. compounds as *dēra-sthalī* (p. 261*b*, l. 47), a god-spot, i.e. a spot of ground sacred to the gods or hallowed by their presence (Śiv. 1170).

sthūl स्थूल adj. e.g. large, great, big, bulky, huge (opp. to **sūkshm**, q.v.) (Śiv. 1026, 1198, 1853).

sthān स्थान m. a place, spot, site, position, locality (cf. **nābi-s°**, p. 619*b*, l. 14; **parama-s°**, p. 760*a*, l 21) (L.V. 57, 82; Śiv. 20, 1050, 1601, 1654, 1659, 1700). Cf. **stān.**

sthir स्थिर adj. e.g. fixed, firm, permanent (L V. 73).

s^{a}th^{a}r सथ्र । सूचम. पिचवतन्तुसमुदाय:, विवृतपूतानावेष्टितपिचुसमुदाय: m. (sg. dat. **s^{a}tras सत्रस** or **s^{a}t^{a}ras सतरस**), thread (cf. **paṭa-s°**, p. 793*b*, l. 33) (El. *sathir*, thread); string, line, cord; a bunch, or hank, of thread; an aphoristic rule, a technical or memorial rule; cotton which has been carded and cleansed, but not yet spun into thread (El. *sathir*, cotton, *sthar*, cotton without seeds; K.Pr. 214, *sitar*). —**trāwun -त्रावुन । प्रयत्नारभ्:** m inf. to set the thread (on the loom); hence, to make the preliminaries for a work to be undertaken.

s^{a}tra-(or s^{a}t^{a}ra-)dōr सत्र-(सतर-)दोर । दीर्घकार्पासपट: f. a long stretch of cotton cloth as issuing from the loom, a '*than*' of cloth, cloth in the piece. **-dōra -दोर । पिचवपटविताननयन्त्रम** n a loom for weaving. **-kôn^{u} -कोनु । सूत्रपुटकम** m. the roll or ball of cotton thread as wound on the distaff (El.). **-kañ^{ĕ}r -काञ्र् । सूत्रपुटकम** f., id. **-poṭ^{u} -पटु । पटविशेष:** m a kind of cloth, in which the woof is of cotton and the warp of wool. **-bādar -बादर । पटविशेष:** f. a sheet of a cloth of which the woof is of cotton and the warp of wool.

sĕthur स्वथुर । मृल्लेपविशेष: m. (sg. dat. **sĕtharas स्वथरस**), a kind of mud plaster (mixed with chaff).

sĕthis स्वथिस्, see **syoth^{u}.**

satahaiṭh सतहैठ् or **satahöṭh सतहोठ । सप्तषष्टि:** card (pl. dat. **satahai(hö)ṭhan सतहै(हो)ठन्**), sixty-seven (Gr.Gr. 79).

satahūṭhyum^{u} सतह्ठिमु । सप्तषष्टितम: ord. (f. **satahūṭhim^{u} सतह्ठिमू**), sixty-seventh (Gr.Gr 79, where it is written **satahaiṭhyum^{u}**).

satahūṭhyun^{u} सतह्ठिनु । सप्तषष्टिपण: adj. (f. **satahūṭhiñ^{u} सतह्ठिञ्यू**), costing sixty-seven (rupees or the like); having wages of sixty-seven (rupees or the like).

sthāwar स्थावर adj. e.g. fixed to one spot, stationary, unmovable, inanimate (opp. to **zangam**) (Śiv. 1631).

sātĕki or **sātyaki सात्यकि** m. N. of Krushna's (Krsna's) charioteer (in Skt. *sātyaki*) (K. 820).

soṭka, see **sŏṭh^{a}kh.**

sutukh सुतुख् m. (sg. dat. **sutakas सुतकस्**), the ceremonial lustration with incense of the house and family performed by the midwife on the

sixth day after a Hindū child's birth (Skt. *sūtaka*) (K.Pr. 123).

satkār सत्कार m. hospitality, hospitable treatment (cf ādar-s°, p. 15*a*, l. 30); civility, graciousness (Gr.M.).

sētalad सेतलद। अपस्मारी adj. e.g. (as subst., f. **sētaladiñ सेतलदिञ्**), an epileptic; met. a worrying naughty child. Cf. **sīẖ^{u}lad** and **sēth.**

satam सतम । सप्तमी f. (sg. dat. **satüm^{u} सतमू**), the seventh lunar day of a lunar fortnight (cf. **hāra-s°**, etc., p. 344*a*, l. 10; **hur^{i}-s°**, p. 347*b*, l. 18) (Rām. 1768). **satüm^{u}-hond^{u} सतमू-हंदु । सप्तमीसंबन्धी** adj. gen. (f. **-hünz^{u} -हंज़ू**), of, belonging to, or occurring on the seventh lunar day.

sitam सितम ستم m. tyranny (K.Pr 101). **-gar -गर** ستمگر (YZ. 17) or **-gār -गार** ستمگار (YZ. 44) m. a tyrant, oppressor.

stān स्तान् ستان m. place, situation, used —° in Persian compounds as in **pīra-stān**, p. 753*a*, l. 3. Cf. **sthān.**

s^{a}tun सतुन । आहत्यान्तःप्रवेशनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **s°t^{u} संतु**, f. **s^{u}ẖ^{u} संचू**; 2 p.p. **s^{a}ẖōv सच्योव्**), to force into, violently to push into, crowd into. **s°t^{u}-mot^{u} संतु-मंतु । बलादन्तःप्रविशितः** perf. part. (f. **s^{u}ẖ^{u}-müẖ^{u} संचू-मंचू**), forced into, pushed into.

satun सतुन् conj. 2 (1 p.p. **sot^{u} संतु**, f. **süẖ^{u} संचू**), to hope (L.V. 104). Cf. **sath 2.**

sētun सेतुन । अकर्तव्याचरणम् m. (sg. dat. **sētanas सेतनस्**), conduct which worries and annoys others (used esp. of the conduct of a naughty child). Cf. **sēth.**

sŏtun स्वतुन । शमनम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. **sŏtyōv स्वत्योव्**), to be tranquillized, assuaged, appeased, composed, quelled, cooled, extinguished (e.g. a blazing fire, fever, rage, hunger, weariness, tyranny, and so on, or a person suffering from any of these); cf. **sŏth** and **wāh 1.** **sŏtyō-mot^{u} स्वत्यो-मंतु । शान्तीभूतः** perf. part. (f. **sŏtyē-müẖ^{u} स्वत्ये-मंचू**), tranquillized, etc., as ab.

sūtin सूतिन्, see **sūty.**

satanamath सतनमथ् । सप्तनवतिः card. (sg. dat. **satanamatan सतनमतन्**), ninety-seven (Gr.Gr. 80). **satanamatan-hond^{u} सतनमतन्-हंदु । सप्तनवतिपक्षः** adj. gen. (f. **-hünz^{u} -हंज़ू**), of, or belonging to, ninety-seven; costing, or worth, ninety-seven (rupees, etc.); earning wages of ninety-seven (rupees, etc.).

satanamatyum^{u} सतनमतिमु । सप्तनवतितमः ord. (f. **satanamatim^{u} सतनमतिमू**), ninety-seventh (Gr.Gr.80).

satpŏrush सत्पुरुष m., see **sath-pŏrush**, p. 945*a*, l. 20.

strī स्त्री f. a woman. **-warna -वर्न** f. a person of the woman class, a female; a woman (Rām. 1205).

s^{a}tra सत्र, see **s^{a}th^{a}r.**

sat^{a}r सतर् (cf. ستر) । **लज्जाशीलता, निर्जनवासः** m. a veil, a covering; shame modesty, modest conduct; (in Ksh.) a place in which ladies of high position dwell secluded, a harem, seraglio; met. living in seclusion, taking up a hermit's life in a solitary place, retiring from the rest of the world.

sat^{a}ra-bāpār सतर्-बापार् । लज्जाशीलतया वर्तनम् m. shyness, modest behaviour. **-wājěñ -वाज्यञ् । निर्जनाश्रयिणी** f. a woman who has taken to a solitary life, as ab. **-wōrath -वोरथ् । लज्जासमाच्छादनम्** f. (sg. dat. **wōrüẖ^{u} वोरंचू**), a modesty-cover, a veil or other covering worn by a woman to hide her shame (e.g. a single garment worn by a woman living in poverty to hide her person).

sat^{a}ras bĕhun सतरस् ब्युह्न् । निर्जनस्थानसमाश्रयणम् m.inf. (owing to shyness) to adopt a solitary life, to live in seclusion.

satar (? spelling and gend.) in **satar gāḍ** f. N. of a certain fish found plentifully in Kashmīr (L. 158, *sattar gad*).

sat°r^{u} 1 सतर् (for 2, see **sat^{a}run**) । **समतलः** adj. (f. **sat^{u}r^{u} सतर्**), (of land or the like) level, flat, smooth (El. *satur*, *suttur*); (of a wooden beam or the like) easily split.

sētāra सेतार (= ستار) । **विपञ्ची** m. a kind of three-stringed guitar, a lute (Śiv. 392, 408, 412, 669, 1336, 1580, 1612; K.Pr. 132, *sitāra*).

sētör^{i} सेतरि । वैणिकः m. a lute-player.

sitāra सितार ستارہ m. a star (Rām. 399, 439, 577, 1118).

situr, see **s^{a}th^{a}r.**

sat^{a}ran सतरन् । साम्यम् f. (sg. dat. **sat^{a}rüñ^{u} सतरंचू**), (of land) levelness, flatness.

sat^{a}run सतरुन् । समीकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **sat°r^{u} 2 सतर्**), to level (ground or the like). **sat°r^{u}-mot^{u} सतर्-मंतु । समीकृतः** perf. part. (f. **sat^{u}r^{u}-müẖ^{u} सतर्-मंचू**), (of land) made level, levelled.

satarund^{u} सतरंदू (cf. شطرنجي) । **आस्तरणविशेषः** f. (sg. dat. **sataranjě सतरंज्य**), a kind of checkered carpet, a carpet made of cotton, a 'durree'.

sataranjě-palav सतरंज्य-पलव् । लघ्वास्तरणविशेषः m. a small carpet.

sat^{a}rāwun सतरावुन् । समीकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **sat^{a}rôw^{u} सतरोवु**), to make (land or the like) level, to level; to bring down a man or his fortune from prosperity. **sat^{a}rôw^{u}-mot^{u} सतरोवु-मंतु । समीकृतः** perf. part. (f. **sat^{a}röv^{u}-müẖ^{u} सतरावू-मंचू**), levelled, etc., as ab.

satarwati (? spelling and gend.) in **nākh satarwati** a species of pear, with a beautiful shape and a sweet juicy flesh (L. 350, *nák s°*).

satsŏbāv सत्सुबा(भा)व् m. a virtuous nature (Śiv. 1144).

satsadāshiv सत्सदाशिव् m. the good Sadā-shiv, a N. of Śiva (see **sadā-shiv,** p. 863*b*, l. 5) (Śiv. 518).

satashīth सतशीथ् । सप्ताशीतिः card. (pl. dat. **satashītan सतशीतन्**), eighty-seven (Gr.Gr. 79). **satashītan-hond॒ सतशीतन्-ह॑न्दु । सप्ताशीतिपञ्चादिनियमः** adj. gen. (f. **-hünz॒ -ह॑न्ज़ू**), of, or belonging to, eighty-seven; costing, or worth, eighty-seven (rupees, etc.); earning eighty-seven (rupees or the like).

satashītyum॒ सतशीतिमु । सप्ताशीतितमः ord. (f. **satashītim॒ सतशीतिमू**), eighty-seventh (Gr.Gr. 79).

satsamāgam सत्समागम् m. association with the virtuous (cf. **samāgam**) (Śiv. 1769).

satsang सत्संग् or (Śiv. 518) **sath-sang सथ्-संग्** m. association with the virtuous (cf. **sath 4**) (Śiv. 19, 229, 249, 382, 445, 518 (*sath-*), 571, 849, 877, 1025, 1075, 1351, 1404, 1601, 1783, 1803).

satasatath सतसतथ् । सप्तसप्ततिः card. (pl. dat. **satasatatan सतसततन्**), seventy-seven (Gr.Gr. 79).

satasatatyum॒ सतसततिमु । सप्तसप्ततितमः ord. (f. **satasatatim॒ सतसततिमू**), seventy-seventh (Gr.Gr. 79).

satasatatyun॒ सतसततिञ् । सप्तसप्ततिपञ्चः adj. (f. **satasatatiñ॒ सतसततिञ्॒**), costing, or worth, seventy-seven (rupees or the like); earning wages of seventy-seven (rupees or the like).

stutā स्तुता f. praise, a hymn of praise (K 331, 337). Cf. **tŏtā, tŏth 2,** and **tōth.**

sattŏ सत्त, see **satū.**

satát॒ सतंति m.pl. a group of seventy, a seventy; the form taken by **satath,** seventy, q.v., as a multiplicative, as in **kāh satát॒ sath hath ta satath,** eleven seventies are seven hundred and seventy (Gr.Gr. 86).

satut॒ सतुत् or **satatut॒ सततुत्** । **पक्षिविशेषः** m. a certain small bird, described as having a long beak and tail, reddish wings, and a cry like that of the *kōil* or Indian cuckoo (El. *satatút*, lapwing; K.Pr. 38 (a lapwing), 189 (a hoopoo)).

satath सतथ् । सप्ततिः card. (pl. dat. **satatan सततन्**), seventy (Gr.Gr. 79, 148). **satatan-andar सततन्-अंदर् । सप्ततिवर्षवयाः** adj. e.g. in seventy, i.e. seventy years old.

saṭēṭha सटेठ card. about seven, approximately seven (Gr.Gr. 83).

satatöjih सततांज्हि । सप्तचत्वारिंशत् card. forty-seven (Gr.Gr. 78) (El. *satajih*). **satatöjihan-hond॒ सततांज्हिन्-ह॑न्दु । सप्तचत्वारिंशत्पञ्चः** adj. gen. (f. **-hünz॒ -ह॑न्ज़ू**), of, or belonging to, forty-seven; worth, or costing, forty-seven (rupees or the like); earning wages of forty-seven (rupees or the like).

satatöj॰hyum॒ सततांज्हिमु । सप्तचत्वारिंशः ord. (f. **satatöj॰him॒ सततांज्हिमू**), forty-seventh (Gr.Gr. 78).

satatr॰h सतत्रह् । सप्तत्रिंशत् card. thirty-seven (Gr.Gr 77). **satatr॰han-hond॒ सतत्रहन्-ह॑न्दु । सप्तत्रिंशत्पञ्चः** adj. gen. (f. **-hünz॒ -ह॑न्ज़ू**), of, or belonging to, thirty-seven; costing, or worth, thirty-seven (rupees or the like); earning wages of thirty-seven (rupees or the like).

satatr॰hyum॒ सतत्रहिमु । सप्तत्रिंशः ord. (f. **satatr॰him॒ सतत्रहिमू**), thirty-seventh (Gr.Gr. 77).

satatut॒ सततुत्, satatút, see **satut॒.**

sattwa सत्त्व, see **satū.**

satatyum॒ सततिमु । सप्ततितमः ord (f **satatim॒ सततिमू**), seventieth (Gr.Gr. 79).

satatyun॒ सततिञ् । सप्ततिपञ्चः adj. (f. **satatiñ॒ सततिञ्॒**), costing, or worth, seventy (rupees or the like) (Gr.Gr. 148); earning wages of seventy (rupees or the like).

satāv सताव् । उद्वेजनम m. worrying, teasing, harassing, interrupting or distracting (a person busily occupied in some work). **lāgun —लागुन् । कोलाहलादिनोद्वेजनम्** m.inf. to distract or tease (a person busily employed on something, by raising a noise, worrying with requests, or the like). **- yun॒ —यिनु । अत्युद्वेगोत्पन्नवः** m.inf such worry, teasing, harassment, or distraction to come (upon a person).

satôwuh सतोवुह् । सप्तविंशतिः card. twenty-seven (Gr.Gr. 77, Śiv. 38, K 1024). **satôwuhan-hond॒ सतोवुहन्-ह॑न्दु । सप्तविंशतिपञ्चः** adj. gen. (f. **-hünz॒ -ह॑न्ज़ू**), of, or belonging to, twenty-seven; worth, or costing twenty-seven (rupees or the like); earning wages of twenty-seven (rupees or the like).

sotwāh सत्वाह, see **sot॒.**

satôwuhyum॒ सतोवुहिमु । सप्तविंशः ord. (f. **satôwuhim॒ सतोवुहिमू**), twenty-seventh (Gr.Gr. 77).

satāwun सतावुन् । विबाधनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **satôw॒ सतोवु**. This verb is impersonal, and, in tenses which change for gender, is conjugated in the feminine) to trouble, tease, worry, molest, interrupt, persecute, harass (Gr.M.). **satôw॒-mot॒ सतोवु-मंतु । उद्वेजितः** worried, harassed, teased. The fem. is used impersonally in **satöv॒-müṭ॒ सतांवू-मंचू । उद्वेगोत्पादनम्**, as in **ámi chĕm satöv॒-müṭ॒,** by this, there is worry to me, i.e. this worries me.

satawanzāh सतवञ्जाह । सप्तपञ्चाशत् card. fifty-seven (Gr.Gr 78) **satawanzāhan-hond॒ सतवञ्जाहन्-ह॑न्दु । सप्तपञ्चाशत्पूल्यः** adj. gen (f. **-hünz॒ -ह॑न्ज़ू**), of, or belonging to, fifty-seven; worth, or costing, fifty-seven (rupees or the like); earning wages of fifty-seven (rupees or the like).

satawanzöhyum॒ सतवञ्जांहिमु । सप्तपञ्चाशः ord. (f. **satawanzöhim॒ सतवञ्जांहिमू**), fifty-seventh (Gr.Gr. 78).

satāvüñ॒ सतावञ्॒ । उद्वेजना f. that which causes worry,

teasing, or harassment to a person (used impersonally). Cf. **satövᵘ-müṣᵘ**, p. 949*b*, l. 38.

sataway सतवय, see **sath 3.**

satya or **saté सत्य**, a Skt. word, the equivalent of **sath 1**, q.v. used in the following Skt. compounds :— **satya-bām सत्य-ब(भ)ाम्** or **satĕ-bāmā सत्य-ब(भ)ामा** f. 'having true lustre', N of the daughter of Satrājit, and one of the wives of Krushna (Kṛṣṇa) (Skt. *Satyabhāmā*) (Śiv. 1437; K. 687–8, 690, 694, 772–3, 777, 935, 938). **satya-báv सत्य-बा(भा)व्** m. truthfulness, **satya-bāwa**, adv. in truthfulness, truthfully. **satya-dēv सत्य-देव्** m. the god of truth, a title of Shiva (Śiva) (Śiv. 1403, 1628). **satya-nārāyĕn सत्य-नारायण्** m. a N. of Vishnu (Viṣṇu) (Śiv. 1403). **satya-rūph सत्य-रूफ** m. (sg. dat. **-rūpas -रूपस्**), one who possesses the form of truth, one whose essence is truth, a title of Śiva (Śiv. 518). **satya-wödī सत्य-वादी** adj. e.g. a speaker of truth, truthful, sincere (Śiv. 518). **satya-yŏg सत्य-य्वग** m. the first of the four *yugas* or ages of the world, the age of truth and purity, the golden age.

satyā सत्या । सद्बुद्धिः, गुणः f. (of a person) good intelligence, intelligence gained from good experience, sagacity, good judgment; (of a thing) suitable quality; N. of the daughter of Nagnajit, king of Ayōdhyā, who married Krushna (Kṛṣṇa) (K. 716). **satyā-nās सत्या-नास** m. destruction, ruin, total destruction, perdition, annihilation. **satyā-nās gatshun सत्या-नास् गछुन् । सत्ताविनाशोद्भवः** m.inf. total destruction to occur, to be destroyed, ruined, etc. —**wŏthüñᵘ —ब्वथ्यूञ् । सद्बुद्धिसद्गुणविभ्रंशः** f. intelligence, good behaviour, thoroughness, or the like, to decay or be ruined.

satay सतय्, see **sath 3.**

sūty सूत्य [also written **sūtⁱ सूति** or (m.c. Rām. 1594, 1611) **sūtī सूती**] or **sūtin सूतिन्** adv. and postpos. governing dat. or abl. (El. *set*, *seth*; W. 98, *sotᵗ*).

A. adv. with, together, in company, as a companion [(*sūty*) Rām. 870, 953, 1686, 1756; K. 780; H. vii, 5; x, 11; xii, 2, 16; (*sūtin*) Rām. 855; K. 727]. Cf. also bel.

B. Postpos. governing dat., with, together with, associated with, (striving) with, it being implied that the person or thing accompanied is the principal, and he who (or that which) accompanies is the appendage. Thus in **mölis-sūty** (or **sūtin**) **āv**, he came with the father, it is implied that the father is the principal, while the son who came is the appendage, i.e. that the father brought the son along with him. If the superiority of the parties is reversed, we must use **sān** (q.v.) instead of **sūty**. Thus **mölis-sān āv**, indicates that the father is the appendage so that it is implied that the other brought his father along with him [Gr.Gr. 44; Gr.M.; (*sūty*) L.V. 57, 92; Śiv. 12, 23, 38, 69, 84, 114–5, 164, 182, 196, 240, 278, 353, 432, 519, 593, etc.; Rām. 35, 73, 88, 103, 120, 171, 176, 327, 330, 428, 435, 448, 484, 530, 611, 690, 705, 803, 848, 904, 943, etc; (in Rām. 152, 701, the postpos. governs a pron. suff. attached to a verb); K. 200–1, 211, 279, 286 (pron. suff.), 287–8, etc.; H. iii, 7, 8; v. 7, 10; vii, 6; viii, 3, 7, 11, etc.; YZ. 93, etc.; (*sūtin*) Śiv. 160, 527, 799, 1460, 1664, 1688; Rām. 361, 1027, 1639, 1647–8, 1677, 1691 (in the foregoing in Rām. the postpos. governs a pron. suff. attached to a verb), (governing dat.) 31, 90, 94–5, 106, 142, 317, 469, 488, etc.; K. 727 (pron. suff.), 748; H. i, 7; YZ. 23].

Occasionally, in poetry, we find this word governing the dat., when we should expect the abl. Thus (*sūtin*) Rām. 33, *satas sūtin pūrᵘ*, filled with truth; 838, *tas sūtin* (for *tami s°*) for that reason, therefore

C. Governing abl., with, by means of (indicating the instrument). Thus, **shrāki-sūtin,** (cut) with a knife (cf. **ami-(amiy-)sūty,** p. 55*a*, l. 12, p. 55*b*, l. 8; **atha-s°,** p. 62*b*, l. 40) [Gr.Gr. 20, *sūtin*; 47; Gr.M.; (*sūty*) L.V. 25; Śiv. 13, 17–19, 27, 51, 92, 170, 191, 239, 254, etc.; Rām. 6, 16, 47, 233, 449, 479, etc.; K. 5, 154, 165, 171, 232, 247, etc.; H. v, 4; vii, 19; viii, 7; x, 8; xii, 12, 16, 17; YZ. 35, 50; (*sūtin*) Śiv. 23–4, 130, 191, 269, 281, 505, 590, 746, 992, etc.; Rām. 409, 435, 457, 478, 480, 582, 703, 839, 1006, 1176, 1200, 1376, 1411, 1648; K. 646; H. ix, 5, 12; YZ. 79]; of, resulting from, with (denoting material, race, stock, etc.), in accordance with; **sērĕ mĕtsi sūty,** bricks (made) of clay; **āba-s°** (filled) with water, Gr.M.) [(*sūty*) Śiv. 58, 512, 919, 1200, 1245, 1474; Rām. 285, 1022; K. 231, 350, 414, 921; (*sūtin*) K. 984]; in consequence of, by reason of, on account of, owing to, with, by, of, through (**bŏchi sūty,** dying of hunger, Gr.M.) [(*sūty*) L.V. 83; Śiv. 26, 102, 110, 165, 167, 207, 214, 229, 248, 251, etc.; Rām. 230, 377, 533, 781, etc.; K. 13, 51, 61, 91, 175, 230, 301, etc.; (*sūtin*) Śiv. 128, 170, 471; Rām. 96, 199, 200, 603, 655, 828, 1117, 1189, 1192, 1194, 1210, 1221, 1374, 1377, 1379, 1545, 1567, 1618; K. 424, 625].

Instead of the ablative, we may use the ablative masculine of the genitive. Thus (from **ḍĕka**) **ḍĕkaki sūtin,** by means of the forehead; **guri-sūtin** or **guri-sandi sūtin,** by means of a horse [Gr.Gr. 47; (*sūty*) Śiv. 361, 1018, 1509, 1592–3, 1642; Rām. 176; K. 583; H. i, 3; v, 5; vi, 16; vii, 10, 13; x, 4; (*sūtin*) Śiv. 171; H. i, 4].

In this sense, it sometimes forms a kind of adverb or other indeclinable, as in **avĕzᵘ-sūty,** with incorrectness, i.e. wrongly, p. 71*a*, l. 5; **bükṣᵘ s°,** courteously, K. 574; devotedly, K. 704; **dayāyⁱ-s°,** with kindness, i.e. please! p. 267*a*, l. 3; Śiv. 1223, 1319; **gŏḍa-s°,** with the beginning, i.e. from the first, p. 277*a*, l. 41; **lōla-s°,** affectionately, K. 523; **mana-s°,** with the heart, cordially, p. 572*a*, l. 42; [(*sūtin*) Śiv. 192, 438, 504, 1411].

Occasionally, in poetry, we find this word governing the abl., when we should expect the dat. Thus:—(*sūtin*) Rām. 1097, **pōshau-s° kulᵘ,** a tree with flowers.

sūtin suv सूतिन् सुव् postpos. (governing dat.) in close contact with, (of place) right inside, in (or into) the very heart of (Rām. 606).

sūtinay सूतिनय्, emph. form of **sūtin,** with, in company with (Śiv. 647, 681).

sötiy सोतिय or **sūtiy** सूतिय, emph. form of **sūty,** as in **tim chih bāzi-sūtiy dŏh nibāwān,** they live only by deceit (Gr.M.; so L V. 25; Śiv. 1611; K Pr. 107, *sučti*; id. 208, *suti dugah* (i.e. *sūtiy dōga*), by means of pounding, by continued pounding, by blow after blow).

sūty(sūtin) anun सूत्य(सूतिन्) अनुन् m.inf. to bring with one, to bring along ((*sūty*) Śiv. 717, 1670; K. 494; (*sūtin*) Rām. 971). **-bôjᵘ** -बोज़ु m. one who accompanies, a companion, friend, associate (Śiv. 1832); a follower, a servant (Śiv. 169). **--hyonᵘ** —ह्यनु m.inf. to take a person (along) with oneself, to bring (a person) along, to bring in one's train [(*sūty*) Śiv. 169, 629, 805, 955, 1116, 1172, 1419–20, 1456, 1459, 1581, 1672 (*pānas sūty hyonᵘ*), 1836; Rām. 1039, 1100, 1323, 1554, 1698, 1758; K. 14, 21, 28, 83, 203, etc.; H. ii, 1; v, 6; YZ. 88; (*sūtin*) Rām. 1322; K. 647]. **—nyunᵘ** —निनु m.inf. to take (a person) with one, to take a person along (Śiv. 1380, 1676 (*pānas sūty nyunᵘ*); Rām. 953; K. 69 (*pānas sūty n°*), 196 (*id.*), 203 (*id.*), 283 (*id.*), etc.). **— pakun** —पकुन् m.inf. to go along in company, to accompany, be a fellow traveller (with, dat.) (Rām. 870). **—pakawunᵘ** —पकवुनु n.ag. (f. **—pakavünᵘ** —पकवंञ्), a fellow traveller (El. *set-pakawun*).

sūty-sūtin सूत्य-सूतिन् adv. accompanying, in company (with a person) (Śiv. 1115, 1134). **sūty-sūtinay** सूत्य-सूतिनय्, id. (Śiv. 636). **sūty-sūtin hyonᵘ** सूत्य-सूतिन् ह्यनु m.inf. to take (a person) along with one. **sūty-sūty** सूत्य-सूत्य adv.and postpos. with, together (with, dat.), in one company, in society (with) (Śiv. 94, 986, 1054, 1154, 1362, 1445, 1581; Rām. 871, 1779; H. vii, 5; YZ. 25). **sūty-sūtiy** सूत्य-सूतिय् adv., i.q. **sūty-sūty** (Śiv. 1186).

The word **sūtin** is naturally scanned in poetry as two long syllables (– –) as in Rām. 96, **dapan sʰh bīma-sūtin gāsa hĕth āv,** but occasionally it is scanned as ⏑ –, as in Rām. 95, **korukh hārĕn-sūtin brāryau vĕsápônᵘ.** In both these lines the metre is ⏑ ⏑ – – – ⏑ –. In 95 the scansion of **vĕsapônᵘ** is irregularly ⏑ –. Other examples of ⏑ – are Rām. 469, 530, 606, 626, 917, 1097, 1163, 1189, 1200, 1280, 1389.

sātyaki सात्यकि, see **sātĕki.**

satyumᵘ सत्युमु or **satimᵘ** सतिमु । सप्तम: ord. (f. **satimᵘ** सतिमू), seventh (Gr.Gr. 76; Rām. 1154; K. 41, 132; H. v, 7; xii, 7).

sitēza सितेज़ ستیزہ m. controversy, altercation, quarrelling, dispute; (in Ksh.) abuse, vituperation, invective, contumely (Rām. 963, 1239).

sʰṣ 1 सच । सौचिक: m. a tailor (cf. **janda-s°,** p. 375*a*, l. 28; **ṭŏpa-s°; ṭŏpi-s°,** s.v **ṭūpⁱ**) (Gr.Gr. 32; L. 464, *suts*; W. 18, *sats*; L.V 103; Rām. 911). **-mŏzūrⁱ 1** -म्ज़ूरि । सौचिकभृति: f. the amount paid to a tailor for work done, a tailor's wages.

sʰṣ 2 सच । सूचीविशेष: m. a large strong needle (such as is used for sewing sacks. An ordinary needle is **sʰsan 2,** q.v.); cf **suwa 1,** and Wakhī *sīs*, a needle. **-muṣᵘ** -मुषु । सूचीकर्मार्जितद्रव्यम m. the bits of cloth that are left over and unused after a tailor has cut out and made a garment; met. a tailor's profits; cf **muṣᵘ** and **mŏṣun. -mŏzūrⁱ 2** -म्ज़ूरि । सूचीकर्मवृत्ति: f a living made by the needle, the livelihood or profession of a tailor.

sīṣᵘ सीषु, see **sēth.**

sŏṣᵘ स्वंषु, see **sṭ̤ᵘ** and **sŏth.**

sᵘṣᵘ संषु, see **sᵘtun.**

süṣᵘ संषु, see **sath 2** and **satun.**

saṣhar सक़र् or **sasṣar** ससचर । सहितत्वम m. the being accompanied by (anything), the being possessed of, the being endowed with (the opposite of **raṣhar,** q.v.) (cf. **darma-s°,** p. 245*a*, l. 2; **phala-s°,** p. 672*b*, l. 5; **prayĕma-s°,** p. 774*a*, l. 45); endowments, possessions, wealth at the owner's own disposal. Cf. **sostᵘ.**

sŏṣal स्वचल । सौवर्चललता f. mallows (El.) (cf. **gurⁱ-s°,** p. 299*a*, l. 9; **sinⁱ-muhima s°,** s.v **syunᵘ**) (L. 75 *sutsal*, *Malva rotundifolia*, used medicinally as an expectorant; K Pr. 201, 208).

sīṣᵘlad सीचूलद । प्रमादी, अविनीत:, दुष्कर: adj. e.g. (as subst., f. **sīṣᵘ-ladiñ** सीचु-लदिञ), an epileptic, one who suffers from epilepsy; (esp. of a child) one who is naughty, disobedient, annoying, and destructive; (of some work) arduous of accomplishment, to be accomplished only by the expenditure of great bodily and

mental labour (cf. **arsīẗʷlad** and **arasīẗʷlad,** p. 45*a*, ll. 6, 8). Cf. **sētalad** and **sēth.**

sʷẗʷ-müẗʷ सच्चू-मच्चू, see **sᵃtun.**

sᵃẗan 1 सच्चन । सूचनम् m. (sg. dat. **sᵃẗanas सच्चनस्**), warning, informing, esp. by hinting, private indication, gestures, or the like.

sᵃẗan 2 सच्चन् । सूची f. (sg. dat. **sᵃẗüñʷ सच्चून्**), a needle (for sewing) (a large needle is **sᵃẗ 2,** q.v.) (cf **janda-sº,** p. 375*a*, l. 21; **phálⁱ-sº,** p. 694*b*, l. 22); **ṭōpi-sº,** s.v. **ṭūpⁱ** (Gr.M.; L. 462, *satzan*; K.Pr. 208).

sᵃẗüñʷ- (also written **sᵃẗᵃñĕ-)köm**ʷ **सच्चून्-(सच्च-)कोमू** (usually written **-kómu** by Hindūs) **। सूची-चिचकर्म** f. 'needle-work', i.e. silk embroidery. **-mózūr**ⁱ **-मज़ूर् । सूचीकर्माजीव:** f. needle-work, a livelihood gained by needle-work, a tailor's profession, tailoring. **-pohʷ -पंहु । सूचीरन्ध्रम्** m. 'a needle's spleen', i.e. a needle's eye. **-powʷ -पंवु** or **-pôwʷ -पोवु । सूचीरन्ध्रम्** m. a needle's eye (K.Pr. 190, *sētsanh páeth*, by the eye of a needle). Like **pohʷ, -powʷ** also means 'spleen'. **-pyotʷ -प्यंतु । सूच्यग्रम्** m. the point of a needle.

sᵃẗan 3 सच्चन् f. a festival indicating (see **sᵃẗan 1**) some event, as in **sökh-sᵃẗan,** p. 905*b*, l. 4, a festival in honour of some happy event.

sötan स्वच्चन् f. in the following:— **sötüñʷ-** (also written **sötᵃñĕ-)tulʷ स्वच्चून्-(स्वच्च-)तुल् । सूचवेष्टना-धारतृणतूलिका** m. a hollow straw (fitting over the iron spindle) on which thread is wound while being spun.

sötar स्वच्चर् । शान्तता m. calmness, quietness; the condition of being extinguished. Cf. **sṭʷ.**

sṭöᵃran स्वंच्चरन् । शमनम् f. (sg. dat. **sṭöᵃrünʷ स्वंच्चरून्**), appeasing, calming, extinguishing (e.g. of fire, fever, grief, or the like).

sṭöᵃrun स्वंच्चन् । शमनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **sṭöᵒrʷ स्वंच्चर्**), to appease, calm, extinguish (e.g. fire, fever, grief, or the like) (causal of **sötun,** q.v.).

sṭöᵃrāwun स्वंच्चरावुन । शमनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **sṭöᵃrôwʷ स्वंच्चरोवु**), i.q. **sṭöᵃrun,** q.v. (Gr.Gr. 8). **sṭöᵃrôwʷ-motʷ स्वंच्चरोवु-मंतु । शमित:** perf. part. (f. **sṭöᵃrövʷ-müẗʷ स्वंच्चरोवू-मच्चू**), appeased, calmed, extinguished.

sabbidākāsh सच्चिदाकाश्, see **sath-bĕth-ākāsh,** p. 945*a*, l. 31.

sabbidānand सच्चिदानन्द्, see **sath-bĕth-ānand,** p. 945*a*, l. 35.

sötchand स्वच्चन्द adj. e.g. one who is uncontrolled, one who acts entirely at his own pleasure; hence, a N. of Shiwa (Śiva) (Śiv. 30, 48, 775, 1273).

sabbith सच्चिथ्, see **sath-bĕth,** p. 945*a*, l. 27.

sᵃtōv सच्चोव्, see **sᵃtun.**

swa(sŏ) स्व adj. and pron. own; self. This is a Skt. word, and occurs only in borrowed Skt. compounds. Owing to the fact that *wa* following a consonant, and *u* in borrowed words, are both, in Ksh., pronounced as *ŏ*, this word is frequently employed to suggest a double meaning, as in the following:— **swa-darshĕna-myūlʷ स्व-दर्शन-म्यूलु** m. union with the Self (i.e. God) (brought about) by visiting (holy places), or union (brought about) by the excellent visiting (of holy places) (**sŏ-darshĕna-myūlʷ**) (L.V. 36). **swa-man-bāg स्व-मन्-बाग्** m. the garden of one's own heart, or a jasmine garden (**sŏman-bāg**) (L.V. 98 = K.Pr. 18). **swa-mana-sṭʰʷ स्व-मन-स्वंथु** m. the embankment of (the illusions of) one's own mind, or (**suman-sṭʰʷ**) an embankment with crazy bridges (**sum**) (L.V. 98). **swa-para-vĕtsār स्व-पर-वच्चार्** m. discrimination regarding the Self and the Supreme or discrimination regarding Him who is excellently supreme (**sŏ-para-vĕtsār**) (L.V. 28). **swa-vĕtsār स्व-वच्चार्** m. discrimination on one's own Self, or **sŏ-vĕtsār** good discrimination (L.V. 71, 79). Cf. **sŏ-vĕtsār.**

swa-rūph स्व-रूप् m. own form, i.e. the nature (of anything), identity with, as in **kha-swarūph,** He who is identical with absolute vacuity, the impersonal Supreme Deity (L.V. 15); **niza-swarūph,** the nature of what is one's own, the nature of Self (L.V. 67). **swa-swarūph स्व-स्वरूप्** m. (sg. dat. **-swarūpas -स्वरूपस्**), a person's own form or nature (cf. **sŏrūph**) (Śiv. 12, 1069). **swa-swayĕm स्व-स्वयम्** m. one who is one's own self, one who is the Self (an epithet of the Deity) (Śiv. 1850).

swoi (?) f. tamarisk (El.).

sawā सवा adj. with a quarter, increased by one-fourth, with one-fourth added (to it), a quarter more; cf **swād 2. —sēr —सेर् । पूपविशेष:** m. a seer (two pounds) and a quarter; a kind of large cake offered to Ganēsh (Skt. *Gaṇēśa*) on the fourth lunar day of the bright half of the month Bādʳapēth (in Skt *Bhādra-pada* = August–September).

sēwā सेवा, see **sīv.**

siv सिव् m. boiling, in the following:— **siwa-hākh सिव-हाख् । जलपक्वशाकसूद:** m. (sg. dat. **-hākas -हाकस्**), vegetables boiled in water. Cf. **siwun.**

siwā सिवा or (q.v.) **siwāh सिवाह्** postpos. (governing dat. or abl.) with the exception (of), except, save, but, besides; without, deprived of (Rām. 196). Cf. **siwāh** and **siwöyⁱ.**

sīv सीव् or **sīwā सीवा** or **sēwā सेवा । सेवा** f. service, servitude (Gr.M. *sēwā*; Śiv. (*sēwā*) 102, 970, 1073; (*sīr*) 1314; K. (*sīwā*) 782, 1094). **—karūñʷ —कर्‌ऊ** f.inf. to do service (to, dat. or gen.), to serve, do

homage (to) (Śiv. (*śiv*) 366, 477, 488, 527 ; Rām. 395, 423, 1533, 1641–3 ff., 1663 ; K. (*śiwā*) 460, 503, 526, 780, 928, 979, 1069, 1132).

siv¹ सिवि । छेक: adj. e.g. tame, domesticated (as a beast). **—gatshun —गछुन् । आयत्तीभवनम्** m.inf. to become domesticated, tamed (of a beast or the like); (of a human being) to become tamed, subjugated, dependent. **—karun —कंरुन् । छेकतापादनम्** m.inf. to tame, domesticate; to tame (a person), subjugate, make dependent.

sôw^u 1 सोवु । आढ्य: adj. (f. **söv^u सांवू**), rich in, abounding in, possessing abundantly (frequent **—°**; cf. **bala-s°**, p. 103*a*, l. 39 ; **bata-s°**, p. 137*b*, l. 2 ; **dana-s°**, p. 222*a*, l. 17 ; **dyāra-s°**, p. 217*a*, l. 5 ; **māla-s°**, p. 565*a*, l. 28 ; **mūthri-s°**, p. 606*a*, l. 36 ; **māyā-s°**, p. 612*b*, l. 31 ; **phala-s°**, p. 692*b*, l. 6 ; **pŏnĕ-s°**, p. 746*b*, l. 31 ; **rūma-s°**, p. 834*a*, l. 35 ; **ūn¹-söv^u**, p. 835*b*, l. 35 ; **rūpa-sôw^u**, p. 840*b*, l. 5 ; **sŏna-s°**, p. 917*b*, l. 7) (Śiv. 58, Rām. 1784) ; rich, wealthy (El. *sáó, soe* ; Gr.M. ; K.Pr. 125, *sáe* for *soe^a*) ; plenteous, abounding (of a crop) (L.V. 66) ; also met. **—°**, as in **atha-s°**, with hands full (of money), liberal (p. 62*b*, l. 46) ; **āyĕ-s°**, long-lived, healthy (p. 73*a*, l. 25) ; **mŏla-s°**, of great price, of high value (p. 566*a*, l. 45) ; **mana-s°**, firm-minded (p. 572*a*, l. 43) ; **panāh-s°**, (of cloth) fine and broad (p. 740*a*, l. 45). **söv^u karūñ^u सांवू करंञू । संपन्नत्वोपपादनम्** f.inf. to cause a woman to be endowed with wealth, virtues, learning, and the like ; to endow her with such.

sôw^u 2 सोवु 1 p.p. of **sāwun** (f. **söv^u सांवू**), used **—°** put to sleep, caused to sleep (cf. **ada-sôw^u**, p. 12*a*, l. 10) (K.Pr. 154).

söv^u सांवू, f. of the preceding, used as subst. f. to mean 'sleep', in the phrase **sŏta-s°**, p. 946*a*, l. 32 ; **sāvi-sān सावि-सान** adv. quietly (El. *sáeisan*).

suv सुव्, see **suwa 2.**

suwa 1 सुव । सूचीविशेष: m. a large coarse needle (for string, rope, or the like). Cf. **s^atsh 2.**

suwa 2 सुव or (Rām. 606) **suv सुव् । संलग्न:** adj. e.g. united, joined together, closely adhering, firmly fixed to, closely fitting together (e.g. a dish and its cover, a bottle and its cork, or the like) (cf. **sūtin-suv**, p. 951*a*, l. 13) ; cf. **suvyō-mot^u**. **suwa bĕhun सुव ब्यहुन् । सम्यग्योगापत्ति:** m.inf. (of two things, actions, etc.) to fit closely together, to be intimately united (Rām. 606).

sawāb सवाब ثواب m. meed, compensation, requital, reward (esp. of obedience to God) (H. ix, 12) ; hence, a virtuous action (K.Pr. 14).

sŏwöc^u स्ववांचू, see **sŏwôk^u**.

swād 1 स्वाद । आस्वाद:, विचार: m. relish, flavour, taste, enjoyment (of food, story, music, or the like) (cf. **pă-s°**, p. 748*a*, l. 19) (K. 1147 ; K.Pr. 167, 200) ; prudence based on experience (of the results of dissipation, or of suffering from robbery, or from heedlessness, or the like). (Cf. **sād 1.**)

swādas pyon^u स्वादस् प्यंनु । विचारे प्रवर्तनम् m.inf. to fall into experience, to act cautiously as the result of unfortunate experience. **—wātun —वातुन । वास्तवावबोधापत्ति:** m.inf. (after acting heedlessly) to adopt a cautious attitude born of experience.

swād 2 स्वाद् । सपाद: m. with a quarter, increased by a fourth, a quarter more (than) (cf. **dūn^u-sôd^u**, three-quarters and one and a quarter, p. 223*b*, l. 27) (W. 105). Cf. **sawā.**

swādüj^u स्वादंजू, see **swādul^u.**

swādul^u स्वादुलु । आस्वादयुक्त: adj (f. **swādüj^u स्वादंजू**), having a taste, flavoured (sweet, bitter, sour, or so on) (of food, a story, a song, or the like).

sāwadān सावदान or **sāvidān सांविदान** adj. e.g. (in Śiv. 23, 364, obl. sg. m. **sāwadāna सावदान**), attentive, heedful, cautious (Śiv (*sāva°*) 23, 40, 199, 364 ; (*sāvi°*) 480, 1491, 1654 ; Rām. (*sāva°*) 736, 992 ; K. 1096, 1157) ; enraptured, full of joy, delighted (Śiv. (*sāvi°*) 273, 308, 939, 1554).

swŏdiṭh स्वांदिठ । आस्वादयुक्त: adj. e.g., i q. **swādul^u**, q.v.

siwah सिवाह postpos. (governing dat. or abl.) with the exception (of), except, save, but, besides (H. v, 9, governing dat.), see **siwā** and **siwöy¹.**

swāhākār स्वाहाकार m. (a borrowed Skt. term) the ejaculation of the word *swāhā*, which is an exclamation used in making oblations to the gods (Śiv. 8).

sŏwôk^u स्ववोकु । प्रशस्तवाक्य: adj. (f. **sŏwöc^u स्ववांचू**), well-voiced, kindly-voiced, saying kindly or consoling words.

sīwakh सीवख । सेवक: m (sg. dat. **sīwakas सीवकस** ; f. **sīwakĕñ सीवकञ**, q.v.), a servant, servitor, follower (K. 335, 384).

sīwakĕñ सीवकञ । दासी f. a maid-servant (K. 738).

sīwākār सीवाकार or **sēwākār सेवाकार । सेवाकर्मकर:** m. one who does service (e.g. out of respect, or as a pupil to his teacher) (Śiv. (*sē*) 9).

savikās सविकास m. that which has wide expansion, the total expanse of creation, the visible creation (L.V. 1).

swāl स्वाल, i.q. **sāl 1** m. an invitation (L. 460, *sawálá* ; K. 402–4, 638).

sawāl सवाल् سوال m. a question, query, interrogation (Gr.M.) ; a petition, application (H. x, 5). **sawāl ta jawāb सवाल त जवाब्** m. question and answer, conversation (Gr.M.).

sawölī सवाली, (?) **srōl स्रोल्**, or (?) **sīlein** (El. *sawáli* f., *srol* m., *silein* m.) the alder, *Alnus* (cf. **balūt**) (L. 79, *sarul* or *kanzal*, *Alnus nitida*).

sawul^{u} सवुल् in **awol^{u}-sawul^{u}**, p. 71*a*, l. 38, q.v.

sŏvēla स्ववेल । प्रशस्तसमयः m. a happy time, a time of prosperity, good times.

swömi स्वामि or **swömī स्वामी** m. a master, a lord (Gr.M.; L.V. 13; Śiv. 159, 215, 237, 388, 418, 525, 716, 749, 837, 1247, 1458, 1574, 1708, 1897; K. 168, 384).

sāwun सावुन् । शायनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **sôw^{u} सोवु**), to put to sleep, lull to sleep, induce sleep (in another) (Gr.Gr. 23, 176, causal of **shŏngun**, q.v.; L. 464, *sawun*; W. 65; K.Pr. 57; Śiv. 352, 1445, 1478, 1627, 1709, 1825, 1883; Rām. 216, 1292, 1432; K. 118; K.Pr. 57, 64); cf. **shŏnganāwun. sôw^{u}-mot^{u} सोवु-मंतु । शायितः** perf. part. (f. **söv^{u}-müt^{u} सोवू-मंवू**), put to sleep, lulled to sleep.

siwun सिवुन् । सेवनम्, जले पचनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **syuw^{u} सिवु**), to serve, wait or attend on, do service to, minister to, obey; to honour, worship (cf. **pād siwân^{i}**, p. 681*a*, l. 6); to stew, cook in water, boil (vegetables and the like); met. to tame, domesticate (an animal) (cf. **aḍa-syuw^{u}**, p. 12*a*, l. 18).

siwan-lĕj^{u} सिवन्-ल्वंजू । जलपाकोखा f. a saucepan or cooking pot for stewing (vegetables, etc.), a stewing-pan (small in size and made of earthenware). **-phakh -फख् । पाकदौर्गन्ध्यम्** m. (sg. dat. **-phakas -फकस्**), the evil smell remaining in an emptied stewing-pot after cooking. **-thöj^{i} -थोजि । जलयोगिपाकक्षाली** f. a large stewing-pan (of metal). **-wôñ^{u} -वोञु । जलपाकावशिष्टजलम्** m. the waste water in which vegetables, etc., have been stewed.

siwana yun^{u} सिवन यिनु । चोष्मपाकादिना स्विन्नीभवनम् pass. to become soft by boiling or stewing; (of the limbs) to become exhausted or relaxed by steam, perspiration, a close atmosphere, or the like; (of an animal) to become tamed, domesticated.

syuw^{u}-mot^{u} सिवु-मंतु । सेवितः, जले पाचितः perf. part. (f. **siv^{u}-müt^{u} सिवू-मंवू**), served, ministered to; honoured, worshipped; boiled in water (Śiv. 1328); tamed, domesticated.

sŏwān स्ववान् । प्रशस्तवाणी f. (sg. dat. **sŏwön^{u} स्ववान्जू**), a lucky word, a word or sentence of good omen (heard at the beginning of a work, or accidentally in any other connexion).

suwun सुवुन् । स्यूतिकर्म conj. 1 (1 p.p. **suw^{u} सुवु**), to sew (El. *siwun*, *suwun*) (Gr.Gr. 22; Gr.M.; L. 463, *siwun*; K.Pr. 208, 257, 'sow' misprint for 'sew'); to sew together, stitch together; met. to fasten one thing to another as if by sewing (Rām. 448, 1408, 1564). **suw^{u}-mot^{u} सुवु-मंतु । स्यूतः** perf. part. (f. **suv^{u}-müt^{u} सुवू-मंवू**), sewn, that of which the sewing has been completed.

sŏwanda स्ववन्द । सुखशीतकालः m. a pleasant winter (without much snow, rain, cold winds, and the like).

sŏwŏnda 1 स्वव्वन्द । प्रसन्नस्वान्तः adj. e.g. of a kindly disposition. **sŏwŏnda 2 स्वव्वन्द । प्रेम्णा** adv. in a kindly way, amiably, affectionately.

suwanāwun सुवनावुन् । सेवना conj. 1 (1 p.p. **suwanôw^{u} सुवनोवु**), to cause to sew, to set a person sewing.

sāvĕñ^{u} साव्वंजू f. a lady (W. 121, *sāvèn^{i}*; K.Pr. 251, 253).

sŏwön^{u} स्ववांजू । प्रशस्तवाणी f. (sg. dat. **sŏwāñĕ स्ववाञ**), i.q. **sŏwān**, q.v.

swaprakāsh स्वप्रकाश्, see **sŏprakāsh.**

swar स्वर् m. heaven (a word borrowed from Skt.) (L.V. 9).

sawār सवार्, see **suwār.**

sāvĕr साव्वर् । आढ्यत्वम् m. richness, abundance, prosperity, great property (cf. **baba-s°**, p. 77*a*, l. 17; **bata-s°**, p. 137*b*, l. 4; **dana-s°**, p. 222*a*, l. 19; **mŭthri-s°**, p. 606*a*, l. 39; **māyĕ-s°**, p. 612*b*, l. 47; **phala-s°**, p. 692*b*, l. 8; **pŏtra-s°**, p. 799*b*, l. 30). Cf. **sāway.**

sāvür^{u} साव्वर्ङ । गोधूलम्बविशेषः f. the beam supporting the eaves of a house.

sŏwār स्ववार् । शुभग्रहवासरः f. a lucky week-day (fortunate for beginning any work). (Each week-day is under a special planet, and the luckiness consists in the day having the special planet which is auspicious for the particular work.)

suwār सुवार् سوار or **sawār सवार्** adj. e.g. and subst m. mounted, riding (on a horse, etc., dat.) (H. xii, 1, *sa°*); embarked (on a ship), riding (in a carriage), etc.; a rider, horseman (cf. **shĕh-s°**, p. 873*a*, l. 43), (El. *sawár*; Gr.M., id.); (pl.) cavalry (Rām. (*sa°*) 1323, 1373, 1435). **—gatshun —गछुन्** or **—sapadun —सपदुन्** m.inf. to ride (El.; Gr.M.; Śiv. (*sa° sŏpanun*) 394, 409).

suvĕr सुव्वर् । संयुक्तता m. the condition of fitting closely (e.g. a cover on dish). Cf. **suwa 2.**

suwörī सुवारी سوآري or **sawörī सवारी** f. riding (cf. **ratha-s°**, p. 847*a*, l. 17); horsemanship; anything in or on which one rides, a vehicle; retinue, cavalcade, suite (Śiv. (*sa°*) 580, 629, 724, 729, 783, 786, 958, 1356; Rām. 1756).

swarg स्वर्ग, see **sŏrg.**

swörgī स्वार्गी adj. e.g. of, or belonging to, heaven (see **sŏrg**), heavenly; met. worthy of heaven, magnificent, luxurious (of garments or the like) (K. 925, 1046).

sāvarni सावर्णि m. N. of a son of the Sun, his mother's name being in Skt. *Savarṇā*. He was the eighth of the fourteen Manus, the successive progenitors of sovereigns of the earth (Śiv. 854).

suw^{a}ran सुव्रन् । सम्यक्संयोजना f. (sg. dat. **suw^{a}rüñ^{u} सुव्रंचू**), fitting (something) closely, fitting or forcing tightly (into something). Cf. **suwa 2.**

sawārun सवारुन् । निर्वाहणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **sawôr^{u} सवोर्**), to prepare, construct; to undertake (a work) (Gr.M.); to arrange, regulate, rectify, correct, put in order. **sawôr^{u}-mot^{u} सवोर्-मंतु । सुनिर्वाहितः** perf. part. (f. **sawör^{u}-müs^{u} सवार्-मंचू**), arranged, regulated, rectified, corrected, put in order.

suw^{a}rāwun सुव्रावुन् । सम्यक्संयोजनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **suw^{a}rôw^{u} सुव्रोवु**), to fit tightly together, to join closely together (e.g. a dish and its cover or a bottle and its cork); cf. **suwa 2. suw^{a}rôw^{u}-mot^{u} सुव्रोवु-मंतु । सम्यक्संयोजितः** perf. part. (f. **suw^{a}röv^{u}-müs^{u} सुव्रावू-मंचू**), closely joined together, as ab.

swās स्वास्, see **sās 1.**

sáwisan (El.), see **sôw^{u} 2.**

sŏwāsan स्ववासन् । सद्वासना f. a pious resolution or determination (e.g. to act virtuously, to benefit others, to endow a holy place, or the like).

sŏwāsĕñ स्ववास्यञ् । पतिवत्नी f. a woman whose husband is alive (and of respected character).

swast स्वस्त्, see **sŏst.**

swastibhadr स्वस्तिभद्र्, see **sŏstibadr.**

swastyastu स्वस्त्यस्तु, see **sŏstĕstu.**

swāth स्वाथ् । स्वातिः f. (sg. dat. **swös^{u} स्वांचू**), a certain auspicious constellation, the star Arcturus (as forming the fourteenth Nakṣatra or lunar asterism, in Skt. *Svāti*). **swös^{u}-tārukh स्वांचू-तारख् । स्वातितारा** m. (sg. dat. **-tārakas -तारकस्**), the star Arcturus.

sŏwath स्ववथ् । सुमार्गः f. (sg. dat. **sŏwati स्ववति**), a good road, i.e. a holy way (such as that followed on a pilgrimage).

swātma स्वात्म or **swātmā स्वात्मा** m. (a word borrowed from Skt.) one's own self; hence, the Self recognized as identical with the Supreme (L.V. (°*mā*) 39, 40, 61; Śiv. (°*ma*) 606).

swātantryatā स्वातन्त्र्यता f. (a borrowed Skt. term) freedom of will, free will, independence (Śiv. 1484).

sāvitrī सवित्री f. N. of the wife of the god Brahmā (Śiv. 485, 1142).

sŏvĕsār स्ववस्सार् or **suvĕsār सुवस्सार्** m. (cf. **swa-vĕsār**, p. 952*b*, l. 18) good, or wise discrimination (Śiv. 950, 1272).

siwawun^{u} सिववुन् । सेवमानः n.ag. (**siwavüñ^{u} सिववंचू**), one who serves; one who honours, worships. N.ag. of **siwun**, q.v.

suwawun^{u} सुववुन् । सूतिकर्मवृत्तिकः n.ag. (f. **suwavüñ^{u} सुववंचू**), one who sews, one who is occupied in sewing; a professional sewer, a tailor.

suwawañ सुववञ् । सूतिभृतिः f. wages paid for sewing, a tailor's wages.

sāway सावय् । सौख्यम् m. happiness, prosperity (resulting from wealth, health, peace of mind, or the like), plenty of the good things of this life (cf. **baba-s°**, p. 77*a*, l. 20; **bata-s°**, p. 137*b*, l. 6; **dīshĕ-s°**, p. 253*a*, l. 23; **hur^{i}-s°**, p. 347*a*, l. 19; **lūka-s°**, p. 519*a*, l. 30; **phala-s°**, p. 692*a*, l. 9; **pŏtra-s°**, p. 799*b*, l. 32; **rūn^{i}-s°**, p. 835*b*, l. 37; **sŏkh-s°**, p. 905*b*, l. 7) (Gr.Gr. 129); cf. **sāvĕr. sāwayĕ-vyot^{u} सावय-व्यंतु । सौख्यसंपन्नः** adj. (f. **-vĕs^{u} -व्यंचू**), endowed with prosperity, fully prosperous and happy.

sawöy^{i} सवायि سوائي **। अधिकवृत्तिः** f. that which is extra, that which is more than has been agreed upon or is usual (e.g. in paying a dowry, work, or the like); extra collections or cesses. **—kaḍüñ^{u} —कडंचू । आधिक्यप्रवर्तनम्** f.inf. (in paying a dowry, or the like) to deal with more than the proper amount.

siwöy^{i} सिवायि سوائي **। विना** prep. and postpos. (governing dat. or abl.) with the exception of, except, save, besides, other than, over and above, further than, but (W. 97, *sroi*; YZ. 101, *suvoy*). Cf. **siwā** and **siwāh.**

swayĕm स्वयं or **स्वयम्**, see **sŏyĕm.**

suvyō-mot^{u} सुव्यो-मंतु । सम्यक्संगतः adj. (f. **suvyē-müs^{u} सुव्ये-मंचू**), closely fitted or joined together (e.g. a dish and its cover, a bottle and its cork, or the like). Cf. **suwa 2.**

swayĕmwar स्वयंवर, see **sŏyĕmwar.**

sŏviz^{u} स्वविज् । प्रशस्तवेला f. an auspicious moment or occasion, see **viz^{u}.**

say 1 सय्, see **tih.**

say 2 सय । सत्यापनम् m. ratification (of contract, bargain, or the like), earnest money (El. *sai*, f.; Gr.M.). **—thawun —थवुन । सत्यापननियमनम्, आशायाहणम्** m.inf. to bind or fix the earnest money, to deposit the earnest money; met. after arousing desire, to offer hope of its achievement (K.Pr. 44, *sai*; 92, *sái*).

sāyĕ साय سایه **। छाया, समाश्रयः** m. shade, shadow (cf. **pot^{u}-sāyĕ**, p. 788*a*, l. 14) (El. *sáyi* f.; Śiv. 897, 1475, 1722); shelter, protection. **-bāna -बान** (= سایه بان) m. a canopy, the roof, or fly, of a tent (Śiv. 1146, 1733); a sunshade, umbrella, parasol. **—karun —करन । छायाश्रयणम्, आच्छादनम्**, m.inf.

to rest in the shade (Śiv. 1813); to ward off rain, sunshine, etc. (by a roof, a cloth, or the like), to use an umbrella or sunshade. **-rostᵘ -रस्तु । छायाच्छादनमहायाश्रयहीन:** adj. (f. **-rüshᵘ -रुश्शु**), wanting in shade, shadeless; wanting protection.

sĕy स्यय । मूक्षकीटसमुच्चय: f. a collection, or bunch, of maggots. **—wŏthüñᵘ —व्वथ्यञ् । क्षुद्रकीटसंघसमुद्भव:** f.inf. a bunch of maggots to appear (in food or the like becoming corrupt).

siyā सिया, see **siyāh.**

sŏy 1 स्यय, suy सुय्, see **tih.**

sŏy 2 स्यय् । आत्मगुप्ता (मर्कटी). अनर्थप्रवृत्ति: f. the common nettle (cf. **bŏta-s°**, p. 138*b*, l. 32; **ganda-s°**, p. 289*b*, l. 46; **suman-s°**, p. 913*b*, l. 31); (El. *sóˌe*; L. 75, *urtica dioica*; 462, *soi*; 76, *sooi*, a stomachic medicine; K.Pr. 13, *sui*); useless action, vain efforts, unprofitable exertions; peppermint (El. *sói*). **—āsüñᵘ —आसंञ् । व्यर्थचेष्टनशीलता** f.inf. vain efforts to exist, to be in the habit of making useless actions (worrying other people). **—chāviñᵘ —छावंञ् । मर्कटीलतया बाधनम्** f.inf. to beat or flog with nettles (a naughty boy or the like). **—lagüñᵘ —लगंञ् । मर्कटीलतास्पर्शपीडापत्ति:, व्यर्थचेष्टाप्रवृत्त्यासक्ति:** f.inf. a nettle to touch (a person), to be stung by a nettle; to become engaged in fruitless actions (worrying other people).

sŏyĕ-dŏph स्यय-दुफ । मर्कटीचुप: m. (sg. dat. **-dŏpas -दुपस**), a nettle-plant. **-ṭūpᵘ -टूपु । मर्कटीपुष्पम्** m. the nettle-flower. **-zandˌ -ज़ंड । मर्कटीलता** m. a bunch of nettles; a nettle-plant.

sŏyᵘ स्यु । शाकभेद: m. a certain wild plant used in cooking (? El. *sucoi*, tamarisk).

suy सुय्, see **tih.**

suyᵘ सुयु m. a needle (i.q. **saᵃs 2**) (K.Pr. 208).

syodᵘ स्यद् । ऋजु: adj. (f. **sĕzᵘ 2 स्यज़ु**), straight, not crooked, direct, even (cf. **syodᵘ dastār**, p. 256*b*, l. 20 (Gr.M.; W. 113 (*sud*), 123, 139; Śiv. 1018; K. 71; YZ. 298; K Pr. 34, 39, 137, 191); opposite, facing (cf. **sĕda syodᵘ**, p. 864*a*, l. 39) (H, viii, 6, 13); straightforward, honest, fair, candid, sincere (Gr.M.; Śiv. 471; K. 1021; K.Pr. 83); kindly (K. 384); plain, simple, easy, not difficult; straight, upright (YZ. 532; K.Pr. 78, 208); straight, regular (Gr.M.); direct (of a road) (Gr.M., K.Pr. 188); cf. **sĕda. —anun —अनुन्** m.inf. to bring straight, to correct, rebuke (a naughty child, or the like) (K. 140). **—gaṣhun —गछुन् । निर्बाधतया संपत्ति:** m.inf. to go straight and unopposed to one's object (K. 433, 1059). **—rōzun —रोज़ुन । आनुकूल्याचरणम्** m.inf. to remain straight and facing (something); to act in agreement with, be favourable to. **—sāda —साद् । सरलवृत्ति:** adj. (f. **—sĕzᵘ sāda —स्यज़ु साद्**), simple, straightforward, artless (Śiv. 1218, 1305); (of clothes, ornaments or the like) moderate, not extravagant and not bad, decent, becoming, suitable. **—syodᵘ —स्यद् । अविलम्बितम्** adv. without delay, straightway, at once and without impediment.

syoduy स्यदुय् । निर्बाधम adv. straightway, without impediment (Śiv. 86, 432); truthfully, honestly (Śiv. 1295).

sĕzi wati pakun स्यज़ि वति पकुन् । सन्मार्गे प्रवर्तनम् m inf. to go on a straight road, to go on the highway (not by byways) (cf. Śiv. 1805, 1830); met. to lead an honest, straightforward life.

sĕzᵘ müñᵘ स्यज़ु मंञु । कार्यसिद्धि: f. 'the straight pupil of the eye'; hence, a straight, open, countenance (K.Pr. 60); met. successful accomplishment. **—müñᵘ gaṣhüñᵘ —मंञु गछ़ुञु । भाग्यसत्तासिद्धिसंभव:** f.inf. successful accomplishment to occur (esp. when unexpected and a matter of good luck).

syud (W. 156) (i.q. سيد) m. a lord, chief, prince; any descendant of Husain (who was the grandson of Muḥammad), a Saiyid (W. 156).

sayād सयाद् صیاد m. a sportsman, hunter, fowler, fisher (Rām. 1496). Cf. **sayyād.**

sayĕd सयद् صيد m. game, prey, chase, an object of the chase (El. *sayad*, prey).

siyāh सियाह سیاہ or (Rām. 1042) **siyā सिया** adj. e.g. black (YZ. 44, 141, 144). **-pōsh** پوش سیاہ adj. e.g. clad in black (El. *siyah-posh*).

syūlᵘ स्यूल् । क्रीडाविशेष: m. (sg. dat. **sīlis सीलिस्**, abl. **sēli सेलि**), N. of a game formerly played by boys in Kashmīr. It is said to be extinct for half a century. In it a peg or post to which a long rope is fastened, is firmly fixed in the ground. One boy holding the other end of the rope taut, runs round in a circle, while the others try to catch him. He wards them off by kicking. If any boy succeeds in catching him, the captor takes his place, and so on till each has had his turn. The winner is the boy who succeeds in making the greatest number of complete circles.

sĕyĕl स्ययल or **sĕyĕlad स्ययलद । क्षुद्रकीटसंघव्याप्त:** adj. e.g. full of, or infested by, groups of maggots.

sŏyĕlad स्ययलद । व्यर्थचेष्ट: adj. e.g. (as subst., f. **sŏyĕladiñ स्ययलदिञ्**) (a child or other) who worries others by fruitless actions.

syomᵘ स्यम् or syombᵘ स्यंबु । आधारमलम्, मलसंघात:, ईषद्विषालत्वम् m. (sg. dat. **sĕmis स्यमिस्** or **sĕmbis स्यंबिस्**), sediment, silt (cf. **nambala-s°**, p. 637*b*, l. 19); a power of causing slight intoxication. **—bĕhun**

—**व्यङ्गन्** । **मलसंहति:** m.inf. sediment or silt to settle (at the bottom of water).

sāyĕm सायं m. evening, sunset (El., K. 782). **-kāl -काल्** m. evening time, eventide.

sŏyĕm or **swayĕm स्वयं** or **स्वयम्** pron. (a borrowed Skt. word), self, oneself (cf. **swa-swayĕm**, p. 952*b*, l. 26) (L.V. 33; Śiv. 1020, 1843, 1850); by oneself; of oneself, of one's own accord; (or subst. m.) N. of a site in the Mach[i]pur Pargana of Kashmīr where volcanic phenomena are observed. At certain periods vapour issues from fissures in the ground. The Skt. name was *Sragambhū*. See RT.Tr. i, 34 (note). According to Stein (l.c.) the place is now called 'Sayam' (Śiv. 305, 1121, 1174, 1425). **sŏyĕm-bū स्वयंबू(भू)** m. the Self-existent, a title of the Supreme Deity, esp. in the character of Brahmā, Vishnu, or (Śiv. 835) Shiwa (Śiva). **sŏyĕm sō स्वयं सो । स्वह्त्यक्षरम** m. the name given in schools to the Śāradā character equivalent to the Nāgarī **स्व** *sva* (in Kāshmīrī *so*). It is the first syllable of the Skt. word *svasti*, which is part of the Skt. phrase *ōṁ svasti ēkaṁ siddhaṁ*, which is uttered before enunciating the alphabet (see *JRAS.*, 1916, p. 681).

syomb[u] स्यंबु, see **syom[u]**.

sŏyĕmwar or **swayĕmwar स्वयंवर्** m. (a borrowed Skt. word) the public selection of a husband by a maiden of rank at an assembly of suitors held for the purpose (Śiv. 45, 629, 684; K. 709–10, 730, 893–4).

syon[u] स्यंनु । मन्द्:, निर्लवण: adj (f. **sĕñ[u] स्यंञू**), soft, tender (as food by prolonged cooking) (cf. **aḍa-s°**, p. 12*a*, l. 13); slow, dull-witted, dull, soft; (of cooked food) without salt, insufficiently salted or seasoned (cf. **aḍa-s°**, as ab.; **atha-s°**, p. 62*b*, 48); (of a hard-hearted person) rendered tender-hearted (by adversity, sorrow, or the like); cf. **sĕnun**. —**kyon[u] —क्यंनु । लावण्यहीनताविक्लत:** adj. (f. **sĕñ[u] kĕñ[u] स्यंञू क्यंञू**), (of food or the like) gone bad and corrupt for want of salt.

syun[u] सिनु । व्यञ्जनम्, मांसम m. (sg. dat. **sinis सिनिस्**. With the suff. of the indef art. this word takes the form **sinwāh सिन्वाह्**, cf. **gŏg[a]ji-s°**, p. 279*a*, l. 25), a vegetable sauce, broth, stew (cf **bŏs[u]-s°**, p. 146*a*, l. 25; **dŏda-s°**, p. 190*a*, l. 25; **gŏg[a]ji-sinwāh**, as ab.; **hŏkha-s°**, p. 327*a*, l. 36; **nadār[i]-s°**, p. 623*a*, l. 43) (K.Pr. 8, 42 (*sun*), 87 (*id.*) 93, 155, 201, 205, 219); what is eaten along with rice, and is either vegetables, meat, or fish (El. *sun*, *syun*; Gr.Gr. 163); a dish of food (L. 459, *sun*); a flesh-broth; flesh for broth (cf. **nījĕ-s°**, p. 626*b*, l. 43).

sin[i]-bar[a]g सिनि-बरग । शाकादिपचम m. a single leaf of a vegetable suitable for making broth; met. a very little of vegetables and other materials for broth; **-dĕv -यव । बहुलमूद्भुक्** m. (f. **-dĕviñ -यविञ्**), one who eats much broth, a soup-gobbler. **-gāsh -गाश् । मूदसौलभ्यम** m. cheapness or plenty of vegetables and other materials for broth; plenty of broth. **-kŏñ[u] -कांञू** f. a few vegetables (this word cannot be employed if meat is included in the idea) (Gr.Gr 163). **-lĕj[u] -ल्यंजू । मूद्पात्रा** f. a saucepan for making broth; a vessel full of broth, a full soup-tureen. **-lakta -लक्त । स्थूलं मांसखण्डम** m. a large lump of meat (such as a lump of a shoulder of mutton) for making broth. **-muhim -मुहिम । मूद्दौर्लभ्यम** m. dearness or scarcity of materials for making broth, or of broth **-muhima sŏṭsal -मुहिम स्वचल । मूद्दाभावे सुवर्चला** f. 'mallows when soup is dear'; met (when something necessary is unobtainable) an inferior substitute (K.Pr. 201). **-milawan -मिलवन् । मूद्विनिमयाचार:** f. (sg. dat. **-milavüñ[u] -मिलवंञू**), a custom between neighbours of exchanging broth (indicating intimacy and similarity of caste). **-myul[u] -मिल्। मूद्विनिमयसंयोग:** m. 'soup-terms', a state of friendship between neighbours in which they are on terms of exchanging broth. **-phol[u] -फल्। मांसमूद्खण्डम** m a tasty morsel in broth. **-rān -रान् । ऊर्वमांसखण्डम** f. (for dat, see **rān**) the thick part of a leg of mutton or goat, suitable for making broth. **-thaph -थफ । मूद्मुष्टि:** f. (sg dat. **-thapi -थपि**), a gobbet (or as much as can be taken up by all the fingers) of the solid part of broth. **-thôp[u] -थोप्** m, i.q. **-kŏñ[u]**, ab (Gr.Gr. 164) **-tul[u] -तुल् । दधिमाक्षाकादि** m., i.q. **-kŏñ[u]**, ab, a small amount of vegetables for making broth (cf. Gr.Gr 164) **-zanḍ -ज़ंड** m., i q **kŏñ[u]**, ab. (Gr.Gr. 163).

syund[u] सिंदु m. (sg. dat. **sindis सिंदिस**), the river Sindh, one of the three principal rivers of Kashmir. Its waters are sacred (L.V. 81)

syop[u] स्यप् । मशोफमुख:, आलस: adj (f **sĕp[u] स्यप्**), having a swollen face; slow, dilatory, lazy.

syup[u] सिपु, see **sipun**.

syur[u] सिर् । तण्डुलचूर्ण: m. (sg. dat. **siris सिरिस्**), powdered rice, rice flour (Śiv 702–3, K 1118)

sir[i]-lôd[u] सिरि-लोदु । तण्डुलचूर्णराशि: m. a heaped up pile of rice flour. **-phol[u] -फल् । तण्डुलचूर्णसमूह:** m. a small amount of rice-flour (K. 1144). **-wugra -वुग्र । तण्डुलचूर्णभक्तम** m. porridge of rice-flour

syūr[u] 1 स्यूर् । भ्रमरोग: m. (sg. dat. **sīris सीरिस्**, abl. **sēri सेरि**), giddiness, vertigo, dizziness (cf. **gyūr[u] syūr[u]**, p. 318*a*, p 16). **sīr[i] gaḍhun सीरि गढुन् । भ्रमसंजननार्थगम:** m.inf. dizziness to happen, to be dizzy; met. to become torpid (from heavy eating or the like).

syūr[u] 2 स्यूर् । सेटकमित: adj. (f. **sīr[u] 4 सीर्**, for 1–3, see

s.vv.; m. sg. dat. **sīris सीरिस्**, abl. **sēri सेरि**), weighing (so many) seers (nominally of two pounds each), used —°, as in **daha-syūr**^{u}, p. 199*a*, l. 16; **dusyūr**^{u}, p. 257*a*, l. 1; **ḍāyĕ-syūr**^{u}, p. 266*b*, l. 29; **pönsa-syūr**^{u}, p. 743*b*, l. 1; **shĕ-syūr**^{u}, p. 874*a*, l. 19).

söyis सोयिस् سۆیس or (q.v.) **söyīsth सोयीश्ठ** m. a groom, a horse-keeper (El. *sá,ís*; Rām. 1337).

syos^{u} **स्योसु । अतिमन्दः, विटः** adj. (f. **sĕs**^{u} **स्यसू**), slow-natured, inert, inactive, torpid; a pimp, pander.

sŏyĕsh स्वयश् । सत्कीर्तिः m. good repute, good fame.

siyāsath सियासथ् سیاست f. management, conduct (of affairs), right ordering (K.Pr. 216).

söyīsth सोयीश्ठ (= سائس) m. a groom, a horse-keeper, a syce (El. *sá,ís*; H. xii, 3, 4). Cf. **söyis.**

syoth^{u} **स्योथु । सिक्थकम्** m. (sg. dat. **sĕthis स्यथिस्**), bees-wax (El. *syut*).

sŏyĕth स्वयथ् । वर्तिका f. (sg. dat. **sŏyĕs**^{u} **स्वयंसू**), a lamp-wick (El. *soyet*, a wick; *soyat*, a candle; as a city term, *sāt*, i.e. *soth*, a wick; as used out of Srīnagar, *set*, a lamp; *saiyat*, a lamp). **sŏyĕs**^{u} **स्वयंसू करअ । खण्डशो विधानम्** f. pl. inf. 'to make into wicks,' i.e. (in anger, or the like) to tear up a garment or cloth into little pieces.

sŏ-yĕsh स्व-यश् f. (sg. dat. **-yĕshi -यशि**), a good wish, a pious wish, pious intentions, good purpose, good resolves.

syuw^{u} **सिवु** 1 p.p. of **siwun**, q.v. cooked, domesticated, etc. (cf. **aḍa-s°**, p. 12*a*, l. 18; **būra-s°**, s.v. **būr**).

sayyād सय्याद صیاد m. a sportsman, hunter, fowler, fisher. Cf. **sayād.**

saz सज़् । सर्जिका f. natron, impure carbonate of soda (used instead of soap for cleaning linen, etc.) (L. 78, L.V. 103, translated 'fuller's earth').

saza 1 सज़ । क्रीडनकविशेषः m. in a game something like our hopscotch, the disc (of potsherd or the like) which is propelled by the foot. **saza-long**^{u} **सज़-लंगु । क्रीडाविशेषः** m. the game referred to ab.

saza 2 सज़ in **saza-byôl**^{u} **सज़-ब्योलु । पुष्पविशेषबीजम्** m. a certain flower seed, a decoction of which is used as a remedy for constipation, dysentery, and other diseases. **-mūl -मूल । लताविशेषमूलम्** m. the root of this plant. **-pōsh -पोश् । पुष्पविशेषः** m. its flower, used internally as an antiphlogistic (L. 76).

sāz 1 साज़् ساز । **प्रसाधनम्, अश्वभूषाद्युपकरणम्, वाद्यविशेषः** m. arms, accoutrements; apparatus, instrument, implement; decoration, adornment, toilet (esp. of a bride or bridegroom, or of a courtesan) (Śiv. 920, Rām. 1372, K.Pr. 153); trappings of a horse, (ornamental) harness, a horse's headgear; a certain gong-like musical instrument (Śiv. 107, 327, 450, 1609); (in weaving) the cross threads, the woof (El.). **-bāz -बाज़् । मन्त्रप्रबन्धादिपूर्वोजना** m. complete collection of all the apparatus and preparation (after due consultation and consideration) for any work. **—wāyun —वायुन् । वाद्यविशेषवादनम्** m.inf. to sound the ab. instrument.

sāza-gor^{u} **साज़-गरु । अश्वोपकरण-(प्रसाधनद्रव्य-) संपादकः** m. (f. **-gür**^{u} **-गर्सू**), a maker, seller, or applier of women's decoration, or of horses' trappings, as ab. (f.) a lady's maid, an attendant on a lady (Śiv. 1218). **-sarūd -सरूद् । वीणादिवाद्यकर्म** m. a musical performance, concert.

sāz 2 साज़् ساز adj. e.g. making, preparing, effecting (cf. **söbun-sāz**, p. 862*b*, l. 7; **shākh-sāz**, p. 876*a*, l. 50).

sazā सज़ा سزا adj. worthy, deserving (cf. **nā-sazā**, p. 659*b*, l. 6); (as subst. m., sg. dat. **sazāhas सज़ाहस**) punishment, penalty, retribution (Gr.M.; W. 11, 18). This word as subst. is f. in Hindōstānī (W. 18). Cf. **sazāwal.**

sĕz^{u} 1 and 2 **स्वज़ु**, see **sĕd 1** and **syod**^{u}.

sōz 1 सोज़् سوز adj. e.g. burning, inflaming, used —°, as in **dil-sōz**, p. 215*a*, l. 31; as subst. m., heat, burning (YZ. 1).

sōz 2 सोज़् (= ساز) m. a symphony, a musical concert, a triple symphony (Rām. 1572). Cf. **sāz 1.**

söz^{u} **सोज़ु**, see **sādun.**

sŏz^{a}**hör**^{i} **स्वज़्हारि । सूतविशेषः** f. a kind of bag or purse closed by a string (K.Pr. 236).

sāzal साज़ल । प्रसाधनशीलः adj. e.g. one who is fond of decorating or adorning (him or herself), a fop, dandy, fine lady, a woman fond of pranking herself out.

söz^{u}**-müs**^{u} **सोज़ु-मंसु**, see **sādun.**

sŏzan स्वज़न् । सत्पुरुषः m. a well-to-do and virtuous man, a gentleman, a respectable and benevolent man (K.Pr. 202).

sōzan सोज़न् سوزن **। सूतचित्रकर्म** f. a needle; (in Ksh.) tambour-work; cloth with tambour-work pattern; cf. **sōzüñ**^{u} **2.** **-tūp**^{i} **-टूपि । सूतचित्रितशिरस्त्रम्** f. a cap ornamented with tambour-work. The tambour-work must be of the same colour as the cloth of the cap. Otherwise it is a **cikān**^{i} **ṭūp**^{i}, see **cikan.**

sōzun सोज़ुन् । प्रेषणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **sūz**^{u} **सूज़ु**), to send (a person, message, or the like), dispatch (cf. **athi s°**, p. 66*a*, l. 19; **phīrith s°**, p. 706*b*, l. 25; **pata s°**, p. 793*a*, l. 46) (Gr.M.; Śiv. 157, 638–9, 1218, 1670; Rām. 81, 147, 161, 195, 294, 304–5, 451, 489, 495–6, 505, etc.; K. 42, 105, 127, 305, 308, 485, 500, 554, 591, 640, 645, etc.; H. v, 1; x, 4; YZ. 28, 91, 246, 427; K.Pr. 128). **sūz**^{u}**-mot**^{u} **सूज़ु-मतु । प्रेषितः** perf.

part. (f. **sūz^{u}-müṡ^{u}** सूज़्-मंचू), sent, dispatched. Cf. **sōdun.**

sāzandar सात़ंदर् (=سازندہ) m. a player on musical instruments, a musician (El.).

sōẓanāwun सोज़नावुन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **sōzanôw^{u} सोज़नोवु**), to cause to be sent (El., K. 982).

sōzüñ^{u} 1 सोज़ंचू । यन्त्रविशेषः i.q. **sōdán^{1}**, q.v.

sōzüñ^{u} 2 सोज़ंचू (=سوزني) **। सूचीसूत्तचित्रपटविशेषः** f. a kind of coverlet of tambour-work.

sĕzar स्वज़र् । आर्जवम् m. straightness, directness (cf. **atha-s°**, p. 63*a*, l. 1) (K.Pr. 24); straightforwardness, uprightness, honesty, sincerity (Śiv. 1829); simplicity, humility. **—bōzun —बोज़ुन् । ऋजुताप्रेषणम्, आर्जवेन प्रत्ययः** m.inf. to inspect straightness; to test the straightness (of something); to act on trust of (another's) honesty, to act confidingly. **— pazar —पज़र् । वास्तवार्जवम्** m. (sg. dat. **sĕzaras pazaras स्वज़रस् पज़रस्**), thorough honesty, probity, rectitude (Gr.M., Śiv. 1754).

sĕẓ^{a}ran स्वज़्रन् । ऋजीकरणम् f. (sg. dat. **sĕẓ^{a}rüñ^{u} स्वज़्रंचू**), straightening, making straight (Gr.Gr. 121); making a crooked character straight, reforming (a person); aiming straight (at a mark).

sĕẓ^{a}run स्वज़्रुन् । ऋजीकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **sĕẓ°r^{u} स्वज़्रु**), to make straight, to straighten (cf. **dara s°**, p. 236*a*, l. 27) (Gr.Gr. 8, 21); to lead into straight habits, to reform (a person of crooked, i.e. evil, character); to aim something straight at a mark (lit. and fig.) (cf. **tīr s°**, s.v. **tīr 2**) (Rām. 999).

sĕẓ^{a}rāwun स्वज़्रावुन् । ऋजीकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **sĕẓ^{a}rôw^{u} स्वज़्रोवु**), i.q. **sĕẓ^{a}run**, q.v. **sĕẓ^{a}rôw^{u}-mot^{u} स्वज़्रोवु-मतु । ऋजीकृतः** perf. part. (f. **sĕẓ^{a}röv^{u}-müṡ^{u} स्वज़्रोवू-मंचू**), straightened; reformed, brought to a straight line of conduct; aimed straight at a mark, as ab.

sŏzāth स्वज़ाथ् । सज्जनः m. (sg. dat. **sŏzātas स्वज़ातस्**), one (esp. a boy) of good caste; hence, met. one of good family, well brought up, well educated, and well conducted.

sazīv सज़ीव् adj. c.g. alive, living, restored to life. **—gaṡhun —गछुन् । आश्वासापत्तिः** m.inf. to become restored to life; met. (of one overwhelmed by terror, calamity, sorrow, or the like) to be consoled, comforted, reassured.

sāzōv सात़ोव्, see **sādun.**

sazāwal سزاول m. a collector of revenue or rent, tax-gatherer, land-steward, bailiff; a superintendent, supervisor, overseer; (in Ksh.) an officer who supervises a number of **shĕkh-dars** (see p. 876*b*, l. 13), or guardians of the crops (L. 402, *sazawol*, which perhaps represents *sazawól^{u}*, as a local corruption of *sazāwal*, by confusion with **sazā**, q.v.

sāzawāy सात़वाय् । वाद्यवादनवृत्तिः f. the profession of playing the musical instrument called *sāz* (q.v.); meton. the profession of music, a livelihood as a musician

sazawöz^{u} सज़वोज़ु (cf. سازش) **। अन्योन्यसंधिः** f. confederacy, collusion, cabal, conspiracy.

sazzan सज़्ज़न् or (Śiv. 1206) **sath-zan सथ्-ज़न्** m. a good man, a virtuous man (Śiv. 20, 102, 307, 442, 588, 981, 1003, 1206, 1338, 1753, etc.).

t त ت. The seventeenth (or, if we count the aspirates **ch, kh,** and **ph,** and also the sibilant **sh,** as separate letters, the twenty-first) consonant of the Kāshmīrī alphabet when written in the Roman character, the sixteenth (or, if we count **ś, śh,** and **z** as separate letters, the nineteenth) consonant when written in the Śāradā or in the Nāgarī character, and the fourth consonant when written in the Perso-Arabic character. Its Kāshmīrī name is **tōv tö** तोव् तं. It is sounded nearly like the dental *t* त् of India proper, but the dental colour is not so decided, and the letter is liable to be confounded with the cerebral **ṭ** ट् (q.v. bel.). It is also used to represent the Arabic letter *ṭ* ط (*ṭōē*), which, in Kāshmīrī, occurs only in words borrowed directly or indirectly from that language. In such cases, the *ṭ* ط is pronounced in Kāshmīrī like an ordinary **t.**

The aspirate of **t** त is **th** थ ث, which is the seventeenth (or, if we count **ś, śh,** and **z** as separate letters, the twentieth) consonant of the Kāshmīrī alphabet when written in the Śāradā or in the Nāgarī character. Its Kāshmīrī name is **thösh**[i] **thö** थॉशि थं.

When the letter **t** त् is followed, in a Kāshmīrī word, by **ü-mātrā** (but not when followed by **i** or **i-mātrā**) it is changed to **ś** श्. Thus, the nominative plural of the base **rāt-,** night, is **röś**[ü]. Similarly, **ty** त्य becomes **ś** श्, and **tě** त्य becomes **śa** श्. Thus, the 2 p.p. of **katun,** to spin, is **kaśōv** (for ***katyōv**), and from the base **tat-,** hot, we have the abstract noun **taśar** (for ***tatěr**), heat. In the same way, the aspirate **th** थ् becomes **śh** श्ह, as in **wǫ́th**[u], arisen, feminine **wǫ́śh**[ü]; the 2 p.p. of **wǫ́thun,** to arise, is **wǫ́shōv** (for ***wǫ́thyōv**); and from the base **wath-,** free, we have the abstract noun **waśhar** (for ***wathěr**), freedom. See Gr.Gr. 28; Gr.M., p. 22.

For the interchange of **t** and **ṭ,** see bel. s.v. **ṭ.**

ṭ ट ٹ. The eighteenth (or, if we count the aspirates **ch, kh,** and **ph,** and also the sibilant **sh,** as separate letters, the twenty-second) consonant of the Kāshmīrī alphabet when written in the Roman character, the eleventh (or, if we count **ś, śh,** and **z** as separate letters, the fourteenth) consonant in the Śāradā or in the Nāgarī character, and the fifth consonant in the Perso-Arabic character. Its Kāshmīrī name is **ār māṭa** अर् माँट. It is sounded approximately like the cerebral *ṭ* ट् of India proper, but it is not so decidedly cerebral, being more nearly post-alveolar, so that it is liable to be confused with the dental **t** त् dealt with in the preceding article.

The aspirate of **ṭ** ट् is **ṭh** ठ्, the twelfth (or, if we count **ś, śh,** and **z** as separate letters, the fifteenth) consonant of the Kāshmīrī language when written in the Śāradā or in the Nāgarī character. Its Kāshmīrī name is **sar māṭha** सर् माँठ.

When the letter **ṭ** ट् is followed in a Kāshmīrī word by **i, ě,** or **y** (but not when followed by **i-mātrā** or **ü-mātrā**) it is changed to **c** च्. Thus, the base **paṭ-,** a board, has its nominative singular **püṭ**[ü], but its ablative singular is **paci,** its nominative plural is **pacě,** and its ablative plural **pacyau.** Similarly, in such cases, the aspirate **ṭh** ठ् becomes **ch** छ्. Thus, **kāṭh-,** a stalk, nominative singular **köṭh**[ü], ablative singular **kāchi,** nominative plural **kāchě,** and ablative plural **kāchyau.** See Gr.Gr. 29; Gr.M., p. 22.

Allusion has been made above to the tendency observable in Kāshmīrī to confuse the dental **t** and **th** with the cerebral **ṭ** and **ṭh,** respectively. So strong is this tendency that Kāshmīrī poets do not hesitate to rhyme a word containing a dental letter with another containing a cerebral. For instance, in Rām. 699, the word **Yind**[a]**rzīth** is rhymed with **ḍīth**[ü], and, in 872, with **bīṭh**[ü],—rhymes which would be unthinkable in India Proper, where there is a sharp distinction between the sound of **th** and that of **ṭh.** In the following words there is confusion between initial **t** (**th**) and **ṭ** (**ṭh**):—**tāḍav** or **ṭāḍav,** swelling; **tōg** or **ṭōg,** an elephant-goad; **thŏba** or **ṭhŏbba,** a sherd; **ṭhēla,** a bag, compared with the Hindī *thaṭā*; **thanḍ,** cool, compared with the Hindī *ṭhaṇḍā*; **thingun** or **ṭhingun,** a pretty child; **thāpēra** or **ṭhāpēra,** a slap; **tālun** or **ṭālun,** to displace; **tŏṭh** or **ṭǫ̈ṭ**[u], cotton-seed; **tōth** or **ṭēṭh,** self-conceit; **tōth** or **ṭōṭh**[ü], a filament; **tōṭhun** or **ṭōṭhun,** to be pleased; **tatarārav** or **ṭaṭarārav,** pattering; **ṭyoṭh**[u], bitter, as compared with Skt. *tikta-*, H. *tītā*. The following are a few examples of the same tendency in regard to letters

that are not initial:—**phĭtun** or **phĭṭun,** a rag; **pitun** or **pīṭun,** to become weary; **musht-,** a fist, compared with Skt. *muṣṭi-*; and **pāthun,** to become, compared with **pāṭhi** (p. 794*a*, l. 13), may it become. There are many other similar cases that have not yet been collected.

ta 1 त conjnct. and (W. 99 *ṭa*; L.V. 3, 4, 13, etc.; Śiv. 12, 13, 39, 43, etc.; Rām. 22, 68, 85, 87, 98, etc.; K. 18, 21, 24, 31, 36, 53, etc.; H. i, 5; iii, 5; v, 4, 9, 12, etc.).

This conjunction is used to connect single words in the singular number, as in **suh ta tsʰh,** he and thou. For connecting plural words, **ti** (q.v.) is used in preference to **ta,** as in **mahanivⁱ ti gupan ti āy,** both the men and the cattle came (Gr.Gr. 255); but this distinction is not always observed in conversation.

If it is required to connect clauses, instead of words, **biyĕ** is generally used (El. s.v. *tah*; so Śiv. 163, 799; YZ. 82), but **ta** is also occasionally employed for this purpose (see Gr.M., s.v. for examples; so, e.g., Rām. 123, 135-6, 221, 867, and elsewhere).

ta sometimes has a slightly adversative sense, almost equivalent to 'but' as in **jism chuh fŏnī, ta rūh chuh bŏkī,** the body is mortal, and (*or* but) the soul is immortal (Gr.M.; K.Pr. 152, 178).

na-ta 1 न-त, and not, nor (see p. 618*a*, l. 3); **yā . . . na ta,** either . . . or (W. 153); **na . . . ta na,** neither . . . nor (W. 153); **na . . . na . . . ta,** not . . . nor . . . nor (L.V. 15).

ta biyĕ त बिय, conjnct. and also, moreover, (this) as well as (that) (Gr.M.; Rām. 124, 1389, 1534). **ta . . . biyĕ त . . . बिय,** conjnct. both . . . and (H. viii, 9). **ta . . . ta त . . . त,** conjnct. both . . . and.

With emph **y, ta** becomes **tay 1** or **töy 1,** qq.v.

ta 2 त, conjnct. then, so, accordingly, therefore (L.V. 21, 30, 33, 42, etc.; K.Pr. 173); then, and then, and next, thereupon (L.V. 1, 4, 19, 23, etc.); then and then, thereafter, but (L.V. 98); then, so that (L.V. 66); then, indicating the apodosis of a conditional, or quasi-conditional, sentence (Gr.M.; L.V. 2, 27, 55, 87; H. ii, 7; iii, 4; vii, 9; viii, 10); or the antecedent clause of a relative clause (L.V. 61).

Sometimes **ta** connects a conjunctive participle with the main verb of a sentence, as in **yĕḍ phŏllavith ta mŏyĕ,** having distended her belly, (then) she died (Gr.M.). This last idiom is especially common in K. Typical examples will be found in K. 553, 582, 838.

Added to an Imperative, something like the Hindī *tō,* **ta** makes it polite, as in **kar,** do; **kar-ta,** please to do (Gr.Gr. 249. Cf. K. 201, 1174; K.Pr. 238, *tai* for **tay 2,** see bel.).

This word is often almost untranslatable, or equivalent to 'in fact', 'forsooth' and so on, as in **bŏh ta suh zānan-na,** (how can I judge him) I, in fact, don't know him (Gr.M.; H. viii, 9). Sometimes it has the force of 'still', 'nevertheless' as in **katiy rūzⁱtan, ta nākhŏshʰy chuh,** stay where he may, still he is unhappy (Gr.M.; so L.V. 60). It is sometimes a pure expletive, as at the end of two lines of every verse in K.

With emph. **y, ta** becomes **tay 2** or **töy 2,** qq.v.

na-ta 2 न-त or **na-tay न-तय्** is used to mean 'or else' 'otherwise' (see p. 618*a*, ll. 4, 11); **yā-tay . . . na-ta,** either . . . or else (K.Pr. 239).

tā ता ऽ preposition, to, until, as far as (Rām. 259, 797, 1058 *tā ba-ī-hāl,* up to the present time); adv. as long as, whilst (YZ. 7).

tai another spelling of **tay 1, 2,** and **3,** qq.v.

tao, see **tāv.**

ti 1 ति, see **tih.**

ti 2 ति, adv. and conjnct. also, indeed, even, as in **suh ti tsʰh ti,** he also, thou also (Gr.Gr. 255); **tō-ti** (Hindī *tau bhī*), even then, etc., see **tōti; kari-ti,** he will indeed make (Gr.Gr. 180; Gr.M.; W. 99, 153; L.V. 32, 48, 106; Śiv. 3, 21, 73, 119, 171, 211, 364, 498, 582, 622, 656 (*tī* m.c.), 704, and elsewhere; Rām. 166, 216, 236, 262, 295, etc.; K. 18, 20, 26, 48, 61, etc.; H. ii, 4; vi, 11; viii, 5, 8, etc.; K.Pr. 146).

ti is also used as a conjnct. connecting plural words (**ta 1,** q.v., being used to connect singular words), as in **mahanivⁱ ti gupan ti ay,** both the men and the cattle came (Gr.Gr. 255; W. 153; Śiv. 1776; H. iii, 8). **ti na . . . ti na,** neither . . . nor (W. 153). **ti ta ति त** conjnct. and also (K. 611). **titi 1 ति ति,** that also (K. 582), see **tih,** but **ti . . . ti 2, ति . . . ति,** conjnct. both . . . and (H. x, 13; xii, 12).

Added to an indefinite pronoun, it strongly emphasizes the indefiniteness, as in **kāh ti,** anyone even, anyone at all (p. 390*a*, l. 12; H. i, 5; vii, 23); **kĕh ti nā,** nothing at all (L.V. 9, 11; so Śiv. 1072, 1476; Rām. 710, 1295, 1492; K. 78, 87, 97, etc.); **kāṯh ti nō sath,** no substance at all (L.V. 41); **kŏh ti na khĕth,** no harm at all (L.V. 77); so **kāh ti** (Rām. 164, 1497); **kĕh ti** (H. viii, 9).

tī ती, see **tih.**

tō तो i.q. **ta,** in **tōti,** s.v. **ti 2,** q.v.

tū तू, in **tū-tū तू-तू** m. (onomat.), noise in the ears (El.).

ṭū ट्‌ऊ in **ṭū-ṭū ट्‌ऊ-ट्‌ऊ। व्याजरोदनम्** m. pretended weeping, e.g. as when a child cries in order to get something from a parent.

ṭū ट्‌ऊ। अपवाददोषः m. false accusation, falsely charging

(one) with a crime, aspersion, detraction, calumny, slander; cf. **ṭōch^{u}**. —**khārun** —**खारुन्** । **अपवादारोपणम्** m.inf. to accuse (falsely), to charge (someone) with having caused harm (e.g. to charge someone who has merely touched an article with being the cause of its breaking, when really it had been broken in some other way); cf. **ṭōch^{u} khārūñ^{u}**. —**khasun** —**खसुन्** । **अपवादलगनम्** m.inf. such a charge as the ab. to be brought against a person.

tab तब تب । **ज्वरः** m. heat; ague, fever (cf. **khām t°**, p. 400*a*, l. 23; **lōsa t°**, p. 533*a*, l. 26; **pok^{u} t°**, p. 724*b*, l. 49; **sōṭ^{u} t°**, p. 943*a*, l. 23) (El.; L. 458; H. v, 3, 10). —**gashun** —**गछुन्** । **महारोषावेशः** m.inf. fever to occur; to be filled with great anger (so that, as in a fever, one does not desire to converse, to hear, or even to eat). —**karun** —**करुन्** । **ज्वरप्रादुर्भावः** m.inf. fever to appear, signs of fever to become evident.

tāb ताब تاب heat, warmth; power, ability, in **bē-tāb**, q.v.; enduring, brooking (Śiv. 584, Rām. 1324); heat of the sun (= **tāv**, q.v.) (H. 397). Cf. **bē-tāb.**

tauba توبه or **tōba तोब** m. repentance, repenting, penitence (Gr.M.); as interj. repent! shame! fie! (W. 101). —**karun** —**करुन्** m.inf. to repent (Gr.M., W. 149, K.Pr. 260).

ṭēb 1 टेब । **कालप्रतीक्षा** f. awaiting a particular occasion (e.g. even when hungry waiting for the proper meal-time), patient waiting, enduring. —**hĕñ^{u}** —**ह्यूं** । **तितिक्षा** f.inf. to show patience, wait patiently, endure.

ṭēb 2 टेब । **सूतिः** f. a stitch (in sewing) (El. *tĕb*, m.); sewing, stitching. —**diñ^{u}** —**दिंयू** । **सूतिकर्म** f.inf. to sew (esp. in mending a tear, putting on a patch as a repair, or the like). **-ṭōkh -टोंख** । **सूतिकर्म** f. (sg. dat. **-ṭōki -टोंकि**) slight or little sewing (in some particular place, e.g. in mending a tear, or in making some slight alteration to a finished garment).

tōba तोब, see **tauba.**

töb^{i} तोबि or **töbi तोबि** (= تابع) adj. e.g. dependent (on, dat.) subject (to), subdued (Gr.M.); f. (with suff. of indef. art.) **töb^{i}yāh तोबियाह्** (H. xii, 18). —**rōzun** —**रोजुन्** m.inf. to be submissive (to, dat.) (Gr.M.).

ṭub टुब । **सर्वनाशः** m. widespread destruction (e.g. that caused by an earthquake or inundation) (cf. **naba-ṭ°**, p. 619*a*, l. 19). —**yun^{u}** —**यिंयु** । **सर्वनाशापातः** m.inf. such destruction suddenly to occur.

ṭibba टिब्ब । **लघुवराटकः** m. a tiny unbroken cowry.

tab^{a}c तबच्, tab^{u}c^{u} तबंचु, or **tabüc^{u} तबंचु** । **शरावविशेषः** f. a kind of earthenware dish or saucer (cf. **diw^{a}sa-t°**, p. 265*a*, l. 49; **mala-t°**, p. 565*a*, l. 2). Cf. **tabakh.** **tabacĕ pĕñĕ तबच्य प्यञ** । **आक्रोशपात्रीभवनम्** f. pl. inf. saucers (of abuse) to fall, i.e. (of a son, a servant, or the like) to become subjected to scolding (by an angry parent, master, or the like). —**parañĕ** —**परञ** । **आक्रोशदुरुक्तिश्रावणम्** f. pl. inf. to recite saucers (of scolding), to scold, as ab.

tāba-dāna ताब-दान (= تابدان) m. a lattice, window; (in Ksh.) an umbrella, sunshade; met. a leaf hut (which is merely a protection from the sun) (Rām. 1253). Cf. **tāpa-dāna**, s.v. **tāph.**

tabadár, see **tabar.**

tābēdār तावेदार्, töbīdār तोबीदार् (= تابعدار) adj. e.g. obedient, subject (to), submissive (Gr.M.; Śiv. 340, *tābē°*); servant, etc.

tabāh तबाह् تباه adj. e.g. ruined, destroyed. —**gashun** —**गछुन्** m.inf. to be ruined; (of a ship or boat) to be wrecked (Gr.M.).

taubah توبه, i.q. **tauba**, q.v.

tabakh तबख् طبق or **tabukh तबुख्** । **महाशरावः, कुक्षिरोगविशेषः** m. (sg. dat. **tabakhas तबखस्**), a cover, lid; a large dish or plate, a tray (cf. **dachĕ-t°**, p. 186*a*, l. 9); a basin, bowl; a large jar (cf. **māch-t°**, p. 547*b*, l. 10); a vessel for kneading dough in; (in Ksh.) a certain severe disease involving intestinal tumour. **-bata -बत** । **महाशरावेषु विशिष्टभोजनम्** m. a great festival dinner served in large dishes. **-nāl -नाल** । **वसनगलोद्देशविशेषः, समसर्वमतः** m. a kind of coat-collar (the same shape in front and behind, so that, as required, it can be worn back to front); met. one who always agrees with the majority (e.g. who follows, as occasion demands, the religion of the people among whom he finds himself:—a Śaiva among Śaivas, a Vaiṣṇava among Vaiṣṇavas, a Jain among Jains, and so on). —**püṭ^{u}** —**पंटु** । **पटलाद्याधस्तनपट्टिका** f. (sg. dat. **-pacĕ -पच्य**), a kind of shelf close up to the edge of the ceiling, forming a recess in which articles can be placed or kept. —**pyon^{u}** —**प्यंनु** । **कुक्षिविस्फोटरोगापातः** m.inf. intestinal tumour to occur in a person.

tabal तबल (= طبل) । **(पणव)वाद्यविशेषः** m. a large drum; a drum, a tambourine; (esp.) a kettle-drum (Rām. 831, 975).

tabēla तबेल (= طويله) m. a stable, stall (El., W. 131).

tābun तावुन् conj. 3. (2 p.p. **tābyōv ताब्योव**), to be brilliant, to shine (of the sun or moon) (Rām. 1002, 1278, 1372).

tabra m. abuse (El.). —**kaḍun** —**कडुन्** or —**वजुन्** m.inf. to abuse (El.).

tabar तबर् تبر f. a hatchet, an axe (Rām. 934, 1096, 1176). **tabar-dār तबर्-दार्** تبردار । **कुठाराधुधः** m. an axe-bearer, armed with an axe (L. 458 *tabadár*); a

wood-cutter, a woodman (El., K.Pr. 137). **-dārĕñ -द्रार्यन्** । कुठाराधुधिकस्त्री f. a female wood-cutter; a wood-cutter's wife. **-dŏrī -द्रारी** । कुठाराधुधिकवृत्तिः f. the profession or occupation of a wood-cutter. **tabar-tēg तबर्-तेग्** । تبر تیغ कुठारविशेषः m. a kind of axe with a long edge, and a sharp spike on the upper side.

ṭabar टबर् m. a family, household (El.).

tab^{u}r^{u} तब्रु । कुठारः f. a small axe useful for splitting firewood or the like (Śiv. 860).

tĭbar तीँबर् or **tĭbrū तीँब्रू** m. *Xanthoxylon hostile* (El. *timbar, timbrú*).

ṭŏbur ट्वुर् । कंसविशेषः m. (sg. dat. **ṭŏbaras ट्वुरस**), a kind of large drinking-vessel.

töbīr तोबीर تعبیر m. interpretation, explanation (particularly of dreams) (cf. **khābuk^{u} töbīr**, p. 390*b*, l. 41) (H. vi, 11–16).

tūbra तूब्र । चर्ममयपिटविशेषः m. a horse's nose-bag.

tab^{a}rēza तब्रेज़ । शिरोवेष्टनविशेषः m. a kind of turban made up of a long narrow strip of cotton or woollen cloth.

ṭibis ट्विस्, see **ṭyub^{u}**.

tabāshīr तबाशीर् تباشیر । त्वक्षीरी f. the sugar of the bamboo, bamboo-manna (a siliceous deposit on the joints of the bamboo).

tabatū *Nicotiana tabacum* (El.). I.q. **tamôk^{u}**, q.v.

tābūt تابوت (? gend.) a bier, a kind of temporary coffin used at Moslem funerals (L. 271 *tabut*); an oblong case put over a grave.

tabīyĕth तबीयथ طبیعت (sg. dat. **tabīyĕtas तबीयतस्**), nature, personal character, disposition (Gr.M.). **tabīyĕta-kin^{i} तबीयत-किनि** adv. by nature, naturally, by natural disposition (Gr.M.).

ṭĕc^{u} त्यचू । तिलः, पक्षिविशेषः f. a spot (differing in colour from the article on which it occurs) (cf. **machĕ-ṭĕcĕ**, p. 547*a*, l. 41); a certain kind of small edible bird (El. *tech*, a species of waterfowl, and *taich*, a bird of Kashmīr; L. 122, *téch*, the water hen (*Gallinula chloropus*). Cf. **ṭyok^{u}**.

ṭĕcĕ-āyir^{u} त्यच-आयिरु । परितो निरोधः f. 'hunting these birds'; hence, obstruction on all sides (of some body of persons surrounded by another more powerful). **-hôr^{u} -होर** । शबलः adj. (f. **-hör^{u} -हार्**), spotted with white, covered with white spots (El. *techihor*, spotted). **-hôr^{u} s^{a}h**, m. a leopard (El. *techihór suh*). **-shikār -शिकार्** । प्रद्रावणम् m. 'hunting these birds,' attacking and dispersing a number of people (as one disperses a flock of these birds with a shot-gun).

ṭŏc^{u} टाचू । शिरस्त्रभेदः (sg. dat. **ṭācĕ टाच्य**), a kind of cap, round in shape and embroidered (cf. **ṭandr-ṭ°**, s.v. **ṭand^{a}r**).

ṭŏc^{u} टाँचू । क्षुद्रटङ्कफलविशेषः f. a kind of small pear, similar to **ṭŏj^{u}**, q.v. (cf. **khar-ṭ°**, p. 407*a*, l. 34; **phaka-ṭ°**, p. 689*a*, l. 20) (W. 17 *tanch*); cf. **ṭang.**

ṭācĕ-kuj^{i} टाँच-कुजि or **-kuj^{u} -कुजू** । फलजातिलता f. a small or dwarf tree of this pear. **-kul^{u} -कुलु** । टङ्कफलजातिवृक्षः m. a large-sized tree of the same.

ṭuca टुच । अलसः adj. e.g. lazy, indolent.

ṭuc^{u} टुचू, see **ṭukun.**

ṭũc^{u} टूँचु । शिश्नमूर्धा m. the glans penis (cf. **kŏla-ṭ°**, p. 437*b*, l. 25).

ṭũc^{u} टूँचू, see **ṭok^{u}, ṭakun,** and **ṭakh-ṭüc^{u}**, s.v. **ṭak.**

tach 1 तछ । तृणभेदः m. a certain tender grass, a favourite fodder for horses.

tach 2 तछ f. (sg. dat. **tachi तछि**), scratching (Gr.Gr. 125); itchiness, itch. Cf. **tüch^{u} 1.**

tacha-bacha तछ-बछ । जीविकानिर्वाहः m. a means of employment, livelihood (esp. as a master). **-bacha karun -बछ करुन्** । जीविकानिर्वाहं योजयतिः m.inf. to work at sth. as a means of livelihood. **-tacha -तछ** । अत्युत्कण्ठा f. longing, desire, great anxiety (for something lost or beyond reach, but very necessary; *quasi*, scratching about to find it); cf. **tachun. -tacha karun -तछ करुन्** । अत्यन्वेषणम् m.inf. 'to scratch about', (when something in a house has disappeared and it is feared that it has been carried off by rats or the like) to go about searching in every little hole or hollow in the walls.

tāch ताछ । नेत्रौषधविशेषः m. N. of a remedy for eye disease, made of the flour of a certain grain (cf. **nĕnd^{a}ri-ṭ°**, p. 642*b*, l. 16).

ṭāchĕ टाछ, see **ṭŏṭh^{u}.**

ṭāchĕ टाँछ, see **ṭŏṭh^{u}.**

ṭaich, see **tĕc^{u}.**

ṭĕchĕ त्यछ, see **ṭyoṭh^{u}.**

ṭĭchĕ टीँछ, see **ṭĭṭh^{u}.**

tŏchĕ तोछ, see **tŏṭhun.**

ṭŏch^{u} टाँछू । दोषः f. (sg. dat. **ṭāchĕ टाँछ**), guilt (of some crime, or the like); cf. **ṭũ.** —**khārüñ^{u}** —**खारंञू** । दोषदीर्घीकरणम् f.inf. to bring a charge of guilt cf. **ṭũ khārun**, p. 962*a*, l. 2; (in a discussion) to argue out the fallacies in a statement.

tüch^{u} 1 तछू (for **2**, see **tachun**) । खर्जूः f. itchiness, itch; scratching (Gr.Gr. 121); cf. **tach 2.** —**lagüñ^{u}** — **लगंञू** । कण्डूत्पत्तिः f.inf. an attack of itchiness to come on.

tachun तछुन् । तक्षणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **toch^{u} तछु**, f. **tüch^{u} 2 तछू**, for **1**, see s.v.), to pare, shave, scrape; to plane (wood or the like) (Gr.Gr. 121, 125); to

excoriate (cf. **khōrĕ tachañĕ**, p. 412*a*, l. 40); to scratch (with the nails or the like) (K.Pr. 82); to scratch (the ground, as a fowl) (Rām. 97, K.Pr. 118). **toch^{u}-mot^{u}** तछु-मतु । **तष्ट**: perf. part. (f. **tüch^{u}-müt^{u}** तछू-मत्), pared, planed, excoriated, scratched, etc., as ab.

tachiñ तछिञ् । **कण्डू**: f. itching, itchiness, itch.

tachiñ^{u} तछिञू f. scratching, a scratch (with the nails etc.) (cf. **gala-tachañĕ**, p. 282*b*, l. 1).

ṭaçhĕr टाछ्यर् । **प्रीतिः** m. love, affection (for anything animate or inanimate) (Gr.Gr. 139). Cf. **ṭôṭh^{u}**.

ṭĕchĕr ट्यछ्यर् । **तिक्तता** m. bitterness (W. 112 *techar*); pungency (cf. **marṣa-ṭ°**, p. 594*b*, l. 25); anger, wrath (at someone or something). Cf. **ṭyoṭh^{u}**. —**nērun** —नेरुन् । **विरोधोद्भवः** m.inf. wrath to issue, a quarrel to arise.

tàchyun^{u} तछियुन् । **तक्षणमज्जम्** m. (sg. dat. **tàchinis** तछिनिस्), wood-shavings, planings.

tōchyōv तोछ्योव्, see **tōshun** and **tōṭhun**.

ṭĕcĕl ट्यच्यल् । **तिलकितः** adj. e.g. spotted, marked with spots (cf. **machĕ-ṭ°**, p. 547*a*, l. 43). Cf. **ṭĕc^{u}**.

ṭìcĕm टीच्यम । **तिलकविशेषः** m. a kind of *tilak* or sectarian mark on the forehead of a Hindū.

ṭacĕr टच्यर् । **तीक्ष्णता** m. forwardness, boldness, insolence, daring; sharpness, keenness (Gr.Gr. 139). Cf. **ṭok^{u}**.

ṭacyōv टच्योव्, see **ṭakun**.

ṭucyōv टुच्योव्, see **ṭukun**.

ṭaḍ टड् । **अपह्नवः** m. embezzlement, peculation, squandering property entrusted to one (e.g. in gambling, in in wantonness, or the like). —**karun** —करुन् । **अपह्नवविधानम्** m.inf. to embezzle, as ab.

ṭìḍ^{i} टीड् । **उष्णीषोर्ध्वभागः** f. the upper part of a turban (which lies on the crown of the head) (K.Pr. 156).

tòḍī तोदी । **क्लेशः** m. care, trouble, distress (caused by loss or damage). —**wātanāwun** —वातनावुन् । **क्लेशदानम्** m.inf. to bring trouble, to cause distress to a person (by doing injury), to cause loss or damage (to a person).

tôḍ^{u} तोड्, see **tôr^{u}**.

tūda तूद تودہ m. a heap, mound (Śiv. 1289); a stack; a granary (El.); a butt for shooting at; cf. **töz^{i}**. —**gaśhàn^{i}** —गश्हनि । **राशीभवनम्** (**समुच्चयोत्पत्तिः**) m. pl. inf. heaps or piles to arise (e.g. of grain, of rubbish, and so on); great accumulation to occur. —**karàn^{i}** —करनि । **अति समुच्चितीकरणम्** m. pl. inf. to make piles (e.g. of grain); to accumulate great wealth.

ṭuḍ^{i} टुड् । **कल्पितवार्ता** f. a trumped-up story (esp. when told with intent to deceive), a cock-and-bull yarn (invented by the teller). **ṭuḍi-gor^{u}** टुडि-गर् । **कल्पितभाषी** m. (f. **-gür^{u}** -गर्) one who is in the habit of inventing and telling such trumped-up stories.

tadbīr تدبیر m. (this word is fem. in Urdū) a device, contrivance (Gr.M.; Rām. 349, 360, 823, 869, 882); counsel, advice, as in **cyāni tadbīra mūjūb**, according to thy advice (Gr.M.; so Rām. 117). —**karun** —करुन् m.inf. to consult, take mutual advice (Rām. 544); to consider, take counsel with oneself (Rām. 1413).

ṭĕḍākur^{u} ट्यडाकुर् । **अजीर्णोद्गारः** m. (sg. dat. **ṭĕḍākaras** ट्यडाकरस्), eructation of undigested food. **ṭĕḍākar-pàndith** ट्यडाकर्-पंडिथ् । **मदोद्गारशीलः** m. a conceited ignoramus who imagines himself a learned man (*quasi*, who eructates undigested learning).

ṭaḍam टडम् । **निकृष्टव्यभिचारिणी** f. a vile unchaste woman, a low strumpet.

ṭĕḍama ट्यडम । **अत्यभिमानी** m. a boaster, braggard (without due ground for so acting).

tāḍanā ताडना । **कोपपूर्वं विनयनम्** f. angry admonition (of a naughty boy, or the like), angry reproof (including, if necessary, slapping or the like).

tāḍun ताडुन् । **कोपाद्विनयनम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **tôḍ^{u}** तोड्, f. **töḍ^{u}** ताड्, f. sg. dat. **tājĕ** ताज्य; 2 p.p. **tājyōv** ताज्योव्, or (Gr.Gr. xxxiv), according to some, **tāḍyōv** ताड्योव्), to admonish angrily, to reprove in anger or slap (a naughty boy, or the like), to punish (by beating). **tôḍ^{u}-mot^{u}** तोड्-मतु । **ताडित**: perf. part. (f. **töḍ^{u}-müt^{u}** ताड्-मत्, with sg. dat. **tājĕ-matĕ** ताज्य-मच्य), reproved, punished, etc., as above.

tadrū m. *Rhamnus virgatus* (El.).

tadrēlū m. *Coriaria Nepalensis* (El.).

tudth (L. 459), see **ṭôṭ^{u}**.

tāḍav ताडव् । **फूत्कारः** m. puffing with the cheeks blown out; arrogant puffing.

ṭāḍav टाडव् । **शोफः** m. slight swelling of the face, eyelids, etc., due to indigestion; met. pride, arrogance.

tadạy तदय् adv. then only, then and not till then (L.V. 77).

tāf تاف m. glory, brilliancy (of the sun, or the like) i.q. **tāph**, q.v. (YZ. 174).

tā'ifdār طائفدار, see **töyiphdār**.

tūfān طوفان, see **tūphān**.

tafāwat تفاوت, see **taphāwath**.

tag तग् । **पङ्क्तिः** f. a long line or row. —**diñ^{u}** —दिञ् । **प्रक्षेपणम्** f.inf. to cast (grain, or the like) in lines. —**lagün^{u}** —लगुन् । **प्रक्षिप्तीभवनम्** f.inf. to become laid in rows (automatically).

tàg^{i}-tagay तगि-तगय् । **समग्रा पङ्क्तिः** f. a complete row.

tagi tagi तगि तगि adv. in rows, in lines (Śiv. 1857).

tagi tagi bĕhun तगि तगि ब्यठुन् । **पङ्क्तिक्रमेणोपविश्य**:

m.inf. to sit in rows. —**tagi rōzun** —तगि रोज़ुन् । **पङ्क्तिक्रमेण स्थितिः** m.inf. to remain in lines. —**tagi thawun** —तगि थवुन् । **पङ्क्तिक्रमेण स्थापनम्** m.inf. to arrange in rows.

ṭāg टाँग् or **tōg टाँग्** । **खररवः** f. the braying of an ass (cf. **khar-ṭº**, p. 407*a*, l. 26) (Gr.M.); the lowing of cattle (El.). Cf. **ṭūg. ṭāga-ṭāg टाँग-टाँग्** । **खरवत्-शब्दनम्** f. loud and excessive braying of asses; similar cries uttered by other animals.

tēg तेग تیغ । **क्षुरिकादेः अग्रम्** m. a sword, scimitar, cutlass, dagger (W. 119, K.Pr. 54); (in Ksh.) the blade of a sword or the like (cf. **tabar-tº**, p. 963*a*, l. 5) (Rām. 431; H. viii, 6, 13).

ṭēg टेँग् । **उच्चभूभागः** m. rising ground, hillock, eminence (cf. **rěyě-ṭº**, p. 854*b*, l. 44; **shihāl¹-ṭº**, p. 875*a*, l. 14) (Śiv. 1245); ostentation (El.).

ṭēga pěṭha hāwun टेँग पठ हावुन् । **पलायनम्** m.inf. to run away, abscond (esp. with someone else's property). **-pěṭhuk**ᵘ **-पठुक्** । **उच्चस्थलज** adj. gen. (f. **-pěṭhüc**ᵘ **-पठ्यूच्**), of, or belonging to, or produced on high ground.

tōg तोँग् or **ṭōg टोँग्** । **आघातविस्फोटः, अङ्कुशः** m. a bruise, tumour, or swelling on the forehead, etc., caused by a blow (cf. **nīla-tº**, p. 634*a*, l. 21); an elephant-goad, the iron hook with which elephants are driven. —**khārān¹** —खारन् । **आहननम्** m. pl. inf. to cause bruises by a blow or blows. —**khasān¹** —खसन् । **रुधिरस्फोटोद्भवः** m. pl. inf. such bruises to occur.

tōga-(ṭōga-)wôlᵘ तोँग-(टोँग-)वोलु । **हस्तिचिनेता** n.ag. (f. **tōga-(ṭōga-)wājěn तोँग-(टोँग-)वाज्यन्**), an elephant driver.

ṭōg टोँग्, see **ṭāg.**

tūg 1 तूँग् (El. *túng*), see **tǫ̈ngᵘ.**

tūg 2 तूँग् m. the yew-tree, *Taxus baccata* (cf. **brāhmī** and **pōstal**) (El. *túng*); *Picea Webbiana* (cf. **birre, budulᵘ**, and **röyil**) (El. *túng*).

ṭūg टूँग् or (q.v.) **ṭung टुंग** । **गोमायुरुतम्** f. the cry of a jackal (El.). Cf. **ṭāg. ṭūga-ṭūg टूँग-टूँग्** । **परितो गोमायुशब्दः** f. a concert of jackals' cries.

ṭūga टूँग m. a sob (El. *túnga*).

ṭūgᵘ टूँगु m. (sg. voc. **ṭōgi टोँगि**), a man who has a tumour, etc. (see **tōg** or **ṭōg**) (K.Pr. 74, voc. written *ṭoṅi*).

ṭōgᵃjǒ टुगज्य । **रहःसंमतिः** f.pl. secret agreement, private consultation, conspiracy.

tēgalas तेँगलस्, see **těngul.**

ṭāgan टाँगन् । **रक्तस्फोटाः** m.pl. inflamed or bloody bruises (resulting from a blow). Cf. **tōg** or **ṭōg.**

ṭāgān टाँगान् । **घोरवाश्रितकृत्** e.g. one who howls in anguish (cf. **ṭāgun 1**).

tagun तगुन् । **तज्ज्ञता** conj 2 (1 p.p. **togᵘ तगु**, f. **tüjᵘ 1 तंजू**, for **2**, see **talun**; 2 p.p. **tajyōv 1 तज्योव्**, for **2**, see id.) to be known how to be done, to be possible (in this sense,—as compared with **hěkun**, which means, generally, to be physically able,—**tagun**, on the contrary, implies skilled knowledge, as in **kamis tagi wanunᵘ**, to whom is saying possible? i.e. who can tell) (cf. **mangun tº**, p. 579*a*, l. 30) (Gr.Gr. 204; Gr.M.; W. 86; L.V. 24, 37; Śiv. 1276, 1727, 1852; Rām. 325, 360, 988; K. 364; H. i, 15; v, 3, 8, 9; viii, 9; x, 5; K.Pr. 208). **togᵘ-motᵘ तगु-मतु** । **तज्ज्ञतया संपादितः** perf. part. (f. **tüjᵘ-müṭᵘ 1 तंजू-मंचू**, for **2**, see **talun**), done by being known how to be done, done successfully.

ṭāgun 1 टाँगुन् । **घोरवाश्रितम** conj. 1 impers. (1 p.p. **ṭōgᵘ टोँगु**; 2 p.p. **ṭājyōv टाँज्योव्**), to emit a loud cry or roar, (esp.) to bray (of an ass) (Gr.Gr. xxx); to howl in anguish.

ṭāgun 2 टाँगुन् । **अश्वकः** m. a small horse, a pony.

tagôphul तगोफुल (= تغافل) m. unmindfulness, heedlessness, negligence, indifference (Rām. 1005).

tagāra तगार (= تغار) । **खालीविशेषः, अल्पखेयम** a platter, pail, bucket, tub, trough; a mason's mud- or lime-pit (cf. **rabi-tº**, p. 823*b*, l. 5). —**karun** —**करुन्** । **मृज्जलादिसंसर्जनम्** m.inf. to make mud plaster or mud mortar; to make liquid mud (to serve the purpose of writing or daubing large letters or the like).

tagör¹ 1 तगोर् । **लेपमृत्संसर्जकः** m. a man who makes mud plaster or mortar.

tagör¹ 2 तगोर् । **बृहत्खाली** f. a large tub or trough, a kneading trough.

tagürᵘ तगुर् or **tāgᵘrᵘ तागुर्** । **रशना, मेखला** f. the thread (of silver or gold and ornamented) worn round the waist by Hindū women, a woman's girdle.

ṭāgarahāray टाँगरहारय । **खरवत् शब्दाचनम्** f. 'uttering repeated cries like the braying of an ass', i.e. the utterance of cries of alarm or pain by cattle.

tāgath तागथ (Śiv. 711), see **tākath.**

ṭāgyuwᵘ टाँगिवु । **टङ्कदारुमयः** (f. **ṭāgivᵘ टाँगिवू**), made of pear-wood. Cf. **ṭang.**

thái, see **thöyī.**

tāh ताह (= تھ, cf. ٹھ) । **क्रमपरिवेष्टनम** ground, site, floor; bottom, underneath, foundation; layer, stratum; fold plait, ply, the fold of a folded garment, etc. (Śiv. 129); a fold or sheet of paper or the like (Gr.M.). —**karun** —**करुन्** । **क्रमस्थापनम्** m.inf. to fold, to fold up (W. 143); to arrange in folds or layers; (generally) to put into neat order (Śiv. 1148); to take care of (K.Pr. 173). —**karith thawun** —**करिथ् थवुन्** । **यत्नीकरणम्** m.inf. to fold up; carefully and neatly to put by.

tāha bĕhanāwan ताह ब्यहनावुन् । पश्चात्करणम् m.inf. to leave at the bottom, throw into the background, surpass. **tāha tāha thawun ताह ताह थवुन् । क्रमेण निधानम्** m inf. to put one over the other, to pile up in an orderly manner.

tāhas bĕhanāwun ताहस् ब्यहनावुन् । पश्चात्करणम् m.inf. to put at the bottom, put in the background; (by showing superiority), to cause another to abandon work on which he is engaged.

ṭāh टाह । काकवारणध्वनिः m. the noise made in driving away crows.

tĕh त्यह । मदोत्कर्षः f. (sg. dat. **tĕhi त्यहि**), pride, haughtiness, arrogance (whether proper or improper) (K.Pr. 254); cf. **tēh** and **thēh.** **—mōrüñᵘ —मोरंञू ।** **तीक्ष्णमदशान्तिः** f.inf. pride to become mitigated.

tĕhi-wôlᵘ त्यहि-वोलु । गर्वयुक्तः adj. (f. **-wājĕñ -वाज्यञ**), one who is arrogant.

ṭĕh त्यह in **ṭĕh ṭĕh त्यह त्यह । अग्निशब्दः** m. the sound emitted by the flames of burning straw, dry wood, or the like.

tēh तेह । तीक्ष्णता f. fire, passionateness, crossness, acrimony, sharpness; arrogance; cf. **tĕh. tēhi-wôlᵘ तेहि-वोलु । तीक्ष्णतायुक्तः** n ag. (f. **-wājĕñ -वाज्यञ**), one of a passionate, arrogant nature.

tih तिह् । तत् pron. dem. (in a compound, or in an idiomatic phrase approaching the nature of a compound, this word sometimes takes the form **ti ति**; for examples, see bel.) that (not within sight).

(sg. nom., an m. **suh सुह्**, f. **sŏh स्वह्** or **sa स**; inan. **tih तिह्**, also written **ti ति**. Acc.-dat., an. e.g. **tamis तमिस्** or **tas तस्**; inan **tath तथ**. Ag., an.m. **tàm¹ तंमि**, f. **tami तमि**; inan. **tàm¹ तंमि**. Abl., an. and inan. e.g **tami तमि** or **tawa तव**. Gen., an. m. and f. **tàm¹-sondᵘ तंमि-संदु** or **tasondᵘ तसंदु**; inan. e.g. **tamyukᵘ तम्युकु** or **tawukᵘ तवुकु**.

In the plural there is no distinction between an. and inan., and gender is distinguished only in the nominative case. Thus, nom., m. **tim तिम्**, f. **tima तिम**. Acc.-dat. e.g. **timan तिमन्**. Ag. and abl. e.g. **timau तिमौ**. Gen. **timan-hondᵘ तिमन्-हंदु** or **tihondᵘ तिहंदु**. For most of the above forms, see Gr.Gr. 88 and Gr.M. See also the references bel.

In the sing. this pronoun is an. or inan., and the an. forms in some cases distinguish between the masc. and fem. genders. As regards the plural, see above.

When this word is used as an adjectival pronoun, the inanimate forms, with one exception, are not employed. The only exceptions are **tath तथ्**, the inan. dat. sing., and (very rarely) **tih तिह्**, the inan. nom. sing. The former is used only as an adjective when agreeing with an inan. noun of either gender in the dative singular. In other cases, when an adjectival use is required, the animate forms are used, according to gender, even when agreeing with an inan. noun, except that the adjectival feminine dative is **tami तमि** as well as **tamis तमिस**, although, when used substantively, only the an. form **tamis तमिस्** is used for the feminine as well as for the masculine. When agreeing with a genitive, the usual rule for adjectives is observed. When the genitive is the genitive of a masculine singular inanimate noun, and therefore ends in **ukᵘ**, etc., the pronoun is put into the ablative singular, and, when the genitive is not of this description, the pronoun is put into the dative singular. Thus, **suh** (not **tih**) **jahāza,** that ship; **sa** (not **tih**) **shĕlph,** that art; but **tath** (not **tas** or **tamis**) **kulis,** to that tree (inan. m. sg. dat.); **tath kāmĕ,** for that work (inan. f. sg. dat.); **tami** (m. sg. abl.) **chīzukᵘ,** of that thing; **tas** (m. sg. dat.) **sŏhiba-sondᵘ,** of that gentleman; **tami** (not **tamis**) **jyāyĕ-hondᵘ,** of that place.

It therefore follows that the nominative singular inanimate form **tih,** it, that, is hardly ever used as an adjective, but is used almost always as a substantive. But **suh** and **sa,** the masculine and feminine forms, are also used as substantive inanimate forms, instead of **tih,** when the pronoun is correlate to a preceding adjective pronoun that (as all these pronouns follow the same rules) is used, though inanimate, in the animate masculine or feminine gender, as explained above for adjectival **suh** and **sa.** The preceding pronoun is usually the relative, as in **yus asbāb tŏhĕ hyotᵘwa, suh** (not **tih**) **chuh drŏgᵘ,** what property you purchased, that is dear; **yĕmi murāda khŏtˢra tĕ sōzōthas bŏh, suh** (not **tih**) **sapodᵘ pūra,** the purpose for which you sent me has been fulfilled; **tĕ yŏssa kitāb mĕ lüzᵘth, sa** (not **tih**) **āyĕ mĕ khŏsh,** the book which you sent me, was acceptable to me. The preceding pronoun is not necessarily a relative; thus, **suh phal chuh tŏkᵘ, suh** (not **tih**) **ma khĕh,** that fruit is sour, do not eat it.

When, however, the demonstrative pronoun is correlate to a *substantive* inanimate pronoun, **tih** is used, as in **yih bŏh wanān chus, tih chwā pozᵘ kina apozᵘ,** is what I say true or false? Also, as the pronoun **yih,** this (not the relative pronoun **yih,** what), in the direct singular, is the same in form for both genders, whether animate or inanimate, when the substantive demonstrative pronoun is correlate to it, it

is, in the direct singular, always **tih,** not **suh** or **sa.** Thus, **yih** (adj. m. inan.) **sôruy kur^{a}koṭ^{u} kyāzi chuh yiti pyō-mot?** **tih nih tulith,** why is all this refuse here? take it away.

In the plural nominative the masculine agrees with all masculine nouns, and the feminine agrees with all feminine nouns, without any distinction between animate and inanimate. But, if the adjective pronoun agreeing with a feminine nominative plural is separated from it by some word that does not indicate its gender by its form, then the masculine form of the plural pronoun is used instead of the feminine. Thus, **tim** (not **tima**) **z^{a}h pacĕ** (fem. plur. nom.), those two boards, but **tima pacĕ,** those boards. The other cases of the plural are all of common gender, and make no distinction between animate and inanimate. [For ab. generally, see Gr.M. s.v. **tih.**]

sa स or **sŏh स्वह** f. sg. nom., f. of **suh,** bel., q.v. (Śiv. 434, 493, 651, 691, 903, 1090, etc., *sa*; Rām. 113, 115, 116, 137, etc., *sa*; K. *sa*, she, 290, 694, 703, 738, 806, 1080; adj. 72; H. *sa*, v, 5, 9; viii, 11; x, 14, etc.; *sŏh*, xii, 5; (adj.) *sa*, x, 1, 6, 12; *sŏh*, iii, 5; (adj. inan. f.) *sa*, viii, 7; x, 10; *sŏh*, xii, 26).

suh सुह । सः dem. that (not within sight), both pronoun and pronominal adj. The corresponding dem. for persons or things within sight is **huh,** q.v. It is also used as a pronoun of, the third person, meaning 'he', 'she', or 'it', (not within sight); (as pronoun) (Śiv. 1035, 1225, 1229, etc.); (as pron. adj.) (L.V. 104; Śiv. 495, 531, 681, 903, 920, etc.; Rām. 62, 81, 287, 344, 362, 385, 388, etc.; H. ii, 8, 9; viii, 7, 10, 13; x, 12, 14; K.Pr. 205); (as personal pron.) (L.V. 8, 24, 31, 33; Śiv. 536–7, 554, 578, 585, 619–20, etc.; Rām. 18, 26, 29, 72, 78, etc; K. 6, 26, 40, 43, 261, 335, 370, 521, 571, 576, 672, 678, 686, 691, etc.; H. ii, 8, 11; v, 9, 10, etc.; (inan.) xii, 4, 11, 14, 15).

say सय् or **sŏy स्वय् । सैव** f. that (fem.) verily, that very, that indeed, she verily (L.V. 52, 81, (*sŏy*); Śiv. 37, 46, 93, 105, 210, 439, 669, 881, etc., *say*; Rām. 44, 255, 424, 872, 1514, 1516, *say*; K. 683, 850, *say*; 39, *sŏy*; H. *say*, iii, 1, 4; xii, 14; *say*, (adj. inan.) ii, 6; viii, 7, 10, 13; ix, 4; xi, 5; *sŏy*, vii, 16).

suy सुय । स एव m (f. **say सय्** or **sŏy स्वय्**), that (masc.) verily, that very, that indeed, he verily (L.V. 3, 15, 31, 34, 37; Śiv. 48–50, 56, 91, 247–8, etc.; Rām. 15, 178, 316, 909, 958, etc.; K. 41, 52, 213, 321, 492, 607, 640, 684, etc.; H. i, 4, 8; iii, 3; v, 1; vi, 16, etc.; adj. xii, 19; (inan.) ii, 4; vii, 8, 13; ix, 11).

ti ति, in **ti karith ति करिथ् । तथापि** adv. having done that; hence, as adv, even then, still, yet, nevertheless. —**warā karith** —**वरा करिथ् । तदन्यथा** adj. having done without that; hence, as adv., otherwise, or else.

tī तो, see **tiy,** bel.

tih तिह्, sg. nom. inan. it, that, (pron.) (L.V. 24, 37, 70, 107; Śiv. 41, 308, 533, 893, 999, 1007, 1086, 1757, 1852; Rām. 45, 60, 93, 162, 172, etc.; K. 296, 506, 569, 610, 676, 1089; H. iii, 4, 9; viii, 3, 9, 11, etc.); (rarely as a pron. adj.) (Śiv. 1836; Rām. 292, 1133, 1419).

tihond^{u} तिहुंदु or (q.v. bel.) **timan-hond^{u} तिमन्-हुंदु । तेषां संबन्धी** pl. gen. (f. **tihünz^{u} तिहुंज़ु**), of them (an. or inan., e.g.) (L.V. 71; Śiv. 499, 1073, 1083, 1209, 1257, 1519, 1665; Rām. 1156, 1379, 1764; K. 62, 290, 310, 312, 453, 1002, etc.; H. viii, 3, 11; xii, 16).

tàm^{i} तमि instr. sing. an. m. and also inan. e.g. (an. f. **tami तमि**), by him, by that, (as pronoun) (Śiv. 41, 121, 449, 536, 636, etc.; Rām. 8, 62, 71, 78–9, 102, 106, 110, 113, etc.; K. 233, 254, 383, 438, 492, 550, 635, etc.; H. ii, 1; iv, 3–6; x, 3, 12). **tàm^{i}-sond^{u} तमि-संदु** or (q.v. bel.) **tasond^{u} तसंदु । तत्संबन्धी** sg. gen. adj. (f. **-sünz^{u} -संज़ु**). This form may refer to any an. m. or f. noun, but not to an inan. noun, in which case the sg. gen. is **tamyuk^{u},** q.v. bel.) of him (Śiv. 505, 995, 997, 1000, 1003, 1020, 1666; Rām. 386, 657, 697, 1577, 1641; K. 573; H. i, 3; vii, 6, 13); of her (Śiv. 433; Rām. 355, 775, 1289, 1694; H. xii, 15).

tami 1 तमि f. sg. ag. an. of **tih,** see ab. (Śiv. 431, 496 (pron. adj.), 635, 654, 837, 870, 1114; Rām. 149, 153, 165, 184–9, 190 7, 233, etc.; K. 428, 537, 583, 601, 709–10, 803, 1146).

ami 2 तमि, f. sg. dat. of **tih,** when used as an adj., see ab. (H. x, 10).

tami 3 तमि, or (q.v. bel.) **tawa तव** abl. sg. e.g. an. and inan. of **tih**; (as pron. an.) (Śiv. 31 (f.); Rām. 804 (m.)); (as pron. inan.) (Śiv 102, 239 (f.), 1191, 1422; Rām 1581; K. 601, 775); (as pron adj.) (Śiv. 673, 708, 741, 1315, 1344, 1428; Rām. 233, 822, 829; K. 920; H. ii, 7; iii, 9; v, 5; viii, 9; x, 10, 12, 14; xii, 4, 6); (used adverbially) for that reason, on that account, therefore (Śiv. 1287). Frequently used in phrases, such as the following:— **tami dŏha तमि द्वह । तद्दिने** adv. on that day. —**gari** —**गरि । तत्काले** adv. at that hour, at that time. —**khŏta** —**खुत,** —**khōta** —**खोत,** or —**khŏtan** —**खुतन् । ततोत्कृष्टः, ततो विशिष्टः** adv. (in comparison) than that (not within sight) (as

in 'better than that') (Rām. 1581; K. 319, 935). —**kani** —कनि or —**kanĕn** —कन्न्। **तत्कारणेन** adv. for that (not within sight) reason, on account of that, therefore (Gr.Gr. 159). —**mŏkha** —म्ख। **तन्निमित्तम्** adv on that (not in sight) account, for that reason, therefore. —**nishĕ** —निश। **तत्सकाशात्, तत्प्रतिरूपकेण** adv. (with signification of abl. sg.) from that (not within sight); than that, rather than that; in exchange for that. —**phiri** —फिरि। **तत्समये** adv. at that time, on that occasion (past or future, but not present). —**pör**^{i} —पोरि or (q.v.) **tapör**^{i} **तपोरि**। **तद्देशतः** adv. in or from that (not within sight) direction (Gr.Gr. 151, 159). —**pata** —पत or —**patan** —पतन्। **तस्मादनु, तत्पश्चात्** adv. after that (not within sight), after then (Gr.Gr. 159; Śiv. 131; K. 873; H. x, 12; xii, 16). —**path-kun** —पथ्-कुन्। **तत्पश्चाद्भागे** adv. behind that (not within sight). —**patuk**^{u} —पतुकु। **तत्पश्चाद्भवः, तत्पाश्चात्यः** adj. (f. —**patiic**^{ü} —पतंचू), of, or belonging to, what is behind that (not within sight); cf. **tamis-patuk**^{u}, bel. —**patyum**^{u} —पत्युम्। **तत्पश्चाद्भवः** adj. (f. —**patim**^{ü} —पतिमू), of, or belonging to, or produced in what is behind that (not within sight); cf. **tamis patyum**^{u}, bel. —**putsh**^{i} —पुछि or —**putshy** —पुछ्य। **तदर्थम्** adv. with that (not within sight) purpose, for that. —**ranga** —रंग। **तत्कारणेन** adv. in that manner (Gr.Gr. 154); on account of that (not within sight), for that reason, therefore. —**wushöt**^{i} —वुशोति। **तत्कारणेन, तेन हेतुना** adv. for that (not within sight) cause, for that reason, therefore. —**vizi** —विज़ि। **तस्यां वेलायाम्** adv. at that time, then (Gr.Gr. 157).

tim तिम्। **ते** m. pl. nom. (f. **tima तिम**), they (L.V. 6, 76, 77; Śiv. 72, 78, 81, 129, 132, 433, etc.; Rām. 2, 54–5, 68, 94, 108, etc.; K. 64, 67, 200, 414, 452, 468, etc.; H. v, 438; viii, 3, 4, 11, etc.); (f.) (Śiv. 1453, 1667); (as adj.) those (L.V. 28; Rām. 133, 466, 542, 634, 856, 864, etc.; H. viii, 13; x, 12); f. (Śiv. 38, 1664; K. 766, 768; H. viii, 11; xi, 9; adj. xii, 19).

timau तिमौ pl. ag. and abl. by them (pron.) (Śiv. 695, 1084; Rām. 7, 81 f., 82, 142, 445, 517, 528, 540, 542, etc.; H. vi, 11; x, 12; xii, 7); from them (pron.); by those (pron. adj.); from those (pron. adj.) (Rām. 1209). **-pĕtha** -प्यठ। **तेभ्य आरभ्य** adv. (with signification of abl. pl.) from those; than those.

timan तिमंन्, pl. dat. e.g. to them (pron.) (Śiv. 498, 639, 675–6, 679, 694, 706, 1094, 1184, 1187; Rām. 18, 54, 56, 87, 134, 235, etc.; K. 213, 478, 842, 863, 981, 1002, 1071; H. viii, 1; xi, 8; xii, 1; fem. xii, 6, 17); to those (pron. adj.) (Rām. 138, 586, 710–1, 864, 1463, 1553; H. x, 6; xi, 6); with emphatic *y*, we have **timanay तिमनंय्** (Śiv. 20, 34, 1209, 1361; K. 290 (*timan*^{u}*y*); H. (*timan*^{u}*y*) viii, 11; xii, 1). **-hond**^{u} -ह्न्दु or (q.v. ab.) **tihond**^{u} **तिह्न्दु**। **तेषां संबन्धी** pl. gen. adj. (f. **-hünz**^{ü} -ह्नज़ू), of them, of those (not within sight) (K. 67).

tamis तमिस् or (q.v. bel.) **tas तस्**, acc.-dat. sg., e.g., an. of **tih**, see ab.; (pron. m.) (Śiv. 30 (*tamisay*), 432, 641, 645, 670, 708–9, 742, etc.; Rām. 72, 74, 113, 233, 287, 308, 313, 351 (*tamisay*), etc.; K. 519 (*tám*^{i}*s*^{u}*y*); H. ii, 7; viii, 9; (*tamis*^{u}*y*) ii, 1; viii, 9; xii, 1); (pron. f.) (Śiv. 532, 844; Rām. 419, 563, 665–7, 754, 761, 878, etc.); (pron. adj.) (Śiv. 431; Rām. 319 f., 396 f., 420 f., 541 f., 1262 m., etc.; H. iii, 9; viii, 9; xii, 10, 19). **tamis-kun तमिस्-कुन**। **तस्य पार्श्वे, तमनु** adv. towards him or her (not within sight), in that direction (Gr.Gr. 161; Rām. 495, 1016); (after vbs. of speaking, etc.) to him or her. —**patuk**^{u} —पतुकु। **तस्य पश्चाद्भवः** gen. adj. (f. **-patiic**^{ü} -पतंचू), i.q. **tami patuk**^{u}, ab. —**patyum**^{u} —पत्युम्। **तस्य पश्चाद्भवः** adj. (f. **-patim**^{ü} -पतिमू), i.q. **tami patyum**^{u}, ab. —**sath** —सठ्। **तत्समानः** adj. e.g. like that (or it) (not within sight), (indicating non-identity, but similarity, as if to the question 'is it that?' we should reply 'no, but it is like it').

tamiy 1 तमिय्, emph. form of **tami 1, 2,** and **3,** ab., as in **tamiy röt**^{u}, on that very night (p. 848*b*, l. 12) (L.V. 25, Rām. 147; so Rām. 149 (m. adj.), 311 (id.), 377 (f. adj.), 839 (m. pron. abl.), 1145 (f. pron. instr.), 1709 (f. adj.); K. 841 (m. adj.), 1004 (id.); H. (f. adj.) xii, 14, 15). **tamiy 2 तमिय्**। **तद्धेतोः** adv. (emph. form of **tami 3,** ab.) for that very reason, from that very cause (Śiv. 581, 677; Rām. 1631, cf. 1754; H. x, 14).

tàmiy तमिय्, emph. form of **tàm**^{i}, ab., by him or that only, by him or that verily (L.V. 5, 43; Śiv. 884; H. iii, 1).

timay तिमंय, emph. form of **tim,** ab., they only, they alone, those alone (L.V. 13, 27; Rām. 52; H. v, 9; viii, 4; *tim-hay*, ix, 8–10; (adj.) v, 5). **timay तिमय्**, id., but f. (H. x, 14).

tamyuk^{u} **तम्युकु**। **तद्भवः** sg. gen. adj. (f. **tamic**^{ü} **तमिचू**. This form refers to an inan. noun of either gender. If the noun is an. the form is **tàm**^{i}**-sond**^{u}, q.v. ab., or **tasond**^{u}, q.v. bel.) of that (not within sight) (Śiv. 920–1; Rām. 17, 61, 161, 282, 464, 667, etc.; K. 589; H. vii, 12; K.Pr. 248, *tamukui*, for *tamyuk*^{u} with emph. *i*).

tas तस् i.q. **tamis,** ab. (cf. **tas pata,** p. 792*b*, l. 28) (pron. m.) (L.V. 20, 34, 37, 105; Śiv. 33, 38, 51, 58–9, 65, 72, 83, etc.; Rām. 57–8, 59, 71, 76, etc.; K. 2, 6,

15, 22, 35, 39, 41, etc.; H. i, 5, 8; ii, 8; iv, 2, etc.); (pron. f.) (Śiv. 35, 435–8, 508, 530, 653–7, etc.; Rām. 84, 120, 336, 350, etc.; K. 535; H. xii, 2, 15, 25); (pron. adj.) (Śiv. 319, 683, 1155, 1232, 1599; Rām. 28, 83 f., 488, 537–8, 576, etc.; K. 8, 10, 50, 88, 102, etc.; H. ii, 7; vii, 4; viii, 7, etc.). The word is occasionally used with the meaning of the genitive, as in K. 147, or of the accusative, as in K. 165, 382, 441, 747, 836. An emphatic form is **tàs**[i] **तंसि**, to him or her only, etc. (L.V. 65; Śiv. 883, 1366, 1578; Rām. 308, 1760; K. 321, 448, 598, 621, etc.). **tas-kun तस्-कुन्** । **तमसु** adv. i.q. **tamis-kun,** ab. (Śiv. 596, 1196; Rām 79, 148, 258, 411, etc.).

tasond[u] **तसंन्दु** or (q.v. ab.) **tàm**[i]**-sond**[u] **तंमि-संदु** । **तत्संबन्धी** sg. gen. adj. (f. **tasünz**[u] **तसंन्ज़ु**. This form may refer to any an. m. or f. noun; but not to an inan. noun, in which case the sg. gen. is **tamyuk**[u], q.v. ab.); of him (Śiv. 46, 214, 247–8, 597, 639, 744, 798, 919, 1173, 1496, 1619; K. 3, 95, 101, 117, 126, 395, 582, 601, 621, 1111, 1124, etc.); of her (Śiv. 100, 102, 105, 433–4; Rām. 61, 240, 304–5, 474, 705, 891, etc.; K. 114, 520; H. ix, 3). **tasànd**[i] **pŏth**[i] **तसंन्हि पाठि** adv. like, in the manner of, that person (not within sight), like him, like her (or other an. noun) (Gr.Gr. 154). **tasonduy तसंन्दुय** (f. **tasünz**[u]**y तसंन्ज़ुय**), his or hers only, even his or hers, even of that animate being (Gr.Gr. 92; L.V. 72; Śiv. 49, 599, 651, 724, 1121–2; Rām. 110, 115, 805, 1442, 1448; K. 321, 448, 598, 625, 720, 764, 882, 1082, 1084, 1088, 1146).

ti ti ति ति, that also (K. 582).

tath तथ् inan. sg. dat. to it, to that (not within sight) (inanimate thing) (cf. **tath-pata,** p. 792*b*, l. 26) (as pron.) (Śiv. 353, 367, 474, 476, 509, etc.; Rām. 26, 118, 122–3, 343, 477–8, etc.; K. 162, 261, 377, 673, 686, 1150, 1153, etc.; H. ii, 1; v, 4; vii, 27, 28, etc.); (as pron. adj.) (L.V. 47; Śiv. 63, 85, 319, 357, 412, 494, etc.; Rām. 121, 128, 188, 738, 1294, etc.; K. 16, 24, 60, 62, 85, 94, 126, 139, etc.; H. (inan.) ii, 1; v, 5; viii, 9; x, 12, etc.; (inan f.) xii, 15) **tath-kun तथ्-कुन्** । **तत्स्थानमनु** adv. towards that (inanimate thing, place, etc., not within sight); in that direction (Gr.Gr. 160, Rām. 536).

tàth[i] **तंथि** or **tathy तथ्य**, emph. form of **tath,** ab., as in Rām. 314, etc.; K. 23, 279, 429, 925, etc.; H. iii, 8; xii, 4, 11, 14). **tathy-kun तथ्य-कुन्** adv. even in that direction (not within sight) (Gr.Gr. 160).

tawa तव i.q. **tami 3,** ab. q.v. (cf. **tawa pata,** p. 792*b*, ll. 27–8), from that, by that (YZ. 186); (used adverbially) for that reason, on that account, therefore (L.V. 57; K. 318, 895). **tawa bāpath तव बापथ्** । **तन्निमित्तम** adv. for the sake of that (inan. e.g., not within sight), for that; on that account (Śiv. 709, *taway-b°*) —**khŏta** —**खुत**, —**khōta** —**खोत**, or —**khŏtan खुतन्** । **ततो विशिष्टः** adv. i.q. **tami khŏta,** etc., ab. (Rām. 1239). —**kani** —**कनि** or —**kanĕn** —**कनन** । **तत्कारणेन** adv. i.q. **tami kani,** ab. (Gr.Gr. 159; K. 231). —**kin**[i] —**किनि** । **तत्कारणेन** adv. on that account, for that cause. —**kārana** —**कारन** । **तत्कारणेन** adv. for that reason, for that cause. —**mŏkha** —**मखि** । **तद्धेतुना** adv. i.q. **tami mŏkha,** ab. —**nishĕ** —**निश** । **तत्प्रतिरूपकेण** adv. i.q **tami nishĕ,** ab., q.v. (Rām. 352, rather than that; 1234). **pata** - **पत** or **patan** — **पतन्** । **तत्पश्चात** adv. i.q. **tami pata,** ab., q.v. (Gr.Gr. 159, 200; Śiv. 1792; Rām. 1644; K. 135–6, 190, 256, 297, 458, 628, 759, 870, etc.).

path-kun —**पथ-कुन्** । **पत्पश्चात** adv. i.q **tami path-kun,** ab., q.v. - **patuk**[u] —**पतुकु** । **तत्पार्श्वात्**: adj. (—**patüc**[u] —**पतंचु**), i.q. **tami patuk**[u], ab., q.v. —**patyum**[u] - **पत्युमु** । **तत्पश्चाद्भवः** adj (-**patim**[u] —**पतिमू**), i.q. **tami patyum**[u], ab., q.v. — **pushi** —**पुछि** or **pushy** -**पुछ्य** । **तदर्थम** adv. i.q. **tami pushi,** ab., q.v. -**ti** -**ति** or (q.v.) **tōti तोति** conj. nevertheless (Gr.M.). - **wushöt**[i] — **वुशोति** । **तेन हेतुना** adv. i.q. **tami wushöt**[i], ab., q.v.

tawuk[u] **तवुकु** । **तद्भवः** gen. adv. (**tawüc**[u] **तवंचु**), i.q. **tamyuk**[u], ab., q.v.

taway तवय् । **तेनैव** adv. emph. form of **tawa,** ab. only from that, even from that, verily from that, only for that reason, therefore (El. *tawa*; L.V. 69, 90, 94; Śiv. 192, 372, 422, 430, 506, 512, 709, 754, 762, 839, 864, 1122, 1133; Rām. 228, 400, 475, 487, etc.; K. 358; YZ. 251); by that means (L.V. 75, K. 676).

tiy तिय (often written **tī ती**) । **तदेव** inan. m. sg. nom. emph. form of **tih,** ab. that verily, only that, even that (L.V. 20, 21; Śiv. 121, 312, 317, 319, 348, 538, etc.; Rām. 14, 50, 133, 162, 335, 592, etc.; K. 323, 422, 574, 576, 606, 621, 796, etc.; H. *tay*, vii, 1; iii, 9; *ti*, xi, 1); (for **tih** + **ay**) if that (H. iii, 4, 9).

tiyŏ तिय । **तदेव** (**नहि**) inan. m. sg. m. inter. is it really that (the answer expected being in the negative)? **tiyĕ bā तिय बा** । **तादृक महाशय**? inan. m. sg. inter. pol. id., but a respectful query, addressed to a male. **tiyĕ biñ तिय बिञ** । **तादृक महाशये**? inan. m. sg. inter. pol. id., but a respectful query addressed to a female. **tiyĕ sŏ तिय सो** । **तादृक महाशय**? inan. m. sg. inter. pol. id., addressed to a much-respected male.

tiyō तियो, i.q. **tiy,** ab., with respectful suffix ō, that verily Sir (Śiv. 226).

tŏh त्वह, **tōh तोह** or **tuh तुह** । **तुषः** m.[s] the husk, or chaff of grain, chaff, bran (El. *toh, tuh*; L. 461, *toh*;

K.Pr. 7, 128, 238, *toh*; 224, *tuh*; 87, *thoh*). —**karun** -करुन् । चूर्णशः करणम्, कुत्सनम् m.inf. to reduce to chaff; to reduce to powder or tiny scraps (e.g. cloth destroyed by white ants); to abuse violently or grossly. —**karith thawun** करिथ् थवुन् । अतिचूर्णनम् m.inf. to reduce to powder or tiny scraps (as in the preceding); to abuse violently or grossly. —**karith trāwun** —करिथ् त्रावुन । अत्याक्षेपणम् m.inf. to overwhelm with gross abuse. **-nār** -नार् । तुषाग्निः m. a fire of burning chaff (which is very fierce). —**nār muh nār** —नार् मुह् नार् । भूषणबाहुल्यम् m. profusion of ornaments (worn on the person). **-phol^{u}** -फोलु । तुषसमूहः m. a collection (esp. when small) of chaff. **-shīn** -शीन् । तुष(लघु)हिमम् m. a fall of light fine snow (like chaff).

tuhuk^{u} तुहुकु । तुषसंबन्धी adj. (f. **tuhüc^{u}** तुहुचू), of, or belonging to, chaff; filled, or stuffed, with chaff, made up of chaff, and so on.

ṭŏha ट्वह in **ṭŏha-ṭŏha** ट्वह-ट्वह । कासरोगस्वरः m. the noise made in coughing, the sound of a cough.

tŏhŏ त्वह्, **tŏh^{i}** त्वहि, see **ti^{a}h 2.**

tôh^{u} तोहु or **tôsh^{u}** तोशु, the form taken by **tāh**, q.v., when used adjectivally -°. In such a case, its fem. is **tösh^{ü}**. Cf. **ok^{u}-tôh^{u}**, p. 19*a*, l. 43, and **ok^{u}-tôsh^{u}**, id. l. 47.

thŏba थुब or **ṭhŏbba** ट्वब्ब । क्रीडनकविशेषः m. (pl. dat. **thóban** थुबन् or **ṭhŏban** ट्वबन), a round piece of earthenware or shaped piece of potsherd, about the size and shape of a rupee. A number of these are used as pieces by children in a certain game. **thŏba-kat^{u}r^{u}** थुब-कतरु or **ṭhŏbba-kat^{u}r^{u}** ट्वब्ब-कतरु । क्रीडनककपालः f. a piece of potsherd, shaped like a rupee used as ab. The pl. **-katrĕ** -कत्र्य is used for the stock of sherds used in a game. **thŏban** (or **ṭhŏban**) **gindun** थुबन (ट्वबन) गिंदुन । क्रीडाविशेषः m.inf. to play this game.

thob^{u} थंबु m. a plug, in **lyob^{u}-thob^{u}**, p. 543*b*, l. 21, q.v. Cf. **thop^{u}**.

ṭhabāba ट्वबाब । निःसारः adj. e.g. artificial, unreal (and worthless on that account), fictitious, imitation.

ṭhabŏb^{i} ट्वबोबि । असद्रूपकविधानशीलः adj. e.g. one who habitually fabricates, one who habitually acts artificially.

thabun थबुन् m. (sg. dat. **thabanas** थबनस), a lump (cf. **mĕtsi-th°**, p. 609*a*, l. 11).

thŏbun^{u} थुबुनु । गुल्मः (वृक्षः) स्थूलानुच्चमूर्तिः m. a short thick tree, without branches, a bush, scrub; met. (in this sense, f. **thŏbün^{ü}** थुबञ्), a stout squat-figured person.

ṭhĕcĕ ट्वच्य in the following:— **ṭhĕcĕ-phol^{u}** ट्वच्य-फोलु । गूढसंचितद्रव्यम् m. treasure gradually and secretly collected, a secret hoard. Cf. **ṭhīṭh.**

ṭhēca (or **ṭhīca**) **pakun** ठेँच (ठीँच) पकुन् । धारासंपातवत्प्रसारः, प्रवाहवत्प्रसृतिः m.inf. (of blood, or the like), to flow in a violent torrent (cf. **rath ṭhīca wasun**, p. 845*b*, l. 29).

thĕc^{u} थ्यंचु, see **thĕkun.**

ṭhōca ठोँच । पादाघातः f.pl. thrusts, or thrusting, with the toes; cf. **ṭhukun.** —**diñĕ** —दिञ । पादाग्राहणनम् f. pl. inf. to push, or thrust (someone or something) with the toes (in order to set him or it in motion).

thŏc^{u} थुंचु, see **thŏkun.**

ṭhŏc^{ü} ठोंचू, see **ṭhākun.**

ṭhuca ठुच । अलसः adj. e.g. lazy, indolent, work-shy.

ṭhuc^{u} ठुचु, see **ṭhukun.**

thüc^{u} थंचु, see **thok^{u}** and **thakun.**

thacyōv थच्योव्, see **thakun.**

ṭhācyōv ठाच्योव्, see **ṭhākun.**

thĕcyōv थ्यच्योव्, see **thĕkun.**

thŏcyōv थुच्योव् see **thŏkun.**

ṭhucyōv ठुच्योव्, see **ṭhukun.**

thad थड् vill. for **thar 2**, q.v.

ṭhāḍa ठाड । अपक्वः (कठिनः) adj. e.g. (of cereal food, or the like) insufficiently cooked, (on that account) hard, not soft.

thīd थीद् । क्षेत्रविशेषः m. N. of a village on the shore of the Dal lake, about a mile from Gupakār (q.v.), where there is a sacred site. Its ancient name was Thēda (RT.Tr. II, 454).

thod^{u} थंदु । प्रोन्नतः adj. (f. **thüz^{ü} 1** थंजू, for **2**, see s.v.), high, tall, lofty (cf. **pōra-th°**, p. 753*b*, l. 9) (El. *thŏd*, *thaud*; Gr.Gr. 9, 29, 140; Gr.M.; W. 20; Śiv. 784, 1050, 1811; Rām. 600; YZ. 409; K.Pr. 165); upright, erect (cf. **kāri-th°**, p. 467*a*, l. 31) (Śiv. 971, of the neck, see p. 1167*a*, l. 31; so, 1363; H. vii, 11; YZ. 64, 146); elevated, on a high place (Śiv. 985, 1068); high (in price) (Gr.M.); high-minded, on one's dignity, on the high horse (K.Pr. 258). —**karun** —करुन् m.inf. to exalt (El.). —**rōzun** —रोज़ुन् । प्रोन्नम्यस्थितिः m.inf. (of something previously bent or prone) to remain or continue erect (YZ. 298). —**thawun** —थवुन् or —**thāwun** —थावुन् । उन्नतीकृत्य स्थापनम् m.inf. to put in a higher position, to raise (and leave raised); to set upright, to erect. —**tulun** —तुलुन् । उत्थापनम् m.inf. to raise (e.g. someone from a sitting position) (El., Śiv. 1812, YZ. 184); to erect; to lift up (and remove) (Rām. 123, 1417, 1495). —**tulith thawun** —तुलिथ् थवुन् or —**tulith thāwun** —तुलिथ् थावुन् । निराकरणम् m.inf. to raise and put down (elsewhere); hence, to remove a person (from an office, or the like). —**tulith shunun** —तुलिथ् शुनुन् । उत्थापनम् m.inf. to raise (once for all); to raise and

carry off; to raise and put away, to wipe off, sweep off. —**wŏthun** —ह्युन् । उत्थानम् m.inf. to stand up (El.; Śiv. 321; Rām. 707, 903, 942, 952, 961, 1384; H. ii, 3, 5, 6; v, 6, 9; xii, 14, 15; K.Pr. 165).

thadi थदि् । उच्चैः adv. on high (K. 154, 446); from on high; (of a voice, or the like) high, loudly. —**pala** —पल । अत्यौत्कर्ष्येण adv. with great nobility, with great magnanimity; with great superiority. —**thadi** —थदि् । अत्युच्चैः adv. high (in every respect), at a great height (in every particular); from a great height (in every particular); (of a voice, or the like) loudly (i.e. with each word loud). —**thod**^{u} —थंदु । अत्युन्नतः adj. (f. —**thüz**^{ü} —थंज़ू), lofty in every respect.

thadam-thod^{u} थदम्-थंदु । अत्युन्नतः adj. (f. -**thüz**^{ü} -थंज़ू), very high, very lofty; very elevated.

thadun थदुन् । उन्नतीभवनम्, आढ्यीभवनम् conj. 3 (2 p p. **thadyōv** थद्योव्), to be or become high or elevated, to become higher, to become taller (El. *thadun*, Gr.Gr. 173, K.Pr. 173); to become erect; to become elevated; to become elevated (in position, wealth, power, or the like).

thadith bĕhun थदित्थ् ब्यऽहुन । अत्यौन्नत्यप्राप्तिः m.inf. 'having risen to sit', to achieve a high position (in wealth, fortune, good qualities, children, etc.) and remain secure there.

thadyō-mot^{u} थद्यो-मंतु । उन्नतीभूतः, आढ्यीभूतः perf. part. (f. **thadyē-müṭ**^{ü} थद्ये-मंचू), become high; elevated; raised (to power, etc.).

tihīdastī तिहीदस्ती تہیدستي f. empty-handedness, poverty, penury (Rām. 1520).

tōhafa, see **tōhapha.**

ṭhag ठग् । वञ्चकः m. (f. **ṭhagiñ** ठगिञ् q.v.), a deceiver, impostor, cheat, knave, sharper, plunderer (K.Pr. 221); a robber, assassin, cut-throat.

ṭhaga-bāba ठग-बाब । साधुवेशवञ्चकः m. 'Sir ṭhag', an impostor who swindles in the character of a highly-respectable old gentleman. -**bāpār** -बापार् । वञ्चकव्यवहारः m. the conduct or actions of an impostor, swindling conduct. -**bāy** -बाय् । वञ्चकस्त्री f. a swindler's wife. -**pav** -पव । वञ्चनाभ्यासः m. the practice, exercise, or frequent use of swindling.

thāg 1 थाँग् । खेदः f. fatigue, lassitude, exhaustion (resulting from exertion); cf. **thākh** or **thōkh.** —**anüñ**^{ü} —अनंञ् । खेदापादनम् f.inf. to make fatigued (by imposing some exhausting labour). —**yiñ**^{ü} —यिञ् । खेदापत्तिः f.inf. fatigue to be felt.

thāg 2 थाँग् । वञ्चना f. in order to appropriate the results, dishonestly to induce another to abandon work on which he is engaged.

thōg^{i} थाँगि । वञ्चकः m. one who is in the habit of dishonestly interfering with another's work, so as to appropriate its results.

thūg^{u} थूँगु, see **thúng.**

ṭhagagī ठगगी । वञ्चकता f. habitual swindling, knavery, cheating, imposture, the profession or actions of an impostor, etc.

ṭhagil ठगिल् । वञ्चकता f. cheating, swindling; forgery (El. m.).

ṭhagun ठगुन् । छलनम conj. 1 (1 p p. **ṭhog**^{u} ठंगु, f. **ṭhüj**^{ü} ठंजू), to cheat, deceive, beguile, impose upon, trick, dupe, swindle (Gr.M.); conj. 3 (2 p.p. **ṭhagyōv** ठग्योव्) to be deceived, cheated (Gr Gr. xxxi, Gr M.). **ṭhog**^{u}**-mot**^{u} ठंगु मंतु । वञ्चितः perf part. (f **ṭhüj**^{ü}**-müṭ**^{ü} ठंजू-मंचू), deceived, cheated, imposed upon.

ṭhagiñ ठगिञ् । वञ्चकी f. of **ṭhag**, q.v.

ṭhagāwun ठगावुन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **ṭhagôw**^{u} ठगोवु), to deceive (Gr.Gr. xxxi).

ṭhagöy^{i} ठगॉयि । वञ्चना f. swindling, knavery, cheating, imposture.

ṭh^{a}**h** ठह् । अतितृप्तिः f. surfeit, a feeling of repletion (from eating, drinking, or the like). - **gashüñ**^{ü} —गछंञ् । अतितृप्तिमनुत्पत्तिः f.inf. such a feeling to be experienced.

thāh थाह् । जलावतरणम् f. casting oneself into water, plunging (oneself) into water. —**diñ**^{ü} —दिञ् । जले देहप्रक्षेपणम् f.inf. to plunge into water, to dive; to jump down (Rām. 1335). —**mārüñ**^{ü} - मारंञ् f.inf. to dive (Rām. 546). —**trāviñ**^{ü} —त्रावंञ् । जलेऽवतरणम् f.inf. to plunge into water and swim, to swim. —**shunüñ**^{ü} —छुनंञ् । मध्यनिपातः f inf. (in order to secure the fruits) suddenly to plunge into another's work.

ṭhāh ठाह् in **ṭhāha-ṭhāh** ठाह्-ठाह् । सशब्दहासः onomat. m. loud laughter, a peal of laughter

thēh थेह् m.pl. airs, ostentation used in the following (cf **tĕh**):—**thēh din**^{i} थेह् दिनि or —**mārin**^{i} —मारनि । मदाविष्करणम् m.pl inf. to put on airs and graces (owing to pride in youthful beauty, wealth, or the like).

thoh, see **tŏh.**

ṭhaharun ठहरुन् । संस्थानम्, प्रतीक्षा conj. 3 (2 p p. **ṭhaharyōv** ठहर्योव्), to become fixed, firm (of something previously unsteady) (cf. **pūr**^{u} **ṭh°**, p. 754*b*, l. 50) (K. 623); to become or be steady (cf. **atha ṭh°**, p. 63*a*, l. 4); to stand still (Śiv. 1539, K. 1023); to stop, rest, pause, halt (Gr.M.); to stay, remain, abide (Śiv. 1650; K. 1107; H. ii, 4); to wait tarry, (Gr.M.); to wait for, tarry for (K. 1105); to be settled, fixed, determined.

ṭhaḥ^{a}**rith** ठहरिथ् । प्रतीक्षापूर्वम् derived from conj.

part., as adv. behind time, late, retarded, after the right time, unpunctually; slowly, leisurely, deliberately.

ṭhaharyō-motᵘ ठहर्यो-मंत् । **स्थिरीभूत**: perf. part. (f **ṭhaharyē-müt**ᵘ ठहर्ये-मंच्), become fixed, firm, steady, etc

thaharanáwun, see **ṭhaharāwun.**

ṭhahᵃ**rāv ठहराव** । **स्थिति**: m. fixture; pause, rest, stop, halt (esp. for a short time).

ṭhaharāwun ठहरावुन conj. 1 (1 p.p. **ṭhaharôw**ᵘ **ठहरोवु**. This verb is the casual of **ṭhaharun,** q.v., in all its senses) to make steady, make firm (cf. **pūr**ᵘ **ṭh°**, p. 755*a*, l. 2) (El. *thaharanáwun* (sic), Gr.M.) to cause to stop, to cause to tarry, and so on, as in **ṭhaharun**; to ascertain, decide, determine (Gr.M.).

thöjⁱ **थोंज** or **thöj**ᵘ **थोंजू** । **स्थाली, मूषा** f. (sg. dat. **thājĕ थाज्य**), a large-sized metal plate, dish, or tray for food, etc. (cf. **diva-gōn-th°,** p. 261*b*, l. 18; **diwath-th°,** p. 265*a*, l. 26; **siwan-th°,** p. 954*a*, l. 30; **thĕkan-th°,** s.v. **thĕkun**) (K. 154, 161–2; K.Pr. 132, 163, misprinted *tha°* for *tha*); a crucible (for melting gold, etc.) (cf. **payĕn-th°,** p. 817*b*, l. 2; **sŏnar-th°,** p. 923*a*, l. 43); a lapidary's polishing wheel (cf. **man**ᵃ**r-th°,** p. 584*b*, l. 5). Cf. **thāl**, which is equivalent to our 'plate'.

thᵘ**j**ᵘ 1 **थंजू** । **निष्फलतूदवृक्ष**: f. the fruitless mulberry tree, the leaves of which are considered the best of all varieties of mulberry leaves for silk-worms (El. *thuj*).

thᵘ**j**ᵘ 2 **थंजू** । **पक्षिणी** f. N. of the female of the Mallard (*Anas boscas*) (L. 129, *thuj*).

thüjᵘ 1 **थंजू** । **स्थली, देवप्रतिमापूजोपकरणसामग्री-निधानकोष्ठकम्** f. dry ground, land fit for cultivation, arable land, esp. land suitable for seed-beds; a wooden receptacle in which the articles necessary for the worship of an idol are kept, a casket (for this purpose), a pyx (L.V. 33). **-dāñĕ -दाञ** । **उप्तरुष्टारोपितोप्तवधान्यम** m. rice plants (paddy) which have been transplanted, paddy sown in seed-beds and subsequently transplanted. **nār नार** m. a nursery for rice (cf. **nār 2**) (L. 462 *thajnár*).

thüjᵘ 2 **थंजू**, see **thol**ᵘ 2 and **thalun.**

ṭhüjᵘ **ठंजू, ṭhüj**ᵘ**-müt**ᵘ **ठंजू-मंच्**, see **ṭhagun.**

tihij तिहिज् or **tihij**ᵘ **तिहिजू** । **सूक्ष्माङ्कुर**: f. a slender sprout, a fine plant filament (cf. **kŏng-t°,** the tip of the stigma of the saffron-flower, p. 456*b*, l. 21); met. anything fine and delicate (cf. **kana-t°,** p. 418*a*, l. 35).

thájⁱwôrᵘ **थंज्यिवोर्** m. N. of a Kashmir village where there is a site sacred to Shiva (Śiv. 1161, 1895).

thajyōv थज्योव्, see **thalun.**

ṭhaka ठक in **ṭhaka-ṭhaka ठक-ठक** । **विभूतियुक्त**: m. covered with ashes (e.g. a man's body), dusty, sooty.

ṭhēka ठेक m. in the following:—**ṭhēka āsun ठेक आसुन** । **आग्रह**: m.inf. urging (esp. one who is unwilling to go on with or complete some work) to occur. —**hyon**ᵘ —**ह्योनु** । **कार्यसमापनस्वीकार**: m.inf. to accept urging, to agree to continue with, or to complete, some work at another's urging. —**karun** —**करुन** । **कार्यसंपादनस्वीकार**: m.inf. to agree or assent to undertake the completion of some work. —**nyun**ᵘ —**निनु** । **कार्यसमापनस्वीकार**: m.inf., i.q. **ṭhēka hyon**ᵘ, ab.

thokᵘ **थंक** । **श्रान्त**: adj. (f. **thüc**ᵘ **थंच्**), wearied, tired, fatigued, exhausted, jaded (cf. **thakun,** of which this is the 1 p.p.). —**bok**ᵘ —**बंकु** । **श्रान्तक्षुधित**: adj. (f. **thüc**ᵘ **büc**ᵘ **थंच् बंच्**), wearied and hungry (e.g. a person on a pilgrimage); worn out, troubled, confounded.

ṭhūkᵘ 1 **ठूँकु** । **अङ्गुल्यग्रताडना, पुस्तकाद्यशुद्धि**: m. rapping the tip of the fingers with a strip of wood (a punishment for boys, etc.), slapping the hands in this way; a mistake in a book, a scribal error in a manuscript or the like, a printer's error, a misprint; cf. **ṭhūkh.** —**kaḍun** —**कडुन** । **अशुद्धिसमीक्षणम** m.inf. to detect scribal errors or misprints, to check a manuscript, correct a proof, etc. —**trāwun** —**त्रावुन** । **लेखन्यग्रच्छेदनम** m.inf. to scratch out, erase (an error in a manuscript or the like); to trim the point of a pen.

ṭhūkᵘ 2 **ठूँकु** adj. (f. **ṭhūk**ᵘ **ठूँकु**), one who is attacked by the horns of any animal, gored (Gr.Gr 20).

thakh थख् । **श्रम:, विश्रमणम, विराम**: m. (sg. dat. **thakas थकस**), weariness, fatigue, exhaustion, lassitude (Gr.Gr. 122); resting on account of weariness; cessation on the conclusion of anything (e.g. of long singing, a long bout of lecturing, or the like). —**dyun**ᵘ —**दिनु** । **विश्रमणम** m.inf. to take a rest (e.g. in the course of a long journey to recline for a time in a shady place). —**kaḍun** —**कडुन** । **विश्रमणम** m.inf. to rest, take a rest, as ab.; to take a rest at the conclusion of any wearying task or action.

thaka-būñᵘ **थक-बूञ** । **श्रमवृक्ष** f. a weariness-plane, a plane-tree under which a weary person can rest (on a journey in the hot season); met. a genial, kindly woman, who gives rest and comfort to others (cf. K.Pr. 7, 102 for the same simile for a kindly wife). **-büṭh**ᵘ **-बठ** । **विश्रामस्थानम** f. (sg. dat. **-bachĕ -बच्च**), a weariness-hearth, a place to which a person goes for rest, or where he finds rest; met. a genial, kindly man, who gives help and rest to others.

ṭhākh ठाख् । **निरोध**: m. (sg. dat. **ṭhākas ठाकस्**), ordering some work to be stopped, stopping any piece of work.

thākh थाँख् or thōkh थोंख् । आयासः, खेदः: f. (sg. dat. **thāki थाँकि or thōki थोंकि**), distress resulting from extreme fatigue (esp. when this is fruitless). Cf. **thāg 1.**

thŏkh थुख् । निष्ठीवः: f. (sg. dat. **thŏki थुकि**), spittle, saliva (cf. **lĕkh-th°**, p. 518*a*, l. 16; **shāla-th°**, p. 880*a*, l. 17; **tīla-th°**, s.v. **tīl**) (K.Pr. 26, 63, 215, 258, 262); spitting.

thŏka-bāna थुक-बान । प्रतिग्राहः: m. a spitting-pot, a spittoon. **-buth**^{u} **-बुथु । निष्ठूतिमुखः**: m. a 'spit-face', one whose face should be spit upon, i.e. one who is engaged in some very vile or blameworthy occupation. **—hĕñĕ —ह्यञ । थूत्कारार्थिगमः**: f. pl. inf. to receive spittings, to be an object of general scorn on account of vile occupation or of blameworthy actions. **—khĕñĕ —ख्यञ । कुत्सापात्रीभवनम्** f. pl inf. to eat spittles, to become an object of scorn, as ab. **-lôd**^{u} **-लोदु । निष्ठीवनराशिः**: m. a pile or accumulation of spittle. **-lŏṣh**^{u} **-लुंछ । निष्ठूतिसंघः**: m. a lump of thick spittle, a clot of phlegm expelled from the mouth. **-mūn**^{u} **-मून । निष्ठीवनभित्तिः**: m. an accumulation of spittle, as it were, plastered on a wall or the like. **-nūn -नून । निष्ठीवनक्षारौषधम्** m. spittle-salt, one's own spittle mixed with salt (applied as a remedy to a blister on the foot caused by walking). **– rāṣavith —राज़विथ । अत्यनादरपूर्वम्** conj. part. used as adv. (with verbs of giving, etc.) with much ignominy, most insultingly (as if the gift was daubed with the giver's spittle). **—trāwañĕ —त्रावञ । अवज्ञाविष्कारः** f. pl. inf. to reject with scorn (as if one ejects spittle at it) (K.Pr. 166). **—shunañĕ —छुनञ । कुत्सनम् (थूत्कारः)** f. pl. inf. to spit (upon, dat.) (K.Pr. 12); to eject spittles, to make the noise of spitting; hence, to abuse some committer of a vile or despicable action.

thŏki thŏki gömot^{u} **थुकि थुकि गोमंतु । अतिनिन्द्यापात्रीभूतः**: perf. part. (f. — **thŏki gömüṣ**^{u} **—थुकि गोमंचु**), one who has become an object of universal blame and contempt, on account of vile or despicable conduct. **—thŏki gaṣhun —थुकि गछुन । अतिगर्ह्यापात्रीभवनम्** m.inf. to become the object of universal blame and contempt, as ab. **-thŏki kor**^{u}**-mot**^{u} **थुकि कर्‌-मंतु । थूत्कृतः**: perf. part. (f. **—thŏki kür**^{u}**-müṣ**^{u} **—थुकि कर्‌-मंचु**), spat upon by everyone, i.e. universally despised and blamed on account of vile or despicable conduct. **—thŏki karun थुकि करुन । अतिनिन्द्यापात्रीकरणम्** m.inf. to make (a person) an object of universal blame and contempt, as ab.

ṭhŏkh ठोख् m. in **ṭhŏkh-dār ठोख्-दार । प्रधानः**: m. the head of a company or community, the leading man of a village (whose position is due to rank, generosity, virtue, good family, or similar reason) (cf. **ṭhōkal**). **-dörī -दारी । प्रधानता** f. the office or position of the head man of a community (see the preceding).

ṭhukh ठुख । उत्खननम् m. (sg. dat. **ṭhukas ठुकस**), hammering into, knocking in, driving into (the ground a stake, peg, etc., with a mallet or the like) (cf. **atha-ṭh°**, p. 63*a*, l. 6) (Gr.Gr. 122, W. 140, K.Pr. 41); the Skt. given above as the meaning of this word usually signifies 'digging up', but here it is certainly used to mean the ab. **-dyun**^{u} **-दियुन । उत्खननार्थमाहननम्** m.inf. to hammer in (as ab.). **-shunun —छुनुन । प्रतिबन्धनम्** m.inf. 'to thrust in (a wedge)', i.e. (for one's selfish object) to interfere or obstruct some other's work (by offering some pretended reason), to put a spoke in another's wheel.

ṭhūkh ठूँख् m. (sg. dat. **ṭhūkas ठूँकस**), the tip of anything pointed (e.g. the nib of a pen) (Gr.M.). I.q. **ṭhūk**^{u} 1, q.v.

ṭhûkh ठूँख । शृङ्गाघातः: f. (sg. dat. **ṭhûke ठूँकि**), (by a horned animal) striking with the horns, thrusting or piercing with the horns, goring (Gr.Gr. 134). Cf. **ṭhŏl.**

ṭhûka diñĕ ठूँक दिञ । गर्वादिना अमर्षाभिव्यञ्जनम् f. pl. inf. to give gorings, attack with the horns; met. arrogantly and threateningly to display wrath. **ṭhûka-ṭhûkh ठूँक-ठूँख । शृङ्गाघाताघाति** f. mutual goring (as in a fight between horned animals) (Gr.Gr. 75, **ṭhūka-ṭhūkh**).

tahakikāth तहकिकाथ, tahkīkāt تحقيقات m. (sg. dat. **tahakikātas तहकिकातस**), an inquiry, investigation, inquest (Gr.M.).

thŏkal थुकल । निष्ठीवनशीलः: adj. e.g. a spitter, one who habitually spits.

ṭhōkal ठोकल । प्रधानः: adj. e.g. one who is the leading person in a company or community (cf. **ṭhōkh**, ab.).

ṭhûkal ठूँकल । शृङ्गाहननशीलः: adj. e.g. (a horned animal which is) in the habit of attacking with its horns (Gr.Gr. 134).

thakun थकुन । श्रमः: conj. 2 (1 p.p. **thok**^{u} **थकु**, f. **thüc**^{u} **थचु**; 2 p.p. **thacyōv थच्योव**), to be, or become, wearied, tired, fatigued, exhausted, jaded (Gr.Gr. 30, 122, 204, 209, 224; Gr.M.; Śiv. 1770, 1824; Rām. 546, K. 164, 961; YZ. 417) The causal of this verb is **thakanāwun** or **thaka**^{u}**rāwun**, qq.v. (Gr.Gr. 174); El. also gives the infinitive **thakun** as noun subst. meaning 'fatigue'. **-aṣun - अछुन । श्रमापत्तिः** m.inf. fatigue to enter, fatigue to overcome (a person), fatigue to be suffered. **—nērun —नेरुन । श्रमनिवृत्तिः** m.inf. fatigue to exit, i.e. to depart, rest to be attained, to become rested. **—nīrith yun**^{u} **—नीरिथ् युनु । अतिश्रमाविर्भावः** m.inf. fatigue to come out, fatigue

to become manifest (by the usual signs). —**salun** —सलुन् । अमनिवृत्तिः m.inf. fatigue to depart, to become rested.

thokᵘ-motᵘ थंकु-मंतु । आक्तः perf. part. (f. **thücᵘ-müṣᵘ** थंचू-मंचू), wearied, fatigued (YZ. 134, K.Pr. 12).

thakith pyonᵘ थकिथ् प्यंनु । अतिश्रमापातः m.inf. to become utterly wearied or exhausted (YZ. 92).

ṭhākun ठाकुन् । निरोधः conj. 1. (1 p.p. **ṭhôkᵘ** ठोकु, f. **ṭhöcᵘ** ठांचू; 2 p.p. **ṭhācyōv** ठाच्योव्) to prohibit, command to desist (from any work); to hammer into, knock into; cf. **ṭhāsun** and **ṭhukun. ṭhôkᵘ-motᵘ** ठोकु-मंतु । निषद्धः perf. part. (f. **ṭhöcᵘ-müṣᵘ** ठांचू-मंचू), stopped (by a command) or prohibited (from carrying out any work), caused to desist.

thĕkun थ्यकुन । विकत्थनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **thyokᵘ** थ्यंकु, f. **thĕcᵘ** थ्यंचू; 2 p.p. **thĕcyōv** थ्यच्योव्), to boast, brag, vaunt, praise oneself (whether entitled to do so or not) (Gr.Gr. 120; W. 132; K. 330, 647; K.Pr. 101, 107, 236 (*thuktam* for *thyokᵘtham*)); to praise, commend, applaud, magnify, exalt (Śiv. 1627); to vie with, emulate, rival (dat. of obj.) (Rām. 1099). **thĕkun lāyĕkh** थ्यकुन् लायख । प्रशंसार्हः adj. (f. **thĕküñᵘ lāyĕkh** थ्यकंञू लायख्, see **lāyĕkh**) worthy of praise, fit to be praised, commendable. Cf. **thĕkanas lāº**, bel.

thĕkan-thöjᵘ थ्यकन्-थांजू । स्वश्लाघिनी f. 'a platter of boasting', a self-applauding woman, a woman who habitually boasts or praises herself.

thĕkanas lāyĕkh थ्यकनस् लायख् । प्रशंसनार्हः adj. e.g. (see **lāyĕkh**) praiseworthy, i.q. **thĕkun lāº**, ab.

thyokᵘ-motᵘ थ्यंकु-मंतु । प्रशंसितः perf. part. (f. **thĕcᵘ-müṣᵘ** थ्यंचू-मंचू), praised, glorified, commended.

ṭhikāna ठिकान । आश्रयः m. a fixed place or abode (Gr.M.); the proper place (for anything); dwelling-place, residence, home; certainty, absence of doubt (Gr M.).

ṭhīkun ठीकुन् । स्थितिः conj. 3 (2 p.p. **ṭhīkyōv** ठीक्योव्), to stand firmly, to be steady, remain steady (cf. **atha ṭhº**, p. 63*a*, l. 9) (Gr.Gr. 173, Siv. 1752, Rām. 1659); to come to a firm stand, to become steady (cf. **prān ṭhīkan**ⁱ, p. 761*a*, l. 30; **shāh ṭhº**, p. 873*a*, l. 13). **ṭhīkyō-motᵘ** ठीक्यो-मंतु । कृतस्थितिः perf. part. (f. **ṭhīkyē-müṣᵘ** ठीक्ये-मंचू), made to stand firmly, come to a steady stand.

thŏkun थ्वकुन् । निष्ठीवनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **thǫ̆kᵘ** थ्वंकु, f. **thŏcᵘ** थ्वंचू; 2 p.p. **thŏcyōv** थ्वच्योव्), to spit, expectorate.

thokᵘ-motᵘ थ्वंकु-मंतु । चूत्कृतः perf. part. (f. **thŏcᵘ-müṣᵘ** थ्वंचू-मंचू), spit out; spit at or on; disgraced by vile abusive language; one whose conduct or occupation is very vile; one who has fallen under an utterly evil fate, despised and rejected.

thŏkan atha dārun थ्वकन् अथ दारुन् । अतिवश्यवर्तित्वम् m.inf. 'holding the hand to be spit upon', to be utterly subservient (to); met. to show entire loving subserviency (to a friend, master, servant, or the like).

ṭhukun ठुकुन् । उत्खननम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **ṭhukᵘ** ठुकु, f. **ṭhucᵘ** ठुचू; 2 p.p. **ṭhucyōv** ठुच्योव्), to hammer, drive in (e.g. a stake, peg, etc., into the ground, etc.), thrust forcibly into (cf. **dŏh ṭhº**, p. 199*b*, l. 50) (Gr.Gr. 122; Gr.M.; K.Pr. 1); cf. **ṭhākun** and **ṭhāsun.** Regarding the meaning of the Skt. translation, see **ṭhukh.**

ṭhukᵘ-motᵘ ठुकु-मंतु । उत्खातः perf. part. (f. **ṭhucᵘ-müṣᵘ** ठुचू-मंचू), knocked in, driven into (the ground, etc.), as ab.

ṭhukith ठुकिथ् । बलात्कारेण conj. part. 'having hammered in'; hence, as adv. under compulsion (of someone), perforce; **dŏh ṭhº**, having hammered in the day, i.e. having finished the day's work (K.Pr. 131).

thakanāwun थकनावुन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **thakanôwᵘ** थकनोवु), to make weary, cause to be weary, to fatigue (Gr.Gr. 176). Cf. **thakᵃrawun.**

thĕkanāwun थ्यकनावुन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **thĕkanôwᵘ** थ्यकनोवु), to cause to boast, to praise, applaud (Śiv. 1653); to be, or become, praiseworthy (Rām. 1441, n.ag. *thĕkanāwunᵘ*).

thĕkiñ थ्यकिञ् । श्लाघा f. praise (Gr.Gr. 120); flattery, adulation; esp. self-praise, self-commendation (without due reason).

thĕkʲnĕl थ्यकिञल् । अतथात्वे प्रशंसनशीलः adj. e.g. a habitual flatterer, a habitual adulator (Gr.Gr. 120); esp. a habitual self-praiser, a habitual boaster, a braggart (without due reason).

ṭhôkur ठोकुर् m. (sg. dat. **ṭhôkuras** ठोकुरस्, Rām. 952), an idol, an image for worship (Gr.M.; L. 264; Rām. 580, 585, 944-5, 950, 952; K. 974). **ṭhôkur-brôhmun** ठोकुर्-ब्रोह्मुन् । पूजकब्राह्मणः m. (sg. dat. **-brŏhmanasᵒ**-ब्रोह्मनस), an idol Brāhman, a paid Brāhman in attendance on an idol, who conducts the worship. **-dwār** -द्वार् or **ṭhôkura-dwār** ठोकुर-द्वार् m. an idol-house, temple (Gr.M.). **-kuṭhᵘ** -कुठु । पूजागोष्ठम् m. the room or shrine in a house in which the image of a god is set up for worship (El. *ṭhokur-kut*. According to El. it is generally on the second floor of a house). **-söb** -सांब् । देवप्रतिमा m. the image of a god.

ṭhūkᵃra ठूक्र । आघातपूर्वको निपातः m. a fall due to a blow, kick, knock, stumble, or the like (W. 7 *thokar*). —**lagun** —लगुन् । पादाद्याघातः

m.inf. to come into collision (with), to knock (against an obstacle); to trip, stumble.

thaḳ^aran थकरन् । श्रमापादनम् f. (sg. dat. **thaḳ^arüñ^u थकरंञू**), the causing of fatigue, weariness.

thaḳ^arun थकरुन् । परिश्रान्तीकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **thaḳ^or^u थकर्‌उ**), to cause to be fatigued, to fatigue, weary (by hard work, by delay, etc).

thaḳ^arāwun थकरावुन् । श्रमदानम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **thaḳ^arôw^u थकरोवु**, f. **thaḳ^arövˇ^u थकरावू** or **thüc^urövˇ^u थचूरावू**), to fatigue, to weary (e.g. by heavy work, long journeying, delay, etc.) (Gr.Gr. 174, Śiv. 1394); cf. **thakanāwun. thaḳ^arôw^u-mot^u थकरोवु-मंतु । श्रमित:** perf. part. (f. **thaḳ^arövˇ^u-müṣ^u थकरावू-मंचू**, or **thüc^urövˇ^u-müṣ^u थचूरावू-मंचू**), wearied by (someone or something, as ab.).

ṭhīk^arāwun ठीकरावुन् । बलादारोपणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **ṭhīk^arôw^u ठीकरोवु**), to set up firmly, to fix firmly, to make steady (something unsteady) (Gr.Gr. 173); to establish firmly.

ṭhīk^arôw^u-mot^u ठीकरोवु-मंतु । स्थापित: perf. part. (f. **ṭhīk^arövˇ^u-müṣ^u ठीकरावू-मंचू**), made firm, fixed, established (by someone).

ṭhīk^arövith thow^u-mot^u ठीकरावित थवु-मंतु । आरोपित: perf. part. (f. **—thüv^u-müṣ^u —थवु-मंचू**), fixed, established, installed. **—thawun —थवुन । आरोपणम्** m.inf. to fix, establish, instal.

tāhkhīth ताहखीथ् (for حقیق) adv. of a certainty, certainly, assuredly (H. x, 12; xi, 13; xii, 3).

ṭhūkith ठूकिथ् । आग्रहपूर्वम् adv. persistently, determinedly, resolutely. Cf. **ṭhūkh.**

thĕkawun^u थकवुन् n.ag. (f. **thĕkavüñ^u थकवंञू**), a boaster; a fop (El.).

thal थल । स्थलम्, क्षेत्रभाग: f. a place, spot, site (L.V. 53; Śiv. 1026, 1570-1); (esp.) a place in a book, lesson, or the like; a strip of ground used as a garden-bed, or for cultivating vegetables (cf. **hāka-th°** (reported as masc.), p. 326*b*, l. 33; **pōshĕ-th°**, f., p 779*a*, l. 2) (Śiv. 1853); a seed bed; hence, rice seedlings (cf. **dā-th°**, p. 231*a*, l. 7) (L. 163); land (as opposed to water) (Śiv. 1537, 1741). **—karüñ^u —करंञू । जतानिखननम्** f.inf. to plant vegetables (in such a strip of land).

thala-bāgay थल-बागय । क्षेत्रविभक्ति: f. dividing a piece of ground into such long strips for planting vegetables, so as to facilitate irrigation or watering. **—karañĕ —करञ । क्षेत्रविभाग:** f. pl. inf. to divide a piece of ground, as ab.

thāl^i thāl^i wuchun थालि थालि वुछुन् । इतस्तत: पर्यालोचनम् m.inf. to examine (e.g. a picture, a dress, or a book) in different places (i.e. here and there). For **thāl^i thāl^i wālun**, see s.v. **thalun.**

thali thali wuchun थलि थलि वुछुन् । अतिप्रेम्णा पर्यालोचनम् m.inf. to look over in detail and admire some loved one (e.g. a darling child or wife).

thāl थाल । भोजनपात्रम् m. (f. **thöj^i थाज्रि** or **thöj^u थाजू**, q.v., means a larger sized tray), a plate of metal used by Hindūs for eating, etc., a platter, trencher (cf. **dā-thāl barun**, p. 231*a*, l. 9; **khakari th°**, p. 396*a*, l. 13; **khira-th°**, p. 409*a*, l. 12) (Śiv. 207, 283, 374, 1152, 1169, 1202, 1247, 1524, 1748; YZ. 422, 427); cf. **tröm^i.**

thāla-bāgay थाल-बागय । थालशो विभाजनम् f. distribution (of food) in numerous platefuls. **-bata -बत । काष्यपाचिकभोजनम्** m. food served (at a dinner) in metal plates. As a rule at a large dinner, such as that given at a wedding, or the like, owing to the number of guests, food is served in earthenware plates. When at such a dinner the guests are served on metal plates, the feast is called by this name. **-daṇd^u r^u -दंदर्‌ । थालकोटि:** f. the edge of a metal platter, etc. **-khŏn -खुन । भुक्तिपात्रपङ्क्ति:** f. (sg dat. **-khŏni -खुनि**), a pile of metal platters **-khünḍ^u -खुंडू । क्षुद्रभग्नभुक्तिपात्री** f. (sg. dat. **-khanjŏ -खञ्य**), a bit of a broken metal platter used as such. **-khaṗ^u ṭ^u -खपटू । अतिजीर्णक्षुद्रथाली** f. (sg dat **khaṗ^ačĕ खप्च**), a worn-out damaged little metal platter. **-mŏy -मय । लघुपात्रिका** f. a small metal platter **-phuṭ^u -फुटू । भग्नक्षुद्रथालिका** f. (sg. dat. **-phučĕ -फुच्य**), a chipped or broken little metal platter **-raṣh -रष । लघुपात्री** f. (sg dat. **-raṣi -रषि**), a small, light, metal platter.

thālas-kĕth थालस-कथ adv in a platter (Gr Gr. 43)

ṭhĕl ठल् । अत्युन्नत्यम् f loftiness, height (of some part of the body, such as the brow) (cf. **ḍĕka-ṭh°**, p 204*b*, l. 26). Cf **ṭhŏla.**

ṭhēla ठेल । आधारिका m. a large bag, a sack (El, K. 953); a sack-like part of the intestines (cf **garba-ṭh°**, p. 300*a*, l. 5; **pēshābuk^u ṭh°**, p. 780*a*, l. 49); cf. **ṭhīl^i. -kapur -कपुर । आधारिकायोग्यकर्पट:** m. (sg. dat. **-kaparas -कपरस**), sackcloth, coarse cloth for making sacks

ṭhil ठिल् । उष्णीषवेष्ट:, कन्दुकाघाडलनम् f. the fashion in which a turban is wound round the head; a blow at a ball in hockey, polo, or the like (cf. **pot^u ṭhil kaḍ^uñ^u**, p. 788*a*, l. 18). **—yiñ^u —यिञू । अभिभवापत्ति:** f.inf. 'the blow of the ball to come', (by one engaged in a hard struggle for victory) sudden and decisive defeat to be experienced.

ṭhila kaḍañĕ ठिल कडञ । पराजितीकरणम् f. pl. inf. 'to pull out blows of the ball', (of one previously in

subjection) to conquer over and over again, to win repeatedly.

ṭhilan gindun ठिलन् गिंदुन् । **अभिभवनोद्योग:** m.inf. 'to play at ball-blows', to strive for the mastery.

ṭhīl[i] ठीलि । **आधारिका** f. (sg. abl. **ṭhēli** ठेलि) a small sack (cf. *ṭhēla*), a bag, purse (El., Gr.M., Śiv. 1079, K Pr. 86).

ṭhŏl ठ्वल । **शृङ्गाघात:** f. a blow or thrust with the horns (given by a horned animal) (cf. **nĕnd[a]ri-ṭhŏla,** p 642*b*, l. 18) (Gr.Gr. 134). Cf. **ṭhūkh.**

ṭhŏla diněwun ठ्वल दिन्यन् । **शृङ्गाहति:** f. pl. inf. to thrust with the horns, to gore, to butt. **-kaṭh** -कट् **शृङ्गाहननशीलमेष:** m. (sg. dat. **-kaṭas** -कटस्), a ram that butts, a ram kept and trained for fighting other rams —**lāyĕnĕ** —लायन । **शृङ्गाहननम्** f. pl. inf. to strike blows with the horns, to horn, gore, butt; met. to display arrogance. **-ṭhŏl** -ठ्वल । **शृङ्गाशृङ्गि** f. mutual striking with the horns, a fight between horned animals, a butting contest between rams (Gr.Gr. 75).

ṭhŏli dyun[u] ठ्वलि दिन्यु । **अग्रे दानम्** m inf. (in a fight or quarrel) to give before (i.e. in advance of) (the adversary). —**ṭhŏli thawun** - ठ्वलि थवुन् । **संमुखत: स्थापनम** m.inf. to set (two posts or the like) head joining head. —**thawun** —थवुन् । **अग्रे स्थापनम** m inf. to set in front (of another).

ṭhŏla ठ्वल । **ललाटोन्नत्ययुक्त:** adj e.g. possessing a lofty forehead, high-browed. Cf. **ṭhĕl** and **ṭhŏl.**

thol[u] 1 थ्वलु । **पाचभूत:** m. partaking of, affected by, a recipient of, used —° with words implying abuse, or the like, as in **wŏhav-thol[u],** a recipient of a curse.

thol[u] 2 थ्वलु 1 p.p. of **thalun,** q.v. (f. **thüj[u] 2** थ्वजू, for **1,** see s.v.) trimmed (of the branches of a tree) used —° as in **aḍa-th°,** p. 12*a*, l. 21.

ṭhūl ठूल । **पक्षण्डम्** m. an egg (whether of bird or insect) (cf. **gānda-ṭh°,** p. 289*a*, l. 23; **gŏṭa-ṭh°,** p. 311*b*, l. 47; **kakav-ṭh°,** p 433*a*, l. 8; **pachin-ṭh°,** p. 679*b*, l. 40; **pinḍi-ṭh°,** p. 739*a*, l 29; **rĕyĕ-ṭh°,** p. 854*b*, l. 46; **sari-ṭh°,** s.v. **sür[u] 4**) (El.; Gr.M.; W. 21, 129, 144, *ṭhul*; L. 460, *tul*; K.Pr 93, 108, 111, 117, 120–1, 147, 163); anything shaped like an egg (cf. **bangi-ṭh°,** p. 113*a*, l. 14); used —°, as a term of disparagement (cf. **khŏjĕ-ṭh°,** p. 395*a*, l. 18). -**trāwān[i]** —**चार्वन्ति** m. pl. inf. to lay eggs (K.Pr. 120, 163). —**vĕz[a]rān[i]** - **व्यज़रन्ति** । **कलङ्कप्रकाशनम्** m. pl. inf. 'to examine eggs', to give out publicly, and cast reproach upon, anothers secret defects.

ṭhūla-bāha ठूल-बाह । **पाकाल्पता** m. 'egg-steam', i.e. slight, or insufficient, boiling (applied to water, rice-milk, and so on). **-kāg[u]r[u]** -काँग्रु । **अङ्गारधानिका-विशेष:** f. a small, light, elegant kind of brazier or *kāngrī* (see **kāg[u]r[u]**). **-kŏk[u]r[u]** -क्वक्रु । **बहुण्डा कुक्कुटी** f. 'an egg-hen', a hen that lays many eggs, a good layer. **-kala** -कल । **अण्डसमानशिरा:** m. a man with a head shaped like an egg. **-mŏnḍ[u]** -मंड्रु । **अण्डसूदविशेष:** f. a certain kind of dish, prepared by poaching the contents of eggs with spices in heated clarified butter (Gr.Gr. 75). **-māyĕ** -माय । **अण्डरसलेप:** m. varnishing or coating (cloth, a wall, etc.) with white of egg. **-phāh** -फाह । **अण्डपरिपाक:** m. 'egg cherishing', to sit on eggs (whether one's own or another bird's) in order to hatch them. **-sūr** -चूर् । **अण्डचौर:** m. an egg-thief; met. a cat. **-zambūra** -ज़ंबूर । **अण्डमयसूदविशेष:** m. a certain dish made with unbroken eggs, i.q. **zambūra,** q.v. **-zain** -ज़ैन् । **अण्डधानिका** f. a kind of basket in which eggs are kept, an egg-basket.

ṭhūlan bĕhun ठूलन् ब्यहुन् । **अकिञ्चित्कारितापत्ति:** m.inf. 'to sit on eggs'; hence, to sit and do nothing, to have lost one's employment, etc. —**bĕhanāwun** —**ब्यहनावुन्** । **अधिकारापनयनम्** m.inf. to dismiss (a person) from (his) employment.

ṭhūlas hyuh[u] ठूलस् हिह्यु adj. (f. —**hish[u]** —हिश्यु), like an egg, oval (Gr.M.).

thūla थूल । **स्थूल:** adj. e.g. large, gross, coarse (as opposed to subtile) (Śiv. 1019, 1525).

ṭahal टहल् । **सेवा** f. service, attendance; esp. attendance on a human being, on cattle, horses, etc., similar service (El. *ṭohul*).

ṭahal[i] 1 टह्लि । **सेवक:** m. a servant, attendant, a groom, cowherd, shepherd, or the like (El. *tahalyi* (sic), a groom).

ṭahal[i] 2 टह्लि । **सेवा** f., i.q. **ṭahal,** q.v. esp. personal attendance on a person, the duties of a valet.

ṭahol[u] टह्लु m. a servant, attendant; (esp.) a groom (H. x, 5, 12).

tehl (? spelling and gend.) (in a Moslem marriage ceremony) the marriage night (after the bridegroom has brought his bride home) (L. 269); ? cf. the Hindī *ṭēhlā*, a marriage ceremony. **-jōr,** the clothes given to the bride by her father-in-law after she has remained seven days in her husband's house and has put off her bridal dress. In these clothes she sets off to visit her father's house (L. 269). Cf. **jōra 2.**

thāl[u]j[u] थाल्जु । **लघुथालिका, कांस्यवाद्यम** f. a small plate or platter; one of a pair of cymbals (or similar instrument) (Śiv. 1729).

ṭhŏlal ठ्वलल् । **शृङ्गाघाती** adj. e.g. a horned animal which is habitually addicted to attacking with its horns, or (of a ram) to butting (Gr.Gr. 134). —**kaṭh**

—**kaṭ** । **शृङ्गाघातिमेषः** m. (sg. dat. —**kaṭas** —**कटस्**), a ram which is addicted to attacking anyone (or any other animal) by butting.

th^{a}lmul$^{u}** थ्लुमू or **thulmul^{u} थुल्मू । **संततिः, वंशपरंपरा** f. offspring (in the sense of all one's sons, grandsons, and so on), descendants. —**navüñ^{u}** —**नवंञू** । **संततिवृद्धिः** f.inf. offspring to flourish, to have a large and increasing number of descendants.

thalun थलुन् । **शाखाच्छेदनम्, भर्त्सनम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **thol^{u} थलु**, f. **thüj^{u} 2 थंजू** (for **1**, see s.v) or **thâj^{i} थंज्**; 2 p.p. **thajyōv थज्योव्**), to trim the branches of a tree or the like, to lop, prune (Śiv. 1573); met. to scold loudly, abuse (esp. a perverse servant), to give (someone) a dressing down.

thol^{u}-mot^{u} थंलु-मंतु । **छिन्नशाखीकृतः, भर्त्सितः** perf. part. (f. **thüj^{u}-müṭ^{u} थंजू-मंचू**), lopped, pruned, as ab.; scolded, as ab.

thâl^{i} thâl^{i} wālun थंलि थंलि वालुन् । **शिखरत उच्छिद्योच्छिद्य निपातनम्** m.inf. to lop a tree from the top downwards; met. to destroy a powerful enemy (*quasi* climbing to his head, and so humbling him, and then lopping off his friends and helpers one by one). For **thâl^{i} thâl^{i} wuchun,** see p. 975*a*, l. 47.

thalith wālun थलिथ वालुन । **उच्छिद्य शाखानिपातः** m inf. to lop off branches (and cast them down).

tham थम् । **स्तम्भः** m. (the stem of a tree used as) a pillar, column, post, pile (Śiv. 1846, 1850; Rām 568, 1104; K.Pr. 24, 214); a prop (L. 462, W. 3). —**dyun^{u}** —**द्युनु** । **स्तम्भेनाधारीकरणम्** m inf. to put a pillar, to support (e.g. a cross-beam) by a pillar. —**hyon^{u}** —**ह्यंनु** । **स्तम्भनिखननम्** m.inf. (in building a house, or the like) to plant, to set up, a pillar. —**lagun** —**लगुन्** । **ग्रीवावष्टम्भः** m.inf. paralysis (of the neck) to occur, i.e. to get a stiff neck.

thama-kŏlay थम-क्वलय । **सर्वाधीना स्त्री** f. 'a pillar-wife', a woman who is subject to all the people of a house, and who is hence, the object of much abuse; a household drudge. **-tham karüñ^{u} -थम् करंञू** । **स्तम्भसमूहनिखननम्** f.inf. (for gend., see Gr.Gr. 75) (in building a large house) to set up all the pillars or piles for supporting the bottom storey.

ṭham ठम् in **ṭhama-ṭham ठम-ठम्** । **कलहः** f. strife, quarrelling.

thôm^{u} 1 थोमु m. *Allium satirum* (El. *thóm*. Cf. **lasam**).

thôm^{u} 2 थोमु m. in the following.— **thāmi gōmot^{u} थामि गोमंतु** । **स्तब्धीभूतः** perf. part. (f. —**gömüṭ^{u}** —**गोमंचू**), stopped, made to cease (any work by some impediment); halted (by some impediment), stopped (when in motion); cf. **thamun** or **thāmun** and **tham.** —**gaṭhun** —**गठुन्** । **स्तब्धीभवनम्** m.inf. to be stopped, to be made to cease (in any work by some impediment); to be made to stand still, to stand still, to stop (when in motion), halt. —**kor^{u}-mot^{u}** —**कर्-मंतु** । **स्तम्भितः** perf. part. (f. —**kür^{u}-müṭ^{u}** —**कर्-मंचू**), caused to stop, made to cease (in any work by someone impeding); halted, caused to stop (when in motion, by someone impeding). —**karun** —**करुन्** । **स्तम्भनम्** m inf. to cause someone to stop (some work, by impeding it) (Śiv. 1728); to halt, cause to stop (something in motion, by impeding). —**rōzun** —**रोजुन्** m.inf. to remain, or continue, stopped, to stay halted, to be made to stay motionless (K. 75)

tham^{o}b^{u} थम्ब्, in **aitha-th^{o}**, p. 67*b*, l. 8, q v.

thomb^{u} थंबु । **प्रसृतिमात्रम्** m the amount (of liquid, or the like) contained in the palm of the hand stretched out and hollowed, a handful (cf. **pā-th^{o}**, p. 748*a*, l. 21).

thamij^{u} थमिजू । **क्षुद्रस्तम्भः** f. a small upright post (like one of the uprights of a spinning wheel, or the like) (El. *thamij*).

thâm^{i}jĕl थंमिज्यल । **संयोजितक्षुद्रस्तम्भकः** adj. e.g. supplied with, or having, a small upright post, as in the preceding.

thamun थमुन or **thāmun थामुन** । **अवष्टम्भः, स्तब्धीभवनम्** conj. 3 (2 p p **thamyōv थम्योव** or **thāmyōv थाम्योव**), to become stopped, impeded, arrested (e g. of some business in progress, of a current of water, and so on); (of someone) to be stopped, halted, impeded; to be, or become, at rest, to be without employment, to find oneself with nothing to do (cf **atha th^{o}**, p. 63*a*, l. 11). **thamyō-mot^{u} थम्यो-मंतु** or **thāmyō-mot^{u} थाम्यो-मंतु** । **अवष्टब्धीभूतः** perf part. (f **tha(thā)myē-müṭ^{u} थ(था)म्ये-मंचू**), stopped, arrested, etc., as ab.

tōhmath खहमथ تہمت f suspicion; allegation, accusation, aspersion, calumny, slander (esp when false). —**kharüñ^{u}** —**खरंञू** । **दोषारोपणम्** f.inf. to bring an accusation (against someone). **khasüñ^{u} —खसंञू** । **दोषारोपः** f.inf an accusation to be brought. —**lagüñ^{u}** —**लगंञू** । **दोषारोपः** f.inf. an accusation to be brought (against someone). —**lāgüñ^{u}** —**लागंञू** । **दोषारोपणम्** f.inf. to accuse falsely, to belie, calumniate, slander, asperse, traduce. —**yiñ^{u}** —**यिञू** । **दोषापातः** f.inf. (during an investigation into a crime) a suspicion (that so-and so has committed it) to arise, a charge (of a crime) to be made (against a person).

thamawun थमवुन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **thamow^{u} थमंवु**), to cause to stop, to stop, to prevent going on (L.V. 38).

than 1, than^{i}, see **thân^{i}**.

than 2 थन् । **स्तनः** m. the udder (of a cow, etc.), dug (Śiv. 1006, 1368).

thana pyon^{u} थन प्यंनु । **प्रसवनम्** m inf. (of a

human being or other animal) to be actually in the condition of being born, to be issuing from the womb. **-taluk**ᵘ **-तलुक् । दोहनसमकालिक:** adj. (f. **-taliic**ᵘ **-तलींच्**), 'of under the udder', freshly milked, just issued from the cow, (milk) fresh from the cow.

thān 1 थान । दीर्घपट: m cloth, silk, etc., in the piece (cf. **kapar-th°**, p. 463*b*, l 36; **pāṭ**ⁱ**-th°**, p. 789*b*, l 31; **poṭ**ⁱ**-th°**, p. 790*a*, l. 13) (W. 122, Rām. 911).

thana-poṭᵘ **थान-पंटु । और्णपट:** m. fine woollen cloth or 'puttoo' (cf. **poṭ**ᵘ **2**) in the piece. **—wṓth**ᵘ **—व्वंथु । अचिरकालिक:** adj. (f. **—wṓsh**ᵘ **—व्वंछू**), (of cloth, etc.) 'risen from the piece', just (cut off) from the piece, unused, new, fresh; met. (of some other article, such as a dish or a cooking-pot) unused, new, fresh **—woth**ᵘ**-mot**ᵘ **—वंथु-मंतु । अतिनवीन:** perf. part. (f.ⁱ **wüsh**ᵘ**-müsᵘ —वंछू-मंचू**) (of cloth, a made-up garment, or the like) 'descended from the piece', bran-new

thanukᵘ **1 थानुक्** (for **2**, see **thāna**) **। पटोद्भव:** gen. (f. **thanüc**ᵘ **थानींच्**), made out of, or from, an entire piece of cloth (e.g. a garment).

thān 2 थान m. a place, site (cf. **thāna**) (Śiv. 242, 486, 1599, 1603, 1730); a place of abode (K. 527); esp. a sacred spot, a site holy to some deity (K 619) **al-thān,** the place of the wine (of bliss), the abode of bliss, i.e. union with the Supreme (L.V 60)

ṭhān ठान । पिधानम m a dish-cover, pot-lid (cf. **pata ṭh° karun,** p. 793*a*, l 48) (K.Pr. 25, 75); a cork (El.), a plug for stopping a hole; cf. **ṭhāna. -dyun**ᵘ **—दिन्** m.inf to put on a lid; to cork (El.), to stop a hole with a plug (Rām. 464).

thana थान । निवासस्थानम, क्षेत्रम, अधत्तनिवेशगेहम m. a dwelling-place, a place where people dwell (Śiv. 85, 1122, 1152, 1846, 1857); a sacred spot, a place hallowed by a god, a place of pilgrimage; the quarters of the officials of a town, village, or the like; a police-station; cf. **than 2. -dār -दार । ग्रामाद्यधिकारी** the resident head official of a village or *pargana* (group of villages) who collects the Government revenue, the chief magistrate of a *pargana* (El.). **-dōrī -दारी । ग्रामाध्यत्वम** f. the office or duties of the head official of a village or *pargana*, as ab. **-dār-bāy -दार-बाय । ग्रामाध्यत्वस्त्री** f. the wife of the head official of a village, etc, as ab. **-dārēn -दार्यन् । ग्रामाद्यध्वा** f. a female head official of a village, etc., as ab.; the wife of a head official, as ab. **-gām -गाम । अधत्तनिवासग्राम:** m. the village in which the resident official head of a *pargana*, as ab., has his permanent office. **-hūn**ᵘ **-ह्नून । क्षेत्रश्वा** m. 'the hound of a thāna', a surly malicious fellow permanently resident in the head-quarters of an official headman, or at a place of pilgrimage. **-pāt**ⁱ **-पंति । क्षेत्रमन्दिरपूजक:** m. the professional priest (*purōhita*) or minister at a place of pilgrimage, holy place, temple, or the like (cf. RT.Tr. II, 380). **-pāt**ⁱ**-bāy -पंति-बाय् । पूजकस्त्री** f. his wife. **-rôch**ᵘ **-रोछ् । अधिष्ठानरक्षक:** m. the appointed paid guardian or caretaker of the office of the head official of a village, or of a sacred spot. **-röch**ⁱ **1 -रांछि । ग्रामाध्यक्षस्थानरक्षक:** m.,id. **-röch**ⁱ **2 -रांछि । ग्रामरक्षणम** f. the office or duties of such a guardian.

thānukᵘ **2 थानुक्** (for **1**, see **thān 1**) **। अधिष्ठानोद्भव:** gen. m. (f **thānüc**ᵘ **थानींच्**) of, or belonging to, or born or produced in a sacred spot, or in the headquarters of a head official, as ab.

ṭhāna ठान । पिधानम m. a dish-cover, a pot-lid; the lid of a box, or the like (cf. **sonduka-ṭh°,** p. 919*a*, l 46) (Gr.M.); a cork (El. *thāu*), the stopper of a bottle (Gr.M.), a plug to fill a hole (Rām. 468); cf. **ṭhan. -bāh -बाह् । पिधानोद्गमनम** m. steam (issuing) from a cover; met. the divulging of some secret action or scandal. **-bāh gaṣhun -बाह् गछुन् । परिवादसंभव:** m inf. a scandal to be divulged. **-dār -दार । सपिधान:** adj. e.g. having the lid or cover on, (of a box) shut up. **—dyun**ᵘ **—दिन्** m.inf. to cork, to plug a hole (Rām. 467). **—karun —करन् । गोपनम** m.inf. to put the cover or lid on (a dish, box, or the like); to cover, hide, conceal, throw a veil over. **—woth**ᵘ **—वंथु । उद्गतपिधान:** adj. (f. **-wüsh**ᵘ **-वंछू**), having had the lid removed, opened, uncovered.

thani, see **thān**ⁱ.

thonᵘ **1 थंन् । कौशेयतन्तुकारवस्तुविशेष:** m a certain part of a silk-weaver's loom.

thonᵘ **2 थंन् । श्रेष्ठ:** m. the head or leader of a group of people, of a number of relatives, or the like, honoured and respected on that count. Cf. **thṓng**ᵘ.

thanḍ थंड । शीतल: adj. e.g. cold, cool, chill (to the touch); (of a person's character) cool, cold.

thanḍī थंडी । शीतलता f. coolness, coldness (to the touch, or in character).

tuhondᵘ तुहंन्दु । त्वदीय: possessive pron. (f. **tuhünzᵘ तुहंज़ू**), your (not 'thy'), of you (pl.). The word is used as the gen. pl. of the personal pron. **tsᵘh 2,** thou, q.v. (Śiv. 838, 883, 1249, 1295; H. ii, 2; xii, 15).

ṭhanḍöyⁱ ठंडोयि f. a cooling drink; the intoxicating potion made of *bhang* (Śiv. (*ṭhanḍou*) 231, 283; with suff. of indef. art. *ṭhanḍāyāh*, 90).

ṭhang ठंग् । कलङ्क: m. a stain, obloquy, disrepute. **—dyun**ᵘ **—दिन्** । **कलङ्कितीकरणम** m.inf. to put a bad mark against (a person), to give (a person) a bad

name, to spread reports (of so-and-so's) evil conduct; to disgrace one's own family by bad conduct or the like. —**lagun** —लगुन् । अयोग्यतापत्तिः m.inf. disgrace to attach to a family, clan, or the like, owing to the bad conduct of one of its members; (owing to such a disgrace) to be barred by one's caste-fellows from intermarriage.

ṭhǒngᵘ थ्वंगु । तुङ्गकूटम, श्रेष्ठः m. a mountain peak (cf. **tǒngᵘ**) (El. *thung*); a tower, minaret (El. *thong*); a leading man, honoured and respected, among his fellows (cf. **thonᵘ 2**).

ṭhúng (El.) foppish. ? **thūgᵘ**.

ṭhangalad ठंगलद् । कलङ्कितः adj. e.g. stained, an object of disrepute (owing to bad conduct or the like); esp. one who, on account of such a stain, is barred by his caste-fellows from intermarriage

ṭhingun थिंगुन् । क्रीडनकबालकः m (sg dat. **thinganas** थिंगनस्; f. **thingüñᵘ** थिंगंञू), a delightful child, a plaything of a child, a child who charms by his or her intelligence, handsomeness, and the possession of good qualities. Cf. **ṭhingun.**

ṭhingun ठिंगुन् । धृष्टबालकः m (sg. dat **ṭhinganas** ठिंगनस्), a saucy boy, pretty, but too free with his tongue. Cf. **thingun.**

thingüñᵘ थिंगंञू । क्रीडनकतुल्या बालिका f, see **thingun.**

ṭhūnkᵘ ठूंकु, see **ṭhūkᵘ 1** and **2.**

ṭhūnkh ठूंख्, see **ṭhūkh.**

ṭhūnkh ठूंख्, see **ṭhūkh.**

thönᵢshŏr थांनिश्वर् । चैत्याधिदेवः m. the presiding deity of a sacred spot (see **thāna**); N. of a village and sacred spot on the pilgrim route to Amarêśvara in Kashmīr.

thínya (? spelling) m. a field (El.).

thānyunᵘ थानिनु । चैत्यप्रदेशः m. N. of a sacred spot passed on the pilgrim route to Amarêśvara.

ṭhañ ठञ् । ध्वनिविशेषः onomat. m. the noise made by a vessel of brass, or similar vessel, being struck by some hard object, clang, clash, crash. Cf. **ṭhiñ.**

thāñᵢ थ्वञि or **thüñᵘ** थ्वंञू । नवनीतम f. butter (cf. **dādath°**, p. 187*b*, l. 24) (El. *thain, thaing, thainga, thanga, thani*; L. 458, *than*; W. 129, *thaṅ*; Śiv. 702, 1381, 1387, 1461; K. 99, 148–50, 156, 470; JI. ix, 4; K.Pr. (*thani*), 34, 74). —**anüñᵘ** —अनंञू । नवनीतप्रादुर्भावनम् f.inf. to bring butter, to churn milk till the butter forms. — **diñᵘ** —दिञू । सामचोदना f.inf. 'to give butter', to wheedle, coax, cajole (another to a course of conduct) (K. 515). —**gashüñᵘ** —गह्शंञू । कोमलीभवनम् f.inf. 'to become butter', (of the heart, feelings, etc.) to become soft, tender, gentle (Śiv. 602, 1463). —**hĕñᵘ** —ह्यंञू । नवनीतग्रहणम् f.inf. to collect the butter after churning. —**karüñᵘ** —कर्ंञू । कोमलीकरणम् f.inf. 'to make butter', to make (someone's heart or feelings) soft and tender. — **yiñᵘ** —यिञू । नवनीतोद्भवः f.inf. butter to come, butter to appear in the process of churning.

thañi-atha थञि-अथ । कोमलहस्तः adj e.g. butter-handed, one who has soft hands, (as subst. m.) so much butter as can be lifted on the palm of the hand **-bāna** -बान । नवनीतपूर्णपात्रम m. a butter-dish, a dish for holding butter, a dish, or vessel, filled with butter **-bata** -बत । नवनीतनिष्पन्नभक्तम m. boiled rice cooked with butter. **-buthᵘ** -बुथु । कोमलमुखः m. 'a butter-face', a good-looking fellow with his face soft like butter. **-dŏgᵘjᵘ** -दुगंजू । नवनीतगुलिका f a globular pat of butter **-dŏgulᵘ** -दुगुलु । नवनीतगोलकम m. a large globular lump of butter (as much as can be held on the palm of the hand) **-ḍūnᵘ** -डूनु । अक्षोटफलमात्रनवनीतम m. a pat of butter, the size of, and shaped like, a walnut; a walnut, the kernel of which is as soft as butter. **-han** -हन । अल्पनवनीतम f (sg. dat **-hani** -हनि), a small amount of butter, a little butter **-mandᵘñᵘ** -मंद्ंञू or **-mandüñᵘ** -मंद्ंञू । नवनीतगोलकम f a ball of butter as formed in churning. **-maṭh** -मठ । कोमलस्थूलदेहः m. (sg dat **-maṭas** -मटस), 'a butter-jar'; met one whose body is plump and at the same time soft. **-nomᵘ** -नंमु । अत्यल्पनवनीतम m. as much butter as can be raised on the finger-nail, a very small amount of butter. **-raṣh** -रष्ह । अल्पनवनीतम f (sg. dat **-raṣi** -रषि), a small amount of butter. **-sulla** -सुल्ल । अशक्तः adj e.g. unable to walk, etc., owing to habitual weakness, a victim of chronic debility **-sīrᵘ** -सीरु । नवनीतपरिमलनम f 'a butter-wad', rubbing butter on the throat as a remedy in smallpox and other diseases **-thaph** -थफ । हस्ततलमितनवनीतम f. (sg. dat. **-thapi** -थपि), as much butter as can be held in the hollow of the hand **-ṭǒṭᵘ** -ट्वटु । अत्यल्पनवनीतम m. a cotton seed of butter, a very small amount of butter **-tyonḍᵘ** -त्यंड्ु । अल्पनवनीतम m. a very small amount of butter (see **tyonḍᵘ**).

ṭhiñ ठिञ । घण्टादिशब्दः onomat. m. the noise made by a bell or the like, tinkle, ting (Śiv. 1847); cf. **ṭhañ. ṭhiñ-ṭhiñ** ठिञ ठिञ । घण्टादिध्वनिः onomat. m. the gentle sound of repeated ringing of a bell, cymbals, or the like, tinkling.

ṭhönᵘ ठांऊ । माया, वागुराविशेषः f. fraud, swindling (Śiv. 1529); a trap (Gr.M., Śiv. 1310); a kind of fish-net or fish-trap fixed in a running stream. —**lāgüñᵘ** —लागंञू । जालप्रसारणम f.inf. to set a fish-trap; to set a trap with the object of swindling.

—wahārūñ^{u} —वहारंञू f.inf. to spread a net, set a trap (Gr M.).

ṭhāñé béhun ठाञ ब्यहुन । स्थितिमत्ता m.inf. to abide in permanence, to be comfortably settled. -gor^{u} -गंव । मायावी m. (f. -gür^{u} -गंह्), a habitual deceiver, swindler. – rózun – रोजुन् । सुस्थितिः m.inf. to abide carefree, comfortably, and permanently (cf. rāñĕ ṭhāñé rózun, p. 839*b*, l. 34).

ṭhāñĕl ठाञ्ल । मायाशीलः adj. e.g. a habitual swindler, a professional cheat.

ṭhapa ठप । मुद्रा m. a seal, stamp (K.Pr. 127, *thap*). —dyun^{u} —दिञु । मुद्राचिह्नम् m.inf. to apply a seal, to stamp, to put a seal (to a document). —karun —करुन । चिह्ननम् m.inf. to mark (a document or the like) with a seal, to stamp (a document). —trāwun —त्रावुन । चिह्ननम् m.inf. to use a seal, to stamp, to seal.

ṭhāp^{i} ठपि f. in ṭhāp^{i} karūñ^{u} ठपि करंञू । क्रयस्वीकरणम् f.inf. (without preliminary bargaining) to agree (on the spot) to purchase.

thĕpi thépi थ्यपि थ्यपि । इतस्ततः adv. here and there, all about, everywhere (inside and outside, up and down) (u.w.vbs. of seeking or the like).

thēpi थेपि, see thiph.

thop^{u} थंपु । पिधानम m. (sg. abl. thapi 1 थपि, for 2, see thaph), a cover, blind, shutter, stop (over or in an aperture, e.g. to prevent the light passing through, or a sound or liquid from issuing) (cf. ös th°, p. 46*b*, l. 22; sūṯh trövith th°, s.v. sūṯh (El. *thup*, closing); a plug (El. *thaup*); a cover (in the sense of a preventive), a check (K.Pr. 139, *thup*). – dyun^{u} —दिञु । गूहनम् m.inf. to cover, or close (the mouth of a vessel, or the like). —thawun —थवुन् or thāwun —थावुन् । पिधानम्, निरोधनम् m.inf. to cover a hole, plug (a hole to prevent a liquid issuing), close a tap; to stop (bleeding or the like), to apply a surgical bandage. – wŏthun —ह्यथुन । निरोधापगमनम् m.inf. a plug, cover, blind, or the like, to come away, the covering of an aperture to be removed, a tap to become open.

thapi dyun^{u} थपि दिञु । पिधानार्थोपन्यसनम् m.inf. to apply as a cover, as a plug, or the like. —lagun —लगुन् । पिधानीभवनम् m.inf. to serve as a shutter, plug, or the like. —thawun —थवुन् or —thāwun —थावुन् । पिधानार्थन्यसनम्, पिधानविधानम् m.inf. to apply a cover, plug, or the like (to prevent liquid flowing).

thöp^{i} थोपि । कुलालघट्टनचपेटिका, लेपमर्दनी f. a potter's trowel, the wooden instrument with which a potter pats unbaked vessels after forming them on the wheel, in order to correct their shape; a similar trowel used for applying plaster, etc., to a wall or the like. —karūñ^{u} —करंञू । लेपामर्दनम् f.inf. to spread plaster, as ab.

thôp^{u} थोपु । हस्ततलसंमर्दः, तृणादिमुष्टिः m. patting (another) with the palm of the hand, a pat, repeated gentle slapping; (of any grass, vegetable, or similar article) as much as can be grasped in the hand, a fistful, bunch, small quantity (cf. gāsa-th°, p. 307*a*, l. 48; guyan-th°, p. 317*b*, l. 47; hāka-th°, p. 326*b*, l. 35; handi-th°, p. 337*b*, l. 7; muji-th°, p. 558*b*, l. 6; nĕhöl^{i}-th°, p. 626*a*, l. 15; prāji-th°, p. 757*b*, l. 48; pōshĕ-th°, p. 779*a*, l. 20; sin^{i}-th°, p. 957*b*, l. 28) (Gr.Gr. 164). —thôp^{u} —थोपु । साम m. patting or stroking a person on the shoulders, back, or other parts of the body, as a method of consolation or conciliation. —thôp^{u} dyun^{u} —थोपु दिञु । समाश्वासनम् m.inf. to console, conciliate, encourage

thaph थफ । हस्तग्रहः, हस्तोत्थाप्यमाधा, हस्ताश्रयः (खड्गादिमुष्टिः), मुष्टिः f. (sg. dat. thapi 2 थपि, for 1, see thop^{u}) grasping by the hand, taking by the hand, a hold (cf. ân^{i}-thapa, p. 30*b*, l. 12) (Śiv. 1222, 1562, 1564; K. 680; H. xii, 12); (of vegetables, food, or the like) as much as can be held, or taken, in the hand (cf. ala-th°, p. 22*b*, l. 31; pāñ^{i}-th°, p. 746*a*, l. 43; sin^{i}-th°, p. 957*b*, l. 26); a lump of this size (cf. añĕma-th°, p. 37*b*, l. 14; öṭ^{i}-th°, p. 53*a*, l. 37; rabi-th°, p. 823*b*, l. 8; thañi-th°, p. 979*b*, l. 35); possession, hold (of anything); the handle, or hilt, of a sword or the like, or of a plough or the like, or met. (Śiv. 1021); plundering, looting (cf. brör^{i}-th°, p. 125*b*, l. 44, which is reported as m.). – āsüñ^{u} —आसंञू । ईषतया स्वत्वम् f.inf. a hold to exist; hence, to have a small share in someone else's property or business. —athi lagün^{u} —अथि लगंञू । परकीयद्रव्याप्तिः f.inf. possession to come into the hand, possession (esp. by scheming for an opportunity) of another's property to be obtained. —asüñ^{u} —असंञू । हस्तक्षेपावसरपात्रीभवनम् f.inf. grasping to enter, i.e. to suffer interference at the hands of another (who has been scheming for an opportunity). —diñ^{u} —दिञू । बलादपहरणम् (बलादस्त्रनिपातनम्) f.inf. to give a grasp, to put the hand upon, to seize with violence, snatch at (Rām. 623, 1333; K. 206; H. viii, 7; xii, 12; K.Pr. 56). —gashüñ^{u} —गश्ंञू । भूतावेशः f.inf. 'grasping to happen', i.e. possession by an evil spirit to occur, an attack of epilepsy or the like to occur; to be filled with furious rage at some untoward occurrence. —karūñ^{u} —करंञू । हस्तावलम्बः f.inf. to grasp by the hand, to catch hold of (e.g. something falling) (cf. alāndĕn-thapa karañĕ, p. 25*a*, l. 2;

khŏni th° karüñü, p. 402*b*, l. 9) (L.V. 4; Śiv. 598, 1220, 1493, 1861, 1877; Rām. 518, 1252, 1519; K. 596, 845; H. iii, 4, 8, 9; v, 6, 9; vi, 9; viii, 7, 9; xii, 11; K.Pr. 184). —**lagüñ**ü —**लगंञू** । **आपाततो नाश**: f.inf. 'grasping to attack', sudden and unexpected destruction to happen (esp. to long and gradually accumulated wealth). —**lāyüñ**ü —**लायंञू** f.inf. to, seize by the hand, grasp (Rām. 919, YZ. 362). —**thŏs**ü —**थुंसू** । **लुण्ठाद्यादिकम्** f. plundering and robbery, robbery and the like. —**tulüñ**ü —**तुलंञू** । **आसक्तिपरित्याग**: f.inf. to raise the grasp, i.e. to give up following or persecuting, to let alone (K. 366). —**tulawañ** —**तुलवञ्** । **आसक्तित्यागदेयम्** f. the price for letting alone, blackmail or consideration given to induce a person to cease persecuting or the like, indemnity paid to a conquering foe. —**sānüñ**ü —**सानंञू** । **हस्तक्षेपविधानम्** f.inf. to cause grasping to enter, i.e. to seize (a schemed for) opportunity for interfering in someone else's affairs. —**wŏthüñ**ü —**ब्वथंञू** । **अन्वासक्तिमुक्ति**:, **कीटकादि-विकृत्युत्पत्ति**: f. a grasp to be lifted up, persecution or following to be given up; a plague of insects or caterpillers to appear on the leaves of a crop of vegetables or the like.

thapa-sār थप सार् । **अवलम्बनदण्ड**: f. a banister, baluster, stair-rail (cf. **sār** 2). **-sörü -सार्** । **लुण्ठित्वा समुच्चयनम** f. steady accumulation of stolen property, plundering over and over again and accumulating the property. **-thaph -थफ्** । **लुण्ठालुण्ठि**: f. plundering on plundering, general rapine.

thapi anun थपि अनुन् । **हस्तयाहयग्रहणम** m.inf. to bring by a grasp, to snatch something floating down a river. —**nyun**ü —**निनु** । **लुण्ठ्यापहरणम** f.inf. to pounce down upon and carry off (K. 205). **-pĕth rōzun -प्यठ् रोज़ुन्** । **अपहरणवृत्तित्वम** m.inf. to dwell on plunder, to make a livelihood by plundering. —**thapi** —**थपि** । **लुण्ठालुण्ठित**: adv. (with verbs of taking or the like) by plundering by a number of people, by general pillage. —**thapi karun** —**थपि करुन्** । **अपहारणम्** m.inf. to cause to be carried off in the hand by a number of people (e.g., in the free distribution of food as an act of charity, to allow the assembled people each to carry away as much as he can hold in his hand). —**thŏsi** —**थुसि** । **लुण्ठालुण्ठ्या** adv. (with verbs of taking, or the like) by plundering and sacking, by pillage.

ṭhaph ठफ । **शब्दविशेष**: onomat. m. (sg. dat. **ṭhapas ठपस्**), the noise made by some soft substance (such as mud or the like) rubbing against something else, swish. —**karith** —**करिथ्** । **अबाधम्** adv. without obstruction. —**ṭhaph** —**ठफ** । **शब्दविशेष**: onomat. m. the sound made by two soft substances, such as mud or the like, colliding, plop.

ṭhāph ठाफ in **ṭhāph-ṭhīph ठाफ-ठीफ** । **यथावत्** adj e.g. or adv. duly, fitly, proper, as it ought to be.

thiph थिफ । **हस्तताडना** f. (sg dat **thipi थिपि**, or, in some connexions, **thēpi थेपि**), a number of slaps delivered on any part of the body by another with the palm of the hand, a slapping (cf. **atha-th°**, p. 63*a*, l. 13).

thēpi thēpi dyunü **थेपि थेपि द्युन्** । **अतिताडनम** m.inf. to give a thorough slapping (as a punishment); met. to give a severe scolding. —**thēpi kor**ü**-mot**ü —**थेपि कर्-मंत्** । **बहुताडनपात्रीकृत**: perf part. (f. —**thēpi kür**ü**-müs**ü — **थेपि कर्-मंचू**) (usually of some dependent) one who has received slappings (as a punishment) from a number of people. —**thepi karun** **थेपि करुन** । **बहुभिस्ताडितीकरणम** m.inf to cause someone (esp. a dependent) to be slapped by a number of people

ṭhiph ठिफ in **ṭhiph dith ठिफ दिथ** or **-karith करिथ** । **अतिशीघ्रम** adv. suddenly, unexpectedly, unawares, all at once (esp. of recovery from illness)

tōhapha तोहफ (= حُجّة) m. a gift, a present (Gr.M.)

thaphari थफरि a jingle of **aphari** in **aphari thaphari**, p. 38*a*, l. 12. Cf. **thapēra**.

thapüjü **थपंज्**, see **thapul**.

thapal थपल् । **लुण्ठक**: m. a plunderer, looter, ravager, dacoit —**bapār** —**बापार** । **लुण्ठकत्वम** m. the business or occupation of a plunderer or dacoit, sack, dacoity. —**hūs** —**हुस** । **लुण्ठप्रवर्तनम** m. 'a plunderer outcry', general widespread plundering, dacoity, pillage, sack.

thapul थपुल् । **लुण्ठक**:, **ममत्वापहारी** m (f **thapüj**ü **थपंज्** or **thapāj**i **थपांज्**), a plunderer, looter, dacoit, i.q. **thapal**, q.v. (cf. **nāra-th°**, p. 648*a*, l. 35; **tahāri-th°**, p. 983*b*, l. 36); snatching (El.)

thapalgī थपल्गी । **लुण्ठनशीलता** f. the practice or occupation of plundering, looting, dacoity.

thāpanā थापना । **देवाधिष्ठानम्** f. the act of erecting an image for worship; the site at which such an image is erected (Śiv. 868).

thipun थिपुन् । **ताडनम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **thyup**ü **थ्युप्**), to slap another with the palm of the hand; to pat (something into shape) (cf. **dramba thipañĕ**, p. 245*a*, l. 46); cf. **thiph. thyup**ü**-mot**ü **थ्युप्-मंत्** । **ताडित**: (**अङ्गादि**:) perf. part. (f. **thip**ü**-müs**ü **थिपु-मंचू**), slapped (of some part of the body); patted (as ab.). **thipith thawun थिपिथ थवुन्** । **ताडनेनाकुलीकरणम** m.inf. to cow by a slapping.

thapēra थपेर or **thāpēra थापेर** or **ṭhāpēra ठापेर** । **हस्ताडना** f. a slap (on another's face), a box on the ear (cf. **thāpᵘrᵘ**).

thāpur थापुर m. a thump, blow, slap (El.).

thapᵘrᵘ थपंरु । **नेत्ररोगव्याकुलता** f. (sg. dat. **thapri थप्रि**), the pain caused by disease in the eyes.

thapᵘrᵘ थापंरु or **ṭhāpᵘrᵘ ठापंरु** । **मुखचपेटिका** f. a slap (on another's face), a box on the ear, i.q. **thapēra,** q.v. —**diñᵘ** —**दिञु** । **चपेटिकाप्रक्षेप:** f.inf. to slap (another) on the face.

ṭhipᵘrᵘ ठिपंरु । **पूर्णा** f. (a portable brazier or the like) filled up with charcoal, etc. (cf. **nāra-ṭhº,** p. 648*a*, l. 38).

thaprilad थप्रिलद । **अक्षिपीडापीडित:** adj. e.g. suffering from pain in the eye (see **thapᵘrᵘ**).

ṭhipis ठिपिस्, see **ṭhyupᵘ.**

ṭhupᵃsa ठुपस । **अकिञ्चित्कर:** adj. e.g. one (man or beast) who does absolutely nothing

thᵃr थर m. a secondary suffix indicating the relationship of nephew, as in **bābathᵃr बाबथर्** a brother's son; **bĕnathᵃr ब्यनथर** a sister's son (Gr.Gr. 133); the corresponding feminine termination is **za,** as in **bāwᵃza बावज़** a brother's daughter; **bĕnᵃza ब्यनज़** a sister's daughter (Gr.Gr. 133)

thar 1 थर (Śiv. 1296) for **thara 2,** q.v.

thar 2 थर or (vill.) **thaḍ थड** । **पृष्ठम** f. (sg. obl. **thürᵘ 1 थंरु** (**thüḍᵘ थंडु**), Gr.Gr. 70–1; for **2,** see s.v.), the back (of the body) (Gr.Gr. 70, Gr.M., W. 18, Rām. 918, K.Pr. 17). —**āsüñᵘ** —**आसंञु** । **महायसंपत्ति:** f.inf. a backing to exist, i.e. help to be provided to someone (e.g. by a master to a servant) endeavouring to finish some very difficult work. —**diñᵘ** —**दिञु** । **पश्चाद्गमनम** f.inf. 'to give the back', to retire into the background (out of humiliation, on finding one's skill etc. surpassed by another). —**dith bĕhun -दिथ ब्यहुन** । **कार्यपरित्याग:** m.inf. to turn the back (on something) and sit down, to abandon all work and do nothing; successfully to appeal for help and in consequence to remain at ease. —**dith rōzun** —**दिथ रोज़ुन** । **सहायावलम्बनम** m.inf. successfully to appeal for help and in consequence to remain at ease. —**dārüñᵘ** —**दारंञु** f.inf. (of a horse, or the like) to offer the back, to place the back at (so-and-so's) disposal (L.V. 88). —**phuṭüñᵘ** —**फुटंञु** । **सहायविनाश:** f.inf. the back to be broken, i.e. help or support on which one has long depended to become destroyed or to vanish.

thürᵘ-ḍakha थंरु-डख । **पृष्ठाश्रय:** m. a support to the back (when sitting,—such as a pillow behind the back, the back of a chair, or a wall). **-ḍokhᵘ -डखु**, **पृष्ठाधार:** m., id.; (in a quarrel or the like) a backer, a supporter. **-kŏbᵘ -कुंबु** adj. (f. **-kŏbᵘ -कुंबू**), hump-backed (El. *thar-kaub*). —**kani** —**कनि**, adv. towards the back, backwards (H. v, 4, both *thuḍᵘ* and *thürᵘ*). **-kondᵘ -कंडु** । **पृष्ठास्थिसमूह:** m. the spinal column (El. *thar kānḍ*).

thara 1 थर । **वेदिविशेष:** m. a sitting place (of brick or stone, round a shrine, house, tree, or the like).

thara 2 थर । **कम्प:** f. shaking, trembling, quivering, shivering, quaking (cf. **atha-thº,** p. 63*a*, l. 15) (Śiv. 1296, *thar*, m.c.). —**āsüñᵘ** —**आसंञु** । **भीतिसंभव:** f.inf. trembling to occur, i.e. fear to be experienced, to be filled with fear. —**aṭsüñᵘ** —**अट्सञु** । **कम्पोद्भव:** f.inf. trembling to enter, i.e. to attack (a person) (K. 439). —**thara** —**थर** । **शारीरकम्प:** f. general trembling (of the body), shivering (esp. that of ague, etc.) (Śiv. 343, 864). —**ṭsānüñᵘ** —**त्सानंञु** । **उद्वेजनम** f.inf. to cause trembling to enter (a person), to dismay, alarm, scare.

thār थार । **अतिसंभ्रम:** f. trepidation, perturbation, ruffle, hurry, fuss, flurry, fluster (cf. **thörᵘ, thārun,** and **thŏtharun**).

thĕr थ्यर । **स्थिर:** adj. e.g. firm, steady; permanent, eternal, everlasting (Śiv. 243, **thĕrāh,** with suff. of indef. art.).

thīrᵘ थीरु । **मार्जनीविशेष:** f. (sg. dat. **thērĕ थेर्य**), a kind of twig broom or besom, used for sweeping out the dung from a cow-house (cf. **gĕv-thº,** p. 316*b*, l. 12) (Śiv. 1032).

thēri-dŏph थेरि-द्वफ । **लताविशेष:** m. (sg. dat. **-dŏpas -द्वपस्**), a certain shrub that grows in the hill-forests. —**khôrᵘ-motᵘ** —**खोरु-मंतु** । **गुणसंपन्नीकृत:** perf. part. (f. —**khörᵘ-müṣᵘ** —**खोरु-मंचु**), caused to become prosperously successful (of a person, thing, occupation, or the like), perfected by being endowed with good qualities, education, wealth, etc. —**khārun** —**खारुन** । **गुणितापादनम** m.inf. to cause (a pupil or other person by proper instruction and bringing up) to be prosperously successful, to cause (a thing, business, or the like) to become prosperously successful. —**khasun** —**खसुन** । **सफलीभवनम** m.inf. to mount on the broom, to become prosperously successful (by being endowed with wealth, health, prosperity, offspring, etc.). —**khotᵘ-motᵘ** —**खतु-मंतु** । **प्राप्तसाफल्य:** perf. part. (f. —**khüṣᵘ-müṣᵘ** —**खंचु-मंचु**), become prosperously successful, as. ab. **-laṭshüjᵘ -लट्शुजु** । **लताविशेषसंमार्जनी** f. a broom. —**tᵘjᵘ** —**तंजु** । **लताविशेषतूलिका** f. a twig used in making these brooms.

ṭhōr ठोर् । **निर्मांसमस्थि** m. a bone (such as the knee-cap,

or the globular part of a bone in a joint) to which no flesh is attached.

ṭhōra-phol^{u} ठोर-फ्ल् । **अस्थिविशेषः** m. a globular-shaped bone of this kind. **-ras -रस** । **अस्थिरसः** m a soup made by digesting such fleshless joint-bones. It is used as a regimen in sickness.

thor^{u} थर् m. the fig-tree, *Ficus reticulata* (El. *thaur* ? cf. **thur^{u}** 1).

ṭhor^{u} ठर् । **पिधानम्** m. hiding one thing by another, covering, screening (cf. **pāṭ^{i}-ṭh°**, p. 789*a*, l. 39) (El. *ṭhār*, a partition ; Śiv. 1063) ; a lid, cover (cf. **gajĕ-ṭh°**, p 281*b*, l. 14). **-gaṭshun —गट्शुन** । **अन्तर्धानम्** m.inf. to become concealed, hidden, to become invisible.

ṭhari rōzun ठरि रोज़ुन । **पिधानीभवनम** m inf. to remain under cover, to keep or remain concealed in something. **—thawun —थ्वुन्** । **पिधानम** m.inf. to hide (something in something), to conceal, screen something from sight.

ṭhôr^{u} ठोर्, see **ṭhyup^{u} ṭhôr^{u}**, s.v. **ṭhyup^{u}**.

thör^{u} थार् । **त्वरा** f. (in the performance of any work) hurry, flurry, fluster (caused by fear or the like) (cf. **atha-th°**, p. 63*a*, l. 19; **hŏkha-th°**, p 327*a*, l. 29; **khĕna-th°**, p. 402*a*, l. 8) (Gr Gr. 122) ; cf. **thār, thārun. —pāvüñ^{u} —पाव्ञ्** । **शीघ्रसमापननिमित्तं भयादिकथनम्** f.inf. causing (a work or the like) to be completed in a hurry (by telling perturbing news). **—pĕñ^{u} —प्यञ्** । **त्वरा-(संभ्रमा-)पातः** f.inf. such hurry or fluster to occur in the completion of any work. **ṭshunüñ^{u} - ट्शुनञ्** । **त्वरया कार्यचोदना** f.inf to urge on (someone) to hurry on the completion of a work (raising fear of danger coming).

ṭhúr, see **thor^{u}**.

thūr, see **tūr**.

thur^{i} थुरि, see **phira-thur^{i}**, p. 702*a*, l. 6

thur^{u} थुर्, see **phira-th°**, p. 702*a*, l. 11 ; and **phyur^{u}-th°**, p. 729*a*, l. 34. Cf. **thōrun.**

thur^{u} 1 थुर् । **लतात्मतृणविशेषः** f. a kind of climbing plant or grass, with thread-like thorny leaves (? cf. **thor^{u}**).

thur^{u} 2 थुर् । **अपवादः** f. blame, aspersion, accusation, a charge (regarding something that has been spoilt, lost, or the like). **—khārün^{u} -खार्ञ्** । **दोषारोपणम** f.inf. to bring such a charge (whether the person is guilty or not). **—khasün^{u} -खस्ञ्** । **हानिदोषारोपः** f.inf. such a charge to be incurred.

thuri khasun थुरि खसुन् । **परनिन्दादिपात्रीभवनम** m.inf. to become an object of dislike or blame (on account of naughtiness, impertinence, or the like) (esp. of a child). **—khot^{u}-mot^{u} —खोत्-मोत्** । **अधिगतः** perf. part. (f. **—khüṭ^{u}-müṭ^{u} —खुट्-मुट्**), (a child or the like) who has become an object of dislike or blame, an eyesore of a child.

thur^{u} 3 थुर् in **atha-th°**, p. 63*a*, l. 22. Cf. **thurun.**

thür^{u} 2 थुर् (for **1**, see **thar**) । **लता** f a bush, shrub, esp. a creeping shrub, but not necessarily so (cf. **bāra-th°**, p. 117*a*, l. 45 ; **dön^{u}-th°**, p. 223*b*, l. 16 ; **hiyĕ-th°**, p 363*a*, l. 38 ; **kēla-th°**, p 436*a*, l. 49 ; **kānḍ^{i}-th°**, p. 455*a*, l. 33 ; **krūḍa-th°**, p 468*b*, l. 44 ; **pōshĕ-th°**, p. 797*a*, l 23) (El *thu* ; L 282, 458 ; L V 96 ; Śiv. 165, 345, 1061, 1727, 1760, 1848 ; H. ii, 3 ; YZ. 32, 66, 543 ; K.Pr. 47, 215) ; met. lattice-carving resembling a creeper (cf **linga-th°**, p. 526*b*, l 28) ; met. a graceful girl (cf **nāza-th°**, p. 675*a*, l 41 ; **ranga-th°**, p. 837*a*, l 29)

thari-kānḍ^{i} थरि-कान्ड । **लताकण्टकाः** m.pl thorns on such a shrub or creeper. **-pōsh wari gaṭshān^{i} -पोश वरि गट्शनि** । **पुष्पसाफल्यम, संततिसाफल्यम** m. pl. inf. the flowers on the shrub to become abundant ; met (a person's) offspring to be copious, to have abundant descendants

tahr-jagla (? spelling) m. a certain deer, the *Hemitragus jemlaicus* (L. 114).

tahar, see **tahör^{u}**.

tahör^{u} तहार् । **हरिद्राक्तभक्तम** f. boiled rice cooked with turmeric, salt, and oil, and yellow in colour (eaten by Kāshmīris, and used in oblations cast forth to be consumed by birds and animals) (cf **tīla-t°**, s v **tīl, ṭaka-t°**, s v **ṭaka**) (*tahar*, in El (m) ; L 463 ; K.Pr 29, 55)

tahāri-phakīr तहारि-फकीर । **पीतान्नापहरभिक्षुः, अतिदरिद्रः** m. (f. **-phāk^{i}rön^{u} -फकिरान्**), a beggar who takes and eats such yellow rice, which has been cast forth in oblation ; met. one who is miserably poor.

phol^{u} -फ्ल् । **पीतान्ननैवेद्यम** m a small quantity of yellow rice which has been cast forth as an oblation. **-thapul -थपुल** । **पीतान्नलुण्ठकः** m (f **-thapüj^{u} -थपुज्** or **-thapāj^{i} थपाज्**), a plunderer of oblations of yellow rice.

tihir, see **tir^{u}**.

tih^{o}r^{u} तिह्र् or **tyuhor^{u} त्युह्र्** । **शिखरम, अग्रम** (sg. dat. **tĕharis त्यहरिस**), top, summit, peak, apex (e.g. of mountain, tree) (cf **kul^{i}-t°**, p. 439*a*, l. 6) (Śiv. 747 *tyu*^{2}).

tĕharen khasun त्यहर्यन खसुन । **अतिधार्ष्ट्यप्रकाशनम** m.inf to mount to peaks ; met. to show arrogance, insolence, audacity. **—khārun —खारुन** । **अतिस्तवनम** m.inf. to cause (someone) to rise to peaks ; met. highly to praise, to eulogize, extol, glorify.

tĕharyau-pĕṭh^{i} wŏṭa trāwañĕ त्यहर्यौ-प्यठि व्वट त्रावञ । **साहसविधानम** f. pl. inf. to take jumps over

peaks; met to show daring, courage, spirit, valour, intrepidity.

thardār थर्दार । **अतिदृढः** adj. e.g. (of woven material) strong, tough.

throh (? spelling and gender) a certain plant (*Barbarea sp.*) eaten in time of famine (L. 71).

thārilaṭi थारिलट् । **शीघ्रकारी** adj. e.g. a hasty person, excitable, impulsive.

thérma थ्रर्म । **वृहतिकाविशेषः** m. a kind of mantle, cloak, wrapper, made of woollen cloth.

tharun थरुन् । **कम्पनम** conj. 3 (2 p.p. **tharyōv थर्योव्**), to tremble, shake, quake, quiver (from anxiety, timidity, or the like); cf. **thara. tharyō-mot^{u} थर्यो-मंतु** । **अनुभूतकम्पः** perf. part. (f. **tharyē-müṭs^{u} थर्ये-मंचू**), one who is trembling, as ab.

thārun थारुन् । **कम्पनम** conj. 3 (2 p.p. **thāryōv थार्योव्**), to tremble, quiver, be in trepidation (owing to anxiety, haste, etc) (Rām. 763, K. 81); to be in a hurry, to fuss, flurry, be in a fluster (Gr.Gr. 122); cf. **thōtharun** and **thār. thāryō-mot^{u} थार्यो-मंतु** । **उत्पन्नकम्पः** perf. part. (f. **thāryē-müṭs^{u} थार्ये-मंचू**), one who is all of a quiver as ab., one who is in a flurry, flustered.

thōrun थोरुन in **phērun thōrun,** p. 706*a*, l. 38, q.v. Cf. also **thur^{u}.**

thuran थुरन् f. (sg. dat. **thurüñ^{u} थुरंञू**), the forming or making earthen vessels on the potter's wheel (cf. **atha-th°,** p. 63*a*, l. 24). Cf. **thur^{u} 3.**

thurun थुरुन् । **घटनम** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **thur^{u} थुर्**), to form (earthenware vessels on the potter's wheel, or metal vessels on a lathe or the like) (cf. **bāna thurân^{i},** p. 109*b*, l. 50) (K.Pr. 234, where **parmāna thuri** is translated 'he will throw about (? cause to revolve) the scales'). **thur^{u}-mot^{u} थुर्-मंतु** । **घटितः** perf. part (f. **thur^{u}-müṭs^{u} थुर्-मंचू**), formed on a potter's wheel or lathe. **thurith anun थुरिथ् अनुन्** । **याथातथ्येनासंभवतोऽन्वेषणम** m.inf. to search for and bring something non-existent (*quasi*, forming it out of nothing on a potter's wheel).

thurung^{u} थुरुंगु । **परिवर्तः** m. a turn, or twist, in dancing (cf. **natsan th°,** p. 663*b*, l. 36) (K Pr. 44); a sudden turn or twist round (e.g. of an animal, a ball, or the course of a river). **dyun^{u} —दिञु** । **गतप्रत्यागतिः** m.inf. to make a sudden turn or twist (cf. **natsan-th° d°,** p. 663*b*, l. 37); (of something animate or inanimate, action, occupation, etc., which has gone) to come back, return.

thurungun^{u} थुरुंगुनु । **नर्तनम** m. turning, whirling (in dancing or the like, or similar whirling in the case of inanimate things). **—dyun^{u} —दिञु** । **गतप्रत्यागमनम्** m.inf to whirl, as ab.; (of something, such as an action, quality, disease, and so on, which has gone) to come back, return.

thörĕr थोर्यर् m. in **atha-thörĕr,** p. 63*a*, l. 25; i.q. **thör^{u},** q.v.

thurĕr 1 थुर्यर् m. ability to form (on the potter's wheel) (cf. **atha-th°,** p. 63*a*, l. 26). Cf. **thurun.**

thurĕr 2 थुर्यर् m. in **phira-thurĕr,** reversal, p. 702*a*, l. 19. Cf. **thurung^{u}.**

thras 1 थ्रस् । **अङ्गग्लिथिल्यम्** f. weakness, laxness of the limbs, debility (caused by hunger). **—wasüñ^{u} —वसंञू** । **अङ्गग्लिथिल्यखेदोद्भवः** f.inf. languor to descend (on a person), to languish, be weak, infirm (from hunger).

thras 2 थ्रस् । **शिरश्चर्म** f. the skin of the head, the scalp. **—wālün^{u} —वालंञू** । **शिरश्चर्मोत्तारणम** f.inf. to scalp.

thras 3 थ्रस् । **कटविशेषः** f. a kind of grass mat (a word used in the north-west of the Valley) (cf. **mĕnd^{i}-th°,** p. 613*b*, l. 41).

tahārat طہارت ? m. (among Musalmāns) ceremonial ablution, the ablution before prayers (K.Pr. 63).

thrôw^{u} 1 थ्रोवु । **तृणविशेषः** m. a kind of clumpy grass (used as a fodder).

thrôw^{u} 2 थ्रोवु । **उत्सवविशेषः** m. N. of an ancient festival which still survives in the Marāz Pargana, in the south-east of the Valley, and which is held on the full moon of the month of Tsith^{a}r (Skt. Caitra = March-April), and is celebrated by lighting bonfires of grass and wood. The tradition is that in former days all the inhabitants of Kashmīr used to leave the country on the full moon of Óshid (Skt. Āśvina = September-October) and stay away for the winter. The festival is held to commemorate their return on the full moon of Tsith^{a}r, i.e. on the beginning of spring. The bonfires are supposed to destroy the darkness of winter. **—zālun —ज़ालुन्** । **तामिस्रप्रज्वालनम्** m.inf. to celebrate this festival by kindling bonfires, and so destroying the winter darkness.

ṭhas ठस् । **शिलादिरवः, दोषाविष्कृतिः** onomat. m. the noise made by pieces of stone or by metal articles knocking against each other, bang, clash, knock (cf. **chāna-ṭh°,** p. 162*a*, l. 25) (W. 140, K.Pr. 178); met. a person's fault to become a matter of public talk. **—gashun —गछुन्** । **परिवादपात्रीभवनम** m.inf. to become an object of public censure, owing to the divulging of some fault. **—karun —करुन्** । **शिलादिशब्दविधानम** m.inf. to make the noise of 'bang', 'crash', and so on. **—ṭhas —ठस्** । **असकृत् शब्दनम** onomat. m. to knock, or tap, on a door, on the ground, or the like (K.Pr. 219). **—ṭhis —ठिस्** । **षष्ठादिशब्दादि** onomat. m. the noise made by repeatedly striking a

gong, bell, or the like (esp. when out of sight and not loud). Cf. **ṭhis ṭhis,** l. 12, bel.

ṭhasa-bar ठस-बर् । कपाटभेद: m. a door which shuts itself with a bang. **-baran -बरन् । द्वारविशेष:** f. (sg. dat. **-barüñ^{u} -बरंञू**), a doorway with doors of this description.

ṭhās ठास् । भञ्जनशब्द: onomat. m. the noise made by something solid flung down forcibly to the ground and smashed, crash, smash.

ṭhis ठिस् । ध्वनिविशेष: onomat. m. the noise made by a single stroke on a bell, gong, or the like, ting, tinkle (Gr.Gr. 13) **—ṭhis —ठिस् । घण्टादिरव:** onomat m. the subdued noise of reiterated gentle strokes on a bell, gong, or the like. Cf. **ṭhas ṭhis,** p. 984*b*, l. 49.

thŏs थुस् । हस्ताङ्गुलियाह्यमितम् f. (of something loose, such as carded cotton or snow) so much as can be taken up by the united tops of the fingers of one hand, the fingers' full; a small amount, a little bit (cf. **phamba-th°,** p. 698*a*, l. 43) (K.Pr. 87 *thus*).

thŏsi āmot^{u} थुसि आमंतु । विकृत्या खण्डतीभूत: perf. part (f. **-āmüṣ^{u} -आमंचू**) (of cloth or the like which has decayed) gone into shreds. **—on^{u}-mot^{u} अंनु-मंतु । भिन्नीकृत:** perf. part. (f. **—ün^{u}-müṣ^{u} -अंञू-मंचू**), (of cloth, thread, etc.), shredded (by someone), pulled to shreds. **—anun —अनुन् । विवरणेन भिन्नीकरणम्** m.inf. to shred or pull to pieces (cloth, thread, etc.). **—thŏsi gamot^{u} —थुसि गमंतु** or **- thŏsi gŏmot^{u} थुसि गोमंतु । छिन्नीभूत:** perf. part. (f. **- thŏsi gamüṣ^{u} - थुसि गमंचू** or **thŏsi gömüṣ^{u} —थुसि गोमंचू**) (of cloth or the like) fallen into little scraps (owing to an accident, being spoilt, or the like). **—thŏsi gashun थुसि गछुन । खण्डतीभवनम** m.inf. (of cloth which has been spoilt) to fall into scraps, as ab., at a mere touch. **—thŏsi kor^{u}-mot^{u} —थुसि कर्-मंतु । भिन्नशो विवरणेन खण्डश: कृत:** perf. part. (f. **—thŏsi kür^{u}-müṣ^{u} —थुसि कर्-मंचू**) (of spoilt cloth, etc.), torn, or broken, or shredded by hand into little scraps; (of carded cotton) picked out into little portions. **—thŏsi karun —थुसि करन् । भिन्नश: खण्डतापनायनम** m.inf. to tear, or shred, cloth; to spoil wool or carded cloth by taking out pinches **—yun^{u} —यिनु । विच्छिन्नीभवनम** m inf (of decayed cloth) to go into shreds.

thŏs^{u} थुसु । पुष्टहिमबिन्दु: m. a fat clot or lump of snow or the like (cf. **phamba-th°,** p. 698*a*, l. 44; **shīna-thŏs^{i},** p. 885*a*, l. 8; **šitra-th°,** s.v **šith^{a}r 1**).

thŏs^{i} anân^{i} थुसि अनंनि । अतिहिमपात: m. pl. inf. a heavy fall of snow (in clots or lumps) to begin to fall, a heavy hailstorm to begin. **—pĕn^{i} —पेंनि । अतिहिमपात:** m. pl. inf. a heavy fall of snow (in clots or lumps) to fall, a heavy hailstorm to occur. **—pĕwawun^{u} पेववुनु । हिमवृष्टिकाले** adv. at (or in) the time of heavy snow or hailstorm (u.w. vbs. of arriving, etc.), (coming) in a snowstorm. **- pĕwañĕn —पेवञन । हिमपातकाले** adv., id. **- -pĕwawañĕn - -पेववञन । अतिहिमपातकाले** adv., id

thŏs^{u} थुसू । आयास: f. weariness, distress, fatigue (cf. **thaph th°,** p. 981*a*, l. 9, and **thapi thŏsi,** p. 981*a*, l. 44). **- -anün^{u} अनंञू । आयासनम** f inf. to cause fatigue (to someone). **- yin^{u} यिनू । आयासापत्ति:** fatigue to come (to someone)

ṭhūs ठूस । विग्रह: m. a quarrel, dispute (affecting the people assembled at a wedding or other festival). **—tulun —तुलुन । विघ्नोत्पादनम** m.inf. to raise a quarrel, i.e. out of enmity in order to impede another's festival to seek for an opportunity of setting people at variance. **—shunun —छुनुन । विघ्नोत्पादनम** m.inf to spoil a festival by setting the people at variance. **- -wŏthun —वुथुन । विघ्नोत्पत्ति:** m inf. a festival to be impeded by people being set at variance.

thosh (? spelling) m. the name of the goat from which the finest shawl-wool is obtained (El.).

thŏsh^{i}-tho थॉशि-थो । थकार: m. the name used in schools for the Śāradā letter corresponding to the Nāgarī **थ** *tha*.

thŏsilad थुसिलद् । खिन्नीभूत: adj c.g (as subst., f. **thŏsiladiñ थुसिलदिञ**), wearied, fatigued; (some work which is) full of fatigue

tahsīldar تحصيلدار m a collector of revenue, a tax-gatherer (commonly looked upon as an example of inevitableness and mercilessness) (K.Pr. 56); (in Ksh.) the chief magistrate of a *tahsil*, or large division of Kashmir (El.; L. 401, 450). The Ksh. form of this word is **tösildār,** q.v.

ṭhasun ठासुन । उत्खननम conj. 1 (1 p.p **ṭhŏs^{u} ठोसु**; f pl. **ṭhasĕ ठास्य** or **ṭhasa ठास**, Gr.Gr. 208; 2 p.p. **ṭhasyōv ठास्योव्** or **ṭhasov ठासोव्**, Gr.Gr. 225), to hammer, or drive, forcibly into the ground, into a log, or the like; to smash against the ground (cf. **bāna ṭhāsân^{i},** p. 110*a*, l. 3); cf **ṭhākun** and **ṭhukun. ṭhŏs^{u}-mot^{u} ठोसु-मंतु । निखात:** perf part. (f. **ṭhŏs^{u}-müṣ^{u} ठोसू-मंचू**), driven in, hammered in, as ab.

ṭhisor^{u} ठिसर्, ṭhisur^{u} ठिसुर्, or **ṭhusur^{u} ठुसुर् । पक्वविस्फोट:** m. a ripened boil or similar gathering (cf. **pāka-ṭh°,** p. 725*b*, l. 15). **—hyuh^{u} - -हिहु । अतिपूर्ण:** adj. (f. **—hish^{u} - -हिशु**) (of someone who has eaten to repletion, a leather bag or similar receptacle, and so on) full, bursting full (like a ripened boil).

ṭhūsur^{u} ठूसुर् । विघ्नोत्पादक: m. (f. **ṭhūsarĕñ ठूसर्यञ्** or **ṭhūs^{u}r^{u} ठूसर्**, qq.v.), one who, on the occasion of

some festival, impedes it by setting the people at variance, a spoil-sport. Cf. **ṭhūs.**

ṭhūsᵘrᵘ ठूसर्‌ । **विघ्नोत्पादिनी** f. a female spoil-sport (cf. **ṭhūsurᵘ**, of which it is one of the feminines).

ṭhāsᵃrahāray ठासरहारय्‌ or **ṭhāsarāray ठासरारय्‌** । **भग्नशब्दसंततिः** f. a series of sounds of crashing (see **ṭhās**) (such as that caused by the falling of houses in an earthquake, of trees being felled, of rocks being hurled down, and so on).

ṭhūsarĕñ ठूसर्यञ्‌ । **विघ्नोत्पादिनी** f. a female spoil-sport (one of the feminines of **ṭhūsurᵘ**, q.v.).

ṭhāsarāray ठासरारय्‌, see **ṭhāsᵃrahāray.**

thath थथ in **thatha matha थथ मथ** । **स्थवीयान्‌** adj. e.g. very fat, very plump, corpulent.

ṭhaṭh ठठ्‌ in **ṭhaṭh-bakürᵘ ठठ्‌-बकर्‌** । **अन्तःशून्यता** f. internal hollowness with outside strength, unsubstantiality, apparent strength with internal weakness. **ṭhaṭha-bakᵘrᵘ ठठ-बकर्‌** । **असारव्यवहारः** f., id.; unsubstantial conduct (e.g. after giving notice of distribution of much property, to make a habit of distributing things of little value).

ṭhaṭha ठठ । **उपहासः** m. a jest, joke, ridicule (Gr.M., Śiv. 73). **-bŏshⁱ -बॉशि** । **उपहाससमता** f. resemblance to a joke, i.e. conducting any business as though it were a joke, acting as if in jest. **-bāz -बाज़्‌** । **उपहासशीलः** adj. e.g. jocular, facetious, waggish, a wag. **—karun —करुन्‌** । **वञ्चनाभासप्रयोगः** m.inf. to jest (with, dat.), to play tricks with (e.g having promised something, at the time due for performance to pretend to deny the promise) (Śiv. 1390; K. 617, 989). **-motᵘ -मंतु** । **हसनशीलः** adj. (f. **-müšᵘ -मंशू**), addicted to jokes, one who is a confirmed or habitual joker (K. 989).

ṭhāṭh ठाठ्‌ । **विस्रम्भः** m. (? dat.) trust, confidence, intimacy; design, scheme, plan; arrangement, adjustment; splendid apparel, magnificence, the wearing handsome clothes etc., adornment, decoration. **bĕhanāwun —व्यहनावुन्‌** । **व्यवहारव्यवस्थापनम्‌** m.inf. to set in order, (of some business which has become weak or slack) to pull (it) together, to set (it) on a firm basis. **—thawun —थवुन्‌** । **शोभारक्षणम्‌** m.inf. to keep up appearances, somehow or other to make a good show before the world (even when really poverty-stricken, unsuccessful, or the like).

ṭhāṭhⁱ 1 ठाठि (for **2**, see **ṭhoṭhᵘ**), in **ṭhāṭhⁱ anun ठाठि अनुन्‌** । **संमानयनम्‌** m.inf. to reason with (an angry person or the like), coax, conciliate. **—yunᵘ —यिनु** । **संमानितीभवनम्‌** m.inf. (of an angry person or the like) to become conciliated, coaxed to reason.

thĕth थथ्‌ । **स्थितिः** f. (sg. dat. **thĕšᵘ थंशू**), stability, permanence, continuance in existence (Śiv. 977, 1587; K. 615, 623).

ṭhīṭh ठीठ्‌ f. in **ṭhīṭh mīṭh ठीठ्‌ मीठ्‌** । **सर्वस्वम्‌** f. a person's entire household property (including money, articles, etc.). Cf. **ṭhĕcĕ.**

thŏth 1 थुथ्‌ । **कण्टकः, अन्तरायः, निरोधः, शिरोवेष्टनवस्त्रम्‌** m. (sg. dat. **thŏthas थुथस्‌**), blue vitriol, sulphate of copper (cf. **nīla-thº**, p. 634*a*, l. 26); the prickly refuse after cleaning or carding cotton, wool, etc.; nettle-rash (El. *thŏt*, cf. **thŏthawāy**); an interruption, impediment (during a consultation, in reflection, conspiracy, sleep, or the like) (cf. **thŏth 2**); (in doing independent work) stoppage, restraint, check, restriction; a kind of turban. **—āsun —आसुन्‌** । **निरोधशङ्का** m.inf. likelihood of check, restraint, to occur. **—gaṣhun —गछुन्‌** । **अन्तरायापातः** m.inf. (in a consultation, consideration, etc., as ab.) an impediment to occur. **—karun —करुन्‌** । **अन्तरायापादनम्‌** m. to cause an impediment, as ab.; to stop, blockade (dat.) (K. 729).

thŏth 2 थुथ्‌ f. (sg. dat. **thŏti थुति**, Gr.Gr. 70), an impediment (Gr.Gr. 70). Cf. **thŏth 1.**

ṭhõṭh ठोंठ्‌ । **रोषः** f. (? dat.) anger, sulkiness (at some contretemps); cf. **ṭhūṭh. —lagüñᵘ —लगंयू** । **रोषसंभवः** f.inf. inward anger to be felt (e.g. indicated at a meal by refusing to take food), sulkiness to come to a person. **—yiñᵘ —यिञ्‌** । **रोषोत्पत्तिः** f.inf. anger to come to a person (e.g. indicated as ab.).

ṭhoṭhᵘ ठठु । **दार्वादिमयभित्तिः** m. (pl. **ṭhāṭhⁱ 2 ठठि**, for **1**, see s.v.), the pier (made of logs piled horizontally upon each other) of a river bridge (as distinct from the end buttresses) (cf. **kaḍᵃla-ṭhº**, p. 385*a*, l. 41); cf. **ṭhaṭhur. ṭhāṭhⁱ gaṣhānⁱ ठठि गछनि** । **अतिशयीभवनम्‌** m. pl. inf. an excess of people, etc., to assemble (for any business), a great crowd to come together.

ṭhôṭhᵘ ठोठु adj. i.q. **ṭôṭhᵘ**, q.v. beloved, liked, an object of affection (Rām. 1332; H. vii, 4).

ṭhuṭha ठुठ । **भोजनवाहुल्यम्‌** m. a great supply of food, a well-spread table.

ṭhūṭh ठूँठ्‌ f. in **ṭhūṭh lagüñᵘ ठूँठ लगंयू** । **हितपरिवर्तनम्‌** f.inf. anger against a person doing a kind action (e.g. offering a dish of food or the like) to be felt. Cf. **ṭhõṭh.**

ṭhaṭhüjᵘ ठठंजू, i.q. **ṭaṭhājⁱ**, q.v. Cf. **phal-ṭhº**, p. 692*a*, l. 15.

thŏthal थुथल्‌ । **सकण्टक**: adj. e.g. (of cloth, clothes, etc.) coarse, rough (owing to little prickles of the original cotton, wool, etc., not having been entirely removed). Cf. **thŏth 1.**

thaṭʰuʳuˡ ठॅठ्रु । तृणभेद: f. a kind of grass, said to cut the skin at a mere touch, and to have sharp tips (Rām. 1631); grass and briars used as fuel (L. 460, *thathri*).

ṭhaṭhur ठठुर् । दारुमयभित्ति: m. (sg. dat. **ṭhaṭharas ठठरस्**), a part of the wall of a house, supporting the main beams of the roof, etc., and formed of logs laid horizontally upon each other; cf. **ṭhoṭhᵘ**. **ṭhaṭhar-mŏndᵘ ठठर्-मंडु । पटलाधारदारुखण्ड:** f. one of these logs.

ṭhōṭhᵃr ठोॅठ्र् or ṭhōṭhur ठोॅठुर् । शौल्विक: m. a maker of hardware or metal pots and pans, a copper-smith, a brazier (El. *ṭhánṭhir*). **-bāy -वाय् or ṭhōṭharĕñ ठोॅठर्यञ् । शौल्विकस्त्री** f. his wife.

ṭhōṭhar-wān ठोॅठर्-वान् । शौल्विकापण: m. a copper-smith's shop or workshop.

thōthar थोॅथर् f. flurry, hurry (Gr.Gr. 127).

thōthurᵘ थोॅथुरु or thōthorᵘ थोॅथरु । संभ्रमशील: adj. (f. **thōthürᵘ थोॅथ्रूरु**), one flurried by nature, nervously hurried (from haste or fear) (cf. **atha-th°**, p. 63*a*, l. 27).

thōtharan थोॅथरन् । संभ्रम: f. (sg. dat. **thōtharüñᵘ थोॅथरञ्**), flurry, nervousness, hurry (from fear or the like).

thōtharun थोॅथरुन् । संभ्रान्तीभवनम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. **thōtharyōv थोॅथर्योव्**), to be flurried, hurried, nervous (Gr.Gr. 127); cf. **thārun**. **thōtharyō-motᵘ थोॅथर्यो-मतु । संभ्रान्तीभूत:** perf. part. (f. **thōtharyē-müsᵘ थोॅथर्ये-मंचु**), flurried, hurried.

ṭhōṭharĕñ ठोॅठर्यञ् । शौल्विकस्त्री f., see **ṭhōṭhᵃr**, l. 13, ab.

thōtharĕr थोॅथर्यर् m. flurry, nervousness, hurry (from fear or the like) (cf **atha-th°**, p. 63*a*, l. 30).

thōtharāwun थोॅथरावुन् । ससंभ्रमीकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **thōtharôwᵘ थोॅथरोवु**), to hurry (a person), to cause flurry (through fear or the like). **thōtharôwᵘ-motᵘ थोॅथरोवु-मतु । संभ्रान्तीकृत:** perf. part. (f. **thōtharövᵘ-müsᵘ थोॅथरावू-मंचु**), put in a flurry.

thōtharözᵘ थोॅथरांज़ु । संभ्रम: f. a condition of hurry or flurry, etc. (due to fear or the like).

thŏthawāy थुथवाय् । पिटकभेद: m. a certain skin disease accompanied by an eruption on the trunk of the body, ? nettle-rash (cf. **thŏth 1**).

thutrôwᵘ 1 थुत्रोवु । अनादर: m. neglect, ceasing to take care of, showing no love for, showing aversion to (esp. with reference to a baby or the like).

thutrôwᵘ 2 थुत्रोवु । अरोचनशील: adj. (**thutrövᵘ थुत्रावू**), one who habitually feels aversion or disgust on seeing another's squalor, unsightliness, or the like.

thav थव् । संकेतस्थानम् m. the place where something (esp. something hidden or lost) is, the place to which one seeks to be directed by a clue (in searching). **—kaḍun —कडुन् । संकेतस्थानाभिज्ञानम्** m.inf. to find such a place by means of a clue; to endeavour to find by such a clue. **—nērun —नेरुन् । संकेतस्थानज्ञानम्** m.inf. the place of deposit (as ab.) to be discovered after tracing a clue. **-pata -पत । संकेतस्थानम्** m. a clue to such a place; the place for which such a clue is required

ṭhāv ठाव् । आरम्भ: m. the first beginning (in making something, e.g. in building a house). **lāgun —लागुन् । उपक्रमविधानम्** m.inf. to set to work at the very beginning (as ab.).

ṭhāv ठाव् । क्षेत्रम् m. an agricultural field

thov (K.Pr. 38), see **töv**ⁱ.

thowᵘ थवु । न्यास: m. depositing (with another person, for safe custody, as a pledge, or as a stake, and so on), pledging, pawn.

thawun थवुन् or thāwun थावुन् । स्थापनम्, निवर्तनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **thowᵘ थवु or thôwᵘ थोवु**), to put, place, set, lay (upon or before), apply (cf. **anda th°**, p. 32*a*, l. 7; **andⁱ th°**, p. 31*b*, l. 33; **athi th°**, p. 66*a*, l. 22; **bāl th°** or **bölⁱ th°**, p. 104*a*, ll. 10, 24; **bôrᵘ th°**, p. 118*a*, l. 28; **börⁱ th°**, p. 118*b*, l. 3; **baṭhi th°**, p. 140*b*, l. 18; **bŏṭhᵘ th°**, p. 140*a*, l. 41; **buthi th°**, p. 143*b*, l. 14; **bayĕs tal th°**, p. 148*b*, l. 39; **dubarishāh th°**, p. 184*b*, l. 10; **dāg th°**, p. 194*a*, l. 15; **dashĕ thawañĕ**, p. 252*b*, l. 31; **khōr th°**, p. 410*a*, l. 22; **lyobᵘ ṭh°**, p. 543*a*, l. 23; **nam tal th°**, p. 635*b*, l. 9; **naphᵃs manz th°**, p. 645*b*, l. 11; **nyāra th°**, p. 673*a*, l. 44; **nazar thavüñᵘ**, p. 676*a*, l. 25; **pajĕ-tal th°**, p. 724*a*, l. 30; **pali th°**, p. 730*a*, l. 41; **parda th°**, p. 756*b*, l. 10; **pēshĕs th°**, p. 778*a*, l. 10; **path path th°**, p. 792*a*, l. 36; **shĕchⁱ thavüñᵘ**, p. 870*a*, l. 48; **sūrᵘ-pĕṭh th°**, p. 931*a*, l. 38; **srŏdi th°**, p. 933*b*, l. 4; **tāha tāha th°**, p. 966*a*, l. 3; **ṭhŏli ṭhŏli th°**, p. 976*a*, l. 23; **tal-kun th°**, s.v. **tal 1**; **talyumᵘ pĕṭh th°**; **tandali th°**, s.v. **tandal**; **ṭapi th°**, s.v. **ṭaph 2** (Gr.M.; L.V. *tha°*, 70; Śiv. *tha°*, 189, 704, 1084, 1089, 1098, 1632, 1715; *thā°*, 169, 353, 1090, 1257, 1815; Rām. *tha°*, 27, 69, 120, 175, 587, 603, 662, 688, 795, 1178, 1269, 1436; *thā°*, 440, 705, 707, 757, 1443, 1552; K. *tha°*, 82, 118, 151, 357, 366, 389, 427; H. *tha°*, iii, 1; x, 5, 10; xii, 9; *thā°*, ii, 4; iii, 5, 9; v, 11; vi, 5; viii, 9, 11; ix, 4; x, 12; xii, 4, 12, 15, 23; YZ. *thā°*, 265; K.Pr. 135, where *tahwizen* is a misprint for *thārʼzĕn*);

to put into a certain condition (and leave there) (cf. **brôrᵘ mörith th°**, p. 125*b*, l. 11; **brŏṣᵘ th°**, p. 127*b*, l. 41; **lōla th°**, p. 523*a*, l. 20; **phih th°**,

p. 686*a*, l. 42; **thod^{u} th°**, p. 970*b*, l. 40; **tūri th°**, s.v. **tūr^{u}**) (Gr.M.; Śiv. *tha°*, 738; *thā°*, 1756; YZ. *tha°*, 114); to found (upon), base (upon) (cf. **bāzé-pēṭh th°**, p. 153*a*, l. 6);

to put down (and go away), to leave (there), to allow to remain (cf **gōr th°**, p. 297*b*, l. 16; **nām thawân^{i}**, p. 636*b*, l. 8; **nāv th°**, p. 665*b*, l. 10; **rāza-kaṭh th°**, p. 857*a*, l. 29; **shĕyĕ th°**, p. 902*b*, l. 39; **sŏk°ruy th°**, p. 907*b*, l. 17) (Gr.M.; L.V *thā°*, 27; Śiv. *tha°*, 1302; Rām. *tha°*, 7, 950, 1283, 1292; *thā°*, 416, 742, 942, 951, 1103; K. *tha°*, 71, 812, 827; H. *tha°*, viii, 7); to put down (and give to someone), to make over (to someone, as a gift) (Rām. *tha°*, 5); to put down, lay down, show as proved (**pharkh th°**, p. 704*b*, l. 21);

to put in a certain condition, to cause to be so-and-so (cf. **prasan th°**, p. 767*b*, l. 46; **rum rum shĕrmanda ṭh°**, p. 833*b*, l. 41; **rōz^{i} th°**, p. 858*a*, l. 21) (Gr.M.; Śiv. *tha°*, 182, 572, 604, 1492, 1554, 1777; *thā°*, 23, 1531, 1732, 1785);

to deposit (e.g. earnest money), lay down, stake, pledge (cf. **band th°**, p. 111*a*, l. 36; **bānd^{i} th°**, p. 111*b*, l. 16; **nyās th°**, p. 674*a*, l. 10; **say th°**, p. 955*b*, l. 40); to put by, put aside (cf. **batas th°**, p. 137*b*, l. 34; **tal tal th°**, s.v. **tal 1**) (Gr.M.; YZ *thā°*, 405);

to fix, arrange, found, establish (**hŏb th°**, p. 321*a*, l. 21; **langar th°**, p. 527*a*, l. 31; **nēb th°**, p. 619*b*, l. 27; **nākh dola th°**, p. 629*b*, l. 5; **nōkh th°**, p. 629*b*, l. 43; **nēm th°**, p. 637*a*, l. 6; **nĕyĕm th°**, p. 671*a*, l. 6; **niyāz th°**, p. 675*a*, l. 25; **phēra th°**, p. 704*b*, l. 1; **parisar th°**, p. 771*b*, l. 46; **pāṭ^{i}ñĕ th°**, p. 802*a*, l. 42; **pay th°**, p. 812*a*, l. 24; **rāy thavüñ^{u}**, p. 854*b*, l. 19; **sag th°**, p. 866*b*, l. 38; **shĕkh th°**, p. 876*b*, l. 44; **sĕka th°**, p. 904*a*, l. 39; **sŏkha th°**, p. 905*b* l. 28; **salāh th°**, p. 909*b*, l. 39; **sār th°**, p. 928*b*, l. 38; **ṭhāṭh th°**, p. 986*a*, l. 41; **thüz^{u} thavüñ^{u}**, s.v. **thüz^{u} 2**; **talkha th°**; **tanzi th°**, s.v. **tünz^{u}**) (Gr.M., Śiv. *tha°*, 70, 357, 436, 709, 864, 1311; Rām. *tha°*, 73, 311, 627, 696, 941–2, 1095, 1253, 1505; *thā°*, 1739, 1783; K *tha°*, 720; YZ. *thā°*, 26; K.Pr. *tha°*, 44, 92);

to impose, put upon (a person) (cf. **bīm th°**, p. 107*a*, l. 30; **bayĕ th°**, p. 148*b*, l. 31; **dāba th°**, p. 182*a*, l. 32; **lādan thavüñ^{u}**, p. 509*a*, l. 44; **minath thavüñ^{u}**, p. 582*b*, l. 15; **myond^{u} th°**, p. 613*b*, l. 33; **pyāda th°**, p. 813*b*, l. 29; **ṭŏṭa th°**, s.v. **ṭŏṭa 1**) (Gr.M.; Rām. *tha°*, 190, 639, 1143, 1741; *thā°*, 211; K *tha°*, 719);

to set (something) in action, to set (a procedure) going (cf. **magar th°**, p. 552*b*, l. 24; **pachān th°**, p. 679*b*, l. 27; **phāka th°**, p. 688*a*, l. 29; **pakhyāg th°**, p. 727*b*, l. 38; **prasaras th°**, p. 771*b*, l. 35; **pata-thüz^{u} th°**, p. 795*a*, l. 50; **rōza thawañĕ**, p. 858*a*, l. 4; **shĕr th°**, p. 889*a*, l. 16; **talāsh th°**) (Gr.M.; Śiv. *tha°*, 759, 1015, 1166, 1832; *thā°*, 1878; Rām. *tha°*, 468; H. *thā°*, viii, 3; YZ. *thā°*, 38, 231; K.Pr. *thā°*, 87);

to apply, ascribe, impute (cf. **bāv th°**, p. 146*b*, l. 47) (K. *tha°*, 823, 903);

to engage, employ, appoint, take into service (cf. **bandēla th°**, p. 111*b*, l. 50) (Gr.M.; Śiv. *tha°*, 341, 1148; Rām *tha°*, 395; K *tha°*, 1163; H *thā°*, ii, 11; viii, 14; xi, 6); to put into use, utilize, use, exercise (a faculty, etc.) (cf **bāsh th°**, p. 132*a*, l. 40; **cĕth th°**, p. 177*b*, l. 28; **hōsh th°**, p. 353*a*, l. 20; **khabar thavüñ^{u}**, p. 391*a*, l. 28; **kan th°**, p. 447*b*, l. 16; **mag thavüñ^{u}**, p. 551*b*, l. 18, **thop^{u}** and **thapi th°**, p. 980*a*, ll. 33, 44) (Gr.M.; L.V *thā°*, 91; Śiv. *tha°*, 40, 584, 637, 697, 765, 807, 821, 906, 988, 1194, 1227, 1293, 1361–2, 1365, 1558, 1726, 1873; *thā°*, 420, 533, 544, 596, 644, 880, 1594, 1668, 1803; Rām. *tha°*, 29, 55, 60, 209, 334, 455, 500, 1108, 1195, 1208, 1284, 1286, 1460, 1602; *thā°*, 83, 486, 523, 1366, 1758; H. *tha°*, ii, 7; *thā°*, viii, 6, 8, 11; ix, 1, 4; YZ. *thā°*, 556);

to utilize (a door, lock, or the like, by opening or shutting), (hence, either) to open (a door, etc.) (cf. **darwāza th°**, p. 250*b*, l. 41; **kuluph thā°**, p. 440*b*, l. 10) (Gr.M.; H *tha°*, iii, 8; viii, 4, 12); (or) to shut (a door) (Rām *tha°*, 16, 22, 1557);

to keep, maintain, retain, hold (cf **āsh thavüñ^{u}**, p. 47*b*, l. 2; **brāth thavüñ^{u}**, p. 127*b*, l. 37; **dŏrī thavüñ^{u}**, p. 237*b*, l. 22; **lang th°**, p. 526*b*, l. 12; **mēl th°**, p. 565*b*, l. 28; **manas th°**, p. 572*b*, l. 20; **mashi-gandas th°**, p. 609*a*, l. 43; **māwas thavüñ^{u}**, p. 612*a*, l. 8; **nam thawân^{i}**, p. 635*a*, l. 47; **nyāl th°**, p. 670*b*, l. 10; **niyĕth thavüñ^{u}**, p. 674*b*, l. 12; **nazari-tal th°**, p. 676*b*, l. 20; **phikir thavüñ^{u}**, p. 690*b*, l. 25, **phir-mal th°**, p. 701*b*, l. 46; **prāy thavüñ^{u}**, p. 773*b*, l. 19; **prayĕm th°**, p. 774*a*, l. 31; **pash thavüñ^{u}**, p. 807*a*, l. 38; **shēkh thavüñ^{u}**, p. 877*a*, l. 40; **samasār th°**, p. 915*b*, l. 14; **sir th°**, p. 929*b*, l. 33; **sŏr th°**, p. 930*b*, l. 33; **sarmāyĕ th°**, p. 935*b*, l. 29; **sŏṭh th°**, p. 946*a*, l. 48; **sĕtas th°**, s.v. **sĕth 2**) (Gr.M.; Śiv. *tha°*, 693; *thā°*, 556–7; Rām. *tha°*, 736, 994, 1231, 1764; *thā°*, 626, 1574–5, 1656, 1728, 1773; H. *tha°*, v. 10; xii, 25);

to keep back, reserve, leave (unused) (cf. **bŏk^{i} th°**,

p. 98*b*, l. 26; **dād wöyith thawân**^{i}, p. 187*a*, l. 26; **path thawun**, p. 792*a*, l. 48) (Gr.M.; K. *tha*°, 237; H. *thā*°, x, 17); to put away, conceal (cf. **ṭhari th°**, p. 983*a*, l. 16) (K. *tha*°, 1143);

to give up, cease (cf. **bākh thavüñ**^{u}, p. 99*a*, l. 45); to deem, esteem, consider (cf. **bas thāv**, enough! p. 131*a*, l. 41; **lökoṭ**^{u} **th°**, p 521*b*, l. 16; **nishcay th°**, p. 655*b*, l. 50; **ṭôṭh**^{u} **th°**) (Gr.M.).

This verb is frequently used with the conj. part. or freq. part. of another verb, to form an intensive compound. The force is that of the main verb, to which is added the idea of thorough and final completion. Thus, **bög^{a}rith th°**, p. 93*a*, l. 3; **būzith th°**, p. 154*a*, l. 26; **cĕth th°**, p. 179*b*, l. 13, **cövith th°**, p. 178*b*, l. 40; **dâb^{i} dâb^{i} th°** and **dabith th°**, p. 183*b*, ll. 38, 40; **dǫ̈b^{a}rith th°**, p. 184*b*, l. 45; **dabavith th°**, p. 185*a*, l. 25; **dagith th°**, p. 196*b*, l. 6; **ḍölith th°**, p. 214*a*, l. 17; **ḍöl^{i} ḍöl^{i} th°** and **ḍölith th°**, p. 214*a*, ll. 24, 27; **khaṭith th°**, pp. 423*a*, l. 9, and 423*b*, l. 26; **latörit th°**, p. 539*a*, l 30; **napith th°**, p. 645*b*, l. 48; **phirith th°**, p. 707*b*, l. 29; **pövith th°**, p. 810*b*, l. 45; **rachĕ karith th°**, p. 824*b*, l. 7; **r^{a}sith th°**, p. 844*a*, l. 21; **r^{a}savith th°**, p. 844*b*, l. 27; **shīrith th°**, p 894*a*, l. 23; **sǫ̈mb^{a}r^{i} sǫ̈mb^{a}r^{i} th°**, p. 912*a*, l. 33; **sörith th°**, p 936*b*, l. 41; **tāh karith th°**, p. 965*b*, l. 18; **töh karith th°**, p. 970*a*, l. 5; **thod**^{u} **tulith th°**, p. 970*b*, l. 46; **ṭhīk^{a}rövith th°**, p. 975*a*, l. 25; **thipith th°**, p. 981*b*, l. 49; **ṭĕp^{i} ṭĕp^{i} th°** and **ṭĕpith th°**, s.v. **ṭĕpun**; **tōr dith th°**, s.v. **tör 1**; **tràp^{i} tràp^{i} th°**, s.v. **trapun**; **trǫ̈p^{a}rith th°**, s.v. **trǫ̈p^{a}run**; so **trǫ̈p^{a}rövith th°**; **sĕlith th°**, s.v. **sĕlun**; **sörith th°**, s.v. **sārun**) (so Rām *tha*°, 23, 197, 1772; *thā*°, 887, 1266-7; K *tha*°, 816; H. *thā*°, x, 3; YZ. *tha*°, 158-9).

thow^{u}-mot^{u} थवु-मतु or **thôw^{u}-mot^{u} थोवु-मतु** । **स्थापितः, निवर्तितः** perf. part. (f. **thüv^{u}-müṣ^{u} थवु-मचू** or **thöv^{u}-müṣ^{u} थावू-मचू**), put, placed, etc., as ab. (Rām *tha*°, 175, 587, 1269, 1253, 1557; *thā*°, 757, 887; K *tha*°, 720, 903); put down and left; hence, remaining over, still remaining, unexhausted (K. *tha*°, 237).

thāwanāwun थावनावुन conj. 1 (1 p.p **thāwanôw^{u} थावनोवु**), to cause to be put or placed (El.). Causal of **thawun** or **thāwun**, q.v in all its senses (Śiv. 1393).

thāwur थावुर् m. (sg. dat. **thāwaras थावरस्**), a mountain-range, a mountain (Śiv. 1259).

thawawun^{u} थवावुन् or **thāwawun^{u} थावावुन्** n ag. (f **tha(thā)wavüñ^{u} थ(था)ववचू**), one who puts, one who places, etc., in all the meanings of **thawun**, q.v. (Śiv. 861 (*thā*°), 945 (*tha*°)).

tahwizen (for **thâv^{i}zĕn**), see p. 987*b*, l. 47.

thiyĕ थिय । **संमुखम्** adv. in front of, in the presence of.

thöyī थोयी m. *Grislea tomentosa* (El. *thāt*). Cf. **tövī**.

thuyē थुये in **thuyē thuyē थुये थुये** । **निन्दार्थनिष्ठीवनम्** m. spitting (as a token of disgust or blame).

ṭhyup^{u} ठ्युप् । **पक्षिपञ्जरः** m. (sg. dat. **ṭhipis ठिपिस्**), a bird-cage (Gr.Gr. 17); a cage-like apparatus in which live fish are kept (cf **gāḍa-ṭh°**, p. 276*b*, l. 37) (Gr.Gr. 17). **—ṭhôr^{u} —ठोर्** । **द्रव्यसंचयः** m. a hidden hoard of treasure or the like ? Cf. **ṭhor^{u}**.

thyor^{u} थ्यर् in **thyor^{u} dor^{u} थ्यर् दर्** । **अतिनिश्चलः** adj (f. **thĕr^{u} dür^{u} थ्यर् दर्**), very firm, stable, fixed, steady.

ṭhyur^{u} ठ्युर् or **ṭhyūr^{u} ठ्यूर्** । **नेत्रकनीनिकापिटकः** m (sg. dat **ṭhiris ठिरिस** or **ṭhīris ठीरिस**), a kind of ulcer on the eyeball (cf. **ach^{i}-ṭh°**, p. 8*b*, l. 30) **ṭhir^{i}-kôn^{u} ठिरि-कोनु** or **ṭhīr^{i}-kôn^{u} ठीरि-कोनु** । **विस्फुटितनेत्रतारकः** adj. (f. **ṭhir^{i}-kön^{u} ठिरि-कोचू**), one-eyed (caused by the bursting of the eyeball due to this ulcer).

thüz^{u} 1 थ्यूज्, see **thod^{u}**.

thüz^{u} 2 थ्यूज् f. height, loftiness, in **pata-thüz^{u}**, p. 793*a*, l 50. **—thavüñ^{u} -थ्यवचू** । **स्वोत्कर्षाभिख्यापनम्** f inf to praise oneself, boast of one's own excellence (cf. **pata thüz^{u} thavüñ^{u}**, p. 793*a*, l. 50)

thazañār थ्यज़ार । **औन्नत्यम्** m highness, height, loftiness, elevation. Cf. **thod^{u}**.

thazar थ्यज़र । **औन्नत्यम्** m. height, loftiness, highness (Gr.Gr. 29, 110; Gr.M.); the upstream (of a river) (Gr.M.; Śiv 1052, 1878, YZ. 450); met highness of qualities, dexterity (cf. **atha-th°**, p. 63*a*, l. 32); an acclivity (El.); a high, or elevated, place (K 372, 443). Cf. **thod^{u}**.

thaz^{a}ran थ्यज़रन । **औन्नत्योत्पादनम्** f. (sg. dat **thaz^{a}rüñ^{u} थ्यज़रचू**), making high, making higher, elevating (materially or morally)

thaz^{a}run थ्यज़रुन । **औन्नत्यापादनम्** conj 1 (1 p.p. **thaz°r^{u} थ्यज़र्**), to make high, make higher, to raise, elevate (either materially or morally) (Gr.Gr. 7) **thaz°r^{u}-mot^{u} थ्यज़र्-मतु** । **उन्नतीकृतः** perf part. (f. **thaz^{u}r^{u}-müṣ^{u} थ्यज़र्-मचू**), raised, elevated, as ab

thaz^{a}rawun थ्यज़रावुन । **उन्नतीकरणम्** conj 1 (1 p.p. **thaz^{a}rôw^{u} थ्यज़रोवु**), i q **thaz^{a}run**, q v (Gr.Gr. 173). **thaz^{a}rôw^{u}-mot^{u} थ्यज़रोवु-मतु** । **कृतोन्नत्यः** perf. part. (f. **thaz^{a}röv^{u}-müṣ^{u} थ्यज़रावू-मचू**), i q. **thaz°r^{u}-mot^{u}**, s.v. **thaz^{a}run**, q v.

taj (? spelling) m the bark of the *Cinnamomum albiflorum* (El.). Cf. **paṭ^{a}r**, p. 802*b*, l. 11; **patraj, tejpat,** and **tamāla.**

tāj ताज् ـاج (sometimes written **tājy ताज्य**) । **मुकुटम्** m. a crown, diadem, tiara (cf. **dyuv tāj**, p. 272*a*, l. 16; **pōshĕn-hond^{u} t°**, p. 779*b*, l. 5; **shēr-t°**, p. 859*a*,

l. 32; **takht-ō-t°,** s.v. **takht**) (Śiv. 704, 1012, 1484, 1715; Rām. 260, 274 5, 819, 821–2, 830, 1001, 1127, 1132, 1143*d*, 1462, 1466; K. 450; YZ 236; K Pr. 134, 203); a high-crowned cap; a crest, tuft, plume (cf. **nīlij¹-t°,** p. 634*b*, l. 18) (Śiv. 1815); met royalty, imperial power (cf. **rājy-t°,** p. 830*a*, l. 39) (Rām. 143). **-tārukh** -ताख् m (sg dat **-tārakas** -तारकस), a 'tiara-star', a comet with the tail pointing upwards (see p. 535*b*, l. 45).

tājĕ ताज्य, see **tāḍun.**

tʰj¹ त्ंज or **tʰjᵘ** त्ंजू (also spelt **tʰj** तज), **tuj¹** तुज, **tujᵘ** तुजू । **तूलिका** f. a small stick, thin rod, pin, spike, anything needle-shaped (such as e.g. a piece of straw or a toothpick, the hair of a brush, the fine end of a boring instrument) (cf. **ashéd-t°,** p. 48*b*, l. 12); **barma-t°,** p. 123*b*, l. 8; **dán¹-t°,** p. 221*a*, l. 10; **danda-t°** or **dand¹-t°,** p. 225*a*, ll. 1, 34; **darba-t°,** p. 240*a*, l. 40; **gasa-t°,** p. 307*b*, l. 49; **kán¹-t°,** p. 448*b*, l. 29; **lashajĕ-t°,** p. 540*a*, l. 12; **nakha-t°,** p. 628*a*, l. 13; **nakha-tʰjĕ,** p. 628*b*, l. 15; **nám¹-t°,** p. 636*a*, l. 15; **rōp¹-t°,** p. 840*a*, l. 30; **sŏrma-t°,** p. 935*b*, l. 10; **thĕri-t°,** p. 982*b*, l. 47) (Gr Gr. 16); esp. (El. *tāj*) a wooden spike on which the shawl-wool thread is wound for weaving shawls (cf. **khandawāv-t°,** p. 403*a*, l. 35). Cf. **tʰl 2,** of which this is a f. form. —**karūn**ᵘ – **करंजू । तूलिकया दन्तरन्ध्रशोधनम्** f.inf. to use a toothpick, to pick the teeth.

tʰje-gorᵘ **तज्य-गॅर** m a maker of shawl-weaver's spikes (see ab.) (El *tajgar*) **-kabāba -कबाब । शूलाकृतं मांसम** m. collops or meat roasted on skewers. **-kabāb¹ -कबाबि । शूलाकृतमांसविक्रेता** m. a seller of skewered collops. —**taranĕ - तारन । राङ्कवपाणि:** f. pl. inf. (a shawl-weaver) to arrange the spikes for weaving, to weave (shawls).

ṭŏjé ट्रुज्य । नेत्रान्तरभाग: f.pl. the inner part of the eye, the eyeballs (cf **sura-ṭ°,** s.v. **sūr**). Cf. **ṭŏl¹,** of which this is the fem. form

tōjĕ तोज्य, see **tōlun.**

tōjᵘ तांजू, see **tālun.**

ṭōjᵘ टांजू, see **ṭālun.**

ṭojᵘ टॅंजू । **क्षुद्रटङ्कफलविशेष:** f. a kind of small pear (usually acid in flavour, and with a thick skin. According to El., s.v. *tāng*, the country people cook it in warm water) (cf. **gura-ṭ°,** p. 298*b*, l. 27; **mŏdᵘrᵘ ṭ°,** p. 550*b*, l. 14; **phaka-ṭ°,** p. 689*a*, l. 21; **sīhra ṭ°,** p. 890*b*, l. 48; **sŏkᵘ-ṭ°,** s.v. **sŏḳᵘ**) (W. 110, *tang*). Cf. **ṭŏcᵘ** and **ṭang.**

tuj, see **ṭuj¹.**

tuj, see **tʰj¹.**

ṭuj टुज । **क्रोधादि-उद्बोधनम्** f. reawakening (by words or other suggestion) anger over an ancient grudge.

tūj तूँज् । **धान्यादितण्डुल:** any very minute grain (such as millet) (cf. **shŏl¹-t°,** p. 880*b*, l. 37). Cf. **tūj¹.**

tuj¹ तुज, **tᵘjᵘ** त्ंजू, see **tʰj¹.**

tūj¹ तूज f. in **pinga-tūj¹,** a husked millet seed, i.q. **tūj,** q.v.

ṭuj¹ टुज or **ṭujᵘ** टुजू । **क्षुद्रपिण्डिका, गुलिका** f. a small globular object, a small ball, pebble, marble, pill, or the like (cf. **gán¹shĕ-ṭ°,** p. 293*a*, l. 36; **nūna-ṭ°,** p. 641*a*, l. 14; **shuh¹-ṭ°,** p. 874*b*, l. 13; **sŏṭʰka-ṭ°,** p. 947*a*, l. 43); a clod (El. *tuj*); a kind of small deep-seated globular tumour (cf. **naphka-ṭ°,** p. 646*a*, l. 25). Cf. **ṭulᵘ,** of which this is a feminine form. —**diñ**ᵘ – **दिञ् । सूचनम्** f.inf. to indicate (e.g. by signs or gestures), point out, intimate (something to another) (e.g. to induce him to begin some work, or to set him quarrelling).

tujᵘ तुजू 1, see **tʰj¹**; 2, see **tulun.**

tŭjᵘ तंजू, see **tagun** and **talun.**

tūjᵘ तूजू, see **tōlun.**

tōjib तांजिब् (= تعجب) adj. e.g. astonishing, wonderful, marvellous (Śiv 913).

tāj-dār ताज-दार, تاجدار । **किरीटी** adj. e.g. (as subst., f. **-dārēñ** -दार्यञ), crowned, diademed; crested; a crowned head, king, sovereign.

ṭŏjĕl ट्रुज्यल । प्रस्फुटनेत्रान्तरयुक्त: adj. e.g. one who has prominent eyeballs.

tojil तांजिल (تعجيل) । **शीघ्रता** f haste, quickness, speed (El *tajil*; K.Pr. 103, *tājil*).

tajallī تجلّي f. lustre, brightness, brilliancy (El.).

tōjᵘ-müṣᵘ तांजू-मंचू, see **tālun.**

ṭōjᵘ-müṣᵘ टांजू-मंचू, see **ṭālun.**

tujᵘ-müṣᵘ तुजू-मंचू, see **tulun.**

tūjᵘ-müṣᵘ तूजू-मंचू, see **tōlun.**

tejpat m (? **tēj-patʰr** तेज-पत्र f.), the leaves of the *Cinnamomum albiflorum* (El.) Cf. **patʰr,** p. 802*b*, l. 11; **patraj, taj,** and **tamala.**

tijārath तिजारथ تجارت f. trade, commerce (cf. **bē-t°,** p. 114*a*, l. 39) (K.Pr. 216).

tajwīz तजवीज़ تجويز m. approval, permission (Gr.M.); view, opinion, decision, judgment (Gr.M.); a scheme, plan, device (Gr.M.).

tajyōv तज्योव्, see **tagun** and **talun.**

tājyōv ताज्योव्, see **tāḍun** and **tālun.**

ṭājyōv टाज्योव्, see **ṭālun.**

tōjyōv तोज्योव् see **tōlun.**

tujyōv तुज्योव्, see **tulun.**

ṭēka टेक in **ṭēka-baṭañ** टेक-बटञ् । **पुष्पविशेष:** f. N. of a flower (described as yellow) of Kashmīr (El. *teka batain*) (Rām. 678, 1091).

ṭĕk¹ ट्येक, see **ṭyok**ᵘ.

ṭēki टेंकि, see **ṭūk**ᵘ.

ṭika 1 टिक (for 2, see under **ṭʰkh**) । **ललाटिका, सारूप:** m. a certain ornament worn on the forehead (commonly of gold and studded with jewels) (cf. **ḍĕka-ṭ°**, p. 204*b*, ll. 19, 28) (Śiv. 467, K. 734); a caste-mark on the forehead of a Hindū (L. 264, 461); a mark of distinction; met. that which, or he who, is the essential, the chief, or the most honoured, among its or his fellows or associates (cf. **ḍĕkuk**ᵘ **ṭ°**, p. 205*a*, l. 8). Cf. **ṭyok**ᵘ.

ṭīkā टीका f. a commentary, annotation, gloss; a translation (El. *ṭika*). —**karüñ**ᵘ —करॅन्यू f.inf. to commentate, annotate; to translate (El.).

tik¹ तिक्, see **tyuk**ᵘ.

ṭŏka 1 ट्वक (for 2, see **ṭŏkh**) । **अतिदृढम** adj. e.g. (of some metal article or the like) very strong, very tough (made so by hammering, annealing, forging, or the like); cf. **ṭŏkh.** **-rudr** -रुद्र् m. a kind of coral (Śiv. 1310).

ṭokᵘ टोकु । **धृष्ट:** adj. (f. **ṭücᵘ** टूचु), bold, courageous, confident; (in any work) habitually keen, vehement, energetic (cf. **ṭakh-ṭokᵘ**, p. 992*a*, l. 6) (Gr.Gr. 139).

ṭôkᵘ टोकु । **शराव:** m. an earthen shallow dish for eating from, a platter, plate, dining-plate, tray (cf. **ômᵘ ṭ°**, p. 27*a*, l. 29; **khira ṭ°**, p. 409*a*, l. 44; **sāla-ṭ°**, p. 909*a*, l. 1) (L.V. 106; H. viii, 4, 12; K.Pr. 2, 24, 253). —**trāwun** —त्रावुन् । **निर्लज्जभिक्षा** m.inf. to beg shamelessly (i.e. even without necessity, at improper times or on improper occasions, from sheer greediness, and so on).

ṭök¹-bata टोंकि-बत । **शरावेषु भोजनम** m. food (at dinner party, wedding feast, or the like) served to each guest in separate platters. **ṭök¹-daṇdᵘrᵘ** टोंकि-दंदुरु । **शरावाग्रि:** f the rim of a platter. **-har** -हर । **शरावयुद्धम** f. (sg. dat. **-hürᵘ** -हुरु), 'a platter fight,' a fight among the seated guests at a dinner-party, in which they hurl their platters at each other. **-katarĕ** -कतर्य । **शरावखण्डा:** f pl. broken bits or sherds of platters. **-tünzᵘ** -तुंज़ु । **शरावपङ्क्ति:** f a pile of platters (one over the other). **-thürᵘ** -थुरु । **शरावपाचिका** f. a basket for carrying platters. **-türᵘ** -तुरु । **शरावपङ्क्ति:** f. a pile of platters (one over the other).

tuka तुक्क । **बाण:** m. an arrow without a head, but with a button or knob at the point. **-yunᵘ** —यिनु । **अत्यरोचकीभवनम** m.inf. to be very unpleasant, to prove very disagreeable (like being hit by an arrow).

ṭūkᵘ टूकु । **पञ्चत्वम्** m. (sg. dat. **ṭūkis** टूकिस्, abl. **ṭēki** टेंकि or **ṭōki** टोंकि, pl. nom. **tūk¹** टूकि), anything in quantities worth two pice (or about a halfpenny) each; copper coins, pice (genl.) (K.Pr. 122).

ṭēki टेंकि or **ṭōki** टोंकि । **दीनारेण** adv. to be bought or sold, for two pice, a ha'pporth (K.Pr. 153).

ṭūk¹-wād टूकि-वाद् । **निष्कसमूह:** m. a quantity of two-pice pieces.

takbīr تکبیر (? gend.) repeating the Muhammadan creed, or saying 'God is great' upon particular occasions (L. 270).

takabūr तकबूर (= تکبّر) m. pride, haughtiness (El.).

ṭʰkh ट्ख or **ṭikh** टिख or **ṭikh** टीख । **द्रुतगति:** f. (sg. dat. **ṭʰki** टकि, **ṭiki** टिकि, or **ṭīki** टीकि), running (cf. **shāla-ṭ°**, p. 880*a*, l. 20) (Gr.Gr. 125; K.Pr 217 *ṭak*, 231 *ṭuk*). **-anüñᵘ** अनॅन्यू । **द्रुतगत्यागमनम** f.inf. 'to bring running', i.e. to come running. **kaḍüñᵘ** —कड़ॅन्यू । **पलायनम** f.inf to run away (owing to fear, astonishment, or the like) (El. *tak*, K. 939). —**niñᵘ** -निन्यू । **द्रुतगत्या गमनम** f.inf. to go away at a run (from any work). —**trāvüñᵘ** —त्रावॅन्यू । **द्रुतगत्या गमनम** f.inf. to run away (esp. in terror). **shunüñᵘ** —**ḥunyu** । **द्रुतगति:** f inf. to run very fast.

ṭʰka ट्क or **ṭika 2** टिक (for 1, see s.v.) in **ṭʰka-nörᵘ** ट्क-नोरु । **पार्ष्णिनाडी** f. the muscle of the heel, the tendo Achillis (El. *takanár*). **-phĕran** -फ्यरन । **अदीर्घवस्त्रम** m. a running garment, a short dress (not reaching below the knee, and suitable for running in). **-ṭʰkh** -ट्ख । **अतिशीघ्रता** f. (sg. dat. **-ṭʰki** -टकि), great speed (in going or the like), fast running (K. 658). **-ṭʰkh gaṭhüñᵘ** ट्ख गठॅन्यू । **अतिशीघ्रतोत्पत्ति:** f inf. great speed to occur (in the performance of any work). **-tār** तार or (q.v.) **tika-tār** तिक-तार । **जलक्रीडनकम** m. N. of a certain game in which potsherds (or the like) are thrown along the surface of the water of a river in an endeavour to make them reach the other side, a kind of 'Ducks and Drakes'; see **tika-tar,** p. 992*b*, l. 7. **-wâwʰjⁱ** -वावॅज्यि or **-wāwᵘjᵘ** -वावॅज़ु । **क्रीडनकविशेष:** f. a certain toy, like our children's 'windmill', consisting of vanes fixed on the end of a rod, which are set in motion by the holder running.

ṭʰki टकि, etc., adv. at a run, quickly, hurriedly. **ṭʰki gaṭhun** टकि गठुन् । **द्रुतगमनम** m inf. to go at a run, to go at speed (K. 700). **yunᵘ** —यिनु । **द्रुतागमनम** m inf. to come at a run, to come running, to come at speed.

ṭakh ट्ख । **छेदनम, खण्ड:, ईर्ष्यापूर्वकान्वेषणम** m. (sg. dat. **ṭakas** टकस), a crunch (with the teeth) (Gr.Gr. 122); the blow of an axe (in cutting wood, lopping a tree, or the like) (K.Pr. *ṭak* 257, 260; *ṭukhā* 155); a piece (severed from anything); watching impatiently or jealously (for something longed for); keenness,

vehemence. **āsun** —**आसुन । ईर्ष्याशैथ्य**: m. impatient watching or vehemence as ab to exist. —**dyun**^{u} —**दिनु । भेदविधानम** m.inf to cut or lop (a tree's branches or the like) (so W. 149, *tak dāwun*); to cause a misunderstanding **rōzun** —**रोजुन । ईर्ष्याविशेषणम** m.inf watching impatiently to continue. **-ṭok**^{u} **टोकु । निरर्गलता** adv (in a discussion, speaking) unrestrainedly, fluently, volubly, vehemently. **-ṭüc**^{u} **-टुचु । पूपविशेष**: f. a kind of long-shaped loaf —**ṭakh टख । निरर्गलत्वम** m volubility, flueney.

ṭaka muñᵉrith टक मुञरिथ । मैथ्य समीक्ष्य adv regarding or looking (at something) jealously or impatiently (with eyes half turned down). —**muñerith मुञरिथ । धार्ष्यगाम्भीर्येण** adv (with verbs indicating discussion, conversing, or the like) vehemently (esp of one previously timid)

tākh 1 ताख طاق **। द्वारदण्डबन्ध**: m. (sg. dat **tākas ताकस**), an arch, cupola, vault, a recess (in a wall), niche (Gr Gr 10); a cornice, ledge, projecting part (cf **nar-māda-tº**, p. 646*b*, l. 20); a window, balcony (cf. **bāla-ĕ-tº**, p. 104*b*, l 18; **linga-tº**, p. 326*b*, l 30; **panjara-tº**, p. 741*a*, l 2; **potᵘ tº**, p 788*a*, l 21; **shēra-tº**, p 889*a*, l 50) (K Pr 47, (in Ksh) a door-frame (or similar construction) (cf **dachĕ-tº**, p. 186*a*, l 3, **dutókᵘ**, p 258*b*, l 12)

dyun^{u} —**दिनु । विवाहवाग्दानम** m inf. 'to put (on) a ledge', to make an accomplished fact, to confirm; hence (in Ksh) (after the details of a marriage arrangement have been informally settled) to carry out the formal ceremony of signifying the agreement of both parties to the terms so arranged Cf Hindōstani *taq bathnā*

taka-dor^{u} **ताक-दोरु । पथद्वारम** f an upper story window balcony (Śiv 1360) **-patᵘjᵘ पतंजु** : **पथद्वाराम्तरणम** f the floor mat of a window-balcony

tākh 2 ताख طاق **। विषमसंख्य**:, **पृथ**: (**शोभन**:) adj e g single; (of numbers) uneven, odd (cf **juph-kina-tº**, p 376*b*, l 1); singular, rare, unique, unmatched, unequalled, unrivalled

ṭakh 1 टाख । जातिविशेष: m (sg. dat **ṭakas टाकस**), N of a certain caste, the members of which generally act as physicians (Gr Gr. 10)

ṭakh 2 टाख m. in **lūkh-ṭakh**, p 519*a*, l 11.

ṭēkh ट्यख । तरलभेद: f (sg dat. **ṭēki ट्यकि**), a mere drop or trace of any thick liquid such as gruel, clarified butter, honey, or the like) (cf. **añéma-ṭº**, p. 37*b*, l. 15; **gĕv-ṭº**, p 316*b*, l 15; **tīla-ṭº**, s v **til 1**; **tapa-ṭº**, s.v. **tāph**) Cf **ṭyokᵘ**.

tikh तिख । खण्डमांस: m. (sg. dat **tikas तिकस**), a small piece of flesh (cf. **maz-tº**, p 615*a*, l. 2; **shīshĕ-tº**, p. 897*b*, l. 33; **shŏka-tº**, s.v. **shŏkh**) (K.Pr. 128, **nāra-tº**, a bit of fire).

tika tika तिक तिक । खण्डशः: adv. in small pieces, in little bits (used with vbs. of dividing or the like). —**tika khyon**^{u} —**तिक ख्यनु । खण्डशः खादनम** m inf. to eat up in little bits; met. (of a strong person) to beat (a weak person) mercilessly. **-tār -तार । जलक्रीडाविशेष**: m. (also **ṭᵃka-tār** or **ṭika-tār**, p. 991*b*, l. 31) the N. of a certain game, in which potsherds (or the like) are thrown along the surface of the water of a river in an endeavour to make them reach the other side, a kind of 'Ducks and Drakes'.

ṭikh टिख, ṭīkh टीख, see **ṭᵃkh.**

ṭŏkh ट्वख । कुट्टनम m. (sg. dat. **ṭŏkas ट्वकस**), hammering, pounding (with a hammer, mallet, pestle, or the like) (cf **atha-ṭº**, p. 63*a*, l. 36; **chāna-ṭº**, p. 162*a*, l. 27; **drabi-ṭº dyun**^{u}, p 250*a*, l. 35) (Gr.Gr. 122, where the meaning given is a misprint; K.Pr. 135, 231 *ṭuk*).

ṭŏka 2 ट्वक (for **1**, see s.v.) in **ṭŏka-sūr ट्वक-सूर । चूर्ण**: m. ashes of crushing, powder; crushing to powder (H vii, 13) **-sūr gashun -सूर गछुन । भस्मवत चूर्णीभवनम** m.inf. (of something hard) to become, or be reduced to, powder, to become pulverized. **-sūr karun -सूर करुन । चूर्णीकरणम** m.inf (of the same) to reduce to powder, to pulverize.

ṭŏkh 1 ट्यख or **ṭŏkhā ट्यखा** in **shĕkh-ṭŏkh** or **shĕkhā-ṭŏkhā**, p. 877*a*, l. 11, q.v (a jingle).

ṭŏkh 2 ट्यख f. (sg dat. **ṭŏki ट्यकि**), a stitch, in **ṭēb-ṭŏkh**, p. 962*a*, l. 33, q.v

ṭukh टुख । वस्त्रादिच्छिद्र:, **लवणादिखण्ड**: m (sg. dat **ṭukas टुकस**), a hole (cut or gnawed by some animal such as a mouse, moths, or the like, in cloth, or the like) (cf. **aṭhᵃri-ṭº**, p. 67*b*, l. 2; **gagar-ṭº**, p. 280*a*, l. 7) (El. *ṭuk*, cutting; Gr.Gr 122); a fragment (of salt, sugar, or similar crystallized substance) (cf. **nuna-tº**, p. 611*a*, l 16.

tākhucᵘ ताखुचु (= طاقچہ) **। द्वाराधूर्ध्वाधार**: m. a small recess, a small niche; a small shelf, window, etc. (see **tākh 1**); (in Ksh) a recess or niche in the upper part of a doorway, or high up in a wall (cf. **sūṭhⁱ-tº**, s.v **sūṭhᵘ**)

ṭukhā, see **ṭakh.**

tukhm तुखम تخم m. grain for seed, seed-grain. —**musada** —**मुसाद** (for تخم مساعدہ) seed-grain aid, an advance of grain made to a village for seed (L 407).

tākhana ताखान (= طاقچہ) m. an underground apartment where goods and valuables are stowed away (El.).

tŏkhürᵘ ताखुरु (= تاخیر) f. delay, procrastination, postponement (Ram. 1648)

takhsīr तख्सीर تقصیر m defect, failure, omission,

shorte-ming (Rām. 360); a fault, offence, crime, misdemeanour (Gr.M.; Śiv. 324; Rām. 160, 823; II. viii, 10; x, 12); sin, vice (El. *taksīr*).

takhsīrwār तख्सीरवार् تقصيروار adj. e.g. blamable, culpable, criminal, guilty (Gr.M.); as subst. m., a criminal, delinquent (Gr.M.).

takhta 1 तख्त تخته (sometimes written **takta तक्त**) (for 2, see **takhth**) । **दारुमयी पट्टिका** m. a plank, board, slab (W. 120); a platform; a table; a bench, stool; a sheet of paper; a sheet or expanse of cloth (cf. **jāma-takta**, p. 373*b*, l. 32). **-bôr^u -बोर्** । **दारुपट्टसमूह:** m. a load of boards, planks, or slabs of wood (tied in a bundle, and carried from the forests for sale in the towns). **-püṭ^u -पट्** । **दारुपट्टखण्ड:** f. (sg. dat. **-pacě -पच्य**), a sawn plank of wood; a small board.

takhth तख्थ् تخت । **राज्यसिंहासनम** m. (sg. dat. **takhtas तख्तस्**), a throne, chair of state (Gr.M.; Śiv. 1484; Rām. 168, 712, 1108*f*; K. 540; YZ. 236; K.Pr. 227); a seat, stage, platform; a sofa, bed; any place raised above the ground for sitting, reclining, or sleeping. **—karun —कर्न्** । **सर्वथा विनष्टीकरणम** m.inf. 'to make a throne', (in battle) utterly to defeat the opposing forces.

takht-i-rāwun तख्ति-रावुन् m. (Rām. 1099) the throne of Rāvaṇa, but also meant for **takht-i-rawān** تخت روان m., (Rāvaṇa's) travelling throne or magic car. There is a pun on the two words '*Rāwun*' and '*rawān*'. **takht-ĕ-sulaimān, or takht-i-sulaimān तख्ति सुलैमान्** تخت سليمان m. 'Solomon's throne', N. of a lofty hill lying on the south side of the city of Śrīnagar. Its ancient Sanskrit name was 'Gōpâdri' (El.; RT.Tr. II, 452). **takht-ō-tāj तख्तो ताज्** تخت و تاج m. throne and diadem; met. royal state (Rām. 260).

takhta 2 तख्त in **takhta-pōsh तख्त-पोश्** । **दारुपट्टमयच्छादनम्** m. a covering for a throne, seat, etc.; a cloth or cushion to sit upon; a covered stage or platform.

takhtas bĕhun तख्तस् ब्यज़ुन् । **सिंहासनेऽधिष्ठानम** m.inf. to sit down upon a throne, (of a new king) to assume sovereignty, to be crowned king.

ṭ^akal ट्कल् । **द्रुतगमनशील:** adj. e.g. one who is naturally a good runner.

ṭakul^u ट्कुल् in **ṭakul^u wŏhav ट्कुल् व्हव्** । **मर्मस्पर्शी शाप:** m. a heart-striking curse, a curse uttered against the hearer's children or other beloved objects. Cf. **ṭakh.**

tākul^u ताकुल् । **विषमसंख्य:** adj. (f. **tāk^uj^u ताक्यू**), having an odd (i.e. uneven) number, (in counting) that (or those) which has (or have) uneven numbers (cf. **tākh 2**).

tikal तिकल् । **क्षुद्र:** adj. e.g. a mean fellow (who in distributing food at a dinner party helps each guest to small scraps of meat). Cf. **tikh.**

ṭukal ट्कल् । **छिद्रयुक्त:** adj. e.g. (a cloth or similar article) having holes (gnawed in it by mice, moths, or the like)

ṭukalad ट्कलद् । **छिद्रव्याप्त:** adj. e.g. full of holes, all holes (as in **ṭukal,** q.v.).

taklīf تكليف, taklīph तक्लीफ m. trouble, inconvenience (Gr.M., W. 32).

ṭikilis टिकिलिस्, see **ṭikyul^u**.

ṭŏkam-ṭuz ट्वकम्-ट्वज़् । **निहाका** f. a kind of water-lizard. (According to dictionaries the Skt word *nihākā* means 'alligator', but that is certainly not the meaning here).

ṭ^akān ट्कान् or **ṭikān टिकान** । **शीघ्रम** adv. (properly pres. part of **ṭ^akun,** to run) quickly, speedily, at once (u.w. vbs. of going, doing, eating, or the like) (Gr.M.; L. 462, *tikán*; Rām. 365, 371, 391, 489, 560, 599, 716, 836, 857, 886, 930, 932, 978, 1100, 1327, 1330, 1357, 1384, 1693, 1712; K. 38, 106, 138, 1041, 1145-6); El also gives the word as subst m., meaning quickness, celerity, swiftness, haste — **karun —कर्न** m.inf. to make haste, be quick, hasten. **—ṭ^akān —ट्कान्** । **अतिशीघ्रम** adv very quickly, quickly all the time (W. 96, 151).

ṭakón^i टाकोनि । **शिरस्त्रविशेष:** f a kind of round cap, embroidered with silk and silver thread.

ṭ^akun ट्कुन् । **द्रुतगमनम** conj. 3 (2 p.p. **ṭ^akyōv ट्क्योव**), to run, go quickly (El. *ṭukun*) (Gr Gr. 125, L. 463).

ṭakun ट्कुन् । **दन्तैर्भक्षणम, अवहसभाषणम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **ṭok^u ट्कु**, f. **ṭüc^u ट्चू**; 2 p.p. **ṭacyōv ट्च्योव**) to gnaw, crunch (a bone or the like) (Gr Gr. 122); met. to speak unsuitably (esp. when uttering words without sense). **ṭok^u-mot^u ट्कु-मंतु** । **भक्षित:** perf. part. (f **ṭüc^u-müt^u ट्चू-मंचू**), gnawed, crunched **ṭakith bhunun ट्किथ् छुनुन्** । **भर्त्सनादिनाहननम** m.inf. (when engaged in conversation) to overwhelm (the other person) with abuse. Cf **ṭukun.**

ṭikān टिकान्, see **ṭ^akān.**

ṭukun ट्कुन् । **दन्तैश्छेदनम** e.g. (1 p.p. **ṭuk^u ट्कु**, f. **ṭuc^u ट्चू**; 2 p.p **ṭucyōv ट्च्योव**), to crunch (something hard) with the teeth; to gnaw or cut (like a rat) (cf. **bor^u ṭ°**, p. 118*a*, l. 14) (Gr.Gr 17, 122). Cf. **ṭukh, ṭakun,** and **trukun. ṭuk^u-mot^u ट्कु-मंतु** । **दन्तैश्छन्न:** perf. part. (f. **ṭuc^u-müt^u ट्चू-मंचू**), crunched, gnawed.

ṭ^akanāwun ट्कनावुन conj. 1 (1 p.p. **ṭ^akanôv^u ट्कनोवु**), to cause to run, to set running, to set on the run (El. *ṭukanáwun*).

ṭĕkiñ ट्यकिञ । **अब्दपत्रिका** f. a horoscope, an astrological record of nativity.

ṭŏkaṅ 1 ट्वकङ । **आहननवस्तु** f. a mallet, pestle, or similar instrument for pounding; a club used in playing hockey on horseback, a polo-club (El. *ṭákin*).

ṭŏkaṅ 2 ट्वकङ । **आभुग्नकटि:** adj. e.g. crook-backed, having the back bent by rheumatism, etc.

ṭŏkiñ[u] ट्वॅंकिञ्यू, see **ṭŏkyun[u]**.

ṭakar ट्यकर m pl. mutual collisions, concussions, repeated striking on each other, chattering (of the teeth) (cf. **dan-ṭº**, p. 221*a*, l. 1; **dand-ṭº**, p. 224*a*, l. 12; **ḍanṭakar**, p. 228*b*, l. 12). Cf the next.

ṭak[a]ra ट्यकर or **ṭakara ट्यकर** । **अन्योन्याहति:** m. collision, the striking of two things (e.g. two swords) against each other.

ṭak[a]ra dyun[u] ट्यकर द्यिनु । **हानिविधानम** m.inf. to balk, or interpose an obstacle before, another who is on the point of success. — **khyon[u] ख्यॅनु** । **हानिभवनम** m.inf. to be balked when on the point of attainment, to be tantalized. — **lagán[i] लगॅनि** । **नेत्ररोगपीडा** m.pl.inf. the eyes to become inflamed. **lagun लगुन** । **हानिभवनम** m.inf. balking to occur, disappointment (caused by some obstacle) to be experienced **pyon[u] प्यॅनु** । **आघातोत्पत्ति:** m. a collision (as ab.) between two bodies to occur.

ṭákāra ट्याकार । **प्रकट:** m. (from whatever cause) prominently visible, clearly manifest **-poṭh[i] -पाठि** । **स्फुटतया** adv. clearly, prominently, manifestly.

ṭakora ट्यकोर । **तप्तपरिमल:** m. (in sickness, etc.) a heated object applied to an affected part, a cataplasm, poultice.

ṭakur ट्यकुर । **दुर्धर:** adj. difficult to be borne or suffered (Rām. 1011).

ṭák[u]r[u] ट्याकॅर् । **कण्डोलविशेष:** f. a kind of large, wide and deep, basket (El. *ṭokur*).

ṭĕk[u]r[u] ट्यकॅर् । **क्षुद्रा उखा** f. a small earthen cooking-pot, a pottle (cf **lĕj[u]-ṭº**, p. 510*b*, l. 39) (El. *ṭákur*; K.Pr. *ṭĕkur*, 125; *ṭokur*, 254).

ṭikir ट्यकिर । **टङ्क:** f. a stone-cutter's chisel.

ṭokur, see **ṭák[u]r[u]**.

ṭuk[a]ra ट्वकर । **खण्डम** m. a piece, bit, morsel, scrap (of something hard) (cf. **dāsa-ṭº**, p. 252*a*, l. 14) El. *ṭukar*, a part; *ṭukra*, a bit, piece; K.Pr. 247). **-bagay -बागय** । **विभज्य विभाग:** f. division of something hard divided into parts or morsels (such as land, a metal, wood, etc.). **karán[i] —करॅनि** । **विभञ्जनम** m.pl.inf. to break or cut into pieces (H. viii, 6, 13).

ṭuk[u]r[u] ट्वकॅर् । **अल्पकण्डोलिका** f. a kind of small basket. Cf **ṭák[u]r[u]**.

takrórī तकरारी تکراری adj. e.g. contentious, fond of argument; a subject of contention. — **jamā** تکراری جمع m. an item of village revenue disputed by the villagers (L. 406, 449).

ṭĕkis ट्यकिस, see **ṭyok[u]**.

tikis तिकिस, see **tyuk[u]**.

tuksa तुक्स । **अंशभूत:** m. that which is a piece, or part, of something (e.g. a piece of leather or of wood, or a son as a piece of the father).

taksh̆ĕkh तक्षक् m. (sg. dat. **taksh̆ĕkas तक्षकस्**), N. of one of the principal Nāgas, or serpents, of Pātāla or Holl (the abode of Yama, the god of death) (Rām. 310).

taksīr تقصیر, see **takhsīr.**

takta तक्त, see **takhta 1.**

tākath (= طاقت) or (Śiv. 711) **tāgath तागथ्** m strength, vigour, power (El. *takat*, f.; Gr.M.; W. 129; Śiv. 711, 741, 848, 921–2; Rām. 169, 543, 547, 814, 967, 989, 1183, 1531, 1625). **-rost[u] -रस्तु** adj. (f. **-rüsh[u] -रॅशु**), powerless, unable (El.).

ṭikaṭh ट्यकठ । **मुद्रा** f (sg. dat **ṭikaṭi ट्यकटि**), a ticket (railway, etc.), a postage-stamp; a visiting-card. — **lagüñ[u] —लगंञ्यू** । **सचिह्नीभवनम** f.inf. a ticket to be applied, a mark (indicating quality, goodness, defect, reputation, etc.) to be put (on something).

tukwa तुकव (cf. تدوي) । **आशा** m. fear of God, piety; (in Ksh.) trusting hope, hope based on trust.

ṭókawun ट्वकवुन । **कूटे हननम** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **ṭókow[u] ट्वकॅव्**), to hammer (some metal article) into shape on an anvil or the like (Gr.Gr. 122, where the meaning given is a misprint); cf **ṭóka 1** and **ṭókh. ṭókow[u]-mot[u] ट्वकॅवु मंतु** । **कूटे आहत:** perf. part (f. **ṭókův[u]-müš[u] ट्वकॅवु मंचु**), hammered into shape on an anvil or the like.

ták[i]yĕ तकिय تکیہ । **उपधानम, सहाय:** m. a pillow, bolster, cushion (Śiv. 1825); anything upon which one leans, prop, support (lit. and met.), reliance, trust; help, backing; a place of repose; the stand or abode of a *faqir* (temporary or permanent).

takiyĕ-dar तकिय-दार् تکیہ دار । **प्रव्रज्य प्रतिष्ठित:** m. a *faqir*, wandering ascetic, *darvish*, or the like, who has taken up his stand or abode in some specific place; an abbot, prior (of a monastery, or the like). **takiyĕ-dorī तकिय-दारी** تکیہ داری । **संन्यस्यापि प्रतिष्ठितता** f the condition of such a settled ascetic. **takiyé dyun[u] तकिय द्यिनु** । **सहायाश्रयणम** m.inf. to give (one) a pillow (to recline against); to receive with respect; to lean or rest (upon or against); to depend upon the help or backing of some powerful person.

ták[i]yĕs bĕhun तकियस् ब्यहुन । **कुब्याश्रयणम** m.inf. to sit in an ascetic's stand, to adopt the life of a settled ascetic.

ṭikyul^{u} टिक्युल । कीलक: m. (sg. dat. **ṭikilis टिक्किलिस्**), a tethering-peg.

ṭōkyun^{u} टोंक्युन् । दीनारमूल्य: adj. (f. **ṭōkiñ^{u} टोंक्यिञ्**), worth, or costing, two pice. Cf. **ṭūk^{u}.**

tikyāzi तिक्याज़ि adv. because, see p. 502*b*, l. 48.

t^{a}l 1 तल् or **tul 1** (for **2**, see **t^{a}l 2** ; for **3**, see s.v.) । **तूदफलम्** m. a mulberry fruit (*Morus indica*) (cf. **bĕdāna-t°**, p. 87*b*, l. 6 ; **bŏṭa-t°**, p. 138*b*, l. 34 ; **chata-t°**, p. 166*a*, l. 18 ; **bari-t°**, s.v. **bür^{u}**) (El. *tál*, q.v., s.v., for an account of the mulberry in Kashmīr ; L. 73, 79, 348, *tul, morus sp.* ; K.Pr. *tul*, 9, 224). Cf. **tūt.**

t^{a}la-ḍöl^{l} तल-डाल् । तूदफलाधारपात्री, तूदोपायनपात्रिका f. a kind of basket tray, or shallow basket, filled with mulberries, or a similar basket by which they are measured and sold ; a complimentary present ('dalee') of mulberries carried in such a tray. **-dŏph -ड्फ् । तूदवृप:** (sg. dat. **-dŏpas -ड्पस्**), a mulberry-bush. **-g^{a}s -ग्स् । तूदादनोत्थविष्ठा** m. faeces (said to resemble mulberries) caused by eating mulberries. **-hüṭ^{u} -ह्ट् । तूददारुखण्ड:** f. (sg. dat. **-hacĕ -ह्च्**), mulberry-wood in general ; a piece of mulberry timber. **-khor^{u} -ख्व् । तूदफलकुक्षिंभरि:** m. (f. **-khür^{u} -ख्रू**), 'a mulberry scald head', i.e. a gluttonous eater of mulberries. **-khāv -ख्राव् । तूदभोभी** m. a mulberry-eater, one who is fond of eating mulberries. **-kul^{u} -कुल् । तूदवृक्ष:** m. a mulberry-tree (cf. **bĕdāna-t^{a}la-k°**, p. 87*b*, l. 6) (El. *talakal*, q.v. for the different varieties of the tree in Kashmīr ; K.Pr. 116). **-lünḍ^{u} -ल्ंड् । तूदवृक्षशाखा** f. the branch of a mulberry-tree. **-lang -ल्ंग् । तूदवृक्षस्कन्ध:** m. the trunk or main branch of a mulberry-tree. **-mūl -मूल् । तूदमूलम्** n. the root of a mulberry-tree. **-mŏṇḍ^{u} -म्ंड् । तूदस्थाणु:** a post, or pillar, of mulberry-wood. **-mür^{u} -मूर् । तूदशाखा** f. a twig of a mulberry-tree (used as fuel in sacrificial fires and the like). **-pan -पन् । तूदपर्णम्** n. a mulberry leaf. **-pop^{u} -प्प् । तूदफलम्** m. a ripe mulberry. **-süt^{u} -स्त् । तूदफलसक्तु:** f. meal of dried and ground mulberries. **-s^{a}ñ^{e} -च्ञ । तूदकाष्ठोल्मवशाखाङ्गारा:** f.pl. charcoal made of mulberry-wood. **-vün^{u} -व्न् । तूदवृक्षषण्ड:** f. a mulberry grove (planted in regular lines). **-zain -ज़ैन् । तूदफलाधारपात्रिका** f. a kind of basket for holding mulberries ; such a basket full of mulberries. **-zyun^{u} -ज़्युन् । तूदेन्धनम्** m. mulberry fire-wood, mulberry-wood fuel.

t^{a}l 2 तल् or **tul 2 तुल्** (for **3**, see s.v.) । **तूलिका, दोष:** f. a needle, a stylus (esp. such as is used for applying collyrium to the eyes or for similar uses), a painter's brush (cf. **sŏrma-t^{a}l**, p. 935*b*, l. 12) (El. *tul*, collyrium) ; a fault, delinquency, culpability (causing loss to another) ; cf. **t^{a}j^{l}** and **tul^{u}.** **—khārūñ^{u} —खारून्** । **दोषारोपणम्** f.inf. to impute, or bring a charge of such a fault (esp. when committed by someone other than the person charged). **—khasūñ^{u} खसून्** । **दोषारोह:** f.inf. such a fault to be imputed.

t^{a}la-(or **tula-**)**katur^{u} तल-(तुल-)कतुर्** । **आम्नायजलम्** m. sheet-ice, a piece of sheet-ice (El. *talakatur, tulakatur, túlakutur* ; L. 461, *tulr katr* ; Śiv. 337 (*tula°*). With **t^{a}la,** in this connexion, cf. **tūr** and **tūl 4.**

tal 1 तल् । **अधोभाग:** m. the bottom, lowest part (of anything or place) (cf. **bāl-tal,** p. 104*a*, l. 1) ; the place underneath, the underneath part (**bhū-tal,** the whole earth (as opposed to the sky), the surface of the earth (L.V. 22, 42) ; (as adv.) below, down (H. ix, 6 ; K.Pr. 187) ; (as postpos., governing dat., or occasionally the acc. in the form of the nom.) below, to below, down, beneath, under (cf. (with dat.) **babi-t°,** p. 77*a*, ll. 41, 43 ; **bayés-t°,** p. 148*b*, ll. 39, 42 ; **carbas-t°,** p. 175*a*, l. 27 ; **minüs^{u}-t°,** p. 582*b*, l. 23 ; **nazari-t°,** p. 676*b*, ll. 11 ff. ; **pajĕ-t°,** p. 724*a*, ll. 20 ff. ; **paran-t°,** p. 750*b*, l. 13 ; (with acc.) **boṭh^{u}-t°,** p. 140*a*, l. 11 ; **nakha-t°,** p. 628*b*, l. 18 ; **nam-t°,** p. 635*a*, ll. 49 ff.) (Gr.Gr. 152, 155, 159 ; Gr.M. ; W. 97 ; Śiv. 178, 500, 575, 818, 910, 1078, 1176, 1179, 1562, 1752 *talay*, 1754, 1813 ; Rām. 141, 193, 197, 353, 410, 475, 506, 508, 585, 601, 697-8, 978, 988, 1007, 1017, 1088, 1329, 1355, 1414, 1418, 1529, 1552 ; K. 94, 158, 310, 346, 988, 1026 ; H. ii, 3 ; v, 4 ; viii, 6, 7, 13 ; x, 7, 8 ; YZ. 165 ; K.Pr. 150, 156, 206). **anun अनुन्** m.inf. to bring down (El.). **- dŏb^{a}ri — दुंबरि** । **अति गूढम्** adv. buried below, buried down, very secretly, in a hidden place (of burying treasure or the like) ; cf. **tal^{l}-dŏb^{a}ri,** bel **gaṣhun - गछुन्** m.inf. to go down, descend (Rām. 87, 116, 300, 562, 738, 1224) ; to go to the foot of, to go close to the bottom (of something) (Rām. 500, 940) **—hyon^{u} ह्यून्** m.inf. to take below (oneself), to put beneath one's feet ; (of an elephant) to crush beneath the feet (K.Pr. 150).

tal-kun तल-कुन् । अधस्तात् adv. to below, towards beneath (u.w.vbs. of depositing or the like (Rām. 1199). **-kun gaṣhun -कुन गछुन् । अधो भवनम्** m.inf. to go to below, to become underneath, (of something or some person usually exalted) to become lower than the low, to go to the bottom **-kun karun -कुन करुन । पराजितीकरणम्** m.inf. to put to the bottom, to defeat (in a dispute, by abuse, or the like), bring low. **-kun thawun -कुन थवुन** or **-kun thawun -कुन थावुन्** । **गोपनम्** m.inf. to put below, i.e. to conceal something, to hide carefully. **-kun ṣhunun -कुन छुनुन् ।**

परदोषादेर्विस्मरणम् m inf. to throw below; to forget an injury done by another, to forgive and forget, think no more of (a wrong done), to let bygones be bygones.

tal karun तल् करुन् m.inf. to bring down to the bottom, to defeat (cf. **talphas tal karun,** s.v. **tal^{a}ph**) (Rām. 1409); to put (something) under (something) (Rām. 1417). **-künᵘ pĕṭh künᵘ karünᵘ -कंञ् प्यठ कंञ् करंञ्। अत्याक्रोशनम्** f inf. 'to put a stone below and to put a stone above'; hence, to call down curses on, to curse, to utter maledictions on. **-podᵘ -पंदु। पादतलम्** m. the sole of the foot (El. *tálpod*); cf. **tala-podᵘ,** bel. **-pádⁱ-mal -पंदि-मल्। अतिनिकृष्ट(हेय)पदार्थः** m. 'the dirt on the sole of the foot', anything utterly vile and worthless; cf. **tala-pádⁱ-mal,** bel. **—pĕṭh —प्यठ। अध ऊर्ध्वम्** subst. m. and adv. the below and the above, the entirety; that which (moves) up and down (Śiv. 1352); (adv.) up and down; one above and the other below; secretly and thoroughly. **pātāl - पाताल। अत्यधस्तनभुवनम्** the lowest hell, the hell at the bottom of the lowest hell (see **pātāl**) (Śiv. 985). **—raṭun रटुन्** m inf. to hold down, keep down (K. 236, 1026). **-sörᵘ -सॉर्। गूढमपहरणम्** f. secretly purloining and gradually carrying away (from another's store); cf. **tálⁱ-sörᵘ,** bel. **- tal thawun —तल् थवुन्। अवशेषणेन रक्षणम्** m.inf. gradually to save up (for the time of need). **-zadal -ज़दल्। व्यभिचारिणी** f. a libidinous unchaste woman.

tala तल। अधस्तात् भागे adv and postpos governing abl. from below, from under (cf **canga-t°,** p. 173*a*, l. 16; **drĕshṭi-t°,** p. 249*a*, l. 11; **mūla-t°,** p. 567*a*, l. 47; **pajĕ-t°,** p. 724*a*, l. 14) (Śiv. 27, 1343, 1445, 1597, 1621, 1623, 1828; Rām. 21, 621, 1075, 1257, 1672; K. 153, 207, 233, 566; H. vii, 7; K.Pr. 231); below, beneath (K. 151); from near, from close proximity (Śiv. 1750); secretly, privately; (adv.) below, beneath (K.Pr. 210). **-kanyukᵘ -कन्युकु। अधोभागोद्भवः, अधस्तनः** adj. (f **-kanicᵘ -कनिचु**), of, or belonging to, below, produced or born in below, coming from below; situated below, lower **-podᵘ -पंदु। पादतलम्** m the sole of the foot; cf. **tal-podᵘ,** ab. **-pádⁱ-mal -पंदि-मल्। पादतलमलम्** m the dirt on the sole of the foot, anything utterly vile and worthless; cf **tal-pádⁱ-mal,** ab **-pĕṭhan -प्यठन्। अधस्तादुर्ध्वान्तम्** adv. from the bottom to above, from bottom to top. **-pĕṭha wŏthun -प्यठ व्वुथुन्। अतिचञ्चलीभवनम्** m inf. 'to rise from below', (in an attack of rage or the like) to lose control of oneself. **-shutᵘ -शुतु** or **-shutun -शुतुन। तलादा(मूलादा)रभ्य** adv. beginning from the bottom, from the root, from the beginning (u.w.vbs. of inspecting or the like). **—tala -तल। अधो ऽधस्तात्** adv. (with vbs. of raising or the like) from below and from below, in order from along the bottom; down to the very bottom (K.Pr. 210). **tala pala bāh shĕth —तल पल बाह् शथ्। अतिगामीर्यचपलः** m. one who secretly acts without self-control. **-trŏshᵘ -त्रुशु। गूढकाठिन्यप्रकृतिः** adj. (f. **-trŏshᵘ -त्रुशु**), possessing secretly a hard or fierce nature, fierce at bottom.

tálⁱ तॅलि। अधस्तात् adv. and postpos. (usually governing the agent case) from beneath, from below (cf. **ách-t° yunᵘ,** p. 8*b*, ll. 31 ff.; **dĭjĕ-t°,** p. 202*a*, ll. 48 ff.; **khurⁱ-t°,** p. 410*b*, l. 26; **nakha-t°,** p. 628*b*, l. 29) (Śiv. 1807; K.Pr. 111, 162); to below, to beneath (cf. **khurⁱ-t°,** p. 410*b*, l. 26; **kánⁱ-t°,** p. 448*b*, ll. 32ff.; **kâshⁱ-t°,** p. 493*a*, l. 1; **tángⁱ t° yunᵘ**) (YZ. 32); below (Gr.Gr. 155; Gr.M.; Śiv 870; H iii, 3; xii, 14). **tálⁱ bálⁱ shálⁱ तॅलि बॅलि छॅलि। याथातथ्येन (सर्वोपायेन)** adv. in some way or other, by one means or another (by ingenuity, by force, or dishonestly, but necessarily somehow) (cf. our 'beg, borrow, or steal', which has much the same force) **-dǒbᵃri -द्वॅबरि। अधो गूढम्, अदृष्टीकरणम्** adv. buried below, buried down, very secretly, in a hidden place (below ground); cf. **tal-dǒbᵃri,** ab. **- gashun गछुन। विनष्टीभवनम्** m.inf. to go down; hence, to become destroyed, ruined. **—kinⁱ -किनि** adv. from below (Gr.Gr. 159, Rām. 1410, K. 154); below (Gr M., governing dat.) (Rām. 1147). **-sörᵘ -सॉर्। गूढमपहरणम्** f. secretly purloining and gradually carrying away (from another's store); cf. **tal-sörᵘ,** ab. **—tálⁱ — तॅलि। अधोधस्तात्** adv. below the below, at the extreme lowest place, right at the bottom (Śiv. 474). **-ṭāri wuchun -टारि वुछुन्। कटाक्षप्रेक्षणम्** m inf. to look with the eyelids down, to look under the eyelids, glance, spy (esp. censoriously). Cf. **ṭálⁱ ṭörⁱ wuchun,** p. 1000*a*, l. 11.

tali-tal तलि-तल। अत्यधः adj. e.g. very much below, right at the bottom.

talī तली. postpos. below, i q. **tal,** ab. (YZ. 124, K Pr. 234). **tal talī** adv. down to the very bottom (K.Pr. 209)

talukᵘ तलुकु। तलोद्भवः, अधस्तनः gen. adj. (f. **talücᵘ 1 तलुचु**, for **2,** see s.v.) of, belonging to, or produced below (cf. **dara-t° 1,** p. 234*b*, l. 26; and **2,** p. 236*a*, l. 21; **nakha-t°,** p. 628*b*, l. 31); **thana-t°,** p. 978*a*, l. 3) (K Pr. 183 *talikis* for *talakis*). **—pĕṭh —प्यठ्। अधरोत्तरम्** adv. upside down. **—pĕṭh gashun —प्यठ् गछुन्। अधरोत्तरभावेन विनष्टीभवनम्** m.inf. to be turned upside down (and so

to be destroyed) (e.g. by an earthquake). —**pĕṭh karun** —पठ् करुन् । **विनष्टीकरणम्** m.inf. to turn upside down (and so destroy).

talay तलय् adv. (emph. form of **tala,** ab.) even under, right under (K.Pr. 54 *talai*).

tal 2 तल् m. **tala-buz तल-बुज़् । क्षेहे भर्जनम्** m. roasting in grease, frying. Cf. **talun.**

tāl 1 ताल् । **ताल:** (**गीतकालक्रियामानम्**) m. (but sometimes f. as in **t° mārüñ^{u},** bel.) snapping the fingers (in beating time in music, measuring rhythm, or the like) (Śiv. 1731); clapping the hands (in time to music); a cymbal (El.) —**mārüñ^{u}** —**मारेञ्** । **ताडाहननम्** f.inf. to snap the fingers or clap the hands (as ab.) (Śiv. 276, 374, 1323, 1456, 1689); to beat a cymbal (El.).

tāla-hor^{u} ताल-हॅर् । घण्टिकावाद्यम् m. a pair of small cymbal-like musical instruments.

tāl 2 ताल् m. the palmyra tree or fan palm, *Borassus flabelliformis.*

tāla-kul^{u} ताल-कुल् । तालद्रुम: m. the palmyra palm tree. **-phal -फल् । तालफलम्** m. its fruit (with its gelatinous pulp)

tāl 3 ताल् । तालु:, ब्रह्मरन्ध्राधस्तलाङ्गम्, शिरोभाग: f. (but sometimes m., see bel.) the palate, esp. the hard palate (but also including the uvula) (El. *tál,* m.); the upper part or capital of a column, pillar, or the like; the part of the skull below the Brahmarandhra (p. 121*a*, l. 8) (? the parts of the cranium in the neighbourhood of the coronal and sagittal commissures), the crown of the head (cf. **ṭĕk^{i}-tāl,** s.v. **ṭyok^{u}**) (El. m.; Rām. 728; K.Pr. 10, 70, 210). This word is m. in Hindi. Cf. **tālyun^{u}.** —**dazüñ^{u} दज़ेञ्** । **मानसी व्यथा** f.inf. 'the cranium to burn', mental disquietude (caused by opposition to one's wishes). **- pyon^{u} प्यॅन्** । **तालुरोगविशेष:** m.inf. the palate (or uvula) to fall, a certain disease of the palate or uvula (esp. of a child) commonly following diarrhœa, to occur. **--yun^{u} —यिन्** । **तालुरोगविशेषोद्भव:** m.inf. a disease of the palate to come (in which the palate is covered by small boils). —**zāl -ज़ाल** । **व्याजसान्त्वना** f. 'a palate net', crafty conciliatory language (to obtain an object). —**zāl wahārun —ज़ाल् वहारुन्** or —**zāl wahārüñ^{u} —ज़ाल् वहारेञ्** । **व्याजसान्त्वनव्यवहार:** m. or f.inf. to employ such conciliatory language (*quasi*, spreading a net). **- zāl wanüñ^{u} --ज़ाल् वनेञ्** । **व्याजसान्त्वभाषणम्** f.inf. to use such conciliatory language

tāla-pharhong^{u} ताल-फॅरंग् । तालुस्फोटरोग: m. an ulcer or gathering on the palate **-raz -रज़्** । **भूषणरज्जुविशेष:** f. a kind of jewelled chain or string, used as a support for a heavy earring, so as to take the weight off the ear (cf. **push^{a}ṭ^{i}-t°-r°,** p. 783*a*, l. 25). **-bok^{u} -बॅक्** । **शिरस्त्रोर्ध्वभागविशेष:** m. a circular ornament worn on the top of a woman's headdress (made of silver, silken thread, or the like). **-zod^{u} gashun -ज़ॅद् गशुन** । **तालुरोगविशेष:** m.inf. a certain disease (involving a cleaving or hole in the palate) to occur. **-zöv^{i}jyār -ज़ाँविज्यार्** or **-zöy^{i}jyār -ज़ाँयिज्यार्** । **मृदुभाषित्वम्** m. (of voice or language) delicateness; softness, gentleness, sweetness, tenderness (esp. when referred to as a habit). **-zövyul^{u} -ज़ाँविल्** or **-zöyyul^{u} -ज़ाँयिल्** । **मञ्जुभाषी** adj. (f. **-zövij^{u} -ज़ाँविज़्** or **-zöyij^{u} -ज़ाँयिज़्**), having a delicate palate; hence, soft-tongued, one whose language or words are soft, sweet, gentle, tender, or the like. **-zöyilī -ज़ाँयिली** । **मञ्जुभाषिता** f. the habit of using gentle language, as ab.

tāli-gul^{i} ladith wadun तालि-गुलि लदिथ् वदुन । **पश्चात्ताप:** m.inf. (when a work or business has turned out badly) to lament over having ever undertaken it. **-gand -गंड** । **शिरोबन्धनम्** m. tying (a load, bundle, or the like) on the top of the head. **-kin^{i} wasun -किनि वसुन** । **आशयाभिज्ञानयत्न:** m.inf. (by entering into conversation) to endeavour to worm out a person's private intentions —**tali wasun —तालि वसुन** । **अतिवृष्टिसेक:** m.inf. rain to drip or stream down through a roof or ceiling. **-bĕl -ब्यल** । **उद्योगान्तराय:** m. an impediment at the time of making an effort. **-bĕl dyun^{u} -ब्यल द्यिन्** । **प्रोत्साहितस्य विहननम्** m.inf. to obstruct a naturally energetic person, to curb or restrain another's impetuosity. **-bĕl lagun -ब्यल लगुन** । **विबाधितीभवनम्** m.inf. to be obstructed when making an effort, to have one's effort curbed **-bünd^{u} -बंदु** । **विबाधनम्** f. (sg. dat. **-banjĕ -बंज्य**), stopping a person's efforts — **wasun — वसुन** । **अन्तरायप्रयोजनयत्न:** m.inf., = **tāli-kin^{i} wasun,** ab.

ṭāl टाल । **उपेक्षा** m. deferring, neglecting, evading (some task) Cf. the next.

ṭāla टाल । **उपेक्षा** f. deferring, neglecting, evading (some imposed task) (Gr.Gr. 128); cf. the preceding. —**diñ^{u} —दिञ्** । **उपेक्षयाङ्गीकरणम्** f.inf. to signify refusal to do some imposed task (by shaking the head, shrugging the shoulders, or the like).

talai, see **talay,** col. *a*, l. 4

tálai, see **talav.**

taláo, see **talāv.**

talau तलौ interj. O!, Ho! (addressed to a male) (H. v, 5; x, 1).

tālē ताले (= ﻃﺎﻟﻊ) । **भाग्यम्** m. destiny, fate; prosperity, good fortune, happiness, welfare (Śiv. 1651). Inf. **tālay,** q.v.

tálie (K.Pr. 114), see **tálay.**

ṭĕl त्यल । गर्व f. pride, haughtiness, putting on fine airs (even when one is not entitled to do so).

tēl तेल । तिलबीजानि m the sesamum-seed, *Sesamum indicum*, sesame, oil-seed (El *tél, til*; L. 330, *til*; L.V. 45 (used as an offering to a god); K.Pr. 188, 213). **-dâj**[i] **-द्रॅज** or **-düj**[u] **-द्रूज । तिलक्षेत्रम्** f. a sesame-field. **-khüj**[u] **-खंजू । पिण्याक:** f. oil-cake. **-loḍ**[u] **-लॉदु । तिलमोदक:** m a sweetmeat made of parched sesame-seeds in sugar. **-tīl -तील । तिलतैलम** m sesame-oil. **-vüṇ**[u] **-वंणू । तिलक्षेत्रम** f. a large sesame-field; N. of a village in Kashmīr, in Anantanāg Pargana. **-wor**[u] **-वॉर् । पूपविशेष:** m. a kind of thick round cake, of wheat, mixed with sesame.

tĕl[i] **1 त्यलि**, see **tyol**[u].

tĕl[i] **2 त्यलि । तदैव** adv at that very time (Gr.Gr. 156; El ; Rām. 114, 1186, 1309, 1411)

tĕli त्यलि । तदा adv then, at that time (El *tdi, tdhi*; Gr Gr. 156; Gr M ; W. 94; L V 49, 82; Śiv 159; Rām. 45, 99, 204, 356, 417, 471, 474, 619, 658, 719, 947, 957, 1231 6, 1321, 1386, 1719; K. 6, 20, 181, 520, 700; H ii, 3; v, 5, 6; xii, 3); at that (former) time, in those days (Rām 1628); **tĕli-ti,** conj nevertheless (El. *tdh tdh*). Frequently used to introduce the apodosis of a conditional sentence, as in **ts**[a]**h hĕkakh-a . . . tĕli,** canst thou (do so-and-so) . . . then (Gr M)

tĕliy त्यलिय adv even then, at that very time, just then (Rām 1411).

tĕlyuk[u] **त्यल्युकु । तात्कालिक:** adj. (f. **tĕlic**[u] **त्यलिचु**), of, or belonging to, or produced at that time (esp of past time) (Rām. 1404; K. 197, 915; K Pr. 214).

tīl 1 तील । तैलम m oil (expressed from sesame, mustard-seed, walnut kernels, etc.) (cf **ala-t°,** p. 22*b*, l 35; **al**[i]**shi-t°,** p. 25*b*, l 13; **āčĕ-t°,** p. 53*b*, l 16; **bāṭh**[i]**-t°,** p. 140*b*, l 37; **ḍūn**[i]**-t°,** p. 224*a*, l 21; **gōjĕ-t°,** p. 281*b*, l 6; **khām t°,** p 400*a*, l. 29; **kāji-t°,** p. 430*a*, l 28; **kwōj**[i]**-t°,** p. 495*b*, l 37; **manaṇĕ-t°,** p. 580*b*, ll. 26, 29; **sândija-t°,** p. 919*a*, l. 31; **tēl-t°,** l 10 ab) (El *til, tîl*, cf. *tel*, Gr.M., L. 330, *til*, sesame, see **tel**; Rām. 717; K. 973; K Pr. 11, 50, 55, 66, 109, 159, 189, 190, 204, 213, 262). **- anun अनुन । अन्वेषणक्लेशनम** m inf. 'to bring oil' (*quasi*, to squeeze oil out of a person); hence, to exhaust a person by causing him to search for something hidden or destroyed (when he has no idea as to its whereabouts); cf **—yun**[u], bel **– dyun**[u] **–दिनु । दीपदानश्राद्धविधानम** m inf. to give oil; hence, (in the obsequial rites for a deceased father or other relation) suspending a lamp for the benefit of his spirit; cf. **tīla-aiṭham** and **tīla-shrād,** bel. **—yun**[u] **—यिनु । अन्वेषणखेदापत्ति:, नेत्रभ्रमि:** m.inf. to be exhausted in searching for something hidden or destroyed (when one has no idea of its whereabouts). Cf. **—anun,** ab.; the eyes to be dazzled or dazed (by sudden bright light), or to be made to swim (by prolonged reading small writing, etc.).

tīla-aiṭham तील-ऐठम । तैलाष्टमी f. (sg. dat. **-aiṭhüm**[u] **-ऐठंमू**), the eighth lunar day of the bright half of the month of Phāgun (Skt. Phālguna = February–March), on which obsequial lamps are hung up for the benefit of deceased relatives; cf. **tīl dyun**[u], ab. and **tīla-shrād,** bel. **-basta -बस्त । तैलचर्मपात्रम** f. a kind of large leather bag for holding oil. **-chakh -छख । तैलसेक:** f. (sg dat. **-chaki -छकि**), sprinkling with oil, pouring oil in a stream of fine drops **-chikh -छिख । तैलसेक:** f. (sg. dat. **-chiki -छिकि**), sprinkling oil, splashing a very little oil (esp. to some distance) **-char -छर् । तप्ततैलबिन्दुसेक:, रोगविशेष:** f an explosion of drops of boiling oil (caused by drops of water coming into contact with it); a certain disease, accompanied by long dark marks on the back of the hands. **-dāg -दाग । तैलचिह्नम** m. an oil-mark, a stain caused by oil. **-dāra दार । तैलधारा (अल्पमात्रतैलम)** f. a fine stream of oil; met. a very small quantity of oil. **-gŏgul -ग्वगुल । सर्षपबीजभेद:** m. (sg dat **-gŏgalas -ग्वगलस्**), a certain oil-seed, rape (*Brassica campestris*) (L. 330, 440, *tilgogla*). **-gurun -गुरुन् । मत्स्यपोतविशेष:** m. a kind of small fish, which itself exudes oil when being fried **-khâj**[i] **-खॅज** or **-khüj**[u] **खंजू** or **-khal -खल । तैलकल्क:** f oilcake **-kan**[u]**r**[u] **-कनर् । कर्तनयन्त्राङ्गम** f. a certain part (an upright pin on the left side) of a spinning-wheel, on which the little wheel rests. **-kŏp**[u] **-क्रॅप । कुतू:** m. a kind of leather bag for holding oil. **-krond**[u] **-क्रॉन्दु । तैलोत्थापनपात्रिका** m. a kind of ladle for taking out oil from a vessel. **-krāy -क्राय । तैलपूर्णकटाह:** f. a cauldron (usually of iron) filled with hot oil **-kaṭh -कट् । तैलकटुता** m. (sg. dat. **-kaṭas -कटस्**), acridity of oil (caused by contact with something tainted). **-köṭ**[u] **-कोटु । सूचयन्त्राङ्गभेद:** f. i q. **-kan**[u]**r**[u], ab. **-kyom**[u] **-क्यॅमु । क्रिमिविशेष:** m a certain insect (? a glow-worm). **-nŏr**[u] **-नॉर् । तैलमानकुम्भिका** f. a vessel for measuring oil. **-noṭ**[u] **नॅटु । तैलकुम्भ:** m. an oil-jar; a jar full of oil. **-phal -फल । तैलप्रभवबीजसङ्घ:** m.pl. oil-seeds. **-phyor**[u] **-फ्यर् । तैलबिन्दु:** m. a drop of oil. **-phyūr**[u] **-फ्यूर् । तैलबिन्दु:** m., id. **-pöj**[i] **-पॉज** or **-pöj**[u] **-पॉजू । द्रोणमानतैलम** f. a certain measure (six seers, or twelve pounds) of oil. **-palim -पलिम** or **-palim**[u]

-पजिम् । **तैलमलम** f. oil sediment. **-pyotu -प्यॅतु** । **पित्ताशय:** m. the gall-bladder; bile (El. *tilapyat*). **-rājy -राज्** । **तैलभिक्षु:** m. a certain kind of mendicant (of the *Aghōra* sect) who begs oil from householders on Saturdays, his clothes being at the time soaked in oil. **-shrād -श्राद्** । **दीपबलिदानश्राद्धम** m. the obsequial ceremony on which lamps are suspended for the benefit of a deceased relative. See **tīl dyunu** and **tīla-aiṭham**, ab. , **-thŏkh -थ्वख्** । **अत्यल्पतैलम** f. (sg. dat. **-thŏki -थ्वकि**), a very small amount of frothy oil (like a spurt of saliva). **-tahöru -तह्यॅरु** । **तैलसंसृष्ट-हरिद्रान्नम** yellow boiled rice mixed with oil, offered to spirits on Tuesdays and Saturdays. **-ṭĕkh -ट्यख्** । **अत्यल्पतैलम** f. (sg. dat. **-ṭĕki -ट्यकि**), a mere drop or trace of oil, a very small amount of oil. **-ṭṓṭhu -ट्वॅठु** । **तैलधारा** f. (sg. dat. **-ṭāchĕ -ट्याछ्य**), a thin stream of oil **-bŏcĕ -ब्वच्य** । **दीपश्राद्धनिमित्तकापूपा:** f.pl. (of **bŏṭu ब्वॅटु**), cakes cooked in oil offered at the **tīla-shrād** (q.v. ab.). **-bodu -ब्वडु** । **तैलकुम्भविशेष:** m. a wide-mouthed vessel for holding oil (used in oil-shops for containing the oil sold in retail). **-wā-dād -वाँ दाँद** । **तैलिकोक्षा** m an oil-press bullock. **-wā-kanz -वाँ-कञ्** । **तैलिकोलूखलम** m. an oil-press **-wôn̄u -वोञु** or **tilawôn̄u तिलवोञु** । **तैलिक:** m. an oilman, an oil-seller (El. *telauon*, *tilauon*) (H xi, 20, *tila°*; K.Pr. *tila°*, 229, 244). **-wānén -वानय्** । **तैलिकस्त्री, ओषधिविशेष:** f. an oilman's wife; a certain Himalayan mountain plant (believed to shine at night and to turn copper into gold). **-wöru -वाँरु** । **तैलपाचिका** f. a small vessel for serving oil. **-wā-ḅakh -वाँ-ब्वख्** । **तैलिकयन्त्रम** m. (sg dat. **-wā-ḅakas -वाँ-ब्वकस**), the revolving bar of an oil-mill attached to the bullock's neck.

tīluku तीलुकु । **तैलसंबन्धी** gen. adj. (f. **tīlücu तीलॅचु**), of, or belonging to, or produced in oil.

tīl 2, in **tīl-pathar** (? spelling) m. the maple (*Acer*) (El. *tilpatar*). Cf. **kīl-pathar.**

tila तिल in **tila-bilav तिल-बिलव** । **अध्रुवरूपणम** m. apparent stability accompanied by real instability, outward strength and hollowness within.

tilā तिला ♇ m. (sg. gen. **tilāwuku तिलावुकु**), gold.

tilāwuku तिलावुकु gen. adj. (f. **tilāvücu तिलावॅचु**), made of gold (Rām. 370).

tŏl त्वल a jingle in **mŏl-tŏl**, p. 566*a*, l. 19, q.v.

tōl 1 तोल । **कूपाक्षलोहरणयन्त्रम** m. weighing, i.q **tul 3**, q.v. (cf. **atha-t°**, p. 63*a*, l. 37; **mēna-t°**, p. 573*b*, l. 11; **māvi roṭu-t°**, p. 611*a*, l. 20) (Gr.Gr. 124); weight (El., Gr.Gr. 23, W. 114); a machine for drawing water from a well or stream, the irrigation-lever of India, consisting of a lever supported on one or two long posts, having a bucket suspended at one end, and a weight of stone or earth at the other (El.). **-trangurŭ -त्रंगरॅङ्** । **शिक्यरूपा तुला** f. a kind of hanging shelf (like the pan of a balance hung on strings) on which dishes, etc, are stored one above the other.

tōla-bār तोल-बार । **तुलादानम** m. a weight by weighment, esp. the gift (for pious purposes) of grain or similar articles, equivalent in amount to the weight of a man. This is a religious ceremony, in which the grain is weighed against the giver, in order to avoid the consequences of some evil omen or unlucky astrological conjuncture **-brôru ब्रोरु** । **कूपयन्त्राधारकील:** m. the cross bar on which an irrigation-lever swings as on a fulcrum **-kiju -किजु** । **कूपयन्त्रकीलकम** f the bar which joins the two upright posts of an irrigation-lever. **-kanüju -कानॅजु** । **जलोद्धरणयन्त्रोर्ध्वदण्ड:** f. (of the next), the swinging cross bar of an irrigation-lever, if it is not a heavy beam. **-kānul -कानुल** । **कूपयन्त्रोर्ध्वदण्ड:** m. the same swinging beam, if it is of heavier make **-mēn -मेन** । **मानोन्मानम** f. (sg dat. **-mīñu -मीञु**), measurement by scales (i.e. by weight) (cf. **mēna-tōl**, p 573*b*, l. 11). **-raz -रज्** । **कूपयन्त्ररज्जु:** f. the rope attached by one end to the free end of the swinging beam of an irrigation-lever, and to the other end of which the bucket is fastened **-ḅaḍ -ब्वड** । **कूपयन्त्रस्तम्भ:** m. the fixed upright post of an irrigation-lever **-wan -वान्** । **कूपस्थानम** m. the site of a well irrigation-lever. **-wôru -वोरु** । **कूपाक्षलोहरणपात्रम** m the earthenware bucket of an irrigation-lever, a well-bucket (Gr M, Śiv 1027).

tōlas kharun तोलस खारुन । **व्याकुलीकरणम** m inf to elevate (a person) on to an irrigation-lever (and leave him there); met. after having agreed to give the necessary help to a person engaged on some impossible task, and so inducing him to undertake it, to drive him to distraction by recognizing the impossibility and, at the critical moment, withdrawing the promised help; loudly to reproach and blame (a person). **-ladun —लदुन** । **सनिन्द्यभर्त्सनम** m inf. to blame with harsh abuse

tōl 2 तोल f. the sign Libra of the Zodiac (Śiv. 481, K 132).

ṭōla टोल । **संतति:** m. any clan of high-caste Hindūs.

ṭṓlu त्वॅलु or **tolu 1 तॅलु** । **आस्तरणाधस्तनपट:** m a mattress, the wadded quilt on which a sleeper lies.

ṭṓlu ट्वॅलु m. in **ṭṓli ट्वॅलि** । **नेत्रकुहरे** m.pl. the sockets of the eyes (cf **ŝūra-ṭ°**, s.v. **ŝūr 1**) (K Pr. 159); cf. **ṭṓṭhu**, of which this is the masc. form. **-vyoṭhu -व्यॅठु** ।

प्रस्फुटनेत्रकुहर: adj (f -**vĕṭh**^{u} -**ंद्रू**), a man with prominent eye-sockets.

tol^{u} 2 तॅलु (for 3, see **talun**) । **प्रावाराद्विवेष्टनवस्त्रम्** m. the inner lining (containing cotton padding) of a warm mantle, quilt, or the like (cf. **gaba-t°**, p. 274*b*, l. 14; **guni-t°**, p. 288*b*, l. 36; **lēphi-t°**, p. 528*b*, l. 28). Cf. also **tŏl^{u}** or **tol^{u} 1, tul 3,** and **talöy^{i}.**

ṭol^{u} ट्वॅलु (cf. **ट्वलुन्**) in **ṭal^{i} ṭŏr^{i} wuchun ट्वलि टॉरि वुछुन । गूढं तिर्यगीक्षणम्** m inf. (when engaged on some work) secretly to glance obliquely under the eyelids at some other person's work. Cf. **tal^{i}-tāri wuchun,** p. 996, l. 34.

tölī ai तॉल्ली ऐ । ऐकार: m. the name used in schools for the Śaradā form of the letter **ai ऐ** Cf. **tālav ē,** s.v. **tālav.**

tul 3 तुल (for 1 and 2, see **t^{a}l 1** and **2**) । **तौल्यम्** m. weight, measure (El. *tál*, L.V. 23); weighing, measurement (cf. **atha-t°**, p. 63*a*, l. 39) Cf. **tōl 1.** —**karun करुन । हस्तोन्मानम्** m inf. to weigh (something) in the hand, feel the weight of (cf. **atha-tol,** p. 63*a*, l. 37)

tul 4 तुल or (q.v.) **tul^{u} 2 तुलु** (cf. **tulun**), raising, used in the following:— **tula-tāl तुल-ताल । स्थापनोत्थापना** f lifting up and putting down (e.g. to find the right place for an object); met. (of a speech, literary work, or the like) arranging one's arguments in good order, and after discussion of all the pros and cons; cf. **talun** and **tulun. tula-tal āsüñ^{u} तुल-ताल आसंयू । ईषत्प्राणारोहावरोह:** f inf. rising and falling to occur, (of one at the point of death) very slight expiration and inspiration to exist **tula-tāl thavüñ^{u} तुल-ताल् थवंयू । समाहितता** f inf. to complete a work or carry out a profession carefully, skilfully, and thoroughly (understanding it from top to bottom, and taking all necessary precautions). **tula-tul तुल-तुल । असकृदुत्थापना** f. lifting up again and again. **tula-trāv तुल-त्राव । उत्थापनस्थापना** f taking up, and putting, and leaving there (e.g. in arranging things); (in a speech, literary work, or the like) settling all the pros and cons, discussing thoroughly and decisively.

tul 5 (L. 160), see **ṭhūl.**

tūl 1 तूल् m, i.q. **t^{a}l 1,** a mulberry, q.v., in **shĕh-t°,** p. 873*a*, l. 45

tūl 2 तूल् m. length, longness, prolixity (Śiv. 747, Rām. 768). — **dyun^{u} —दिनु । विस्तारापादनम्** m.inf. (in a legal or other argument) to display prolixity, to argue at length (Rām. 1638).

tūl 3 तूल् m. cotton-wool in **tūla-paryōkh तूल-पर्यॉख्** a bed (the pillows of which are stuffed) with cotton-wool, a luxurious bed (L.V. 73). Cf. **tol^{u} 2.**

tūl 4 तूल adj. cold (El.). Cf. **t^{a}la-katur^{u},** p. 995*b*, l. 7, and **tūr.**

tula तुल adj. e.g. weighing (so much), used —° (cf. **pōshĕ-t°,** p. 779*a*, l. 37), so **rudra-tula,** worth its weight in coral (Śiv. 1871). **tula-tula तुल-तुल । समतोल:** adj. e.g of equal weight, of weight equal to the weight of something else.

tulā तुला in **tulā-kūṭ^{u} तुला-कूटु** m. the beam or standard of a large weighing balance; hence, such a balance (L.V. 23).

tul^{u} 1 तुलु । तूलिका, अल्पमात्रसमूह: m a single blade of grass or similar long thin vegetable straw (cf. **sŏsün^{u}-t°,** p 952*a*, l. 24) (K.Pr. 125); a thin rod (cf. **hama-t°,** p. 333*a*, l. 24; **sīri-t°,** p. 930*a*, l. 43); a very small quantity (of vegetables, wood, or the like) (cf. **darbi-t°,** p. 240*a*, l. 42; **draman-t°,** p. 245*b*, l. 36; **gasa-t°,** p. 308*a*, l. 1; **guyĕn-t°,** p. 317*b*, l. 48; **hāka-t°,** p. 326*b*, l. 37; **kāṭha-t°,** p. 487*b*, l. 17; **muji-t°,** p. 558*b*, l. 45; **pana-t°,** p. 735*a*, l. 21; **pōshĕ-t°,** p. 779*a*, l. 29; **pĕṭsi-t°,** p. 806*b*, l. 44; **sin^{i}-t°,** p. 957*b*, l. 29; **ṭap^{i}-t°,** s.v **ṭop^{u} 1**; **tari-t°,** s.v. **tür^{u}**; **shĕṭh-t°,** s.v. **shĕth**; **shĕyĕ-t°,** s.v. **shĕy**; **zin^{i}-t°,** s.v. **zyun^{u}**) (Gr.Gr. 164). Cf. **t^{a}l 2** or **tul 2** and **t^{a}j^{i}.**

tul^{i} pilanān^{i} तुलि पिलनॅनि । अलसशीलता m. pl. inf. 'to hand out straws', i.e. out of indolence to abandon some urgent work, and waste time instead in a useless occupation. —**prānān^{i} प्रानॅनि । निरर्थकालक्षेप:** m. pl. inf. 'blades of grass to become old', to waste time over some unnecessary work (in order to show off one's skill). —**prinān^{i} —प्रिनॅनि । निरर्थकालक्षेप:** m. pl. inf out of indolence to waste time on some useless work —**tārān^{i} —तारॅनि । पत्रशस्त्रयनम्** m. pl inf. to gather blade by blade, or leaf by leaf; to work lazily or indolently.

tul^{u} 2 तुलु m, i.q. **tul 4,** raising, elevation, height (cf. **alam-t°,** p. 24*b*, l. 22).

ṭul^{u} टुलु । अल्पपिण्ड: m. a small lump (e.g. of salt, sugar, or the like, or a muller for grinding colours, etc.) (cf. **lāran-ṭ°,** p. 531*b*, l. 43; **nūna-ṭ°,** p. 641*a*, l. 18; **ranga-ṭ°,** p. 857*a*, l. 26; **shīna-ṭ°,** p. 885*a*, l. 10 (K.Pr. 147). Cf. **ṭuj^{i}.**

t^{u}l^{u} तॅलु, sometimes used instead of **t^{u}j^{u}**, see **t^{a}j^{i}** (cf. **ashĕd-t°,** p 48*b*, l. 12).

talab तलब طلب । **वेतनम्** m. inquiry, request, demand; sending for, summons; pay, wages, salary (Gr.M.).

talabgār तलबगार طلبگار m. a seeker, a searcher, one who is eagerly desirous (of, gen.) (Śiv. 409).

talabāna तलबान طلبانه । **दण्डभेद:** m. a fee paid to a peon for serving a process; the fee payable to

a witness (K.Pr. 4); daily pay to constables, etc. (paid by those they guard).

talüc[u] 2 तलंचू (for 1, see **tal**) or **tŏlüc[u] त्वलंचू । पराजयः** f. defeat (in a game, such as chess, gambling, or the like) when at the point of victory. —**gaṭshüñ[u]** —**गट्शून्** । **अधीनेनाप्यधमीभवनम्** f.inf. defeat to be suffered, as ab.; to become the servant of a servant (e.g. when a person in authority is superseded by one of his subordinates who is put over him). —**karüñ[u]** · **करंचून्** । **पराजयसंमुखेनापि पराजितीकरणम्** f.inf. to defeat a person (as ab.) when he is at the point of victory.

tulic तुलिच् or **tulic[u] तुलचू । पात्रविशेषः** f. a deep earthenware eating dish (used esp. by Muslims). Cf. **tuluk[u]**.

talaffuz تلفظ m. pronunciation, articulation, utterance (Gr.M.).

tuluk[u] तुलुकु । भुक्तिपात्रविशेषः m. a wide deep earthenware dish for eating (used chiefly by Muslims) (cf. **phakīr-t°**, p. 690*b*, l. 5). Cf. **tulic.**

talkh तल्ख् تلخ adj. e.g. bitter, acrid (cf. **bādām t°**, p. 86*b*, l. 26); as subst. m. *Colchicum illyricum* (El.).

talkha तल्ख (= تلخي) । **छलनेर्ष्या (खेदो वा)** m. bitterness; acrimony, malice, rancour; (in Ksh.) indignation or annoyance caused by disappointment or non-fulfilment of hopes. —**dyun[u]** —**दिनु** । **लाभध्वंसेन खेदनम्** m.inf. to cause disappointment, as ab. —**khyon[u]** —**ख्यनु** । **लाभादिध्वंसखेदाप्तिः** m.inf. to suffer disappointment, as ab. —**thawun** —**थवुन्** । **लाभध्वंसन-खेदावधेषणम्** m.inf. (by another) to keep such disappointment alive.

talākh तलाख طلاق m. (not f. as in Hindōstānī) divorcing (a woman), divorce, repudiation. · **dyun[u]** —**दिनु** । **स्त्रीनिष्कासनम्** m.inf. to divorce, put away (a wife).

tĕlakh त्वलख् । तिलकम् m. (sg. dat. **tĕlakas त्वलकस्**), an ornamental mark; a sectarian mark or marks made with coloured earth, sandal-wood, or unguents, on the forehead, or between the eyes.

t[a]la-katur[u] त्‌ल-कतुर् or **tula-katur[u] तुल-कतुर्**, see p. 995*b*, l. 7.

tilim तिलिम । खण्डः f. (sg. dat. **tilmi तिल्मि**), a narrow strip (of cloth, a wooden board, or the like) (cf. **burza-t°**, p. 131*a*, l. 5; **kapar-t°**, p. 463*b*, l. 38; **pacĕ-t°**, p. 791*a*, l. 45; **tŏcĕ-t°**, s.v. **tŏṭ[u]**) (El. *tilyim*; Gr.Gr. 163, compounds with this word are smaller than those formed with **chal**, q.v., p. 160*b*, l. 49); cf. **tilyun[u]**. **tilmi tilmi karun तिल्मि तिल्मि करुन् । खण्डशो विभाजनम्** m.inf. to divide into small pieces or strips (of land, cloth, a wooden board, or the like).

tŏlīm तॉलीम تعليم f. teaching, instruction (El. *tālim*); copying finely, writing accurately; m. the paper on which are depicted the characters denoting the different coloured threads to be used by a shawl-maker at each step of his work (cf. **gul-i-t°**, p. 283*b*, l. 29, and **gandan-wôl[u]**, p. 290*b*, l. 38) (El. *tālim*; L. 462, *tálim*).

tulamul[u] तुलमुलु । वेचविशेषः m. N. of a site (in Skt. Tūlamūlya), in the Delta of the Sind River, about ten miles north-west of Śrīnagar, and sacred to Mahārājñī, a form of Durgā (see RT.Tr. II, p. 488) (El. *Tulamul*; Śiv 1135, 1175, 1519).

talun तलुन् । स्नेहपाकः conj. 1 (1 p.p. **tol[u] 3 तलु** (for 1, see **tŏl[u]**, for 2, see s.v.), f. **tüj[u] तॅजू**; 2 p.p. **tajyōv तज्योव**), to fry (Gr.Gr. 117) **tol[u]-mot[u] तलु-मंतु । स्नेहे पाचितः** perf. part. (f. **tüj[u]-müṭ[u] तॅजू-मंजू**), cooked in oil, fried. **talana yun[u] तलन यिनु । स्नेहपाकेन निष्पत्तिः** m.inf. pass. to be fried.

ṭalun टलुन् । परिवर्तः conj. 3 (2 p.p. **ṭalyōv टल्योव्**), to move, stir; (of time or a period of time) to lapse, be passed, to pass by or away; to be displaced; to retire, get out of the way. Cf. **ṭol[u]** and **ṭālun.**

tālun तालुन । उत्थापनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **tôl[u] तोलु**, f. **töj[u] तॉजू**; 2 p.p. **tājyōv ताज्योव**), to lift up, erect (esp. to move from one place and set up in another); cf. **ṭālun** and **tulun. tôl[u]-mot[u] तोलु मंतु । संचालितः** perf. part. (f. **töj[u]-müṭ[u] तॉजू-मंजू**), removed and set up elsewhere, erected.

ṭālun टालुन । उपेक्षणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **ṭôl[u] टोलु**, f. **ṭöj[u] टॉजू**; 2 p.p. **ṭājyōv टाज्योव्**), to pass over, go beyond, exceed (a fixed time); to put off, defer, postpone (Gr.Gr. 128); to pass over with indifference; to move (something) from one place to another, remove, displace, put out of the way, avert; (of speech or the like, when addressing one person) to change the direction of one's speech and address someone else; cf **ṭalun** and **tālun. ṭôl[u]-mot[u] टोलु-मंतु । उपेक्षितः (निवर्तितः)** perf. part. (f. **töj[u]-müṭ[u] टॉजू-मंजू**) (of a period of time) passed over, exceeded; deferred, postponed; passed over with indifference; (of some thing) moved from one place to another, put aside, moved out of the way; (of speech or the like) addressed to a new person, having its direction changed.

tēlun 1 तेलुन् conj. 1, to cause to expand, to make manifest, display (Śiv. 1429 (pres part. *telan*), 1844).

tēlun 2 तेलुन् । स्नेहप्रस्फुटीभवनम्, विस्फोटादिनोदना conj. 3 (2 p.p. **tēlyōv तेल्योव्**), (of some greasy solid) to exude oil (on the application of heat), to melt, turn to oil (from heat); (of water in a receptacle) to leak,

or ooze, away (L.V. 78-9); (of a boil or the like just ripened) to give intolerable pain (Gr.Gr. 174). The causal of this verb is **tēlanâwun**, q.v. (Gr Gr. 174).

tēlyō-motᵘ **तेल्यो-मंतु** । **प्रस्फुटिततैल**: perf. part. (f. **tēlye-müš**ᵘ **तेल्ये-मंचू**), melted, as ab.

tōlun तोलुन । **तोलनम्** conj. I (1 p.p. **tūl**ᵘ **तूलु**; f. **tūj**ᵘ **तूजू**, sg dat. **tōjé तोज्य**; 2 p.p. **tōjyōv तोज्योव**), to weigh, measure by weight (cf **h°r**ᵘ **hāyĕka t°**, p. 346*a*, l. 35; **hᵃri t°**, p. 346*a*, l. 39; **trāyĕ t°**, s.v. **trāy**) (Gr.Gr. 18, 124; 197, conj part. **tūlith**; 246, impve. 3, **tūlin**; Gr M; W. 114; L.V. 23; Śiv. 1476, 1827 (met.); H. ix, 10; K Pr. 63); to measure (length, etc.) (Śiv. 1565).

tūlᵘ**-mot**ᵘ **तूलु-मंतु** । **तुलित**: perf. part. (sg. abl. **tōli-mati तोलि-मति**; f. **tūj**ᵘ**-müš**ᵘ **तूजु-मंचु**, sg dat. **tōjé-maššĕ तोज्य-मच्च**), weighed.

tūlⁱ **tūl**ⁱ **katha karañĕ तूलि तूलि कथ करञ** । **सविलासभाषणम** f pl. inf. to speak coquettishly, affectedly, wantonly.

tulönⁱ तुलोनि or **tuloñᵘ तुलोंचू** । **शीघ्रमारम्भ**: f. prompt beginning, beginning at once, starting at once (on some work, owing to skilled practice, to eagerness, or the like).

tūlönⁱ तूलोनि in **tūlönⁱ karünᵘ तूलोनि करंचू** । **विस्तारणम** f inf. to go into useless details, act or speak diffusely or at needless length, to waste time in prolonging needlessly (some work).

tulun तुलुन । **उत्थापनम, चलितीकरणम** conj. I (1 p.p. **tulᵘ तुलु**, f. **tujᵘ तुजू**; 2 p.p. **tujyōv तुज्योव**), to lift, take up, raise, raise up, hoist (cf **tālun**, and **atha t°**, p. 63*a*, ll 41 ff.; **ḍachĕ tulañĕ**, p 186*a*, l. 20; **kadam t°**, p. 385*b*, l. 5; **kangan tulânⁱ**, p. 457*a*, l 8; **palav tulanⁱ**, p 732*b*, l. 1; **pūrᵘ t°**, p. 755*a*, l. 5; **shĕmshĕr tulüñᵘ**, p 884*a*, l 34; **thodᵘ t°**, p 970*b*, ll. 42 ff.) (Gr.Gr. 17; Gr.M.; L. 461; L V. 99; Śiv. 1117, 1715; Rām. 123, 232, 315, 464, 480, 489, 781, 795, 888, 899, 982, 999, 1398, 1411, 1415, 1417, 1421, 1468, 1520, 1573, 1625, 1648; K. 399, 429, 1114; H ii, 7; iii, 1, 2, 7, 9; v. 4; x, 7, 12; xii, 2, 4, 6, 9, 17; K Pr. 143, 224); to exalt; to heighten, cause to become stronger (cf. **brēh tulüñᵘ**, p 120*b*, l 16) (Rām. 532); to cause to become erect (cf. **brag tulânⁱ**, p. 120*a*, l. 18; **lüṭᵘ tulüñᵘ**, p. 536*a*, l. 43) (Śiv. 1812, Rām. 1495, YZ. 184); to raise, cause to rise (a blister or the like) (cf. **bargölⁱ tulânⁱ**, p. 120*b*, l. 1; **dĕl tulânⁱ**, p 210*b*, l. 40; **murĕn maz t°**, p. 589*a*, l 31; **phala tulañĕ**, p 692*b*, l. 50; **tōsma tulânⁱ**) (L V. 101; H. vii, 14);

to take up (for the purpose of using) (cf. **banga tulüñᵘ**, p. 112*b*, l. 32) (Śiv. 713, Rām. 1132, K. 561); to erect, build up, construct (cf. **brang t°**, p. 124 l. 50) (Rām. 1289); to draw (a map, picture, or the like) (cf **nakshĕ t°**, p. 631*b*, l. 15);

to cause to rise, arouse, to cause to come into existence (cf. **bĕgarun t°**, p. 92*b*, l. 3; **bamba tulânⁱ**, p. 108*a*, l. 12; **dôdᵘ t°**, p. 191*b*, l. 3 **dag tulüñᵘ**, p. 193*a*, l. 49; **drāg t°**, p. 241*b*, l. 1 **gānd tulüñᵘ**, p. 289*a*, l. 13; **khad tulüñᵘ**, p. 391*b* l. 32; **phârⁱ-dag tulüñᵘ**, p. 702*b*, l. 22; **phârⁱshĕi t°**, p. 708*b*, l. 37; **tĕngal tulânⁱ**, s.v. **tĕngul**; **taphar t°**); to raise, excite, stir up, instigate (cf. **dīn t°**, p. 223*a*, l 14; **dūñᵘ tulüñᵘ**, p. 231*b*, l. 13; **hūs t°**, p. 352*a*, l. 48; **huy tulüñᵘ**, p. 363*a*, l. 44; **mulᵃkh t°**, p. 568*a*, l. 6; **maishĕr t°**, p. 598*a*, l. 47; **nyāy t°**, p. 675*a*, l 7; **ṭhūs t°**, p. 985*b*, l 14; **ṭāv t°**); to arouse, excite, cause (something dormant) to become active (cf. **dödⁱ-wōv tulüñᵘ**, p. 191*b*, l. 11; **phârⁱ-wōv tulüñᵘ**, p 702*b*, l. 40; **phutang tulânⁱ**, p. 718*b*, l 28) (Rām. 602, K. 981); to start, cause to begin, set in action (cf. **dav tulüñᵘ**, p. 260*b*, l. 3; **prasang t°**, p 768*a*, l. 22; **parwāz t°**, p. 773*b*, l 11; **tambal tulüñᵘ** and **tambala tulañĕ**, s.v. **tambal**; **singara tulañĕ**, s.v **singar**) (L.V. 99; Śiv. 699; Rām. 417, 531, 549, 1684; K. 294; H. ii, 9; K Pr. 46); to cause to begin, hatch, breed (a quarrel or the like) (cf. **phasād t°**, p. 712*a*, l. 14; **phutūra t°**, p. 718*b*, l. 16);

to turn aside (one's own or another person's) attention, divert, distract (cf **dökha t°**, p. 206*b*, l 5);

to hold up, sustain (Śiv. 701, 994); to support (pain, etc.) (Rām. 761, YZ. 570); to take up and carry, bear, carry (cf. **bôrᵘ t°**, p. 118*a*, ll 29 ff.; **jajīrᵘ tulanwôlᵘ**, p. 372*a*, l. 42) (Gr M.; Rām. 402, 601; K. 73, 124; H. xii, 2); to take up and carry away, to take up and appropriate (H. x, 6, 7); to bear the responsibility of, undertake (cf. **shĕrtal tulüñᵘ**, p. 896*a*, l. 5) (Gr.M.); to undergo, experience, suffer, endure (cf **hān tulüñᵘ**, p. 336*a*, l. 38; **mazrath tulüñᵘ**, p. 616*b*, l. 16) (Gr.M., Rām. 1489);

to contract (debts), to obtain (money or goods) on credit (cf **karᵃz t°**, p. 479*a*, l. 29); to derive, acquire, get, gain (as the result of labour) (**phöyida t°**, to derive profit, Gr.M.; Rām. 505*a*);

to withdraw, remove (from on or from before) (cf. **buthi-pĕṭha t°**, p. 143*a*, l. 48; **dīna t°**, p. 223*a*, l. 19; **phakas wurun t°**, p. 689*a*, l. 30; **parda t°**, p. 756*b*, l. 11) (Śiv. 1849, Rām. 434); to lift up, root up (cf. **kānᵃjĕ tulañĕ**, p. 457*b*, l. 8; **nam**

tulán[i], to lift the nails, torment, p. 635*b*, l. 12; to pare the nails, H. v, 6; **ṭĕnḍ**[i] **tulán**[i], s.v. **tyonḍ**[u]; **tūz tulán**[i]); to efface, erase, expunge, abolish, cause to disappear, do away with (cf. **barm t°**, p. 123*a*, l. 48; **das t°**, p. 251*b*, l. 24; **diwath tulüñ**[u], p. 264*b*, l. 50; **khay tulüñ**[u], p. 126*a*, l. 7; **lawa tulüñ**[u], p. 541*a*, l. 7; **mālay tulüñ**[u], p. 570*a*, l. 19; **shāph t°**, p. 887*b*, l. 50; **thaph tulüñ**[u], p. 981*a*, l. 10) (H, xii, 15);

to eject, pour forth (cf **d**[a]**h t°**, p. 198*a*, l. 13); to give forth (a loud sound), raise (a roar) (cf. **graz tulüñ**[u], p. 306*a*, l. 6; **pharyād t°**, p. 711*a*, l. 1; **shōr t°**, p. 889*b*, l. 43) (Gr.M; Rām. 445, 1143*b*, 1161; K. 153, 366); to give forth (a smell or the like) (cf. **bŏy tulüñ**[u], p. 149*a*, l. 20; **phakh t°**, p. 688*b*, l. 50).

This verb is looked upon as the causal of **wŏthun**, to rise, q.v., in the special sense of 'raising' or 'lifting up', but not in the sense of 'causing to rise', for which **wŏthanāwun** is used (Gr Gr. 176).

tul[u]**-mot**[u] तुल्-मंतु । उत्थापितः perf. part. (f **tuj**[u]**-müṣ**[u] तुज्-मंचू), raised, etc., as ab.

tulith thawun तुलिथ थवुन् । गूहित्वा स्थापनम्, **kāryaparityājanam** m inf. to take up and put down (in its proper place, for concealment, or otherwise); to remove (a person) from his work or post, to dismiss from (his) post.

tĕlang त्यलंग । अतिप्रगल्भः adj e.g. a soldier (i.e. originally one of the soldiers from the Tailanga country, who were the first to be drilled and clothed in European fashion); (in Ksh.) esp. of a boy or the like) impudently clever in effecting one's purpose

tĕlangī त्यलंगी । स्वार्थसाधनचातुर्यम् f. cleverness in securing the accomplishment of one's purpose

tīlanun तीलनुन् । स्नेहपूतीभवनम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. **tīlanyōv** तीलन्योव्), (of walnut-kernels or the like) to become oily, to become putrid (exuding oil, and of acrid taste). **tīlanyō-mot**[u] तीलन्यो-मंतु । विक्लतस्नेहीभूतः perf. part. (f. **tīlanyē-müṣ**[u] तीलन्ये-मंचू), become putrid, as ab.

tēlanāwun तेलनावुन् conj. 1 (1 p.p **tēlanôw**[u] तेलनोवु), to cause to exude (or to melt to) oil; to cause to give smarting pain. This verb is causal of **tēlun 2**, q.v. (Gr Gr. 174).

tulanāwun तुलनावुन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **tulanôw**[u] तुलनोवु), to cause to lift (El.). Causal of **tulun**, q.v., in all its meanings (Śiv. 1777, cause to experience).

tulōñ[u] तुलांञू । प्रयत्नारम्भः f., i q. **tulón**[i], q.v.

tálpód, see **tal-pod**[u], p. 996*a*, l. 11.

tal[a]**ph** तल्फ़ تلف m. perishing, ruin, wasting, in **talphas tal karun** तल्फस् तल् करुन् । अतिदरिद्रीकरणम् m.inf. to reduce (another) to extreme poverty.

t[a]**lar** तलर । वनमक्षिका m.pl. a swarm of wild bees (or similar stinging insects); cf. **t**[a]**l**[u]**r**[u]. — **pĕn**[i] — **पॅनि** । दंशदंशोत्पातः m. pl. int. a swarm of bees to attack (a person), to be stung by a swarm of bees

talor[u] तलर् in **talōr** (i.e. **talor**[u])**-dach** (El. m., but probably f.) the vine (*Vitis*). Cf. **tanor**[u].

talór[u] तलार्ऊ or **tal**[u]**r**[u] तल्र्ऊ । स्नेहभर्जितभक्ष्यविशेषः f. a certain dish made up of chopped vegetables fried in oil, *ghī*, or the like (cf. **nadár**[i]**-t°**, p. 623*a*, l. 44).

t[a]**l**[u]**r**[u] तल्र्ऊ, **t**[a]**lür**[u] तल्रूर् or **tul**[u]**r**[u] तुल्र्ऊ । भ्रमरा दंशश्च f a bee (esp. a wild bee) (cf. **chamba-t°**, p. 161*b*, l. 25; **māch-t°**, p. 547*b*, l. 13; **pōshé-t°**, p. 779*a*, l. 31) (El. *tlur*, m.; Gr.M. *t*[a]*l*[u]*r*[u]; L. 461, *tl*) (H. ix, 1, 3 6; K Pr. 155); a wasp (El *tulur*) Cf **t**[a]**lar**.

t[a]**lari-ól**[u] तलरि-ओलु । दंशमक्षिकानीडम् m a bee's nest; a beehive

tilr, see **t**[a]**l**[u]**r**[u].

tōlur[u] तोलुर् । गर्जितभाषी adj (f **tol**[u]**r**[u] तोल्र्ऊ), loud-voiced, one who habitually speaks loudly (even when speaking on private matters)

tulr, see **t**[a]**la-katur**[u], p. 995*b*, l. 7

tul[u]**r**[u] तुल्र्ऊ, see **t**[a]**l**[u]**r**[u].

talarun तलरुन् । चञ्चलीभवनम् m (sg dat. **talaranas** तलरनस्), shaking, waving (e.g. of the hair, a sheet, the fringe of a garment, etc.)

tēlis त्यलिस, see **tyol**[u].

tólás[i] त्यल्लस । कण्ठभूषाविशेषः f. a kind of bead necklace in four or five strands, and with a jewelled central ornament

tólasī त्यलसी । तुलसी (लता) f. the holy basil (*Ocymum sanctum*), the sacred tulasī shrub of India (Śiv. 198, 1058); the leaves of this plant (Śiv. 1100)

talash तलाश تلاش m. (not f as in Hindustani), search, quest (Gr.M.); scrutiny, study, research; effort, exertion (El.). **karun** करुन । अन्वेषणाप्रयत्नः m inf. to search (for, dat., to seek (Gr.M; Rām 1104, *tlāsha*, m e.); to explore; to endeavour (El., Gr M.). **thawun** थवुन । गवेषणोत्साहेच्छा m inf. to set (a person) asearch, to set a search going

tulatal (? spelling) m **tulatal karün**[u] f inf. to harass (El.). Cf. **talawul.**

talótum तलोतुम (تلاطم) m buffeting, dashing (esp. of waves) (Rām 1722)

talāv तलाव m an artificial pond, a tank (El. *tlāo*, K.Pr. 209).

tálav तालव । छदिः m. the ceiling (of a room) (cf. **laṭ**[a]**ri-t°**, p. 538*b*, l. 45; **pacĕ-t°**, p. 791*a*, l. 45) (L.V. 85; K.Pr 102; Rām 569, 570; K 155, 210;

H. viii, 6); the roof of a house (El. *tálau*, Śiv. 1246); —**ē** —**ए** । **एकार**: m. the name given in schools to the Śāradā character corresponding to the Skt. **ए** *ē*; cf. **tölī ai.** **-püṭᵘ** **-पुटु** । **छदिःपट्टिका** f. one of the boards that form a ceiling for one story of a house and, at the same time, the floor of the story above.

tālawa pyonᵘ ताळव प्योनु । **आपातः, अकस्मादुत्थानम** m.inf. to fall from the ceiling; hence, a sudden and unexpected calamity to befall; suddenly to stand up (e.g. when hearing of some unexpected occurrence).

tōluwᵘ तोलुवु । **तोलनवृत्तिकः**: m. a professional weighman, a man who is skilled in weighing.

tuluwᵘ तुलुवु । **तूदृदारुमयः**: adj. (f. **tulüvᵘ तुलुवू**), made of mulberry wood (see **tᵃl 1**).

tilāwukᵘ तिलावुकु, see **tilā.**

talawálⁱ तलवॅलि (= تلون) । **उद्विग्नस्वभावः**: adj. e.g. nervous, tremulous, apprehensive, fearful (by nature); fickle, changeable (Gr.M., wrongly subst. m. *talau-lᵘ*); restless, fidgety; versatile.

talawūl (? spelling) m. in **talawūl karun** m.inf. to harass (El.) Cf. **tulatal** and the preceding.

tilawôñᵘ तिलवोञु, i.q **tīla-wôñᵘ**, p. 999*a*, l. 24, q.v.

tōlawunᵘ तोलवुनु । **तोलयन्** n.ag. (f. **tōlavüñᵘ तोलवञ्ञु**), one who weighs, a weighman.

tōlawañ तोलवञ । **तोलनमूल्यम** f. wages for weighing, a weighman's fee.

tulawañ तुलवञ f. wages for raising, removing, etc. (see **tulun**) (cf **dökha-tº**, p. 206*b*, l. 10; **thaph tº**, p. 981*a*, l. 13)

talwas तलवास्, **talwâsa** تلواسه m. commotion, restlessness; anxious grief, trouble, anxiety, terror (Śiv. 1352, 1463; Rām. 51, 98, 382, 937, 1340); astonishment.

tōlawözᵘ तोलवॅज़ु । **तोलकवृत्ति**. f. the profession or duties of a weighman

talay तलय्, see p. 997*a*, l. 4

tālay तालय् (= تالے) destiny (El. *tálau*; K.Pr sg obl *tálie*, 114); success, fortune (El., as ab.). I.q. **talē**, q.v.

talöyⁱ तलॅयि or **tölöyⁱ त्वलॅयि** । **आस्तरणपटः** f. a counterpane or coverlet (made with quilted cotton) (cf **nadârⁱ-tº**, p. 623*a*, l. 46, and **tolᵘ 2**).

talyumᵘ तलिमु । **अधस्तन**: adj. (f. **talimᵘ तलिमू**), belonging to the lowest part, nether, situated beneath (Gr.Gr. 152, K.Pr 18). — **pĕṭh karun** —**पठ् करुन्** । **अधरोत्तरीकरणम** m.inf. to turn upside down.

pĕṭh thawun **पठ् चवुन्** । **विपर्यासनम्** m.inf. to set upside down (esp. with the object of confusing or misleading a person).

talyunᵘ तलियुनु । **स्नेहपाचनम्** m. cooking in oil, frying (Gr.Gr. 117). —**dyunᵘ** —**द्युनु** । **स्नेहपाकेन भर्जनम्** m.inf. to fry (in oil, etc.).

tālyunᵘ तालियुनु । **तालूर्ध्वभागः**: m. (sg. dat. **tālinis तालिनिस**), the upper half of the head (from the roof of the mouth upwards); cf. **tāl 3.** —**dazun** —**द्वुन्** । **अतिखिन्नीभवनम्** m.inf. distress, heartache (e.g. that caused by a child's misconduct, inability to marry off a daughter on account of poverty, and so on) to be experienced (Rām. 1620; cf. **tº zālun**, Rām. 195). Cf. **tāl dazüñᵘ**, p. 997*a*, l. 32.

tilyunᵘ तिलियुनु m. a fragment (El. *tilyau*). Cf. *tilum*.

tam 1 तम । **श्रमः, कामश्वासः**: m. (sg. abl. **tama 1 तम**; for **2**, see s.v.), darkness; weariness, fatigue (from travelling) (cf. **andᵃrⁱ-tº**, p. 32*b*, l. 19; **phraṭa-tº**, p. 709*b*, l. 33; **potᵘ-tº**, p. 788*a*, l. 23; **wölinja-tº**, s.v. **wölinj**) (Śiv. 1752, 1770, 1849); spiritual darkness (L.V. 74); asthma. —**dyunᵘ** **द्युनु** । **विश्रमणम** m.inf. to give, or cause weariness (H. vii, 17); to rest (on the way) owing to fatigue, to sit down for a rest (on a journey). —**hyonᵘ** —**ह्योनु** । **श्रमनिवारणम** m.inf. to take a rest, as ab. — **kaḍun** —**कडुन्** । **विश्रमणम** m.inf., id.

tama-hotᵘ तम-होतु । **श्रमाक्रान्तः**: adj (f. **-hüsᵘ -ह्युचु**), (on a journey) overcome with fatigue.

tam 2 तम् a jingle of **bram** in **bram-tam**, p. 123*a*, l. 41, q.v.

tām 1 ताम (cf. طعام) । **निमन्त्रणभोजनम** m. food, victuals; (in Ksh.) a dinner party (given to friends, relations, etc.).

tām 2 ताम । **तावत्** adv. and postpos as far as, up to, including (cf. **az-tº**, p. 74*a*, l. 25; **ázⁱ-tº**, id., l. 40; **kotᵘ-tº**, p. 484*a*, l. 47; **pagāh-tº**, p. 683*a*, l. 46; **totᵘ-tº**, s.v. **totᵘ 2**) (Gr.M.; L.V. 57 (governing dat.); Śiv. 681, 1439 (with dat.); Rām. 240, 260, 782, 1412, 1550, 1605, 1677, 1719; K. 1058); then, just then, in the meantime (W. 93; Rām. 117, 945, 1178, 1354); indeed (to emphasize an expression), really, truly, completely (Rām. 728); as a correlative of **yāmath** (as far, or long, as — —) so far, or so long (Rām 761)

With an interrogative, **tām** gives a meaning of indefiniteness, as in **kâhⁱ-tº**, somehow or other, p. 388*a*, l. 2 (K. 1119); **kar-tº**, at some time or other, p. 465*a*, l. 28; **kati-tº**, somewhere, anywhere, p. 483*b*, l. 41; **kotᵘ-tº**, id., p. 484*a*, l. 49; **kūtᵘ-tº**, of some indefinite quantity, p. 485*a*, l. 18. In all these, the underlying idea is a doubtful interrogative, as we should say 'is so-and-so anywhere?' (Gr.Gr. 256; Gr.M.; L.V. 86; Śiv. 1725, 1861; Rām. 1417).

Used by itself, as an adv. **tām** means 'for a short time', 'a little', as in 'rest a little'.

Synonyms of this word are **tāmath, tāñ,** and **tāñĕth,** qq.v.

tama 2 तम طمع or **tamah तमह्**, or (q.v.) **tamāh तमाह्** m. covetousness, greed, vehement desire (El.); (in Ksh., of food, or the cooking pot containing it) excessive heat, the condition of being too hot to be touched; met. arrogance; cf. also **tamā.** —**karun** —**करुन्** m.inf. to covet (El.). **tama-tāv तम-ताव्** طمع تاو । **अतिमद्**: m. extreme pride, arrogance, haughtiness (due to wealth, position, learning, or the like). **tama wasun तम वसुन् । निर्मदीभवनम्, औष्ण्यापगमनम्** m.inf. arrogance to descend, to become humbled (owing to the disappearance of the ground for pride); (in cooking) excessive heat to depart, slight cooling to take place. **tama-woth^{u} तम-वंथु । शान्तोष्ण**: adj. (f. —**wüth^{u}** —**वंछू**) (food, etc.), that has lost its extreme heat, slightly or partly cooled. **tama-woth^{u}-mot^{u} तम-वंथु-मंतु । विगतमद्**: perf. part. (f. **-wüth^{u}-müt^{u} -वंछू-मंचू**), one whose arrogance has descended, humiliated, humbled (as ab.).

tamahuk^{u} तमहुक् । अत्युत्कण्ठया लब्ध: gen. adj. (f. **tamahüc^{u} तमहंचू**), of, or belonging to, vehement desire; obtained after vehement desire (e.g. a long-delayed son).

tamā तमा طماع adj. e.g. very covetous, in **khām-tamā,** p. 400*a*, l. 26, q.v. (K Pr. 103, *tama*). Cf. **tamöyī.**

tamái, see **tamöyī.**

tàm^{i} तमि, tami तमि, see **tih.**

tamō तमो in **tamō-gŏn तमो-ग्वन्** m. one of the three properties belonging to all created things, the property of darkness or ignorance (see p. 857*b*, l. 27) (Śiv. 447). Cf. **tam 1.**

tim तिम, tima तिम, timau तिमी, see **tih.**

ṭīm टीम् in **ṭīm-ṭām टीम-टाम** m. dress, show, ostentation (El.).

tŏm त्वम्, see **twam.**

tĕmb^{u} त्यंचू, see **tyomb^{u}.**

tṓmb^{u} 1 त्वंबु । वस्त्रवेश्म m. a tent.

tṓmb^{u} 2 त्वंबु । विबुतपिचु: m. a pencil-shaped piece of cleaned cotton held in the left hand for spinning (cf. **phamba-t°,** p. 698*a*, l. 46) (K.Pr. 214).

tŏmb^{u} त्वंबू । तुम्बीफलम f. a kind of gourd (*Lagenaria vulgaris*). It is used for cupping.

tŏmbĕ hĕñĕ त्वंब्य ह्यञ । तुम्ब्या रक्तक्षपणम f. pl. inf. to cup, as ab. —**lāgañĕ** —**लागञ । तुम्बीसंदापनम्** f. pl. inf. to apply a gourd for this cupping.

tumba तुंब । कमण्डलुविशेष: m. a kind of gourd (*Lagenaria vulgaris*) (cf. **tŏmb^{u}**); a hollowed gourd (in which mendicants carry water, etc.). **-wôr^{u} -वोर् । कमण्डलुविशेष**: m. a kind of well-bucket (of equal width at bottom and top). **-wör^{u} -वांर् । कमण्डलुविशेष**: f. id., but with a contracted mouth.

tumbakh तुंबख् m. (sg. dat. **tumbakas तुंबकस्**), in **tumbakh-nör^{u} तुंबख-नांर् । वाद्यविशेष**: f. a kind of musical instrument, shaped like a jar with a long neck, used by women at festivals.

tambal तंबल् । अकल्पाद्यस्थलता f. irresoluteness, vacillation (Gr Gr. 128); (of a cow, horse, or the like) sudden jumping, capering, curveting, caracolling —**tulün^{u}** —**तुलंचू । चञ्चलताप्रदर्शनम्** f.inf. to curvet, caracole

tambala tulañĕ तम्बल तुलञ । चञ्चलीभवनम f. pl. inf. to become sportive, to become wanton.

tambalun 1 तंबलुन् m. (sg. dat. **tambalanas तंबलनस्**), perplexity, irresolution, agitation, distraction; delirium (Gr M.)

tambalun 2 तंबलुन् । चञ्चलीभवनम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. **tambalyōv तंबल्योव**), to be perplexed, irresolute, vacillating (owing to fear, hesitation, or the like), to change one's mind (from sudden grief or joy), to become agitated, distracted, bewildered (Gr.Gr. 128; Śiv. 312; Rām. 889, 1143*b*; YZ. 15); to be deceived (El., YZ. 212); to astonish (El. tr.). **tambalyō-mot^{u} तम्बल्यो-मंतु । व्याकुलीभूत**: perf. part. (f. **tambalyē-müt^{u} तंबल्ये-मंचू**), agitated, distracted.

tambalāwun तंबलावुन् । चञ्चली(व्याकुली)करणम conj. 1 (1 p.p. **tambalôw^{u} तंबलोवु**), to distract, make distraught, frighten, threaten (Śiv. 1623; Rām. 1438, 1623, 1780); to perplex, deceive (El., L. 159, Śiv. 1881); to agitate with desire, to excite desire in a person, to make anxious for something (Rām. 362, 593); to challenge (an opponent) (K. 232).

tambalawun^{u} तंबलवुन् । चञ्चलस्वभाव: n.ag. (f. **tambalavüñ^{u} तंबलवंचू**), one who is bewildered, perplexed, distracted.

tĕmbun त्यंबुन् । दृक्षाद्यक्षम conj. 3 (2 p.p. f. **tĕmbyēyĕ त्यंब्येय**. This verb is impersonal, and is conjugated in the feminine, with the subject in the dat., as in **tĕmbyēyĕs,** there was looking jealously to him, i.e. he looked jealously, Gr.Gr. 239), to look jealously (at), look with jaundiced eyes; to look eagerly (cf. **achĕ tĕmbañĕ,** p. 8*b*, l. 35) (Gr.Gr. 182, 188, 215, 234, 240, 248).

ṭĕmbun त्यंबुन् । लोप: conj. 3 (2 p.p. **ṭĕmbyōv त्यंब्योव्**), to cause to disappear, to efface, obliterate.

tŏmbun त्वंबुन् । विवरणम conj. 1 (1 p.p. **tṓmb^{u} त्वंबु**), to pull out, pluck open by hand (cotton, wool, or the like), to card by hand. Cf. **tṓmb^{u} 2.**

tambūra तंबूर (= طنبور) **। वाद्यविशेष**: m. a kind of

mandoline, or Turkish guitar, with strings of brass wire.

tambūr[i] **तंबूरि** । **वाद्यविशेषवादनवृत्तिक:** m. a professional player on the *tambūra*, q.v.

tĕmb[a]r **त्यंबर** or **tĕmb[u]r[u]** **त्यंबरु** । **अग्निकण:** f. a spark (of fire) (cf. **nāra-t°**, p. 648*a*, l. 40; **sŏš[u]y t° wŏshĕlūñ[u]**, p. 943*a*, l. 25) (El. *tembar*, *timbar*; Gr M.; Rām. 1613).

tĕmbar **त्यंबर** । **नेत्रप्रकाशाभावरोग:** m pl. cataract (of the eyes) (cf. **ach[i]-t°**, p. 8*b*, l. 36; **kāsa-t°**, p. 493*a*, l. 36). **-kŏn[u]** **-कोनु** । **तिमिररोगकाण:, तिमिरयुक्त:** adj. (f. **-kŏñ[u]** **-कांजु**), blind (by cataract) of one eye; totally blind (by cataract) **-kath** **-काठ** । **काष्ठविशेष:** m (sg. dat. **-kāthas** **काठस**), a kind of tree **– pén[i]** **प्यनि** । **तिमिरापात:** m pl. inf cataract suddenly to befall (a person).

tĕmbor[u] **त्यंबरु** adj (f. **tĕmbür[u]** **त्यंबरु**), afflicted with cataract (cf. **ach[i]-t°**, p. 8*b*, l. 38)

tĭmbar **तींबर**, see **tĭbar.**

tŏmbor[u] **त्यंबरु** । **दंशनिवासस्थानम** m the nest of wild bees, or other stinging insects

tŏmbur[u] **त्यंबुरु** । **वनमक्षिका** m a stinging insect, such as a gadfly, a wild bee.

tŏmbür[u] **त्यंबरु** । **मधुमक्षिकाधारस्थानम** f a honeycomb or other receptacle for wild honey

tómbarlad **त्यंबरलद** । **निष्प्रकाशनेत्र:** adj e.g. (as subst., f. **tĕmbarladiñ** **त्यंबरलदिञ**), one who is afflicted by cataract (cf **kāsa-t°**, p. 493*a*, l. 38).

tumüc[u] **तुमंचु** । **कुक्षि:** f the belly (esp. of a child); cf **tuphüc[u].** **yiñ[u]** **यिञु** । **कुक्षिपूर्ति:** f inf. the belly (esp of a child) to become filled

tamah **तमह**, **tamahuk[u]** **तमहुकु**, see **tama 2.**

ṭamah (K.Pr 30), see **ba-ṭamah**, p 144*b*, l 20

tamah **तमाह** (= طمع) or (q.v.) **tama 2** **तम** । **अत्यपेक्षा** m covetousness, vehement desire; greediness, greed, avarice; avidity; ambition; longing (for, gen.) (H. vii, 26) – **kala kaḍun** – **कल कडुन** । **चौर्यादिमाहस:** m.inf to become eager to misappropriate another's property (with which one is entrusted). – **karun** **कडुन** । **अत्युत्कण्ठितीभवनम** m inf to covet, to hanker (after). – **nērun** – **नेडुन** । **उत्कण्ठितमिच्छा:** m inf. eager desire or ambition to be attained, a longing to be satisfied

tamāhas tawan pyon[u] **तमाहस तावन प्यंजु** । **फलितस्य विनाश:** m inf. the loss of (something obtained after) great longing to befall (a person).

tamôk[u] **तमोकु** । **तमालपत्रम** m tobacco (*Nicotiana tabacum*, and *rustica*) (G. Gr. 126; Gr M.; L. 330, *tamák*; K.Pr. 86) – **-cyon[u]** **-च्यंजु** m inf. to smoke tobacco Gr M.; cf. K Pr 241)

tamök[i]-bāna **तमोकि-बान** । **तमालधूमपानयन्त्रम** m. a hookah (for smoking tobacco through water). **-dām** **-दाम** । **तमालधूमपानम** m. as much tobacco smoke as is sucked in one inspiration, a single whiff of tobacco smoke. **-gul** **-गुल** । **अर्धदग्धतमालगुलिका** m the amount of partly-burnt tobacco in the bowl of a hookah after only a little has been smoked. **-kul[u]** **-कुलु** । **तमालवृक्ष:** m. the tobacco plant **-kŏṭh[u]** **-कांठु** । **तमालनालिका** f. (sg. dat. **-kāchĕ** **-काच्य**), the upright stem of a hookah **-shōda** **-शोद** । **तमालधूमातिव्यसनी** m a confirmed tobacco smoker (a slave to the habit). **-wath[a]r** **-वंथर** । **तमालपत्रम** m. tobacco leaf.

tamukuí (K.Pr. 248), see **tamyuk[u]**, p 968*b*, l. 16

tamal **तमल** । **कासश्वासरोगी** adj. e.g one who suffers from asthma (see **tam 1**).

tamāla **तमाल** m. the leaves of the *Cinnamomum albiflorum* (El) Cf. **paṭ[a]r**, p 802*b*, l. 11; **patraj, taj,** and **tējpat.**

tŏm[a]l **त्यमल** or **tŏmul** **त्यमुल** । **तण्डुलम** m (sg. dat. **tŏm[a]las** **त्यमलस**), husked rice, uncooked rice (cf. **bēl[i]-t°** or **byöl[i]-t°**, p. 150*a*, l. 50; **gŏsŏñ[i]-t°**, p 309*b*, l. 50; **sari-t°**, s.v. **sür[u] 4**) (El.; Gr.Gr. 51, 75, 164; Gr M; Śiv. 841 (*tomal*, pl. nom.); K.Pr 7, 225)

tŏm[a]la-ôṭ[u] **त्यमल-ओटु** m. rice flour (El *tamla-ôṭ*). **-kaṭ[a]ra** **-कटर** । **अत्यल्पतण्डुलसमूह:** m. a very small amount of husked rice **-mŏṇḍ[u]** **-त्यंडु** । **तण्डुलपूप:** m. a thick cake made of rice flour (Gr Gr. 75). **-phol[u]** **-फलु** । **तण्डुलसमूह:** m. a single grain of husked rice (in the pl, only in this sense; Gr.Gr 164); a small quantity (esp. enough for subsistence) of husked rice (Gr Gr. 164). **-ṭṓṭh[u]** **-टूंठु** । **तण्डुलदशाढकी** m. fifteen seers (thirty pounds) of husked rice (see **ṭṓṭh[u]**) **-tŏṭ[u]** **-चुंटू** । **तण्डुलपिष्टपूप:** f (sg. dat **-tŏcé** **-चुच्य**), rice bread (El., Gr Gr 74). **-wôñ[u]** **-वोञु** । **तण्डुलविक्रेता** m. a seller of husked rice **-wor[u]** **-वंरु** m. a cake made of rice-flour.

tamam **तमाम** (= تمام) adj. e.g. complete, whole, perfect. **–karun** **कडुन** m inf to complete, conclude, finish (Gr M).

tamanā **तमना**, see **tamanāh.**

tamun 1 **तमुन** or **tamun[u] 1** **तमुनु** । **कालिमा** m. (sg dat. **tamanas** **तमनस**). soot (or similar black substance). **taman-lyol[u]** **तमन-ल्योलु** । **अतिकालिमव्याप्तपिठरम** m. a cooking pot encrusted with soot or the like (from long use).

tamon[u] **तमंजु**, **tamun 2** **तमुन** or **tamun[u] 2** **तमुनु** । **कालिमयुक्त:, कालिमाभिभूत:, मालिन्ययुक्त:** adj. (f. **tamüñ[u]** **तमंजु** or **tam[u]ñ[u]** **तमंजु**), sooty, blackened with soot or the like (cf. **buth[i]-t°**, p. 142*b*, l. 49; **wölinja-t°**, s.v. **wölinj**) (Gr.Gr. 140); met. dirty,

blackened generally (e.g. of the face having its beauty spoilt) (cf. **ala-tamon^{u}**, p. 25*b*, l. 38); publicly disgraced. —**gashun** —**गछुन** । **निराकृतीभवनम** m inf. to become black; (of some hope, etc., on the point of fulfilment, or the like) to come to nothing, be frustrated. —**karun** —**करुन** । **निरासः** m.inf. to make black, to frustrate (as ab.)

tam^{u}ñ^{u} kat^{u}r^{u} तमंञू कतंरू । **रोगाद्युत्पन्नकालिमा** f. a sooty potsherd; met. blackness or darkness of the face (caused by public disgrace, disrespect, frustration of efforts, disease, or the like). —**kat^{u}r^{u} gashün^{u} कतंरू गछंञू** । **कालिमोत्पत्तिः** f.inf. such blackness of the face to occur, to be subjected to public disrespect, to disease, to disappointment, or the like. —**kat^{u}r^{u} phērün^{u} —कतंरू फेरंञू** । **कालिमव्याप्तिः** f.inf. the face to become generally blackened (e.g. by over-exertion, disease, frustration of efforts, or the like cause). —**lĕj^{u} —ल्यॅञू** or —**lĕj^{i} —ल्यॅजि** । **काष्ठ्वोपेतपिठरम्** f. a cooking pot encrusted with soot from long use.

timan तिमन, see **tih.**

tumun तुमुन । **छद्मगभीरः** m. (sg. dat. **tumanas तुमनस**), one who is lean and inscrutable, one who is lanky in appearance, and secretly false at heart, gaunt and blackhearted (cf. **tamun 2**, with which the word is said to be connected).

tamanāh तमनाह, tamanā तमना, or **tamannā तमन्ना** تمنا **चत्युत्कण्ठा** m wish, desire, longing, longing desire (El. *tamannā*, Rām. 1350, K.Pr. 87); request, prayer, supplication. —**nērun —नेरुन** । **उत्कण्ठासिद्धिः** m.inf. a longing desire to be fulfilled (Śiv. *tamannā*, 923; *tamanā*, 1104–5, 1140; *tamanāh*, 1235; Rām. 1127, 1573, 1633, 1763) —**rōzun —रोज़ुन** । **अत्युत्कण्ठितासिद्धीभवनम** m inf. a longing desire to remain unfilled, desire to be frustrated (even on the point of success) (Rām 1530). —**sōrun सोरुन** m inf. desire to be exhausted, (hence) efforts to be found unavailing, efforts to be abandoned as useless, to be given up as a bad job (Rām. 711, 953, 1053, 1586, 1628).

tamanlad तमनलद । **कालिमयुक्तः** adj. e.g. sooted, sooty; met. having the face blackened (by public disgrace, disrespect, frustration of hope, disease, or the like).

tamannā तमन्ना, تمنا, see **tamanāh.**

tam^{u}ñ^{u}lad तमंञूलद । **काष्ठ्वाभिभूतः** adj. e.g. sooted, blackened.

tamañār तमञार् । **मलिनत्वम** m. blackness, darkness or swarthiness of complexion (cf. **buth^{i}-t°** or **-tamañĕr**, p. 143*a*, l. 1) (Gr.Gr. 140).

ṭömpaṭh-kyul^{u} टॉंपठ-क्युल्, see **ṭōpaṭh-kyul^{u}.**

tamar तमर (= تمر) । **फलविशेषः** f a ripe date, a date (El. *tamari*, m.). (In Hindī this word is m.)

tömīr तॉमीर تعمير ? m. building, construction, structure (Rām. 131, K.Pr. 210).

tumāra तुमार । **भूषणविशेषः** m. a certain ornament, shaped like a half-moon, and worn over the forehead.

-kalapush^{u} -कलपुशु । **ललाटिकाभूषापूर्णमस्तकम** m. a cap embroidered with a row or rows of these ornaments; hence, a head so adorned.

tāmas तामस । **क्रोधावेशः** m. an attack of anger, wrath (whether spontaneous or due to some external cause).

tamis तमिस, see **tih.**

tamāshĕ तमाश (= تماشا) । **प्रदर्शनीयक्रीडा** m. entertainment, exhibition, show, sight, spectacle (Gr.M., Śiv. 422); sport, amusement, pleasure, fun, jest, joke; anything strange or curious (H. iii, 7). —**wuchun —वुछुन** । **दृष्टाद्युपेक्षणम** m.inf. to see a sight or spectacle, to see what is to be seen (K Pr. 171, 215); to look on at fun or sport, etc.; to look on unmoved, encouragingly, or provocatively at some evil action.

tamaskhurī तमस्खुरी (= تمسخر) f. jesting, joking (H x, 5).

tamsīl तमसील تمثيل m. comparison, similitude; an allegory, fable, apologue (Gr.M.)

tāmath तामथ । **तावत** adv. and postpos. as far as, up to, including (cf. **az-t°**, p. 74*a*, l. 26; **ázi-t°**, id., l. 41; **dupaharan t°**, p. 233*b*, l. 4; **kot^{u}-t°**, p. 184*a*, l. 47; **shāmas t°**, p. 882*b*, l. 16) (Śiv. 1756; Rām. 26, 306, 374, 423, 559, 972, 998, 1137, 1233, 1511; K. 910); just then, in the meantime (Rām. 436, 526, 652, 793, 982, 1358, 1390, 1405, 1738; Y Z. 177); indeed (to emphasize an expression), really, truly, completely; as a correlative to **yāmath** (as far, or long, as) so far, or so long (Rām. 703-4; H xi, 20).

With an interrogative, **tamath** gives a meaning of indefiniteness, as in **kăh^{i} t°**, somehow or other, p. 388*a*, l. 3; **kar t°**, at some time or other, p. 465*a*, l. 32; **kati t°**, somewhere, anywhere, p. 483*b*, l. 42; **kot^{u} t°**, id., p. 484*a*, l. 49; **kūt^{u} t°**, of some indefinite quantity, p. 485*a*, l. 18. In all these, the underlying idea is a doubtful interrogative, as we should say, 'is so-and-so anywhere' (Gr.Gr. 256).

Used by itself, as an adv., **tāmath** means 'for a short time', 'a little', as in 'rest a little' (Rām. 78).

Synonyms of this word are **tām, tāñ,** and **tāñĕth,** qq.v.

tāmath^{a}y तामथय adv., even then (W. 93 *tāmatyu*).

tamiy तमिय, see **tih.**

tamöyī तमॉयी adj. e.g. covetous, greedy (El. *tamāi*). Cf. **tama 2** and **tamā.**

tamyuk^{u} तम्युक्, see **tih.**

tamīz تمیز f. reason (as opposed to instinct), discernment, judgment, discrimination (cf. **bē-tamīz,** p. 144*b*, l. 28) (Gr.M., W. 110); civility, courtesy (El.).

tan 1 तन । स्तनी m. the bosom, breasts (of a woman); the dugs, udder (of a female animal) (El. *tana*, the nipple; K. 109-10).

tan 2 तन् تن । **तनू**: f. (sg. dat. **tani तनि**, Gr.Gr. 70), the body, person (of man or beast) (cf. **gal-t°,** p. 202*a*, l. 13; **hiyĕ-t°,** p. 363*a*, l. 39; **pot^{u}-tan,** p. 788*a*, l. 27 (W. 156; L.V. 76, 93; Śiv. 47, 168, 225, 445, 619, 815, 946, 1008, 1438, 1459, 1679, etc.; Rām. 186, 233, 247–8, 274, 279, 345, 354, 1233–4, etc.; K. 423, 425; YZ. 74, 96, 106, 234, 344; K.Pr. 239, 240); one's own person, self (cf. **āyĕ-t°,** p. 73*a*, l. 27). —**nāvüñ^{u}** —**नार्वञ्** । **स्नानम** f.inf. to bathe one's (own) body, to bathe (Śiv. 24, 1397, 1711; Rām. 676, 1235, 1625, 1772; K. 973). —**tanhā** تن تنہا or **tan-ĕ-tanhā तनि-तनहा** تنِ تنہا adj. e.g. alone, utterly alone (Rām. 1200).

tana-mana तन-मन or (Śiv. 241) **mana-tana मन-तन । अतिसमाधानेन** adv. with body and soul, with one's whole self (Śiv. 241, 1073, 1422, cf. *tan-man*, 493; K. 630, 1001). **-mana karun -मन करुन् । अतितत्परतया विधानम्** m.inf. to accomplish with body and soul. **-mana lagun -मन लगुन् । आत्मासक्तिः** m.inf. to become devoted body and soul (K. 4, 509, 524, 595, 612, 1030, 1141).

tān तान । दारुखण्डम्, शारीराङ्गम्, संबन्धयोग्यः, सुदायविशेषः m. a thread, a fibre; a tone, tune (in music); stretching, extension; a stretched or tight cord or rope (cf. **dŏb^{i}-t°,** p. 182*b*, l. 37); a rigid rod or bar; a beam, or the like, of a house (cf. **hāka-t°,** p. 327*a*, l. 7; **mal-t°,** p. 564*a*, l. 27; **prövishĕ-t°,** p. 773*b*, l. 3) (K.Pr. 87); (in Ksh.) a limb, member, or part of the body (cf. **āyĕs-t°,** p. 73*a*, l. 32) (H. viii, 7); one who is suitable as a bridegroom (owing to his freedom from faults and possessing excellent qualities); a certain measure in paying a marriage dowry. So many *tōlās* (about half-an ounce each) of gold are paid, one *tān* is usually ten or fifteen *tōlās*, and the dowry is then said to be of so many *tāns*. —**kaḍān^{i}** —**कड्नि । अङ्गभञ्जनम** m. pl. inf. to tear out the limbs; hence, to break the limbs by a violent beating.

tāna-bāgay तान-बागय् । अङ्गविभागः f. division of limbs, (hence, of any person or thing consisting of members, in putting the members in correct order, or in counting them) dividing out the members. —**tāna** —**तान । अङ्गशः** adv. limb by limb, member by member. —**tāna kaḍun —तान कडुन् । अङ्गशो विभेदनम्** m.inf. to dismember, to pull off limb after limb, to tear limb from limb (Rām. 698, 1405). —**tāna karun 1 —तान करुन् । भिन्नशो विधानम्** m.inf. to put members apart, to dismember (Rām. 468). —**tāna mubarun —तान मुबरुन** or —**tāna mubarāwun —तान मुबरावुन् । अङ्गोन्मोचनम** m.inf. to loosen the members, (of something the members of which are tightly united) to undo the members, separate the joints.

tana तन । तत्कालात adv. from that time forward, since that time, ever since (Gr.M.; L.V. 83, 93; Rām. 1162; K. 504, 1100; K.Pr. 194, *tanahdai* for *tana day* (p. 265*b*, l. 34)). **-pĕṭha -पठ** or **-pĕṭhan -पठन् । तत्कालादारभ्य** adv. beginning from that time, ever since (Rām. 1715, K. 244). **-pĕṭhuk^{u} -पठुक् । तत्कालादारभ्य जातः** adj. (f. **pĕṭhüc^{u} पठुच्**), of, or belonging to, from that time, (of something existing now) beginning at that time (and continuing till now). **-shut^{u} -शुत्** or **-shutun -शुतुन् । तत्कालादारभ्य** adv. beginning from that time, ever since then (K. *shut^{u}*, 822, 1093). **-yōr-kun -योर्-कुन् । तत्कालादद्यावधि** adv. from that time up to now, ever since then.

tanuk^{u} तनुक् । तत्कालतोद्यावधिकः adj. (f. **tanüc^{u} तनुच्**), of from then, existing ever since then.

tāna تانہ f. reproach, disapprobation, chiding, blame. —**diñĕ** —**दिञ । उपालम्भनम** f. pl. inf. to blame, reproach. **-tāna karun 2 -तान करुन्** m.(*sic*) inf. to despise (El.).

tīn-tērākh तीन-तेराख् । इतस्ततो निरासनम m. (cf. Hindī *tin-tērah*) three and thirteen (regarded as unlucky numbers); hence, scattered, dispersed, broken; distracted; ruined, destroyed; squandered, dissipated, wasted.

ṭīn टीन । शस्त्रपट्टविशेषः m. tin.

ṭīna-chal टीन-छल । शस्त्रविशेषखण्डः f. a piece of tin. **-gor^{u} -गंर् । शस्त्रविशेषकारः** m. a tinman. **-khūnḍ^{u} -खंडू । लोहविशेषपट्टखण्डः** f. (sg. dat. **-khanjĕ -खंज्य**), a piece of tin. **-pūṭ^{u} -पूटू । शस्त्रविशेषपट्टिका** f. a sheet of tin.

ṭīnuk^{u} टीनुक् । शस्त्रविशेषमयः gen. adj. (f. **ṭīnüc^{u} टीनुच्**), of, or belonging to, tin; made of tin.

ton^{u} 1 तंनु । नाभेरधस्तनजघनाडी m. the belly below the navel, the pubes, region of the bladder. Cf. **tūn^{u}.**

ton^{u} 2 तंनु । तनुः adj. (f. **tüñ^{u} 2 तंचू**, for **1**, see s.v.), thin, not thick (El. *tŏn*, *tun*; Gr.Gr. 29, 57, 62, 140; Śiv. 336); thin, lean, emaciated; thin, delicate, slender; thin, liquid (as compared with solid) (Gr.M., K.Pr. 205 *tun*). —**pahān —पहान् । किञ्चित्तनुः** adj. (f. **tüñ^{u} pahān तंचू पहान्**), somewhat thin, a little thin, rather thin, thinnish.

tôn[u] 1 तोनु । उष्णीष: m. a turban (for males) (according to El. s.v. *tón*, this is an old word).

tôn[u] 2 तोनु । सम्बिसंबन्ध: m. a secondary suffix, like **pôn[u]**, q.v., forming abstract nouns denoting general relationship, state, or condition. The relationship indicated is more intimate than that indicated by **pôn[u]** (q.v.) (Gr.Gr. 143–4) (cf. **baba-t°**, fatherhood, p. 77*a*, l. 20; **bācabaṭh-t°**, the condition of a priest-brāhman, p. 79*d*, l. 42; **buh[a]r[i]-t°**, the profession of a druggist, p. 66*b*, l. 32; **bĕnüñ[u]-t°**, sisterhood, p. 114*a*, l. 37; **brahma-t°**, brāhmaṇhood, p. 121*a*, l. 20; **bröhman-t°**, id., p. 121*b*, l. 34; **bārán[i]-t°**, brotherhood, p. 124*a*, l. 48; **böy[i]-t°**, brotherhood, p. 149*b*, l. 11; **bày[i]-kākañĕ-t°**, the relationship of sisters-in-law, p. 150*a*, l. 13; **drikākañĕ-t°**, the mutual relationship between brothers' wives, p. 243*a*, l. 45; **mājĕ-t°**, motherhood, p. 557*b*, l. 31; **nāñĕ-t°**, grandmotherhood, p. 644*a*, l. 28; **nŏshĕ-t°**, daughter-in-lawship, p. 655*b*, l. 32; **pŏtra-t°**, sonhood, p. 799*b*, l. 34; **pāyĕch[i]-t°**, the occupation of an outcaste Brāhman, p. 813*b*, l. 6; **rĕsh[i]-t°**, anchorite-hood, p. 856*a*, l. 2).

This suffix is also used to indicate conduct like that of the principal word, as in **bàcabaṭh-t°**, a condition like that of a priest-brāhman, see ab; **buh[a]r[i]-t°**, conduct like that of a druggist, see ab.; **böy[i]-t°**, brotherly conduct, see ab.; **bày[i]-kākañĕ-t°**, conduct like that of sisters-in-law, see ab.; **kŏlayĕ-t°**, conduct like that of a wife, humble obedience, p. 442*a*, l. 23; **kanjar-t°**, conduct like that of a souteneur, p. 457*a*, l. 26; **mājĕ-t°**, motherly conduct, see ab.; **nāñĕ-t°**, affectionate conduct like that of a grandmother, see ab.; **pōshĕ-t°**, gentle conduct, like that of one who tends flowers, p. 779*a*, l. 33; **pit[a]r[i]-t°**, the mutual hostility natural among kinsfolk, p. 803*a*, l. 45; **pŏtra-t°**, conduct like that of a son, see ab.; **pāyĕch[i]-t°**, conduct like that of an outcaste Brāhman, see ab.; **sŏna-t°**, mutual hostility like that between co-wives, p. 917*b*, l. 48.

tönī तोनी f. *Oryza sativa* (El. *táni*).

ṭoṇi, see **ṭūg[u]**.

tun in **tun-kóḍ** (? spelling) m. the cerebellum (El.). Cf. **kôḍ[u] 1.**

tūnī तूनी m. the Toon tree (*Cedrela Toona*) (El.).

tūn[u] तूनु । नाभि: m. (sg abl. **tōni तोनि**), the navel (El *tún*; Gr.Gr. 18, 20). Cf. **ton[u] 1.**

tanab तनब् । दीर्घशाला f. a long wide hall or building.

tanāb तनाब् طناب । रज्जुविशेष: f. a strong rope of many strands; a tent-rope; a long rope for measuring land.

ṭönc[u] टोचु, ṭanch, see **ṭōc[u]**.

ṭānchĕ टाञ्च, see **ṭōṭh[u]**.

tand (? spelling and gend.), land on the slope of the mountains, reclaimed from the forest (L. 321).

ṭanḍa टंड in **ṭanḍa-g[a]ndam टंड-गडम् । असद्दारोपणम्** m. (esp. when poor) making a great show of prosperity, by collecting valuables from various directions, in order to impose on people.

ṭĕnḍ[i] ट्यंडि, see **ṭyonḍ[u]**.

ṭinḍa टिंड । शिर:कपालम्, कुल्यविशेष: m. the crown of the head, the top of the skull; a well-bucket (cf. **gagar-ṭ°**, p. 280*a*, l. 14). **-wôr[u] -वोर् । कुल्यविशेष:** m. a well-bucket. **—z[a]lun —ज़लुन् । वपनम** m 'to scratch the top of the head', to shave the head (a contemptuous term).

ṭŏnḍ टुंड । मुसलाग्रम्, ललाटोन्नत्यम्, अपवाद: f. the pounding end of a rice-pestle; a lump, or bump on the upper part of the forehead; (when loss in business has occurred, esp. when due to carelessness) an evil report, scandal. **– yiñ[u] —यिञ् । अपवादापत्ति:** f inf. such an ill report to occur.

ṭunḍa टुंड । कुणि: m. one who has naturally a withered or a crooked arm (i.e. who has been born so).

tundī तुन्ही سندي । तीक्ष्णता f. swiftness; briskness, activity; sharpness, severity (e.g. of a disease); impetuosity, violence, fierceness, fury (Rām. 376, 497); (in Ksh.) zealous assiduity, smartness combined with ardour, alacrity.

tund[u] तुन्दु (= सिन्ध) । तीक्ष्णस्वभाव: adj. (f. **tunz[u] तुन्ज़ु**), quick, swift; brisk, active; hot, sharp, acrid; impetuous, hasty; fierce, violent; (in Ksh., esp. of a child) active and intelligent, sharp, keen-witted (YZ. 5).

tànd[i]jé तन्ह्यि । शूलभेद: f pl. skewers or spits for roasting meat, etc. Cf. **ṭŏn[a]jĕ.**

tànd[i]jĕn lagun तन्ह्यिन् लगुन् । शूलारोह-वद्व्यथीभवनम् m.inf. to be fixed on roasting spits; (met.) to become distraught, at one's wits ends owing to some calamity, to be on thorns of anxiety. **– lāgun —लागुन । शूलारूढवद्व्यथीकरणम्** m inf. to make a person distraught, as ab.

ṭunḍākh टुंडाख् । विरोधोत्पादकवाक्यम् m. (sg. dat **ṭunḍākas टुंडाकस**), provocative language, words (esp. when false) used to incite a quarrel.

tandal तन्हल् । पङ्क्ति: f. a line, row, range, series; a group, collection, flock, troop, large number (cf. **gŏb[a]ra-t°**, p. 275*a*, l. 50, **pŏtra-t°**, p. 799*b*, l. 36; **wāka-t°**, s.v. **wākh 2**); a row of people (of the same caste) sitting down to a meal, a company or party of the same caste at dinner

tandali rōzun तन्हलि रोज़ुन् । पङ्क्तिभ:क्षिति: m inf.

to stay or keep in a row (esp. of caste-fellows), as ab. **tandali thawun** तन्दलि थवुन् । पङ्क्तौऽवस्थापनम् m.inf. to set in a row, as ab., (at a dinner-party) to set people in proper order of precedence.

ṭŏndal ट्वंडल । ललाटोन्नत्ययुक्तः adj. e.g. one who has a bump, or lump, on the upper part of the forehead.

ṭŏndilad ट्वंडिलत् । अपवादयुक्तः adj. e.g. one who (owing to his carelessness) is an object of scandal.

tundun तुंदुन् । तीक्ष्णीभवनम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. **tundyōv तुंद्योव्**), to be, or become, hot; (of a disease) to be, or become, aggravated; to be, or become, heated, hot-tempered, angry. **tundyō-mot[u] तुंद्यो-मंतु** । तीक्ष्णीभूतः perf. part. (f. **tundyē-müš[u] तुंद्ये-मंचु**), (of disease) aggravated; heated, angered, enraged.

tandra तंद्र, see **tanth[a]r.**

ṭŏndūra त्वंदूर (= تندور) । अग्निगृहम् m. an oven; a stove; cf. **tanūr.** **-ṭrüṭ[u] त्रुट्टु** । अग्निगृहपिधानिका f. (sg. dat. **-ṭracĕ -त्रच्य**), the circular cover of an oven. **-ṭŏṭ[u] -त्वंटु** । अग्निपक्वोऽपूपः f. (sg. dat. **-ṭŏcĕ -त्वच्य**), bread or a cake baked in an oven.

tandurust तंदुरुस्त تن درست adj. e.g. healthy (Gr.M.).

tandarustī तंदरुस्ती (= تن درستي) f. health (El, Gr.M.).

ṭĕndis त्यंडिस, see **ṭyondu.**

tang तंग تنگ । संकुचितः adj. e.g. contracted, confined, straitened, strait, narrow, tight (cf. **atha-ṭ°**, p. 63*a*, l. 48) (El.; Gr.M.; Rām. 403, 523-4; K.Pr. 153); wanting, scarce, scanty, stinted, barren; distressed, poor, badly off; distracted, troubled, vexed (cf. **dil-ṭ°**, p. 215*b*, l. 1), dejected, sad, sick (at heart); angry (Śiv. 879). — **anun** — **अनुन** । खिन्नीकरणम् m.inf. to distress, vex, worry, harass —**gaṣhun** —**गछुन** । संकटाक्रान्तीभवनम्, निःस्वीभवनम् m.inf. to be distressed or incommoded (by), to be in distress or difficulty (Rām. 1074); to be troubled, vexed, or harassed (by) (Śiv. 834); to be utterly weary or sick (of), to have one's patience exhausted (by); to be in straits, be badly off, penniless; to be enraged (against, *upar*) (Śiv. 571). —**yun[u]** —**यिनु** । आधिव्याधिग्रस्तीभवनम् m.inf. i.q. —**gaṣhun**; esp. to become distressed and utterly weary of life (owing to anxiety, disease, or the like).

ṭang 1 टंग् । फलविशेषः m. a pear, *Pyrus communis* (for various kinds, see El. s.vv. *ṭang* and *ṭangakul*) (cf. **hāpath-ṭ°**, p. 342*b*, l. 46; **jajīri-ṭ°**, p. 372*a*, l. 47; **mŏkhta-ṭ°**, p. 561*a*, l. 17; **mama-ṭ°**, p. 570*b*, l. 27; **nāba-ṭ°**, p. 619*b*, l. 8) (El. *ṭang* and *táng*, *tan*; L. 73, 79, 348, 350, 351; W. 17, 21; L.V. 92; K.Pr. 7, 78, 115, 119, 138); cf. **ṭŏc[u]** and **ṭŏj[u]**, which are small varieties of the fruit. **-kuj[i] -कुजि** or **-kuj[u] -कुजु** । टङ्कफलवृक्षता f. a small pear-tree, a pear-vine. **-kul[u] -कुल** । टङ्कफलवृक्षः m. a pear-tree.

ṭanga-chāṭa टंग-छाँट or **-chŏṭ[u] -छोंटु** । निकृष्टटङ्कफलम् f. an inferior pear (small, juiceless, and with no flavour). **-hüṭ[u] -हुंटु** । शुष्कटङ्कफलखण्डम् f. (sg. dat. **-hacĕ -हच्य**), a piece of pear which has been cut up and dried, a slice of dried pear. **-lünḍ[u] -लंडु** । टङ्कशाखा f. (sg. dat. **-lanjĕ -लंज्य**), a branch of a pear tree laden with fruit. **-loṭ[u] -लंटु** । टङ्कफलमूलम् m. the narrow end of a pear; met. a certain ornament so shaped (turned up, thick, and long). **-lāṭ[i]-dār -लंटि-दार्** । टङ्कफलमूलोपमः m. an ornament set, or adorned, with the foregoing ornaments. **-phulay -फुलय्** । टङ्कपुष्पविकासः f. the blossoming of pears, pear-blooming. **-pōsh -पोश्** । टङ्कफलपुष्पम् m. the pear-flower. **-shīra -शीर** । टङ्कफलरसः m. pear juice (commonly expressed from the fruit). **-vüñ[u] -वंञु** । टङ्कवृक्षसंततिः f. a grove of pear-trees (usually planted in lines) (W. 144, *-wan[i]*; K.Pr. 135, *-want*).

ṭang[i]-tal[i] yun[u] टंगि-तलि यिनु । सुलभावाप्तिः m.inf. to come under a pear(-tree); met. to obtain success comfortably and easily.

ṭangan ras pyon[u] टंगन रस प्यंनु । सुरतेच्छाप्रादुर्भावः m.inf. sexual desire to become first apparent in a youth coming to the age of puberty.

ṭang 2 टंग् । कवाटपट्टायम् m. the projecting spike that acts as a bolt at one corner of a door (cf. **darwāza-ṭ°**, p. 250*b*, l. 51).

ṭanga āmot[u] टंग आमंतु । उद्विग्नः adj. (f. —**āmüš[u]** — **आमंचु**), flurried, distracted (by some unbearable calamity or the like). —**anun** —**अनुन्** । उद्वेजनम् m.inf. to flurry, fluster, distract (someone for one's own purposes) (Śiv. 382). —**yun[u]** —**यिनु** । उद्वेगावाप्तिः m.inf. to be flurried, flustered, alarmed, scared, dismayed (by some unbearable task) (Śiv. 1258; K. 13, 240).

ṭāng टांग्, see **ṭāg.**

tanga तंग (= تنگ) । अश्वावासरज्जुः m. a horse-belt, girth (El. *tang*). —**cārun** —**चारुन्** । अश्वासरणरज्जुबन्धनम् m.inf. to tighten a girth, to girth (a horse); met. to make (someone) ready to set forth.

tangī तंगी تنگی । संकुचितता f. straitness, narrowness; tightness, closeness; scantiness, scarceness; distress, difficulty, want, poverty; stinginess, parsimony.

ṭēng टेंग्, see **ṭēg.**

ṭing टिंग् । अनवस्थितिः f. unsteadiness, unsettledness (of the body, due to the mind being perplexed).

tŏng त्वंग्, ṭŏng[u] त्वंगु, or (q.v.) **thŏng[u] थ्वंगु** । शृङ्गम् m. the peak of a mountain or the like (El. *túng*, a mountain pass; K. *tŏng*, 629, 631-2).

tōng तोंग्, ṭōng टोंग्, see **tōg** or **ṭōg.**

ṭung टुंग् or (q.v.) **ṭūg टूँग्** । **गोमायुशब्दः** f. the cry of a jackal (El. *ṭúng*; K.Pr. 83, 192); the lowing of a cow (*sic*, L. 456, *tongan*, dat. pl., and so translated).

ṭungan asun टुंगन् असुन् । **गोमायुवत् शब्दनम्** m.inf. to make cries like those of a jackal.

túng, see **tūg** 1 and 2 and **tŏng.**

ṭūnga टूंग, see **ṭūga.**

tĕngul त्यंगुल्, or **'tyṇngul त्युंगुल्,** or **tyūgul त्यूँगुल्** । **अंगारः** m. (sg. dat. **tĕngalas त्यंगलस्, tyŏngalas त्युंगलस्,** or **tēgalas तेंगलस्**), a spark of fire (cf. **bāṭh^{i}-tyṇngul,** p. 140*b*, l. 40; **nāra-tyūgul,** p. 648*a*, l. 50; **ḅ^{a}ñĕ-phŏti tyṇngul nērun,** s.v. **ḅ^{ü}ñ^{ü}**); a mere spark, a piece of smouldering charcoal (giving but a dim shine) (El. *tungul*, a live coal; W. 151, id.); fire (El.; L. 460, *tungal*; Rām. 621; K.Pr. *tungul*, 30, 161). —**pyon^{u}** —**प्यनु** । **घर्मादिसमयाविष्कारः** m.inf. a smouldering charcoal to fall; a spark to fall (on someone) (Rām. 1082); met. the hot weather or summer to begin; sadness or anxiety to be caused by some sudden thought.

tĕngal त्यंगल् । **अङ्गाराः** m.pl. sparks; a heap of smouldering charcoal. **-gāsh -गाश्** । **दीपत्प्रकाशः** m. the dim light given out by smouldering charcoal; met. a little learning, very slight knowledge of some branch of science, a smattering of some subject. —**tulān^{i}** —**तुलनि** । **अतितोदना** m.pl.inf. to raise sparks; met. tormenting and urging a pupil, in order to make him acquire knowledge. —**wŏthān^{i}** —**व्वथनि** । **अतिखेदापत्तिः** m.pl.inf. sparks to rise; met. to be tormented, worn out, or worried (e.g. in searching for something destroyed, in attempting to complete an impossible task, or in severe and constant study).

tangun तंगुन् । **संकुचितीभवनम्** conj. 3 (2 p.p. **tangyōv तंग्योव्**), to be, or become, tight, too narrow, contracted (e.g. of a place, or of the hand).

ṭŏngur^{u} टुंगुर्^{उ} । **खनित्रम्** m. a kind of hoe, a hand-hoe (cf. **pŏt^{a}ri-t°,** p. 804*a*, l. 13) (El. *tongur* and *tungarú*. The latter he describes as a small pickaxe, the iron part of which is placed at an angle of forty-five degrees to the wooden handle; L. 460, *tongru*, a hand-hoe). —**gashun** —**गशुन्** । **भुमीभवनम्** m.inf. to become a hoe; hence, met., to become bent and broken down by disease or the like. —**trāwun** —**त्रावुन्** । **आसक्ततयान्वेषणम्** m.inf. to follow and importune persistently. —**trövith bĕhun** —**त्रोवित् ब्यहुन्** । **प्रसह्यानुगमनम्** m.inf. obstinately and persistently to follow, as ab.

ṭŏngár^{i}-pür^{u} टुंगरि-पर्^{उ} । **खनित्रदण्डम्** f. the handle of a hoe. **-pôtur^{u} -पोतुर्**^{उ} । **खनित्रफालः** m. the blade of a hoe.

tanag^{a}th तनगथ् । **असद्वेषः** m. (sg. dat. **tanag^{a}tas तनगतस्**), false appearance, disguise, pretending to be someone else.

ṭangyuw^{u} टंगियु । **टङ्कदारुमयः** adj. (f. **ṭangiv^{u} टंगिवु**), made of pear-wood.

tanhā तन्हा تنہا adj. e.g. solitary, lonely (El. *tanha*; Rām. 1200, *tan-ĕ-tanhā*, see p. 1008*a*, l. 18).

tānj, ṭönj^{u} टांजु, see **ṭōj^{u}.**

tūnj तूंज, see **tūj.**

ṭŏn^{a}jĕ त्यंज्य । **सूक्ष्मलोहशलाकाः** f.pl. spits or skewers for cooking meat; cf. **tānd^{i}jĕ. ṭŏn^{a}jĕn lagun त्यंज्यन् लगुन्** । **अत्याकुलीभवनम्** m.inf. to be fixed on roasting-spits; met. to be on thorns of anxiety (e.g. through fear of the consequences of having lost money entrusted to one).

tanjĕr तंज्यर । **संकोचः, नीःस्वम्** m. contraction, narrowness; (of some receptacle) being too small, the being too narrow, the not allowing room enough; narrowness of income, poverty. Cf. **tang.**

tinka तिंक । **क्षुद्रखण्डानि** f.pl. tiny bits, scraps (e.g. of thread, paper, or the like); motes, particles.

ṭūnk^{u} टूंकु, see **ṭūk^{u}.**

tanakh तनख् । **रौप्यतन्तुडोरकम्** f. (sg. dat. **tanaki तनकि**), a string or cord made of fine twisted silver wires. **tanaki-dār तनकि-दार्** । **रौप्यतन्तुडोरकयुक्तः** adj. e.g. (of a garment) trimmed or embroidered with this silver cord.

tanīkh तनीख् (= تنک) । **तनुदेहयुक्ता** f. (sg. dat. **tanīki तनीकि**), a slim, slender, woman.

ṭönkh टोंख्, see **ṭōkh** 1 and 2.

ṭönkyun^{u} टोंकियु, see **ṭōkyun^{u}.**

tanmayĕtā तन्मयता f. the consisting of Him, identity with Him (i.e. the Supreme) (Śiv. 1858) This word is a technical term borrowed directly from Skt.

tanna तन्न in **tanna-nanna तन्न-नन्न** (K Pr. 135) (cf. **tānana, tan^{a}na tanānay** in H. v, 12) onomat. a sound supposed to represent the sound of the Ksh. *sitār* or guitār; hence, rejoicing (K.Pr 135). In H. v, 12 the words are translated 'taradiddle', which is suitable for the context.

tŏnna त्यन्न in **tŏnna-kat^{a}ra त्यन्न-कतर** । **दीक्षतण्डुलसमूहः** m. a small amount of husked rice. **-phol^{u} -फोलु** । **तण्डुलसमूहः** m a small amount or small parcel of husked rice.

tanun तनुन् । **तनूभवनम्** conj. 3 (2 p.p. **tanyōv तन्योव्**), to be, or become, thin, slender, wasted away (Gr.Gr. 173; Śiv. 415, 1006). **tanyō-mot^{u} तन्यो-मतु** । **विरलीभूतः** perf. part. (f. **tanyē-müs^{u} तन्ये-मंसु**), become thin.

tanor^{u} तनर्^{उ} m. the vine (*Vitis*) (El. *tanaur*). Cf. **talor^{u}.**

tanūr तनूर् تنور m. an oven, a stove (K.Pr. 210). Cf. **tŏndūra.**

ṭŏnṭa टोंट, see **ṭŏṭa** and **ṭŏṭh[u].**

tūnt[i] तूंति, see **tūt[u].**

ṭūnṭ[i] टूंटि, see **ṭūṭ[i].**

ṭēnṭh टेंठ, see **ṭēṭh.**

tōnth तोंथ्, see **tōth.**

tönth तोंथ्, see **tōth 1** and **2.**

ṭönṭh[u] टोंठू, see **ṭōṭh[u].**

taṇth[a]r तन्थ्र् m. (sg. obl. **taṇtra तन्त्र** or (in composition) optionally **taṇdra- तन्द्र-**) a religious treatise; esp. a sacred book of the Śaiva religion (L.V. 11, 58); the regular order of ceremonies or rites, ritual.

taṇtra-tārakī तन्त्र-तारकी or **taṇdra-tārakī तन्द्र-तारकी । विधिदर्शाजीवनम्** f the profession of a superintendent of ritual (see the next). **-tarukh -तारख । विधिदर्शकः** m (sg. dat. **-tārakas -तारकस्**), a professional or skilled superintendent of ritual at a sacrifice or similar religious ceremony. **-tārakh-bāy -तारख-बाय् । विधिदर्शकस्त्री** f. the wife of a superintendent of ritual. **-tārakh-pūth[i] -तारख-पूथि । कल्पविद्दत्पुस्तिका** f the guide-book or hand-book of a superintendent of ritual. **-tārakĕñ -तारक्यञ । विधिप्रदर्शिका** f a female superintendent of ritual, i.e. a woman who guides in singing, etc, the women assembled at a sacrifice or the like, the conductor or leader of the female choir. **-tārakŏz[u] -तारकोज़् । वैदिविधिकार्मद्यम् (विधिदर्शकत्वम्)** f. the profession or condition of a superintendent of ritual; the skill acquired and employed by him.

ṭönṭukh टोंटुख, see **ṭōṭukh.**

tēntôl[u] तेंतोलु, see **tĕtôl[u].**

ṭinṭar टिंटर्, ṭinṭ[a]ram टिंटरम्, see **ṭiṭar, ṭiṭ[a]ram.**

tōnṭsa तोंट्स, see **tōth.**

tönṭs[u] तोंट्सू, see **tōth 1.**

tūnṭsh तून्ट्श् । अल्पकुण्डलम् f. (sg. dat. **tūnṭshi तून्ट्शि**), a kind of tiny earring (usually of gold).

tūnṭsha तून्ट्श । ग्रीवानाड्यः f pl. the muscles of the back of the neck. **—galañĕ गलञ । अतिकार्श्यम्** f. pl. inf the muscles of the neck to melt; hence, the body to become wasted away (owing to long continued grief, long-continued sickness, or the like).

ṭinuw[u] टीनुवु । शस्त्रविशेषमयः adj (f. **ṭinüv[u] टीनव्वू**), made of tin, tin.

tanyal (? spelling and gend.) the young leaves of the red poppy, much esteemed as a vegetable (L. 72).

ṭanz टञ् । त्वरा m. extreme and urgent desire (to finish some work or the like).

tonz[u] तंज़ु । औषधविशेषः m. a certain seed (imported from the north) used as a remedy for insect-bites, boils, and the like.

tunz[u] तुंज़ू, see **tund[u].**

tünz[u] तंज़ू । उपर्युपरिपङ्क्तिः f. a pile of articles (e.g. dishes, or plates, or rubbish) one on the top of the other (cf. **bāna-t°**, p. 110*a*, l. 2; **tŏk[i]-t°**, p. 991*a*, l. 40). **—khārüñ[u] —खारंञू । ऊर्ध्वोर्ध्वपङ्क्त्या समारोपणम्** f.inf. to pile articles, as ab. (esp. when done forcibly). **—khasüñ[u] —खसंञू । ऊर्ध्वोर्ध्वपङ्क्तिसमारोहः** f.inf. articles to be piled, as ab.

tanzi thawun तञ्जि थवुन । ऊर्ध्वोर्ध्वपङ्क्तिक्रमेण निधानम् m.inf. to arrange in a pile, as ab.

tunzar तुंज़र । तीक्ष्णता m. sharpness; alacrity, keenness; severity (of a disease); dearness, high price. Cf. **tund[u].**

ṭañ टञ् । शब्दविशेषः onomat. m. the sound of a slap on the face, a smack or similar sound.

tāñ ताञ् । तावत् adv. and postpos. as far as, up to, including (cf. **önthas-t°**, p. 32*a*, l. 4; **az-t°**, p. 74*a*, l. 27; **ȧz[i]-t°**, id., l. 41; **kalpāntas-t°**, p. 440*b*, l. 33; **pagāh-t°**, p. 683*a*, l. 16; **par tāñ pāwun**, p. 750*b*, l. 11; **shām t°**, p. 882*a*, l. 29; **tot[u]-t°**, s.v. **tot[u] 2**) (Gr.Gr. 154, 256; Śiv. 738, 1486, 1505, 1627, 1635, 1829, 1877; Rām. 285, 303, 334, 769, 787, 885, 899, etc.; K. 6, 41, 111, 211, 400, 599, 606, 740, 782, 797, 815, 1024, 1027, 1079, 1096, 1148; H. v, 6; x, 4, 6, 7, 8; xii, 6, 20); just then, in the meantime (Śiv. 92, 388; Rām. 80, 194, 318, 499, 507, 554, 590, 694, 781, 783, 854, etc; K. 262, 612, 890; H. v. 7; xi, 20; xii, 1; YZ. 29); indeed (to emphasize an expression), really, truly, completely (Rām. 698); as a correlative to **yāmath**, etc. (as far, as long, as — —) so far, or so long (Rām. 1779; K 140, 597), or (no sooner did he) than (K. 151, 240, 628; YZ. 31).

Used by itself, as an adv., **tāñ** means 'for a short time', 'a little', as in 'rest a little' (Rām. 235).

With an interrogative, **tāñ** gives a meaning of indefiniteness, as in **kah[i]-t°**, somehow or other, p. 388*a*, l. 4 (K. 740); **kar-t°**, at some time or other, p. 165*a*, l. 33. In such cases the underlying idea is a doubtful interrogation, as if we should say 'is so-and-so anywhere?', or 'what in the name of goodness!' (Gr.Gr. 256; Śiv. 85; Rām. 129, 146, 432, 1012, 1243, 1397, 1417; K. 88, 181, 366; H. v, 4; viii, 10).

Synonyms of this word are **tām, tāmath,** and **tāñĕth,** qq.v.

ṭiñ टिञ् or **ṭiñ[u] टिञू । अश्वगतिविशेषः** f. a certain horse's pace, described as a kind of gallop (cf. **gur[i]-ṭiñ,** a strong taste for equitation, p. 299*a*, l. 12). **ṭiñĕ-gur[u]**

ṭिञ-गुद् । **विशिष्टगतिको ऽश्वः** m. a horse that practises this gait.

ṭŏñ ट्ञ् m. onomat. a chink, jingle, in **chŏñ-ṭŏñ,** p. 163*a*, l. 38, q.v.

tŏñᵘ तांञू । **वाक्चतुरा** f. a charming woman expert in fluent, graceful, and tender language. Cf. **tawāza.**

tüñᵘ 1 तंञू (for 2, see **tonᵘ 2**) । **अङ्गावेष्टनबन्धनरज्जुः, अश्वकम्बलबन्धनरज्जुः, वेष्टिका** f. the string or fastening of a garment (as of a pair of drawers, or of the neck of a garment) (Rām. 749); the leathern girth of a horse (fastening the saddle and the blanket under it); the collar-band of a garment. **taññĕ-nāl तञ्-नाल्** । **वेष्टिकागलयुक्तम् (वस्त्रम्)** m. (a garment) fitted with a collar-band.

ṭiñĕhā ट्ञिह्ा । **गतिविशेषेणाश्वचालनम्** m. making a horse proceed in the pace called **ṭiñ,** q.v., riding at this pace.

ṭŏñĕl ट्ञल् । **ललाटभागे स्फोटयुक्तः** adj. e.g. one who has a lump, bump, boil, or tumour on the forehead. Cf **ṭŏnḍ** and **tŏg** or **ṭŏg.**

ṭuñulᵘ ट्ञुल् । **रक्तबन्धस्फोटः** m. a swelling, bump, or tumour on the forehead (cf. the preceding).

tañĕr तञर् । **तनुता** m. thinness, slenderness, emaciation (Gr.Gr. 29, 140; Śiv. 766); fineness, delicateness. Cf. **tonᵘ 2.**

tāñĕr तांञर् । **वाक्चातुर्यम्** m. elegance and grace in a woman's language (cf. **tŏñᵘ** and **tawāza**).

taṇ̃ᵉran तंञरन् । **तनूकृतिः** f. (sg. dat. **taṇ̃ᵉrüñᵘ तंञर्ञू**), the making thin or slender.

taṇ̃ᵉrun तंञरुन् । **तनूकरणम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **taṇ̃ᵉrᵘ तंञर्उ**), to make thin, make slender, to thin (Gr.Gr. 7); to dilute (Gr.Gr. 121).

taṇ̃ᵉrâwun तंञरावुन् । **तनूकरणम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **taṇ̃ᵉrôwᵘ तंञरोउ**), i.q. **taṇ̃ᵉrun,** q.v. (Gr.Gr 173). **taṇ̃ᵉrôwᵘ-motᵘ तंञरोउ-मंतु** । **तनूकृतः** perf. part. (f. **taṇ̃ᵉröv-müsᵘ तंञरोंउ-मंचू**), made thin, thinned.

tāñĕth तांञथ् । **तावत्** adv. and postpos. as far as, up to, including (cf. **az-tº,** p. 74*a*, l. 28; **ȧzⁱ-tº,** id., l. 41; **pagāh-tº,** p. 683*a*, l. 47) (Rām. 547); just then, in the meantime; indeed (to emphasize an expression), really, truly, completely; as a correlative to **yāmath,** etc. (as far, as long, as ——) so far, or so long (Rām. 538).

Used by itself, as an adv., **tāñĕth** means 'for a short time', 'a little', as in 'rest a little'.

With an interrogative, **tāñĕth** gives a meaning of indefiniteness, as in **kahⁱ-tāñĕth,** somehow or other, p. 388*a*, l. 5; **kar-tāñĕth,** at some time or other, p. 465*a*, l. 34. In such cases the underlying idea is a doubtful interrogation, as if we should say 'is so-and-so anywhere?' (Gr.Gr. 256).

Synonyms of this word are **tām, tāmath,** and **tāñ,** qq.v.

ṭēpa टेप । **जारजातः** m. the son of an adultress by a father other than her husband, a bastard, a son of adultery (cf. **kŏ-ṭº,** p. 491*a*, l. 28).

ṭēpi टेपि । **पूर्णः** adj e.g. full, filled up (e.g. a cooking-pot) **ṭēpā-ṭēph टेपा-टेफ** । **अतिपूर्णः** adj. e.g. brimful.

ṭŏpa ट्ोप । **तनुनापाद्यपुष्पादिचित्रम्** m. (the pl. nom. of **ṭŏph,** q.v., also has the form **ṭŏpa ट्ोप**), a kind of embroidery (made by forming a pattern with thread, etc., on cloth). **ṭŏpa-dār ट्ोप-दार्** । **सूत्रचित्रयुक्तः** adj. e.g. embroidered in this way. **kaḍun कडुन्** । **पुष्पाद्याकारचित्रसूत्रिः** m inf. to embroider, as ab. **-sᵃß -सच्** । **चित्रमेवकः** m an embroiderer. **-sᵃßan -सचन** । **चित्रसूत्रिशूलिका, मर्मस्पृक्** f. (sg. dat **sᵃßüñᵘ सचञ्**), an embroidering needle; met a woman who (like this needle) pierces to the vitals, one who uses spiteful language

ṭopᵘ 1 ट्ोपु । **शिरःकेशसमूहः** m. long plentiful hair (of the head) or ringlets, esp that of a woman (El. *taup,* a ringlet; *tōp,* a Musalmān's lock of hair; Gr.Gr. 146). Cf. **ṭŏph, ṭapil,** and **ṭapᵘrᵘ.**

ṭapⁱ-chüßᵘ ट्पि-छ्चू । **पलितकेशा** f a white-haired, or grey-haired, woman **-khakhürᵘ -खखर्उ** । **केशयाहं भ्रामणम्** f. dragging (esp. a woman) by the hair along the ground. **-kaḍa-kaḍ -कड-कड** । **केशाकेशि** f. mutual pulling of each other's hair (in a fight between women). **-kôsᵘ -कोसु** । **मुण्डितकेशः** adj. (f **-kösᵘ -कोंसु**), having the head shaved, a shaveling. **-lang -लंग** । **केशपक्षः** m a small compressed lock of hair (*quasi,* a branch from the whole head of hair) **-tulᵘ -तुलु** । **केशसमूहः** m. a small wisp of a woman's hair

ṭopᵘ 2 ट्ोपु । **गेन्दुकाघातः** m a blow on a ball (as in hockey, etc.). **ṭapĕn gindun ट्पन गिंदुन्** । **कन्दुकाघाताघातिक्रीडनम्** m inf. to play at striking balls (as in hockey, etc.)

ṭopᵘ 3 ट्ोपु । **पक्षः** m a side, a party (e.g. at a wedding, the bridegroom's family, or the bride's family); one of several sources (of wealth, honour, help, disgrace, or punishment, and so on) This word is usually the second member of a compound word, as in **du-ṭopᵘ sāl,** an invitation to a wedding, a twofold invitation (cf. p. 258*b*, l. 46); **su-ṭopᵘ dand,** a punishment for four reasons; so **sasa-ṭº,** p. 941*a*, l. 11; **sata-ṭº,** p. 944*b*, l. 45; **trᵃṭopᵘ,** s v.

ṭōpa टोप । **शीर्षत्राणविशेषः** m a kind of cap or head-dress, worn under the turban, and reaching down to the back of the neck.

tôpᵘ तोपु in **okᵘ-tôpᵘ,** p. 19*a*, l. 45; **dutôpᵘ,** p. 259*a*, l. 1; **trᵃtôpᵘ,** s v. Cf. **tāph.**

ṭôpᵘ टोपु । द्वीपः m. an island (El. *tóp*, K. 754).

ṭūpⁱ टूपि । शीर्षत्राणम् f. (sg. dat. **ṭōpĕ टोप**), a skull-cap (worn chiefly by Moslems) (cf. **phamba-ṭ°**, p. 698*a*, l. 49; **phátⁱla-ṭ°**, p. 717*a*, l. 46; **phĕtⁱ-ṭ°**, p. 723*a*, l. 20; **prāji-ṭ°**, p. 757*b*, l. 49; **rōt-ṭ°**, p. 847*b*, l. 42; **sōzan-ṭ°**, p. 958*b*, l. 39) (El. *ṭópi*, Gr.Gr. 73, Gr.M.). **-gorᵘ -गॅर्** । शीर्षत्राणव्यवहारिकः m. a cap-seller (El. *ṭopagar*).

ṭōpi-gorᵘ टोपि-गॅर् । शीर्षत्राणसंपादकः m. a cap-maker (El. *ṭopagar*, *ṭopigar*). **-janda -जन्द्** । जीर्णशीर्षत्राणम् m. a worn-out skull-cap. **-khôṭᵘ -खोँटु** । शीर्षत्राणभागः m. one of the four triangular pieces, which, sewn together, form a skull-cap. **-korᵘ -कॅर्** । शीर्षत्राणवृत्तिभागः m. the circular border round the edge of a skull-cap. **-pholᵘ -फॅलु** । शीर्षत्राणप्रान्तकम् m. a band round the edge of a skull-cap (Gr.Gr. 73). **-shikhurᵘ -शिखुर्** । अतिजीर्णशीर्षत्राणम् m. an old worn-out skull-cap. **-salay -सलय्** । शीर्षत्राणपूर्तिकीलिका f. a metal spike used for packing cotton into a wadded cap. **-sᵃᵇ -सच्** । शीर्षत्राणसेवकः m. a cap-sewer, a man who sews caps, a cap-tailor. **-sᵃban -सबन्** । शीर्षत्राणसेविनी f. (sg. dat. **sᵃbūñᵘ सबंजू**), a cap-needle, a needle for sewing caps. **—ṭōpi kaḍun — टोपि कडुन्** । खलीकारः m.inf. to abuse or reproach publicly (i.e. before others). **-wār -वार्** । शीर्षत्राणपर्याप्तपटः m. sufficient cloth to make a skull-cap. **-züṭᵘ -ज़ूटु** । जीर्णछिन्नशीर्षत्राणम् f. (sg. dat. **-zacé -ज़च्**), an old ragged skull cap.

ṭūpᵘ टूपु । भङ्गादिगुच्छः, वस्त्रबन्धनः m. (sg. abl. **ṭōpi टोपि**), the button like blossom of the male Indian hemp (*bhang*) (cf. **banga-ṭ°**, p. 113*a*, l. 16); any similar blossom (cf. **sŏyĕ-ṭ°**, p. 956*a*, l. 28); a button.

ṭūpⁱ-pholᵘ टूपि-फॅलु । वस्त्रबन्धनफलम् m. a button. **-wöjⁱ -वोंज्** or **-wöjᵘ वोंजु** । वस्त्रबन्धनरन्ध्रम् f. a button-hole.

taph ताफ् । तपस्या, ज्वरबाधा m. (sg. dat. **tapas तपस्**), devout austerity, religious austerity, the practice of mental or personal self-denial or self-infliction of bodily torture (L.V. 62; Śiv. 51, 255, 310, 441, 540, 554, 556, 633, 650, 652–3, 678, 680, 757, 1062, 1220, 1418, 1582, 1591, 1618, 1717; Rām. 62, 100–1, 226, 521, 592, 618, 760–1; K. 31, 67, 243, 358, 455, 612, 619, 624, 670, 703–4, 755, 876); fever (Gr.M., K 822). **—khārun -खारुन्** । ज्वरारोपणम् m.inf. to cause fever (e.g. by giving a person too much work, by distressing him, by making a false accusation, terrifying, or enraging, and so on). **—khasun —खसुन्** । ज्वरप्रादुर्भावः m.inf. fever to come on or be brought about (e.g. by excessive exertion).

tapa-bal तप-बल् । तपोबलम् m. the power acquired by religious austerities. **-dār -दार्** । ग्रामसमाजनायकः m. (f. **-dārĕñ -दार्यञ्**), the headman or leader of a group of villages or of a society, the chairman of a meeting (honoured on account of his wide lands, great flocks, or generous offerings at sacrifices, and so on). **-ryoshᵘ -र्यॅषु** । तपःसाधकर्षिः m. a holy man who practises austerities (Śiv. 36); a man of the world of saintly character. **-rĕshⁱ-bāy -र्यॅषि-बाय्** । तपःसाधकसधर्मिणी f. such a saint's wife; a woman whose character is that of a saint's wife. **-shĕway -श्वय्** । बुभुक्षमणम् f. slight relief of hunger (by giving a little food). **-shĕway gaḅhūñᵘ -श्वय् गछ्जू** । बुभुक्षापयानम् f. slight relief of hunger (by receiving a little food) to occur.

tapukᵘ तपुकु । तपस्याभवः adj. gen. (f. **tapücᵘ तपॅचु**), of, or belonging to, religious austerities (Śiv. 267, Rām. 552); produced by, or due to, religious austerities.

ṭaph टफ् । आघातः, सद्योमृतिभीतिः m. (sg. dat. **ṭapas टपस्**), a blow, esp. a kick (from a horse, or the like) (cf. **gurᵘ-ṭ°**, p. 299*a*, l. 13; **kŏ-ṭapa**, p. 491*a*, l. 23; **bŏ̄ca-ṭ°**, s.v. **bŏ̄ca**) (Gr.Gr. 123); met. a sudden misfortune (K.Pr. 246); sudden, quick, death (e.g. from epilepsy, cholera, plague, or the like); the fear of such quick death. Cf. **ṭāph.** **—yunᵘ —यिनु** । सद्यो मृतिः m.inf. a kick to be received from a horse; rapid death to ensue (from epilepsy, cholera, plague, or the like).

ṭapa-ṭaph टप-टफ । आघाताघाति f. (sg. dat. **-ṭapi -टपि**), kick upon kick, mutual kicking (like that of horses fighting). For the gender of this compound, see Gr.Gr. 75.

tāph ताफ् । आतपः m. (sg. dat. **tāpas तापस्**), warmth, heat, burning (Śiv. 346, 1291, 1297, 1733; Rām. 533, 536, 700); sunshine, heat of the sun (cf. **gagar-t°**, p. 280*a*, l. 10; **gaṭa-kārunᵘ t°**, p. 310*a*, l. 38; **lari-t°**, p. 529*b*, l. 38) (El.; Gr.Gr. 52, 72, 137; Gr.M.; W. 111; L. 464; Rām. 172, 532; H. i, 11; K.Pr. 250); distress, torment, anguish (Rām. 195, 1620, 1730). **-gaṭa -गट** । प्रकाशतामिस्रम् f sun-heat and darkness combined; a time marked by darkness and sunheat.

tāpa-dāna ताप-दान । आतपत्रम् m. an umbrella, sunshade (El. *tápadán*, *tápdán*; W. 111, *tapadāna*; Śiv. 1145); cf. **tāba-dāna.** **—drāmotᵘ —द्रामॅतु** । आतपे शुष्कः perf. part. (f. **drāmüṣᵘ द्रामंजू**) (of something requiring drying) dried in the sun (e.g. fresh grain requiring drying before husking). **—drāv —द्राव्** । आतपे शुष्कः adj. e.g., id. **-gilan -गिलन्** । छायायामप्यातपः f. (sg. dat. **-gilüñᵘ -गिलंजू**), the piercing of a clouded sky by a small amount of

sunshine, a ray of sunshine piercing a clouded sky. **-hŏchĕr -ह्च्यर्** । **आतपशोषः** m. dryness (esp. of something moist) caused by sun-heat. **-hŏkhᵘ -ह्खु** । **आतपशुष्कः** adj. (f. **-hŏchᵘ -ह्चू**), dry owing to sun-heat (and not to the application of fire, etc.). **-hotᵘ -ह्तु** । **आतपसंतप्तः** adj. (f. **-hütᵘ -ह्तू**), scorched, heated, inflamed, or tormented by sun-heat (Gr.Gr. 137, Śiv. 1813). **-habar -ह्बर्** । **आतपसंतप्तता** m. the being scorched, etc., as ab. by sun-heat. **—kodᵘ-motᵘ —कड्-मत्** । **आतपे शोषित** perf. part. (f. **—küdᵘ-mütᵘ —कूड्-मूत्**) (of some moist article) purposely dried (by someone) in the sun **—kaḍun —कडुन्** । **आतपे शुष्कीकरणम्** m.inf. purposely to dry (something moist) in the sun. **-krāy -क्राय्** । **अत्यातपः** f. 'a sun-heat boiling pan', very severe, burning sunshine. **-lŏlᵘ -ल्लि** । **आतपवाष्पकम्** m.pl. 'jars of sun-heat', long-continued sun-heat. **-lawa -लव** । **ईषदातपः** f. sprinkling of sunshine, very slight sunshine. **-ṭĕkh -ट्यख्** । **आतपचिह्नम्** f. (sg. dat. **-ṭĕki -ट्यकि**), a drop or trace of sunshine, a spot of sunshine (coming through an interstice). **-totᵘ -तत्** । **आतपतप्तः** adj. (f. **-tütᵘ -तूत्**), hot from exposure to the sun. **-tabar -तबर्** । **आतपोष्मम्** m. heat due to exposure to the sun; the heat caused by sunshine. **-ṭyokᵘ -ट्यक्** । **आतपतिलकम** m. (in a shaded place) a spot of sunlight (filtering through the cause of shade). **-sündᵘ -स्यूद्** । **असह्यातपः** f. (sg. dat. **-sanjĕ -स्यञ्ज**), violent, unbearable, sun-heat (such as that at midday in summer). **-yāwa -याव** । **विलासी** m. 'a hot-weather rake', a dandy who wears summer clothes even in winter.

tāpukᵘ तापुक् । **आतपभवः** gen. adj. (f. **tāpücᵘ तापूच्**), of, or belonging to, or due to, the sun's heat.

tāpas bĕhun तापस् ब्यहुन । **आतपासेवनम्** m.inf. to sit in the sun (to warm oneself), to bask in the sun. **—bĕhanāwun —ब्यहनावुन** । **अधिक्षित्करीकरणम्** m.inf. 'to cause to sit in the sun'; hence, to dismiss a person from work, and make him one of the unemployed.

ṭāph टाप् । **चपेटिका** f. (sg. dat. **-ṭāpi -टापि**), a slap with the open hand (cf. **kala-ṭ°**, p. 435*a*, l. 50; **ṭīph-ṭ°**, l. 47 bel.). Cf. **ṭaph.**

ṭĕph टेप्, see **ṭĕpā-ṭĕph**, p. 1013*b*, l. 7.

ṭīph टीप् । **असूया** m. (sg. dat. **ṭīpas टीपस्**), detraction (of the merits of others), carping criticism, disparagement. **—kaḍánᵗ —कडनि** । **असूयाकथनम्** m. pl. inf. to disparage (making out even another's virtues to be faults). **—ṭāph —टाप** । **अत्यसूया** m. (sg. dat. **ṭīpas ṭāpas टीपस् टापस्**), frequent disparagement (of someone making out even his virtues to be faults) (a jingle of **ṭīph**, not a compound with **ṭāph**, q.v.).

ṭŏph ट्वप् । **दंशः, कण्डूः, सुरतेच्छा** f. (sg. dat. **ṭŏpi ट्वपि**), a bite or sting (of a serpent, or a biting or stinging insect, or the like) (cf. **bicᵗ-ṭ°**, p. 149*b*, l. 30; **mŏkan-ṭ°**, reported as m., but possibly incorrectly, p. 562*a*, l. 19; **pishᵗ-ṭ°**, p. 818*a*, l. 36; **šara-ṭ°**, s.v. **šar 2**) (Gr.M.; K.Pr. 122, 150, *top*; 217, 250, *taph*); a lancet (El.); the pulsation or beating of an abscess (El.); itch, itchiness; sexual fury, intense desire for sexual intercourse, *oestrum*; a Moslem's lock of hair (cf. **ṭopᵘ 1**) (El.; K.Pr. 33, 62). **-diñᵘ —द्यूञ्** । **दंशनम** f.inf. (of a serpent or biting insect) to bite; (of a stinging insect) to sting (W. 134). **-lagünᵘ —लगंयून्** । **मैथुनाकांक्षोत्पत्तिः** f.inf. urgent desire for sexual intercourse to be experienced **-lāyünᵘ —लायंयून्** f.inf. to sting (El.). **-mōrünᵘ —मोरंयून्** । **तीक्ष्णताशान्तिः** f.inf. a sting to be calmed or allayed; met. any intensity to be calmed (e.g. the heat of boiling water to be cooled, unbearable hunger to be allayed by giving a little food, and so on). **-mōravünᵘ —मोरवंयून्** । **असह्यतीव्रताशमनम** f. to allay a sting; to calm an intensity, as ab.

ṭŏpá mārñĕ ट्वप मार्ञ (for **—māraño —मारञ**) । **नखक्षतविशेषः** f.pl. to allay itching by light scratching.

tōph तोफ توپ । **शतघ्नी** f. (sg. dat. **tōpi तोपि**), a gun, a cannon, a field-piece (El. *top*, m., a gun). **—lāyünᵘ —लायंयून्** । **शतघ्नीवाहनम** f.inf. to aim and fire a gun (at a person or thing) **—trāvünᵘ —त्रावंयून्** । **शतघ्नीप्रक्षेपः** f.inf. to explode, or fire, a gun (e.g. as a time signal). **-tayār karünᵘ तयार् करंयून्** f.inf. to load a gun (? cannon) (El. *taiyár karan*, m.). **—yünᵘ —यिंयून्** । **अत्यरोचकीभवनम** f.inf. 'a cannon to come'; hence (of some sharp order, objectionable command, or the like) to be extremely unpleasing.

tuphücᵘ तुफ्चू । **कुक्षिः** f. the belly (esp when fat and protuberant), 'corporation'. Cf. **tumücᵘ.**

tūphān तूफान, tūfan طوفان m. a storm (El.); a disastrous flood (K.Pr 180).

tuphanga तुफंग (= تفنگ) । **अग्निप्रक्षेपणयन्त्रम** m. a tube through which a thing is propelled; a musket, gun; a pea-shooter; a pop-gun.

taphar तफर । **अतिबाधा** m. great exhaustion caused by the difficult nature of some work which one must complete. **—tulun —तुलुन** । **विबाधनम** m.inf to exhaust a person (by urging on to the completion of some difficult work).

tāphtāna ताफ्तान (cf. بافته) । **अपूपविशेषः** m. a certain kind of spiced cake. **—baṭánᵗ —बटनि** । **कल्पितभाषणम** m. pl. inf. 'to cut cakes', to speak or chat amusingly, to use diverting or pleasing language.

taphāwath तफावत्, tafāwut تفاوت m. difference,

distinction, discordance (Śiv. 644; Rām. 488, 1270, 1295; K.Pr. 89). —**thāwun** —**थावुन्** m.inf. to differ (El.).

ṭapij[u] **टपिजू**, see **ṭapyul[u]**.

ṭapal **टपल** । **आघाती** adj. e.g. (of a horse) a kicker, one which kicks. Cf. **ṭaph.**

ṭapil **टपिल्** । **दीर्घबहुकेशयुक्ता** f. a woman endowed with long and copious hair. Cf. **ṭop[u] 1.**

tapól[i] **तपॉलि** । **महामारी** f. a pestilence, plague, general outbreak of cholera, or the like.

tapāli-dĕv **तपालि-द्यव** । **मारीराक्षसः** m. (f. **-dĕviñ** **-द्यविञ**), the demon of plague (believed to capture and kill human beings at sight). **tapāli-buḍ[u]** **तपालि-बुडू** । **महामारीवृद्धा** f. (sg. dat. **-bujĕ** **-बुज्य**), 'a pestilence old woman'; hence, a pestilence which has grown old, i.e. that has continued for a long time. **-hünz[u] capāth** **-हंज़ू चपाथ** or **-hünz[u] cĕpath** **-हंज़ू च्यपाथ** । **महामारी-चपेटिका** f. (sg. dat. —**ca(cĕ)poṭ[u]** **च(च्य)पॉटू**) 'a pestilence slap', i.e. a sudden attack of pestilence. **-ṭsünḍ[u]** **-त्सुंडू** । **अत्यन्तमारीबाधा** f. (sg. dat. **-ṭsanjĕ** **-त्सञ्य**), a pestilence-blow, an outbreak of deadly pestilence.

tāpul[u] **तापुलु** । **आतपः** m. sunshine (when thought of with pleasure).

ṭõpal **ट्वपल** । **दंशनस्वभावः** adj. e.g. (of a snake or the like) accustomed to bite, (of a stinging insect) accustomed to sting.

tapalad **तपलद** । **ज्वराक्रान्तः** adj. e.g. (as subst., f. **tapaladiñ** **तपलदिञ**), attacked by fever, fevered, wasted by fever.

tapun 1 **तपुन** । **शान्ताङ्गारसमुच्चयः** m. (sg. dat. **tapanas** **तपनस्**), a heap of charcoal (collected for winter use). **tapan-phál[i]** **तपन-फॉलि** । **शान्ताङ्गाराल्पसमूहः** m. pl. a small amount of such charcoal.

tapun 2 **तपुन** । **औष्ण्योत्पादनाय स्वीकरणम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **top[u]** **तॅपु**), and conj. 3 (2 p.p. **tapyõv** **तप्योव**), (conj. 1) to take (e.g. a brazier) for the purpose of warmth; (conj. 3) to warm oneself (at a fire or the like), to bask (in the sun or before a fire) (cf. **nāra-jõsh t°**, p. 647*b*, l. 22) (Gr.Gr. 128).

top[u]-mot[u] **तॅपु-मॅतु** । **औष्ण्योत्पादनाय धृतः** perf. part. (f. **tüp[u]-müṭ[u]** **तॅपू-मॅचू**), taken, or used, for warmth (e.g. a burning brazier).

tapyõ-mot[u] **तप्यो-मॅतु** । **तप्तीभूतः** 2 perf. part. (f. **tapyẽ-müṭ[u]** **तप्यॅ-मॅचू**), warmed (e.g. a room warmed by a fire, or a brazier lighted).

ṭapun **टपुन** । **परोक्षपरिभाषणम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **ṭop[u]** **टॅपु**), to criticize another unfavourably in his absence, to backbite.

tāpun **तापुन** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **tôp[u]** **तोपु**), to heat, cause to be hot, (of the sun) to shine upon (L.V. 53).

ṭĕpun 1 **ट्यपुन** । **मत्स्योदरं वसु** m. (sg. dat. **ṭĕpanas** **ट्यपनस्**), fish-guts, the entrails etc. taken out of a fish when preparing it for cooking (cf. **gāḍa-ṭ°**, p. 276*b*, l. 29). **ṭĕpan-gāḍa** **ट्यपन् गाड** । **क्षुद्रमत्स्याः** f.pl. tiny fish-fry (just hatched).

ṭĕpun 2 **ट्यपुन** । **संघट्टीकरणम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **ṭyop[u]** **ट्यॅपु**), to fill (a receptacle) forcibly (till it can contain no more), to fill so that the contents are pressed down and all but running over.

ṭĕp[i] ṭĕp[i] āsun **ट्यपि ट्यपि आसुन** । **अति पूरितीभवनम्** m.inf. to be entirely filled (so that the least addition will cause running over). —**ṭĕp[i] thawun** —**ट्यपि थवुन** । **अतिपूरणम्** m.inf. to fill in this way.

ṭĕpith āsun **ट्यपिथ् आसुन** । **समयतया पूर्णः** m.inf. to be brimful (pressed down and running over). —**thawun** —**थवुन** । **पूर्णीकरणम्** m.inf. to fill to the brim (pressed down and running over).

ṭyop[u]-mot[u] **ट्यॅपु-मॅतु** । **बलाद्भरितः** perf. part. (f. **ṭĕp[u]-müṭ[u]** **ट्यपू-मॅचू**), filled to the brim, as ab

ṭĕppan **ट्यप्पन** । **पर्यायः** m. a commentary, gloss, explanation of the meaning of words or passages in a book.

tapör[i] **तपॉरि** । **तत्पार्श्वतः** adv. in that (out of sight) direction (with vbs. of placing, going, etc.) (Gr.Gr. 159); from that (out of sight) direction (Gr.Gr. 159); cf. **tami pör[i]**, p. 968*a*, l. 11. **-kin[i]** **-किनि** । **तत्पार्श्वतः** adv. from that (out of sight) direction (u.w. vbs. of coming, etc.).

ṭap[u]r[u] **टपुर्** । **कुत्सितकेशा** f. a woman (esp. a young unmarried girl) whose hair is habitually in disarray (unkempt, dirty, thick, harsh, and short). Cf. **ṭop[u] 1.**

ṭaparĕñ **टपर्यञ** । **असमीक्ष्य व्ययशीला** f. an extravagant housewife, a woman who spends more money than she can afford.

tāpartūrī **तापर्तूरी** । **अल्पाकः** m. one who talks nonsense, an idle or foolish talker.

tapöryum[u] **तपॉरियुमू** । **तत्पार्श्वीयः** adj. (f. **tapörim[u]** **तपॉरिमू**), of, or belonging to, or produced in, that (out of sight) direction (see **tapör[i]**) (Gr.Gr. 151)

tapasī **तपसी** f. penance, religious austerity, mortification (Rām 969). Cf. **tapasy.**

tapish **तपिश** تپش । **अतितृष्णा** m. heat, warmth (Gr.Gr. 128); distress caused by heat; (in Ksh.) intense thirst (due to fever or the like).

tapīshŏr **तपीश्वर्** । **तपःसिद्धः** m. an ascetic, one who has become perfected or sanctified by austerities (Śiv. 671, 1456; Rām. 98, 610, 1134, 1684). Cf. **taph.**

tapasy **तपस्य** m. asceticism, devotion (El. *tapasia*; L.V. 35, sg. abl. with emph. *y*, *tapasiy*). Cf. **tapasī.**

ṭõpaṭh-kyul[u] **टॅपठ्-क्युलु** । **वात्सल्यात्पालितः** adj. (f.

-kijᵘ -किजू), a darling child, one treated and tended with much affection.

tapawan तपवन् or **tapōwan तपोवन्** m. an austerity grove, a sacred grove in which ascetics practise austerities (Śiv. (*tapa°*) 441; (*tapō°*) 672, 1409). Cf. **taph.**

ṭapyulᵘ टपियु । दीर्घबहुलकेशः adj. (f. **ṭapijᵘ टपिजू**), endowed with long, copious, well-tended hair (Gr.Gr. 146). Cf. **ṭopᵘ 1.**

trᵃ त्र, tra त्र, trĕ त्र्य, त्रि tri, see **trĕh 1.**

tréi, trí, see **triy.**

tᵃr 1 तर् । संबन्धः f. relationship, affinity. **tᵃra kaḍañĕ 1 तर् कडञ । सूक्ष्मेक्षिकया संबन्धादिज्ञानम** f.pl.inf to drag out relationships, (in discussing a proposed marriage) carefully and minutely to examine the good and bad qualities of the relations of both parties.

tᵃr 2 तर् । खण्डम् (वस्त्रादेः) f. a rag, a piece of cloth (esp. one long and narrow), a strip (cf. **dajĕ-t°,** p. 203*a*, l. 47; **kapar-t°,** p. 463*b*, l. 40; **pāṭᵘ-t°,** p. 789*b*, l. 32). **—wasünᵘ —वसंयू । खण्डशो भवनम** f.inf. a strip to descend (i.e. to be torn off a cloth)

tᵃra kaḍañĕ 2 तर् कडञ । अतिजीर्णखण्डशो विधानम f.pl.inf. to use a cloth or garment till it is worn into strips. **—wālañĕ —वालञ । खण्डशो विधानम** f.pl.inf. to tear or cut into strips. **-wasañĕ —वसञ । खण्डशो भवनम्** f.pl.inf. to become torn or cut into strips.

ṭᵃr टर् । गुदशब्दः m. spluttering sound from the anus at the time of defecating. **ṭᵃr-ṭᵃr टर्-टर् । प्रलापः** m. (met.) senseless continued chattering. **ṭᵃr-ṭᵃr lāgun टर्-टर् लागुन् । प्रलापपरिभाषणम्** m.inf. to worry people by continuous frivolous talk.

tar 1 तर् (cf. **तॅर्**) **। अङ्कुरः** m. a seedling, shoot, sprout. **kaḍun —कडुन् । मूलाभिज्ञानम्** m.inf. to pull up the sprout (and examine the root); hence, to examine critically and ascertain the source of some secret affair, and, having done so, to publish it. **—nērun —नेरुन् । ज्ञात्वा प्रकटीभवनम्** m.inf. the sprout to come forth; hence, the source of some secret affair to become published.

tara drāmotᵘ तर द्रामंतु । उद्भिन्नाङ्कुरावस्थः perf. part. (f. **-drāmüṭᵘ -द्रामंयू**) (of a seed or the like) sprouted, sprouting. **— drāv —द्राव् । उद्भिन्नाङ्कुरः** adj. e.g., id. **nērun —नेरुन् । उद्भिन्नाङ्कुरीभवनम्** m.inf. (of a seed) to issue from the sprout, to sprout forth.

tar 2 तर् in **tara-tar तर-तर् । पुनःपुनस्तरणम्** f. repeatedly crossing a river (by boat, etc.), crossing backwards and forwards; a strong fondness for crossing, as ab. Cf. **tār 1.**

tar 3 तर् तॅर् adj. e.g. new, fresh; green; young, tender, soft; juicy, moist, damp, wet (Śiv. 1210). **– gaḅhun —गढुन् । ईषदार्द्रीभवनम्** m.inf. to become moist. **– karun —करुन् । ईषदार्द्रीकरणम्** m.inf. to moisten. **—pahān —पहान् । किञ्चित्सरसः** adj. e.g. a little moist, rather moist, rather juicy, somewhat succulent.

tar 4 (K.Pr. 154), see **tür.**

ṭar टर् or ṭĕr ट्यर । आहतवाक्यम् m. an invented story, fiction, a romance, fable (esp. when told for entertaining others). **-bāz -बाज़ । आहतभाषी** adj. e.g. (as subst., f. **ṭar-bāzĕñ टर्-बाज़्यञ**), one who is in the habit of telling fictions, etc., as ab. **—lāyun —लायुन् । आहतवाक्यप्रसारणम्** m.inf. to spread a fiction (or invented story) abroad.

ṭara-gĕl टर्-ग्यल । आहतवार्ता f a long piece of fiction, romance, invented tale, or the like.

tār 1 तार । तरणम्, निर्वाहणसामर्थ्यम्, दीपाधारस्थानम m. passing over, crossing (a river or the like) (cf. **kŏla-t°,** p. 437*b*, l. 27; **nawa-t°,** p. 666*b*, l. 28; **ṭᵃka-t°,** p. 991*b*, l. 31; **tika-t°,** p. 992*b*, l. 7) (Gr.Gr. 123; W 114, wrongly translated 'side, bank'; Rām. 544; K.Pr. 138); a means for taking a person across (a river or the like) (L.V. 96; K.Pr. 46, 47; Śiv 1023; Ram. 780 (*tarāh*, with suff. of indef. art.), 1307); a fee paid to a ferry-man (L.V. 98; K.Pr. 18; Śiv. 1201, 1788); crossing (the Ocean of Existence), salvation (L.V. 72; Śiv. 14, 381, 957; Ram. 53); power or ability (both by intelligence and availability of the necessary means) to carry out any work (cf. **mĕcĕ-t°,** p. 601*b*, l. 46; **nĕcĕ-t°,** p. 659*b*, l. 25); a niche or shelf in a wall for holding a lamp (cf **mĕṭi-t°,** p. 609*a*, l. 14) (K 921) **āsun —आसुन । शक्तिसंभवः** m.inf. power to carry out any very difficult task to exist **bōzun बोज़ुन । सामर्थ्यविचारणम** m.inf. (before attempting any very difficult task) to estimate the power available for its performance. **– bōzana yunᵘ – बोज़न यिनु । सामर्थ्यसंभवज्ञानम** m.inf ability to be recognized; to be assured in oneself that one has ability and power to carry out some very difficult work. **-dyunᵘ – दिनु । तारणम्, पर्यापणम** m.inf to convey (a person) across (a river or the like), to ferry across (L.V. 106; Śiv. 253, 415, 737, 1576, 1578); to enable another to carry out some work; to reach or extend across (Rām. 632). **—hyonᵘ ह्योनु । तरणसहायस्वीकरणम्** m.inf to have oneself ferried across. **—karun —करुन् । पर्यापणम्** m.inf. (in distributing food, money, or the like) to arrange that there is sufficient for everyone, to see that each one gets his proper share. **—lagun —लगुन् । समाप्तीभवनम** m.inf

to reach the other side; (of some work) to be completed; to reach the other side (of the Ocean of Existence), to gain salvation (Rām. 1573). —**wuchun** - **वुछुन** । **निर्वाहणविवेक:** m inf. to consider beforehand whether there are sufficient means, etc, to carry out any work. -- **zānun** —**ज़ानुन** । **सामर्थ्यसंतोष:** m inf. (in the case of some work still to be carried out) to know that one (i.e. oneself) has the power to carry it out

tara-kān^{a}j^{i} तार-कान्‌ज़ि । **संबन्ध:** f. connexion (e.g. caused by intercourse, mutual visiting, conversation). **-kān^{a}j^{i} karūn^{u} -कान्‌ज़ि करूनु** । **संबन्धापादनम** f.inf. (of a go-between) to arrange connexion (e g. between the parties to a marriage, for settling some necessary business, or the like). **-nôr^{u} -नोर्** । **द्रोणी** (**प्रवाहणनालिका**) m a pipe for conveying water across a gap or chasm. **-nāv -नाव** । **पारावारगमागमनियुक्तनौका** f a ferry-boat. --**tarun** -- **तरुन** । **उत्तरणम्** m inf. to pass over, cross over (esp. some difficult river); to get through and carry out (some important work) (Rām. 127 (*tārun*, causal)); to cross over (the Ocean of Existence), to obtain salvation (Rām. 1575). - **tor^{u}-mot^{u} —तर्-मतु** । **पारं गत:** perf. part (f. —**tür^{u}-müt^{u} —तर्-मंत्**), crossed over, passed over; (of some important work) carried through and carried out.

tār 2 तार । **तन्तु:, वैद्युतसंवादनयन्त्रम्** f. thread, string (Śiv. 1077, 1872); wire, cord, string of a musical instrument (Śiv. 669); the electric telegraph, a telegraphic message, a telegram; a thin spikelet (e.g. as an engraving tool) (Śiv 1373). - **kaḍūn^{u} —कड़ूनु** । **तन्त्राकारापादनम** f.inf. to draw wire.

tara-tyuz^{u} तार-तिज़ु or **-tuz^{u} -तुज़ु** । **शाकविशेष:** m. a kind of radish with a long wire-like root (L. 75, *tartuz*, a medicinal plant, used as a diuretic). **-tiz^{i}-bŏḍ^{u} -तिज़ि-बुंदु** । **मूलकभेदगुम्फितम** m. a bunch of these radishes. **-tiz^{i}-caṭiṉ -तिज़ि-चटिञ** or **-tiz^{i}-ṣyūṭ^{u} -तिज़ि-च्यूटु** । **मूलकविशेषखण्डिका** f. a chutnee or pickle made of these radishes pounded

tara 1 तर in **bŏkh-tara** (p. 996, l. 40), see **tür^{u}**.

tara 2 तर ترہ m. garden herbs, pot-herbs, greens (K.Pr 255, where it is translated 'spices and other rich things'). Cf **shĕh-tarra,** p. 873*a*, l. 49.

tāra 1 तार । **तारका:** f.pl. stars (cf. **nabacĕ tāra wālañĕ,** p. 619*a*, l. 43; **nabañĕ t°,** id., l. 49) (Śiv 1076; Rām. 1484, 1486). Cf. **tārā.**

tāra 2 तार । **त्रितयम** f.pl. about three, approximately a triad (Gr.Gr. 82; Śiv. 393, 956, 1671, 1898; K. 1118; YZ. 53 (?); K.Pr. 153).

tārā तारा f. (pl. nom. **tārāyĕ तारायि,** Śiv. 38) a star (Śiv. 38, 198, 1663); N. of the wife of Wŏlī (Skt. Vālī), king of the monkeys, and mother of Angad (Rām. 492). Cf. **tāra 1.**

tārĕ तार्ये adj. e.g. in **man gav tārĕ,** the mind became devoted (to) (Śiv. 1362).

tari, a kind of fodder grass (L. 71). ? **tür^{u},** q.v.

taur तौर طور m. state, condition, quality; manner, mode, way (Gr.M.). Cf. **ba-taura,** p. 145*a*, l. 35.

ṭĕr ट्यर्, see **ṭar.**

ter, see **tīr 1** and **tyūr^{u}.**

tēr तेर । **जयी** m. a victor, a conqueror (in a battle, dispute, gambling, etc.); cf. **tērun. —gaṣhun —गछुन** । **जयावाप्ति:** m.inf. to become a conqueror, win (a game, etc.). —**sapadun —सपदुन,** —**sōpanun —सॉपनुन,** or —**sapazun —सपज़ुन** । **प्राप्तजयीभवनम** m.inf. to become a conqueror, to become a victor.

tēri तेरि, see **tyūr^{u}.**

tīr 1 तीर । **पशु:** (**मेष:, अज:**) m. animals of the sheep or goat kind (as a flock, class, or kind) (El. *ter*, sheep; K Pr. 224, 232); a flock of sheep (L. 463, *tir*); cf. **tyūr^{u}. -ḍangij -डंगिज** । **पशुगृहवेदिविशेष:** f. the closet over the sheep-pen of a house; (in Kashmīr, in winter the sheep and goats are crowded into the ground floor of a house. The small room or locker immediately over this sheep-pen is called the **tīr-ḍangij,** and, for the sake of its warmth, children sit, and guests sleep in it (cf. L. 249, 363)). -- **ganz^{a}rān^{i} —गज़्‌र्‌नि** । **पशुगणना** m.pl.inf. to count sheep or goats for purposes of taxation (L. 363, it is collected as the sheep go up in flocks to the mountain pastures when winter is over); met. to be utterly bewildered (*quasi* trying to count the sheep in a moving flock). **-khĕj^{i} -ख्यजि** or **-khĕj^{u} -ख्यजु** । **पशुसमज:** f. a flock of sheep or goats collected in one spot. **-khyol^{u} -ख्योलु** । **पशुसमुदाय:** m. a large flock of sheep or goats; cf. **tīr^{i}-khyol^{u},** s.v. **tyūr^{u}. -rôch^{u} -रोछु** । **मेषाजपशुपाल:** m. a shepherd or goat-herd (i.q. **cōpān,** q.v.) (for these people, see L. pp. 361 ff.); cf. **tīr^{i}-rôch^{u},** as ab. **-röch^{i}-bāy -रॉछि-बाय** । **मेषपशुपालस्त्री** f. his wife. **-wôr^{u} -वोर्** । **मेषनिवास:** m a sheep- or goat-fold.

tīra-ḍang तीर-डंग । **मेषपाशबन्धनी** m. a hobble for sheep or goats; foot-shackles (for a man).

tīr 2 तीर تیر । **बाण:** m. an arrow (Gr.M.; Rām. 233, 340, 348, 371, 448–9, 781, 783, 891, 898–9, 919, 1299, 1363, 1376, 1398, 1411, 1564, 1612; YZ. 6, 70, 208). —**dyun^{u} —दिनु** m.inf. to discharge an arrow (at, dat.) (Rām. 43, 160, 232, 310, 315, 357, 502, 869, 890, 897, 1214, 1352, 1361, 1375–6, 1378, 1406, 1408, 1410, 1612). —**lāyun —लायुन** m.inf.

to discharge an arrow (at, dat.) (Rām. 376, 982, 1399); to hit, or strike with an arrow (obj. dat.) (Rām. 248, 1353, 1368, 1418). —**rāwân**[i] —रावनि । **वैमनस्यापत्ति**: m. pl. inf. arrows to be lost; agitation or bewilderment to occur (causing one to forget or neglect one's other occupations, etc.). —**sĕz**[a]**run** —स्यज़्रुन् m.inf. to aim an arrow straight (at, **pĕth**) (Rām. 999). —**trāwun** —त्रावुन् m.inf to discharge an arrow (Rām. 123, 867); to draw a bow (Rām. 117). —**trāwan-wôl**[u] —त्रावन्-वोलु n.ag. (f. —**trāwan-wājĕñ** —त्रावन्-वाज्यञ्), an archer (El.).

tīra-dag तीर-दग् । **बाणमार्ग**: f. the blow of an arrow, the flight of an arrow straight at the mark. **-dag-hyuh**[u] -दग्-ह्युहु । **ऋजु**: adj. (f. **-dag-hish**[u] -दग्-ह्यिशू), like an arrow's path, straight as an arrow. —**mārun** - मारुन m.inf. to strike with an arrow (Rām. 1042). - -**mōrüñ**[u] —मोरंञू । **दृढजीर्णता** f. (of clothes, ornaments, or met. of strength) slight wearing out to occur, slight signs of wear to become visible (Rām. 490). **-nòr**[u] -नोर् । **इषुधि**: m. a quiver.

tīr-i höric[u] तीरि हारिचू (Rām. 109) or —**hörinj**[u] —हारिंचू (Rām. 344) (= تیر هارچ) m. an arrow with a crescent-shaped head. **tīr-i jādō** तीरि जादो, تیر جادو m. a magic arrow (Rām. 873).

tīr 3 तीर् m. the bank of a river (Rām. 1754)

tīr 4 तीर् or **tīr**[u] 1 तीरू । **गरुत्** f. (sg. dat. **tīrĕ** तीर्य), a bird's feather, plume (cf. **braga-t°**, p. 120*a*, l. 31; **gŏnd**[i]**-t°**, p. 290*a*, l. 15; **kŏkar-t°**, p. 432*a*, l. 44; **mōr-t°**, p. 587*b*, l. 47; **pachin-t°**, p. 679*b*, l. 41) (El. *tihr*; Gr.M. *tr*[u]; L. 460, *tir*; Śiv. 1042).

tīrĕ lāgañĕ तीर्य लागञ । **विनयकर्तृर्विनयनम्** f. pl. inf. to apply feathers; to proffer instruction to one's teacher, 'to teach one's grandmother to suck eggs,' to give silly advice to one's teacher (and so put him to shame) (cf. **kŏkar-t° l°**, p. 432*a*, l. 45). —**yiñĕ** —यिञ । **अति दुर्गतीभवनम्** f. pl. inf. 'feathers to come', to be reduced to poverty (by the loss of one's means of subsistence) (cf. **kŏkar-t°-y°**, p. 432*a*, l. 49).

tīri-gŏnd[u] तीरि-ग्वंदु । **पञ्चमयो ऽवतंस**: m. a plume of heron's feathers bound up with pearls, precious stones, and gold and silver wire, worn on a turban on state occasions (i.q. **gŏnd**[i]**-tīr**[u], p. 290*a*, l. 15). **-gŏndur**[u] -ग्वंदुर् । **बहमूल्यपक्षगुच्छक**: m. a bunch of feathers tied together by their stems.

tīr[i] तीर्, see **tyūr**[u].

tīr[u] **2** तीरू (f. of **tyūr**[u], q.v.) a ewe (Gr.M., s.v. **tyūr**[u]).

ṭīr[u] टीरू । **पिण्डम्** f. (pl. nom. **ṭīrĕ** टीर्य, Gr.Gr. 62) a lump or 'shape' of any soft cooked food, or of liquid boiled down to a solid but soft condition (cf. **bata-ṭ°**, p. 137*b*, l. 9; **bāmañĕ-ṭ°**, s.v. **bāman**; **wŏgra-ṭ°**; **wāṭa-ṭ°**, s.v. **wāṭh 2**), cold pudding (Gr.Gr. 62, Śiv. 1020, K.Pr. 249). **ṭīri-bata** टीरि-बत । **पिण्डितान्नम** m. a lump or shape of boiled rice (i.q. **bata-ṭīr**[u], as ab.).

tiör, see **tyūr**[u].

tŏra त्वर طرہ । **रौप्यतन्तुसमूह**: m hair, a fringe of hair; an ornamental tassel, a border; an ornament worn on a turban (K Pr. 225, *turah*); (in Ksh) a tassel or the like made of very fine silver wire **-dar** -दार طرہ دار । **रौप्यतन्तुवीतिक**: (of the hair) fringed, crested, etc; (in Ksh. esp.) (of a turban or the like) fringed with fine silver wires. **-dastār** -दस्तार طرہ دستار । **रौप्यतन्तुदशाकशिरोवेष्टनम** m. a turban fringed, as ab

tōr 1 तोर । **निरोध**: m. hindrance, obstruction, check (esp. of some work nearly completed); cf. **tôr**[u] **1.** - -**dith thawun** दिथ थवुन् । **निरुध्य स्थापनम** m.inf. to obstruct and stop completely (someone else's work which is nearly completed). - **dyun**[u] —दिनु । **निरोधनम** m.inf. to stop or obstruct (another engaged on any work, esp by declaring it to be fruitless).

tōr 2 तोर (= طور) m. Mount Sinai (H. iv, 5)

tōr 3 तोर । **तत्र** adv there (of some place out of sight) (El. thither; Gr.Gr. 155; W 94, thither; 139, *tur*, there; Śiv. 42, Rām. 293-4, H. v, 3; YZ. 91). **-kun** -कुन । **तत्पार्श्वम** adv towards that place (out of sight), thither, in that direction (Gr.Gr. 160); in that place (out of sight), there.

tōra तोर । **ततः**: adv. from there, thence (of a place out of sight) (Gr.Gr. 156; W. 94; Śiv. 81, 117, 1792; Rām. 125, 1055; H. i, 6, 8; v, 4, 9; viii, 11; xii, 1, 11; K Pr. 154); in reply (to a question or the like) (Śiv. 66, 88, 310, 312, 630, 636, 837, 1249; Rām. 150, 193, 256, 356, 365, 383, 613, 657, 660, 681, 811, 816, 823, 946, 1621 2, 1650, 1703; YZ. 138, 389). **-kani** -कनि or **-kanèn** -कन्यन् । **तत्पार्श्वतः** (**पार्श्वे**) adv. from that direction (out of sight) (Gr.Gr. 159); in that direction (out of sight). **-kanyuk**[u] -कन्युकु । **तत्पार्श्वोद्भवः**: adj. (f **-kanic**[u] -कनिचू), of, or belonging to, that (out of sight) direction, produced in that direction **-pĕtha** -प्यठ । **तत्स्थानादारभ्य** adv from there, from that place (out of sight) (u.w. vbs of coming or the like). **-yor** -योर । **तत्रेह** adv. from there (out of sight) to here and (back again) from here to there, i.e. over the whole intervening space, or (with vbs. of motion) backwards and forwards.

tūr[i] तूरि also written **tūry** तूर्य । **तत्रैव** adv. in that very place (out of sight), only in that place, even there (Gr.Gr. 156; L.V. 19, 61; Śiv. 283; H. vii,

20; x, 3; K Pr. 84 *tár*); to that very place, thither (Rām. 661). **-kun** -कुन् or **tūry-kun** तूर्य्-कुन्। **तत्प्रदेशपार्श्व एव** adv. only in that very place (Gr.Gr. 160); thither only, only to there (Rām. 1254); only in that direction, hence (met.) only in thy direction, only towards thee (Rām. 650); in those very conditions, only in respect, or in regard to, that (K. 867, 1142). **—dyun[u]** —द्युन् m.inf. to give in that very place; to give (something) at the very place (where it is received); hence, to return, give back immediately on receipt (K. 687).

tōruk[u] तोरुक्। **तत्रत्य**: adj. (f. **tōrüc[u]** तोरच्), of, or belonging to, or produced in, there (out of sight).

tôr[u] 1 तोर् (for **2**, see **tārun**) or **tôḍ[u]** तोड्। **अर्गलम्** m. a bolt (of a door or window) (cf. **shala-t°**, s.v. **shal**) (Gr.M.; Śiv 207, 1503, 1646, 1747, 1890; K. 69, 73, 77; K.Pr 164); a door-bar; met. check, obstruction (Śiv 1369). Cf. **tôr 1.**

tör[i]-hüṭ[u] तोरि-हुट्। **अर्गलदण्ड**: f (sg. dat. **-hacě** -हच्य), the wooden bar of a door-bar, the wooden bolt of a door-bolt. **-khünḍ[u]** -खुंड्। **हनु**: f. (sg. dat. **-khanjé** -खंज्य), the lower jaw (El. *tárkhand*, K.Pr. 120).

ṭôr[u] टोर्। **नेत्रछद्**: m. the eyelid (cf. **àch[i]-ṭör[i]**, p. 8*b*, l. 39; **añěma-ṭör[i]**, p 37*b*, l. 17; **añěma-ṭôr[u]**, id, l. 18; **àsh[i]-ṭör[i]**, p. 47*b*, l. 50; **tàl[i]-ṭāri wuchun**, p. 996*b*, l. 34; **ṭal[i] ṭór[i] wuchun**, p. 1000*a*, l. 11; **ṭěṭam-ṭór[u]**, s.v. **ṭěṭam**) (El. *tár*, *tór*. El. gives also *tárgi* f. with the same meaning). **— pyon[u]** —प्युन्। **लालमोत्पत्ति**: m.inf. the eyelid to fall; extreme desire or longing for something seen to be felt. **—wǒtalun** —व्रतलुन। **मंतुष्टि**: m inf the eyelid to rise, urgent desire, as ab., to be satisfied.

ṭari khasun टारि खसुन्। **रोचकीभवनम्** m inf. to be, or become, entirely pleasing, to be satisfying. **—khot[u]-mot[u]** खंतु मंतु। **रोचकीभूत**: perf. part. (f. **—khüs[u]-müs[u]** खच्-मंच्), become pleasing, as ab **-yun[u]** —यिन्। **संतोषापत्ति**: m inf. satisfaction to be experienced

ṭör[i] àch[i] dód[u] टारि अंछि दोदु। **नेत्रपटलरोग**: m. disease of the eyelids. **—yin[i]** —यिनि। **नेत्रपटलविकार**: m pl. inf. disease of the eyelids (accompanied by intumescence) to occur.

ṭāric[u] zih f. the edge of the eyelid (El. *tárich zih*, ? *tárac[u] zeh*).

tör[u] 1 तारू (for **2**, see **tārun**)। **विलम्ब**: f. delay, lateness, tardiness, slowness (cf. **dǒha-t°**, p. 200*a*, l. 24; **khěna-t°**, p 402*a*, l. 10; **katha-t°**, p. 486*b*, l. 18; **lama-t°**, p. 524*a*, l. 46; **ʻnāwa-t°**, p. 666*b*, l. 32; **rōṭa-t°**, p. 845*a*, l. 8) (El. *tár*, tardiness, slowness, delay; Gr.M.; W. 13; Śiv. 728, 1682, 1739; Rām. 586; K. 355, 633, 719). **—gashün[u]** —गश्नु। **विलम्बसंभव**: f.inf. delay to occur. **—karün[u]** —कर्नु। **विलम्बनम्** f.inf. to cause delay, make delay, to delay (Śiv. 52; K. 364, 378, 580).

tāri तारि sg. abl. by delay, in a delayed manner **—gashun** —गश्नुन् (of the mind, etc.), to become confused (H. v. 7, *tárė*, m.c.; YZ. 132, id.); to fade wither, die (of a plant) (K.Pr. 58).

tur, see **tōr 3.**

turī तुरी। **वाद्यविशेष**: f. a kind of trumpet, a clarion i.q. **turay**, q.v. **-wôl[u]** -वोलु। **वंशीवाद्यवादक**: m. (f. **-wājěn** -वाज्यन्), a player on this instrument, one skilled in playing it.

tūr तूर or **tūr[u] तूरु**। **वासी** f. (sg. abl. **tōri तोरि**), an adze, an axe, hatchet, half-adze (cf. **sērě-t°**, p. 930*a*, l. 34) (El. *tor*, m., *tár*, f.; W. 13, *thūr[u]*; L. 370, 460; Śiv. 1776, *tūr[u]*; H. vii, 18 (id.)); **tōri-dab तोरि-दब्** m. the blow of an axe (K.Pr. 114, 236).

tūr[u] तूर्। **पक्षिविशेष**: m. a certain bird, the red-crested Pochard, *Branta rufina* (L. 130).

ṭūr[u] 1 टूर्। **मुकुलम** m. (sg. abl. **ṭōri टोरि**), a flower-bud (cf. **pòshě-ṭ°**, p. 779*a*, l. 36).

ṭūr[u] 2 टूर्। **कुण्डाकारभुक्तिपात्रम** m. (sg. abl. **ṭōri टोरि**), the dish out of which Hindū women eat (it is round, deep, and brazen) (cf. **khira-ṭ°**, p. 409*a*, l. 45; **wǒgra-ṭ°**) (Gr.Gr. 18, 19, 56; K.Pr. 183).

tūr[u] तूरु, see **tūr.**

ṭūr[u] टूरु। **लघुपात्रविशेष**: m. (sg. abl. **ṭūri टूरि**), a dish like **ṭūr[u] 2**, but smaller (cf. **öribi-ṭ°**, p. 45*b*, l. 14; **kǒng-ṭ° shunün[u]**, p. 156*b*, l. 24) (K. 528, 710).

tür[u] तर्रु (=ترو)। **सूक्ष्माङ्कुरतन्तु:, सम्बायकीलकम** f. a plant-fibre, a flower-filament (cf. **muji-t°**, p. 558*b*, l. 11); (in carpentry) a tenon (cf. **brör[i]-t°**, p. 126*a*, l. 6; **hāki-t°**, p 327*a*, l. 4; **kūṭ[i]-t°**, p 485*b*, l. 22) (H. x, 5, 12); met. a projecting point (like a tenon) (cf. **kangav[i]-t°**, p. 457*a*, l. 28).

tari-bǒḍ[u] तरि-बुदु। **लताविशेषवृन्तम** m. a bundle, tied together by the roots, of the acid fibrous leaves of a kind of radish-like vegetable. **-caṭiñ** -चटिञ्। **शाकविशेषमूद**: f. a condiment made of the pounded roots and leaves of this vegetable. **-tul[u]** -तुलु। **लताविशेष**: m. a single one of these vegetables. **-byūṭ[u]** -ब्युटु। **लताविशेषोत्थमूद**: m. i.q. **-caṭiñ**, ab.

tūr तूर् or **tūr[u] तूरु**। **शीतम** f. (pl. nom. **tūrě तूर्य**, Gr.Gr. 62, or, as in the following, **tūra तूर**), cold, coldness, chill (cf. **gǒlāb-t°**, p. 284*b*, l. 10; **hǒkha-t°**, p. 327*a*, l. 40; **māga-t°**, p. 551*b*, l. 47; **pǒha-t°**, p. 684*a*, l. 44; **pōshě-t°**, p. 779*a*, l. 35; **rūda-t°**, p. 826*b*, l. 9) (Gr.Gr. 20, 62, 127, 137; Gr.M.; W. 9; L.V. 16, 28; Śiv. 336, 343; K. 276; K.Pr.

154, *tar*); esp. the cold shivering of ague (El. *tūr*, fever; K.Pr. 160, *tūr*); of. **tūl 4.** **—asüñ[u]** **—असूंबू । शीतानुभव:** f.inf. cold to enter (the body), bodily coldness to be experienced; (esp.) the chill of ague to attack a person; cf. **tūra asañĕ,** bel. **—lagüñ[u]** **—लगंबू । शीतानुभव:** f.inf. cold to be felt (e.g when wearing too thin clothes). **-zāl -ज़ाल । शीतज्वर:** f 'cold fever', in which the body is outwardly hot but is chilly within.

tūra anañĕ तूर अनञ । चक्षीकरणम f.pl.inf. to put a person in terror (*quasi*, so that he is all of a tremble, and subsequently shivers at the mere memory). **—asañĕ —असञ । चक्षीभवनम** f.pl.inf. to become terrorized, as ab.; cf. **tūr[u] asüñ[u],** ab. **—khasañĕ —खसञ । कम्पोत्पत्ति:** m. pl. inf. the cold shivers (at the beginning of an attack of fever) to start. **—sānañĕ —सानञ । त्रासनम्** f. pl. inf. to put a person in terror (*quasi*, in cold shivers). **—yiñĕ —यिञ । त्रासापत्ति:** f.pl. inf. shivering terror to come (to a person).

tūri-al तूरि-अल् । शीतसंकुचिता तुम्बी f. a gourd shrunken up by the cold of winter. **-ala -अल । शीतकम्प:** m. shivering due to cold. **-ala asân[i] -अल असंनि । शीतकम्पोद्भव:** m. pl. inf shiverings (from cold) to attack (a person). **-bambar -बम्बर । अतिशीतबाधा** m. pl. stinging shivers due to cold (*quasi*, as if one is stung by bees). **-bambar wŏthân[i] -बम्बर् व्वथंनि । अतिशीतबाधोद्गम:** m. pl inf such stinging cold to be felt (by a person) (e.g. from contact with snow). **-hot[u] -हंदु । शीताहत:** adj. (f **-hüs[u] -हंचू**), afflicted by cold, chilled to the bone (Gr.Gr. 137). **-kŏkur -क्कुर । शीतालु:** m. (pl. nom. **-kŏkar -क्कर**; sg. f. **-kŏkür[u] -क्कर्क्**), 'a cold-cock,' i.e. one who feels cold severely (and cowers and is pinched like a fowl in a winter frost). **-kakav -कक्कव । शीतालु:** m. 'a cold-bartavelle', i q. the preceding. **-kond[u] -कंदु । रोमहर्ष:** m. cold-prickles, the down of the body standing on end on account of cold; hence, generally, bristling of the down, horripilation, thrill. **-kànd[i] anân[i] -कंदि अनंनि । त्रासोद्वेगोद्भावनम** m. pl. inf. to cause thrills (in another, by terrifying or the like). **-kànd[i] asân[i] -कंदि असंनि । शीततापोद्भव:** m. pl. inf. shivering thrills (from exposure to cold, or from ague) to attack (a person). **-kànd[i] yin[i] -कंदि यिनि । उद्वेगोद्भव:** m. pl. inf. thrills of fear to come (to a person, at the memory, or the like, of some past terror). **-lĕd -लद् । शीतभीत:** adj. e.g. 'defeated by cold', one who is filled with fear merely by experiencing a feeling of cold.

tūr[u] तूर्, see **tūr.**

tribôg[u] त्रिबोगु । मूढबुद्धि: adj. (f. **tribŏj[u] त्रिबोजू**), stupid, addle-pained, dull-witted.

tribahāgoñun[u] paisa त्रिबहागंचुनु पैंस । त्रिद्दीनारक: पण: m. a nominal coin now worth three times eight cowries, i.e. 24 cowries. Cf. **bahāgañ** and **bahāgoñun[u].**

tr[a]bāra त्रबार or **tribāra त्रिबार । तृतीयवारम्** adv. for the third time, the third time.

tribuwan or **trĕbuwan त्रि(त्र)बु(भु)वन्** m. the three worlds (earth, heaven, and hell) (Śiv. 99, 898, 1623; Rām. 1334; K. 134, 361, 1041).

tribuwana-nāth त्रिबु(भु)वन-नाथ् m. the Lord of the three worlds, a title of the god Shiv (Skt. Śiva) (Śiv. 320). **-rāza -राज़** m, id. (Śiv 1133, 1363). **-sār -सार** m. the Essence of the three worlds (another title of Shiv) (Śiv. 37, 62, 91, 178, 180, 412, 514, 850, 942, 1799); applied to the gods generally (or possibly *pluralis majestatis*) (Śiv 395).

tarbyĕth तर्बयथ् (= تربیت) m. (H. ii, 4), education, tuition, instruction [According to some, this word is f.]

trica त्रिच । त्रिकम m. a group of three, a triad, trio (Gr.Gr. 82). Cf. **trakh 1** and **trila.**

tric[u] त्रिचु । त्रयिका f. the three (in card playing).

truc[u] त्रुचु, see **trukun.**

trich[u] त्रिछु, truch[u] त्रुछु, see **trukh[u].**

trichĕr त्रिछ्यर or **truchĕr त्रुछ्यर । तीक्ष्णम** m. sharpness, sharp-wittedness, acuteness (Gr.Gr. 30, 140) Cf **trukh[u].**

trucyŏv त्रुच्योव, see **trukun.**

trad त्रड । मूढ: m. a man who is dull-witted, stupid.

taraf طرف etc, see **taraph.**

tārīf تعریف, see **tārīph.**

traft, see **traph[a]th.**

trāg त्राग । तडाग: m. a pond (artificial, circular in shape, and overgrown with vegetation) (cf. **aza-bābun[u]** t°, p. 74*b*, l. 7), a lake (L.V 84)

turog[u] तुरंगु m. a horse (L.V. 26, 69; Śiv. 1699, 1854)

taraugdar (? spelling) m. an official whose duty it is to weigh the grain when the government's share is taken from the cultivators (El.). ? for **tarāzdar,** q.v.

tragan त्रगन, e.g. or **tragun[u] त्रगुनु** or **trĕgun[u] त्रगुनु** (f. **tra(trĕ)gün[u] त्र(त्र)गंचू । त्रिगुण:**), adj. (of a string, rope, or the like) having three strands; threefold, triple, three times repeated (cf. **lacha-tr° ay,** p. 506*b*, l. 50) (W. 105, *trègua*; Rām. 1767).

trĕ-gŏn त्र-ग्यन् m.pl. the three *guṇas*, qualities, or constituents of existing things, viz. goodness, passion, and darkness (see p. 857*b*, l. 35) (Śiv. 1643, Rām. 1774). See **trayĕ-gŏn,** s.v. **trayĕ 3.**

trigŏna त्रिग्यन adj. e.g. possessing the three qualities (see the preceding) (Śiv. 367, 846, 1119).

traḳ^anun चंगुन । त्रिगुणीकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **traḳ°n^u चंगुनु**), to make threefold, triplicate, multiply by three.

traḳ^anāwun चंगनावुन् । त्रिगुणीकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **traḳ^anôw^u चंगनोवु**), i.q. **traḳ^anun**, q.v. **traḳ^anôw^u-mot^u चंगनोवु-मंतु । त्रिगुणितः** perf. part. (f. **traḳ^anöv^u-müṭ^u चंगनोवु-मंचु**); made threefold, trebled.

traḳ^aṅĕr चंगर । त्रिगुणात्वम् m. threefoldness, trebleness, triplicity.

tr^ah 1 चह । त्रिंशत् card. (pl. dat. **tr^ahan चहन**), thirty (Gr.Gr. 77; El. *trâh*; Rām. 547, 1301; K. 553).

tr^ah^i चहि m pl. 'thirties', used as a multiplicative, with numerals above ten, as in **kāh tr^ah^i trĕh hath ta tr^ah**, eleven thirties are three hundred and thirty (Gr.Gr. 86).

tr^ah 2 चह in old Ksh. the equivalent of **trĕh 1**, q.v. (L.V. 16, 75).

trāhi त्राहि interj. protect! save! (Borrowed from Skt., where it is a 2nd pers. sg imperative) (Śiv. 130; Rām. 1103; K. 554, 880, 997).

trĕh 1 त्रय्, sometimes written **trĕ त्र, try त्र्य**, or **trih त्रिह । त्रीणि** card. (pl. dat. **trén त्रेन**; pl. abl. **trĕyau त्रयौ**, Gr.Gr. 82. In composition, this word takes the form **tr^a त्र, tra त्र, trĕ त्र**, or **tri त्रि**, as in **tra-man**, p. 572*b*, l. 29; **tr^abara** or **tribāra**, p. 1021*b*, l. 6; **trĕgun^u**, p. 1021*b*, l. 40. In various idiomatic uses (see bel.) it is treated as a singular, in agreement with a singular noun, and then takes the form **trayĕ 1 त्रय** or **trĕyĕ 1 त्रय**. For **trayĕ 2, trĕyĕ 2**, see **tray**, for **trayĕ 3**, see s.v.);

three (Gr.Gr. 76, 82, 86, 154; Gr.M.; L.V. (in the old Ksh. form **tr^ah**) 16, 75; Śiv. 118, 159, 196, 779, 978, 1521, etc; Rām. 797, 1774; K. 384, 688, 795; H x, 1, 12, 20; xii, 5, 6, 11, 19; YZ. (*trah*) 112) Cf. **trayĕ 3**.

In Śaivism, there are three impurities (*mala*) of the soul, which impede its final release (L.V. 75). These are called in Skt. *āṇava*, *māyiya*, and *kārma*. The first is the state or character of the soul deeming itself to be finite; the second is that born of cosmic illusion; and the third is the impurity that results from action (see L.V. s.v. **tr^ah**). There are also three worlds (heaven, earth, and hell) (cf. Śiv. as ab. and **trĕbuwan**); and three qualities (**gŏn**) (see **trĕ-gŏn**).

trayĕ 1 त्रय (for **2**, see **tray**, for **3**, see s.v.), adv. thrice, three times, on three occasions (K. 136); cf. **trĕyĕ**, bel. **-manza -मञ्ज** sg. abl. (one, etc.) from among, or out of, three (K. 1022). **-phiri -फिरि** adv. on three occasions, three times, thrice (K. 63). Cf. **trĕyĕ-ph°**, bel.

trĕy त्रय् card only three, exactly three. Cf. **triy 1**, bel.

trĕyĕ 1 त्रय or **tréyi त्रयि** (for **trĕyĕ 2**, see **tray**) in **trĕyŏ** (or **trĕyi**) **ali kaḍun त्रय (त्रयि) अलि कडुन । त्रिगुणाकरणम्** m inf to drag (i.e. plough) with three-plough, i.e. to plough three times (esp. with ref. to a bean-field or the like being prepared for sowing). **lați - लटि । त्रिवारम्** adv. three times, thrice. **-nĕngi -न्यंगि** adv., id. **phiri —फिरि । त्रिवारम्** adv., id; cf **trayĕ-ph°**, ab. **- ranga - रंग । त्रिप्रकारः** adj. e.g. of three kinds (cf. **trĕyi-ranga**, p. 836*b*, l. 44) (Gr.Gr. 154). **— vizi — विज़ि । त्रिवारम्** adv. three times, thrice

triy 1 त्रिय (for **2**, see s.v.) only three, exactly three (Gr.Gr. 82). Cf. **trĕy**, ab.

trĕh 2, see **tray**.

tarah तरह ت طر m. manner, mode (Gr.M.), used in the sing. abl. in adverbial phrases, such as **prath taraha**, of every kind (p. 769*a*, l. 42).

traharun चहरुन । भयोद्विग्नीभवनम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. **traharyōv चहर्योव्**), to become alarmed, or agitated, by an ill-omen, or the like (Śiv. 1295). **traharyō-mot^u चहर्यो-मंतु । भयोद्विग्नीभूतः** perf. part (f. **traharyĕ-müṭ^u चहर्ये-मंचु**), alarmed (as ab.).

trhas (? spelling) m. matting (El., who says that it is used towards Bārāmūla). Cf. **pat^ujˇ^u** and **wagow^u**.

tr^ahath चहथ, trĕhath त्रहथ, or **trihath त्रिहथ** card. (pl dat. **tr^a(trĕ°, tri°)hatan च(त्र, त्रि)हतन्**), three hundred (Gr.Gr. *tri°*, 80, 84, 85; Rām. 600); three pice (see p. 357*b*, l. 8) (Gr.Gr. 85).

tr^ahaiṭh चहैठ् । त्रिषष्टिः card. (pl. dat. **tr^ahaiṭhan चहैठन**), sixty-three (Gr.Gr. 78, El. *trehet*).

tr^ahaiṭhyum^u चहैठिमु । त्रिषष्टितमः ord. (f. **tr^ahaiṭhim^u चहैठिमू**), sixty-third (Gr.Gr. 78).

tr^ahatyum^u चहतिमु । त्रिशत्तमः ord. (**tr^ahatim^u चहतिमू**), three hundredth (Gr.Gr. 80).

tr^ahatyun^u चहतिनु । त्रिशतमूल्यकः adj. (f. **tr^ahatiñ^u चहतिञ्**), costing three hundred (rupees or the like).

tr^ahyum^u चहिमु । त्रिंशत्तमः ord. (f. **tr^ahim^u चहिमू**), thirtieth (Gr.Gr. 77).

tarjama तर्जम ترجمه m. interpretation, translation. **tarjama khārun तर्जम खारुन । अतिमानपूर्वकप्रशंसनम** m inf. 'to raise an interpretation', (in the presence of another) to show great honour (to), utter profuse praises or the like (to a person, esp. when he is unworthy of it). **—karun —करुन्** m inf. to interpret, translate (El. *tarjama k°*, Gr.M.). **—karan-wôl^u**

--करन-वोजु n.ag. (f.—**karan-wājěñ** —करन-वाज्यञ्), an interpreter, translator (El. *tarjama k°*, Gr.M.).

traka चक, see **trakh 1** and **2.**

trakī चकी । द्रोणमिति: f. a full *trakh* (see **trakh 2**).

trika चिक, see **trakh 1.**

trokᵘ **चकु** adj. (f. **trüc**ᵘ **चचू**), of, or belonging to, so many *trakhs* (see **trakh 2**), used --• (cf. **aiṭha-tr°**, p. 66*b*, l. 45; **daha-tr°**, p. 199*a*, l. 20; **pönsa-tr°**, p. 743*b*, l. 4; **shě-tr°**, p. 874*a*, l. 23) (K.Pr. 162).

trákⁱ **traka चकि चक । द्रोणश:** adv *trakh* by *trakh* (each *trakh* being about six seers of about two pounds each). **-trakh -चख् । पूर्णो द्रोण:** m. a full *trakh* (not under weight).

trukᵘ **चुकु । भक्षणराव:** m. the noise of chewing or gnawing hard or dry food, the sound of a crunch (cf. **aḍa-tr°**, p. 12*a*, l. 23); cf. **trukun** and **ṭukh.** – **truk**ᵘ —**चुकु । कणभक्षणशब्द:** m. crunching, a sound of repeated crunches.

tárⁱ**ka तरिक** ترکه **। दायभाग:** m a legacy, bequest; inheritance (by succession or bequest); effects or estate of a deceased person.

tarīka तरीक طریقه or **tarīkh तरीख्** طریق m. mode, manner, method, fashion (Gr.M.).

tárⁱ**k**ⁱ **तरिकि । कर्णभूषा** f. a kind of earring worn by women (light and made of gold).

tárⁱ**ki-hor**ᵘ **तरिकि-हॅर् । कर्णभूषाविशेषयुग्मम्** m. a pair of these (one for each ear). **-kan -कन् । कर्णभूषाविशेषैकमात्रम्** m. an ear adorned by such an earring; a single one of a pair of these earrings.

turákⁱ **तुरकि** ترکی **। तुरुष्कदेश्य:** m of, or belonging to, or produced in Turkey, or in Turkestan. (Cf. El *truk*, a Turk.)

tārakī तारकी f. the profession of one who passes or conducts over (cf. **tantra-t°**, p. 1012*a*, l. 15).

tŏrka त्वर्क in **tŏrka-chān त्वर्क-छान् । कौटतष:** m a private carpenter, a village carpenter who works on his own account, a cabinet maker (H. vii, 17, 20); cf. **chān 1.** **-chān-bāy -छान-वाय् । स्वतन्त्रतक्षस्त्री** f. his wife. **-chönil -छॉनिल् । कौटतक्षता** f. the occupation of a cabinet maker. **tŏrka-chŏñ**ᵘ **त्वर्क-छॉञ्** । **कौटतक्षस्त्री** f. a cabinet maker's wife.

trakh 1 चख् । चिक्रम m. (sg. dat. **trakas 1 चकस्** As the first member of certain compounds, this word takes the form **traka** or **trakha.** In two cases it takes the form **trika,** see bel.) a group of three, a triad (cf. **trica**); the lowest part of the backbone (where three bones are said to meet) (El. *trak*, *trek*, the back).

traka-band चक-बंदु or **trakha-band चख-बंद् । चिकाङ्गरोग:** m. disease of the lower part of the backbone, (?) lumbago. **-phuṭ**ᵘ **-फुटु** or **trakha-phuṭ**ᵘ **चख-फुटु । भग्नचक:** adj. (f. **-phuṭ**ᵘ **-फुटू**, sg dat. **-phucě -फुच्च**), one with the lower part of the backbone broken or bent, hunch-backed.

trika-bāg चिक-बाग् m. that which consists of three parts, i.e. the Hindū triad of Brahmā, Vishnu (Viṣṇu), and Shiv (Śiva) (Śiv. 1695) (cf. **trěkāran**); N. of a village in Kashmīr from which there is a view of Mount Haramòkh (p. 343*a*, l. 31). It is said to be free from poisonous snakes (Śiv. 1695). **-vüṭ**ᵘ **-वंटू । चिकसंबन्ध:** f. (sg. dat. **-wacě -वच्च**), the connexion (by marriage) between three families (as when A gives his daughter in marriage into B's family, and B gives his daughter into C's family, the word then indicates the mutual connexion between the respective families of A, B, and C).

trakh 2 चख । द्रोण: m. (sg. dat. **trakas 2 चकस्**), a measure (esp. for grain) consisting in six Kāshmīrī seers, equivalent according to some to about twelve, and according to others to about nine and a half pounds (cf **lakh-tr°**, p. 517*b*, l. 35; **pā-tr°**, p. 748*a*, l. 22; **trák**ⁱ**-trakh**, col. *a*, l. 12) (Gr.Gr. 31, 52, 147; W. 134; Śiv. 1828; K.Pr. 42, 162, 208, 216). Cf. **man 3.** and, for the value of a *trakh*, see **khār 3.** --**khand** - **खंड्** m. about a *trakh* (W. 103).

traka-bŏḍᵘ **चक-बुंदु** or **-bód**ᵘ **-बंदु । अनेकद्रोणमित:** adj. (f **-bŏz**ᵘ **-बुंज़ू** or **-büz**ᵘ **-बंज़ू**), (of something to the amount of which reference is made) weighing, or measuring, many *trakhs* (see **bŏḍ**ᵘ **2**). **-phyur**ᵘ **-फिर्** । **द्रोणभ्रम:** m. (in weighing grain *trakh* by *trakh*) the making a mistake in counting the number of *trakhs* (during the process of weighment). **traka चक । द्रोणश:** adv. (in weighing, distributing, etc.), *trakh* by *trakh*. **-wād -वाद । द्रोणश: संख्याक:** m (in weighing *trakh* by *trakh*) the sum of all the *trakhs*.

trākh चाख् (sg. dat. **चियस्**), in **byākh trākh,** anyone else, someone else (p. 150*a*, l. 1). The word is a jingle of **byākh,** formed on the basis of **trěh,** three, as **byākh** is based on **bi,** another.

trukh चुख् m. (sg. dat. **trukas चुकस्**), the act of crunching with the teeth (cf **trukun**) (Gr.Gr 122).

trukhᵘ **चुखु** or **tryukh**ᵘ **त्र्युखु । तीक्ष्णबुद्धि:** adj. (f. **truch**ᵘ **चुछू** or (Gr.Gr. 72) **trich**ᵘ **चिछू**), quick, clever, ingenious, acute, sharp-witted, intelligent (El. *truk*; Gr.Gr. 30, 72, 140, *tryukh*ᵘ; Gr.M.; K.Pr. *truk*, 76, 146, 160, 216) Cf. **tryukh**ᵘ.

trūkhᵘ **चूँखु** in **trūkh**ᵘ **dyun**ᵘ **चूँखु दिनु । उत्तेजनम्** n. inf. to stir up, instigate, stimulate (esp. to arouse or stir up again some anger that had subsided).

tarkh तर्ख । विचारणा m. (sg. dat. **tarkas तर्कस्**),

discussion, consideration, examination, deliberation, investigation.

tarākh तराख । उपवास: m. (sg. dat. **tarākas तराकस्**), fasting (from want of food), starvation. —**dyun[u] -दिनु । उपवासकरणम्** m.inf. to fast or abstain from food (owing to anger or the like).

tarīkh तरीख طريق, see **tarīka.**

tārukh 1 तारुख् m (sg. dat. **tārakas तारकस्**; f. **tarakĕñ तारक्यञ्**), one who passes or conducts over (cf. **tantra-t°**, etc., p. 1012*a*, l. 17 ff.). N. of a *Daitya*, or demon (in Skt. *Tāraka*), who oppressed the gods, and was finally killed by Kārttikēya, the seven-day old son of Śiva (Śiv. 677, 679, 680–1, 1581).

tārukh 2 तारुख् । तारा m. (sg. dat. **tārakas तारकस्**), a star (cf. **gāshĕ-t°**, p. 308*b*, l. 44; **kŏl-t°**, p. 437*a*, l. 8; **lāṭ[i]-t°**, p. 535*b*, l. 41; **shŏl[i]-t°**, p. 880*b*, l. 26; **swŏs[u]-t°**, p. 955*a*, l. 33; **tāj-t°**, p. 535*b*, l. 45, and p. 990*a*, l. 7) (Gr.M.; W. 115; Śiv. 1145; Rām. 197, 569, 1013, 1017; YZ. 82, 555; K Pr 193).

tārakh-gógʰjĕ तारख-ग्वगञ्य । आलुकमूद्विशेष: f.pl. a kind of turnip stew (in which the turnips are cut up and boiled in water, then cooked in oil, and finally in sauce). —**gạnzʰrān[i] —गंज्रर्नि । विरहादिना कालक्षेप:** m. pl. inf. to count stars; met. (in the case of separation from a beloved, or the like) to get through the time by diverting one's attention to something else. **-gāsh -गाश् । नक्षत्रप्रकाश:** m. starlight (i.e. the light of the stars when there is no moon) **-nab -नब । तारकापूर्णनभ:** m. a star-sky (i.e. a star-lit sky free from clouds). **-naba -नब । देदीप्यमानतारकापूर्णनभ:** m., id.

törīkh 1 तारीख تاريخ m. (sg. dat **törīkhas तारीखस**), a date, era, epoch (Gr.M.)

törīkh 2 तारीख تاريک adj. e.g. dark, obscure; (in Ksh.) subst m. (sg. dat **törīkas तारीकस**), obscurity, darkness, gloom (Rām. 798)

trikhombyul[u] त्रिखंब्युलु । त्रिशूलकम् m. (of a tree) having a triple stem ascending from one trunk, three-stemmed; (of a pillar or the like) branching into three.

tr[a]khôr[u] त्रखोर् । त्रिखारीमित: adj. (f. **tr[a]khör[u] त्रखार्**), weighing or measuring three *khārs* (see **khar 3** and **khôr[u] 2**), each *khār* consisting of 16 *trakh*; (of some receptacle) suitable for containing the above amount.

trakajyar त्रकज्यार । काठिन्यम् m. i q **trakañār,** q.v. (Gr Gr.).

tarkajyār तर्कज्यार m. a plot (El. *tarkajār*). —**karun - कर्न्** m inf. to plot (El.). Cf. **tarkh.**

tarakkī तरक्की ترقي f. elevation, promotion, progress, improvement, prosperity (Gr.M.).

tarakkiyāt तरक्यात ترقيات f.pl. advancements, improvemen (L. 406, *tarakiát*).

trukun त्रुकुन । कणशो भक्षणम्, दन्तैश्छेदनम् conj. 1 p.p. **truk[u] त्रुक्**, f. **truc[u] त्रुचू**; 2 p.p. **trucyōv त्रुच्योव्** to crunch (something hard, such as *grām* or oth grain) between the teeth, to chew, masticate (Gr.G 120, 122); to gnaw or cut (like a rat) (cf. **bor[u] tr** p 118*a*, l. 20); cf. **ṭukun** and **truk[u]. truk[u]-mo[t] त्रुकु-मंतु । दन्तैर्भक्षित:, दन्तैश्छेदित:** perf. part. (**truc[u]-müts[u] त्रुचू-मंचू**), crunched with the teeth, as ab. gnawed or cut, as ab.

trakun[u] त्रकुनु । चमर: m. (sg. dat. **trakanas त्रकनस्**) a weaver's shuttle.

tr[a]kānüj[u] त्रकानंजू । दुग्धदधिजलसाकार्यम् f. a drin made up of milk, curds, and water mixed in equal parts

trēkiñ[u] 1 त्रेकिञ् (for **2**, see **trēkyun[u]**) । **द्रोणिका** f. scale-weight for weighing one *trakh* (see **trakh 2**), *trakh*-weight. Cf. the next.

trökiñ[u] 1 त्रोकिञ् (for **2**, see **trökyun[u] 2**) । **द्रोणिका** f a stone or iron weight (for weighing) equivalent t one *trakh* (see **trakh 2**). Cf. ab. and **trökyun[u] 1.**

trukiñ त्रुकिञ् । कणशो भक्षणम् f. the act of crunching up hard food (such as grain) between the teeth chewing, mastication (Gr Gr. 120). **trukiñĕ-phol[u] त्रुकिञ्-फलु । चणकादि भक्ष्यम्** m. 'crunch-grain', *grām* pease, or other such hard grain that, when eaten, is crunched between the teeth.

tr[a]kāñĕl त्रकाञ्ल । चितन्तुक: adj. e.g. (of a twist of the sacred *kuśa*-grass (see **kush**) or of the sacred thread worn by high-caste Hindūs) possessing three strands (cf. **kōñ[u] 2** and **5**); met. (of the body) very strong, powerful.

trakañār त्रकञार् । काठिन्यम् hardness (of any substance); met. hardness (of human nature); hardness of price (of food-grains or the like). Cf. **trakajyār.**

trakor[u] त्रकर् or **trakur[u] त्रकुर् । कर्कश:, कोपन:** adj. (f. **trakür[u] 1 त्रकर्** or **trak[u]r[u] त्रकर्**), dried, hard, harsh, rough, coarse, stiff (of any thing, action, or quality) (cf. **aḍa-tr°**, p. 13*b*, l. 8; **buth[i]-tr°**, p. 143*a*, l. 5) (Gr.Gr. 141, Gr.M.); harsh, cruel, merciless, ferocious; passionate, irascible (K.Pr. 7); dissolute (El. *trakkur*).

trakür[u] 2 त्रकर् । **तुला** f. a pair of scales, a balance (El. *trakar, trakir, trakur*); Libra (the sign of the Zodiac) (El. *trakur*, m.).

trakari-ḍūnḍ[u] त्रकरि-ंडूंडु । तुलादण्ड:, तुलाधारदण्ड: f. the beam of a pair of scales. **-pôtur[u] -पोतुर् । तुलापात्रम्** m. a scale-pan.

tarkör[i] तर्कोरि । शाकादितर्कारी f. an esculent vegetable; (pl.) vegetables (Gr.M.).

trakarun 1 चक्रदन् । **कठोरीभवनम्, आलस्याभिभवः**: conj. 3 (**trakaryōv 1 चक्रर्योव्**), (of something formerly soft) to become hard; (of one formerly energetic) to become indolent, slothful. **trakaryō-mot**ᵘ **चक्रर्यो-मंतु** । **कर्कशीभूतः**: perf. part. (f. **trakaryē-müs**ᵘ **चक्रर्ये-मंचू**), become hard (as ab.), become indolent (as ab.).

trakᵃ**run चक्रदन्** or **trakarun 2 चक्रदन्** conj. 3 (2 p.p. **trak**ᵃ**ryōv चक्रर्योव्** or **trakaryōv 2 चक्रर्योव्**), to become elevated, to be raised (cf. **nam tr°**, p. 635*b*, l. 27, and **trak**ᵃ**rāwun**).

trĕkāran or **trikāran त्र्य(त्रि)कारन्** m.pl. the three causes, the Hindū triad of deities, Brahmā, Viṣṇu, and Śiva,—the respective causes of the creation, preservation, and destruction of the universe (Śiv. 99; Rām. 1061, 1715).

trakarĕr चक्रर्यर् । **कर्कशत्वम्** m. coarseness, roughness, hardness (Gr.Gr. 141).

trakarāwun चक्रारावुन् । **कठिनीकरणम्, भर्त्सनपूर्वोपालम्भः**: conj. 1 (1 p.p. **trakarôw**ᵘ **चक्रारोवु**), to harden, to cause (something soft) to become hard; to reproach abusively (one who is about to act in opposition)

trakarôwᵘ**-mot**ᵘ **चक्रारोवु-मंतु** । **कर्कशीकृतः**: perf. part. (f. **trakarövᵘ-müs**ᵘ **चक्रारोवू-मंचू**), hardened (as ab.); reproached (as ab.).

trakarāvünᵘ **चक्रारावंचू** । **क्रुद्धदृष्ट्या समीक्षणम्** f.inf. looking angrily at (some person or thing, esp. when done by a person ordinarily of a gentle temper).

trakᵃ**rāwun चक्रारावुन्** । **उन्नतीकरणम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **trak**ᵃ**rôw**ᵘ **चक्रारोवु**), to elevate; lift up (e.g. a fallen post, a house which has fallen down).

tarkash तर्कश ترکش m. a quiver (Rām. 232, 315, 1344).

triköshⁱ**lad त्रिकाशिलद** । **त्रिदिनोपोषितः**: adj. e.g. (as subst., f. **trikösh**ⁱ**ladiñ त्रिकाशिलदिञ्**), one who fasts (religiously), or goes without food (owing to want, illness, or the like), for three days (see **kösh**ⁱ**lad**, p. 481*a*, l. 3).

trikōṭī त्रिकोटी card. thirty millions, three crores. There are said to be this number of gods (Śiv. 433, 635, 698, 719, 723, 1520; Rām. 68, 88, 1054).

trēkyunᵘ **त्रेकिञु** । **द्रोणमितः**: adj. (f. **trēkiñ**ᵘ **2 त्रेकिञ्**, for **1**, see s.v.), of the weight or measure of one *trakh* (see **trakh 2**), (of some one thing) weighing a *trakh*; (of a vessel) having a contents of one measured *trakh*. Cf. **trökyun**ᵘ **2.**

trökyunᵘ **1 त्रोकिञु** । **द्रौणिकम्** m. (sg. dat. **trökinis त्रोकिनिस्**), a vessel of which the content is one measured *trakh*.

trökyunᵘ **2 त्रोकिञु** । **द्रोणमानः**: adj. (f. **trökiñ**ᵘ **2 त्रोकिञ्** for **1**, see s.v.) (of some single object) weighing one *trakh* (see **trakh 2**) (Gr.Gr. 147); (of some vessel) measuring or holding a *trakh* (Gr.Gr. 147). Cf. **trēkyun**ᵘ.

taraközᵘ तरकोज़् f. the profession of one who passes or conducts over (cf. **tantra-t°**, p. 1012*a*, l. 28).

tral त्रल् । **लोष्टम्** f. a lump of earth or similar substance, a clod (cf. **nūna-t°**, p. 641*a*, l. 19). **trala-har त्रल-हर् लोष्टयुद्धम्** f. a clod fight, a fight in which the opponents hurl clods at each other.

trāl त्राल् । **प्रदेशविशेषः**: m. N. of a town about twenty miles south-east of Śrīnagar, in which there is a large colony of Sikkhs said to have been settled by Ranjit Singh. For further particulars, see El. s.v. **trāla-bödah त्राल-चुदाह** । **फाल्गुनकृष्णचतुर्दशी** f. (sg. dat. **-bödüsh**ᵘ **-चुदुशु**), the fourteenth lunar day of the dark half of the month of Phāgun (Skt. *Phālguna* = February–March), i.e. exactly a month after the Shiwa-rāth (see p. 901*b*, l. 46) fast. **-bödah lagünᵘ -चुदाह लगंचु** । **मलातीसारसंभवः**: of violent diarrhœa to attack a person (*quasi*, such as is caused by indigestion experienced by greedy eaters on the expiry of the fast of the Shiwa-rāth).

trēl त्रेल । **फलविशेषः**: f. an apple (cf **ambar**ⁱ**-t°**, p. 27*b*, l. 5; **batpurī-t°**, p. 145*a*, l. 32; **khar-t°**, p. 407*a*, l. 36; **nabād**ⁱ**-t°**, p. 620*a*, l. 1; **sil-t°**, p. 909*a*, l. 25 (L. 349)).

trēla-kujⁱ **त्रेल-कुज्** or **-kuj**ᵘ **-कुजु** । **फलविशेषलता** f. a small apple-tree. **-kul**ᵘ **-कुलु** m. a kind of apple-tree (El.). **-mŏrba -म्वर्ब** । **फलविशेषरसपाकः** m. apple-jam.

trēli त्रेलि, see **tryūl**ᵘ.

trila त्रिल । **त्रिकम** m. a group of three, a triad, trio (Gr.Gr. 82). Cf. **trica** and **trakh 1.**

trôlᵘ त्रोलु । **विरूपः**: adj. (f. **tröjᵘ त्रोजु**), ugly, misshapen, disfigured, deformed

trölⁱ **त्रोलि** । **त्रालप्रदेशोद्भवः**: adj. e.g. of, or belonging to, or produced in **Trāl** (q.v.).

trul, N. of a certain poisonous plant, *Impatiens Roylei* (L. 76). ? Cf. the next.

trúal (? spelling) m. balsam (*Balsamina impatiens*) (El.). Cf. **tatūre**, and (?) the preceding.

trūlᵘ त्रूलु । **अत्यायासपीडा** m. (sg. abl **tröli त्रोलि**), weariness, or exhaustion, caused by excessive exertion or labour.

taral 1 तरल् or **tarala तरल** । **हेलना**: m.pl. wanton acts, amorous frolics.

tarala karânⁱ **तरल करानि** । **हेलाप्रदर्शनम्** m. pl. inf. to display amorous frolics, etc. **- wanân**ⁱ **— वनानि** । **हेलोक्तिप्रकाशनम्** m. pl. inf. to use wanton language; to talk frivolously in order to cause delay.

taral 2 तरल् । **हेलनशीलः**: adj. e.g. one who habitually frolics amorously or wantonly, wantonly sportive.

ṭaral टरल । **आहतभाषी** adj. e.g. a habitual teller of invented stories, a habitual liar.

tŏrēl त्वरेल । **कटुतुम्बी** f. the cucurbitaceous plant and the vegetable, *Luffa acutangula* (El. *turela*, m. one of the Cucurbitaciae). **tŏrēla-hüṭᵘ त्वरेल-हुटू** । **कटुतुम्बीशुष्कखण्ड**: f. (sg. dat. **-hacĕ -हच**), a dried piece of the fruit of the plant (cut up and stored to dry for winter).

trailūkh त्रैलूख (pl. dat. **trailōkan त्रैलोकन**) or **trailōky त्रैलोक्य** m. the three worlds (Heaven, Earth, and Hell), the universe (Śiv. 472, *trailukh*; 60, 130, 651, 731, *trailōky*; K. 766, *traloky*). **trailōkyĕ-nāth त्रैलोक्य-नाथ** m. the Lord of the Universe, a title of Shiv (Śiva) (Śiv. 37, 514, 979). Cf. **trilōka-nāth, trizagath,** and (s.v. **trayĕ 3**) **trayĕ-lūkh.**

trilōka-nath त्रिलोक-नाथ m. the Lord of the three worlds (Heaven, Earth, and Hell), a title of Shiv (Śiva) (i.q. **trailōkyĕ-nāth,** ab.) (Śiv. 387). Cf. **trizagath.**

trilōkēshŏr त्रिलोकेश्वर m., id. (Śiv. 832). The Skt. form of this word is *Trilokéśvara*.

trᵃlorᵘ त्रलर । **चितलुक**: f. (**trᵃlürᵘ त्रलर्**), (of a necklace or the like) of three strands.

trilōṣan त्रिलोषन् m. He who has three eyes, a title of Shiv (Śiva) (Śiv. 363, 976, 1345). Cf. **trinētr.**

tram त्रम । **छिद्रम** f. a hole (esp. bored in a plank of wood or the like); esp. the hole in the prow of a boat into which the peg is fitted to which the tow-rope is attached. **--dyunᵘ दिन्** । **छिद्रापादनम** m.inf. to bore a hole. **- tārun तारन** । **सच्छिद्रीकरणम** m.inf. to bore a hole right through a board or the like (Śiv. 1845).

trām त्राम । **ताम्रम** m. copper (Gr. M.; L. 459, *tram*; Rām. 1054, 1412, 1418, 1724; K.Pr. 186).

trāma-poṭᵘ त्राम पटु । **ताम्रपट्टः** m. a sheet or plate of copper. **-püṭᵘ -पटू** । **ताम्रपट्टिका** f. (sg. dat. **-pacĕ -पच्च**), id., but small in size.

tröm¹ त्रोमि or **tröm² त्रोमू** । **ताम्रस्थाली** f. a copper dish (used only by Musalmāns) out of which food is eaten (El. *trām*, 'it corresponds to the *thāl* of the Hindū'; H. iii, 1; viii, 3, 11); cf. **thāl. trāmi-bata त्रामि-बत** । **ताम्रपात्रीभोजनम** m. (at wedding feasts or the like) the food contained, or served, in copper vessels for the Musalmān guests.

trum trum त्रुम् त्रुम । **वाद्यभेदः** m. a kind of lute with wire strings.

trŏmba त्रुम्ब । **सस्यविशेषः** m. N. of a certain food-grain, buckwheat (cf. **sūna-trᵒ**, s.v. **sūn**) (El. *trúmba*, *Fagopyrum esculentum*; L. 76, 330, 338, *trumbá*).

trŏmbᵘ त्रुंबु m. a needle-prick, used in the following:—

trŏmb¹ din¹ त्रुंबि दिनि । **सूच्याहननम** m.pl.inf. to prick (holes, e.g. in the tough skin of a fruit). **trŏmb¹ tārān¹ त्रुंबि तारनि** । **सूच्याहननम** m.pl.inf. to prick holes at a distance from each other in the skin of the egg-plant fruit or similar fruit preparatory to cooking. Cf. **trusᵘ.**

trŏmbun त्रुंबुन । **सूच्याघातः** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **trŏmbᵘ त्रुंबु**), to prick with a needle; cf. **trŏmbawun. trŏmbᵘ-motᵘ त्रुंबु-मतु** । **सूच्याहतः** perf. part. (f. **trŏmbᵘ-müṣᵘ त्रुंबु-मंचू**), pricked (with a needle).

trŏmbürᵘ त्रुंबर् । **मण्डली** f. a circle (of people). **—karünᵘ - -करंचू** । **मण्डलस्थो निवेशनम** f.inf. to sit in a circle, to form a circle of seated persons.

trŏmbawun त्रुंबवुन । **सूच्याघातः** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **trŏmbowᵘ त्रुंबवु**), to prick (with a needle); cf. **trŏmb¹ trŏmbowᵘ-motᵘ त्रुंबवु-मतु** । **सूच्याहतः** perf. part. **trŏmbüvᵘ-müṣᵘ त्रुंबवू-मंचू**), pricked (as ab.).

tra-man त्र-मन, three *mans*, or four and a half seers (see p. 572*b*, l. 29).

tramanāwun त्रमनावुन । **सच्छिद्रीकरणम** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **tramanôwᵘ त्रमनोवु**), to bore holes (into wood or the like). Cf. **tramawun.**

trimoñᵘ त्रिमंचु । **त्रिमानोऽमितः** adj. (f. **trimüñᵘ त्रिमंचू**), weighing or measuring three *mans* of one and a half seers (or three pounds) each (see **man 3**); as subst. a vessel containing, or suitable for measuring, this amount; a weight (of stone or iron) for weighing this amount. Cf. **tra-man.**

trāmürᵘ त्रामर् । **ताम्रपात्री, रोगविशेषः** f. a small copper vessel (see **trömⁱ**); a certain disease (involving poisonous sores on the back of the hands). **- pĕñᵘ पंचु** । **हस्तपृष्ठरोगोद्भवः** f.inf. this disease to befall.

trᵃmôsᵘ त्रमोसु । **त्रिमासिकः** adj. (f. **trᵃmösᵘ त्रमांसू**), of, or belonging to, three months; three months old, produced three months ago (YZ. 367); produced after three months, taking three months to be produced.

tarāmushĕ तरामुश m. *Mentha sacana* (El.).

trᵃmösyunᵘ त्रमांसिन् । **त्रिमासिकः** adj. (f. **trᵃmösiñᵘ त्रमांसिन्**), three months old, produced three months ago; produced after three months, taking three months to be produced.

trāmuwᵘ त्रामुवु । **ताम्रमयः** adj. (f. **trāmüvᵘ त्रामवू**), made of copper, copper (Rām. 565; K.Pr. 216, pl. dat. *trámahuen* for *trāmaven*).

tramawun त्रमवुन । **सच्छिद्रीकरणम** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **tramowᵘ त्रमवु**), to bore holes through a board or the like. Cf **tramanāwun.**

trān त्रान् m. protecting, preserving; defence, shelter, help, protection; (in Ksh.) strength, courage, vigour (Rām. 200, 907; YZ. 22); power, faculty, attribut

virtue, property (Rām. 1069); understanding, comprehension (= Skt. *cētana*) (K. 680, 682).

trāna त्राण m.pl. 'threes' used as a multiplicative, as in **trĕh trāna nav,** three threes are nine (Gr.Gr. 86, W. 104).

trĕn त्रेन्, see **trĕh 1.**

tron^{u} त्रोनु । सतिमिररन्ध्रम् m. a dark hole or chasm (in the ground); a dark recess or closet (in a house or the like) (cf. **bĕri-tr°,** p. 345*b*, l. 16); in **daba-tron^{u},** p. 181*b*, l. 32, **tron^{u}** is apparently confounded with **tryūn^{u},** q.v.

trūn^{u} त्रूनु, see **tryūn^{u}.**

t^{a}ron^{u} त्तरुनु or **t^{a}run त्तरुन् । शीतलः** adj (f. **t^{a}rūñ^{u} त्तरुञ्नु**), cool, cold, frigid (cf. **atha-t°,** p. 63*b*, l. 1) (El. *turun*; L.V. 56, 57, *t^{a}run^{u}*); (esp. of food) cooled, become cold (El. *turun*). Cf. **tūr** and **tūron^{u}.**

tarun तरुन् । तरणम्, हृदयङ्गमीभवनम् conj. 2 (1 p.p. **tor^{u} तोरु**), to cross over, pass over (a river or the like) (cf. **apôr^{u} t°,** p. 39*a*, l. 25; **mànz^{i} t°,** p. 584*b*, l. 1; **tāra t°,** p. 1018*a*, l. 19) (Gr.Gr. 175, 204; Gr.M.; W. 459; Śiv. 155, 254, 1165, 1191, 1386, 1487, 1564, 1589, 1637, 1780, 1891; Rām. 42, 544–5, 556, 778, 797, 1590; K. 70, 75); to cross over (the Sea of Existence), to gain salvation (Rām. 1575); to be spread out, extended (cf. **buth^{u} tarith pyon^{u},** p. 142*a*, l. 20; **narĕ tarañĕ,** p. 650*a*, l. 9); to pass through and through (Rām. 1612); to become impressed on the mind, senses, feelings, or the like (cf. **phikiri t°,** p. 690*b*, l. 39); (of the mind, intelligence, etc.), to pass over, grasp, understand thoroughly (Śiv. 1752); (of some experience) to be thoroughly experienced (cf. **böz^{i} tarūñ^{u},** p. 153*a*, l. 2; **lāg tarūñ^{u},** p. 511*b*, l. 2).

tor^{u}-mot^{u} तोरु-मतु । तीर्णः, हृदयङ्गमीभूतः perf. part (f. **tür^{u}-müṣ^{u} तोरु-मंचु**), crossed over; spread out; impressed on the mind; experienced.

tarith gaṣhun तरिथ् गछुन् । समुत्तीर्णीभवनम्, हृदयाविष्टीभवनम् m.inf. to be crossed over (of a river or the like); to be passed (as an examination), to be completed (of some business, action, course of study, or the like); to become impressed on the mind, etc., as ab.

tārun तारुन् । तारणम्, सञ्चामणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **tôr^{u} 2 तोरु,** for **1,** see s.v.; f. **tör^{u} 2,** for **1,** see s.v.), to enable (one) to cross, to pass (another) across (a river or the like) (cf. **apör^{i} t°,** p. 39*a*, l. 43; **bōñĕ-muhul^{u} t°,** p. 115*b*, l. 19; **màk^{i} tārân^{i},** p. 559*a*, l. 25) (Gr.Gr. 123, 175, 197–8; W. 114; Śiv. 516, 930, 1488, 1607, 1739, 1750, 1840, 1910; Rām. 898; K.Pr. 14, 138); to carry (another) through difficulties, to help, save, rescue (K.Pr. 165, 262); to deliver, save, absolve, free from further transmigration (Śiv. 951, 1052, 1187, 1516, 1753, 1845); to benefit, assist (El.); to free, rid of; to impress (something) on the mind (of another) (cf. **phikiri t°,** p. 690*b*, l. 41); to pass (a quality) on to another, to infect (Śiv. 1903); to pass (a thread, lace, or the like) (through a hole) (cf. **dab t°,** p. 181*a*, l. 41; **kâha tārañĕ,** p. 387*b*, l. 43); to pass (something) through (cf. **barma t°,** p. 123*b*, l. 9) (**zod^{u} tārun,** to bore a hole through (something), H. viii, 25, **trömb^{i} tarân^{i},** to prick holes with a needle, p. 1026*b*, l. 1), to thread (a needle); to put (a roof or the like) across the top of a house, to fix (a roof, ceiling, etc.) (cf. **bām t°,** p. 107*a*, l. 1; **dalav t°,** p. 215*b*, l. 5; **pahur^{u} t°,** p. 703*b*, l. 3); to complete an arrangement (cf **t^{a}jĕ tārañe,** p. 990*a*, l. 32); to carry through (some business); to cause (something) to be experienced (cf. **böz^{i} t°,** p. 153*a*, l. 4; **kŏḍ^{i} tārūñ^{u},** p. 384*b*, l. 36; **lōph tārūñ^{u},** p. 528*b*, l. 42; **mèkhal tārūñ^{u},** p. 560*a*, l. 36; **pūr^{u} t°,** p. 755*a*, l. 9; **tāra t°,** p. 1018*a*, l. 21) (Rām. 127, YZ 123); to put something across, or through (e.g. **bhal tarūñ^{u},** to jump across, Rām. 555, 556; **surakh tarun,** to bore a hole through, Rām. 716); **baj tarun,** to take tribute (from a subordinate king, etc.) (H. v, 10; xi, 2).

tôr^{u}-mot^{u} तोरु-मंतु । तारितः, सञ्चामितः perf. part (f. **tör^{u}-müṣ^{u} तोरु-मंचु**), passed over (by someone); impressed on the mind (by someone); and so on, as ab.

tāran-wôl^{u} तारन्-वोलु n.ag. (f. **-wajĕn वाज्यन**), a ferryman (El.).

tērun तेरुन । सञ्जयीभवनम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. **tēryōv तेर्योव्**), (in an argument or dispute) to conquer, and thereby to become influential or powerful, to gain prestige; cf. **tēr. tēryō-mot^{u} तेर्यो-मंतु । जयावाप्तिर्बलिष्ठीभूतः** perf. part. (f **tēryē-müṣ^{u} तेर्ये-मंचु**), become powerful, as ab.

tūron^{u} तूरुनु or **tūrun 1 तूरुन । शीतलः** adj (f. **tūrūñ^{u} तूरुञ्नु**), (of hot food, etc.), become cool or cold, cold (Gr.Gr. 140); cold (genl.) (K.Pr. 236, f. voc. *turun*). Cf. **t^{a}ron^{u}.**

tūrun 2 तूरुन । शीतीभवनम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. **tūryōv तूर्योव्**), to be, or become, cold, frigid (esp. of the body or some limb) (cf. **atha t°,** p. 63*b*, l. 4; **traph t°,** p. 1029*a*, l. 18; **tatun t°**) (L. 159, *turun*; L.V. 16); (of water) to freeze (L.V. 16); cf. **t^{a}ranun. tūryō-mot^{u} तूर्यो-मंतु । अनुभूतशीतस्पर्शः** perf. part. (f. **tūryē-müṣ^{u} तूर्ये-मंचु**), become cold, as ab.

ṭurun टुरुन् । छिन्नायाङ्गुरशाखस्कन्धः m. (sg. dat. **ṭuranas**

ṭuran टुरन्; pl. nom. **ṭuran** टुरन्), the bough of a tree cleared of all its shoots and branches, a bare bough (fit only for firewood or the like); (m.pl.) a collection or pile of such boughs.

tīrandāz तीरंदाज़ (= تیراندز) m. an archer, a bowman (H. ii, 7; YZ. 50).

trang चंग or **tréng च्रंग । प्रस्राव:** f. copious evacuation, diarrhœa (esp. of children) (cf. **gᵃsa-tº**, p. 307*a*, l. 28).

tranga चंग । अति भीति: f.pl. repeated diarrhœa (esp. that caused by terror or the like); met. extreme terror, extreme apprehension —**wasanè** —**वसन ।** **भयाकुलीभवनम्** f.pl.inf. such attacks of diarrhœa to come down; hence, to experience such extreme terror or apprehension.

trṑngᵘ चूँगु । पटखरखण्डसमूह: m. a bundle or collection of rags (esp. bits of old worn-out clothes). Cf. **trongᵘ** and **zacé-trº**, s.v. **züṭᵘ**.

trṑngⁱ walánⁱ चूँगि वालनि । अतिच्छिन्नीकरणम् m.pl.inf. to wear clothes, etc.), to rags. **wasánⁱ** —**वसनि । अतिच्छिन्नीभवनम्** m.pl.inf. (of clothes) to become very ragged, to be a mere collection of rags.

trongᵘ चुंगु । बहुयन्थिकवस्त्रखण्डात्मभाण्डम् m. a kind of pocket-cloth, a cloth (usually an old worn rag) in which various articles are knotted separately. Cf. **trṑngᵘ**.

trung चुंग or **trungᵘ चुंगु । तोदना** m. distress, harassment, persecution (caused by stinging language uttered by another). **dyunᵘ** —**दिनु । उत्तेजना** m.inf. to provoke, irritate, re-arouse former anger.

tarang तरंग । उल्लेख: m. a wave, billow, ripple; emotion, rapture, transport, ecstasy; fancy, conceit, whim, caprice; conception, idea, opinion, surmise —**wṑthânⁱ** —**ब्वथनि । अनेकोल्लेखोद्भव:** m.pl.inf. (about some one affair) many different opinions to arise.

taranga तरंग । स्त्रीशिरोवेष्टनम् m. a long strip of cotton cloth about three inches wide, wound three or four times round the head of a Brāhman grown up married woman (as an indication that the marriage has been consummated) (L. 262). **taranga-gürᵘ तरंग-गंङ् । स्त्रीशिरोवस्त्रबन्धनकर्त्री** f. a woman who makes these head-dresses. **-mṑhᵃra -म्वहर** or **-mṑhara -म्वहर । स्त्रीशिरोवस्त्रमार्जनदीप्ति:** m. polishing this head-dress (it is first dressed with a starch-like substance, and then rubbed with a hard, smooth, polishing-stone).

trangurᵘ चंगुङ् m. a collection, row (cf. **adiji-trº**, p. 14*a*, l. 11).

traṇgᵘrᵘ चंगङ् or **trangürᵘ चंगङ् । अल्पशोऽल्पशो द्रव्यपदार्थसमूह:** f. (in a shop or the like) a collection of small articles (salt, turmeric, and the like); a vessel used for holding all these articles; —° a collection or row of anything (cf. **lari-trº**, p. 531*b*, l. 11; **tṑl-trº**, p. 999*b*, l. 3). **traṇgᵃri-wṑñᵘ चंगरि-वोञु । अल्पशोऽल्पशो द्रव्यसमुच्चयविक्रयाजीवी** m. a travelling pedlar (who sells such small articles).

trᵃnamath त्रनमथ् । त्रिनवति: card. (pl.dat. **trᵃnamatan त्रनमतन्**), ninety-three (Gr.Gr. 80).

trᵃnamatyumᵘ त्रनमत्युमु । त्रिनवतितम: ord. (**trᵃnamatimᵘ त्रनमतिमू**), ninety-third (Gr.Gr. 80).

trᵃnamatyunᵘ त्रनमत्युनु । त्रिनवतिमूल्यक: adj. (f. **trᵃnamatiñᵘ त्रनमतिञू**), costing ninety-nine (rupees, etc.), having wages of ninety-nine (rupees, etc.).

trinnö त्रिन्नॅ । त्रिसंख्यालिपि: m. the figure '3', the written sign for the numeral three.

trinun त्रिनुन् । सशाखीभवनम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. **trinyṑv त्रिन्योव**), to be, or become, prosperous in having many sons, grandsons, etc., to be blessed with many descendants. **trinyṑ-motᵘ त्रिन्यो-मंतु । वंशवृद्धिमुपगत:** (शाखित:) perf. part. (**trinyē-müṣᵘ त्रिन्ये-मंषू**), become prosperous (as ab.).

tᵃranun त्रनुन् or **tūranun तूरनुन् । शीत्यापत्ति:** conj. 3 (2 p.p. **tᵃ(tū)ranyṑv त(तू)रन्योव**), to become cold (esp. of some hot eatable), to go cold; (of anything else) to become cold, to become cool (cf. **atha tº**, p. 63*b*, l. 7); to be cold (genl.) (K Pr. 40, 114); cf. **tūrun 2.** **tᵃ(tū)ranyṑ-motᵘ त(तू)रन्यो-मंतु । शीतलीभूत:** perf. part. (f. **tᵃ(tū)ranyē-müṣᵘ त(तू)रन्ये-मंषू**), become cold, become cool, as ab.

trinētr त्रिनेत्र m. He who possesses three eyes, a title of Shiv (Śiva) (the three eyes being respectively the sun, the moon, and fire) (Śiv. 153, 514). Cf. **trilṑṣan.**

trúnts, trunts, see **trũzᵘ.**

tᵃranāwun त्रनावुन् or **tūranāwun तूरनावुन् । शीत्यापादनम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **tᵃ(tū)ranṑwᵘ त(तू)रनोवु**), to cool, make cool (hot food); to cool (generally); to extinguish (a fire) (L.V. 38, *t*ª,°). **tᵃ(tū)ranṑwᵘ-motᵘ त(तू)रनोवु-मंतु । शीतलीकृत:** perf. part. (**tᵃ(tū)ranövᵘ-müṣᵘ त(तू)रनॉवू-मंषू**), cooled (by someone), etc., as ab.

tāranāwun तारनावुन् । समुत्तारणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **tāranṑwᵘ तारनोवु**), to get (someone or something) passed over (by someone else). Causal of **tārun**, and double causal of **tarun**, qq.v.

tūranāwun तूरनावुन्, tūranṑwᵘ-motᵘ तूरनोवु-मंतु, see **tᵃranāwun.**

trunāwarth तृणावर्थ् m. (sg.dat. **trunāwartas तृणावर्तस**), 'the whirler of straws', N. of the Demon of the Whirlwind (in Skt. *Tṛṇāvarta*) who attempted to carry off Krushna (Kṛṣṇa), but was slain by him (K. 123, 180).

trĕnaway त्रनवय् or (q.v.) **trĕshĕway त्रशवय्। चीखेव** card. emph. even all three (Gr.Gr. 85; Śiv. 1168 (dat. *trinavān*^{i}); Rām. 201, 1565; H. xii, 25).

trunz^{u} ट्रुज़्। तरचु: m. a panther (El. *trānts*). Cf. **trūz^{u}.**

t^{a}rañār त्रञार्, t^{a}rañĕr त्रञर्, or **tūrañār तूरञार्।** **शीत्यम्** m. coolness, coolth (cf. **atha-t°,** p 63*b*; II. 8, 9) (Gr.Gr. 140); coldness; met. poverty (K.Pr. 237, sg. dat. *turneras* for *t^{a}rañĕras*).

trŏp^{u} ट्रुप्। स्यूति: m. sewing, stitching (cf. **barma-t°,** p. 123*b*, l. 11; **kanjĕ-t°,** p. 455*b*, l. 32; **mūṭh^{i}-t°,** p. 605*a*, l. 20; **māwal^{i}-t°,** p 611*b*, l. 27). —**dyun^{u}** —**द्युन्। स्यूतिकर्म** m.inf. to sew, to stitch (with dat.).

trŏp^{i} kaḍan^{i} ट्रुपि कडनि। स्यूतिविशेष: m. pl. inf. to sew in a particular way, to quilt, sewing together two layers of cloth with cotton between.

traph चफ् m compression into a narrow space; the sensation of oppressive and suffocating heat engendered by the ab.; cf. **trapun. -tūrun -तूरुन्। ज्वराविर्भाव:** m.inf. oppressive heat and chill, i e. the beginning of an attack of fever (marked by a feeling of internal heat, accompanied by external chill). Cf. **trūr^{u}.**

trapa-traph चप-चफ्। बहुजनसमागमसंकुलता f. (sg. dat. **trapa-trapi चप-चपि**. For gender, see Gr.Gr. 75), mutual oppressive crowding (as when a number of people are crowded into too small a space).

taraph तरफ् طرف **। भाग: (पार्श्वम्)** m. (not f. as in Hindōstānī) limit, term; region, district, quarter, tract (Śiv 1684); side, direction (Gr.M.; Śiv. 1498; Ram. 1683; H. xi, 5); a point of the compass, direction (sometimes as the four, N., S., E., and W., and sometimes as ten, the four cardinal points, the four intermediate points, the Zenith, and the Nadir (Śiv. 199, 515); (as postposition with gen.) towards (W. 98).

tarpha तर्फ or **tarapha तरफ। पार्श्वत: (पक्षत:)** adv. from (such and such) a direction (cf. **ami t°,** p. 55*a*, l. 13; **amiy t°,** p. 55*b*, l. 9; **prath t°,** p. 769*a*, l. 41) (Rām. 434); from towards (W. 98).

tarphuk^{u} तर्फुक् gen. (f. **tarphüc^{u} तर्फुच्**), of, or belonging to, (such and such) a direction (cf. **ami t°,** p. 55*a*, l. 15; **amiy t°,** p. 55*b*, l. 11).

törīph तारीफ, tārīf تعريف m. praise (El.; W. 18; H. vi, 17). —**karun** —**कदन्** m.inf. to praise (El., Gr.M.).

taraphdār तरफ्दार् طرفدار **। पक्ष:** adj. c.g. and subst. m. one who takes a side, a party man, a partisan (cf. **bē-tarafdār,** p. 145*a*, l. 49); a follower; a sectary.

taraphdōrī तरफ्दारी طرفداري **। सहायता** f. the act of taking a side, partiality, partisanship (Gr.M.); party-spirit; favouring, assistance.

triphal चिफल। चिफला a medicine composed of the three myrobalans, *Terminalia chebula*, *T. bellerica*, and *Phyllanthus emblica*.

triphala चिफल। चिफलक: adj. c g. (of a mattock, hoe, spade, knife, or the like) possessing three blades.

traph^{a}th चफथ or **trĕph^{a}th ट्रुफथ** adj. c g. satiated, satisfied, content (El. *traft*, full); cf. **trupti.**

traph^{a}th gashun चफथ गशुन। तृप्तीभवनम् m.inf. to become satisfied or satiated (of someone hungry, poverty-stricken, or the like) (Śiv *tre*°, 386, 1073; Rām. 1108*b*). —**karun कदन्। तर्पणम्** m.inf to satiate, satisfy (Śiv. *tre*°, 1678).

trāpajyār त्रापज्यार। नेत्रविकार:, तैक्ष्ण्यम् m. ophthalmia (El. *trápajár*); fierceness, eager violence (Rām. 602).

tr^{a}pol^{u} त्रपुल्। त्रिपलमित: adj. (f. **tr^{a}pāj^{i} त्रपाज्** or **tr^{a}püj^{u} त्रपुज्**), consisting of three *pals* (of about two ounces each) (see **pal 2**); (usually of cloth or the like) (a head-dress or the like) made of three *pals* of thread.

trŏpal ट्रुपल adj. c g. sewed, stitched (cf. **barma-t°,** p. 123*b*, l. 15).

tr^{a}palyun^{u} त्रपल्युन्। त्रिपलमित: adj. (f. **tr^{a}paliñ^{u} त्रपल्यिञ्**), i.q **tr^{a}pol^{u},** q.v.

trapun चपुन्। आहत्य स्थापनम् conj 1 (1 p.p. **trop^{u} चपु**), to crowd (articles or persons) into a narrow space, to cram in; to shut tightly, close, cover up tightly (cf. **darwāza t°,** p. 250*b*, l. 45) (Rām 23; H. viii, 3, 11).

trāp^{i} trāp^{i} thawun चपि चपि थवुन्। पुरं पुरं स्थापनम् m inf. forcibly to keep on cramming (things into a confined space) till there is no more room whatever

trop^{u}-mot^{u} चपु-मतु। आहत्य स्थापित: perf part (f. **trüp^{u}-müt^{u} चपु-मचु**), crammed in; closed tightly, tightly covered.

tarpun तर्पुन्। तर्पणम् m. (sg. dat. **tarpanas तर्पनस**), (among Hindūs) a daily religious ceremony consisting in offering a libation of water to the spirits of deceased ancestors or to the gods (Śiv. 1430, K. 971).

tr^{a}pūr^{u} त्रपुर्। त्रिपुरक: adj. (f. **tr^{a}pūr^{u} त्रपुर्**), (a house or the like) with three stories, three storied; (of an ornament or the like) three storied, having three sections one above the other; (of a field) bearing the same crop three times successively.

trŏpür^{u} ट्रुपुर्। जलाविशेष: f. N. of a certain medicinal plant (described as somewhat poisonous and having very bitter leaves).

trŏp^{u}r^{u} ट्रुपुर् f. a crowding together in a confined space, a cramming together, used —° **lari-t°,** p. 531*b*, l. 13. Cf. **trapun** and the next.

trŏp^{a}run ट्रुपुदन्, tróparun ट्रुपदन्, or **trupurun ट्रुपुदुन्। आवरणम्** conj. 1. (1 p.p. **trŏp°r^{u} ट्रुपुर्** or **trupur^{u} ट्रुपुर्**), to cover tightly, obstruct (e.g. by hanging a

curtain over a window), to shut an orifice by covering it (cf. **dārĕ trǒp^{a}rān^{i}**, *p.* 238*a*, ll. 44, 48; **l^{a}yĕ trǒp^{a}rañĕ**, *p.* 542*b*, *l.* 40) (L.V. 101); to close tightly any opening (cf. **ách^{i} trǒparañĕ**, *p.* 8*b*, l. 40) (Rām. 1769). Cf. **trapun.**

trǒp^{o}r^{u}-mot^{u} ट्रुप्र-मतु or **trupur^{u}- ट्रुपुर्-**। **आवृत:** perf. part. (f. **trǒp^{u}r^{u}-müt^{u}** ट्रुप्र्-मत्; or **trupur^{u}-ट्रुपुर्-**), covered, shut tightly, as ab. **trǒp^{a}rith thawun** ट्रुप्रिथ थवुन्। **आवरणम्** m inf. to shut up or cover tightly (a door, window, etc).

trǒp^{a}rawun ट्रुप्रावुन। **आच्छादनम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **trǒp^{a}rôw^{u}** ट्रुप्रोवु), i.q. **trǒp^{a}run**, q.v to cover tightly, obstruct, shut (Śiv. 1703). **trǒp^{a}rôw^{u}-mot^{u}** ट्रुप्रोवु-मतु। **आच्छादित:** perf. part (f. **trǒp^{a}röv^{u}-müt^{u}** ट्रुप्रोव्-मत्), i q **trǒp^{o}r^{u}-mot^{u}**, s.v. **trǒp^{a}run. trǒp^{a}röv ith thawun** ट्रुप्रोविथ थवुन। **आवृत्य निधानम्** m.inf. i q. **trǒp^{a}rith thawun**, s.v. **trǒp^{a}run.**

tripushkar त्रिपुश्कर m. he who is the three Pushkaras (Pushkara, being the name of three different places of pilgrimage), a title of Shiv (Śiva) (Skt. *tripuṣkara*) (Śiv. 1172).

trupti तृप्ति f. contentment, satisfaction (L.V. 12, Śiv. 1130). Cf. **traph^{a}th.**

tr^{a}pôw^{u} त्रपोवु। **त्रिपादिकामित:** adj. (f. **tr^{a}pöv^{u}** त्रपोव्), weighing or measuring three-quarters of a *sēr* (cf. **pôw^{u} 3**) or one and a half pounds.

trupay (?spelling and gend.) the planting of rice-seedlings (L. 163, *trupai*).

trēr (?spelling and gend.) a certain food plant eaten in time of famine (L. 71).

trūr^{u} त्रूर्। **ज्वरप्रागभाव:** m the initial stage of fever (marked by chilly ague with a high temperature); cf. **traph-tūrun**, p. 1029*a*, l. 18. **—nīrith yun^{u}** —नीरिथ यिनु। **अतिज्वरपीडोन्नवाऽज्वरप्राप्ति:** m inf fever to be relieved by its 'coming out' (i.e sweating, etc., produced by exercise).

tarra तर्र in **shĕh-t^{o}**, p. 873*a* l. 49, q.v. I.q. **tara 2**, q.v.

tŏrra-bĕrra त्वर्-ब्यर्। **कल्पितवेशादिव्यवहार:** m wearing disguise, etc (for the purpose of deception)

tarār तरार् (= طرار)। **वाचाल:** adj and subst e.g. sharp-tongued, fluent of speech, eloquent; a boaster, braggart, a lying vaunter.

taror^{i} तरारि (= طراری)। **कल्पितवङ्कभाषणशील:** adj. and subst. e.g fluent of speech, eloquent; a boaster, a vaunter.

trōrun त्रोरुन्। **विस्फोटादिकार्यक्षम** conj. 3 (2 p.p. **trōryōv** त्रोर्योव), (of a sore or wound) to dry up, form a scab (cf. **krôr^{u}**). **trōryō-mot^{u}** त्रोर्यो-मतु। **कर्कशीभूत:** perf. part. (f. **trōryē-müt^{u}** त्रोर्ये-मत्), become dry, as ab.

tr^{a}s त्रस्। **भङ्गशब्द:** onomat. m. the noise of something hard (such as dry wood) breaking, 'crack', 'snap'; cf. **trās 2, tris. —mēlun** —मेलुन्। **सशब्दभङ्ग:** m.inf. 'a crack-sound to be joined', i.e. to break with such a sound, such a sound (indicating such a break) to be heard. **-milanāwun** - मिलनावुन्। **सारावाभञ्जनम्** m.inf. to break (dry wood or the like) and so cause such a sound. **—milawun** —मिलवुन्। **सशब्दभञ्जनम्** m.inf., id. **—tr^{a}s tra-pūshī** —त्रस् त्र-पूँश्ी। **लघुवृत्त्याजीवनम्** m 'snap, snap, three little bits', making a living in a very humble way (cf. **pūshī**).

trās 1 त्रास्। **भयम्** m. fear, terror (e.g. caused by an enemy's attack, or by the appearance of an epidemic). **—karun** —करुन्। **गर्जितेन भर्त्सनम्** m.inf. to put fear (into a person), to thunder abuse (e.g. at a servant guilty of some fault) (Śiv. 593, 1461).

trās 2 त्रास्। **खण्डनशब्द:** onomat. m. the sound of breaking or falling of some large hard object, such as a great tree, a wooden pillar, or the like, 'crash'; cf. **tr^{a}s, tris. —milawun** —मिलवुन्। **शब्दयुक्तविभेदनम्** m.inf to cause to fall, or cut down, with a crash.

tris त्रिस् onomat. m. 'snap', 'crack' (cf. **tr^{a}s** and **trās 2**), used in the following: — **tris gashun** त्रिस् गशुन्। **शब्दवत्तुटि:** m.inf. the sound caused by breaking, felling, or striking such things as a dried branch, a piece of wood, or the shoulder-blade to occur. **—karun** —करुन्। **चोटनम्** m.inf. to make this sound (e.g. by tearing a dried branch off a tree). **-milawun** —मिलवुन्। **चोटनम** m.inf. breaking, etc, with such a sound to occur.

trus^{u} त्रुसु। **क्षयाघात:** m. a prick or pierce with a pointed instrument, such as a needle, skewer, a thorn, or the like; cf. **trǒmb^{u}**. **—dyun^{u}** —दियु। **तीक्ष्णायतोदना** m. to prick or pierce, as ab; met. to use stinging language. **—lagun** —लगुन्। **कण्टकाद्यायाघात:** m inf. a prick, as ab, to be experienced, to be pierced or pricked.

tīris तीरिस्, see **tyūr^{u}.**

tr^{a}sh त्रश्, see **trish.**

trāsh त्राश् (= تراش)। **कर्तनी** f. an instrument for cutting, a knife, scissors (cf. **jigar-t^{o}**, p. 371*b*, l. 48; **kalam-t^{o}**, p. 439*b*, l. 47) (Rām. 1268, 1539); a piece cut off, a cutting. **—hĕñ^{u}** —ह्यूँ or **—karüñ^{u}** —कर्यूँ। **प्रान्तभागछेदनम्** f.inf. to cut off the edges of anything (such as paper, cloth, or the like), to trim.

trēsh त्रेश् (by Pandits also written **त्रेष**)। **पिपासा, तृष्णा, पेयजलम्** f. (or, according to some, m.) thirst (cf. **achĕn-t^{o}**, p. 9*a*, l. 17; **kakav-t^{o}**, p. 433*a*, l. 9; **nūna-t^{o}**, p. 641*a*, ll. 20, 25) (El. m.; Gr.Gr. 136, m.; Gr.M.; L.V. 37; K. 1092; K.Pr. 63); strong desire,

greed, avidity, covetousness (Gr.M.); drinking-water (for quenching thirst) (cf. **phŏṭʲ-tº** or **phāṭʲ-tº**, p. 715*b*, l. 43; **shōṭh-tº**, p. 899*b*, l. 34) (Śiv. 342; Rām. 235–6, 1174, 1393–5, 1439; K. 230, 702; H. viii, 7; K.Pr. 155); any liquid for drinking (Rām. 398); water poured in libations to ancestors (cf. **pŏtra-tº**, p. 799*b*, l. 38); soil that will not hold irrigation water (L. 321); cf. **trĕshnā**. —**lagüñᵘ** —**लगंजू** f.inf., thirst to be experienced, to be thirsty (with dat. of person thirsty) (El. m.inf.; K. 835; H. viii, 7). —**wēsh** —**वेश** f. thirst (a jingle of **trēsh**) (El., who makes the word m., but we should expect it to be f.).

trēshĕ-hotᵘ त्रेश-हुतु । पिपासाहत: adj. (f. **-hütᵘ -हूंचु**), smitten by thirst, thirsty (cf. **shurāh-yāra trēshĕ-hotᵘ anun,** p. 891*b*, l. 27) (Gr.Gr. 136; W. 113; Śiv. 1559, 1585; YZ. 406, 411). **trēshĕ-kulᵘ त्रेश-कुलु । पुत्र:** m. a tree of libations, i.e a son (who offers libations for deceased ancestors) **trēshĕ trēshĕ karān gashun त्रेश त्रेश कराव् गछुन । निष्पुत्रीभावे मृति:** m.inf. to die without male descendant (who can offer libations for one's benefit).

trish त्रिश् or **trᵃsh त्रश् । काष्ठम्** f. a small piece of dry wood, a thin twig or splinter of dry wood (such as might be used for fuel), a fire-stick (cf. **lᵃsh-trᵃsh** or **lish-trish**, p. 533*a*, l. 45) (El. *trusha*, Gr.M.). **trishĕ-hürᵘ त्रिश-हूर् । काष्ठभाग:** f. a small chip of such wood.

trŏshᵘ त्रुशु । कर्कश:, कठिन:, कोपन: adj. (f. **trŏshᵘ त्रुशु**), hard, rough (e.g. as wood or the like) (cf. **aḍa-tº**, p. 12*a*, l. 26; **atha-tº**, p. 63*b*, l. 10; **tala-tº**, p. 996*b*, l. 7); passionate, irascible (esp. only so externally, but inwardly mild-tempered) (K.Pr. 216).

trᵃshākal त्रशाकल or **trishākal त्रिशाकल । त्रिशाखित:** adj e.g three-branched, having three segments (esp of something such as a tree, which has ordinarily two branches, or as a walnut, which has ordinarily two segments) (K.Pr. 229, *trelshákal*).

trishūl त्रिशूल or (El.) **trashūl त्रशूल** m. a trident (Śiv. 620). **trishūla-dar त्रिशूल-द(ध)र्** m the Trident-bearer, a title of Shiv (Śiva) (Śiv. 1171).

trĕshnā त्रेश्ना or **trushnā तृष्णा** or, as written by Pandits, **तृष्णा** f. (the Skt. form of **trēsh**, q.v.), thirst (Śiv. 1584); greed, avarice (Gr.M.; Śiv. 341, 754, 1237, 1313, 1559, 1755, 1815).

trŏshun त्रुशुन् । कर्कशीभवनम conj. 3 (2 p.p. **trŏshyōv त्रुश्योव्**), (of something soft or tender) to become rough, hard. **trŏshyō-motᵘ त्रुश्यो-मंतु । कर्कशीभूत:** perf. part. (f. **trŏshyē-mütᵘ त्रुश्ये-मंचु**), become rough or hard, as ab.

trŏshĕr त्रुशर् or **त्रुशर । काठिन्यम, अतिशोषित्वम** m. hardness, harshness, roughness (esp. of something once soft and tender, but become dry) (cf. **atha tº**, p. 63*b*, l 12); irascibility of temper (cf. **atha-tº**, as ab.); conjunctivitis, ophthalmia (El. *troshĕr, tröshur*).

trŏshᵉrāwun त्रुशराउन् । कर्कशीकरणम conj. 1 (1 p.p. **trŏshᵉrôwᵘ त्रुशरोउ**), to make (something soft or tender) rough or hard (Gr Gr. 7).

trĕshⁱ trĕshĕway त्रेशि त्रशवय । संपूर्णतया त्रीण्येव card. emph. even all three (Gr Gr. 85)

trĕshĕway त्रशवय or (q.v.) **trénaway त्रनवय । त्रीण्येव** card. emph. even all three (Gr.Gr. 85; Śiv. 64 (*trᵃshº*), 977, 1168 (dat. *treshaán*ⁱ), 1529; K. 1031, *trasheway*; K.Pr. 142).

turshöyⁱ तुर्शोयि ترشائي **। अम्लतीक्ष्णास्वादवत्त्वम** f. sourness, tartness, acidity

trasun त्रसुन । भयोद्वेगाप्ति: conj. 3 (2 p.p. **trasyōv त्रस्योव्**), to become afraid or alarmed (at some terrifying sight), to fear; cf. **trasun,** and **tarsun.**

trasyō-motᵘ त्रस्यो-मंतु । भयाभिभूत: perf. part. (f. **trasyē-mütᵘ त्रस्ये-मंचु**), overwhelmed with fear, as ab

tarsun तर्सुन् or **tarᵃsun तरसुन । सभयीभवनम** conj. 2 or 3 (1 p.p. **torºsᵘ तर्सु**; 2 p.p **tarᵃsyōv तरस्योव्**), to be, or become, frightened, terrified, alarmed, to fear, be afraid (at the sight of some terrific or formidable personage, or due to anxiety as to some future danger). Cf. **trasun** and **tratsun.**

torºsᵘ-motᵘ तर्सु मंतु । त्रस्त: 1 perf part (f. **türᵘsᵘ-mütᵘ तर्सु-मंचु**), frightened, terrified (esp. used with regard to some child, or the like, at some unseen fear).

tarᵃsyō-motᵘ तरस्यो-मंतु । पूर्वम अनुभूतत्रास: 2 perf. part (f. **tarᵃsyē-mütᵘ तरस्ये-मंचु**), (of an animal or man, who has experienced terror at some previous time) filled with fear thereabout (at the present time, also).

trisandyā त्रिसंध्या (ध्या) f. the old N. of a sacred spring in Kashmir, the modern Sōnda-brorᵘ (q.v., p. 918*b*, l. 32) (RT.Tr. 169, Śiv. 1496).

trᵃsīrᵘ 1 त्रसीरु (for **2**, see **trᵃsyūrᵘ**) **। त्रिसेटिका** f. a weight of three seers (of about two pounds each) for weighing.

traṣᵃrāwun त्रसराउन । त्रासनम conj 1 (1 p.p. **traṣᵃrôwᵘ त्रसरोउ**), to cause to fear, terrify (by some terrifying spectacle) (Gr Gr. 7). **traṣᵃrôwᵘ-motᵘ त्रसरोउ-मंतु । त्रासित:** perf. part (f **traṣᵃröwᵘ-mütᵘ त्रसरोउ-मंचु**), terrified, as ab.

trᵃsatath त्रसतथ । त्रिसप्तति: card. (pl. dat. **trᵃsatatan त्रसततन**), seventy-three (Gr Gr. 79).

trᵃsatatyumᵘ त्रसततिमु । त्रिसप्ततितम: ord. (f. **trᵃsatatimᵘ त्रसततिमु**), seventy-third (Gr.Gr 79).

tr^{a}satatyun^{u} त्रसततियु । **त्रिसप्ततिमूल्यक:** adj. (f. **tr^{a}satatiñ^{u}** त्रसततियू), costing or worth seventy-three (rupees, etc.); earning seventy-three, as ab.

tr^{a}syūr^{u} त्रस्यूर् । **त्रिसेटकमित:** (f. **tr^{a}sīr^{u} 2** त्रसीर्, for **1**, see s.v.), weighing three seers (of two pounds each); (m. or f.) a vessel or receptacle containing or measuring three seers.

trṓṭ^{u} त्रोट्, or **troṭ^{u}** त्रोट् । **गुच्छात्महार:** m. (*sg.* abl. **traṭi 1** त्रटि, *for* **2**, *see* **traṭh**), *a necklace of several strands, and adorned with moonshaped gold beads* (*cf.* **māla-t°**, *p.* 565*a*, *l.* 11; **rachi-t°**, *p.* 824*b*, *l.* 10) (El. *traṭh*, *traṭ*; Śiv. 1557; Rām 512; K 85; H. xii, 5; YZ 374 (*troṭ*)).

tartīb ترتيب m. order, arrangement, in **bē-tartīb**, *p.* 145*b*, *l.* 1. **tartība-waröy** ततींब-वरोय् adv. disorderly (El misprinted *tarbibawarái*)

tr^{a}th त्रथ् or **trith** त्रिथ । **छेद:** m. (*sg.* dat. **tr^{a}tas** त्रतस or **tritas** त्रितस), a slit rent, fissure, tear (in a garment) (El *trat*, *trat*; K.Pr. 51, *trat*); a made slit in a garment (to allow it to be put on or taken off) (*cf* **nala-t°**, *p.* 632*b*, *l.* 10). —**dyun^{u}** —दिन् m.inf. to rend, tear (El.). —**wālun** —वालुन । **छेदनम्** m.inf. to tear, or rend, a garment, or the like. —**wasun** —वसुन । **छेदोद्भव:** inf. a long rent or tear to be made in a garment, or the like.

traṭh त्रठ । **वज्रम्** f. (*sg.* dat. **traṭi 2** त्रटि, *for* **1**, *see* **trṓṭ^{u}**), lightning, a thunderbolt (*cf.* **henga-t°** (met.), *p.* 339*a*, *l.* 19; **naba-t°**, *p.* 619*a*, *l.* 22; **nāb^{i}-t°**, *ib.*, *l.* 31; **nara-t°**, *p.* 648*a*, *l.* 12; **pā-t°**, *p.* 748*a*, *l.* 25; **rūda-t°**, *p.* 826*b*, *l.* 11) (Gr.M., Śiv. 1558, Rām. 458, K 110, K.Pr. 253); a meteorite (El.). Note that **hār-t°**, N. of a place (*p.* 344*a*, *l.* 19), is m., while, when it means 'lightning in the month of Hār' (*ib.* *l.* 21), it is f.

tīr^{a}th तीरथ् m. a sacred bathing-place, a place of pilgrimage (L.V. 36, 46; K.Pr. 201, *tirt*; Śiv. 524, 1080, 1089, 1159, 1166, etc.); the actual place on a river bank where such bathing takes place (K. 971).

turuth तुरुथ् । **शीघ्रम्** adv. quickly, speedily, hastily.

tr^{a}ṭop^{u} त्रटोप् । **त्रिपक्ष:** adj. (**tr^{a}ṭüp^{u}** त्रटूप्, for three parties, from three points of view, and so on, see **ṭop^{u} 3**.

tr^{a}tôp^{u} त्रतोप् । **त्रातपशोषित:** adj. (f. **tr^{a}töp^{u}** त्रतोप्), three times put in the sun, thrice spread out in the sun to dry (of damp grain or the like). Cf. **tôp^{u}** and **tāph.**

tartar ततर् । **वेगवद्विपातशब्द:** m. onomat. a snap, crack, crackle, fizz, whiz; the patter of dropping, clatter. —**karun** —करुन् । **वज्रजल्पनम्** m.inf. unceasingly to prate, prattle, chatter, gabble (like the patter of rain). —**lagun** —लगुन् । **अतिजल्पितोद्भव:** m.inf. much chattering or gabbling to occur (as ab.). —**lāgun** —लागुन् । **अतिजल्पनम्** m.inf. to prate unceasingly, gabble, talk nonsense.

tartār^{i} ततॅरि । **वेगवद्वर्षणतुल्यजल्पाक:** adj. e.g. and subst. m. a gabbler, prater (who talks as unceasingly as the patter of falling rain).

ṭair-ṭair (? *spelling*) f. a chattering woman (El. *tartar*). *Cf.* **tartār^{i}**.

tr^{a}trok^{u} त्रचक् । **त्रिद्रोणक:** adj. (f. **tr^{a}trüc^{u}** त्रचच्), measuring three *trakhs* (of six Kāshmīrī seers, see **trakh 2**); (m. or f.) a receptacle containing, or measuring, three *trakhs*.

tr^{a}trôk^{u} त्रचोक् । **त्रिद्रोणमित:** adj. (f. **tr^{a}tröc^{u}** त्रचाच्), measuring three *trakhs* as in the preceding; (m. or f.) an appliance for measuring this amount; (m. or f.) a receptacle containing, or measuring, this amount.

tarituz, see **tāra-tyuz^{u}**, *p.* 1018*a*, *l.* 33.

tarüṣ^{u} तारॅचू or (q.v.) **tārash** तारश् । **क्षुद्रतुला** f. a small pair of scales (such as is used in weighing precious metals or the like).

tārashi-dünḍ^{u} तारशि-दॅंडू or **-ḍünḍ^{u}** -डॅंडू । **क्षुद्रतुलाधारदण्ड:** f. the beam of such scales. **-pôtur^{u}** -पोतुर् । **तुलापात्रम्** m. the pan of such scales.

tōrüṣ^{u} तोरॅचू or (q.v.) **tōrash** तोरश् । **तक्षायुधविशेष:** f. (*sg.* dat. **tōrashē** तोरशे), a carpenter's chisel (Gr.M.); ? a wedge for splitting wood (*cf.* **bōras**).

tōrashi-dan तोरशि-दन् । **तक्षायुधविशेषदण्ड:** m. the wooden handle of a chisel. **-mūr^{u}** -मूर् । **तक्षायुध-फालधारा** f. the cutting edge of a chisel.

trōsh त्रोश् in **lōsha-trōsh**, *p.* 539*b*, *l.* 33, q.v.

tārash तारश् or (q.v.) **tārüṣ^{u}** तारॅचू । **क्षुद्रतुला** f. (*sg.* dat. **tārashi** तारशि), a small pair of scales (such as is used for weighing precious metals or the like); a pair of scales genl. (such as would be used for weighing salt or the like) (K.Pr. 153).

tārashi-dünḍ^{u} तारशि-दॅंडू or **-ḍünḍ^{u}** -डॅंडू । **क्षुद्रतुलाधारदण्ड:** f. the beam of such scales. **-pôtur^{u}** -पोतुर् । **तुलापात्रम्** m. a pan of such scales.

tōrash तोरश् or (q.v.) **tōrüṣ^{u}** तोरॅचू । **तक्षायुधविशेष:** f. (*sg.* dat. **tōrashi** तोरशि), a carpenter's chisel (L. 370, *tūrats*). **-wôr^{u}** -वोर् । **तक्षायुधविशेष:** m. a fine chisel, esp. for cutting narrow holes.

tōrashi-dan तोरशि-दन् । **तक्षायुधदण्ड:** m. the wooden handle of a chisel. **-mūr^{u}** -मूर् । **तक्षायुधधारा** f. the cutting edge of a chisel.

trasun त्रसुन् । **भयाप्ति:** conj. 2 or 3 (1 p.p. **tros^{u}** त्रुस्; 2 p.p. **trasyōv** त्रस्योव्), to fear, be afraid, terrified (esp. when caused by some formidable sight) (Gr.Gr. 226). Cf. **trasun** and **tarsun.**

troṣ°-mot° त्रुषु-मंतु । भीत: 1 p.p. (f. **trüṣ°-müṣ°** त्रूषू-मंषू), terrified, as ab.

traṣyē-mot° त्रष्यो-मंतु । भीत: 2 p.p. (f. **traṣyē-müṣ°** त्रष्ये-मंषू), terrified as ab. into a swoon.

trạṣ°rāwun त्रऽरावुन् । भयदानम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **trạṣ°rôw°** त्रऽरोवु), to terrify, fill with fear, cause to be afraid (esp. by displaying some formidable spectacle) (Gr.Gr. 7). **trạṣ°rôw°-mot°** त्रऽरोवु-मंतु । भयव्याकुलीकृत: perf. part. (f. **trạṣ°röv°-müṣ°** त्रऽरोवू-मंषू), caused to be terrified.

trāv 1 त्राव् in **trāwa-trāv** त्राव-त्राव् । अतिपूर्ण: m. (of some vessel) brimful (El. *tráva-tráva*; Śiv. 520, 1802).

trāv 2 त्राव्, f. the act of depositing (and leaving there), the act of abandoning (cf. **tula-trāv,** p. 1000*a*, l. 36). See **trāwun.**

trowa, in **trowa-nĕnd** (L. 463, *trowanind*), f. the fourth and last weeding of a rice crop Perhaps **trowa** is incorrect for *tráva*; cf. **trāwun.** See **nĕnd 2.**

trôw° त्रोवु, 1 p.p. of **trāwun,** q.v. (f. **tröv°** त्रोवू), used —° in such compounds as **atha-trôw°,** free-handed, liberal (p. 63*b*, l. 14); **dāl°-t°,** loose-skirted, wasteful, extravagant, uneconomical (the skirt being used for holding things) (p 211*b*, l. 50).

tr°wuh त्रवुह or **trĕwuh** त्र्यवुह । त्रयोविंशति: card. (pl. dat. **tr°(trĕ)wuhan** त्र(त्र्य)वुहन्), twenty-three (Gr.Gr. 77).

truwāh 1 त्रुवाह । त्रयोदश card. (pl. dat. **truwâhan** त्रुवाहन्), thirteen (Gr.Gr 76). Cf. **trayōdashĕ.**

truwāh 2 त्रुवाह । त्रयोदशी तिथि: (sg. dat. **truwösh°** त्रुवाषु or **truvüsh°** त्रुवंषु), the thirteenth lunar day of a lunar fortnight (cf. **hērüṣ°-t°,** p. 351*a*, l. 4). **truvüsh°-hond°** त्रुवंषु-हंदु । त्रयोदश्युद्भव: gen. (f **-hünz°-हंज़्**), of, or belonging to, or born, or produced on this day (Śiv. 524).

truwöh¹ त्रुवाँह् m.pl. 'thirteens', used as a multiplicative with numerals above ten, as in **kah truwöh¹ akh hath ta tĕyĕtöjih,** eleven thirteens are a hundred and forty-three (Gr.Gr. 86).

tr°wuhur° त्रुवुह्र । त्रिवार्षिक: adj. (f **tr°warish°** त्रुवरिषु), of three years, produced three years ago, three years old.

tr°wuhyum° त्रुवुह्यिमु or **trĕwuhyum°** त्र्युवुह्यिमु । त्रयोविंश: ord. (f. **tr°(trĕ)wuhim°** त्र(त्र्य)वुह्यिमू), twenty-third (Gr.Gr. 77).

truwöhyum° त्रुवाँह्यिमु । त्रयोदश: ord. (f. **truwöhim°** त्रुवाँह्यिमू), thirteenth (Gr Gr. 76).

trāwun त्रावुन् । परित्याग:, उन्मोचनम्, उपेक्षणम्, निपातनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **trôw°** त्रोवु), to let go, let loose, loose, let go hold of, release (cf. **atha t°,** p. 63*b*, l. 15; **mŏth trāvün°,** p. 604*a*, l. 44) (Gr.M.; L.V. 70, 88; Śiv. 1565; Rām. 808; K. 162; H. iii, 4; x, 5, 12); to set free, release, liberate (cf. **dād trāwân¹,** p. 187*a*, l. 19; **phrith t°,** p. 709*b*, l. 49) (Rām. 1322; K. 560, 561, 566, 664); to unharness, set free (harnessed horses, etc) (Śiv. 1699); to leave (a limb or the like) loose, to let (it) hang comfortably (K. 972); to leave (e g space between lines) (Gr.M.); to spare, forgive (a sin, etc), pardon, let off, discharge (a person), acquit (a person under trial) (Śiv. 425); to leave, let alone, leave alone (cf. **kañi-künº t°,** p. 461*b*, l. 11);

to leave, quit (Gr.M.; K Pr. 57; YZ. 218, 232); to leave behind (at death) (Gr M., Rām. 260); to forsake, abandon, desert (cf. **dol° d°nith t°,** p. 211*b*, l. 40); **path t°,** p 792*b*, l. 1) (Gr.M; Śiv. 452, 513, 554, 557, 572, 585, 1445, 1450, 1543, 1624, 1635, 1851, 1901, 1909; Rām 385–6, 394–5, 127, 529, 612, 625, 757, 767, etc; K. 265, 281, 290, 417, 860–1; YZ. 139, 151); to relinquish, resign, renounce, give up (Gr.M.; L.V. 27, 30; Śiv. 553, 576, 583, 884, 890, 893, 898, 973, 1021, 1057, 1271, 1352, 1545, 1757, 1815; Rām. 8, 31, 45, 52, 178–9, 211, 322, 453, 555, 657, etc.; K. 500, 505, 672, 869, 1029; H. ii, 10; xi, 11; YZ. 236, 238, 515; K.Pr. 46); to abstain from (Śiv. 786, 992, 1539); to get rid of (cf. **mal t°,** p. 564*a*, l. 28; **phrakh t°,** p. 704*a*, l 35; **ṭhūk° t°,** p. 972*b*, l. 24) (Gr.M.; Śiv. 1017, 1246, 1435, 1810); to divorce (El., Rām 328); to rid (cf. **mĕtsi mur¹ trāwân¹,** p. 608*b*, l 41); to complete and leave finished, to leave after completion, to complete entirely (cf. **chŏkh t°,** p. 159*b*, l. 10; **cịtha t°,** p. 177*b*, l. 38) (Śiv. 1235); to perform, carry out, complete (cf. **khāka t°,** p. 395*a* l 18); to leave (it, after passing along it), to traverse completely (a road or the like) (L V. 82); to put or lay aside; to put down, place, deposit (Śiv. 1475, 1516);

to discharge, shoot, fire (an arrow, gun, etc.) (cf. **tōph trāvün°,** p. 1015*b*, l 27; **tīr t°,** p 1019*a*, l. 8) (Gr.M; Rām 117, 123, 867, 1271);

to take to, put on, or adopt (a course of conduct), perform (cf. **dāb t°,** p 182*a*, l 17; **ḍoc° t°,** p. 185*a*, l. 50; **ḍŏcur° trovith bĕhun,** p. 186*b*, l. 38; **ḍula t°,** p 212*a*, l. 29; **ḍulagun° t°,** p. 213*a*, l. 27; **ḍāph t°,** p. 232*b*, l 5; **ḍera t°,** p. 236*b*, l 30; **gēra t°,** p. 296*b*, l. 37; **lam-lisar t°,** p 524*a*, l 24; **lisar t°,** p. 534*b*, l. 29) (Śiv. 1811, 1834–5; K 995); to carry out, carry on, do some action (cf. **dōr trāvün°,** p 237*a*, l. 10; **khºr trāvün°,** p. 406*b*, l. 42; **lōpa trāwañĕ,** p. 528*b*, l. 45; **rav t°,** p. 852*a*, l. 39;

shŏy t°, p. 903*a*, l. 3; **thāh trāvüñ**^{u}, p. 971*b*, l. 28; **tĕharyau-pĕṭh**^{i} **wŏṭa trāwañĕ**, p. 983*b*, l. 49; **ṭ**^{a}**kh trāvüñ**^{u}, p. 991*b*, l. 20) (Śiv. 410; Rām. 1756; K. 825); to bring into action, employ (a limb of the body, or some instrument) (cf. **kŏṭh**^{u} **t°**, p. 189*a*, l. 15; **kŏra t°**, p. 466*b*, l. 8; **lar trāvüñ**^{u}, p. 529*b*, l. 10; **mŏhar t°**, p. 556*a*, l. 14; **nār t°**, p. 647*a*, l. 24; **patang t°**, p. 802*a*, l. 27) (Gr.M, Śiv. 506);

to take to (rest, sleep, or the like) (cf. **nĕnd**^{a}**r trāvüñ**^{u}, p. 642*b*, l. 44; **shŏng trāvüñ**^{u}, p. 885*b*, l. 14 (Śiv. 1702, 1826; H. iii, 3, 7; viii, 5);

to omit, give forth, pour forth, eject (cf. **bākh trāvüñ**^{u}, p. 99*a*, l. 47; **ḍĕk**^{i} **s**^{a}**s trāwân**^{i}, p. 204*b*, l. 46; **kh**^{a}**r t°**, p. 406*b*, l. 29; **lahar trāvüñ**^{u}, p. 516*a*, l. 50; **marṣa-pŏnda trāwañĕ**, p. 594*b*, l. 20; **phakh t°**, p. 689*a*, l. 6; **phukār trawân**^{i}, p. 691*a*, l. 7; **pharyād t°**, p. 711*a*, l. 3; **pŏnd travüñ**^{u}, p. 739*a*, l. 35; **pṓs**^{u} **t°**, p. 777*a*, l. 25; **ras t°**, p. 842*a*, l. 49; **thŏka trawañĕ**, p. 973*a*, l. 29; **ṭās t°**, p. 1037*a*, l. 1; **tsŭṭh trāvüñ**^{u} (Gr.M.; Śiv. 905, 1389; Rām. 295, 1386, 1636; K. 38, 90, 502, 926, 936, 984-5, 987-8, 1047; H. i, 5; xii, 2, 12; YZ. 19, 33, 130, 440, 484; K.Pr. 31, 124, 166, 216); to pour out, pour forth, spill (cf. **osh**^{u} **t°**, p. 476, l. 22; **grŏkh t°**, p. 302*a*, l. 29; **phukār t°**, p. 691*a*, l. 9; **phyār t°**, p. 721*b*, l. 5) (Śiv. 1250, 1252, 1255, 1551, 1688, 1893, 1910; Rām. 1222, 1433, 1618; K. 162; H. v, 4); to lay (eggs) (cf. **ṭhūl trawân**^{i}, p. 976*a*, l. 44) (W. 144; K.Pr. 120, 163); to keep pouring forth, to do something persistently (cf. **chŏkañ trāvüñ**^{u}, p. 160*a*, l. 34; **ḍŏcur**^{u} **t°**, p. 186*b*, l. 40; **ḍuṭhay trāvüñ**^{u}, p. 258*b*, l. 2; **nāla trāwañĕ**, p. 683*a*, l. 45) (Rām. 242, 292, 376, 875, 893, 1551);

to cast, throw, cast down (cf. **cīr**^{i} **trāvüñ**^{u}, p. 174*b*, l. 31; **pashĕ-pĕṭh**^{i} **shīn trāwun**, p. 777*b*, l. 8) (Śiv. 1015; Rām. 358, 426, 480, 485, 914, 929, 947, 1368; K. 124, 150, 595; H. viii, 7; xii, 11, 16, 17); to throw away (K.Pr. 64); to throw forth, put forth, thrust forth (cf. **kadam t°**, p. 385*b*, l. 7; **nazar travüñ**^{u}, p. 676*a*, l. 30; **pūr**^{i} **trāwân**^{i}, p. 755*a*, l. 13; **ṭŏk**^{u} **t°**, p. 991*a*, l. 28) (Śiv. 17, 496, 509, 514, 902, 918, 958, 1034, 1088, 1099, 1820, 1878; Rām. 370, 711, 1287, 1294, 1371; H. iv, 5; YZ. 32, 224); to spread out, lay out (cf. **s**^{a}**th**^{a}**r trāwun**, p. 947*b*, l. 15); **dāl**^{i} **trāwân**^{i}, m. pl. inf. to throw out the skirts (from the body), i.e. to sit with bended knees (L.V. 49); but cf. **dāl**^{i}**-trṓw**^{u}, p. 1033*a*, l. 22; to strew, scatter, spread abroad (cf. **dāba t°**, p. 182*a*, l. 24; **pāh trāvüñ**^{u}, p. 683*b*, l. 37; **phuk**^{i} **trāwân**^{i}, p. 688*b*, l. 35; **ph**^{a}**r t°**, p. 701*a*, l. 8; **phĕṭ**^{u} **trāvüñ**^{u}, p. 715*a*, l. 31; **ṭasōla t°**, p. 1038*a*, l. 22) (Gr.M.; Śiv. 125; YZ. 10, 168);

to doff, put off (clothes, ornaments, etc.) (cf. **pŏshākh t°**, p. 780*b*, l. 39) (Śiv. 1725; Rām. 201, 274, 654, 828, 990, 1467, 1576, 1634; H. v, 9; x, 2; xii, 6, 7);

This verb is commonly used with the conjunctive participate of another verb to form an intensive compound, as in **bakith t°**, p. 102*a*, l. 22; **cīrith t°**, to wring out (water from a cloth), Gr.M.; **chala karith t°**, p. 161*a*, l. 9; **dali d**^{a}**nith t°**, p. 212*a*, l. 10; **d**^{a}**nith t°**, p 228*a*, l. 16; **dasith t°**, p. 255*b*, l. 32; **lath dith t°**, p. 536*b*, l. 22; **tŏh karith t°**, p. 970*a*, l. 7; **t**^{a}**tsha karith t°**, s.v. **t**^{a}**tsh**; **tsaṭith t°**, s.v. **tsaṭun**) (Śiv. 23, 353, 1666; Rām. 1310; H. ii, 5; x, 7, 8).

trṓw^{u}**-mot**^{u} त्रोवु-मंतु । परित्यक्तः, उन्मोचितः, उपेक्षितः, निपातितः perf. part (f. **tröv**^{u}**-müts**^{u} त्रोवु-मंचु), let go, abandoned, etc., as ab. (cf. **köv**^{i} **t°**, p. 495*a*, l. 45); laid (of an egg) (K.Pr. 163).

tröv^{i}**th** त्रोविथ्, conj. part. having abandoned, etc.; hence, used as an adverb, save, except, putting (such and such) out of consideration (K. 1054). —**gatshun** —गछुन् । संपत्संचयं त्यक्त्वा परलोकयानम् m.inf. to abandon and depart; met. to abandon one's possessions to heirs and depart; hence, to die. —**shunun** —छुनुन् । परित्यागः m.inf. to throw away (El., Gr.M.); to give up, abandon (any work).

tarawun तरवुन् । किञ्चिदधिकः adj. (f. **taravüñ**^{u} 1 तरवंचु), (in weighing) somewhat overweight, weighing a little more than the amount in the other pan. Cf. **trāyĕ tōlun**, p. 1035*a*, l. 40.

tarawun^{u} तरवुनु । तरन्, तरद्व्यापारः n.ag. (f. **taravüñ**^{u} 2 तरवंचु), one who crosses (a river), a ferry passenger; one whose business or occupation is to cross; (of a debt or the like) ripe or ready for repayment.

trāwanāwun त्रावनावुन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **trāwanṓw**^{u} त्रावनोवु), to cause to let go, or to cause to be let go (El.). Causal of **trāwun** (q.v.) in all its meanings (Śiv. 1849, cause to put forth; 1896, cause to abandon).

tārawun^{u} तारवुनु n.ag. (f. **tāravüñ**^{u} तारवंचु), a ferryman (El., Śiv. 1191); a means of crossing (someone) over (Śiv. 1201, 1755). See **tārun.**

tr^{a}**wanzāh** त्रवञ्जाहु । त्रिपञ्चाशत् card. (pl. dat. **tr**^{a}**wanzāhan** त्रवञ्जाहन्), fifty-three (Gr.Gr. 78).

tr^{a}**wanzöhyum**^{u} त्रवञ्जोह्यमु । त्रिपञ्चाशत्तमः ord. (f. **tr**^{a}**wanzöhim**^{u} त्रवञ्जोह्यिमु), fifty-third (Gr.Gr. 78).

tarawañ तरवञ् । तरणमूल्यम् f. a fee paid for crossing, a bridge-toll, ferry-fare, or the like.

trāvĕr त्रावर् m. leaving, letting go, abandoning; omission, pouring forth; scattering (cf. **dâlⁱ-tᵒ**, p. 212*a*, l. 3). This word is the abs. noun of **trāwun** (q.v.) in all its meanings.

trᵃwôrᵘ त्रवोर्। त्रिवेष्टन: adj. (f. **trᵃwörᵘ त्रवार्**), having three covers, trebly wrapped up, trebly enclosed.

tarwār तर्वार्। खड्गम् f. a sword, a 'tulwar' (Gr.M.; K. 33, 447, 811). **tarwāri-bardār तर्वारि-बर्दार। खड्गायुधिक:** m. a sword-bearer, a swordsman.

trī-warna त्री-वर्ण, see **triy**, col *b*, l. 14.

trᵃwarishᵘ त्रवरिशु, see **trᵃwuhurᵘ**.

trᵃwörⁱshunᵘ त्रवारिशुनु। त्रिवार्षिक: adj. (f. **trᵃwörⁱshiñᵘ त्रवारिशिञ्**), of, or belonging to, three years; three years old.

truwösh ᵘ त्रुवाशु or **truvüshᵘ त्रुवशु**, see **truwāh 2.**

trᵃwôṭᵘ त्रवोटु adj. (f. **trᵃwöṭᵘ त्रवाटु**, sg. dat. **trᵃwācĕ त्रवाच्य**), having three joints, joined in three places. Cf. **wôṭᵘ**.

trāwawunᵘ त्रावउनु n.ag. (f. **träwaviñᵘ त्रावविञ्**), one who lets go, etc. (in all the meanings of the verb **trāwun**, q.v.) (cf. **nār-tᵒ**, an incendiary, p. 647*a*, l. 22) (Śiv. 861, betake oneself to (rest)).

try त्र्य, see **trĕh.**

tray त्रय or **trĕy 1 त्र्यय्। तृतीया तिथि:** f. (sg. dat. **tra(trĕ)yĕ 1 त्र(त्र्य)य**, for **2**, see **trĕh 1**, for **trayĕ 3**, see s.v.), the third lunar day of a lunar fortnight (cf. **achin-tᵒ**, p. 9*b*, l. 1; **gōra-tᵒ**, p. 305*b*, l. 17; **nawa-rĕh tᵒ**, p. 665*a*, l. 6; **sōta-tᵒ**, p. 947*a*, l. 3) (Rām. 1767); esp. the third lunar day of the **nawa-rĕh** festival (see p. 665*a*, l. 6) (L. 265, *treh*). **trayĕ-hondᵘ त्रय-हन्दु** or **trĕyĕ-hondᵘ त्र्यय-हन्दु। तृतीयोद्भव:** gen. (f. **-hünzᵘ -हुन्जु**), of, belonging to, produced on, or begun on the third lunar day.

trāy त्राय्। आन्तरावस्था, साहाय्यम f. the inner nature (of any person or thing) (Śiv. 1239, 1622); favouring, assistance, partizanship (cf. **rāyĕ-trāyĕ**, p. 854*b*, l. 25). **—wuchünᵘ —वुछ्नु। आन्तरावस्थापरीक्षणम्** f.inf. to inspect the inner nature, to test the inmost character (of any person or thing)

trāyĕ tōlun त्राय तोलुन्। आधिक्येन मानम m.inf. to weigh out over and above the fixed amount (Śiv. 1476). Cf. **tarawun.**

trayĕ 3 त्रय, i.q. **trĕh 1**, q.v., in the following:— **trayĕ-gŏn त्रय-ग्वन्** m. the three qualities (Śiv. 237, 514; cf. **trĕ-gŏn**). **-lūkh -लूख्** m. the three worlds taken collectively (Śiv. 957); cf. **trailūkh, trizagath. -lōṭsan -लोट्सन्** m. he who has three eyes, N. of Shiv (Śiva) (Śiv. 1044), i.q. **trilōṭsan**, q.v.

trĕy 2 त्र्यय्, trĕyĕ त्रय, trĕyau त्रयौ, see **trĕh 1** and **tray.**

triy 1 त्रिय्, see **trĕh 1.**

triy 2 त्रिय्। स्त्री a woman, a female (as distinguished from a male of man or beast) (Gr.M.; Śiv. 957, 971, 1044, 1103, 1345, 1436, 1822; Rām. 624, 773, 848, 1151, 1238, 1575, 1767; K. 52, 273, 288, 435, 617, 986); a wife (El. *tréi, tri*; Śiv. 339, 711, 1438; Rām. 81, 1260, 1641, 1643, 1652, 1686; K. 48, 744, 918, 946, 1107).

triyĕ-bāv त्रिय बाव। स्त्रीत्वम m. woman's nature, womanhood (Śiv. 960, 1130; Rām. 629; K. 747, 1105); effeminacy **karañĕ —करञ** f. pl. inf. to marry wives, i.e. to marry many wives, to have a large seraglio (K. 132).

trī-warna त्री-वर्ण f an individual of the woman kind, a woman (with all the characteristics of a woman) (Rām 1051).

trŏy त्रुय। एकपदी f. a footpath (for a single person to walk on) **trŏyĕ trŏyĕ phērun त्रुय त्रुय फेरुन। एकपदीषु भ्रमणम** m inf. strolling about in lanes (without object, or for passing the time).

truyᵘ त्रुयु। प्रसूतचातुरात्रिकम m. votive oblations made on behalf of a woman on the fourth day after delivery of a child. **—khārun —खारुन** or **khasun खसुन। प्रसूतायाश्चातुरात्रिकतापोद्भव:** m.inf. (if the woman is delicate or weak) a slight quartan feverish attack to come to her on this day.

ṭáryí (El.), see **ṭôrᵘ**.

tàriy तरिय् (— ترى) **। आर्द्रता** f freshness, juiciness, ripeness; moisture, dampness, humidity, wetness; low lands on the bank of a river, etc., land covered with water, moist soil, marsh, swamp.

tŏray त्रय। त्वरा f. quickness, speed, hurry.

tūry तूर्य। तत्रैव adv. i.q. **tūrⁱ**, q.v., p. 1019*b*, l. 48.

turyā तुर्या f. (a word borrowed from Skt.) the fourth state or condition (Skt. *avastha*) of existence, the first three being waking (Skt. *jagrti*), waking sleep (Skt. *svapna*), and deep sleep (Skt. *susupta*); the fourth state of the soul, in which the spiritual subsists alone by itself, contrasted, like a spectator, as a substance undifferentially set free from all existing things (Śiv. 1488, 1623, 1826, 1866). There is a final stage called **turyātith,** in which there is complete union with the Supreme (Śiv. 1757).

turay तुरय। वाद्यविशेष: f. a trumpet, a clarion, i.q. **turï**, q.v.

trayōdashĕ त्रयोदश card. thirteen (Śiv. 524, Rām. 1771). This is the borrowed Skt. word *trayōdaśa*; the Ksh. word is **truwāh 1**, q.v.

taryiák (? spelling) m. opium (El.).

tryukhᵘ त्रिखु in **likha-tryukhᵘ**, p. 518*b*, l. 12, and

lyukh[u]-tryukh[u], p. 543*b*, l. 41, qq.v.; cf. **trukh[u]** of which it is an alternative form (Gr.Gr. 30, 72, 140).

tryūl[u] त्र्यूल (sg. abl. **trēli त्रेलि**), threefold, of three kinds (noted only in Śiv. 1844, abl. **trēli,** which is probably m.c. for **trila,** q.v.). **trēli-karm त्रेलि-कर्म्** m. the threefold (class of) actions (all actions being either virtuous (Skt. *puṇya*), sinful (Skt. *pāpa*), or of mixed character (Skt *miśra*)) (Śiv. 1844).

trayim[u] त्रयिमू, trĕyim[u] त्र्यिमू, trĕyum[u] त्र्यिमु, triyum[u] त्रियुमु, see **trayyum[u].**

tryūn[u] त्र्यून or **trūn[u] त्रून** m. (sg. dat. **trīnis त्रीनिस,** abl. **trēni त्रेनि**), the covering of a limb (such as a glove or stocking) (cf. **atha-tr°,** p. 63*b*, l. 16; **khŏra-tr°,** p. 109*b*, l. 35) In **daba-tryūn[u]** or **-tron[u]** (p. 181*b*, l. 32) the word seems to mean 'injury to a limb'.

trayĕshith त्रयशीथ or **tréyĕshīth त्र्यशीथ। त्र्यशीतिः** card eighty-three (Gr.Gr. 79, El. *trāshit*).

trayĕshītyum[u] त्रयशीत्युमु or **tréyĕ° त्र्य°। त्र्यशीतितमः** ord. (f. **tra(tré)yĕshītim[u] त्र(त्र्य)यशीतिमू**), eighty-third (Gr.Gr. 79, El *trashatyum*).

trayĕshītyun[u] त्रयशीत्युनु or **trĕyĕ° त्र्य°।त्र्यशीतिमूल्यः** adj. (f. **tra(trĕ)yĕshītiñ[u] त्र(त्र्य)यशीतिञू**), costing, or worth, eighty-three (rupees, etc.); earning wages of eighty-three (rupees, etc.).

turyātīth तुर्यातीथ् f. the final stage of emancipation, beyond the fourth stage (see **turyā**) (Śiv. 1757). A word borrowed from the Skt. *turyātītā*.

ṭiryuw[u] टिर्युव् in **bangi-ṭ°,** the female *bhang* blossom, p. 113*a*, l. 17. Cf. **ṭīr[u].**

trayyum[u] त्रयिमु, tréyum[u] त्र्यिमु or **triyum[u] त्रियुमु। तृतीयः:** ord. (f. **tra(tré, tri)yim[u] त्र(त्र्य, त्रि)यिमू**), third (Gr.Gr. 76; Śiv 863, *tri°*; Rām. *trĕ°*, 84, 180, 381, 385, 466, 1051, 1139, 1151, 1205, 1259–60, 1277, 1564, 1716; K. *tra°*, 1145–6; *trĕ°*, 27; H. *trĕ°*, viii, 7, 8; xii, 19; YZ. 14, 104; K Pr. 70). **trayimi त्रयिमि** or **trāy[i]mi त्रयिमि। तृतीयवारम्** adv. for the third time.

trūz[u] त्रूँज़्। सिंहविशेषः m. a kind of panther (El. *trūūls, trūūts*). It is believed to try to eat the moon, by jumping up towards whenever it sees it. Cf. **trunz[u].**

tar[a]z तरज़ طرز। **रीतिः** m form, shape, fashion (Śiv. 1326 (of the lie of a garland on the breast)); way of acting, style of conduct, manner, way.

tārōza तारोज़। शाकभेदः m. a certain grain, a kind of rape, *Brassica campestris*, sub-sp. (L. 330, *taruz*).

tarāzdār तराज़्दार (cf. Prs ترازو) m. a weighman (L. 411). Cf. **taraugdar.**

trizagath त्रिज़गथ् m. the three worlds (Heaven, Earth, and Hell). This is the Skt. word *trijagat*, borrowed. Cf. **trailūkh,** and (p. 1035*a*, l. 45) **trayĕ-lūkh -mātā -माता** f. a title of Pārvatī, the *Śakti*, or Energie Power, of Shiv (Śiva), personified as his wife, also called Shiwā (Skt. *Śivā*) (Śiv. 1138).

trizagat-pāl त्रिज़गत्पाल् m. (borrowed from Skt *trijagatpāla*), the protector of the three worlds, a title of Shiv (Śiva) (Śiv. 179, 266, 965, 1221, 1254, 1321, 1697); a title of Vishnu (Śiv. 1381, 1436). Cf **trilōka-nāth.**

t[a]s त्स् m. a wrench or dislocation (of a limb) (cf. **zanga-t°,** s.v. **zang 1**). Cf. **ṭ[a]s.**

tas तस्, see **tih.**

tās 1 तास। शकुनम् m. an omen, a prognostic indication, sign. —**pyon[u] —प्यनु। सच्छकुनावाप्तिः** m.inf. a good omen to happen (esp. the presage of future great possessions by meeting a great herd of cattle, horses, or the like).

tas 2 तास् (= طاسه) m. a certain musical instrument, a kind of kettledrum or tabor (Śiv. 1455).

tāsa 1 तास (= طاس)। **तूलार्थमृत्पात्रीविशेषः** m. a drinking-cup, goblet, bowl; a vessel in which water is cooled; (in Ksh.) a covered earthen vessel for containing cotton or the like, prepared ready for spinning (cf. **phamba-t°,** p. 698*a*, l. 50; **sīri-t°,** p. 931*a*, l. 45).

tāsa 2 तास (= تاس)। **क्रीडनकविशेषः** m. a playing card; a game of cards.

tāsa 3 तास (= ṭās) m. cloth of gold, brocade (Rām. 201, 1726).

ṭās टास्। अभियन्त्रादिरवः onomat. m. a sudden loud or explosive sound, bang (e.g. of a gun), crack (e.g. of a whip), smack (e g. of a slap), crash (e g of the fall of a building) (cf. **barawañĕ-ṭ°,** p. 130*a*, l. 13; **dura-ṭ°,** p. 239*a*, l. 28; **ṭ° kaḍun,** p. 386*a*, l. 14, and bel.; **kura-ṭ°,** p. 467*a*, l 44; **pot[u] ṭ°,** p 788*a*, l. 29; **shōra-ṭ°,** p 890*a*, l. 6) (W. 3); hence, something attended by a crashing sound (cf. **rūda-ṭ°,** p. 826*b*, l. 14); a sudden sound (such as a snap of the fingers or a smack of the lips) (K.Pr. 59, 138); what is indicated by a crash, utter destruction, going crash (cf. **sūra-ṭ°,** p. 932*b*, l. 37). —**kaḍun —कडुन्। चपेटिकादिना शब्दनम्, निःशेषेण व्ययीकरणम्** m inf. to make the sound of a slap, of cracking a board, or the like; to smack the lips (?) (K.Pr. 138); to spend (esp. extravagantly) to the last farthing or grain (of food, etc.). **-pŏṭās -प्यटास्** or **-puṭās -पुटास्। स्पष्टभाषणम्** m. 'crash flop', speaking aloud and plainly (esp. of proclaiming one's own or another's hidden fault), gossiping, tattling, scandal-mongering. **-pŏṭŏs[i] -प्यटॉसि। स्पष्टवक्ता** adj. e.g. one who is in the habit of speaking clearly as above, a scandal-monger,

tale-teller. —**trāwun** —**त्रावुन् । तीव्राघातेन शब्दनम्** m.inf. to make the sound of the crack of a whip on a person's body, to crack a whip on a person.

ṭāsa-phol[u] **टास-फ्वल् । पुष्पविशेषबीजम्** m. the seed of a certain plant (said to grow and ripen at the base of the flower, after the flower has been plucked). **-ṭās -टास । परितः शब्दनम्** f. crashes all round (as in a salvo of artillery).

ṭis टिस् or **ṭīs टीस् । अङ्गुलिपर्वध्वनिः** onomat. m. the sound caused by cracking the joints of the fingers, backbone, etc. (an accompaniment of massage); the crack of the breaking of a dried branch of a tree, or similar sound. **ṭis** (or **ṭīs**) **kaḍun टिस् (टीस) कडुन् । अङ्गुलिपर्वध्वन्युत्पादनम्** m.inf. to make the joints of the fingers or of the backbone give out a cracking sound (in massage); to cause the sound of the crack of a dried branch of a tree. **ṭis-ṭis टिस्-टिस् । शब्दविशेषः** m. the crackling sound of burning wood, straw, or the like.

ṭisa-bŏk[u] **टिस-बुंक** or **-bok**[u] **-बंक । अङ्गुलिपर्वध्वनिसमूहः** m. 'a handful of cracks', a number of simultaneous cracks of the joints of the fingers, backbone, etc. (in massage). **-paparāray -पपरारय । पर्वाङ्गुलिध्वनिसमूहः** f. 'a pattering of cracks', i.q. the preceding. **-paparāy -पपराय । अङ्गुलिपर्वसु युगपच्छब्दोत्पत्तिः** f., id.

tōs तोस् । पिपासा m. thirst (esp. when caused by eating something saline, acrid, pungent, or the like, and no water is available). **hyon**[u] **—ह्यंन् । पिपासोद्भवः** m.inf. such thirst to occur. **—lagun —लगुन् । अति पिपासोद्भवः** m.inf. parching thirst to attack a person (esp. when wandering on an arid desert in the hot season). **pyon**[u] **प्यंन् । अति पिपासाबाधा** m.inf. thirst to be experienced by a person (esp. when caused by saline, etc., food, and no water is available). **—wŏthun —ब्वुथुन् । पिपासोद्भवः** m.inf. thirst caused as ab., or by sickness, to arise.

ṭŏs टोस् in **ṭŏsa-ṭŏs टोस-टोस् । कलहः** f. a mutual struggle or fight (with fists or the like). **ṭŏsa-ṭŏs wŏthüñ**[u] **टोस-टोस् ब्वथ्यूं । कलहारम्भः** f.inf. such a fight between two parties to arise. Cf. **ṭūs**[u].

tōsa तोस । पक्षिविशेषः, लोमविशेषः m. popularly imagined to be a kind of bird, from the hair (? down) of which a valuable cloth is made, and said to live in the country to the north of Kashmīr (? Khōrāsān); a fine kind of shawl-wool, popularly supposed to be the hair (? down) of this bird; the cloth (which is a fine kind of *pashmina*) made from this wool; cf. **tūs**[i] and **tōsakh. -pōbür**[u] **-पोंबर्** f. a shawl of this cloth (Rām. 1120).

ṭŏs[u] **ट्वंस् । अंगुलमानम्** m. (in measuring) a finger-breadth (cf. **khajĕr**).

tūs[i] **तूस** (= طوسي) **। धूम्रवर्णः** adj. e.g. having the colour of a certain woollen cloth made in the city of Tūs in Khōrāsān, a kind of purple. Cf. **tōsa.**

ṭūs[u] **टूसु । मुष्टिप्रहारः** m. (sg. abl. **ṭōsi टोसि**, pl. nom. **ṭūs**[i] **टूसि**), m. a blow with the clenched fist (cf **lĕki-ṭ°**, p. 518*a*, l. 49, and **ṭōs**); met. a threatening gesture (cf. **achirwāl-tūs**[i], p. 9*b*, l. 23). **ṭūs**[i] **din**[i] **टूसि दिनि । मुष्टिप्रहारकरणम्** m pl inf. to strike blows with the fist; met. without excuse to afflict (another).

tasbīh تسبيح f. (among Moslems) a string or chaplet of beads, a rosary (El *tasbih*, W. 463; K Pr. 29, 63, 212); a Moslem necklace (El *tasbi*).

tasfiyĕ تصفية m. settlement, adjustment, disposal (of a case) (Gr M.).

tēsh तेश् । तिष्यः, गर्वः m. N. of the eighth lunar asterism (in Skt. *Tisya* or *Pusya*) (Śiv. 1550; Rām. 124, 1259–60); pride, haughtiness, arrogance **– karun —करुन् । गर्वप्रदर्शनम्** m inf. to display arrogance or imperiousness

tēshĕ-tēshĕ तेश-तेश । काले काले adv. at each Tēsh; hence, now and then, occasionally.

tôsh[u] **तोशु, tösh**[u] **तंशु**, see **tôh**[u].

tēshĕl तेशल् । गर्वितः adj e.g. proud, haughty, arrogant (K.Pr. 214).

tōshun तोशुन् । तोषणम् conj 2 or 3 (1 p.p. **tūsh**[u] **तूशु**; 2 p.p. **tōshyōv तोश्योव** or (Gr Gr xxxv) **tōchyōv तोच्योव**), to be pleased (by another's conduct), satisfied, gratified (e.g. of a master in regard to a servant) (Gr Gr 174, 206; Śiv 14, 1690; Rām. 1094, 1580; K. 20, 95, 103, 139, 194, 293, 308, 330, 467, 477, 594, 643, 714, 750, 752, 963, 1133, 1163, 1165; YZ. 31, 114; K.Pr 72, 153, 214); to show kindness (to) (K.Pr. 193); cf. **tōṭhun** and **ṭōṭhun. tūsh**[u]**-mot**[u] **तूशु-मंतु । संतुष्टीभूतः** perf. part (f. **tūsh**[u]**-müs**[u] **तूशु-मंचु**, sg. dat **tōshé-maśé तोश-मश्**), pleased, satisfied

tōshĕnāwun तोशनावुन conj. 1 (1 p.p. **tōshĕnôw**[u] **तोशनोवु**), to cause to be pleased, to cause to be satisfied (Gr Gr. 174).

taishūr तैशूर in **wūr-taishūr,** q.v., s.v. **wūr.**

tasht تشت, **tash**[ə]**th तश्थ । पतद्ग्रहः** f. (sg dat. **tashti तश्ति**), a cup, bowl, basin, charger, salver, platter (Gr M., *tashti-kĕth*, in a basin; YZ 375, *tashtā*, with suff of indef art.); (in Ksh.) a spittoon.

tōsakh तोसख् । रोमोद्भवपटविशेषः m. (sg. dat. **tōsakas तोसकस**), a valuable cloth popularly believed to be made from the hair (? down) of the *tosa*-bird (see **tōsa**), a fine kind of *pashmina.*

taskar तस्कर् । चोरः m. (f. **taskür**[u] **तस्कुर्**, q.v.), a thief.

taskàr¹ तसकार । चौर्यम f. theft, thieving.

taskür^u तसकर । चौरस्त्री (चौर्यकर्त्री), f. a female thief (see **taskar**).

ṭāsal टासल । विरावशीलः adj. e.g. making or emitting a sudden explosive sound (or habitually doing so) (see **ṭas**) (cf. **ok^u-ṭ°**, p. 19*a*, l. 49 ; **sata-ṭ°**, p 944*b*, l. 16) (K Pr. 209).

tasalī तसली or **tasallī** تسلي m. consolation, comfort, solace (cf. **dilas tasallī diñ^u**, p. 211*a*, l. 14) (El. f., H. vi, 16). **tasalī gashun तसली गछुन । आश्वस्तीभवनम्, त्यक्ताशीभवनम्** m.inf consolation to happen, to become consoled, comforted (K.Pr 103) ; to be satisfied, have sufficient (W. 143, *tasallā g°*) (Rām. 953, 1565 ; K.Pr. 170, *tasallá*) ; consolation to go (i e. to depart), to be disappointed, lose all hope (of accomplishing some task). **—karun —करुन । आश्वासनम्, संत्यक्ताशीकरणम्** m.inf. to console, comfort, solace ; to render (a person) hopeless, to destroy (a person's) hope, disappoint (as ab.).

ṭasōla टसोल । उपहासः m. ridicule, a jest, (as a joke) charging another with some non-existent quality or fault ; cf. **ṭas^a na.** **—trāwun —त्रावुन । उपहासख्यापनम्** m.inf. to spread abroad ridicule, as ab.

tösildār तसिल्दार् (= **tahsīldār** تحصيلدار q.v.) m. a certain revenue official, a collector of revenue (Gr M.).

tōsma तोस्म (= تسمه) **। मूक्ष्मचर्मखण्डानि** m.pl. long thin strips of skin or leather, leather straps, thongs. **tulân¹ —तुलन । अतिताडनम्** m. pl. inf to raise strips of skin, to flog a person so as to flay him. **—wuḍawân¹ —वुडावन । मूक्ष्मचर्मखण्डाहननम्** m.pl inf. to cause strips of skin to fly, to flog, as ab.

ṭas^a na टसन । उपहासः m. a jest, a joke, (as a joke) charging another with something (e.g. telling him that he is hiding away something wanted). Cf. **ṭasōla.**

ṭ^asun टसुन । अन्तरावेशनम् conj 1 (1 p.p. **ṭ°s^u टसु** ; 2 p.p. **ṭ^asōv टसोव**, Gr.Gr. 208, 224), forcibly to thrust into or pierce, to stab, poke into, prod (e.g. with a nail, a dagger, the finger, etc.) ; cf. **ṭ^asanun. ṭ°s^u-mot^u टसु-मतु । अन्तरावेशितः** perf. part. (f **ṭ^us^u-müṭs^u टसू-मचू**), thrust into, forced into, etc.

tasond^u तसन्दु, see **tih.**

t^asanun टसनुन । अन्तर्मथनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **ṭ^ason^u टसनु**, f. **ṭ^asün^u टसञ्** ; 2 p.p. **ṭ^asañōv टसञोव**), forcibly to thrust into or pierce, to stab, poke into, prod (e.g. a nail, a dagger, the finger, etc.) (cf. **hĕng t^asanân¹**, p. 339*a*, l. 38) ; cf. **ṭ^asun. ṭ^ason^u-mot^u टसनु-मतु । अन्तरावेशितः** perf. part. (f. **ṭ^asün^u-müṭs^u टसञ्-मचू**), thrust into, forced into, as ab.

ṭāsur^u टासुर् । उत्तानकल्पः adj. (f. **ṭās^u r^u टासर्**), (of some eating vessel or the like) shallow, not deep.

ṭĕsur^u त्यसुर् । तृप्तः adj. (f. **ṭĕs^u r^u त्यसर्**), (esp. after eating) satiate, sated, glutted, gorged.

tösir तासीर تأثير m. effect, operation, mode of operating (e.g the operation or effect of a medicine) (Gr.M.).

ṭāsarahāray टासरहारय् । परितो निनादः f. a multitude of crashes, bangs, or similar loud explosive noises, sounding in all directions (cf. **ṭās**).

ṭisaráray टिसरारय् । ध्वनिविशेषः f. a multitude of crackling sounds, such as those emitted by burning dry firewood, or the like (cf. **ṭis**).

tasvīr तसवीर تصوير ? f. a picture, a painting, drawing (Rām. 130)

tata तत, see **tot^u**.

ṭaṭa टट । अण्डकोशः m. the scrotum (including the testes) (cf. **pōsh**, p. 778*a*, l. 42).

tatō तते, see **tati**, s.v **tot^u 2**, p. 1040*a*, l 38.

tát¹ तत, tati तति, tatī तती, see **tot^u 2.**

ṭáṭ¹ टट । मलपरित्यागस्थानम् f. (sg. dat. **ṭačĕ टच्य**), a privy, jakes.

tatŏ तत्व, see **pantsa-tatŏ**, p. 742*b*, l. 6. See also **tattwa**, the Skt. form of the word (Śiv 1033)

tet, in **tet gad, tet shakr**, see **ṭyoṭh^u.**

teti, see **tát¹**, s.v. **tot^u 2**, p. 1040*a*, l. 22.

titī तिती in **titī tī तिती ती** the call of a hen to her chicks (W. 129, K.Pr. 118).

tīt¹ तीत, tūt¹ तूत, see **tyūt^u.**

tiót, see **ṭyoṭh^u.**

tŏt, see **tot^u 2.**

ṭŏṭ, see **ṭoṭ^u.**

ṭot, ṭôṭ, see **ṭôṭh^u.**

ṭŏṭa टट । कपटः m. a plausible knave, one who swindles by means of clever language. Cf. **ṭŏṭākh.**

tŏtā त्वता f. praise, commendation (Gr.M. ; Śiv. 733, 756, 1117, 1331, 1907 ; Rām. 1108*c* ; K. 53, 412, 610, 962) ; with suff. of indef. art. **tŏtāh**, a praise, i.e. a song of praise (K 1152) I.q. **stutā, tŏth 2**, and **tōth**, qq v.

tōta तोत طوطا **। शुकः (पक्षी)** m. a parrot (Gr.Gr. 94 ; Gr.M. ; W. 3 ; Śiv. 962, 1362 ; H. ii, 4 17 ; K.Pr. 78). **-cashm -चश्म । निर्हार्दः** adj. e g. 'parrot-eyed', faithless, false, treacherous. **-kol^u -कलु । दुष्कूजकः** adj. (f. **-küj^u -कञ्**), 'parrot dumb', i.e. not speaking clearly, mumbling, inarticulate (esp. of a child).

ṭōṭa 1 टोट । आग्रहः m. (under another's orders) determination, persistence, zeal (in completing some work).

ṭōṭa 2 टोट । खण्डविशेषः m. a beam or rafter for supporting the roof of a house.

ṭōṭa 3 टोट । गुलिकाविशेषः m. a gun-cartridge.

ṭōṭa 4 टोट । हानिः m. loss, damage (incurred in a sale or the like). **—pyon^u —पयु । हानिसंभवः** m.inf. such loss to befall (a person).

tōti तोति । तथापि conj. nevertheless, still, yet, even so, even then (Gr.M.; L.V. 29; Śiv. 1353–4; Rām. 1601; K.Pr. 70, 165 (*totih*); K. 781, 1117, 1124). I.q. **tawa-ti,** p. 969*b*, l. 22.

ṭŏṭᵘ ट्वॅटु । कार्पासबीजम् m. a seed of cotton, a single cotton-seed (cf. **kapasi-ṭ°,** p. 464*a*, l. 43) (El. *ṭaṭ*; L. 459, *tuṭh*); met. a very small, or microscopic, quantity of anything (cf. **thañi-ṭ°,** p. 979*b*, l. 37). Cf. **tŏṭh** and **ṭŏṭh.**

ṭŏṭⁱ ट्वॅटि । कार्पासबीजानि, आयासः m.pl. cotton-seeds (in quantity); (of a servant or the like) fatigue, weariness, worry (caused by being sent hither and thither, and never having any rest). **-ācār -आँचार् । आयासदायि विबन्धनम्** 'worry-pickles', (to a servant or the like) worry caused by not being allowed to come and go (i.e. by being kept at his work, etc.). **—anānⁱ – अनॅनि । आयासदानम्** m.pl inf. to cause worry (to a servant, etc.) by constantly sending him hither and thither. **-byôlᵘ -ब्योलु । कार्पासबीजम्** m. a single cotton-seed as found amid cotton which has been extracted from the husk. **-carkh -चर्ख् । कार्पासयन्त्रकम्** m. (sg. dat. **-carkas -चर्कस**), an instrument for extracting the seeds from cotton, a cotton-carder. **-hondᵘ hyuhᵘ -हॅंदु ह्युहु । अत्यजम्बभावः** m. 'like a ram (fattened) on cotton-seeds', hence, a simple-minded, cool-tempered person (who is not affected by abuse or the like). **-khŏyĕ -ख्वय । अविनयः** f.pl. 'microscopic politenesses', the want of manners of a rude, ill-mannered, child, or the like. **—yinⁱ —यिनि । आयाससमापत्तिः** m. pl. inf. weariness to come (caused by searching in vain for something lost or the like). **-yĕndᵃr -यॅंन्दर । कार्पासयन्त्रकम्** m. a machine for carding cotton (freeing it from the seeds).

totᵘ 1 तॅतु । तप्तः adj. (f. **tüṣᵘ तॅचु**), very hot, red-hot (El. *taut, tot*, hot; Gr.Gr. 29, 140; Śiv. 1870; Rām 723, 1587); hot, not cold (cf. **tāpa-t°,** p. 1015*a*, l 21) (L.V. 56–7; K.Pr. 213); fervent, zealous; passionate, wrathful; (in f.) (of soil) rendered too warm by the presence of large stones (L. 321, *tats*); (as subst. m.) a burnt place on the body, a scar caused by burning (cf. **nāra-t°,** p. 648*a*, l. 44).

tata-bād तत-बाद् । रोगविशेषः m. N. of a certain disease affecting the skin, and accompanied by a burning sensation and fainting. **—gōmotᵘ —गोमॅतु । क्रुद्धः कोपाविष्टः** perf. part. (f. **—gömüṣᵘ गोमॅचु**), indignant, in a bad temper. **—grŏḍᵘ —ग्रुॅदु । आपातध्वंसः** m. a furious vulture (pouncing on an unsuspecting dove); hence, sudden unexpected destruction (cf. **grad** and **grŏḍᵘ**). **—grŏḍᵘ gaṣhun —ग्रुॅदु गछुन् । आपातध्वंसीभवनम्** m.inf. sudden unexpected destruction to occur. **—gaṣhun— गछुन । क्रुद्धीभवनम्** m.inf. to become hot; (of some old or venerable person) to become angry or indignant (at some contrary happening). **—hār —हार । जलतापनयन्त्रविशेषः** m. a boiler for heating water. (In the centre is a tube filled with burning charcoal.) **—khāna – खान । संतापनकोष्ठकम्** m. a heated room, a room made hot; a room specially heated in which a criminal (or enemy) is shut up as a torture. **—khānas ladun खानस् लदुन् । संतप्तकोष्ठे निवासनम्** m.inf. to put (a criminal or enemy) into a heated room (as ab.). **—karun – करुन । क्रुद्धीकरणम्** m.inf. to enrage (a person), to make furious. **—phū —फू । अत्युष्णफूत्कारः** f. a hot expiration, emitting a hot breath. **—phū karawunᵘ —फू करवुनु । अत्युष्णनिःश्वासोष्मा** n.ag. (f. **—karavünᵘ करवॅनू**) (of food or the like) steaming hot, pouring forth hot steam. **paṭᵃran lagun —पॅटरन लगुन् । अतिचिन्ताव्यग्रीभवनम्** m.inf 'to find oneself on red-hot leaves (or sheets of iron)'; hence, to be in acute distress and at one's wits' ends (e.g. in endeavouring to find means for recovering property for which one is responsible, or for securing the recovery from sickness of one near and dear). **—töv^u —तॅवु । असह्यघर्मः** f. 'a red-hot frying-pan', intense hot weather **töv^u gaṣhün^u तॅवु गछुन् । अतिसंतप्तीभवनम्** f inf intense heat to be felt (e.g. in fever, or in hot weather). **töv^u karün^u तॅवु करॅनू । अतिसंतप्तीकरणम्** f inf to cause extreme heat to be experienced (e.g. by inducing violent fever, or compelling a person to journey in the hot weather). **—wôn^u —वोनु । अत्युष्णजलम्** m. hot water, boiling water.

ṭatⁱ kala-pushⁱ dinⁱ तॅटि कल-पुशि दिनि । स्वेदनात्मिका चिकित्सा m pl inf. to apply hot caps (as a cure for indigestion). (Woollen caps are heated and applied to the painful part.)

taṣa kañé héñé तॅच कञ ह्यञ । अनिच्छापूर्वको हठः f. pl. inf. 'to take up hot stones', (when ordered to go somewhere) to show obstinate unwillingness (cf. our 'dropping a thing like a hot potato'). **katᵃrĕ hĕñĕ —कतर्य ह्यञ । सर्वथाऽस्वीकरणम्** f. pl inf. 'to take up hot potsherds', insolently and peremptorily to refuse (to do some work). Cf the preceding.

taṣi tāvi gaṣhun तॅचि तावि गछुन् । महाचिन्ताव्याकुलीभवनम् m.inf 'to go on to a red-hot frying pan', to become utterly distraught, to be at one's wits' ends.

tüṣᵘ karün^u तॅचु करॅनू । अत्याक्षेपः f.inf. to use hot (abuse), i.e., when one is too lazy to do a work oneself, to abuse and threaten another to make him do it. **—rŏpay —वॅपय् । नवीनोट्टङ्कितरौप्यिका** f. a hot rupee,

a rupee hot from the mint, a newly-coined rupee. **—töv[u]** —तांवु । **अतिघर्मबाधा** f. a red-hot frying pan, the extreme midday temperature in the hot weather.

tot[u] 2 तंतु । **तत्र** adv there, in that place (out of sight) (cf **yut[u] kĕhō tot[u]**, p. 390*b*, l. 1) (El. *tat*; Gr.Gr. 113, 156; W 94, *tôt*, *tat*; Rām. 152, 583, 885, 952, 1336; K. 593, 1117; H. xii, 16–7; K.Pr. 102, 237); to that place, thither (Gr.M.; Śiv. 65, 722, 1880; Rām. 119, 543, 602, 770, 814, 851, 1100, 1108*c*, 1143*g*, 1480, 1503, 1535, 1542, 1676, 1688, 1707, 1752; K. 42, 128, 1140; H. v, 1); from there (H. iii, 9); (*yot[u] tot[u]*, wherever, Rām. 1776; everywhere, Rām. 99). **-kun** -कुन । **तद्देशं प्रति** adv. towards there (out of sight), thither, towards that direction (Gr.Gr. 160). **-tām** -ताम् or **-tañ** -ताञ् adv. up to there, as far as that place (Rām. 1677, 1719, *-tām*; 885, *-tāñ*); as far as then, up to that time (Śiv 681, *-tām*; Rām 303, 1233, 1236, *-tāñ*; K. 797, 815, *-tāñ*; 1058, *-tam*).

tât[i] तंति । **तत्रैव** adv. even there, in that very place (out of sight) (u.w. vbs of placing or the like) (El. *tati*, there; W 94, *tati* and *teti*; L.V. 48, 49, 68; Śiv. 305, 1035, 1108); there, in that place (as ab.) (Gr.Gr. 154; Rām 109, 546, 625, 941, 1258, 1294, 1719; K. 68, 604, 678; H. ii, 1; v, 1, 7, 9; viii, 9; YZ 38); from that very place, only from there (Śiv. 635).

tati तंति । **तत्र** adv. from there (out of sight), thence (El. *tatih*; Gr.Gr 155; Rām. 80, 462, 942; K. 491, 496, 604, 627, 699, 758, 1060; H iv, 2; vii, 17); there, in that place (out of sight) (u.w. vbs. of placing or the like) (Gr.Gr. 150; Gr.M.; L.V. 70, 88; Śiv. 77, 120, 130, 318, 412, 674, 908, 910, 972, 1197, 1316 7, 1328, 1357, 1892; Rām 298, 310, 363, 381, 409, 564, 582, 586–7, 641, etc.; K 71–2, 219, 220, 223, 230-1, 235, 244, 263, 405, 411, 598, etc.; H. iv, 7; v, 7; x, 5; xii, 4, 6, 14, 16); there, under those circumstances (L.V. 41, m.c. *tatô*) **-ōtra** -ओत्र or **ūtra** - ऊत्र । **प्रपरह्न**: adv on the day before the day before yesterday, two days before yesterday, i.e. three days ago. **-ōtruk[u]** -ओत्रुक् or **-ūtruk[u]** -ऊत्रुक् । **परतरह्नोभव**: adj (f. **ō(ū)trüc[u]** ओ(ऊ)त्रुच्), of, or belonging to, or produced three days ago. **-ōtra-kani** -ओत्र-कनि or **-ūtra-kani** -ऊत्र-कनि । **किञ्चित्प्रपरह्न**: adv perhaps, probably, or about, three days ago **-ōtra-kanyuk[u]** -ओत्र-कन्युक् or **-ūtra-kanyuk[u]** -ऊत्र कन्युक् । **प्रयः प्रपरह्नस्थ**: adj. (f. **-ō(ū)tra-kanic[u]** -ओ(ऊ)त्र-कनिचु), of, belonging to, or produced, about three days ago. **-köl[i]-kĕth** -कॉलि-कथ् । **परतरश्व**: adv on the day after the day after to-morrow, two days after to-morrow, three days hence (Gr.Gr. 157); cf. **köl[i]-kĕth,** p. 434*b*, l. 8. **-köl[i]-kĕthuk[u]** -कॉलि-कथुक् । **परतरश्वस्थ**: adj. (f. **köl[i]-kĕthüc[u]** कॉलि-कथुच्), of, belonging to, or produced, three days hence. **-köl[i]-kĕth-kani** -कॉलि-कथ-कनि । **प्रायः परतरश्व**: adv. perhaps, probably, or about, three days hence. **-kin[i]** -किनि । **तत्पार्श्वत**: adv. thence, from that direction (out of sight) (u.w. vbs. of going, looking, or the like) (Gr.Gr. 158). **-pĕṭha** -पठ । **तत्स्थानात्** adv. from there (out of sight), thence (u.w. vbs. of coming or the like) (Gr.Gr. 155, K. 493). **-yōr-kun** -योर्-कुन् । **तत्कालात्प्रभृति** adv. ever since then, from then up to now.

tatī तती, see **tatiy,** bel.

tatĕy or **tatyĕy तत्यय** (for **tati + ay 2**) if there (Rām 1547).

tatiy तंतिय् or **tatī तती** । **तत्रैव, तत्काल एव** adj. even there, in that very place (out of sight) (u.w. vbs. of placing, remaining, or the like) (Śiv. 112, *tatī*; 1614, *tatyĕ*, m.c.; Rām. *tati*, 1588, 1605, 1616; *tatiy*, 230, 265, 315, 335, 376, 397, 588, 642, etc.; K. *tatiy*, 80, 409, 774; H. id., v, 9); even then, at that very time (L.V. 104; Rām *tatiy*, 144, 1752–3; K. *tatiy*, 217, 879); from that very place (Rām. *tatiy*, 575); from that very time (Rām. *tati*, 1607, 1610); for that very cause (K. 618); in that very way, just so (Rām *tatiy*, 910, 1256, 1634).

tâtiy तंतिय । **तत्रैव** adv. even there, in that very place (out of sight) (u w. vbs. of placing or the like) (L.V. 51)

totuy तंतुय । **तत्रैव** adv. to that very place (out of sight), even thither (u.w. vbs. of going or the like) (L.V. 47; Śiv. 675, 1101; Rām. 321, 575, 1738; K. 619); in that very place (o. of s.), even there (Gr Gr 156; Rām. 746, 1327)

tatyuk[u] तत्युक्, तंतिक् । **तत्रत्य**: adj. (f. **tatic[u] तंतिचु**), of, belonging to, or produced, there (out of sight) (Gr Gr. 150; Śiv. 1087, 1099; K. 714).

ṭoṭ[u] टंटु । **अश्व**: m. (f. **ṭüṭ[u] 1 टूटु** (for **2,** see s.v.), sg. dat. **ṭacĕ टच्च**), a horse, esp. a pony (cf. **gur[i]-tüṭ[u],** p. 299*a*, l. 15) (El. *taṭ*, a pony mare; W. 121, *toṭ*; K.Pr. 11, 174).

ṭâṭ[i]-khŏyĕ टंटि-खुय । **पशुवद्वृत्ति**: f pl. 'horse-habits', conduct like that of a brute-beast, insolent and foolish conduct. **-wôl[u]** -वोलु । **अश्वभारिक**: m. (f. **-wājĕñ** -वाज्यञ. His wife is **ṭâṭ[i]-wöl[i]-bāy** टंटि-वॉलि-बाय्), a horse-keeper, one who lives by conveying loads on horse-back, a horse-carrier.

ṭōṭa 1 टॉट । **दुर्वहकार्यनिर्वाह**: m. employment on a very troublesome and difficult work, which must, somehow

or other, be accomplished. —**rōzun** —रोज़ुन् । **दुर्वहकार्यावशेषः** m.inf. such work to remain to be done, i.e. not completed, and still waiting to be finished. —**thawun** —थवुन् । **दुर्वहकार्यावशेषणम्** m.inf. to leave such work to be finished by someone else.

ṭōṭi-wôlᵘ टोटि-वोलु । चुद्रचित्तः adj. (f. **-wājĕñ** -वाज्यञ्), a miser, skinflint, niggard.

ṭōṭa 2 टोट, see **ṭōṭhᵘ**.

tut, see **totᵘ 2.**

tūt توت m. a mulberry (El.; cf. *shah tút*, L. 348). Cf. **tᵃl.**

ṭuṭ, see **ṭōṭᵘ**.

tuta तुत in **tuta-mōch तुत-मोछ् । पुष्पविशेषरसः** m. (sg. dat. **mōchas मोछस्**), the honey, or nectar, found in the flower of a certain plant. People suck the flower by its lower end or tail. ? Cf. **tūt.**

tūtⁱ तूति in **tūtⁱ-lambukh तूति-लंबुख । सुदीर्घवृत्तान्तः** m. (sg. dat. **-lambakas -लंबकस्**), a long prolix involved story, a story with a number of others emboxed in it, and without any clear ending; cf. **tūtⁱ.** **-zĕv -ज़्यव । शीघ्रसंभाषिता** f. rapid (but still appropriate and logical) speaking or rhetoric. **-zĕwal -ज़्यवल । शीघ्रसंभाषणशीलः** adj. e.g. an eloquent, rapid, speaker, as ab.

tūtⁱ तूति or **tūthⁱ तूथि** adj. e.g. in **tūtⁱ** (or **tūthⁱ**)**-korᵘ तूति (तूथि)-कर् । चर्मतन्तुः** m. catgut (used for stringing the bow of a cotton-carder) **-pürᵘ -पर् । अतिजल्पनम्** f. long, unseasonable, unrestrained garrulity. Cf. **tūtⁱ.**

ṭūṭⁱ टूटि । धूम्रपाननलिकाग्रम् f. (sg. dat. **ṭōcĕ टोच्य**), a spout, esp. (in Ksh.) the mouthpiece of the long stem of a hookah.

tutᵘ तुतु । दीर्घतुण्डः adj. (f. **tuṭᵘ तुटु**), long faced, having the nose and other features thin and long (cf. **shōga-t°**, p. 872*a*, l. 19). —**hyuhᵘ** —**हिहु । क्षुण्मुखः** adj. (f. **tuṭᵘ hishᵘ तुटु हिशु**), lean-faced (from disease, anxiety, or the like).

tū-tū तू-तू, see **tū.**

ṭū-ṭū टू-टू, see **ṭū.**

ṭüṭᵘ 1 टुटु, f. of **ṭoṭᵘ**, q.v.

ṭüṭᵘ 2 टुटु । अनुसरणखेददानम् f. (sg. dat. **ṭacĕ टच्य**), worrying (a person engaged in urgent work) by continually dogging or interrupting him.

tatabāh ततबाह । कल्पितवृत्तान्तः m. a false or invented tale, esp. when designed to injure another's character.

tītabatērī तीतबतेरी f. the Himalayan honeysuckle (*Lonicera quinquelocularis*) (El.). Cf. **pākhorᵘ.**

tath तथ, see **tih.**

ṭaṭh टठ । बृहत्खाली m. (sg. dat. **ṭaṭhas टठस्**), a kind of large earthen dish. —**khyonᵘ** - **ख्योनु । बृहत्खादनम्** m.inf. to eat the contents of such a dish, to eat a great quantity, to gobble, devour. Cf. **ṭuṭha.**

tāṭh ताठ m. (sg. dat. **tāṭas ताटस्**), gleet (El. *tat*).

ṭāṭh टाठ m. (sg. dat. **ṭāṭas टाटस्**), sackcloth, canvas (Gr.M.).

tĕth त्यथ् । तिथिः f. (sg. dat. and pl. nom. **tīṭᵘ 1 तीटु**, as if from **tĕth तेथ्**), a lunar day, the time between two risings of the moon (Rām. 1259).

ṭĕṭh ट्यठ् । अत्यपेक्षा f. (sg. dat. **ṭĕṭhi ट्यठि**), intense desire, intolerable craving (esp. for opium or similar intoxicating drug, felt by one addicted to its consumption, and not getting it at the usual time) (El. *tet*, intoxication; Gr.Gr. 126, according to which it is a verbal noun of **ṭĕṭhun**, q.v., with a special meaning). —**khārünᵘ** —**खारुन् । अमर्षोत्पादनम्** f.inf. to cause intolerable craving, as ab. **khasünᵘ** —**खसुन् । अमर्षोद्भवः** f.inf. impatient and unendurable craving (for a drug, as ab.) to arise (e.g. when the drug becomes unobtainable). —**mōrünᵘ** – **मोरुन् । अमर्षशान्तिः** f.inf. such craving to be allayed (e.g. by the obtainment of some small quantity of the drug). —**mōravünᵘ** —**मोरवुन् । अमर्षशमनम्** f.inf. to allay another's craving (as ab.) (e.g. by providing some small quantity of it)

ṭĕṭha ट्यठ, ṭĕṭhᵘ ट्यठु, see **ṭyoṭhᵘ.**

tēth तेथ । दायविशेषः f. (sg. dat. **tīṭᵘ 2 तीटु**, for **1**, see **tĕth**, for **3**, see **tyūtᵘ**), a certain present (of a fixed multiple of five rupees) given to the relations of the bride or bridegroom. According to L. 262, the sum varies from eight annas to five rupees, and is paid to the bridegroom whenever the bride's father invites her on a visit. **tīṭᵘ तीटु । मुदायविशेषः** f.pl a present (of a multiple of seven rupees) paid to the bride on the occasion of her second entrance to her husband's house, after visiting her parents' house for the first time after her marriage

ṭēṭh टेठ् or (qq.v.) **ṭīṭhⁱ टीठि, ṭīṭhᵘ टीठु । गर्वः** f. (sg. dat. **ṭēṭi टेटि**), self-pretension, self-confidence, self-conceit; cf. **tōth 2.** —**khārünᵘ** —**खारुन् । गर्वारोपणम्** f.inf. to raise self-confidence, to fill another with a good opinion of himself. —**khasünᵘ** **खसुन् । गर्वाविष्कारः** f.inf. (in doing another's work) self-confidence to rise, self-conceit or independence to be shown. Cf. **ṭīṭhⁱ khᵒ.**

ṭēṭi-wôlᵘ टेटि-वोलु । गर्वितः adj. (f. **-wājĕñ** -वाज्यञ्), a self-confident or arrogant person.

titha तिथ । तथा adv. in that manner, so (Gr.Gr. 153, Gr.M., Rām. 1500, K. 432); **yitha titha,** in any way, in some way or other, somehow (Siv 75; K. 138, 1098, 1114, 1119, 1126); cf. **tyuthᵘ. titha pōṭhⁱ**

तिथ पाठि or —pōṭhin —पाठिन् । तत्प्रकारेण adv. in that manner, in that way (Gr.Gr. 153, Śiv. 52).

tithay तिथय । तथैव, तत्क्षणादेव adv. in that very manner, exactly so (El. *tithai, tithái*; Gr.Gr. 92; Gr.M.; L.V. 100; Śiv. 432; Rām. 59, 74, 111, 113, 156, 167, 236, 372, 404, 482, etc.; K. 58, 77, 582, 847, 863, 902, 1173–4); from that very moment (u.w vbs of going and the like) (Śiv. 691, 696, 780, 782, 784, 790, 879, 1300, 1336; Rām. 208); at that very moment (K. 339, 645). —pōṭhi —पाठि adv. in that very manner, in such a way that (Gr.M.; Śiv. 240, 439, 713–4; H. xii, 22).

ṭiṭh टीठ् । नेत्रोन्मेषनिमेषौ f. (sg. dat. ṭiṭi टीटि), the moving of the eyelids up or down, a wink, blink (cf. **ách**ⁱ**-ṭ°**, p. 8*b*, l. 44). Cf. **ṭiṭar.**

tithⁱ तिथ, see **tyuthᵘ.**

ṭiṭhⁱ टीठि in **ṭiṭhⁱ khasünᵘ** टीठि खसंऽ । गर्वोत्पत्तिः f.inf i q **ṭēṭh khasünᵘ**, s.v. **ṭēṭh,** q v.

ṭiṭhᵘ टीठू f. (sg. dat **ṭichĕ** टीछ), pride (Gr.Gr. 62), i q. **ṭēṭh,** q v.

tŏth 1 त्थ in **pants tŏth,** see p. 742*b*, ll. 6, 14. This word is another form of **tattwa,** q.v. (Śiv. 1498, 1685, 1831)

tŏth 2 त्थ f. (sg dat. **tŏṭsᵘ** त्थ्ऽ), praise, eulogy (K. 15, 62, 386, 1048). I q. **stutā, tŏtā,** and **tōth,** qq.v.

tŏth 3 त्थ । धार्ष्यादिगुणोपेतः adj. e.g. one who is impudent, quick-witted and expert.

tŏṭh त्ठ । मलतुटिः m. (sg dat. **tŏṭas** त्टस्), a small atom of dirt or seed remaining in cotton after it has been carded. Cf **ṭŏṭᵘ** and **ṭŏṭh.**

ṭŏṭh ट्ठ । विकृतकर्पासः, कपटः m. (sg. dat. **ṭŏṭas** ट्टस्), a boll, or capsule, on the cotton-plant, which has gone bad (and contains no cotton fit for spinning), or which refuses to ripen (cf. **kapasi-ṭ°,** p. 464*a*, l. 44); met. a deceivor, one who uses language (pleasant to hear, but) deceitful. Cf. **ṭŏṭᵘ** and **tŏṭh.**

ṭŏṭhᵘ ट्ठु or **ṭoṭhᵘ** टुठु । सार्धद्रोणद्वयमितः adj. (f. **ṭüṭhᵘ** टूठू), (of rice or the like) weighing two and a half *trakhs* (see **trakh 2**) of six Kāshmīrī seers each, or fifteen seers in all (cf. **tŏmᵃla-ṭ°,** p. 1006*b*, l. 31) (Gr.Gr. 145). Cf. **ṭaṭhulᵘ.**

tōth तोथ । स्तवः m. (sg. dat. **tōtas** तोतस), praise, eulogy; cf. **tŏtā** and **tŏth 2.** —**karánⁱ** —करनि । स्तवनम् m pl. inf. to sing the praises (of), to eulogize publicly.

tōth तोंथ । चञ्चुः, तर्जन्यङ्गुलिः f. (sg. dat. **tōti** तोंति, Gr.Gr. 70) the beak (of a bird or the like) (El. *tónt*; Śiv. 1064; Rām. 604; K. 191; K.Pr. 34, *tunth*); the fore-finger; i.q. **tyūthᵘ** in **lashi-tyūthᵘ,** p. 533*b*, l. 47. **tōta-krĕhonᵘ** तोंत-क्रयहंऽ । कृष्णचञ्चुः adj. (f. **-krĕhünᵘ** -क्रयहंऽ or **tōṭa-krĕhünᵘ** तोंट-क्रयहंऽ), black-beaked; (of a pen) black-nibbed; (of a human being) weak-faced (gentle-faced) but nevertheless inwardly secret (esp. when he or she has power to crush another), fair-faced but sly.

tᵒthᵘ तंथु । वसनम् m. a garment (esp. of thin material). tᵃthⁱ तंथि । वसनानि m.pl. clothes (esp. used with regard to clothes for the wash).

ṭōṭhᵘ टोठु or (q.v.) **ṭhōṭhᵘ** ठोठु । प्रियः adj. (f. **ṭōṭhᵘ** टोंठू, sg. dat **ṭāchĕ** टाछ), dear, beloved, precious, darling (cf. **kāmi-ṭ°,** p. 444*a*, l. 17; **mājĕ-ṭ°,** p. 557*b*, l. 34) (Gr.Gr. 139; Gr.M.; W. 20, *ṭoṭ*; Śiv. 7, 435, 1547; Rām. 510, 628, 729, 1737; K. 289, 728, 803, 1133; H. iv, 4; *ṭhōṭhᵘ*, vii, 4; YZ. *tót*, 77, 131, 263; K.Pr. 29, 166, 215); favourite, liked (e.g. dainty food); generous (El.); venerable (El.); magnificent, splendid (El.); extreme, very great (K. 551, of grief). —**thāwun** —थावुन् m.inf. to prefer (El. *tót th°*).

ṭāṭhi टाठि, vocative, Dear One!; (politely) Sir! (Rām. 268).

ṭōṭhⁱ**-dag** टोठि-दग् । वत्सलदुःखम् f. the smart of a beloved one, the sorrow caused by the loss or death of a beloved one (such as a wife or son). **-dag pĕnᵘ -dg** पंऽ । वत्सलदुःखसमापत्तिः f.inf. such sorrow to befal. **-dagal -दगल्** । वत्सलदुःखदुःखितः adj. e.g. afflicted with such sorrow. **-khāv -खाव्** । वत्सखादी m. devouring a beloved, a man who devours (i.e. destroys) those whom he loves (an expression used in cursing). **-khāwal -खावल्** । वत्सखादिनी f. a woman who devours those whom she loves (used in curses, as ab.). **-ponᵘ -पंऽ** । वत्सलदुःखम् m. mourning for a beloved, sorrow at the sudden death of a beloved son or the like.

ṭōṭhᵘ **dag** टोठू दग् । प्रिया दुःखिता f. 'beloved sorrow', the feeling of terrible sorrow experienced by some unbearable grief. Cf. K. 551, ab.

tōth 1 तोंथ् । सूक्ष्मतन्तुः, स्निग्धधारा f. (sg. dat. **tōṭsᵘ** तोंट्सऽ), a fine thread, fibre, filament; catgut, a sinew; wire; the string of a musical instrument; a thin filament of strong syrup or other glutinous liquor). Cf. **ṭōṭhᵘ.**

tōth 2 तोंथ् f. self-conceit, overweening pride (i.q. **ṭēṭh,** q.v.), in **tōth khārünᵘ** तोंथ् खारंऽ । स्तवादिना मदोत्पादनम् f.inf. by praise or flattery to fill (a person) with overweening pride (so that he refuses to listen to reason). —**khasünᵘ** —खसंऽ । स्तवनादिमूर्छनापत्तिः f.pl. to be filled with overweening pride (as ab.) (so that one is insensible to reason).

ṭōṭhᵘ टोंठू । स्निग्धधारा f. (sg. dat. **ṭāchĕ** टाछ), a thin filament or stream of some liquid (such as oil, melted butter, honey, or even milk) (cf. **dŏda-ṭ°,** p. 190*a*, l. 41; **khira-ṭ°,** p. 409*a*, l. 41; **tīla-ṭ°,** p. 999*a*,

l. 15); cf. **tṓth 1**, q.v. **—khārünᵘ —खारंजू** । **आयतीकरणम्** f.inf. to spin a long yarn, make a prolix statement or criticism. **—khasünᵘ —खसंजू** । **आयतीभवनम्** f.inf. (of a statement or criticism) to become prolix.

ṭṓṭa-kělam टॅाट-क्यलम् । **स्निग्धदेवदारुद्रवः** m. the trickling resin exuding from a fir-tree.

ṭuṭha टुठ । **बहुभक्षणम्** m. a great meal, a large quantity of food eaten at one time. Cf. **ṭaṭh.**

ṭūṭh टूठ् or **ṭūṭh टूँठ्** m. in **—gandun —गंडुन्** । **दूरे निष्कासनम्** m.inf. to expel, banish, exile (a son, servant, or other member of a family).

tūṭhⁱ टूँठि, see **tūṭⁱ.**

ṭūṭhᵘ टूँठु । **पक्षिविशेषः** m. a certain aquatic fish-eating bird (cf. **baḍa-ṭyūṭhᵘ**, p. 82*b*, l. 30, and **kŏla-ṭyūṭᵘ**, p. 437*b*, l. 29, and (?) **tuzukh**).

ṭaṭhājⁱ टठाजि, ṭaṭhᵘjᵘ टठ्जू or **ṭaṭhüjᵘ टठंजू**, sometimes (e.g., p. 692*a*, l. 15) spelt **ṭhaṭhüjᵘ ठठंजू** । **काष्ठपात्रिका** f. a wooden trough, a tub (cf. **gᵃsa-ṭ°**, p. 307*a*, l. 31; **kŏmᵘ-ṭ°**, p 443*b*, l. 18; **phal-th°**, p. 692*a*, l. 15) (Gr.Gr. 36, 145; Gr.M.); cf. **ṭṓṭhᵘ.** This word is fem. of **ṭaṭhulᵘ**, q.v.

ṭṓṭhᵃka टोठ्क । **पटुः** adj. e.g. clever, sharp, smart, intelligent (esp. of a boy).

ṭaṭhulᵘ टठुलु । **काष्ठमयकण्डोलः** m. a basket for holding grain or the like (made of wood, cane, or bamboo, and sufficient to hold a **ṭṓṭhᵘ** (q.v.) of grain) (Gr.Gr. 36, 145); a tray (commonly made of elm-wood and used by Moslems) (L. 80, *tattul*). Cf. **ṭaṭhājⁱ.**

ṭṓṭhun ट्वठुन् । **तिक्तीभवनम्, कुत्सीभवनम्** conj. 3 (2 p.p. **ṭṓṭhyōv ट्वठ्योव्**), to become bitter or acrid, (of food) to become bitter (and gone bad) (El. *tiṭhun*; Gr.Gr. 126, 174; W. 113, *tĕtun*; K.Pr. 5, 62); met. to become angry (at something); cf. **ṭyoṭhᵘ.** **ṭṓṭhyō-motᵘ ट्वठ्यो-मंतु** । **तिक्तीभूतः, सामर्षीभूतः** perf. part. (f. **ṭṓṭhyē-müṣᵘ ट्वठ्यी-मंषू**), become bitter, as ab.; become angry (at something).

tōṭhun तोटुन् । **तुष्टीभवनम्** conj. 2 or 3 (1 p.p. **tūṭhᵘ तूटु**; f. **tūṭhᵘ तूठू**, dat. **tōchĕ तोच्**; 2 p.p. **tōṭhyōv तोठ्योव्**), to become satisfied, pleased, gratified (by another's conduct) (Śiv. 1043, 1403, 1406; Rām. 537; K. 16, 239, 310, 1104, 1172); (of a god) to be pleased or appeased (by worship or the like) (Śiv. 309, 484, 982; Rām. 75, 226, 940, 1274; K. 269, 611, 621, 792, 877, 1173–4); (as vb. trans.) to be pleased with, gracious to (dat. of person) (Śiv. 75, 115, 190, 205, 488, 660, 701, 705, 734–5, 1045, 1341, 1378; Rām. 125, 508; K. 309, 671); cf. **tōshun** and **ṭṓṭhun.** **tūṭhᵘ-motᵘ तूटु-मंतु** । **तुष्टीभूतः** 1 perf. part. (f. **tūṭhᵘ-müṣᵘ तूठू-मंषू**, dat. **tōchĕ-maṣĕ तोच्-मच्**), pleased, gratified, appeased, as ab. **tōṭhyō-motᵘ तोठ्यो-मंतु** । **तुष्टीभूतः** 2 perf. part. (f. **tōṭhyē-müṣᵘ तोठ्यी-मंषू**), id.

ṭṓṭhun ट्वठुन् । **प्रसन्नीभवनम्** conj. 2 or 3 (1 p.p. **ṭūṭhᵘ टूटु**; f. **ṭūṭhᵘ टूठू**, dat. **ṭōchĕ टोच्**; 2 p.p. **ṭṓṭhyōv ट्वठ्योव्**), i.q. **tōṭhun**, q.v. (Śiv. 1471 to be pleased, satisfied). **ṭūṭhᵘ-motᵘ टूटु-मंतु** । **संतुष्टीभूतः** perf. part. (f. **ṭūṭhᵘ-müṣᵘ टूठू-मंषू**, dat. **ṭōchĕ-maṣĕ टोच्-मच्**), i.q. **tūṭhᵘ-motᵘ**, s.v. **tōṭhun**, q.v. **ṭṓṭhyō-motᵘ टोठ्यो-मंतु** । **संतुष्टीभूतः** perf. part. (f. **ṭṓṭhyē-müṣᵘ टोठ्यी-मंषू**), i.q **tōṭhyō-motᵘ**, s.v. **tōṭhun**, q.v.

ṭāṭhanār टाठनार् । **प्रियता** m. loving conduct, fondness (esp. that of a parent who spoils his child by such) (Gr.Gr. 139).

ṭṓṭhanāwun ट्वठनावुन् or (q.v.) **ṭṓṭhᵃrāwun ट्वठरावुन्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **ṭṓṭhanôwᵘ ट्वठनोवु**), i.q. **ṭṓṭhᵃrāwun**, q.v. (Gr.Gr. 174).

ṭṓṭhurᵘ ट्वठुर् । **गडकविशेषः** m. the fry of a certain fish. It is said to have a bitter taste. Cf. **ṭyoṭhᵘ.**

ṭṓṭhᵃrāwun ट्वठरावुन or (q.v.) **ṭṓṭhanāwun ट्वठनावुन्** । **तिक्तीकरणम्, कुपितीकरणम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **ṭṓṭhᵃrôwᵘ ट्वठरोवु**), to make bitter, render bitter (Gr.Gr. 174); to render (a person) angry (by some undesired conduct).

tōṭhawunᵘ तोठवुनु n.ag (f. **tōṭhavünᵘ तोठवंजू**), one who is pleased, gratified, appeased (see **tōṭhun**) (Śiv. 1199).

tithiy तिथिय्, see **tyuthᵘ.**

tītōjī तीतोजी or **tĕyĕtōjih त्यतोजिह्** । **त्रिचत्वारिंशत्** card. forty-three (Gr Gr. 78 *fine*°).

ṭṓṭākh ट्वटाख् । **मिथ्योक्तिः** f. (sg. dat. **ṭṓṭākas ट्वटाकस्**), telling lies, fabricating a cock-and-bull story (either as a joke, or with intent to cheat). Cf. **ṭṓṭa.**

ṭṓṭakā-manzil ट्वटका-मंज़िल । **असंभवजल्पनम्** m. chattering impossibilities, telling tall or impossible yarns (as if one were a lunatic).

ṭṓṭukh टॅाटुख् । **दुष्प्रकृतिः** m. (sg. dat. **ṭṓṭakas टॅाटकस्**), a foul-mouthed, ill-natured fellow.

ṭṓṭakh टॅाटख् । **दुष्प्रकृतिका** f. (sg. dat. **ṭṓṭaki टॅाटकि**), an abusive ill-natured woman. **-nôrᵘ -नोर्** । **कोलाहलविधायी** adj. (f. **-nörᵘ -नॉर्**), a noisy child, one who for little or no reason is always ready to make a noise.

ṭuṭakh टुटख् in **lējĕ-ṭuṭakh**, p. 517*a*, l. 7, q.v.

tatkshĕna तत्क्षन । **तत्क्षणे** adv. (a word borrowed from Skt.) at that moment, at that time (K. 660, 870).

tĕtôlᵘ त्यॅतोलु । **अग्रभागः** m. the top or summit of anything (e.g. a tree-top, a mountain summit).

titāla तिताल । **गानविशेषः** m. a certain measure in music (consisting of three beats and a rest).

ṭṓṭal ट्वटल् (e.g.) or **ṭṓṭolᵘ ट्वटलु** (f. **ṭṓṭᵘjᵘ ट्वटंजू**) ।

सत्येऽप्यसत्यारोपक: adj. one who is in the habit of charging others with untruthfulness, even when their words are true, a contradictor, one who habitually gives the lie to others. Cf. ṭŏṭañ.

tōtal तॉतल । तीक्ष्णतुण्ड: adj. e.g. 'beaky' (cf. tōth), (of a bird) sharp-beaked; (of a stone, spike, or the like) sharp-pointed.

tōtalā तोतला f. N. of a mountain goddess worshipped in Kashmīr, a form of Pārvatī (Śiv. 1162).

tōtīl तातील (= تعطيل) ? f. neglecting, abandoning; nyāyĕs tōtīl, slowness in quarrelling (K.Pr. 103).

ṭĕṭam ट्यटम in ṭĕṭam-ṭôr^{u} hyuh^{u} ट्यटम-टोर् ह्युह् । उत्थित: adj. (f. -hish^{u} -ह्यूश्) suddenly appearing upright.

ṭŏṭam ट्टटम् । बलाद्दापनम् m. forcible tyrannous conduct (compelling a weaker to surrender property, do some work, act as a slave, or the like). Cf. ṭŏṭun.

tŏtām त्वताम, or tutām तुताम, or tŏ(tu)tāmath त्व(तु)तामथ adv. up to then, as far as that (El., W. *tutām*); then (El. *tutām*). Cf. tŏtāñ.

ṭōṭam टोटम् in ṭōṭam-nay टोटम-नय् । अकिञ्चनता f. (in a famine or the like) utter poverty (due to such); cf. ṭŏṭun. ṭōṭam-nayĕ wātun टोटम-नये वातुन् । दरिद्रतोपगति: m.inf. to arrive at (i.e. fall into) such utter poverty.

tatĕn तत्यन । तत्र adv. there in that place (out of sight) (u.w.vbs of placing or the like) (Gr.Gr. 155); in addressing a woman, this word takes the form tatĕnī तत्यनी.

tatinuk^{u} तत्तिनुकु । तत्रत्य: adj. (f. tatinüc^{u} तत्तिनंचु), of, belonging to, or produced there (out of sight).

tatĕnan तत्यनन or tatĕnas तत्यनस् । तत्र adv. there, in that place (out of sight) (u.w.vbs. of standing or the like) (Gr.Gr. 155).

tàt^{i}nas तत्तिनस् । तत्रैव adv. in that very place (out of sight), even there (u.w.vbs. of placing or the like).

tàt^{i}n^{u}y तत्तिनूय । तत्रैव adv. in that very place (out of sight), even there (u.w.vbs. of placing or the like).

tatun तत्तुन् । तप्तीभवनम conj. 3 (2 p.p. tatyōv तत्योव्), to be, or become, hot (cf. bāra t°, p. 117*b*, l. 4) (Gr.Gr. 173; L. 161, to be warm); to be, or become, hot with rage, to be filled with anger. --tūrun —तूरुन् । शीतोष्णम m. (sg. dat. tatanas tūranas तत्तनस् तूरनस्), (in fever) cold and heat together (one internal and the other external).

tatyō-mot^{u} तत्यो-मंतु । तप्तीभूत:, क्रुद्धीभूत: perf. part. (f. tatyē-müš^{u} तत्ये-मंचु), become hot; filled with anger.

taitĕn तैत्यन, tītĕn तीत्यन्, tötĕn तात्यन्, and tūtĕn तूत्यन्, see tyūt^{u}.

tŏtun त्वतुन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. tŏt^{u} त्वंतु, f. tŏš^{u} त्वंचु), to praise, eulogize, sing praises to (K. 14, 63, 255, 384, 387, 681, 934).

ṭŏṭun ट्टुटुन् । अवकाशसंकोच:, वृत्त्यादिसंकोच: conj. 3 (2 p.p. ṭŏṭyōv ट्टुट्योव्), to have insufficient room (e.g. in a house or for sitting), to be crowded; to have (or find oneself with) insufficient means of livelihood (cf. atha ṭ°, p. 63*b*, l. 18) (L.V. 13). ṭŏṭun yun^{u} ट्टुटुन् यिनु । जीविकाल्पीभवनम् m.inf. one's livelihood to become insufficient.

ṭŏṭan-wād ट्टुटन्-वाद् । संकोच: m. distress caused by insufficient profits (from one's livelihood); worry, distress (caused by another's oppression). -wād anun -वाद् अनुन् । संकोचापादनम, चित्तपीडासंपादनम् m.inf. to cause another's livelihood to give insufficient profits; to cause worry or distress to another. -wād yun^{u} -वाद् यिनु । संकोचापत्ति: m.inf. loss of profits (as ab.) to occur; worry, or distress, as ab., to occur.

ṭŏṭyō-mot^{u} ट्टुट्यो-मंतु । संकुचित: perf. part. (f. ṭŏṭyē-müš^{u} ट्टुट्ये-मंचु), crowded, oppressed by want of room; having insufficient means of livelihood.

tatinuk^{u} तत्तिनुकु, tatĕnan तत्यनन्, tatĕnas तत्यनस्, tàt^{i}nas तत्तिनस्, tàt^{i}n^{u}y तत्तिनूय्, see tatĕn.

ṭŏṭañ ट्टुटञ् । सत्ये असत्यारोपकस्त्री f. a woman who is in the habit of giving the lie to others, even when they are speaking the truth, one who habitually contradicts, or gives the lie to, others. Cf. ṭŏṭal.

tŏtāñ त्वताञ्, or tutāñ तुताञ्, or tŏ(tu)tāñĕth त्व(तु)ताञथ् adv. up to then, as far as that (i.q. tŏtām, q.v.) (K.Pr. 101, 197, 257, *tután*).

tatpad तत्पद् m. (a form directly borrowed from the Skt. *tatpada*, 'that expression') (Śiv. 1851, where the expression referred to is the Skt. formula '*sō'ham*', 'I am He', i.e. 'I am one with the Supreme').

ṭaṭārā ṭŭṭārā ṭṛ । मेघगर्जितम् onomat. m. thunder; any thunderous sound.

tator^{u} तत्तर् m. *Artemisia Indica* and *vestita* (El. *tatawr*). Cf. tatwen.

tatūr तत्तूर्, see tattūr.

tatūra तत्तूर m. balsam (*Balsamina impatiens*) (El.; cf. trúal).

tatur^{u} तत्तुर् । दाहव्यथा m. a burning sensation, a smart (caused e.g. by fire, or by the application of caustic or the like to a sore place) (El.; Gr.Gr. 33, 35). --wŏthun —व्युथुन् । दाहपीडोत्पत्ति: m.inf. such a burning sensation to arise.

ṭaṭur^{u} ट्टुट्टुर् । जीर्ण: adj. (f. ṭaṭ^{u}r^{u} ट्टट्टुर् or ṭüṭ^{u}r^{u} ट्टूट्टुर्), (of man or beast) wasted from old age, decrepit, stricken in years (cf. buḍa-ṭ°, p. 85*b*, l. 3).

tatᵘrᵘ ततर्ᵘ or **tütᵘrᵘ तत्तर्ᵘ**। **क्रोधव्यथा** f. agitation, disquietude, anguish (such as is felt by one in a rage) (Gr.Gr. 33, 35); unsatisfied craving for an intoxicating drug (felt by a drug-fiend) (cf. **shōda-tᵒ**, p. 871*a*, l. 12); cf. **taturᵘ**. **—anüñᵘ —अनञ्ᵘ**। **क्रोधव्यथोत्पादनम्** f.inf. to cause internal disquietude (as ab.). **—khasüñᵘ —खसञ्ᵘ**। **क्रोधव्यथोत्पत्तिः** f.inf. craving to arise (in a drug-fiend, when unable to get his drug at the usual time). **—yiñᵘ —यिञ्ᵘ**। **व्यथोद्भवः** f.inf. such craving to attack (a drug-fiend).

tētri तेत्रि, a jingle of **bētri**, p. 145*a*, l. 46, q.v.

tētar तेतर् or **tītrī तीत्री** m. *Rhus Buckiamela* (El.).

titar तितर् or **tītar तीतर्**। **तित्तिरिः(पक्षी)** m. the francoline partridge (*Perdix francolinus*).

ṭiṭur टिटुर् । **पक्षिविशेषः** m. (sg. dat. **ṭiṭaras टिटरस्**), N. of a certain bird, (?) the sandpiper, peewit, lapwing (*Tringa vanellus*).

tītar तीतर्, in **tītar-gūjⁱ तीतर्-गूजि**। **योन्यूर्ध्वरन्ध्रम्** f. a certain section of the female private parts (obsc.).

ṭiṭar टिटर् in **ṭiṭar-kônᵘ टिटर्-कोनु** or **ṭiṭᵃram-kônᵘ टिटॅरम्-कोनु**। **निमेषोन्मेषकाणः** adj. (f. **-könᵘ -कञ्ᵘ**), blind of one eye, owing to inability to move the eyelids. Cf. **ṭiṭh.**

tītrᵃh तीत्रह् or **tĕyĕtrᵃh तयत्रह्**। **चयस्त्रिंशत्** card. thirty-three (Gr.Gr. 77 *teye*°).

tatárⁱlad ततरिलद्। **दाहव्यथायुक्तः** adj. c.g. (as subst., f. **tatárⁱladiñ ततरिलदिञ्**), suffering from the anguish caused by the smarting of a wound; suffering from the pains or smart of anger; (of a drug-fiend) suffering from unsatisfied craving for the drug.

ṭiṭᵃram टिटॅरम् in **ṭiṭᵃram-kônᵘ टिटॅरम-कोनु**। **निमेषोन्मेषकाणः** adj. (f. **-könᵘ -कञ्ᵘ**), i.q. **ṭiṭar-kônᵘ**, s.v. **ṭiṭar**, q.v. **-nay -नय**। **दूरसुगहनारण्यविशेषः** f. N. of an enclosed forest in the western mountains of Kashmīr, into which the ancient kings used to sentence criminals to life-long banishment.

ṭaṭᵃrĕlad तत्यलद्। **अन्तर्व्यथायुक्तः** adj. c.g. (as subst., **ṭaṭᵃrĕladiñ तत्यलदिञ्**), i.q. **tatárⁱlad**, q.v.

ṭṭṭᵃran ट्टरन्। **संकुचितीकरणम्** f. (sg. dat **ṭṭṭᵃrünᵘ ट्टरनू**), crowding (other things, such as houses in a street) close together (Gr.Gr. 121). **ṭṭṭᵃran-wād ट्टरन्-वाद्**। **संकोचनव्यवहृतिः, मनउद्वेगः** m. a habit or custom of crowding things together (e.g. by stopping traffic on a road); agitation, anxiety, or distress, of mind (caused by another's frequent anger, persistent enmity).

ṭṭṭᵃrun ट्टरुन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **ṭṭṭᵒrᵘ ट्टर्ᵘ**), to cause to have insufficient room, to crowd (things or persons) together (Gr.Gr. 121); to cause (a person) to have insufficient means of livelihood. Cf. **ṭṭṭun.**

tatarāray ततरारय् or **ṭaṭarāray टटरारय्**। **शब्दवद्धासारः** f. (of rain, —ᵒ) noisy torrents, pattering, pouring. Cf. **tatarāy.**

ṭṭṭᵃrāwun ट्टराउन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **ṭṭṭᵃrôwᵘ ट्टरोउ**), to crowd (things) together (e.g. houses on a public road). **ṭṭṭᵃrôwᵘ-motᵘ ट्टरोउ-मतु**। **संकोचितः** perf. part. (f. **ṭṭṭᵃrövᵘ-müṣᵘ ट्टरावू-मञ्ᵘ**), crowded together (by someone) (as ab.).

tatarāy ततराय् or **ṭaṭarāy टटराय्**। **अत्यासारः, शब्दवद्धासारः** f. (of rain, —ᵒ) a pouring continuous torrent (esp. when accompanied by noise). Cf. **tatarāray.**

tats, see **totᵘ 1.**

ṭĕṭis, see **ṭyoṭhᵘ.**

tītis तीतिस्, tütis तुतिस्, see **tyütᵘ.**

tattŏ तत्त, see **tattwa.**

totutᵘ ततुतु, (Gr.Gr. 156) **tatuth ततुथ**, or **totuth ततुथ**। **तत्र** adv. to that place (out of sight), thither (u.w.vbs. of going or the like); in that place (o. of s.), there (Gr.Gr. 156); cf. **totᵘ 2. tatuthᵘy ततुथुय** adv. even there (Gr.Gr. 156).

tatith ततिथ। **तत्र** adv. in that place (out of sight), there (El.); cf. **tátⁱ**, p. 1040*a*, l. 20. **tátⁱthiy ततिथिय**। **तत्रैव** adv. even there, in that very place (Rām. 1635).

tattul, see **ṭaṭhulᵘ.**

tattūr (? **tatūr ततूर**), m. *Datura stramonium* (El.). Cf. **daturᵘ.**

tattwa or **tattŏ तत्त्व** m. a Skt. technical term (*tattva*), an element, (pl.) the fundamental and general factors of which the universe consists (L.V. 20, Śiv. 1850). In Ksh. also spelt **tatŏ**; cf. **panṣa-tatŏ**, p. 742*b*, l. 2 (Śiv. 1033). Another form of the same word is **tŏth 1** (Śiv. 1498, 1585, 1831).

tatwen (? spelling) m. *Artemisia sacrorum* and *vulgaris* (El.). Cf. **tatorᵘ.**

tetwán (L. 67, 75), see **ṭĕṭha-vĕna**, s.v **ṭyoṭhᵘ.**

tatéy ततय्, tatiy ततिय, tátiy तटिय, tatyukᵘ ततुकु, see **totᵘ 2.**

tātᵘy तातूय, a jingle of **ātᵘy** in **ātᵘy-tātᵘy**, p. 69*b*, l. 6.

totuy ततुय, see **totᵘ 2.**

taityau तैत्यौ, tityau तीत्यौ, tötyau तात्यौ, tütyau तुत्यौ, see **tyütᵘ.**

tītyumᵘ तीत्युमु। **तत्संख्यः** adj. (f. **tītimᵘ तीतिमू**), (of things not within sight) consisting of so many of the same number as that (out of sight) (Gr.Gr. 150).

tītyunᵘ तीत्युनु। **तन्मानकः, तन्मूल्यकः, तद्व्ययकः**, adj. (f. **titiñᵘ तीतिञ्ᵘ**), weighing so much, measuring so much, so much, so long; costing so much, worth so much (Gr.Gr. 148); aged so much, of the same age as (that, etc.). In all these meanings the things with which comparison is made must be out of sight.

tatyĕy तत्यय्, see **tot**^{u} 2.

taiba तैब, **taibi** तैबि, **tība** तीब, **tībi** तीबि, **töba** तोब, **töbi** तोबि, **tūba** तूब, **tūbi** तूबि, see **tyūt**^{u}.

tīth^{u} 1, 2, तीठ्, see **tèth, tēth.**

tīth^{u} 3 तीठ्, **tūth**^{u} तूठ्, see **tyūt**^{u}.

tōba तौब, see **tōth.**

tüth^{u} तुठ्, see **tot**^{u} 1.

t^{a}sh तछ् । **मञ्जिनवसनखंडम्** f. (sg. dat. **t^{a}shi** तछि), anything small, little, trifling; (in Ksh.) a dirty rag, a clout (cf. **atha-t°**, p. 63*b*, l. 20; **mal-t°**, p. 564*a*, l. 31). —**karüñ**^{u} —करञ् । **पटखण्डमार्जनया अलसंसर्गः** f inf. to wipe off (with a clout) (cf. **mal-t° k°**, p. 564*a*, l. 33); (in boiling milk or the like, when it is on the point of boiling over) to wipe the outside of the vessel with a rag dipped in cold water (to stop the boiling over).

t^{a}sha kaḍañó तछ कडञ । **अतिजीर्णवस्त्रम्, मूलांशांशमभिमुखीकृत्य परिभाषणम्, अत्यभ्यासः** f. pl. inf. to wear (clothes, etc.), to rags; to tear (a person) to rags, i.e. to abuse someone (who is an object of anger) root and branch, including his progenitors up to his first ancestor; to wear oneself to rags by intense study.

karith trāwañó —करिथ् त्रावञ । **क्षुद्रखण्डशो विधानम्** f. pl. inf. to tear up into small fragments.

t^{a}shi añĕma shunun तछि अञम छुनुन । **अतिक्षीणस्य मण्डपायनम्** m inf. to feed (some very exhausted invalid) by (squeezing) a rag dipped in gruel or the like (into his mouth). **-palav** -पलव । **पात्रमार्जनकर्पटः** m. a rag for wiping dishes, a dish-clout.

tish^{u} तिछ्, see **tyuth**^{u}.

tŏsh त्वछ । **शक्तिः** f. ability, power (to endure adversity, etc), power of endurance (K.Pr. 13, *tuṭs*).

tabar तबर । **उष्णत्वम्** m. heat (esp great heat), fervour, calidity (cf. **tāpa-tabar**, p. 1015*a*, l. 22) (Rām. 532); fever (El. *tazzar*). See **tot**^{u} 1.

tībar तीबर् । **तत्परिमाणता** m so muchness, the measure, quantity, or amount (of anything). Cf **tyūt**^{u}.

taḍ^{a}ran तडरन् । **तापनम्** f. (sg. dat. **taḍ^{a}rüñ**^{u} तडरञ्), making hot, heating, calefaction.

taḍ^{a}run तडरुन् । **तप्तीकरणम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **taḍ°r**^{u} तडरु), to heat, make hot, make red-hot (Gr.Gr. 173); cf. **tatun.** **taḍ°r**^{u}**-mot**^{u} तडरु-मतु । **तप्तीकृतः** perf. part (f. **taḍ**^{u}**r**^{u}**-müth**^{u} तडरु-मूठ्), heated, made red-hot.

taḍ^{a}rāwun तडरावुन । **तप्तीकरणम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **taḍ^{a}rôw**^{u} तडरोवु), i.q. **taḍ^{a}run**, q.v. (Gr.Gr. 173). **taḍ^{a}rôw**^{u}**-mot**^{u} तडरोवु-मतु । **तप्तीकृतः** perf. part. (f. **taḍ^{a}róv**^{u}**-müth**^{u} तडरावु-मूठ्), i.q. **taḍ°r**^{u}**-mot**^{u}, ab., q.v

ṭav टॅव् onomat. m. a single bark of a dog (cf. **hūn^{i}-ṭ°**, p. 337*a*, l. 16). **ṭav ṭav** टॅव् टॅव् । **भरवः** onomat. m. the barking of a dog; a similar sound uttered by a human being; used met. in **bīra-ṭav-ṭav**, p. 117*a* l. 41

tawa 1 तव, see **tih.**

tawa 2 तव m. an iron plate or pan on which cakes and the like are toasted or grain is parched. **-buz**^{u} -बुज़् । **अर्धभ्रष्टो भर्जनम** f. half-frying, half-baking (on such a griddle) (so that the article cooked is just browned outside).

tāv ताव ,ৃ । **भर्जनम, अनावृष्टिदाहः, चित्तोत्साहातिशयः, ज्वरः, मदः** m. extreme heat (Gr.Gr. 124, 137); roasting, frying, baking (cf. **hŏkha-t°**, p. 377*a*, l. 45) (Rām. 1626); parching due to drought (cf. **hŏkha-t°**, p. 377*a*, l. 43); parching dryness (cf. **āma-t°**, p. 29*b*, l. 1); a method of ploughing for rice, dry ploughing (L. *tāo*, 332, 463); ardour, zeal, eagerness (for accomplishing some task); distress, suffering (from weariness or the like) (Śiv. 1824); exhaustion (H. xi, 13); the burning of hunger, fever, etc. (esp. when the sufferer is wasted away by famine), famine-fever (cf. **hŏkha-t°**, p. 377*a*, l. 44); pride, conceit (in one's own learning, beauty, wealth, high office, etc.) (cf. **tama-t°**, p. 1005*a*, l. 10); contortion, twist, coil, curl. This word combines the meanings of both **tawun** and **tāwun.** —**anun** —अनुन् । **तापनम, प्रोत्साहनम्** m.inf. to dry something moist; to bring zeal (to oneself), to apply zeal; to bring zeal (to another), to fill with zeal. —**āsun** —आसुन् । **प्रोत्साहोत्पत्तिसंभवः** m inf. ardour, or zeal, to come into existence (for the accomplishment of some difficult task). —**dyun**^{u} —द्युनु, m.inf. to twist, curl (something, dat.) (K.Pr. 239). —**karun** —करुन् । **शोषापत्तिः** m.inf. to do parching, i.e. parching, or drought, to exist, e.g. drought to occur in a field, or parching fever in the body. —**lagun** —लगुन् । **क्षुधा तापोद्भवः** m.inf. famine-fever to attack (a person). —**wŏthun** —वुथुन् । **क्षुधा रोगोद्भवः** m.inf. famine-fever to come into existence. —**yun**^{u} —यिनु । **शोषापत्तिः, प्रोत्साहसमापत्तिः** m.inf. drought to come; eagerness, ardour, zeal (esp. when due to rivalry) to come into existence.

tāwa-bŏḍ^{u} ताव-बुडु । **तैलपक्वः** adj. (f. **-bŏḍ**^{u}**-**बुडु, dat. **-bŏjĕ** -बुज्य), 'sunk by frying,' merely cooked in deep oil or the like (and not subsequently cooked with flavouring matter) (chiefly u.w. reference to pieces of fish); cf. **bŏḍun** and **töv^{i}-gāḍa**, p. 1047*a*, l. 47. **-chŏkh** -छुख । **कठिनव्रणः** m. (sg. dat. **-chŏkas** -छुकस्), a severe and painful wound. **-hot**^{u} -हतु । **मदोष्मयुक्तः** adj. (f. **-hüth**^{u} -हूठ्), smitten with heat, hot (Gr.Gr. 137); smitten with pride or self-conceit (such

as incites to ardour). **-muj**[i] -मुज्ि or **-muj**[u] -मुजू (sometimes written **-mujy** -मुज्य्) । **मूलकसुद्विशेषः** f. large radishes or the like, cut up and slightly fried in oil, and then boiled with spices. **—wālun** —वालुन् । **मदोच्चपरित्याजनम्** m.inf. to bring down from conceit, to lower another person's self-conceit. **—wasun** —वसुन् । **मदहीनीभवनम्** m.inf. to descend from self-conceit, to become deprived of, or freed from, self-conceit. **-woth**[u] -वंथु । **मदान्निर्गतः** adj. (f. **-wüsh**[u] -वंछू), (from henceforth) freed from self-conceit. **—woth**[u]**-mot**[u] —वंथु-मंतु । **विगतमदौच्चः** perf. part. (f. —**wüsh**[u]**-müs**[u] —वंछू-मंचू), one whose self-conceit has departed.

ṭāv टाव् । विडम्बनम् onomat. m. a single caw of a crow; met. ridicule, derisive sarcasm (esp. when broadcast), public deriding (exciting angry reprisals) (K.Pr. 107, translated 'news'). **—ṭāv —टाव । काकशब्दः** onomat. m. the repeated caws of a crow, the cawing of a crow. **—tulun —तुलुन् । विडम्बनवाक्योच्चारणम्** m inf to raise ridicule; (esp. among a number of boys) to shout (at another) in ridicule (and so excite his anger). **—wŏthun —ब्वुन् । विडम्बनोत्यानम्** m inf. such anger raising ridicule to be uttered.

tāwa ताव । सुवर्णमुद्राविशेषः m. a certain gold coin used in Tibet.

tiwa तिव । त्रिकम् (**त्रिसंख्याकः**) subst. and adj. e.g. a group of three, a triad.

ṭiv टिंव् । उत्साहः f. zeal, determination (in endeavouring to accomplish some work, even if it is impossible).

tōv तोव् in **tōv-tŏ तोव्-तो । तकारः** m. the name used in schools for the Śāradā character equivalent to the Nāgarī letter **त** *ta*.

tôw[u] **1 तोवु । ताम्रसंसृष्टः** adj. (fem. **töv**[u] **1 तांवू**, for **3**, see **töv**[i]) (of gold) alloyed with copper (this hardened alloy being used for ornaments, etc.).

tôw[u] **2 तोवु** adj. (f. **töv**[u] **2 तांवू**, for **3**, see **töv**[i]) heated, made hot, used —•, as in **aḍa-t°**, p. 12*a*, l. 29; **ok**[u]**-t°**, p. 19*b*, l. 1.

töv[i] **तांवि** or **töv**[u] **3 तांवू । स्रजीषम्** f. a frying-pan or similar cooking vessel (cf. **gāḍa-t°**, p. 276*b*, l. 20; **hŏkha-t°**, p. 327*a*, l. 46; **tata-töv**[u] and **tati tāvi gashun**, p. 1039*b*, ll. 24, 44; **tüs**[u] **töv**[u], p. 1040*a*, l. 2; **sŏcĕ-t°**, s.v. **sŏṭ**[u]) (Rām. 723; K.Pr. 38, wrongly written *thor*, 91 *tār*, 107 *tor*); met. drought (cf. **hŏkha-t°**, as ab.); burning fever (cf. **hŏkha-t°**, as ab.). Cf. **tāv.**

töv[i]**-gāḍa तांवि-गाड । मीनपक्वमीनाः** f.pl. fish cut up into pieces and fried in deep oil, before making them into a stew; cf. **tāwa-bŏḍ**[u], p. 1046*b*, l. 46. **-gāḍa-lawās** -गाड-लवास् or **-gāḍa-lawāsa** -गाड-लवास । **मीनपक्वमीनापूपाः** m.pl. pancakes made with pieces of this fried fish offered to a bridegroom and bride on the occasion of the Śiva-rātri festival.

tāvi kaḍun तावि कडुन् । तैले भर्जनम् m.inf. to fry pieces of fish, meat, curds, etc., in oil, as ab. **—krashi ladun —क्रशि लडुन् । अत्याक्रोशनम्** m.inf. 'to raise from the griddle and hot shovel', to vituperate, abuse, curse.

tövī तांवी m. *Grislea tomentosa* (El. *tâut*). Cf. **thöyī.**

tüv[u] **तंवू । कोपः** f. inward wrath, secret anger; cf. **tavin.** **—yin**[u] —यिनू । **अन्तर्द्वेषोद्भवः** f.inf. such anger to come to a person.

tāwadār तावदार् । तप्तप्रायः adj. e.g (of crops or the like) withered by the heat of drought.

tawuk[u] **तवुकु**, see **tih.**

tāwakal तावकल (= توكل) adj. e.g. confident (El.).

twam, tŏm त्वम् the Skt. word for 'thou', quoted in Śiv. 1851. So **twamēvay** for Skt. *tvam-eva*, thou only, even thou (Śiv. 1761).

tawan 1 तवन् (for **2**, see **tawun**) । **कुक्षिः** f. (sg. dat. **taviñ**[u] **तवंचू**), the belly (a word used in cursing abuse).

tāwan तावन् । द्वेषः, हानिः m burning jealousy, consuming envy, heart-burning, rancour; burning sorrow, sorrow caused by the death of one very dear; (in trading, instead of making a profit) loss of part of the capital (cf. **tamāhas t° pyon**[u], p. 1006*a*, l. 44). **—āsun —आसुन् । अत्यमर्षणोद्भवः** m.inf. jealousy to obsess a person. **—pyon**[u] —प्यनु । **भर्तृमरणम् (विधव्याप्राप्तिः), अतिदाय्युद्भवः** m inf. burning sorrow to fall, (of a woman) to lose her husband by death, to become a widow; (in trade, instead of profit) serious loss of capital to be incurred (YZ. 553 (met.)). **-zad** -ज़द । **प्रियाशोकग्रस्तः** m. (of a man) smitten by burning sorrow due to the death of, or separation from, a beloved one. **-zadiñ** -ज़दिञ । **भर्तृशोकाकुला** f. (of a woman) distraught by the burning sorrow due to the death of a husband.

tawun तवुन् । भर्जनम्, धार्ष्ट्यख्यापनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **tow**[u] **तंवु**), to roast, toast, parch (grain) (burning only the outer surface) (cf **sĕkh taviñ**[u], p. 904*b*, l. 36) (K.Pr. 213); to display impudence, show impertinence, act audaciously, have no shame before one's betters or equals.

tow[u]**-mot**[u] **तंवु-मंतु । भर्जितः** perf. part. (f. **tüv**[u]**-müs**[u] **तंवू-मंचू**), parched, toasted, as ab.

tawan 2 तवन् (for **1**, see s.v.) in **tawan-phash तवन्-फश् । ईषद्भर्जनम्** m. a very slight parching, as ab.

tavith wawun तविथ् वुन् । वैरोत्पादनम् m.inf.

'having parched to sow', to sow (grain) that has been parched, and is hence dead; (iret.) to sow seeds of enmity (i.e. by opposing a person so as to render his actions fruitless for ever).

tāwun तावुन् । तापनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **tôw^{u} तोवु**), to warm, to heat (Gr.Gr. 124, L. 464, K.Pr. 75); to make to glow, make red-hot; to heat (a person) (in a Turkish bath or the like). **tôw^{u}-mot^{u} तोवु-मंतु । तापित:** perf. part. (f. **töv^{u}-müṣ^{u} तांवू-मंचू**), heated, warmed, etc., as ab.

ṭuwun टुवुन् । संकुचितीकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **ṭuw^{u} टुवु**), to close, shut up (the hand, eye, mouth, or the like) (cf. **atha ṭ°**, p. 63*b*, l. 22; **dan** or **dand ṭuwân^{i}**, p. 221*a*, l. 6; p. 224*a*, l. 45) (K. 138; H. xii, 22); firmly to close up any orifice genl.; (of a flower) to close the petals (Gr.Gr. 120). **ṭuw^{u}-mot^{u} टुवु-मंतु । संकुचित:** perf. part. (f. **ṭuv^{u}-müṣ^{u} टुवू-मंचू**), closed, as ab.

tāwan-dār तावन्-दार । प्रीत्या पालक: adj. e.g. a loving guardian (esp. of an orphan child). Cf. **tāwan.**

tāwanun^{u} तावनुन् adj. (f. **tāwanün^{u} तावनंचू**) (in trading) that which is of small value, or has lost or is losing its value (Śiv. 1566). Cf. **tāwan.**

ṭuwanāwun टुवनावुन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **ṭuwanôw^{u} टुवनोवु**), to cause to be closed (e.g. of the eyes) (K. 256).

taviñ तविञ् f. inward wrath, secret anger, secret hatred; cf **tüv^{u}**. **—yiñ^{u} —यिञ्ज । द्वेषोत्पत्ति:** f.inf. such anger or hatred to come to a person.

ṭuviñ टुविञ् । संकोच: f. shutting up, closing; (of a flower) the closing of the petals (Gr.Gr. 120); mean-heartedness. **—lagün^{u} लगंचू । क्षुद्रतासंभव:** f.inf. mean-heartedness, stinginess, niggardliness (esp. on the part of a master towards his household) to affect a person. **—yiñ^{u} —यिञ्ज । इत्संकोचापत्ति:** f.inf. such niggardliness to come (to a person).

tāvěr तावर् । ताम्रसंमृष्टता m the alloying of gold with copper (in order to harden it). Cf. **tôw^{u} 1.**

ṭěv^{u}r^{u} व्यव्रू or **ṭěvür^{u} व्यवरू । तरुणी** f. a pretty and pert damsel (esp. aged between sixteen and twenty-four) (cf. **ranga-t°**, p. 837*a*, l. 31).

tīvra तीव्र adj. e.g. intense, severe, acute, violent, extreme (Śiv. 1208, 1714, 1797, all of asceticism).

tawörīkh तवारीख् تواريخ m. (sg. dat. **tawörīkhas तवारीखस्**), histories, a history, chronicle (Gr.M.).

tōwarun तोवरुन् । क्रूरदृष्ट्येक्षणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **tōwor^{u} तोवर्**), to make red-hot, to heat (metals) (El.); to look fiercely or threateningly (K.Pr. 26); to look obliquely, to take a sidelong look (cf. **àch^{i} tōwarün^{u}**, p. 8*b*, l. 43; p. 116*b*, l. 16); cf. **tōwarāwun. tōwor^{u}-mot^{u} तोवर्-मंतु । क्रूरदृष्टीक्षित:** perf. part. (f. **tōvür^{u}-müṣ^{u} तावर्-मंचू**), looked at threateningly or fiercely.

tōwarāwun तोवरावुन् । क्रूरदृष्ट्या समीक्षणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **tōwarôw^{u} तोवरोवु**), i.q. **tōwarun,** q.v. **tōwarôw^{u}-mot^{u} तोवरोवु-मंतु । क्रूरदृष्टीक्षित:** perf. part. (f. **tōwarôv^{u}-müṣ^{u} तोवरांवू-मंचू**), i.q. **tōwor^{u}-mot^{u},** q.v. s.v. **tōwarun.**

taway तवय्, see **tih.**

tavyun^{u} तविनु । भर्जनम् m. the parching of grain or the like, toasting.

tawāza तवाज़ (= تواضع) **। वाक्चातुर्यम्** m. civility, courtesy, politeness (usually pl. in this sense) (Gr.M.); (in Ksh.) cleverness in speech, smartness of language, aptness of retort (esp. called forth by another's interruption, heckling, abuse, or the like). Cf. **tāñěr.**

töv^{i}za तांविज़ (= تعويز) **। यन्त्रविशेष:** m. a charm, amulet (esp. such as is worn by children and others as a protection from evil spirits) (L. 270, 458).

töviza तांविज़ । भूषाविशेष: m. an ornament worn on the head-dress by Muslim women.

t^{a}y 1 त्य طي **। धारा** f. folding, folding up, rolling up; a fold, crease; a plait; (in Ksh.) a fine, thin, stream of liquid; a very fine thread, filament (L.V. 102). Cf. **tay 3.**

t^{a}yě pakun त्य पकुन् । धारासारप्रपात: m.inf. to go in a fine stream, (of blood or the like) to issue from a wound in a thin stream. **—wasun —वसुन् । धारासृतिपात:** m.inf. to descend in a fine stream, (of blood, etc.) to issue, as ab.

t^{a}y 2 त्य طي **। अतिसूक्ष्मतन्तुवेष्टिनी** f. a woman who makes a speciality of spinning very fine thread, a delicate spinner (L.V. 102, Śiv. 1872). Cf. **t^{a}y 1.**

tay 1 तय्, see **ta 1,** of which it is the emph. form (see p. 961*a*, l 33) (Śiv. 46, 55, 108, 187, etc.); used in poetry as a purely pleonastic word (H. iv, 1, etc.; YZ 31, 76) Cf. **töy 2,** and also **wür taishür,** s.v. **wür^{u} 2.**

tay 2 तय्, see **ta 2,** of which it is the emph. form (see p. 961*b*, l. 10) (K.Pr. 238, 239, written *tai*). **na-tay,** or else, otherwise (see p. 618*a*, ll. 4, 11, and p. 961*b*, l. 11) (Śiv. 76, 168, 354–8, etc.); **yā tai . . . na ta,** either . . . or else (K.Pr. 239). Cf. **töy 2.**

tay 3 तय् طي m. folding, rolling up. **—karun —करन्** m.inf. to fold, roll up; to wind up, to bring to a conclusion, to close, dispose of; to traverse, pass over, cross over (Śiv. 1700); to exercise authority (H. xi, 3). Cf. **t^{a}y 1.**

tāy ताय् । मुद्राय: m. a marriage dowry, a nuptial

present. **tāyĕ-kani** तायॅ-कनि or **-kanĕn** -कनॅन् । **मुद्दायनिमित्तम्** adv. (given, etc.) as a nuptial present.

tiy तिय्, **tiyĕ** तियॅ, see **tih**.

tŏyĕ त्वयॅ, see **tᵃh 2.**

töy 1 तोंय्, emph. form of **ta 1** (p. 961*a*, l. 33), q.v., and (L.V. 5, 14, 40, 51, 62, 85).

töy 2 तोंय्, emph. form of **ta 2** (p. 961*b*, l. 10), then, and then, thereafter, thereupon (L.V. 9, 11, 16); then, therefore, accordingly (L.V. 24, 53); then, introducing the apodosis of a conditional sentence (L.V. 12).

ṭyubᵘ ट्यिबु । **पक्षिविशेषः** m. (sg. dat. **ṭibis** ट्यिबिस्), N. of a certain bird.

tyāg त्याग् m. leaving, forsaking, abandoning (Śiv. 1031, 1268, 1351, 1525, 1744; Rām. 225); resigning, renouncing (things of this world) (Śiv. 272, 587, 735, 1047, 1355, 1448, 1531, 1691, 1749, 1821, 1829).

työgī त्यांगी adj. e.g. one who abandons; one who performs religious ceremonial rites disinterestedly, and not for the sake of any reward attached to them (Śiv. 201).

tyūgul त्यूँगुल् or **tyṇgul** त्युंगुल् m. (sg dat. **tēgalas** तेंगलस्), i.q. **tĕngul**, q.v.

tyāgun त्यागुन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **tyôgᵘ** त्योगु, f. **työjᵘ** त्यांजू, L.V. 62), to let go, let loose; to abandon, relinquish, give up (Śiv. 1713, 1850); (hence) to wield, to draw (a sword) (L.V. 62).

tyuhorᵘ त्युहंर्, see **tih°rᵘ**.

työjᵘ त्यांजू, see **tyāgun.**

ṭyokᵘ ट्योंकु । **तिलकम, मञ्जिनचिह्नम, लेखः** m. (sg. dat. **ṭĕkis** ट्यॅकिस्), a *ṭikā*, or sectarian mark worn on the forehead by Hindūs (cf. **agᵃna-ṭ°**, p. 16*b*, l. 46; **bādām-t°**, p. 86*b*, l. 27; **basma-ṭ°**, p. 133*a*, l. 50; **chata-ṭ°**, p. 166*a*, l. 20; **ciwa-ṭ°**, p. 178*b*, l. 19; **gangājalī-ṭ°**, p. 292*a*, l. 36; **rakh-ṣandan-ṭ°**, p. 830*b*, l. 23) (El. *ṭyuk*, K. 926); an ornamental patch (of gold, silver, tinsel, colour, or the like) worn on the forehead (Śiv. 1155); (on white cloth or the like) a dirty mark, a small stain, a blot; an ornamental spot (in a pattern); a spot (generally) (cf. **tāpa-ṭ°**, p. 1015*a*, l. 24); a drop, a very small quantity of some liquid (e.g. of curdled milk). Cf. **ṭika 1.**

ṭĕkʲ-büdᵘrᵘ ट्यॅक्-बुद्रु । **चित्रिततिलकम** f. a forehead-patch of a coloured pattern, made with saffron and vermilion embellished with spots of white sandal-wood (cf. **büdᵘrᵘ 2**). **-künᵘ** -कंनू । **चन्दनघर्षणशिला** f. a stone on which sandal for forehead-marks is ground. **-pūṭᵘ** -पूटु । **तिलकाङ्कितचित्रितश्रीर्षावगुण्ठनम्** f. a woman's veil ornamented with spots and a coloured pattern (worn on festive occasions, such as a son's marriage). **-tāl** -ताल् । **तिलकचित्रकम** f. a similar veil, patterned in fine spots (worn on the top of the head). **-vürᵘ** -वंर्रु । **तिलकपटिका** f. a small case (used by women) for containing materials for making these ornamental forehead-patches; a kind of toilet-box.

tyukᵘ तिकु । **त्रिकसंप्रदायी** m. (sg. dat. **tikis** तिकिस्), a follower of the Trika form of Śaivism current in Kashmīr (Gr.Gr 131).

tikʲ-bāy तिक्-बाय । **त्रिकसंप्रदायिस्त्री** f. his wife. **-pūtᵘ** -पुतु m. his son (Gr.Gr. 131). **-ṣōram** -शोरम । **पूर्णदिवसभेदः** f. (sg. dat. **-ṣōrüm**ᵘ -शोरंमु), the fourth lunar day of the light half of the month of Māg (Skt. *Māgha* = January-February), on which followers of this religion hold a special worship.

tyolᵘ त्योंलु । **पिटकः, परोत्कर्षासहनम** m. (sg. dat. **tölis** त्वलिस्) a water blister (of the skin), blister (esp. when suddenly occurring) (cf. **nāra-t°**, p. 648*b*, l. 1) (L.V. 108); met. any sudden evil (cf. **rāwan-t°**, p. 853*a*, l. 24); met inability to endure another's prosperity, enviousness, envious jealousy (cf. **vebar-t°**). **-pyonᵘ** -प्योंनु । **ईर्ष्यासमुद्भवः** m.inf. envious jealousy to fall (on a person), i.e. to be acutely felt.

tyombᵘ त्योंबु । **हीनमानकः** adj. (f. **tĕmbᵘ** त्यॅंबू), under weight, below the expected weight; under measure, below the proper measure.

ṭyonḍᵘ ट्योंडु । **कृपाङ्गुल्यग्रम, लेखमाग्रम** m. (sg. dat. **ṭĕndis** ट्यॅंडिस), the tip of a finger, toe, or similar limb (cf. **ongᵘji-ṭ°**, p. 33*b*, l. 32; **atha-ṭ°**, p. 63*b*, l. 25; **khŏra-ṭ°**, p. 409*b*, l. 36; **khōra-t°**, p. 410*a*, l. 13); the tip of the nipple of the breast (cf. **babi-ṭ°**, p 77*a*, l 48) (El. *babiṭund*); met. a mere trace of something, a tiny morsel (esp. of vegetables, or similar food) (cf. **myonḍᵘ-tyonḍᵘ**, a gobbet and a tiny bit; hence, a collection of moderate-sized gobbets, p 614*a*, l. 3, and Gr.Gr. 95. I.K. VIII, i, 32, looks upon this compound as a jingle. Cf also **thañi-ṭ°**, p. 979*b*, l 38; **wŏgra-ṭ°**). Cf. **tūz.**

ṭĕnḍʲ-bŏkᵘ ट्यॅंड्-बुंकु । **अङ्गुल्यग्रसमुच्चयः** m. the finger-tips of one hand, or toe tips of one foot, when pressed or collected together **-khav** -खाव । **क्रिमिविशेषः, रोगविशेषः** m. a certain water-insect, popularly supposed to bite the finger- or toe-tips; a certain disease in which the tips of the fingers are eaten away by sores (K Pr. 153). **-khāv pyonᵘ** -खाव प्योंनु । **रोगविशेषसंभवः** m.inf. this disease to attack (a person). **—tulānʲ —तुलॅनि** । **अङ्गुल्याहननम, आघातातिग्रहदानम** m. pl. inf. to raise, (i.e. smite) the tips of the fingers (esp. as a punishment of boys); to give (a person) great

trouble in the accomplishment of some work (e.g. involving him in constant journeys, searches, etc.); cf. **tūz tulân**ⁱ. —**wŏthânⁱ** —**द्रथनि** । **आयासातिशयसमापत्तिः** m. pl. inf. to be involved in great trouble, as ab. Cf. **tūz wŏthânⁱ**.

ṭyongᵘ ट्योंगु, in **ranga-ṭyongᵘ**, p. 837*a*, l. 33.

tyŏngul त्युंगुल् or **tyūgul त्यूंगुल्**, i.q. **tĕngul**, q.v.

tŏyun त्वयुन् m. (sg. dat. **tŏyĕnas त्वयनस्**) in **tŏyun tŏyun त्वयुन् त्वयुन्** । **अतिसूक्ष्मखण्डानि** m. small scraps of cloth, paper, or the like. —**tŏyun gashun** —**त्वयुन् गछुन्** । **खण्डशो भवनम्** m.inf. (of a garment, cloth, paper, or the like) to be torn into scraps and scattered. —**tŏyun karun** —**त्वयुन् कर्न्** । **खण्डशो विधानम्** m.inf. (as ab.) to tear into scraps and scatter abroad.

ṭyopᵘ ट्योपु, **ṭyopᵘ-motᵘ ट्योपु-मतु**, see **ṭĕpun 2.**

tŏyiphdār त्वयिफ्दार् (= طائفدار) m. (in Ksh.) an artisan (H. xi, 16).

tyūrᵘ त्यूर् । **मेषाजपशुः** m. (sg. dat. **tīris तीरिस्**, abl. **tēri तेरि**), an animal of the sheep or goat kind (without regard to sex) (El. *ter*; Gr.Gr. 19, 152; Gr.M.); a ram, a male sheep (a ewe is **tīrᵘ 2**) (Gr.M.; W. 19, *tior*; Śiv. 1030); (El. *tyûr*) a flock of sheep (cf. **nījĕ-tº**, p. 626*b*, l. 46). Cf. **tīr 1.**

tīrⁱ तीरि । **मेषाजपशवः** m. pl. a number, or flocks, of sheep or goats. **-khyolᵘ -ख्योलु** । **मेषाजसमजः** m. a flock of sheep or goats (Gr.Gr. 152); cf. **tīr-khyolᵘ**, p. 1018*b*, l. 35. **-loṭᵘ -लोठु** । **क्षुद्रमेषाजपशुः** m. one who possesses only a single miserable little sheep or goat (esp. of one who was once a large flock-master); cf **loṭᵘ 1**, p. 535*b*, l. 22. **-röchⁱ -रोछि** । **पशुपालता** f. the occupation of herding sheep or goats, shepherding, goatherding. **-rôchᵘ -रोछु** । **मेषाजपशुपालः** m. a shepherd, a goatherd (i.q. **cōpān**, q.v.) (for these people, see L. pp. 361 ff.). Cf. **tīr-rôchᵘ**, p. 1018*b*, l. 37.

ṭyūrᵘ ट्यूर् in **lashi-ṭyūrᵘ**, p. 533*b*, l. 46, q.v.

tayār तयार् طيار । **संपन्नः**: adj. e.g. prepared, ready, finished, completed, complete (Gr.M.; W. 140; Śiv. 721, 1071, 1582, 1792; K. 571; K.Pr. 41, 215); in full vigour, fully developed, robust; (of fruit) ripened, ripe. —**gashun** —**गछुन्** । **समाप्तीभवनम्** m.inf. to be, or become, ready, prepared; to get ready, be on the alert. —**karun** —**कर्न्** । **संनद्धीकरणम्** m.inf. to make, or get, ready, to prepare (cf. **tōph tº kº**, p. 1015*b*, l. 29) (H. iv, 2; xii, 18, 22); to provide, arrange, put in order; to train; to fatten. —**rōzun** —**रोज़ुन्** । **संनद्धीभूय प्रतीक्षणम्** m.inf. to remain ready, keep ready (awaiting help or the like). —**thawun** —**थवुन्** । **संनद्ध निधिः** m.inf. to set (a person or thing) ready (for any task or duty).

tayörⁱ तयारि (= طياري) । **संपन्नता** f. the state of being prepared; preparedness, readiness; preparation, getting ready, making arrangement (Gr.M.; Śiv. 631, 720, 724, 729, 1244, 1356; Rām. 5, 1675, 1756); show, pomp, splendour; plumpness, fatness; robustness.

tyūtᵘ त्यूतु । **तन्मितः**: pron. adj. [masc. sg. dat. **tūtis तूतिस्** or (Gr.M.) **tītis तीतिस्**; ag. **tūtⁱ तूति** or (Gr.M., K. 779) **tītⁱ तीति**; pl. nom. **tūtⁱ तूति** or (Śiv. 1329) **tītⁱ तीति**; dat. **taitĕn तैतन्**, **tötĕn तोतन्**, **tūtĕn तूतन्**, or **tītĕn तीतन्**; ag. **taityau तैत्यो**, **tötyau तोत्यो**, **tūtyau तूत्यो**, or **tītyau तीत्यो**; fem. sg. nom. **tūsᵘ तूसु** (Gr.M.) or **tīsᵘ 3 तीसु** (for **1**, see **tĕth** and for **2**, see **tēth**) (Gr.M.); ag. **taisi तैसि**, **tösi तोसि**, **tūsi तूसि**, or **tīsi तीसि**; pl. nom. **taisa तैस**, **tösa तोस**, **tūsa तूस**, or (Gr.M.) **tīsa तीस**. Cf. Gr.Gr. 59];

so much (in measure, weight, or the like) (of something within sight compared with something not within sight) (Gr.Gr. 59, 91, 148, 150; Gr.M.; W. 94; Śiv. 1303; Rām. 403, 488, 497, 1546, 1603; K. 478); **yūtᵘ . . . tyūtᵘ**, as much . . . so much, the more . . . the more (Gr.M., Śiv. 1559), (adv.) as soon as . . . so soon (H. xii, 2; YZ. 192, 454; K.Pr. 34).

tītⁱ तीति । **तन्मिताः** m pl. so much (of more things than one), so many (as ab.) (Gr.Gr. 59, Gr.M., Śiv. 1329, K. 779).

tītis तीतिस् । **तन्मूल्येन** m. sg. dat. used as adv. (in price) for so much (as ab.)

tīsi phiri तीसि फिरि । **तत्परिमितवारम्** adv. for so many times, so often (of some action within sight compared with some action not within sight).

tyūtᵘ त्यूतु m. porridge, in **makāyi-tyūtᵘ**, p. 563*b*, l. 8, q.v.

ṭyūṭᵘ ट्यूटु in **kŏla-ṭyūṭᵘ**, p. 437*b*, l. 29, q.v. Cf. **ṭūṭhᵘ**.

ṭyoṭhᵘ ट्योठु । **तिक्तः**: adj. (f. **tĕṭhᵘ ठु**, sg. dat. **ṭĕchĕ च्छ**), bitter (cf. **khĕna-ṭº**, p. 402*a*, l. 11) (Gr.Gr. 25, 26; Gr.M.; W. 20, 116, *tiöt*); pungent (K.Pr. 214 (m. sg. dat. *ṭĕṭis*), 106); cf. **ṭĕchĕr.** —**zahar hyuhᵘ** —**ज़हर् हिहु** । **असह्यतिक्तः**: adj. (f. **ṭĕṭhᵘ zahār hishᵘ ठु ज़हार् हिशु**), 'bitter like poison', unbearably or very extremely bitter.

ṭĕṭha-gāḍ ठ-गाड् f. a certain small river-fish (L. 158, *tet gad*). **-khôlᵘ hyuhᵘ -खोलु हिहु** । **सूक्ष्मरः**: adj. (f. —**hishᵘ** —**हिशु**), 'like a bitter kernel'; hence, easily extracted, easily taken out. **-mĕṭha -म्ठ** । **साम्त्वना** m. persuasion (esp. of an unwilling person); cf. **myūṭhᵘ**. **-shĕkârⁱ -श्कारि** । **तिक्तमधुरास्वादः**: adj. e.g. (of a fruit or the like) bitter-sweet (cf. El. *ṭetha shakir tsúnṭ*, a kind of apple, said, s.v. *tsúnṭ*, to be

very unpalatable; according to L. 350, *tet shakr*, is very refreshing). **-bēra** -बेर m. (? pl.f.) a species of bitter apricot (El., W. 116). **-vĕna** -वन। **ओषधिविशेष**: m. N. of a certain medicinal plant used as a remedy for indigestion, etc. (W. 115; L. 67, 75, *tetwán*); according to L. 67, a drug known as *ibsántin* is distilled from its leaves.

ṭĕṭhᵘ zahār hishᵘ ठॅठु ज़हार् हिशु। **अतितिक्ता** f., see **tyoṭhᵘ zahar hyuhᵘ**, ab.

tyuthᵘ तिथु। **तादृश**: adj. (m.pl. **tithⁱ** तिथि; sg.f. **tishᵘ** तिशु), of that kind, such (of something within sight compared with something out of sight) (Gr.Gr. 153; Gr.M.; W. 94; L.V 66; Śiv. 432, 712, 738, 740, 755, 761, 767, 936, 1141, 1207, 1652, etc.; Rām. 100, 132, 325, 352, 417, 499, 504, 506, 593, 608, etc.; K. 210, 313; H. xii, 19, 24); (as adv.) so (Gr.M.; Śiv. 164, 364, 593, 1749, 1752, 1843; Rām. 619, 770, 927, 930, 995, etc.; K. 438). **tyuthuy** तिथुय् (i.e. **tyuthᵘ** with emph. **y**) (m.pl. **tithiy** तिथिय्) even such, such (L.V. 55, 92; Śiv. 424, 491, 554, 600, 705, 994, 1094, 1305, 1359, etc.; K. 516; YZ. 24); as adv. so (L.V. 64; Śiv. 118, 383, 522, 1231; Rām. 148, 258, 329, 362, 378, 461, 531, 563, etc.; H. v, 6; viii, 7; xii, 12, 15).

tyūthᵘ ठ्यूँथु in **lashi-tyūthᵘ**, p. 533*b*, l. 47, q.v. Cf. **tōth 1.**

ṭyūṭhᵘ ट्यूँठु in **baḍa-ṭyūṭhᵘ**, p. 82*b*, l. 30, q.v. Cf. **ṭūṭhᵘ**.

tĕyĕtöjih त्यतांज़िह् or (q.v.) **tītöjī** तीतांज़ी। **त्रिचत्वारिंशत्** card. forty-three (Gr.Gr. 78).

tĕyĕtöjⁱhyumᵘ त्यतांज़िह्यमु। **त्रिचत्वारिंश**: ord. (f. **tĕyĕtöjⁱhimᵘ** त्यतांज़िह्मु), forty-third (Gr.Gr. 78).

tĕyĕtrᵃh त्यत्रह् or (q.v.) **tītrᵃh** तीत्रह्। **त्रयस्त्रिंशत्** card. thirty-three (Gr.Gr. 77).

tĕyĕtrᵃhyumᵘ त्यत्रह्यमु। **त्रयस्त्रिंशत्तम**: ord. (f. **tĕyĕtrᵃhimᵘ** त्यत्रह्मु), thirty-third (Gr.Gr. 77).

tyozᵘ त्यज़ु, see **tĕzun.**

tyuzᵘ तिज़ु or **tuzᵘ** तुज़ु m. a kind of radish, see **tāra-tᵒ**, p. 1018*a*, l. 33.

tyūzᵒrᵘ ठ्यूज़्रु, see **tīzᵃrun.**

tāza ताज़ تازہ adj. e.g. fresh, new, recent (W. 112, YZ. 71); fresh, not stale (Śiv. 1072; Rām. 188, 318); fat, plump, in good condition (YZ. 393); as adv. recently (El.).

tēz 1 तेज़ تیز। **तीक्ष्ण**:, **शीघ्रम्** adj. e.g. and adv. sharp, keen, acute; hot, pungent, strong, acrid; fiery, passionate, impetuous (Rām. 29, 206); (of a glance) piercing, penetrating; swift, fleet, quick, rapid (Gr.M.); quick, apt, intelligent, keen-witted; sharp (of a knife, claw or the like) (Gr.M., Rām. 37); (as adv.) swiftly, quickly, impetuously (Rām. 127).

tēz 2 तेज़्, or (more usually) **tīz** तीज़्। **तेज**: m. light, lustre, radiance, glory (Śiv. 166, 346, 434, 467, 523, 575, 666, 836, 904–5, 936–7, 1126, 1155, 1742; Rām. 1014, 1080; K. 133, 449, 657, 1059); the radiance of personal beauty (Śiv. 653, 888, 922); energy, strength, power (Śiv. 919, 1501; Rām. 1123; K. 621, 959, 987); ardour, fire (Śiv. 1804, 1844); fury (K. 436).

tīza-barith तीज़-बरिथ adj. e.g. full of glory (Śiv. 919). **-lôdᵘ** -लोदु। **तेजोराशि**: m. a pile, or mass, of radiance. **-rūph** -रूप or (Śiv. 305) **tēzōrūph** तेज़ोरूप adj. e.g. possessing a radiant form (Śiv. 1609, 1685). **-sostᵘ** -संस्तु। **विशिष्टतेजोयुक्त**: adj. (f. **-sūbhᵘ** -संहु), abounding in radiance, beauty, glory, or energy (Śiv. 580, 806).

tīzī तीज़ी تیزی। **तीक्ष्णता** sharpness, keenness; energy, fervour, ardour; boldness, courage, confidence; anger, fury; speed (Rām. 745). **—diñᵘ —दिञु।** **क्रमर्षयधर्षणम्** f inf. to aggravate (anger, etc), exaspirate, exacerbate, add fuel to the fire. **—karūñᵘ —करूञु।** **उपोद्बृंहणम्** f inf. (of sickness or the like) to become increased, exacerbated; (of authority, any special quality, etc.) to become enhanced; to display vigour, show great energy (Rām. 915).

tözⁱ तोज़ि (= تاری) adj. e.g. fast-running, fleet; subst. m. a hunting dog, a greyhound. **—hūnᵘ —ह्यनु** m. a greyhound. **-pĕṭhⁱ kān gashun** -पठि कान् गशुन्। **काकतालीयेन फलावाप्ति**: m.inf. (?) 'the arrow to go over the greyhound', to succeed by accident, to achieve the results of any work without taking any trouble.

ṭuz टुज़्, see **ṭökam-ṭuz.**

tūz तूज़्। **हस्तपादादिकुब्जयाणि** m.pl. the tips of the fingers or toes (as a whole); cf. **tyoṇḍᵘ.** **—tulánⁱ — तलनि।** **अतिखिन्नीकरणम्** m. pl. inf. to harass (someone by imposing an impossible task, or by urging him to the completion of some difficult one, *quasi*, causing him to wear off the tips of his fingers and toes); cf. **ṭĕṇḍⁱ tulánⁱ**, p. 1049*b*, l. 48. **—wŏthánⁱ — वथनि।** **अतिखिन्नीभवनम्** m. pl. inf. the finger- and toe-tips to be worn away; hence, to be harassed, as ab. Cf. **ṭĕṇḍⁱ wŏthánⁱ**, p. 1050*a*, l. 3.

tuzᵘ तुज़ु, see **tyuzᵘ.**

tāzagī ताज़गी تازگی f. freshness, newness (W. 112); renewal, renovation, revival, being refreshed (Gr.M.); good condition, plumpness.

tāzak-bun m. *Rhododendron anthopogon* and *lepidotum* (El.).

tuzakh तुज़ख़ । **तीक्ष्णबुद्धि:** adj. e.g. (esp. of a child) intelligent, sharp (in study). Cf. **tund**ᵘ.

tuzukh तुज़ुख تزک । **पद्धतिविशेष:** m. (sg. dat. **tuzakas तुज़कस्**), regulation, ordinance, institute; retinue, pomp, state, dignity; (in Ksh.) N. of a certain fish-eating bird (described as having a long sharp beak). Cf. **ṭūṭh**ᵘ.

tazkīr तज़्कीर تذکر m. recording, commemoration; a biographical memoir, a biography (Gr.M.).

tözīm तॅज़ीम تعظیم m. honouring, treating with respect (Gr.M.).

tāzun ताज़ुन् । तोदनम् m. (sg. dat. **tāzanas ताज़नस्**), a kind of whip or goad (for driving plough-bullocks) (El. a horsewhip). Cf. Persian تازیانه.

tĕzun त्यज़ुन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **tyozᵘ त्यज़ु**, f. **tĕzᵘ त्यज़ू**), to abandon (L.V. 55, Śiv. 1818).

tēzun तेज़ुन् । तीक्ष्णीभवनम्, अतिक्रुद्धीभवनम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. **tēzyōv तेज़्योव्**, Gr.Gr. 226; m.pl. **tēzöy तेज़ॅय्, tēzēy तेज़ेय्** or **tēzyēy तेज़्येय्**, Gr.Gr 227; 3 and 4 p.p. **tēzyāv तेज़्याव्**, Gr.Gr. 240); to be or become sharp (of a sword, knife, or the like) (Gr.Gr. 173, 226, 227, 240); to be or become sharp, intelligent, expert; (of a conflagration) to become more fierce, to blaze up with greater intensity; (of a disease) to become exacerbated; to become still more enraged, to have one's anger intensified. **tēzyō-motᵘ तेज़्यो-मंतु । तीक्ष्णीभूत:** perf. part. (f. **tēzyē-müṣᵘ तेज़्ये-मंचू**), sharpened (as ab.); become sharp, intelligent, expert; (of fire) intensified, as ab.; (of disease) exacerbated; (of an angry person) still more infuriated.

tīziñ तीज़िञ् । अश्वविशेष: f. a certain kind of mare, noted for its swiftness.

tīzᵃrun तीज़्रुन् । तीक्ष्णीकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **tīzᵒrᵘ तीज़्रुच्** or **tyūzᵒrᵘ त्यूज़्रुच्**), to sharpen, whet (Gr.Gr. 173); (by training, etc.) to make a person expert; to increase, aggravate (fire, disease, etc.); to incite, exasperate (someone already angry), to add fuel to the flames; i.q. **tīzᵃrāwun. tīzᵒrᵘ-motᵘ तीज़्रुच्-मंतु** or **tyūzᵒrᵘ-motᵘ त्यूज़्रुच्-मंतु । तीक्ष्णीकृत:** perf. part. (f. **tīzᵘrᵘ-müṣᵘ तीज़्रुच्-मंचू**), sharpened, whetted; made expert; aggravated; incited, exasperated.

tēzōrūph तेज़ोरूफ्, see **tīza-rūph**, p. 1051*b*, l. 13.

tīzᵃrāwun तीज़्रावुन् । निशातनम्, बुद्धिमत्करणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **tīzᵃrôwᵘ तीज़्रोवु**), to sharpen, whet (Gr.Gr. 173); (by training, etc.) to make a person expert; to increase, aggravate (fire, disease, etc.); to incite, exasperate (someone already angry), to add fuel to the flames; i.q. **tīzᵃrun**, q.v. **tīzᵃrôwᵘ-motᵘ तीज़्रोवु-मंतु । निशातीकृत:** perf. part. (**tīzᵃrövᵘ-müṣᵘ तीज़्रावू-मंचू**), sharpened, whetted; made expert; aggravated; exasperated.

tīzawān तीज़्वान् । तेजस्वी adj. e.g. radiant, glorious (Śiv. 806, 808, 919, 1155); (of a beautiful face, etc.) radiant (Śiv. 794, 944).

tazzar, see **tasar**.

त्स त्स ت. The nineteenth consonant of the Kāshmīrī alphabet in the Roman character, the eleventh when written in the Śāradā or Nāgarī character, and the ninth when written in the Perso-Arabic character. The Kāshmīrī name for the character त्स, as well as for च (**ca**), is **tsāṭuv tsö.** It has approximately the sound of *ts* in the English word 'catsup', but is more dental. The aspirate of **tsa** is **tsha** छ چھ, called in Kāshmīrī **tsṭiñ tshö,** the twelfth consonant of the Kāshmīrī alphabet when written in the Śāradā or Nāgarī character. The sound is approximately that of *tsh* in the English words 'cat's head', not that of 'cat-shark', but is more dental.

In some books printed in the Persian character, the letters ژ and ژھ, instead of ت and چھ, respectively, are used to represent these sounds.

Regarding the relationship existing between **c, ch,** and **ts, tsh,** respectively, see Art. **c,** p. 156*a*, ll. 9 ff. To this may be added that it is difficult to formulate any general rule according to which, in Kāshmīrī, an original **c, ch,** remains as **c, ch,** or becomes **ts, tsh.** As a very rough rule, it may be said that, in the case of words borrowed directly from other languages, such as Persian or Sanskrit, an original **c, ch,** is preserved unchanged, but that when the word becomes thoroughly incorporated into the language, it tends to become **ts.** It thus happens that there are several words in an intermediate stage of adoption, in which both sounds are used at option in the same word. An example of this is the Persian word *camca*, a spoon, which becomes both **cōca** and **tsōca** in Kāshmīrī. As a rule, however, in most words borrowed from Persian the *c* is preserved unchanged. As regards words borrowed from Sanskrit, the case is different, an original *c* being in many instances changed to **ts.** Thus, Skt *candi* > Ksh. **tsandī,** N.P.; *candra-* > **tsandᵃr,** the moon; *candana-* > **tsandan,** sandalwood; *caraṇa-* > **tsaran,** a foot; *cit* > **tsëth,** the mind; *carâcara-* > **tsarātsar,** the whole creation; *âcamana-* > **ātsaman,** sipping; *ācāra-* > **ātsār,** behaviour; *gōcara-* > **gōtsar,** range; *kāca-* > **kātsh,** glass; *mucukunda-* > **mutsukund,** N.P. On the other hand, Skt. *chatra-* > Ksh. both **chathᵃr** and **tshathᵃr,** an umbrella; and *chala-* > both **chal** and **tshal,** deceit. Similarly, in pure Ksh. words, we have both **chapun** and **tshapun,** to be hidden; **chörᵘ** and **tshörᵘ,** hurry; **cīrⁱ** and **tsyūrᵘ** (for **tsīrᵘ**), a certain plant, and other such pairs.

The letters **ts** and **tsh** are often of secondary origin. When a dental **t** or **th** (not the cerebral **ṭ, ṭh**) is followed by **ü-***mātrā*, it becomes **ts** or **tsh,** respectively. Thus, the base of **rāth,** night, is **rāt-,** and this becomes **rötsᵘ** in the Nominative Plural; the √**kat-,** spin, forms its 1 p.p. **kotᵘ,** with a feminine **kütsᵘ**; the Nominative Plural of **kŏth,** a hank, is **kŏtshᵘ**; and the √**wŏth-,** rises, has its 1 p.p. **wǒthᵘ,** fem. **wŏtshᵘ.** Again, when these letters are followed by **ĕ** (i.e. **ya**) or by **y,** they also become **ts** and **tsh,** respectively, and at the same time **ĕ** becomes **a,** and **y** is dropped. Thus, the adjective **totᵘ,** hot, has for its base **tat-.** The abstract noun is formed by adding **ĕr** (i.e **yar**) to the base, and is therefore **tatsar,** heat, with **ĕ** becoming **a**; the 2 p.p. of √**wŏth-** is formed by adding **yōv,** so that it is **wŏtshōv,** with drooping of the **y.** For further particulars, see Gr Gr. 18 ff., and Gr.M. p. 22.

tsā त्सां (? **tshā छां**) m. according to El. (s.v. *tsâu*) this word means 'salt' (which is imported into Kashmīr from Ladakh and the Panjāb). The word is a corruption of the Ladakhī Tibetan *tsha*.

tsái (El. *tsâi*), see **tshāy.**

tsëi (El. *tsei*), see **tsᵃy,** p. 1056*a*, l. 4.

tsōbāg चुबाग । चतुर्भाजनम m. division into four, dividing into four shares.

tsōbôgᵘ चुबोगु । चतुर्थांशः m. a fourth share, a fourth part, a quarter

tsačĕ त्सच, see **tsoṭᵘ** and **tsaṭun.**

tsēčĕ त्सेच, see **tsyūṭᵘ** and **tsēṭun.**

tsŏčĕ चुच, see **tsŏṭᵘ.**

tsōca त्सोच । दार्वहस्तकः m., i q. **cōca,** q.v., a wooden-handled ladle. **tsōca-ṭaph त्सोच-टफ । तद्दर्वीघातः** m. (sg. dat. **-ṭapas -टपस**), a blow dealt with a ladle.

tsūčĕ त्सूच, see **tsūṭun.**

tsŏcar (El. *tsochar*), see **tshŏcĕr.**

tsacyōv त्सच्योव, see **tsaṭun.**

tsēcyōv त्सेच्योव, see **tsēṭun.**

tsūcyōv त्सूच्योव, see **tsūṭun.**

bad 1 ब्रड् । **कूपस्तम्भ**: m. the upright post on the top of which swings a well-lever (cf. **tōla-b°**, p. 999*b*, l. 27).

bad 2 ब्रड् in **bada-wôr[u] ब्रड-वोर्** । **कुम्भविशेष**: m. an earthenware vessel for milk or the like, the same as **bod[u]**, q.v., but smaller in size (Śiv. 1368, 1502).

bad 3 ब्रड् । **अपेक्षा** f. need, requirement, necessity. —**balün[u]** —**ब्रलूनू** । **निर्वाहसंभव**: f.inf. need to depart, competent provision to be secured, means for carrying out to become available.

béd ब्रेड् । **क्षान्ति**: f. (sg. dat. **bĕdi ब्रेडि** or **bĕḍ[u] ब्रेड्डू**), patience, endurance, bearing patiently (another's anger, a calamity or the like) (El. *tsĕḍ*, f., *tseda*, m.; Gr.Gr. 25; W. 123; K.Pr. 28); waiting patiently, patient expectation. —**hĕñ[u]** —**ह्यूनू** । **प्रतीक्षणम्** f.inf. to take patience, to wait patiently (for). —**karüñ[u]** —**क्रंनू** । **सहनम् (प्रतीक्षणम्)** f.inf. to bear patiently; to await patiently (for), be patient (El.).

bĕḍi-(or bĕḍ[u]-)wôl[u] ब्रेडि-(ब्रेड्डू-)वोलु । **क्षान्तिशील**: m. (f. **-wājĕñ -वाज्यन्**), patient, long-suffering (in character).

bod[u] ब्रोड्डु । **कुम्भविशेष**: m. a large earthenware vessel for milk or the like (El. *tsáud*, as ab., and *tsud*, m. a middle-sized water-vessel) (cf. **dŏda-b°**, p. 190*a*, l. 45; **dŏyĕn-b°**, p. 269*b*, l. 47; **guras-b°**, p. 304*b*, l. 4; **gĕv-b°**, p. 316*b*, l. 17; **prīta-b°**, p. 769*b*, l. 33; **tīla-b°**, p. 999*a*, l. 19) (Gr.Gr. 9, Śiv. 1837, K. 146, K.Pr. 73). Cf. **bad 2.**

bŭḍ ब्रूड् f. the hair on the top of the head, a single lock on the crown of the head; a crest, plume, diadem (Śiv. 740, 976, 1035, 1538, 1574, all in the compound **bandra-b°**, he who has the moon for his diadem. See **bandᵃr**).

bŏdāh 1 ब्रुदाह् । **चतुर्दश** card. (pl. dat. **bŏdāhan ब्रुदाहन्**), fourteen (Gr.Gr. 76, 83; Śiv. 525, 855; Rām. 7, 535).

bŏdāh 2 ब्रुदाह् । **चतुर्दशीतिथि**: f. (sg. dat. **bŏdüsh[u] ब्रुद्यूशू**), the fourteenth day of a lunar fortnight (cf. **hāra-b°**, p. 244*a*, l. 25; **lāwasa-b°**, p. 542*b*, l. 13; **trāla-b°**, p. 1025*b*, ll. 12 ff.; **yĕchiñĕ-b°**, s.v. **yĕchiñ**) (Śiv. 525; Rām. 187, 379, 1083, 1655, 1771). **bŏdüsh[u]-hond[u] ब्रुद्यूश्-ह्न्दु** । **चतुर्दशीतिथिभव**: adj. gen. (f. **-hünz[u] -ह्न्ज़ू**), of, belonging to, or produced in the above.

bŏdŏh[i] ब्रुदाहि m.pl., the form taken by **bŏdāh 1**, fourteen, in multiplication, as in **kāh bŏdŏh[i] akh hath ta bŏwanzāh**, eleven fourteens (are) one hundred and fifty-four. This form can only be used with a numeral above ten (Gr.Gr. 86).

bŏdŏhyum[u] ब्रुदाहिम् । **चतुर्दशतम**: ord. (f. **bŏdŏhim[u] ब्रुदाहिम्**), fourteenth (Gr.Gr. 76).

bádun (El. *ts°*), **bádun** (El. *ts°*), see **bhādun.**

bidānand ब्रिदानन्द् m. pure spirit (Skt. *tsit*) and joy (Skt. *ānanda*); hence, as a name of the Deity (the Self which is compact of) pure spirit and joy (a word borrowed from Skt. *cidānanda*) (L.V. 6).

bādanāwun (El. *ts°*), see **bhādanāwun.**

bādar ब्रादर् । **वृहतिका** f. a fringed woollen shawl, mantle, sheet (worn over the shoulders and back and reaching low) (cf. **bŏṭa-b°**, p. 128*b*, l. 26; **kapar-b°**, p. 463*b*, l. 42; **pā-b°**, p. 748*a*, l. 29; **pāṭ[i]-b°**, p. 789*b*, l. 33; **rugöl[i]-b°**, p. 828*b*, l. 21; **sᵃtᵃra-b°**, p. 947*b*, l. 27) (El. also, a veil; K.Pr. 126). —**gilavün[u]** —**गिलवंनू** । **अनुग्रहविधानम्** f.inf. 'to flourish the shawl', (of some invisible power) to grant suddenly or unexpectedly a favour (esp. suddenly and unexpectedly curing the sickness of an invalid).

bādari-baṭa ब्रादरि-बट । **वृहतिकावसनशीलपण्डित**: m. a Brāhman or Paṇḍit who (even though placed in high authority) habitually wears only a woollen shawl (i.e. who is of a modest, unostentatious character). **-jōr -जोर्** । **वृहतिकायुग्मम्** m. a pair of shawls joined together, a double shawl (cf. **jōr 1**). **-püṭ[u] -पुट्टू** । **एकपटा वृहतिका** f. (sg. dat. **-pacĕ -पच्च**), a narrow shawl (made of a single width of cloth). **-shikhur[u] -शिखुर्** । **अतिजीर्णाल्पवृहतिकाखण्ड**: m. (sg. dat. **-shikharas -शिखरस्**), a rag of a shawl, a dirty piece of an old worn out shawl. **-züṭ[u] -ज़ुट्टू** । **जीर्णवृहतिका** f. (sg. dat. **-zacĕ -ज़च्च**), a worn out ragged dirty old shawl.

El. also gives *tsádir-wádir* (*tsādᵘr-wādᵘr*), m. a shawl.

bŏdüsh[u] ब्रुद्यूशू, see **bŏdāh 2.**

bŏdyus[u] ब्रुद्यिसु । **चातुराह्निकश्राद्धम्** m. (sg. dat. **bŏdisis ब्रुद्यिसिस्**), the obsequial rite performed by the daughter, or daughter's son, of the deceased, on the fourth day after death (see **shrād**).

bog, see **bhôg[u].**

bŏ̄g[u] ब्वॉगु । **प्रदीप**: m. a lamp (consisting of a wick in oil) (cf. **nyŏṭhas b° dazun**, p. 674*a*, l. 36) (El. *tsong* and *sóng*; Gr.Gr. 162; Gr.M.; W. 11, *tsong*; Rām. 1659; K. 921; K.Pr. 11, 67, 138). Cf. **bŏ̄j[u]**, the dim. form of this word.

bŏ̄g[i]-gāsh ब्वॉगि-गाश् । **प्रदीपप्रकाश**: m. the (dim) light of such a little lamp. **-lᵃth -ल्थ** । **अल्पप्रकाशदीप**: f. (sg. dat. **-lᵃti -ल्ति**), a very dim little oil lamp (Gr.Gr. 162). **-rĕh -र्ह** । **प्रदीपज्वाला** f. the flame of a lamp (K.Pr. 262, *tsángi-rĕh*).

bŏ̄gij[u] 1 ब्वॉगिज् । **परिजन**: f. train, retinue, suite, courtiers; the persons of a household, family. **bŏ̄giji-munish ब्वॉगिजि-मुनिश्** । **गृहे शूरप्राय**: m. a bullying head of a house, a house-despot.

tsŏgij^{u} 2 त्सॉंगिज् । तृणासनम् f. a round piece of grass matting (cf. **zis^{i}-ts°**, s.v. **zyus^{u}**) (El. *tsángij*, K.Pr. 38, 254).

tsŏgij^{u} 3 त्सॉंगिज् f. in **ratna-ts^{u}** lustration by waving a lamp (p. 849*b*, l. 32) (Śiv. 1093). Cf. **tsŏg^{u}**.

tsāgun त्सॉंगुन् । फलविशेषः m. (sg. dat. **tsāganas त्सॉंगनस्**), N. of a certain medicinal fruit. **tsāgan-kul^{u} त्सॉंगन्-कुल्** । वृक्षविशेषः m. the tree on which it grows.

tsŏgan चुगन । चतुर्गुणवत्: adj. e.g. fourfold, four times as much (cf. **mŏnga-ts°**, p. 578*b*, l. 18).

tsŏgun^{u} चुगुन् । चतुर्गुणः adj. (f. **tsŏg^{u}n^{u} चुगून्**), fourfold, consisting of four (strands of thread, widths or layers of cloth, or the like) (W. 105).

tsŏg^{a}nāwun चुग्नावुन् । चतुर्गुणीकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **tsŏg^{a}nôw^{u} चुग्नोउ्**), to make fourfold (e.g. to make a rope in four strands, to lay a cloth in four layers, and so on).

tsŏgaṇār चुगंआर् । चतुर्गुणता m. fourfoldness, the property of being fourfold.

tshā छ्हॉं, see **tsā**.

tshĕ छ्ह in **tshĕ-bazyun^{u} छ्ह-बज़िउ्** । रैचत्याक: m. (sg. dat. **-bazinis -बज़िनिस्**), slight frying, insufficient frying (so that the taste of oil remains). Cf. **thaṭa-büz^{u}**, s.v. **thaṭh 3.**

t^{s}h 1 त्स्ह । चोषणम् m. suction, sucking (esp. of a juicy fruit or food) (cf. **atha-t^{s}h**, p. 63*b*, l. 27) (Gr.Gr. 124). —**dyun^{u}** —**द्युन्** । रसास्वादनम् m.inf. to suck (a juicy fruit, or the like), (of a baby) to suck (the breast).

t^{s}h 2 त्स्ह । त्वम् pron. of the second person, thou (El. *tsih*, *tsuh*; Gr.Gr. 6, 87; Gr.M.).

Sing. nom. **t^{s}h त्स्ह** (Gr.Gr. 87; L.V. 7, 13, 44, etc.; Śiv. 3, 157, 159, 162, etc.; Rām. 14, 22, 27, 29, 30, 35, 37, etc.; K. 106, 144, 868, 1107; H. ii, 11; iii, 2, 9, etc.);

Acc.-Dat. **tsĕ च्ह** (Gr.Gr. 87; L.V. 13, 44, 56, 72; Śiv. 449, 585, 708, 780, etc.; Rām. 191, 326, 493, 656, etc.; K. 86–7, 360, 552, 722, etc.; H. v, 10; vi, 11, etc.); (in old Ksh. there is also **tŏyĕ त्यय**, L.V. 13);

Ag. **tsĕ च्ह** (Gr.Gr. 87; L.V. 64; Śiv. 87, 360, 410, 594, etc.; Rām. 154, 195, 214, 256, 576–7, 744, etc.; H. i, 12; ii, 11; xii, 20; YZ. 59);

Gen. **cyôn^{u} च्योन्** (Gr.Gr. 12, 56, 87; L.V. 72; Śiv. 153, 156, 168, 197, etc.; Rām. 567, 662, 771, 782, 791, 810, 845, 850; K. 30, 38, 86, 137, 356, etc.; H. v, 9; vi, 3; viii, 3, 11, etc.);

Plur. nom. **tŏh^{i} त्यहि** (Gr.Gr. 27, 87; L.V. 91; Śiv. 393, 683, 693, 883; Rām. 270, 476, 514, 528, etc.; H. viii, 3, 5, 13; xii, 1; YZ. 198);

Acc.-Dat. **tŏhĕ त्यह** (Gr.Gr. 26, 87; Śiv. 881; K. 54, 63, 89, 274, 473, 1140; H. x, 5, 12);

Ag. **tŏhĕ त्यह** (Gr.Gr. 87; Śiv. 82, 1249, 1447; Rām. 126, 1474; H. x, 12);

Gen. **tuhond^{u} तुह्न्दु** (Gr.Gr.; Śiv. 838, 883, 1249, 1295; Rām. 270, 1299; K. 54, 274, 460; H. ii, 2; xii, 15).

Of the above forms, **cyôn^{u}** and **tuhond^{u}** are really possessive pronouns, and are dealt with separately, s vv., qq.v.

As in the case of other personal pronouns, this pron. has a series of pronominal suffixes used with verbs. The suff. of the sing. nom. is **kh ख्**, of the acc. and ag. is **th थ्**, and of the dat. **y य्**. If the verb is in the third person, the suff. of the sing. acc. is **y य्**, not **th थ्**. For all cases of the plur. the suffix is **wa व**. These are added directly to forms ending in vowels, but, when added directly to forms ending in a consonant, the suffixes of the singular take **a अ** as a junction vowel. Examples are, in order, **poku-kh पकुख्**, thou wentest; **kara-th करथ्**, I shall make thee; **kari-y करिय्**, he will make thee; **koru-th कर्‍थ्**, made by thee; **karān chu-y करान् छुय्** he makes for thee; **kor^{u}-wa कर्‍व**, made by you; **kor^{u}-m-akh कर्‍मख्**, thou wast made by me; **karān chus-ath करान् छुसथ्**, I make thee; **karān chus-ay करान् छुसय्**, I make for thee; **karān chus-wa करान् छुसव**, I make you. The suffix **kh ख्** when followed by another pronominal suffix beginning with a vowel becomes **h ह्** as in **karān chu-h-as** (for **chu-kh-as**) **करान् छुहस्**, thou makest for him. For all these, see Gr.Gr. 184 ff. In villages **v व्** is sometimes substituted for **wa व**, as **khĕyĕ-v ख्यय**, she was eaten by you (H. x, 12), and in **karĕm-av कर्यमव**, I made them for you (H. x, 6).

This pronoun is peculiar in that whenever it is the subject of, or is governed by, a finite verb, even if fully expressed, it must always also be represented by a suffix. It should, however, be understood that, in regard to the suffixes of the nominative case, the future indicative, the present conditional, the past conditional, and the present imperative, being already supplied with terminations indicating the person of the subject, never take any additional pronominal suffixes of the nominative. In all other circumstances the use of the suffixes of this pronoun, and of this pronoun alone, is compulsory, not optional. If, however, the pronoun is not directly governed by the verb, but is governed by a postposition, the use of the suffix is not compulsory. For examples, see Gr.M. s.v. **t^{s}h.**

tŏh¹ ठॅह । **यूयम** e.g pl. you (pl.) (as ab.), sometimes used respectfully for the singular, as in K. 933.

t*y ठय्, emph. form of **t*li**, even thou, thou alone (El. *tsĕi*; L.V. 42, 109; Śiv. 24, 42, 120, 168, 201, etc.; Rām 1030, 1061, 1123-4; K. 384, 466, 560, 792, 1110; H. i, 10; xii, 15).

tĕy ठय, or (K. 469) **tĕy¹** ठयि emph. form of **tĕ**, even thee (Rām. 196, 423, 830, 1038, etc.; K. 466, 756, 1138, 1173; YZ. 57).

tăh¹ ठॅह in **tăh¹ ta tatajihi** ठॅह त ठतजिहि । **अतिचिरेण** adv. very slowly, with difficulty and delay (u.w. vbs. of producing or the like).

tôh¹¹ थोहु or (q.v.) **tôsh¹¹** थोषु । **कषाय:** adj. (f. **tösh¹¹** थोषू, Gr.Gr. 31) (of something edible or drinkable, etc.) astringent, acrid (Gr.Gr 31); (as subst. m.) anything edible or drinkable which is astringent, an astringent.

thacĕ छच, see **thaṭun.**

thĕcĕ छच, see **thyoṭ¹¹.**

thŏcĕ छच, see **thŏṭ¹¹** and **thŏṭ¹¹ 2.**

thĕcĕr छचर् । **उच्छिष्टता** m. the condition of being leavings; (of food or the like) uneatableness, untouchableness, impureness, abominableness, impurity (Gr.Gr. 142). Cf. **thyoṭ¹¹.**

thŏcĕr छुचर् । **ह्रस्वता, संक्षिप्तता** m. shortness (esp. shorter than usual, e.g. a man shorter than usual, a rope too short, a short tree which is usually tall, and so on), dwarfness, undersizedness (cf. **atha-th°**, p. 636, l. 29) (El. *tsochar*; W. 112, *tsochar*); abridgedness, compressedness, conciseness, brevity (Śiv. 1598). Cf. **thŏṭ¹¹.**

thāḍ छाँड् f. searching, seeking, i q. **thöḍ¹¹** or **thōḍ¹¹**, q.v., but the corresponding form, **thāḍ**, is not used (Gr.Gr. 121, 126).

thid छिद् । **छेद:** m. cutting off, cessation, stoppage (of something going on steadily, e.g. a river, a flow of water or of speech, income, progression of a person walking, and so on). **gathun** —गठुन् । **अन्तरायापात:** m.inf. such a cessation to occur.

thöḍ¹¹ छाडू or **thōḍ¹¹** छाँडू (sometimes written **thöḍ** छाड्, **thŏḍ** छाँड्) । **मार्गणा, अन्वेषणा** f (sg. dat. **thājĕ** छाज्य or **thājĕ** छाँज्य), searching for, seeking (cf. **atha-th°**, p. 636, l. 31) (Gr.Gr. 121, 126); searching (a place for something), exploring (for), rummaging, ransacking (for) (cf. **gar-th°**, p. 296*a*, l. 19). Cf. **thāḍ, thanḍ** or **thŏnḍ.** —**diñ¹¹** —**दिञ्** । **मार्गणाविधानम्** f.inf. to institute a search, to search (something for something), to hunt for (in) (esp. of a thief or the like searching in receptacles, etc., for plunder).

thāḍun छाडुन् or **thāḍun** छाँडुन् । **अन्वेषणम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **thôḍ¹¹** छोडु or **thōḍ¹¹** छोँडु; f. **thöḍ¹¹** छाडू or **thōḍ¹¹** छाँडू, dat. **thā(ā)jĕ** छा(छाँ)ज्य), to search for, seek for (cf. **hīth thāḍān¹**, p. 358*b*, l. 3; **môw¹¹ th°**, p. 611*b*, l. 9) (El. *tsáḍun, tsánḍun, tshánḍun*; Gr.Gr. 121, 126; Gr.M.; W. 136, *tsāṇḍ°*; L. 463, id.; L.V. *tshāḍ°*, 44, 69; *tshḍ°*, 99, 100; Śiv. *tshāḍ°*, 97, 272, 370, 481, 517, 660, 665, 1680, 1758, etc.; Rām. *tshāḍ°*, 181, 214, 243, 344, 379, 446, 546, 566, 640, 697, 699, 755, 901, 934, 964, 1005, 1175, 1187, 1285, 1422, 1598, 1668, 1716; K. *tshāḍ°*, 271, 602, 615, 738, 740, 835, 845, 875, 1019, 1160; H. *tshāḍ°*, xii, 15; YZ. *tsāḍ°* (sic), 25, 224, 227, 238; K.Pr. *tshāḍ°*, 153, 257, 258; *tsāṇḍ°* (sic), 8, 10, 46); to search (a place for something), explore (for), ransack (for), rummage (for) (L.V. *tshāḍ°*, 3, 48; Śiv. 1214, 1419; Rām. 515; K. 677, 1143; H. *tshāḍ°*, vii, 26); to request, demand (El. *tsádun*, sic). Cf. *tshanḍun, tshārun* 1. This verb is commonly misspelt *tsāḍun, tsānḍun*, etc., when written in the Roman character. Examples are noted ab.

thĕdun छादुन् । **छादनम** m. (-g. dat. **thĕdanas** छादनस्), a roof, thatch; materials for roofing, thatching-grass, etc.

thāḍanāwun छाडनावुन्, conj. 1 (1 p.p. **thāḍanôw¹¹** छाडनोवु), to cause to seek (El. *tsáḍanáwun*).

thid¹¹r¹¹ छिद्रु f. in **thala-thid¹¹r¹¹** and **thidröz¹¹** छिद्राजू f. in **thala-thidröz¹¹**, both s.v. **thal**, q.v. Cf. Hindi *chidr.*

thāḍav छाडव् । **मार्गणा** m. searching for, seeking; (esp.) seeking for (an absconding criminal by the police, and so on), trailing, quest. —**thunun** —छुनुन् । **मार्गणार्थं प्रेरणम् (प्रतिशासनम्)** m.inf. to set (the police, etc.) to seek for (a criminal, etc.).

thāḍay छाडय् f. i.q. **thöḍ¹¹**, q.v. in **gar-th°**, searching in a house (p. 296*a*, l. 21).

thidöy छिदाय् f. in **thĕnna-thidöy**, s.v. **thĕnna.** Cf. **thid.**

thôg¹¹ छोगु । **शिखा, कौशेयभूषाविशेष:, गवेधुकोद्गशिखा** m. a lock of hair worn on the crown of the head of a Hindū, a topknot (cf. **hanga-th°**, p. 338*b*, l. 44) (El. *tsog*, Śiv. 124); the arrangement of the hair, plaited with silk, worn hanging down behind by Ksh. girls (El); the tasselled head of a cob of Indian corn or maize. —**bŏḍun** —बुडुन् । **निम्नापापद्यापन्नीभवनम्** m.inf. 'the topknot to be sunken', hence, to become utterly unworthy (owing to inherent viciousness and consequent disrepute).

thög¹-laṭ¹¹r¹¹ छागि-लट्रु । **दीर्घशिखा** f. 'a topknot-tail', hence, a long topknot (Śiv. 124). **thög¹-mond¹¹** छागि-मोंडु । **शिखामूलम्** m. the root (or base) of a topknot (where it joins the skull).

shagul छगुल् m. a goat, in **shaga-la-dān छगल-दान्** । **छागदानम्** m. the religious release of a goat for the prevention of evil caused by the planet Mars or the like; the sacred books describing this rite. See **shāwul.**

shāgul छागुल् or **shāgul छागुल्** । **पशुमुष्कः** m. (sg. dat. **shāgalas छागलस्**), the testicle of a sheep or goat.

shāgalun छागलुन् । **आमगन्धता** m. (sg. dat. **shāgalanas छागलनस्**), the odour of raw flesh, or similar odour due to corruption.

shih छिह् in **shih shih छिह् छिह्** । **लालनक्रीडनम्** m. dandling (a baby), i.q. **shīh,** bel.

shīh छीह् । **बालक्रीडाविशेषः** f. dandling (a baby), tossing it playfully up and down, i.q. **shih shih** ab.

shŏh छुह् m. i.q. **shōh,** q.v. in the following: **shŏh din छुह् दिन्** m. pl. inf. to act zealously and happily, to apply oneself heart and soul (to any task) (Rām. 791, 794); esp. to seek with zeal, zealously and unceasingly to search for (Śiv. 341, 493; Rām. 514); to roam through, to wander ceaselessly through and through (Śiv. 422); to act fearlessly and without restraint, to give free rein (to one's feelings, etc.) (cf **lŏkacyāras shŏh din**, p. 517*b*, l. 27). —**dyun** —**दिन्** m. sg. inf. to give happiness, to cause to feel unrestrained rapture (L.V. 44). —**mārān** —**मारन्** । **निरर्गलवर्तनम्** m. pl. inf. to act fearlessly and without restraint.

shōh छोह् । **मध्यवृत्तिः** m. after entering into the midst of any business (e.g. into a position of authority, or into expenditure of money) acting fearlessly and without restraint, becoming zealously and busily engaged in any task; happiness, pleasure, rest in the midst of occupation (K.Pr. 59, 171). Cf. **shŏh.**

shājŏ छाज्य, shājŏ छाँज्य, see **shŏd,** and **shāḍun.**

shāj छज्, shüj छज् see **shalun.**

shŏkh छुख । **अर्धदाहः, विदग्धतागर्वः** m. (sg. dat. **shŏkas छुखस्**), semi-combustion, (of food, or the like) the being half-burnt; speechlessness (cf. **shŏkun**) (Gr.Gr. 123); conceit in one's own shrewdness, pride in one's own cleverness (Gr.Gr. 135, slyness). —**dyun** —**दिन्** । **अर्धदग्धीकरणम्** m. inf. to burn or heat half (i.e. partially). —**khyon** —**ख्योन्** । **दग्धीभवनम्** m. inf. (of food being cooked or fried) to be half cooked, to be partly cooked, to be partly burnt. —**lagun** —**लगुन** । **संतप्तीभवनम्** m. inf. partial or slight, burning or parching to occur (to something); burning or harrowing (of the heart or feelings) to be felt (due to grief, sickness, hunger, or the like).

shŏka-shikār छुक-शिकार । **निष्प्रयोजनहिंसा** m. killing for sport (and not for food). **-tikh -तिख्** । **अर्धपक्वमांसखण्डम्** m. (sg. dat. **-tikas -तिकस्**), a small piece of goat's flesh toasted (over burning charcoal, and not thoroughly cooked).

shŏkal छुकल् । **गर्वयुक्तः** adj. e.g. filled with conceit in one's own shrewdness, proud of one's own cleverness.

shŏkalad छुकलद् । **अर्धदाहाङ्कितः, गर्वयुक्तः** adj. e.g. (as subst., f. **shŏkaladin छुकलदिन्**), blemished or disfigured by marks of scorching or parching, (esp. of food) spoiled and made useless (by this cause); filled with conceit in one's own shrewdness, proud of one's own cleverness (Gr.Gr. 135, sly).

shŏkun छुकुन् । **विहतीभवनम्** conj. 3 (2 p.p. **shŏkyōv छुक्योव्**), (at the beginning of a discussion, or when busy in some work, or when being instructed or trained, and so on) to become obstructed, stopped, hindered, to become powerless, become silenced, speechless (Gr.Gr. 122). **shŏkyō-mot छुक्यो-मंतु** । **व्याहतीभूतः** perf. part. (f. **shŏkyē-müs छुक्ये-मंचु**), obstructed, hindered, as ab.; (of a human being, horse, or the like) (in studying, carrying out some work, walking, or the like) stopped, hindered, unable to proceed.

shal छल् । **छलम, यन्त्रकीलकादिः** m. fraud, deceit, deception, roguery, knavery (Gr.Gr. 124; Gr.M.; Śiv. 874; Rām. 944, 1417; K. 209, 1020; K.Pr. 218, 241); a clever device or expedient (Rām. 410, 585, 697, 988; K. 653, 1025; YZ. 172); a device (for accomplishing something), a machine (cf. **gagar-sh°,** p. 280*a*, l. 12; **pā-sh°,** p. 748*a*, l. 31 (f.); Rām. 44); (in a machine or tool, etc.) a pin, handle (for turning a wheel, or otherwise setting in action) (cf. **atha-sh°,** p. 63*b*, l. 33) (Śiv. 1747, 1828, 1914). **-bor -बोर्** । **कवाटविशेषः** m. a door which by secret mechanism shuts itself so that it cannot be opened by one not in the secret. **-tôr -तोर्** । **अर्गलविशेषः** m. a kind of bolt for fastening a pair of doors opening in the centre.

shala bala छल बल । **छलेन** adv. by fraud and force, by trickery, by stratagem (K. 821). **-shid -shidr** **-छिद्र्** । **व्याजकपटादिः** f. fraud, knavery, trickery, imposture (cf Hindī *chal-chad*). **-shidröz -छिद्रोज्** । **व्याजव्यवहृतिः** f fraudulent, or knavish, conduct (cf. ab.). **-wôl -वोल्** । **छलनशीलः** n ag. (f **-wājĕn -वाज्यन**), one who habitually deceives, a cheat (by nature or habit), a dishonest rogue.

shal bal छलि बलि । **छलादिव्यवहारेण** adv. by fraud or force, by stratagem, by trickery (cf. **tal bal shal**, p. 996*a*, l. 18); whether one wills or not (K.Pr. 111, 203).

shāl छाल् । **झम्पा** f. a jump, leap, spring (El. *tshál,*

running). —**anüñ**^{u} —**अनंञू** f.inf. to take a jump, make a leap (Śiv. 1528). —**diñ**^{u} —**दिञू** f.inf. to give a jump, make a single leap (generally with the idea of leaping off something) (Śiv. 709; Rām. 562, 745, 1408). —**hĕñ**^{u} —**ह्यञू** f.inf. to take a leap, make a single jump (Rām. 561). —**mārüñ**^{u} —**मारंञू** f.inf. to leap, to jump over (Rām. 778). **niñ**^{u} —**निञू** f.inf. to take a leap, make a single jump (Rām. 548). —**tārüñ**^{u} —**तारंञू** f inf. to jump across (something) (Rām. 553, 555).

shāla diñĕ शाल दिञ । **असङ्ख्यम्पादानम्** f. pl. inf. to give jumps, to leap about (e.g. as in pleasure or the like) (Śiv. 267, 660, 1680). —**hĕñĕ** —**ह्यञ** f. pl. inf. to take leaps, to go along leaping (Rām. 886). —**mārañĕ** —**मारञ** । **बाङ्ख्येन प्लम्पविधानम्** f. pl. inf. to make many jumps, to jump over and over again, to progress in leaps, to leap along (Śiv. 528, 764, 820, 972, 1322, 1380, 1615; Rām. 820, 1097, 1328).

shōla शोल । **भयम्** f. apprehension, fear, terror (esp. of something unseen or expected).

shul (K Pr. 11), i.q. **shyūl**^{u}, q.v.

shalun शलुन् । **छलनम्**: conj. 1 (1 p.p. **shol**^{u} **शोलु**, f. **shüj**^{u} **शूज** or **shâj**^{i} **शाजि**), to deceive, defraud, cozen, cheat (Gr.Gr. 28, 124; Gr.M.). **shol**^{u}**-mot**^{u} **शोलु-मंतु** । **छलितः** perf. part. (f. **shüj**^{u}**-** (or **shâj**^{i}**-**)**müs**^{u} **शूज-** (**शाजि**)**मंचु**) deceived, cheated.

shal^{a}**run शल्रुन्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **shal**^{o}**r**^{u} **शल्र्**), i.q. **shalun**, q.v. (K. 39, 209, 283, 289, 355).

shalarawan m. temptation (El. *ts*°).

shal^{a}**rāwun शल्रावुन** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **shal**^{a}**rôw**^{u} **शल्रोवु**), i q. **shalun**, q.v. (Śiv. 189, Rām. 951, K. 1020).

shilis शीलिस्, see **shyūl**^{u}.

shalawun^{u} **शलवुनु** । **छलयन्** n.ag. (f. **shalavüñ**^{u} **शलवंञू**), a deceiver, one who is in the act of deceiving or cheating, one who is crafty (Gr.M.).

shilyuw^{u} **शिल्यिवु** । **व्याजः** m. (sg. dat. **shilivis शिलिविस्**), an artful pretext (made up for bringing an accusation against some one). —**ratun** -**रटुन्** । **व्याजविधानम्** m.inf. (in picking holes in a person's character) to seize upon such a pretext (for an accusation).

shamb शंब् । **अभक्ष्यम्** f. that which is uneatable (e.g. ordure, filth, or polluted or dirty food).

shamba-khāv शंब-खाव् । **अभक्ष्यभुक्** m. one who habitually eats ordure or the like. -**shŏy** -**शुय्** । **पामविशेषः** f. a certain skin disease, accompanied by red blisters and itching.

shŏmb शुंब् । **गूढविज्ञानम्** f. secret knowledge (by which the accomplishment of some difficult task is rendered easy), private experience.

shimbara शिंबर । **दिवत्प्रकाशः** f.pl. faint or dull sunlight, dusk. -**milawan** -**मिलवन्** । **संध्याकालः** f. (sg. dat. -**milavüñ**^{u} -**मिलवंञू**), the union of the two dusks (evening and nightfall), twilight. —**milawun** —**मिलवुन्** । **संध्याकाले** adv. at the time of twilight. —**milawañĕn** —**मिलवञन** । **सन्ध्याकाले** adv. id. (used esp. with verbs indicating coming or the like).

shāmph शाम्फ्, see **shāph**.

shĕn शुन् । **छेदः** m. cutting, a cut, cleft, incision, scission (cf. **atha-sh**°, p. 635, l. 35, and **shenna-sh**°) (Gr.Gr. 123; Śiv. 984, 1619); a cutting off, severance, destruction (K. 30, 849); cf. **shiñ** 1. —**dyun**^{u} —**द्युन्** । **छेदनम्** m.inf. to cut, divide (in two).

shĕna-shĕn शुन-शुन् । **विभेदनम्** f. separation, putting apart (combatants, and so stopping a fight).

shĕna शुन adj. e.g., i.q. **shĕnna**, q.v.

s^{a}**han स्हन्** । **चोषः** f. (sg. dat. **s**^{a}**hüñ**^{u} **स्हंञू**), sucking, suction; sipping, tasting.

s^{a}**hun स्हुन्** । **चोषः** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **s**^{o}**h**^{u} **स्हु**, f. **s**^{u}**sh**^{u} **स्यु**; 2 p.p. **s**^{a}**shyōv स्श्योव**, Gr.Gr. 225), to suck up, suck (cf. **mách**^{i} **s**^{a}**hüñ**^{u}, p. 547*a*, l. 26) (El. *tsihun*; Gr.Gr. 124, 210, 225; Gr.M.; K.Pr. 234); to sip, taste (El. *tsáhun*, *tsuhun*).

s^{a}**han-wāri स्हन्-वारि** । **क्रमश आस्वादनेन** adv. by gradual tastes, by a series of tiny sips or bites (u.w. vbs. of eating) (cf. **wôr**^{u} 9). -**vēri** -**वेरि** । **आस्वादनार्थम्** adv. for tasting, merely for tasting (not for eating) (used °—).

s^{a}**hith nyun**^{u} **स्हिथ् न्युनु** । **नीरसीकरणम्** m.inf. to suck dry, to dry up (something juicy, by sucking, or by leaving in the sun, or by cooking, or the like).

shĕh^{a}**n शुह्न** । **चिह्नम्** m. a mark, sign, emblem, distinguishing mark (K. 397).

shand शंड् or **shŏnd शुंड्** । **मार्गणा** f. searching for, seeking. Cf. **shād**, **shŏḍ**^{u} or **shŏḍ**^{u}.

shĕnd^{i} **शुंदि**, see **shyond**^{u}.

shond^{u} **शुंदु** or (q.v.) **shyond**^{u} **शुंदु** । **छेदचिह्नम्** m. a mark of punctuation, the mark ।.

shönd, **shönḍ**^{u} **शोंडू**, see **shŏḍ**^{u}.

shandun शंडुन । **अन्वेषणम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **shond**^{u} **शुंडु**; 2 p.p. **shanjyōv शंज्योव**), to search for, seek (El. *tshándun*, Rām. 594); to search (a place for something), to explore (for), ransack (for), rummage (for) (Rām. 514, 516; YZ. 134 *chhandit* for *shandith*); to traverse, pass over (L.V. 26; Rām. 1325–6, 1591); to pervade (Rām. 1096); cf. **shāḍun**, **shārun** 1. **shond**^{u}**-mot**^{u} **शुंडु-मंतु** । **मार्गितः** perf. part. (f. **shünḍ**^{u}**-müs**^{u} **शुंडू-मंचु**, sg. dat. **shanjĕ-matsĕ शंज्य-मत्स**), searched for, sought, etc., as ab.

shāṇḍun शाण्डुन्, see **shāḍun**.

shanjyōv शञ्ज्योव्, see **shanḍun.**

shanun शनुन्, a form sometimes used in villages instead of **shunun**, q.v. (Impve. fut. **shán[i]zi**, H. xii, 16; Pres. m.sg. 3, **shanān chuh**, xii, 17; 1 p.p. **shon[u]**, xii, 7).

shěnna शान्न, sometimes written **shěna शान**, adj. e.g. cut off, separated by cutting, in the following:— —**āsun** —**आसुन्** m.inf., i.q. the next (Śiv. 1437, *shěna*). —**gashun** —**गशुन्** । **सार्धावस्थानम्** m.inf. to become cut off (Śiv. 1340, 1439, *shěna*; Rām. 1501, id.) esp. (on a journey in company with others) to become separated (from the others). —**karun** —**करन्** m.inf. to sever; to tear asunder (K. 191, *shěna*). —**kūṭun** —**कूटुन्** । **छिन्नाल्पखण्ड:** m. a short piece cut off a long string, rope, or the like. **-shidöy** -**छिदाय्** । **संबन्धछेदात्यन्ताभाव:** f. total severance, or dissolution, of relationship (e.g. of marriage, or the like, owing to some quarrel). **-shěn** -**शान्** । **छेदाछेदि** f. cutting on cutting, tear on tear; (of garments or the like) the condition of being in rags and tatters; severance, or dissolution, of relationship, as ab.

shěnun शानुन् or **shěnnun शान्नुन्** । **छिन्नीभवनम्, खिन्नीभवनम्** conj. 2 (1 p.p. **shyon[u] शान्यु** or **shyonn[u] शान्नु**; f. **shěn[u] शानू** or **shěnn[u] शान्नू**; 2 p.p. **shěnōv शानोव्** or **shěnnōv शान्नोव्**), to be, or become, cut, cut off, severed (cf. **khōr sh°**, p. 410*a*, l. 25) (Gr.Gr. 123, 204; L.V. 83); to be torn, split (Gr.Gr. 174, 204; Gr.M.; Rām. 749); to be cut off (e.g. the head in decapitation) (Rām. 471); (of thread or the like) to be cut, broken (El.); to be cut off, brought to an end (cf. **mūl shěnán[i]**, p. 567*a*, l. 6; **pank[a]th shěnün[u]**, p. 741*a*, l. 22; **pōth shěnün[u]**, p. 796*b*, l. 31; **rūzi shěnun**, to be cut off from one's livelihood, p. 858*a*, l. 35) (Śiv. 415, 1424; Rām. 768, 1052, 1340, 1749; K.Pr. 233); to become exhausted, or worn out (by a long journey, excessive labour, or the like) (Śiv 589, 1001, 1770); to become separated, apart (Śiv. 1341, 1676, 1752, YZ. 83). **shyon[u]-mot[u] शान्यु-मंतु** । **छिन्न:, खिन्न:** perf. part. (f. **shěn[u]-müs[u] शानू-मंचू**). cut, torn, cut off, etc., as ab.; exhausted, as ab.

The causal of this verb is **shěn[a]rāwun** or **shěnanāwun** (Gr.Gr. 174).

shunun शुनुन् or (vill., as in H. xii., 17; K.Pr. 92, 146, 262) **shanun शनुन्** । **पातनम्, धारणम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **shun[u] शुनु**, f. **shun[u] शूनू**; 2 p.p. **shunōv शुनोव्**. In books edited in the Roman character, this verb is sometimes (e.g. K.Pr. 26, 44) incorrectly written *sunun*), to throw down, hurl down, drop (cf. **ḍula sh°**, p. 212*a*, l. 35; **tal-kun sh°**, p. 995*b*, l. 50) (El. *sunun*, Śiv. 754, YZ. 118-9); to cast or fling away (cf. **mal-katür[u] shunün[u]**, p. 563*b*, l. 47; **sěkh shunün[u]**, p. 904*b*, l. 39; **shěṭ[i]-wôn[u] shunun**, s.v. **shyoṭ[u]**) (Rām. 1037); to leave, abandon (Rām. 1167, 1622); to throw, fling, cast, hurl (cf. **kŏli sh°**, p. 437*b*, l. 44; **s[a]sar shunün[u]**, p. 942*a*, l. 14) (Gr.M.; L. 464, *sunun*; Rām. 692, 787, 790, 1319, 1588; YZ. 287; K.Pr. 114, 146); to put down, drop down, lower (cf. **bŏn sh°**, p. 110*b*, l. 12); to put down, set, arrange (cf. **byon[u] sh°**, p. 151*a*, l. 29; **khŏras-pĕṭh khŏr sh°**, p. 409*b*, l. 39; **phakas wurun sh°**, p. 689*a*, l. 33; **pāna-môr[u] sh°**, p. 736*a*, l. 4; **shruk[u] sh°**, p. 892*a*, l. 6) (H. v, 6); **darwāza shunun woth[u]**, to throw a door open (Rām. 1734);

to shed, pour (cf. **kŏng-ṭūr[u] shunün[u]**, p. 456*b*, l. 24); to eject, vomit (cf **thŏka shunañě**, p. 973*a*, l. 31) (K.Pr. 12, 262);

to place, or lay, before, submit, present (cf. **nētra-katha shunañě**, p. 662*a*, l. 19); to put (on), impose (upon) (cf. **bār sh°**, p. 117*a*, l. 12) (YZ. 551, K.Pr. 153); to put on, throw on, don (a garment, ornaments, etc.) (cf. **basta shunün[u]**, p. 135*b*, l. 2; **kapar shunán[i]**, p. 463*b*, l. 44; **nol[i] sh°**, p. 633*a*, H. 2, 6; **yŏnĕ sh°**) (Gr.M.; Śiv. 163, 194, 360, 793, 814, 891, 1709, 1794; Rām. 189, 512, 715; K. 483; H. v, 9; viii, 10; x, 4; xii, 7; K.Pr. 26, 102); to put, deposit, place (cf. **phyor[u] sh°**, p. 721*b*, l. 28; **rachani sh°**, p. 824*b*, l. 45; **t[a]shi aněma sh°**, p. 1046*a*, l. 25) (Gr.Gr. 17; H. viii, 6; x, 7; YZ. 267; K.Pr. 26, 92, 44);

to scatter, sow broadcast (cf. **lūṭh sh°**, p. 538*a*, l. 26; **pāh shunün[u]**, p. 683*b*, l. 39) (Śiv. 691); to sow (discord, etc.) (cf. **phās sh°**, p. 711*b*, l. 8; **phĕṭ[u] shunün[u]**, p. 715*a*, l. 32; **phūṭh sh°**, p. 717*a*, l. 21; **ṭhūs sh°**, p. 985*b*, l. 17);

to thrust, thrust into (cf. **atha sh°**, p. 63*b*, l. 38; **mush[a]th shunün[u]**, p. 599*a*, l. 10) (Rām. 963, 1509);

to apply, set in action, wield (cf. **cĕth sh°**, p. 171*b*, l. 31; **nilyuw[u] sh°**, p. 635*a*, l. 19; **rachun sh°**, p. 824*b*, l. 8; **sĕki krosh[u] sh°**, p. 905*a*, l. 7; **ṭhukh sh°**, p. 973*b*, l. 12) (Śiv. 1531; K. 209, 822; H. v, 6);

to cause, occasion, produce, excite (cf. **bam sh°**, p. 106*b*, l. 43; **būth sh°**, p. 141*a*, l. 37; **cōka sh°**, p. 169*a*, l. 16; **dab sh°**, p. 181*a*, l. 42; **dag shunün[u]**, p. 193*b*, l. 3; **dökh sh°**, p. 206*a*, l. 41; **dōr shunün[u]**, p. 237*a*, l. 11; **jog[u] sh°**, p. 371*b*, l. 3; **khrang sh°**, p. 415*b*, l. 10; **lār sh°**, p. 530*a*, l. 22; **muh sh°**, p. 553*b*, l. 16; **muhim sh°**, p. 555*a*, l. 7; **pish shunün[u]**, p. 807*b*, l. 15; **shĕhalath shunün[u]**, p. 857*b*, l. 13; **thör[u] shunün[u]**, p. 983*a*, l. 29; **ṭ[a]kh**

shunüñ[u], p. 991*b*, l. 20; **shāḍav sh°**, p. 1056*b*, l. 30; **vĕshād sh°**; **vĕshay sh°**) (Rām. 267);

to carry out (hurriedly or quickly) (cf. **thāh shunüñ**[u], p. 971*b*, l. 30; **wóṭh sh°**) (Rām 747; H. ii, 9; iii, 4; K.Pr. 109).

With the conjunctive or frequentative participle of another verb this verb forms an intensive compound, usually with an idea of violence, hurry, or totality (cf. **bakith sh°**, p. 102*a*, l. 23; **chakith sh°**, p. 160*a*, l. 16; **chalith sh°**, p. 161*b*, l. 7; **dǒb[a]rith sh°**, p. 184*b*, l. 46; **dith sh°**, p. 204*a*, l. 1; **d[a]nith sh°**, p. 212*a*, l. 12; **ḍuvith sh°**, p. 263*b*, l. 26; **kadith sh°**, p. 386*a*, l. 32; **muhith sh°**, p. 555*b*, l. 6; **nĕngalith sh°**, p. 643*a*, l. 30; **napith sh°**, p. 645*b*, l. 48; **pih[i] pih[i] sh°**, p. 699*a*, l. 14; **phir[i] phir[i] sh°**, p. 707*b*, l. 12; **phirith sh°**, p. 707*b*, ll. 26, 31; p. 715*a*, l. 27; **phuṭ[a]rith sh°**, p. 719*a*, l. 27; **push[ŏ]rith sh°**, p. 782*b*, l. 33; **push[ŏ]rövith sh°**, p. 782*b*, l. 44; **r[a]savith sh°**, p. 844*b*, l. 29; **hod[u] tulith sh°**, p. 970*b*, l. 49; **ṭakith sh°**, p. 993*b*, l. 37; **trövith sh°**, p. 1034*b*, l. 28; **sopith sh°**, s.v. **sāpun**; **sīṭ[i] sīṭ[u] sh°**, s.v. **sĕṭun**; **wuḍövith sh°**; **wölith sh°**, s.v. **wālun**) (Gr.M.; Śiv. 124, 1625, 1635; Rām. 16, 148, 232, 257, 382, 413, 703, 711, 898, 947, 985, 1163, 1165, 1310, 1368, 1376, 1391, 1414, 1499, 1532, 1608, 1631, 1674, 1693, 1695; K. 124, 214; H. ii, 5; iii, 5; viii, 7, 10; x, 9; xii, 4, 15–7).

shunan-wôl[u] छुनन्-वोलु । **व्यभिचारकृत्** n.ag. (f. **-wājĕñ** -वाज्यञ्), one who throws down, etc, as ab.; esp. a dissolute fellow, a habitual adulterer.

shananāwun छुननावुन्, a form used in villages instead of **shunanawun**, q.v. (H. x, 13).

shĕnanawun छ्ननावुन् or **shĕñ[a]rāwun** छ्ञ्रावुन् conj. 1, causal of **shĕnun**, q.v. (Gr.Gr 174).

shunanāwun छुननावुन् or (vill.) **shan°** छुन्°, q.v. conj. 1 (l.p.p. **shunanôw[u]** छुननोवु), to cause to be thrown or cast (Śiv. 67, of a net; H. x, 13, *shan°*); to cause to be thrown away (Rām 1587); to cause to be clothed, or clothe another (El. *tsunanáwun*); and so in other causal meanings of **shunun**, q.v.

shĕn[a]r छ्नर् or **shĕn[u]r[u]** छ्नर्रु । **क्षुद्रासिपत्रिका** f. the blade of a small knife, the blade of a penknife (cf. **shrâki-sh°**, p. 892*a*, l. 34).

shinis छ्निस, see **shyun[u]**.

shānṭh छाट्ठ, see **shāṭh**.

shāntal छाटल, see **shāṭal**.

shinsh छीछ, **shinsh[i]** छीछि, **shinsh[u]** छीछु, and **shūnsh[u]** छूछु, see **shĭsh** and **shyūsh[u]** 1 and 2.

shönshajyār छोंछज्यार्, see **shŏshajyār**.

shönshun[u] छोंछुनु, etc., see **shŏshun[u]**, etc.

shĭnshar छीछर्, see **shĭshar**.

shĭnshyun[u] छीछ्युनु, see **shĭshyun[u]**.

shĕñ[u] छ्ञ्यू, **shĕññ[u]** छ्ञ्ञ्यू, etc., see **shĕnun** and **shyon[u]**.

shiñ 1 छ्यञ् । **छेद:** m. a cut (caused by a knife or the like). Cf. **shĕn**.

shiñ 2 छ्यञ् । **स्नेहपाकशब्द:** onomat. the explosive spluttering sound caused by water, gravy, or similar liquid being added in cooking to heated oil, *ghī*, or the like; cf. **sh[a]r**. **-baz** -वज़् । **शब्दायमाने स्नेहे पचनम्** m. cooking involving such spluttering (e.g. when gravy is added to hot oil as ab.). See **bazun 1**.

shuñ[u] छुञ्, see **shunun**.

shĕñ[a]rāwun छ्ञ्रावुन् or **shĕnanāwun** छ्ननावुन्, conj. 1, causal of **shĕnun**, q.v. (Gr.Gr. 174).

shuñōv छुञ्योव्, see **shunun**.

shŏpa छुप । **मौनम्** f. silence, muteness (El. *tshòpah* and *tsŏpah*; Gr.M.; Śiv. 1598, 1639; K.Pr. 219). **-dab** -द्ब । **मौनवृत्ति:** m. keeping silence (esp. under the influence of fear or the like). **-dam** -द्म । **अतिमौनम्** m. obstinate silence (even under provocation), obstinate muteness. —**karüñ[u]** —कर्ञ्यू, f.inf. to keep silence (El.; Gr.M.; W. 88 *tsopah karay[a]*; Śiv. 81, 1638; Rām. 1465; YZ 83, 439, 452). —**karith** - **करिथ्**, conj. part., as adv. silently, without saying anything (Gr.M.; H. xii, 4).

shŏpi छुपि sg. obl. by silence, esp. by silent meditation (L.V. 2). **-manth[a]r** -मन्थर् m. the mystic formula of silence, i.e. the Śaiva mystic formula (Skt. *ajapamantra*) in which no words are uttered, but which consists only in a number of exhalations and inhalations (L.V. 40).

shŏp[u] छुप्पु । **मौनशील:, मन्द:** adj. (f. **shŏp[u]** छुप्पू), habitually silent, taciturn, slow of speech (El, *tsŏpah*, dumb; Gr.Gr. 27; K.Pr. 219); slow in action, slack at work (cf. **atha-sh°**, p. 63*b*, l. 42).

shāph छाँफ । **नेत्रप्रकाशग्रहीनीभवनम्, तुल्यताभ्रान्ति:** f. (sg. dat. **shāpi** छाँपि), dimness of vision (El. *tsámp*); mistake as to the relative equality of two things (i.e. when comparing one thing with the memory of another). —**yiñ[u]** —यिञ्यू f.inf. dimness to come, to be dimsighted (dat. of person), to have dim vision (El *tsámp yun*).

shĕph छाप् । **गूढस्थिति:** f. (sg. dat. **shĕpi** छापि), remaining hidden, hiding, concealment of oneself; cf. **shiph**. —**diñ[u]** —द्यिञ्यू । **गूढस्थिति:** f.inf. to give concealment, to be or become hidden (cf. **pānas shĕpa dāwañĕ**, p. 263*a*, l. 7, Śiv. 1756; **dēv shĕpa diwanövin**, p. 263*b*, l. 39, Śiv. 123; both with causal meanings) (Śiv. 913; Rām. 1007, 1089, 1273).

—hĕñ[u] —ह्यूं । गूढीभवनम् f.inf. to take concealment, (esp. of an inanimate object) to become closely hidden. —shyun[u] ta grāy —छ्युन् त ग्राय् । इतरभ्रान्तिविधानार्थं क्रमेण स्वप्रख्यापनगूहनम् m. (in order to puzzle or deceive another) hiding and revealing oneself alternately.

shĕpa-chör[u] छ्प-छ्वर् । क्रीडाविशेषः f. a certain children's game, a kind of blind man's buff (in which the blindfolded player has to find another who is hidden. When he succeeds, the rôles are reversed) (Śiv. 1374, shĕpa-shör[u]); cf. chör[u]. —dyun[u] —द्युन् m inf. to hide oneself, conceal oneself (K. 600). -shĕph -छ्फ । गूढस्थितिः f. hiding oneself (wandering from one place of concealment to another) (Rām. 1426).

shĕpi छ्पि adv. secretly, in hiding, hidden (K. 244). For shĕpi shĕpi, see shĕpun.

shiph छिफ् । गूढस्थितिः f. (sg. dat. shipi छिपि), i.q shĕph, q.v.

shĕpal छ्पल् or shipal छिपल् । गूढस्थितिस्वभावः adj. e.g. (of something animate) in the habit of hiding, a skulker, stealthy, a lurker, one who lies in ambush; (of something inanimate) habitually hidden, seldom findable.

shapan छ्पन् m. protection (i.q. chapan, p 164*a*, l. 17) (El. *tsepan*).

shapun छ्पुन् conj. 3, to be hidden, to hide (El. *tsepun*); to take refuge (with). This verb is really the same as chapun, q.v., which is, however, treated as transitive.

shĕpun छ्पुन् conj. 3, to hide oneself, conceal oneself (noted only in the following forms):—

shĕp[i] shĕp[i] छ्पि छ्पि freq. part., hiding oneself frequently, or in various places; hence, as subst. f (in this sense also shĕpi shĕpi छ्पि छ्पि), the children's game of hide and seek (K. 220)

shĕpith छ्पिथ् conj. part. used as adj. e.g. hidden, concealed, secret (L V. 60). Cf. shéph.

shŏpĕr छ्प्यर । मौनता, मन्दता m taciturnity, slowness of speech, reticence; (in work or action) slowness, slackness (cf. atha-sh°, p. 63*b*, l. 44).

shŏp[a]shŏpöy[i] छ्पछ्पोयि । निगूढवृत्तिः f. secret conduct, secret, or underhand, dealing.

sh[a]r छ्र् in sh[a]r sh[a]r छ्र् छ्र । स्नेहपाकध्वनिः m. the explosive spluttering sound caused by water or the like being added in cooking to heated oil or *ghi*; cf. shiñ 2. sh[a]ra-sh[a]ra छ्र-छ्र । दयादाहः m. the being consumed by pity (e.g. at the spectacle of another's misery).

shar छ्र् । पिटविशेषः f. a kind of basket (described as round and deep, but according to El., s.v. *tshar*, a small basket which is generally carried on the head) (cf. wŏka-sh°, s.v. wŏkh) (K.Pr. 101); cf. shür[u] 2.

shor[u] छ्व । रिक्तः adj. (f shür[u] 1 छ्वर्), empty, void, devoid (of), deprived (of), free, or freed (from), without (cf. atha-sh°, p. 63*b*, l 45; phala-sh°, p 692*b*, l. 10; ruma-sh°, p. 834*a*, l. 23) (Gr.Gr. 10; Gr.M ; Śiv. 1806; K Pr. 219, 239); empty (of property), beggared. - gashun गछुन् । रिक्तीभवनम् m inf. (of something previously full) to become empty, to be emptied

shariy छ्रिय् (Rām 364) or shoruy छ्वय (Rām. 986) uselessly, in vain; only, merely, nothing but (K.Pr. 132, *tsharu*).

shör[u] छ्वर् in shepa-shör[u] छ्प छ्वर्, Śiv. 1374. See shĕpa-chör[u], col *a*, l 7.

shür[u] 2 छ्वर् । पिटविशेषः f a kind of open basket (cf. atha-sh°, p. 63*b*, l 47; ruma-sh°, p. 834*a*, l. 36) (Gr Gr. 10). Cf shar.

sharun छ्रुन । रिक्तीभवनम conj 3 (2 p p sharyŏv छ्र्योव), (of a vessel formerly full) to become empty; met. (of a human being) to become moneyless, beggared, to lose one's fortune; to lose one's capabilities, qualities, health, or the like. sharyŏ-mot[u] छ्र्यो मंतु । रिक्तीभूतः perf part (f. sharyĕ-müs[u] छ्र्यें-मंचु), become empty, emptied; beggared; emptied of capabilities, etc.

sharun 1 छ्रुन् । अन्वेषणम conj. 1 (1 p.p shŏr[u] छ्वर), to search for, seek (Śiv. 16, 195, 225, 365, 412, 438, 479, 485, 534, 1037, 1661 2, 1667; Rām. 15, 45, 108, 127, 717, 983, 1013, 1061, 1158, 1308, 1397, 1429, 1482, 1518, 1571, 1690, 1699, 1767, 1777; H m, 3; xi, 17); to search (a place for something), explore (for), ransack, rummage (for) (Śiv 252, 1195; Rām. 38, 284, 1488, 1715, 1766). Cf shaḍun or shāḍun, shanḍun.

sharun 2 छ्रुन् conj. 1 (1 p p as ab.), to let go, drop, scatter (Ram. 1245).

sharĕr छ्र्यर । रिक्तता m. (of a vessel or the like) emptiness (cf phala-sh°, p. 692*b*, l. 14); the condition of being emptied of all one's property, poverty (cf. atha-sh°, p 63*b*, l 50)

shraṭh छ्रठ । पीडापरिवर्तः m (sg dat. shraṭas छ्रटस), tossing or rolling on the ground in pain, a throe, convulsion (cf. mŏtán[i] sh°, p. 604*b*, l 8) (El. *trát*, f. trembling); cf. shaṭh 2. din[i] —द्यनि । शरीरपरिवर्तनम m. pl inf. to toss or roll on the ground (in pain or through laziness). —lagán[i] —लगनि । पीडोद्गमः m. pl inf throes to attack (a person), pain or fretting (due to unwillingness to carry out another's orders) to be felt. -lāṭh -लाठ् । बाधालक्षाविष्कारः

m. (sg. dat. **shraṭas-lāṭas** शृटस्-लाटस), rolling and turning (as a symptom of pain or of laziness).

shraṭa-shraṭh शृट-शृठ । **पीडाभ्रमणम्** f. (sg. dat. **-shraṭi** -शृटि), rolling or tossing in pain; met. being distraught or at one's wit's end.

shārawunᵘ शारवुनु n.ag. (f. **shāraviñᵘ** शारविञ्), one who searches, etc. (see **shārun** 1) (Śiv. 206, 1534).

sharwārⁱ शर्वारि । **भारादिरहितः** adj. e.g. free from a load (lit. or fig.).

sharworᵘ शर्वर । **भाररहितः** adj (f. **-vürᵘ** -वर्), id.

sihĕs स्यिह्यस, see **syuhᵘ**.

shĕta शात (cf. **shĕwun** and **shĕzun**), adj. e.g. extinguished, quenched (YZ. 515, of sorrow). Usually found in the following:— **shĕta gōmotᵘ** शात गोमतु । **शमितः, बुभुक्षाहतः** perf. part. (f. —**gömütᵘ** — गोमत्), (of fire or the like) become extinguished, quenched (H. xii, 23; YZ. 524); (of a person) extinguished, i.e. famished with hunger, starving; (of a period of time) elapsed, wiped off (YZ. 7). — **gashun** — गशुन । **शान्तीभवनम्** m.inf. (of fire) to become quenched, extinguished (cf. **nār sh° g°**, p. 647*a*, l. 24) (Rām. 58, 1028, 1784; YZ. 148). —**karun** कर्न् m.inf. to quench, extinguish (El. *tseta k°*; Śiv. 122, 417; Rām. 731). **-kāyurᵘ** -कायुर् । **शान्तिशीलकाष्ठम्** m. *kāyarᵘ*, or wood of the Himalayan blue pine (p. 501*a*, l. 50), a fire of which is not lasting, but quickly goes out (see K.Pr. 101); any wood with similar properties.

shĕṭᵘ शट्टु, see **shyoṭᵘ**.

shoṭa शोट । **दण्डभेदः** m. a short stick, club, walking stick (according to El. s.v. *tsoṭa*, this is the word employed in Śrīnagar, elsewhere **ḍāg**, q.v. is more usual) (cf. **ranga-sh°**, p. 837*a*, l. 34) (H iii, 1, 2); a pestle.

shŏṭᵘ शुटु, sometimes written **shoṭᵘ** शुटु । **वामनाकारः, अपर्याप्तः** adj. (f. **shŏṭᵘ 1** शुटु, sg. dat. **shŏcĕ** शुच्य), short, not long, small (cf. **atha-sh°**, p. 64*a*, l. 1; **khōra-sh°**, p. 410*b*, l. 14; **nāla-sh°**, p. 632*a*, l. 32; **nārⁱ-sh°**, p 649*a*, l. 25; **narĕ-sh°**, p. 650*a*, l. 11) (El. *tsoṭ, tsút*, K.Pr. 219 (f sg. dat.)); (of an animate being) short, dwarfish, low, the reverse of tall (Gr.Gr. 35, see **shŏṭiñ**; Gr.M.; K.Pr. 257); too short, not long enough, too small (Gr.M.; Rām. 743; K.Pr. 156, *tsuṭ*). —**goṭᵘ** —गटु । **पीडान्धम्** m. darkness or (temporary) blindness (due to terror, agony, or the like). —**karun** —कर्न्, m.inf. to shorten (El. *tsuṭ karun*). —**mŏṭᵘ** - म्यटु । **ह्रस्वपुष्टः** adj. (f. **shŏṭᵘ mŏṭᵘ** शुटु म्यटु), short and fat, short and stout, squat (cf. **shŏṭᵘrᵘ mŏṭᵘrᵘ**, p. 1063*b*, l. 49).

shŏṭi ganḍa raṭun शुटि गण्ड रटुन् । **अवसरे निरोधः** m.inf. to seize with a little knot, to interrupt or stop another in midst of work (e.g. by asking difficult questions).

shŏṭᵘ 2 शुटु f. (sg. dat. **shŏcĕ** शुच्य), refuse, offal (i.q. **shŏṭh**, q.v.) in the following:— **shŏci-sūr** शुचि-सूर् । **पामरः** m. a thief of offal; hence, a rude boorish low-caste fellow, one who has no reputable employment.

shŏcĕn sūr kāsun शुच्यन् सूर् कासुन । **स्वाश्वासनविधानम्** m.inf. to console oneself in difficulties with pleasant hopes.

shuṭ, see **shŏṭᵘ** and **shyoṭᵘ**.

shŏṭēga शुटेग । **अतिह्रस्वः** m. a very small dwarf, a pigmy, Lilliputian.

shaṭh 1 शठ् । **तीव्रवातः** f. (sg. dat. **shaṭi** शटि), a freezing wind-storm, a blizzard (lit. and met.) (cf. **bayĕ-sh°**, p. 148*b*, l. 23; **kala-sh°**, p. 435*b*, l. 2; **pŏhⁱ-sh°**, p. 648*b*, l. 7; **par-sh°**, p. 751*a*, l. 23; **shīna-sh°**, p. 885*a*, l. 11) (Rām. 206); a wind-storm genl. (cf. **nāra-sh°**, p. 648*b*, l. 2) (Rām. 1610, *nārañĕ shaṭa* = flaring flames).

shaṭa-rūd शट-रूद् । **मरुदाकुला वृष्टिः** m. a rainfall blown about by a violent wind-storm (and not falling straight down). **-shīn** -शीन् । **प्रकम्पनहिमम्** m. snow falling during a blizzard (i.e. blown about in violent whirls and not falling straight down). **-wörᵘ** -वार्। । **नौविशेषः** f. a certain kind of small boat capable of withstanding violent wind-storms (El. *tsátawār*, 'the smallest, lightest, and swiftest of all the boats used on the Kashmīr lakes. It is so light and small that it is not at all endangered by the prevalent wind-storms which are often very violent on the Wular and other lakes. It has but one or two boatmen in it.' L. 381 *tsatawar*; Śiv. 1682, 1804). Cf. contra **sāka-wörᵘ**, s.v. **sākh.**

shaṭh 2 शठ् । **उत्क्षेपणम्** f. (sg. dat. **shaṭi** शटि), shaking up and down (as in shaking out a garment to drive out the dust); winnowing grain (cf. **atha-sh°**, p. 64*a*, l. 8; **potᵘ-sh°**, p. 788*a*, l. 32) (Gr.Gr. 126); cf. **shraṭh**. — **diñᵘ** —दिञ् । **निर्मलीकरणाय समीक्षणम्** f.inf. to give a winnowing (to); to examine something carefully in order to remove dirt, to pick, sift. —**kaḍüñᵘ** —कडिञ् । **निर्मलीकरणम्** f.inf. to shake out dust, etc., from anything.

shaṭa mārañĕ शट मारञ । **उच्छलनम्** f. pl. inf. to bound up, fly up, bounce up, shoot up (cf. **yāwanas sh° māᵘ**, s.v. **yāwun**). —**ta grāyĕ mārañĕ** —त ग्राय मारञ । **गर्वेण शरीरकम्पनम्** f. pl. inf. to move the body in a swaggering fashion, to strut swaggeringly, bridle (due to pride in wealth, etc.).

shaṭi baṭi nērun ষ্ঠটি বটি নেৰন্ । **নিপুণীভবনম** m.inf. to become dexterous, adroit, skilled, skilful.

shaṭh 3 ষ্ঠদ্ f. in the following:— **shaṭh anüñᵘ** ষ্ঠদ্ অনঁঞূ । **ঈষৎপাকঃ** f.inf. to give a short preliminary boiling, stewing, or the like.

shaṭa-büzᵘ ষ্ঠট-বঁজূ । **ঈষৎপাকঃ** f. slight cooking in water, slight boiling or stewing; cf. **shĕ-bazyunᵘ**, p. 1055*a*, l. 21. **-gŏgᵘjᵘ** (or **-gŏgᵃjⁱ**) **-গ্বগ্‌জূ** (**-গ্বগ্‌জি**) । **অর্ধপাচিতালুকসূদ্‌ঃ** f. a kind of soup made by slightly stewing turnips in oil and water. **-hākh -হাখ্‌** । **ঈষৎপাকযুক্তশাকমূদ্‌ঃ** m. (sg. dat. **-hākas -হাকস্‌**), green vegetables similarly stewed. **-ras -রস্‌** । **মাংসরসবিশেষঃ** m. gravy extracted from meat by long cooking and flavoured only with a little salt and pepper (given to a sick person).

shāṭh ষ্ঠাঁঠ্‌ । **বাহুত্তরণা** f. (sg. dat. **shāṭi** ষ্ঠাঁটি), swimming (El. *tsánt*, Śiv. 1755); crossing (a river or the like) by swimming. **—lāyüñᵘ —লাযঁঞূ**, f.inf. to swim (El.). **—wāyüñᵘ —বাযঁঞূ** f.inf., id. (El.; Gr.M.; Śiv. 1877, caus.).

shāta-shāṭh ষ্ঠাঁট-ষ্ঠাঁঠ্‌ । **বাহুত্তরণা** f. the swimming of a great number of people backwards and forwards; the swimming of one person backwards and forwards a great number of times (as in bathing or for amusement) (K. 946).

shĕṭh ষ্ঠঢ্‌ । **ফেলা** m. (sg. dat. **shĕṭas** ষ্ঠটস), food fallen from the dish on to the ground at the time of eating, remnants of food, leavings of a meal, orts; cf. **shyoṭᵘ**. **—sīrᵘ —সীৰ্‌** । **অবশিষ্টপিচুখণ্ডঃ** f. the portion of the lump of cotton-wool left over in the fingers on the conclusion of spinning (see **sīrᵘ** 2). **—tulᵘ —তুলু** । **উচ্ছিষ্টতৃণম** m. the leavings of grass-fodder after a cow, or the like, has been fed.

shĕṭa-pholᵘ ষ্ঠট-ফঁলু । **ফেলাফলম্‌** m. a grain of cooked rice or the like thrown from or fallen from the dish on to the ground at the time of eating.

shŏṭh ষ্ঠুঢ্‌ । **সংকরঃ, অবকরস্থানম্‌** m (sg. dat **shŏṭas** ষ্ঠুটস), rubbish, sweepings, dust, ashes, or the like (cf. **kala-shᵒ**, p. 435*b*, l. 6; **wŏṭa-bari shŏṭa-borᵘ**. s.v. **wŏṭh**); a place where such sweepings are collected, a rubbish-heap, a dust-heap, ashpit (El. *tsoṭ*). Cf. **shŏṭᵘ 2** and **shyoṭᵘ**.

shŏṭa-pachin ষ্ঠুট-পচিন্‌ । **প্রশংসানর্হঃ** m 'a rubbish-bird', one who is unworthy of respect, a person of no account among his fellows. **-phakīr -ফকীর্‌** । **অতিদুর্গতঃ** m. (f. **-phakⁱrönᵘ -ফকিরাঁঞূ**), 'a rubbish-beggar', one who is in extreme indigence, or in great distress. **-shikār -শিকার্‌** । **অনর্থমৃগয়া** m. 'a chase for rubbish', a pursuit of which the result is worthless. **-yĕch -যচ্‌** । **সংকরসংচারী** m. (sg. dat. **-yĕchas -যচস**), 'a rubbish-demon', one who goes about, or occupies himself amid refuse and rubbish.

shŏhaiṭh ষুহৈঠ্‌ or **shuhaiṭh** ষুহৈঠ্‌ । **চতুষ্ষষ্টিঃ** card. (pl. dat. **shŏ(u)haiṭhan** ষু(ষু)হৈঠন) sixty-four (El. *tshúhet*; Gr.Gr. 78; K. 485–6). This word is often pronounced **shŏ(u)hŏṭh** ষু(ষু)হাঠ, Gr. Gr. 78.

shaṭhᵃr ষ্ঠঢ়ৰ্‌ m. (sg. dat. **shaṭᵃras** ষ্ঠতরস), an umbrella, sunshade, i q. **chaṭhᵃr**, q v. (cf. **shāyĕ-shaṭhᵃr**, s.v. **shāy**, and **shatradörⁱ**).

shŏhaiṭhyumᵘ ষুহৈঠিযুমু or **shuhaiṭhyumᵘ** ষুহৈঠিযুমু । **চতুষ্ষষ্টিতমঃ** ord. (f. **shŏ(u)haiṭhimᵘ** ষু(ষু)হৈঠিমূ), sixty-fourth (Gr Gr. 78). This word is often pronounced **shŏ(u)hŏṭhyumᵘ** ষু(ষু)হাঠিযুমু, and so in the fem.

shaṭᵘjᵘ ষ্ঠট্‌জূ or **shaṭüjᵘ** ষ্ঠটঁজূ f a fly-whisk, or *chowry*, used as a fan (K. 652, 1164).

shāṭal ষ্ঠাঁটল্‌ । **তরণাভিজ্ঞঃ** adj. e.g. an experienced swimmer, a good swimmer (El. *tsáṭal*, f. *tsáṭal*, a swimmer).

shŏṭama ষুটম । **অতিবামনঃ** m. one who is very dwarfish, a tiny dwarf, a pigmy

shaṭun ষ্ঠটুন । **উৎক্ষেপণম** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **shoṭᵘ** ষোটু; f. sg. dat **shacé** ষচ্যে), to shake up and down; to winnow (Gr Gr. 126); to throw up into the air, to cast abroad (L V. 4); to do something suddenly and violently (cf. **bakh shaṭüñᵘ**, p 996, l. 1) (Rām. 1519, 1694; K. 78); (of fire or the like) to flare up (Śiv. 1563). **shoṭᵘ-motᵘ** ষোটু-মতু । **উৎক্ষিপ্তঃ**: perf. part. (f. **shüṭᵘ-müsᵘ** ষুটূ-মংচু, sg. dat. **shacé-masĕ** ষচ্যে-মচ্য), winnowed, etc, as ab.

shĕṭun ষ্ঠেটুন । **অশুদ্ধীভবনম** conj. 3 (2 p.p. **shĕṭyōv** ষ্ঠেট্যোব), to become impure, to become unclean, to become refuse and untouchable (Rām. 1049). **shĕṭyō-motᵘ** ষ্ঠেট্যো মতু । **উচ্ছিষ্টীভূতঃ**: perf. part. (f. **shĕṭyē-müsᵘ** ষ্ঠেট্যে মংচু), become impure, etc, as ab.

shŏṭun ষুটুন । **হ্রস্বীভবনম** conj. 3 (2 p.p **shŏṭyōv** ষুট্যোব), to become small or short, to turn out to be too short (e.g a garment when being tried on) (El. *tshuṭun*, to be low; Śiv 1565); to be shortened, cut off (cf. **põth shŏṭüñᵘ**, p. 796*b*, l. 34). **shŏṭyō-motᵘ** ষুট্যো-মতু । **হ্রস্বীভূতঃ**: perf. part. (f. **shŏṭyē-müsᵘ** ষুট্যে-মংচু), become short, shortened.

shŏṭiñ ষুটিন্‌ । **হ্রস্বকন্যা** f. a little, or dwarfish, woman (f. of **shŏṭᵘ**, q.v, used only with reference to human beings, Gr Gr. 35). **—shŏ —ষো । ষকারঃ**: m. the name used in schools for the letter **cha** ছ (or **sha** ষ) when written in the Śāradā character.

shŏṭᵘrᵘ ষুটুৰু । **হ্রস্বকন্যা** f. that which is short, dwarfish (of a woman, or of any feminine inan. object). **—mŏṭᵘrᵘ —মটুৰু । হ্রস্বা পৃষ্টা চ** f. that which is short and stout (as ab.). Cf. **shŏṭᵘ mŏṭᵘ**, p. 1062*a*, l. 47.

shatradōr[i] छत्रदारि m. 'one who carries an umbrella', i.e. one before whom an umbrella is carried as a mark of dignity, a king, monarch, emperor (K. 904). Borrowed from Skt. *chatradhari*. Cf. **chath[a]r** and **shath[a]r.**

shĕṭ[a]ran छ्वटरन् । **उच्छिष्टताविधानम्** f. (sg. dat. **shĕṭ[a]run[u]** छ्वटरंञू), rendering impure, causing impurity to occur

shĕṭ[a]run छ्वटरुन । **उच्छिष्टीकरणम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **shĕṭ°r[u]** छ्वटर्), to render impure, to cause something previously pure to become impure, to defile (cf. **ös sh°,** p. 466, l. 28) (Gr.Gr. 7, K. 136); met. to render (pure food or the like) impure (by putting it into the mouth and eating it). **shĕṭ°r[u]-mot[u]** छ्वटर्-मंतु । **उच्छिष्टीकृतः** perf. part. (f. **shĕṭ[u]r[u]-müs[u]** छ्वटर्-मंचू), rendered impure (as ab.).

shŏṭ[a]ran छ्वटरन । **संक्षेपणम** f. (sg. dat. **shŏṭ[a]rün[u]** छ्वटरंञू), making shorter, abridging, condensing (Gr.Gr. 121).

shŏṭ[a]run छ्वटरुन । **संक्षिप्तीकरणम** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **shŏṭ°r[u]** छ्वटर्), to make (something long) short, to shorten, abridge, condense, abbreviate (Gr.Gr. 7, 121). **shŏṭ[a]rith āsun** छ्वटरिथ आसुन । **अल्पकुटुम्बिकम्** m.inf. (of the head of a family) to have to do with a very small number of members of the family, (of a thing) to belong to a very small group, to be one of a very small number.

shĕṭ[a]rāwun छ्वटरावुन । **उच्छिष्टीकरणम** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **shĕṭ[a]rôw[u]** छ्वटरोवु), i.q **shĕṭ[a]run,** q.v. **shĕṭ[a]rôw[u]-mot[u]** छ्वटरोवु-मंतु । **उच्छिष्टीकृतः** perf. part. (f. **shĕṭ[a]röv[u]-müs[u]** छ्वटरोवू-मंचू), i.q. **shŏṭ°r[u]-mot[u],** s.v. **shĕṭ[a]run,** q.v.

shŏṭ[a]rāwun छ्वटरावुन । **ह्रस्वीकरणम** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **shŏṭ[a]rôw[u]** छ्वटरोवु), i.q **shŏṭ[a]run,** q.v. **shŏṭ[a]rôw[u]-mot[u]** छ्वटरोवु-मंतु । **ह्रस्वीकृतः** perf. part (f. **shŏṭ[a]röv[u]-müs[u]** छ्वटरोवू-मंचू), shortened, abridged, condensed.

shaṭawan छ्वटवन् । **प्रस्फोटनभृतिः** f. wages for winnowing, the cost of winnowing.

shaṭa-wŏr[u] छ्वट-वार्, see **shath 1.**

shŏhatyum[u] च्छ्वहतिमु or **shu° chu°** ord. (f **shŏ(u)hatim[u]** च्छ्व(च्छु)हतिमू), four-hundredth (Gr.Gr. 80) The corresponding card. is **shŏr hath** (Gr.Gr. 80).

shŏhatyun[u] च्छ्वहतिमु or **shu° chu°** । **चतुःशत्यः** adj. (f **shŏ(u)hatin[u]** च्छ्व(च्छु)हतिमू), costing four hundred (rupees, etc.), worth four hundred.

shĕṭ[i]yŏr[u] छ्वटियोर् । **उच्छिष्टाचरणशीलः** adj. (f. **shĕṭ[i]yārēn** छ्वटियार्यञ), one who deals in impure or unclean food, a seller, or maker of such; one whose conduct is impure or unclean.

shĕṭ[i]yŏr[u] छ्वटियार्. । **उच्छिष्टता** f. the condition of being impure or unclean (Gr.Gr. 142).

shĕṭ[i]yār[a]z छ्वटियारज़् । **उच्छिष्टता** f. (of something previously pure), the condition of being, or having become, impure or unclean (Gr.Gr. 142, spelt °*yār[u]z*).

shŏṭs[u] छ्वटसु । **अन्तःशून्यः** adj. (f. **shŏṭs[u]** छ्वटसू), (of something, e.g. a fruit, apparently solid and full) empty, hollow, unsound, worthless (cf. **atha-sh°,** p. 64*a*, l. 11) (Gr.Gr. 141; Śiv. 1551, 1639, 1667, 1779); met. deprived of all one's virtue, property, or the like; an empty walnut, a walnut with no kernel (cf. the next) (K.Pr. 229).

shŏṭsa-kôn[u] छ्वटस-कोनु । **अतिनिःसारः** m. (f. **-kŏn[u]** -कांचू), utterly empty, worthless, without any value (of result, qualities, etc.); esp. an empty walnut, a walnut with no kernel (K.Pr. 156, 229, 236); cf. **kôn[u] 5. shŏṭsa-kön[i] mashwara** छ्वटस-कांनि मश्वर । **निरर्थमन्त्रणानि** m.pl. worthless advice.

shaṭsha छ्वटस । **ऊर्वग्रभागः** f.pl. the front soft part of the thighs.

shĭṭsh छ्वीट्स । **क्षीणतनुः** f. (sg. dat. **shĭṭshi** छ्वीट्सि), a woman very slim from birth, a naturally slender woman (cf. **shyūṭsh[u] 2**).

shĭṭsh[i] छ्वीट्सि, **shĭṭsh[u]** छ्वीट्सु, see **shyūṭsh[u] 1** and **2.**

shūṭsh[u] छ्वूट्सु, another spelling of **shyūṭsh[u] 1** and **2,** q.v.

shōṭshajyār छ्वाट्सज्यार । **लघुता** m. lightness, relief from a burden (of the bodily form of man or beast); (esp.) relief (from anxiety or the like).

shōṭshun[u] छ्वाट्सुनु । **लघुः** adj. (f. **shōṭshün[u]** छ्वाट्सूनू), lightened, become light (by the removal of a burden, lit. or met.).

shōṭshanun छ्वाट्सनुन् । **लघुभवनम्** conj. 3 (2 p.p. **shōṭshanyōv** छ्वाट्सन्योव), (of an animate being) to become lightened (by the removal of a burden) (Gr.Gr. 171); met. to become lightened (by the removal of anxiety or the like). **shōṭshanyō-mot[u]** छ्वाट्सन्यो-मंतु । **लघुभूतः** perf. part. (f. **shōṭshanyē-müs[u]** छ्वाट्सन्ये-मंचू), lightened, as ab.

shōṭshanawun छ्वाट्सनावुन्, conj. 1 (1 p.p. **shōṭshanôw[u]** छ्वाट्सनोवु), to cause to be lightened, to relieve from a burden (Gr.Gr. 171).

shĭṭshar छ्वीट्सर् । **क्षीणता** m. (of a human being) natural slimness, slenderness (cf. **shyūṭsh[u] 2**).

shĭṭshyun[u] छ्वीट्स्युनु । **सूक्ष्मदण्डः** m. a thin stick, a twig (cf. **shyūṭsh[u] 2**).

shŏṭsun छ्वुसुन् । **निःसारीभवनम** conj. 3 (2 p.p. **shŏṭsyōv** छ्वुस्योव, Gr.Gr. 226) to become hollow, empty, of no internal strength (esp. of something previously solid) (Gr.Gr. 226); met. to become of no value, to become deprived of wealth, of virtue, etc. **shŏṭsyō-mot[u]** छ्वुस्यो-मंतु । **सारहीनीभूतः** perf. part. (f. **shŏṭsyē-müs[u]** छ्वुस्ये-मंचू), become hollow, as ab.

shŏtsar छुत्सर् । निःसारता m. emptiness, hollowness (e.g. as in the case of a walnut with no kernel) (cf **atha-sh°**, p. 64*a*, l. 13) (Gr.Gr. 141; Śiv. 1474, 1753, 1806). Cf. **shŏtsᵘ**.

shav छव् । अङ्कुरः, पशुसंततिः m. a young shoot, sprout, scion (esp. when unexpectedly sprouting with branches from a felled tree); the young of a domestic animal (e.g. a colt, calf, lamb, kid, or the like).

shāwājⁱ छावज्ञि or **shāvüjᵘ छावञ्जु । छागी** f a she-goat, a nanny-goat (cf. **hurⁱ-sh°**, p. 347*a*, l. 22) (El. *tsáwij* and *tsháwij*; L. 460 *tsáwaj*, a goat). **shāwᵃji-mŏngurᵘ छावज्ञि-ञ्ंगुर् । छागपोतकः** m. (f. **-mŏngᵘrᵘ -ञ्ंगुर्**), a kid.

shāwul छावुल् or shāwulᵘ छावुलु । छागः m (sg. dat. **shāwalas छावलस**, the f. is **shāwājⁱ**, q.v.) a he-goat, billy-goat, buck-goat (cf. **buda sh°**, p. 85*b*, l. 5; **wan-sh°**, s.v. **wan** 1) (El *tsáwúl* and *tsháwúl*; Śiv. 313, 319, 354–5, 358, 361; H. iii, 5).

shāwàlⁱ-basta छावलि-वस्त । अजचर्म f. goatskin. **-māz माज् । अजमांसम्** m. goat's flesh (El. *tsáwl-m°*).

shĕwun छ़ावुन् । शमनम् conj. 3 (2 p.p **shĕvyōv छ़ाव्योव**), (of fire) to be extinguished (cf. **nār sh°**, p 647*a*, l. 25); (of rage or the like) to be allayed, appeased; cf. **shĕta** and **shĕzun**. **shĕvyō-motᵘ छ़ाव्यो-मंतु । शान्तः** perf. part. (f. **shĕvyé-müsᵘ छ़ाव्ये-मंचु**), extinguished; allayed.

sʰhawunᵘ ह्वावुनु n.ag. (f. **sʰhavüñᵘ ह्वावञ्जू**), one who sucks (cf. **mächⁱ sʰ°**, p. 547*a*, l. 30); one who sips, tastes.

shĕviñ छ़ाविञ् f. (of rain or the like) cessation (cf **rūda-sh°**, p. 826*b*, l. 16). **shĕviñĕn छ़ाविञन्** adv. at the time of such cessation (cf. **ruda-sh°**, p 826*b*, l. 18).

shĕvĕr छ़ाव्यर् । शान्तिसामुख्यम् m. (of fire) the being on the point of being extinguished, the being nearly out

shĕwᵃran छ़ाव्रन् । शमनम् f. (sg. dat. **shĕwᵃrüñᵘ छ़ाव्रञ्जु**), the act of extinguishing (a fire or the like) (cf. **nāra-sh°**, p 648*b*, l. 7); allaying (rage or the like)

shĕwᵃrun छ़ाव्रुन् । शमनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **shĕwᵃrᵘ छ़ाव्रु**), to extinguish (a fire, conflagration, or the like) (Gr.Gr. 7); to allay, appease (rage, etc.), quench (thirst), etc. (Gr.M.). **shĕwᵃrᵘ-motᵘ छ़ाव्रु-मंतु । शान्तीकृतः** perf. part. (f. **shĕvᵘrᵘ-müsᵘ छ़ाव्रु-मंचु**), extinguished (by someone), as ab.; appeased (by someone), as ab.

shĕwᵃrāwun छ़ाव्रावुन् । शान्तीकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **shĕwᵃrôwᵘ छ़ाव्रोवु**), i.q. **shĕwᵃrun**, ab., q.v. (cf. **nār sh°**, p 547*a*, l. 28). **shĕwᵃrôwᵘ-motᵘ छ़ाव्रोवु-मंतु । शान्तीकृतः** perf. part (f **shĕwᵃröᵛᵘ-müsᵘ छ़ाव्रोवू-मंचू**), i.q. **shĕwᵃrᵘ-motᵘ**, ab., q.v.

shĕwawunᵘ छ़ाववुनु m. (of rain or the like) cessation (cf **rūda-sh°**, p. 826*b*, l. 21). **shĕwawañĕn छ़ाववञन्** adv. at the time of cessation (cf. p. 826*b*, l. 23)

shĕway छ़ावय । शान्तिः f. the being extinguished, extinguishment (cf **snāra-h°**, p. 648*b*, l. 11); (of rage, hunger, thirst, or the like) allayment, appeasement, abatement, cessation (cf. **dᵃh-sh°**, p. 198*a*, l. 16; **dᵃha-sh°**, p. 198*b*, l. 28; **ruda-sh°**, p. 826*b*, l. 24; **tapa-sh°**, p. 1014*b*, l. 10).

shāy छाय । छाया f. shade, shadow (cf. **gagar-sh°**, p. 280*a*, l. 13) (El. *tsai*, *tsáya*; Gr M; Śiv. 104, 1063, 1433; Rām 532; K Pr 2, 102, see bel.); a shadow (cf. **potᵘ-sh°**, p. 788*a*, l. 40) (El *tsáe*; L V. 67; Śiv. 896, 1133, 1479; Rām. 212), a shady place; a reflected image, a reflection; resemblance; a shadowy fancy, hallucination, illusive form (Rām. 1077); a shadowy figure, an object faintly or indistinctly seen (Ram 231); colour of the face, complexion; beauty (Śiv. 1742) **zadal sh°**, 'a shade full of holes', hence, a roof-thatch full of holes, a leaky or worn out thatch (K Pr 2, 102) **gashüñᵘ गछ़ञ्जु । भ्रान्त्युद्भवः, भूताद्याविशः** f.inf an accidental mistake of identification to occur (whether real or pretended), mistaken recognition to take place (K 285); mental derangement to occur (believed to be due to possession by an evil spirit) **karüñᵘ कर्ञ्जु** f inf. to shade, to cover, shelter (e.g. a person from rain) (K. 74) **- kāsüñᵘ - कासञ्जु । लज्जापनायनम्** f inf to take away the shadow, to remove the false shame that prevents reconciliation of a person who has quarrelled with another. **- zalüñᵘ ज़ालञ्जु । छायादाहः** f.inf. 'to burn the shadow', ceremonially to pace round a straw fire (on the conclusion of mourning for a death, or to ward off convulsions from a child or the like).

shāyé-gyutᵘ छाय गितु । छायाभ्रान्तिः m the illusion caused by the appearance of a shadow (esp. of something itself unseen) **-holᵘ हॅलु । गूढस्थानम्** m. a hidden, or secret, place; as adj. or adv hidden, concealed (Rām 653) (cf **holᵘ** 2) **rozun रोज़ुन्** m inf. to remain in the shade, to stay hidden (Ram. 1571) **-shathᵃr -छ़थर । सर्वाश्रयः** m 'a shade umbrella', a person of importance who supports many people.

shĕy छ़य । तृणविशेषः f. a kind of thatching grass (Śiv. 338).

shĕyĕ-dēmb छ़य-डेम्ब । तृणविशेषचेलम् m. an artificial or floating island on which this grass grows spontaneously **-gorᵘ गॅर् । पटलछादनशिल्पी** m a

professional thatcher. **-horᵘ** -हॅर् । **दारुविशेष**: m. a long thin strip of wood (cf. **hürᵘ 1**, of which this is a masculine form), used in the tying of a thatched roof. **-kan** -कान । **तृणविशेषबाण**: m. an arrow made from a stem of this grass. **-lürᵘ** -लॅर् । **तृणाच्छादितगृहम्** f. a thatched house (of brick or stone and two or three stories high) **-nār** -नार । **तृणविशेषाग्नि**: m a fire of this grass (which burns fiercely and is extinguished with difficulty) **-pahörᵘ** -पहॅर् । **तृणपटलकाल्पसदनम्** f. a thatched hut. **-tulᵘ** -तुल् । **तृणविशेषतूलिका, अत्यल्पमात्रखत्समूह**: m. a single stem of this grass; a very small amount of this grass.

shŏy छूय f. in **shamba-shŏy**, p. 1058*a*, l. 45, q.v.

shāyĕdār छायदार् adj. e.g. shaded, shady (Gr.M. *tshāyi-dār*, a mere matter of spelling).

shyūlᵘ छूल् । **क्रीडाविशेष**: m. (sg. dat **shīlis छीलिस**), N. of a certain game, in which a rope is attached to a stake fixed in the ground. The player holds the other end of the rope and runs round the post, while the others try to hit him with sticks. For a fuller description, see K Pr. 44, where the game is called *tshul*.

shyonᵘ छ्यॅन् (f **shĕnᵘ छ्यॅनू**), l p p. of **shĕnun**, q.v. Used —°, in the sense of 'cut', 'cut off', as in **ösa-sh°**, p 166, l 32; **atha-sh°**, p. 64*a*, l. 14; **māwāl-hs°**, p. 611*b*, l 28; **nār-sh°**, p. 649*a*, l. 26; **narĕ-sh°**, p. 650*a*, l. 12; **nasta-sh°**, p. 658*b*, l. 12; **nyŏṭha-sh°**, p. 674*a*, l. 31; **pakha-sh°**, p. 725*a*, ll 21, 33; **para-sh°**, p. 751*a*, l. 13; **wuṭha-sh°**, s.v. **wuṭh 1.**

shyunᵘ छ्युन् । **छेदनवस्तु** m. (sg. dat. **shinis छ्यिनिस्**), a goldsmith's cutting instrument or chisel (cf **shĕph shyunᵘ ta grāy**, p. 1061*a*, l. 3).

shyondᵘ छ्यॅन्दु or (q.v.) **shondᵘ छ्यॅन्दु** । **छेदरेखा** m. (sg. dat. **shĕndis छ्यन्दिस्**), a certain mark of punctuation, the mark । equivalent to our semi-colon.

shĕndᵘ छ्यन्दि । **आदर**: m.pl. affectionate respect, politeness. **-jorāh** -जोराह् । **छेदाङ्कयुग्मम** m a certain mark of punctuation, the double mark ॥. equivalent to our full stop. **– karānᵘ** —करनि । **अत्यादरविधानम** m. pl. inf. to show great politeness and hospitality. **—ta wāv** – त वाव् । **प्रीत्यादर**: m. affectionate politeness.

shyūnshᵘ छ्यूंछ्, see **shyūshᵘ 1** and **2.**

shyoṭᵘ छ्यॅटु । **उच्छिष्ट**: adj. (f **shĕṭᵘ छ्यॅटू**, sg. dat. **shĕcŏ छ्यच**), (of food) remaining over (after eating) (and hence defiled) (cf. **gagar-sh°**, p. 280*a*, l. 16; **kāwa-sh°**, p. 195*a*, l. 34; **yĕcha-sh°**, s.v. **yĕch**) (El. *tshut*, m. remainder; Gr.Gr. 26, 142; Gr M.; H. x, 3, 5, 12; K.Pr. 220, *tshuṭ*); cf. **shŏṭᵘ 2** and **shĕṭh.**

shĕṭʲ-khāv छ्यॅटि-खाव् । **उच्छिष्टभोजी** m. **-khāvĕn** -खाव्यन्), one who is habitually an eater (another's) leavings. **-wāḍulᵘ** -वाँडुल् । **उच्छिष्टद्रवपात्रम** m. a large tub (see **ḍulᵘ 1**) for receiving water that has been rendered impure (e.g. by being used for washing up dishes after food, for rinsing out the mouth, or the like). **-wôñᵘ** -वोञु **उच्छिष्टोदकम्** m. water that has been rendered impure, as ab. (K.Pr. 101). **-wôñᵘ shunun** -वोञु छुनुन् । **नष्टीकरणम** m inf. to throw out the dirty water to cast away like dirty water; hence, to destroy o render valueless another's work when on the point o success or completion.

shyūshᵘ 1 छ्यूंछु or **छ्यूंछु** (also written **shūshᵘ छूंछु**) **श्वपच**: m. (sg. dat. **shīshis छ्यीछिस**), a man of very low or degraded caste, an outcaste (said to be so vile as to feed on dog's flesh). **shīshʲ-bāy छ्यीछि-बाय्** । **चण्डालजातिस्त्री** f. his wife.

shyūshᵘ 2 छ्यूंछु or **छ्यूंछु** (also written **shūshᵘ छूंछु**) । **अतिकृशतनु**:, **सूक्ष्म**: adj. (f. **shīshᵘ छ्यीछु** or **shīsh छ्यीछ्**), naturally thin and slender; (of something inanimate) naturally slender, thin, fine. Cf. **shīsh.**

shĕzun छ्यॅज़ुन् conj. 3 (2 p p. **shĕzyōv छ्यॅज़्योव्**), to become extinguished, (of daylight) to fade away, become extinct (L.V. 22). Cf. **shĕta** and **shĕwun.**

shĕjʲ छ्यॅजि in **shĕla-shĕjʲ छ्यल-छ्यॅजि, shĕlam-shĕjʲ छ्यलम्-छ्यॅजि**, see **shĕl.**

shĕjᵘ छ्यॅजू, see **shĕlun.**

shöjᵘ छ्योजू, see **shālun.**

shõjᵘ छ्योंजू f. a lamp (dim. form of **shõgᵘ**, q.v.) (YZ. 44, 140).

shüjᵘ छ्यूजू, see **shŏlᵘ, shalun.**

shüjᵘ-müshᵘ छ्यूजू-म्यूछू, shajyōv छ्यज्योव्, see **shalun.**

shājyōv छाज्योव्, see **shālun.**

shĕjyōv छ्यॅज्योव्, see **shĕlun.**

shaka छक, obl. form of **shakh 1** and **2.** Also used in the following:— **shaka-lār छक-लार्** । **शीघ्रधावनम** f. speedy running (after a person), speedy pursuit. **-pal** -पल् । **अतिगुरु**: m. i.q. **shŏka-pal**, s v. **shŏkᵘ**, q v. **-tahörᵘ** -तहॅर् । **और्ध्वदैहिकभोजनम** f. a funeral feast. **-shürᵘ** -छ्यूर् । **अत्युद्योगिनी** f. a very industrious woman (*quasi*, as busy as a sparrow, see **shürᵘ 4**).

shakáo (L. *ts°*), see **shakav.**

shŏkᵘ चुक । **अम्ल**: adj. (f. **shŏkᵘ चुकू**, Gr.Gr. 36), sour, acid-tasting, tart (cf. **kanda-sh°**, p. 454*a*, l. 46) (El. *tsauk*; Gr.Gr. 30, 36, 140; Gr.M.; W. 21, 113, 115; K. 979; K.Pr. 30, 71, 146, 170). In derivatives from this word, **k** does not become **c** (cf. **shŏkĕr**, and Gr.Gr. as ab.) (Gr.M.). **—bam-shūṭhᵘ** —बम्-छूठु m. a sour kind of quince (see p. 109*a*, l. 27) (El. *tsok*

amtsúṇ; W. 116 *tsŏk-bamtsunt*). —**dönᵘ** —**दोंनू** m. a sour kind of pomegranate (see p. 223*a*, l. 46) (El. *tsŏk dán*). —**nār hyuhᵘ** —**नार् ह्युह्** । **अत्यम्लास्वादद्युक्त:** adj. (f. —**nār hishᵘ** —**नार् हिशू**), like acid fire, so sour as to be uneatable or undrinkable, unbearably acid (cf. K.Pr. 137).

ṭŏka-ala ट्वक-अल । **सूदविशेष:** f.pl. a kind of sour pickle made of pieces of gourd, pumpkin pickle. **-bata -बत** । **विकृतभक्तम्** m. boiled rice which has fermented till it is sour. **-crāṭh -च्राँठ** । **अत्यम्ल:** adj. e.g. very tart, very sour. **-hākh -हाख्** । **विकृतशाकविशेष:** m. (sg. dat. **-hākas -हाकस्**), a kind of pickle made of vegetables boiled and mixed with the juice of sour grapes and condiments, and then fermented to acidity by exposure to the sun, pickled greens. **-laḍur -लडुर्** । **चुक्रिका** m. a certain vegetable found in the hills, used like rhubarb, and medicinally as an astringent (cf. **laḍur**) (El. *tsŏkaladar*; W. 115 *tsŏka ladur*; L.72 *tsok laddar*, Polygonum polystachyum; *tsoka ladar*, 76). **-pākh -पाख्** । **विकृतपूयपीडा** m (sg. dat. **-pākas -पाकस्**), the pain of a gathering bruise. **-pal -पल्** । **अनुत्थानसमर्थता** m. (owing to fatness, heaviness of body, or the like) inability to rise (of an entire body, or of a particular limb); cf. **ṭaka-pal**, s.v. **ṭaka.** **-poṭᵘ -पंटु** । **निर्णेजनाय जले क्लिन्नौर्णपट:** m. wet cloth which has been dipped in a preliminary dye before dyeing it crimson. **-rath -रथ्** । **विकृतरुधिरम** m. (sg. dat. **-ratas -रतस**), blood which has gone sour, i.e. bloody pus in a deep swelling. **-ṭᵘnᵘ -ट्नू** । **शाकभेद:** f. a certain wild herb used in the preparation of a sour condiment. **-ṭēr -टेर्** । **अम्लचिरा** f. a sour species of apricot (El. *tsoki-tsera*, m.; W. 116 *tsoka-tsera*). **-ṭūṭhᵘ -ट्यूँठु** । **अम्लपाकीवतफलम** m. a kind of apple (described by El. as sour and small) (W. 116).

ṭŏkᵘ ṭ̤ojᵘ ट्वकू ट्योंजू f. a sour kind of small pear (see **ṭ̤ōjᵘ**) (El. *tsŏk ṭánj*; W. 116 *tsoka-tānj*).

okᵘ ऽवकु । **आधारभाग:** m. (lit.) something circular; hence (esp.) the circular base or bottom of a receptacle, or its support, such as the ring under a cup, rose-bowl, or the like (cf. **güḍᵘwa-ṭᵒ**, p 278*b*, l. 21; **khōṣᵘ-ṭᵒ**, p. 417*b*, l. 22; **phŏhari-ṭᵒ**, p 687*b*, l. 1; **tāla-ṭᵒ**, p. 997*b*, l. 2 (El. *tsuk*). —**gaṣhun** —**गऽहुन्** । **आधारभङ्ग:** m.inf. the base of a bowl, cooking vessel, or the like, to be broken, the bottom to be burnt (K.Pr. 216). —**ṭalun** —**ट्वलुन्** । **आधारभङ्ग:** m.inf. id. —**yunᵘ** —**यिनु** । **आधारजीर्णभिवनम** m.inf. this part of a bowl, cooking-pot, or the like to become worn out.

ṭakᵘ-gav ट्वकु-गव् । **अधस्ताद्गमम** m. (a jar, etc.), of which the lower part is gone (i.e. broken). **-khōṣᵘ -खोसु** । **साधारपानभाजनम्** m. a drinking cup with a ring base. **-püṭᵘ -पंटू** f. the rudder of a ship (Gr.M.). **-wār -वार्** m. a bowl with a ring base (cf. **narakunᵘ ṭakᵘwār**, p. 651*a*, l. 21). **-vüṭᵘ -वंटू** । **अघुसूचादितन्तुगुटिका** f. a little ball of thread on the spindle of a spinning-wheel.

ṭaki bĕhun ट्वकि ब्यऽहुन् । **निश्चियीभवनम** m.inf. (of a cup or the like) to sit, or remain steady, on its base; met. to lose one's employment **phērun —फेरुन्** । **मूलतो निपतनम** m.inf. to be cast down from its base (lit. and met.). —**yunᵘ** —**यिनु** । **अधस्ताज्जीर्णनम्** m.inf. to become worn out or decayed at the base.

ṭôkᵘ ट्वोकु । **चतुरस्रकाष्ठम** m a rectangular frame (large or small, of wood or other material) (cf. **dŏsa-ṭᵒ**, p. 252*a*, l. 39; **gŏrⁱ-ṭᵒ**, p. 298*a*, l. 46; **kañi-ṭᵒ**, p. 461*b*, l. 34; **linga-ṭᵒ**, p. 526*b*, l. 32; **lari-ṭᵒ**, p. 431*b*, l. 15; **wŏbⁱ-ṭᵒ**, s.v **wǫbᵘ**).

ṭŏkⁱ-gand ट्वकि-गंड । **आधारबन्धनम** m. the fastening at the corners of the rectangular frame used for the foundation in building a house. **-wār -वार** । **मूलचतुष्पार्श्वभाग:** m. the rectangular framework used for the foundation in building a house.

ṭukᵘ ट्वकु । **ईषद्दाह:, प्रेम** m the light burning pain caused (e.g.) by contact with a spark; the mark caused by such a burn; the burning sensation caused by eating something pungent; loving sympathy **ṭukⁱ laganⁱ ट्वकि लगनि** । **पीडाप्र:** m.pl.inf little burns, as ab., to occur (to someone); burning in the mouth from eating something pungent to occur.

ṭakadar ट्वकदर् । **प्रदेशविशेष:** m N of an alluvial plateau below **Vijᵃbrôrᵘ**, q.v. where there was once a famous temple dedicated to Viṣṇu Cakradhara (RT.Tr. II, 461); a wielder of a discus (cf. **ṭakhᵃr**); hence, a N. of Vishnu (Viṣṇu) (cf. Śiv. 710) or (Śiv. 1161) Shiv (Śiva).

ṭakⁱdār ट्वकिदार् । **आधारयुक्त:** adj. e.g. (of dish, bowl, or the like) possessing a circular, or ring, base.

ṭᵃkh ट्वख् । **अग्निदानम, मिष्टमृद:** m (sg dat **ṭᵃkas ट्वकस**), the act of setting on fire, kindling, setting alight; N. of a certain greasy uncooked sweet relish eaten with food. **ṭᵃka-khāv ट्वक-खाव** । **आस्वादद्वयभोजनशील:** m. one who is in the habit of eating this relish.

ṭakh 1 ट्वख् । **मृण्मोष्टम** m. (sg dat **ṭakas ट्वकस**), a round clod of earth with grass, etc., growing on it, a round lump of turf (suitable for building an embankment), peat (cf. **ḍēmba-ṭᵒ**, p 217*b*, l. 38; **hili-ṭᵒ**, p. 331*a*, l. 10) (L. 62, Rām. 42) **ṭaka-nāv ट्वक-नाव्** f. a barge for carrying peat or

vegetable manure gathered from the Dal lake (K Pr. 66).

bakh 2 ख़ख़ । तैलनिष्कासनयन्त्रम् m. (sg. dat. **bakas ख़कस**), the revolving bar of an oil-press to which the bullock's neck is attached (cf. **tīla-wā-ठ°**, p. 999*a*, l. 30).

bakh 3 ख़ख़ । अतिरोषः f. (sg dat. **bakhi ख़खि**), rage, passion, anger (cf. **pot^{u} ठ°**, p. 788*a*, l. 43) (El. *tsak* ; Gr M. ; Śiv. 203, 1462 ; K 139, 847, 908 ; H. vii, 2 ; YZ. 405). — **anüñ^{u} — अनंजू**, f.inf. to bring anger (to a person), to cause anger to be felt (by, dat.), to provoke, anger, enrage (Rām. 460). — **khasüñ^{u} — खसंजू । कोपोद्भवः** f inf. anger to rise (to, dat.), anger to be felt (by, dat) (El. ; Rām. 309, 473, 785, 865, 917, 1377, 1453 ; K. 443). — **karüñ^{u} — करंजू**, f.inf to be in, or fly into, a passion (Gr.M., K. 359). **yiñ^{u} — यिंजू । मन्युदैन्यागमः** f inf. anger to come (to, dat.), anger to be felt (by, dat.), to be provoked (subject, dat.) (El. ; Rām. 532, 551 ; K. 325, 441, 680 ; K Pr. 115).

bakhi gashun ख़खि गक्शुन् । क्रुद्धीभवनम् m inf. to go into anger, to become angry (K. 40, 163, 192, 233) ; **-hot^{u} -हॅतु** adj. (f **-hüth^{u} -हॅथु**), smitten by wrath, full of rage (H. vii, 14)

bākh 1 ख़ाख़ । चतुष्कम् m (sg dat. **bākas ख़ाकस्**), a group of four, a four, a double pair (cf. **dūra-ठ°**, p. 239*a*, l. 4) (Gr Gr 83) ; used as a multiplicative, as in **trih bākh bāh,** three fours (are) twelve (cf. Gr Gr 86, W. 104) ; cf. **bula.** — **pĕn^{i} — प्यंनि । सम्पृहीभवनम्** m.pl.inf. loving longing to befall a person, or to be experienced.

baka-wör^{u} ख़ाक वांर्। नौकाविशेषः f a state barge with rowers seated before and behind the raised canopy for the passenger (El *tsākawār*, m. ; Śiv. 1363). Cf contra, **bhaṭa-wör^{u}**, p. 1062*a*, l. 26.

bākhah khanḍā ख़ाखाह खण्डा । प्रायः चतुष्कम् m. a group of a little less than four, about four, four or so (Gr.Gr 83)

bākh 2 ख़ाख़, thou ert'redst, see **abun** (cf. K. 251, 323, 506, 600)

bĕkh 1 ख़ैंख़ । गुदम् f (sg. dat. **bĕki ख़ैंकि**), a woman's pudenda (used in obsc. abuse) (cf. **kŏ-ठ°**, p. 193*b*, l. 39). **bĕka-phŏkh ख़ैंक-फुख़ । निश्वासगुदसाद्यम्** m (sg. dat. **-phŏkas -फुकस्**), 'a puff, or breath, from this'; hence, (on the part of a woman) lascivious feelings, shameless immodesty

bĕkh 2 ख़ैंख़ । लघुतरकुद्दालविशेषः f. (sg. dat. **bĕki ख़ैंकि**), a kind of small mattock used in vegetable gardens and the like, a vegetable hoe.

bĕkhalun ख़ख़लुन् । सोत्प्रासस्मितम् conj. 1 (this verb is impersonal. 1 p.p **bĕkhol^{u} ख़ख़ल्** ; 2 p.p **bĕkhajyōv ख़ख़ज्योव**), to jest with a smile, to smile with, or at a joke (K. 139, 179, 222).

bukhāmbyul^{u} ख़ुखांबिल् । चतुःशाखास्थानम् m. a place in a tree or the like where it spreads out into four branches (united at the base).

bakh^{a}r ख़ख़र् or (q.v) **bakr ख़क्र्** m. (sg. dat. **bakras ख़क्रस्**), a wheel; a circle; a discus (the missile) (cf. **bakadar**) (Śiv. 710 ; Rām. 224 ; K. 59, 872, 881–2, 884, 1059) ; a circle of individuals, a group of individuals (L.V. 63) ; a wide extent of country extending from sea to sea ; (in astrology) a particular part of a person's fate (e.g. **lön^{i}-ठ°**, the part of a woman's fate concerned with her marriage) (Rām. 421) ; (in mystic Śaivism) one of the seven circles or convolutions (Skt. *cakra*) along the spinal cord (Skt. *suṣumnā*) (see L.V. pp. 12 ff.) (Śiv. 1891).

bakras phērun ख़क्रस् फेरुन् m inf. to walk in a circle (e.g. round someone or something) (Śiv. 1221).

bakhur^{u} ख़ख़ुर्। लेपखण्डः m. a piece of dried plaster (that has fallen off a wall on drying).

bakh^{u}r^{u} ख़ख़ुर्। कोपः f. anger (esp. that of a child or of a subordinate). — **kaḍün^{u} — कड़ंजू । कोपप्रक्षेपः** f.inf. to vent such anger (on someone).

baḳh^{u}r^{u} ख़ख़ुर्। कुलालचक्रम f. a potter's wheel. Cf. **bak^{u}j^{u}.**

bākh^{a}r ख़ाख़र् । छद्मिकासः f. a feigned cough (e.g. to warn a thief, or to awake a sleeper) (Gr Gr. 33, 37). Cf. **bās.**

bŏkhur^{u} ख़ुख़ुर् । रोगविशेषः m. 'four leg', a certain disease accompanied by rheumatic pains in the waist and thighs, so that the sufferer has to walk on all fours, ? a kind of lumbago.

bŏkhūr^{u} ख़ुख़ूर् । चतुष्पादः adj. (f **bŏkhūr^{u} ख़ुख़ूर्**), four-legged (usually of something inanimate).

bukhôr^{u} ख़ुख़ोर् । चतुःखारीमितः adj. (f. **bukhör^{u} ख़ुख़ांर्**), weighing four *khārs* (see **khār 3**) ; able to contain four *khārs* ; suitable for carrying, or able to carry, four *khārs*.

bŏkhrôw^{u} ख़ुख़्रोव् । चतुःखुरवितत: adj. (f. **bŏkhröv^{u} ख़ुख़्रांव्**), (of cloth) woven with four shuttles (see **khrāv**)

bŏkhāṭh ख़ुख़ाँठ् । चतुःखण्डः adj. e.g. (of some whole) in four parts, divisions, or sections (cf. **khāṭh**).

bak^{u}j^{u} ख़क्जू or **baküj^{u} ख़कंजू । चक्रिका** f. (f. of **bakul,** q.v., Gr Gr. 35), a single wheel of a wheeled vehicle or machine (cf. **ratha-ठ°**, p 847*a*, l. 18 ; **yĕndra-ठ°**, s.v **yĕnd^{a}r**) ; a circular, flat, revolving object, such as a millstone or a potter's wheel (cf. **graṭa-ठ°**, p. 305*a*, l. 1 ; **krāla-ठ°**, p. 470*b*, l. 25 ; and **baḳh^{u}r^{u}**) (K.Pr. 18) ; a single buttock, a

hip (El. *tsakij*; K.Pr. 38, 235); cf. **ŝakajal** and **ŝakul.** **ŝakᵃjĕ-horᵘ** चक्य-हंद् । कटिप्रोथयुग्मम् m. a pair of buttocks, the buttocks, the hips.

ŝŏköjᵘ चुकांजू, see **ŝŏkôlᵘ.**

ŝakajal चक्जल् । चतुष्पट्टाकार: adj. e.g. wheel-shaped, circular and flat. Cf. **ŝakᵘjᵘ** and **ŝakul.**

ŝŏkūjal चुकूंजल् । चतुष्कोण: adj. e.g. four-cornered, rectangular, square (Gr.M. *tsŏkūnjal*). Cf. **ŝŏkūnal.**

ŝᵃkal चकल् । स्वादिष्टभोक्ता m. one who is in the habit of eating the savoury relish named **ŝᵃkh** (q.v.).

ŝakul चकुल् or **ŝakulᵘ** चकुलु । चक्राकारखण्डम् m. (sg. dat. **ŝakalas** चकलस्, Gr Gr. 58), a flat circular piece (of something), a disc (cf. **dāla-ŝ°**, p. 210*b*, l. 24; **gŏgᵃji-ŝ°**, p. 279*a*, l. 18; **muji-ŝ°**, p. 558*b*, l. 12; **nadārⁱ-ŝ°**, p. 623*a*, l. 47; **rāma-ŝ°**, p. 833*b*, l. 25; **shömⁱ-ŝ°**, p. 882*b*, l. 48; **ŝamañĕ-ŝ°**, p. 1072*b*, l. 32) (Gr.Gr. 35); a flat piece of land (cf. **drāman-ŝ°**, p. 245*b*, l. 38). Cf. **ŝakᵘjᵘ** and **ŝakajal.**

ŝēkal चेकल् । कुयोनि: f. (a woman) who has vile pudenda, an unchaste woman (cf. **ŝēkh**).

ŝŏkil चुकिल् । शाकविशेष: f. a certain wild herb the leaves of which have a pleasant acid taste (? Indian sorrel).

ŝŏkôlᵘ चुकोलु । चतुष्कालिक: adj. (f. **ŝŏköjᵘ** चुकांजू), of, or belonging to, four times, occurring at four times (e.g. a meal).

ŝŏkᵘ-motᵘ चुकु-मंतु । समुद्भूतबाध: adj. (f. **ŝŏkᵘ-müŝᵘ** चुकू-मंचू), soured; hence, harassed, afflicted (by distress, fatigue, or the like). Cf. **ŝŏkun.**

ŝŏkun चुकुन । अम्लीभवनम्, कुण्ठीभवनम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. **ŝŏkyōv** चुक्योव), to become sour, acid, acrid (K.Pr. 146); to be sour, acid (El., W. 113); (of someone usually mild in temper) to become angered (Gr Gr. 128).

In the sense of 'acidity', the causal of this verb is **ŝŏkᵃrāwun,** but in the sense of 'anger', its causal is **ŝukᵃrāwun** (Gr.Gr. 174).

ŝŏkyó-motᵘ चुक्यो-मंतु । अम्लीभूत:, कुण्ठीभूत: perf. part. (f. **ŝŏkyē-müŝᵘ** चुक्ये-मंचू), become sour; become angered, indignant

ŝŏkūnjal चुकूंजल्, see **ŝŏkūjal.**

ŝŏkūnal चुकूनल् । चतुष्कोण: adj. e.g. four-cornered, quadrangular, (of, e.g. a stool, a board, or a piece of land). Cf. **ŝŏkūjal.**

ŝakr चक्र or (q.v.) **ŝakhᵃr** चखर m. a circle (a corruption of Skt *cakra*), used in the compound **shaila-ŝakr,** p. 880*a*, l. 38, q.v. See **ŝakhᵃr** for other uses

ŝᵃkar चकर् । भयम् m. pl. alarm (caused by apprehension of the recurrence of former injury); cf. **ŝᵃkāṭⁱ.** —**ŝānānⁱ** —चानन् । विभीषिकादानम् m. pl. inf. to cause such alarm (esp. in threatening or scolding a child).

ŝąkᵘrᵘ चक्कु । यन्त्रपरिवर्तनवस्तु, निधुवनम् f. the handle for moving the large wheel of a spinning-wheel (cf. **yĕndra-ŝ°,** s.v. **yĕndᵃr**) (El. *tsakar* m.; K.Pr. 131); sexual intercourse (of man or of beast) (esp. when violent).

ŝąkᵃra-mādayᵃ चक्र-माँडय् । पङ्के अवगाहनम् f. stirring up mud at the bottom of clear water; met. to sully virtuous qualities by sinful conduct.

ŝąkᵃri-madun चक्रि मदुन् । अतिरतशील: m. one habitually addicted to venery, a libertine.

ŝŏkĕr चुक्कर । अम्लत्वम्, कुण्ठीभवनम्, विरोध: m. sourness, acidity (El; Gr Gr. 30, 140); mutual animosity (e.g. occurring between friends or the like), opposition, hostility. Note that this word is not **ŝŏcĕr,** as we might expect; see **ŝŏkᵘ** (Gr.M.). — **nērun** नेरुन । विरोधोद्भव: m inf. such mutual hostility to arise (between people)

ŝŏkurᵘ चुकुरु । मस्यविशेषपूप: m. a certain kind of sour cake. **ŝŏkra-bakar** चुक्र-बाकर । कोलाहल: f. noise of tumult, uproar, Babel

ŝukurᵘ चुकुरु । ललाटवलियुक्त: m. a sulky or angry-natured man, with a frowning forehead, a scowler.

ŝakrakar चक्राकार् m. the shape of a discus, a mark resembling a discus (K. 307); as adj. e.g. wheel-shaped. See **ŝakhᵃr.**

ŝŏkᵃrun चुक्करुन or **ŝukᵃrun** चुक्करुन् । अम्लीकरणम्, क्रोधयुक्तीकरणम्, कोपाङ्कितीकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **ŝŏ(u)kᵒrᵘ** चु(चु)क्कर), to make sour, acidify, cause to turn sour; to make (the face, etc.) angry, to show an angry face, to frown, scowl, show moroseness (Gr Gr. 7)

ŝakrēshōr चक्रेश्वर m. 'Lord of the discus' (cf. **ŝakhᵃr**), a N. of Vishṇu (Viṣṇu) (cf. Śiv. 710); a N. of Shiv (Śiva) (Śiv. 1179, 1221, 1508)

ŝŏkᵃrāwun चुक्करावुन । अम्लीकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **ŝŏkᵃrówᵘ** चुक्करोवु), to make sour, acidify, cause to turn sour; to make (the face, etc.) angry, to show an angry face (as in scolding a child) (cf. **buthᵘ ŝ°,** p. 142*a*, l. 24) (in this sense **ŝukᵃrawun,** q.v., is to be preferred, Gr Gr. 174). Regarding the distinction between **ŝŏkᵃrāwun** and **ŝukᵃrawun,** see **ŝŏkun.**

ŝukᵃrāwun चुक्करावुन । कुण्ठीकरणम्, क्रोधाङ्कितीकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **ŝukᵃrówᵘ** चुक्करोवु), to make angry, to anger (see **ŝŏkun**) (Gr Gr. 174); to make (the face) angry (as in scolding a child) (see the preceding).

ŝakrawarth चक्रवर्थ् adj. e.g. (sg. dat. **ŝakrawartas** चक्रवर्तस्), (as an epithet of a king) ruling a wide

tract of country (extending from sea to sea, cf. **bakh^{a}r**), ruling as a universal monarch, ruling as an emperor (Rām. 1280; K. *b*, °*vart*).

bŏkish चुकिश् । **कोपविरोधः** f. sourness, acidity; angry sourness, angry moroseness (Gr.Gr. 128).

bukösh^{i}lad चुकाँशिलद् । **चतुरात्रिकोपवासी** adj. e.g. one who fasts for four days, one who has eaten nothing for four days.

b^{a}kaṭ^{i} चकटि m.pl. in **b^{a}kaṭ^{i} bānān^{i} चकटि चानंनि** । **विभीषिकादानम्** m.pl.inf. to intimidate (a child or the like, by scolding, punishment, or the like, so that he shrinks from another interview). Cf. **b^{a}kar,** and the next.

b^{a}kaṭh चकट् । **संकोचः** f. (sg. dat. **b^{a}kaṭi चकटि**), shrinking, withering, shrivelling (e.g. a limb from cold, or a flower, or leaf).

bākuth चाकुथ । **प्रदक्षिणम्** m. (sg. dat. **bākatas चाकतस्**), circumambulation, going round, circuit; going round (someone or something) (keeping him or it on the right, as a token of reverence). —**lagun लगुन्** । **दीर्घमार्गभ्रमापातः** m.inf. (instead of going by the direct route) to have to go a long way round.

b^{a}kaṭan चकटन् । **संकोचः** f. (sg. dat **b^{a}kaṭüñ^{u} चकटंञु**), (from cold or the like) shrinking, withering, shrivelling.

b^{a}kaṭun चकटुन् । **संकोचः** conj. 3 (2 p.p. **b^{a}kaṭyōv चकट्योव**), to shrink, shrivel, wither (e.g. from cold). **b^{a}kaṭyō-mot^{u} चकट्यो-मंतु** । **प्राप्तसंकोचः** perf. part. (f. **b^{a}kaṭyē-müṭ^{u} चकट्ये-मंचु**), shrivelled, shrunken, as ab.

bakav चकव् or **bakav चाकव** । **पक्षिविशेषः** m. a certain bird, the ruddy sheldrake or *Casarca rutila* (L. 128 *tsakáo*).

bala 1 चल (cf. **balun**) in **bala-lār चल-लार्** । **शीघ्रापयानम** m. (lit.) running in flight (from someone); hence (in reading or the like) hastily running (through the matter), galloping through (a book, a recitation, or the like). **-bitta -चित्त** sg. voc. O restless mind! (L.V 72).

bala 2 चल । **मा** adv. a particle used to emphasize a prohibitive negative. Thus **ma gatsh,** do not go, but **bala ma gatsh,** do not go on any account; so **bala ma kar,** do not do (it) at all. —**bā —बा** । **मा भ्रातः** adv. id., but used in addressing a male person of equal rank. —**biñ —बिञ्** । **मा भगिनि** adv. id., but used in addressing a female of equal, or superior, rank. —**sö mā** । **मा भोः** adv. id., but used in addressing an elder male, or a male of superior rank.

bāl 1 चाल् । **प्रकृतिः** f. (sg dat. **bāli चालि**), the palm of the hand stretched out and hollowed (cf. **atha-b°,** p. 64*a*, l. 16; **yĕḍ^{u}-b°,** s.v. **yĕḍ**); the amount contained in such a palm, a handful of this nature (cf. **ásh^{i}-bāla,** p. 48*a*, l. 1; **nūna-bāl,** p. 641*a*, l. 26; **pā-bāl,** p. 748*a*, l. 33) (Śiv. 662, 702, 1250, 1255, 1688; Rām. 1039).

bāl 2 चाल f., in **pötra-bāl** (p. 804*a*, l. 29, and Rām. 612) and in **yĕḍ^{u}-bal,** a form of indigestion, s.v. **yĕḍ,** qq.v.

bail चैल or **böl चाल्** m. a garment (borrowed from Skt.) in the word **kŏ-bail** (Śiv. 750), p. 494*a*, l. 9, q.v.

bĕl चेल् । **बलात्प्रवेशनम्, संघट्टः, अत्यारोपः** m. forcing something additional into a receptacle already full, stuffing into, cramming into (cf. **atha-b°,** p. 64*a*, l. 18) (Gr Gr. 124); (of a number of persons) the being crowded together (in, e.g., a small room, where the bodies are in close contact to each other and there is no space even to sit down); squeezing, crushing, pressing (K.Pr 10); squeezing, shampooing (El.); impediment, obstruction (due to crowding) (cf. **tāli-b°,** p. 997*b*, l. 26); inward anger, taking offence, umbrage, soreness, resentment (at some piece of rudeness or disrespect). —**dyun^{u} —दिनु** । **बलात्प्रवेशनम्** m.inf. to force, stuff, cram, into a receptacle. —**gatshun —गट्शुन** । **संघट्टावाप्तिः, रोषः** m.inf. the being crowded together to occur, crowding to happen; umbrage or resentment to be experienced (on account of some piece of disrespect).

bĕla-mŏnḍ^{u} चेल-मंदु । **संबाधेन विकृतिः** f. the being spoiled by being crushed, the being squeezed out of shape. **bĕla-bĕj^{i} चेल-चेंजि** or **bĕlam-bĕj^{i} चेलम-चेंजि** । **परस्परसंघट्टेन, बलात्प्रवेशनेन** adv. crowdedly, with mutual crowding, closely packed. **bĕla-bĕl चेल-चेल्** । **संबाधः** f. (sg. dat. **-bĕj^{u} -चेंजु**), the being crowded together, crowding (e.g. a number of people packed together in too small a room).

bŏl चुल् । **चुल्लिः** f. a fireplace, hearth (esp. a temporary arrangement for immediate use) (cf. **kañi-b°,** p. 461*b*, l. 36) (El. a fireplace, Gr Gr. 16).

bŏla चुल । **ऋजुस्वभाववालः** m. a simple-natured child, a little simpleton.

bŏl^{u} चुलु । **आच्छादनम्, मीनविशेषः, कीटविशेषः** m. a screen, cover (for concealment) (cf. **bōma-b°,** p. 107*a*, l. 48; **būta-b°,** p. 141*b*, l. 15; **d^{a}hi-b°,** p. 198*b*, l. 34); a kind of small fish (described as having a large head); a kind of insect (described as swarming in cold water in the hot season); used as a pejorative suffix in **khanḍa-wāv-b°,** p. 403*a*, l. 37; **yĕcha-b°,** s.v. **yĕch 1.**

bol^{u} चोलु adj. (f. **büj^{u} चुजु**) (1 p.p. of **balun,** q.v.) used —• to indicate 'departing from', 'abandoning' as in **dŏd^{i}-b°,** p. 190*b*, l. 24; **nām^{i}-b°,** p. 636*a*, l. 17;

ranga-b°, p. 837*a*, l. 36; **röt^{i}-b°**, p. 847*b*, l. 46; **wati-b°**, s.v. **wath** 1; **yĕḍ^{u}-b°**, s.v. **yĕḍ**; so **wūṭa-b°**, moving like a camel s.v. **wūṭh** (El. *tsaul*, escaped).

bula ब्वल । **चतुष्कम्** m. a group of four, a four. Cf. **bākh.**

bĕlam-bĕj^{i} ब्यलम्-ब्यजि । **बलात्प्रवेशनेन** adv. i.q. **bĕla-bĕj^{i}**, p. 1070*b*, l. 29, q.v.

bĕllun ब्यल्लुन्, see **bĕlun.**

bālan ब्वालन् । **चालनी** f. (sg. dat. **bālüñ^{u} ब्वालंयू**), a small shovel, or spoon-like instrument, used for stirring up a fire (El used in a **kāg^{u}r^{u}**, or portable brazier; K.Pr. 129); anything of a similar shape (cf. **pamba-b°**, p. 733*b*, l. 37).

balun ब्वलुन् । **पलायनम** conj. 2 (1 p.p. **bol^{u} ब्वलु**, f. (L.V. 33) **büj^{u} ब्वजू**. The causal of this verb is **balanāwun ब्वलनावुन्** or **bal^{a}rāwun ब्वलरावुन्**, qq.v., Gr Gr. 174), to run away, to flee, abscond, to escape (cf. **hĕth b°**, p. 366*b*, l. 41; **pānas b°**, p. 736*a*, l. 47; **path b°**, p. 792*b*, l. 3; **shāl balith**, etc., p. 879*b*, l. 40) (El.; Gr.Gr. 5, 28, 108, 194, 205, 209; Gr.M.; L.V. 28, 31, 33, 75, 86; Śiv. 279, 1064, 1539, 1663; Rām. 33, 92, 172, 375, 498, 529, 913, 1198, 1207, 1257, 1329, 1717; K. 138, 151, 239, 242, 468, 559–630 passim, 658, 661, 691, 761, 823, 825, 882, 999; H. ii, 7–9; v, 6; vi, 8; viii, 4, 11, 13; ix, 1, 4; xii, 25; K.Pr. 147, 154, 173, 239); to depart, go away, disappear (cf. **bŏcha balüñ^{u}**, p. 80*a*, l. 18; **bōm balun**, p. 107*a*, l. 40; **dŏd b°**, p. 188*a*, l. 44; **shēkh b°**, p. 876*b*, l. 46; **sankaṭh b°**, p. 922*a*, l. 44; **thakun b°**, p. 974*a*, l. 1; **sad balüñ^{u}**, p. 1054*a*, l. 7; **sruṭh b°**) (Śiv. 165, 287, 424, 585, 661, 794, 804, 871, 922, 930, 962, 1112, 1118, 1153, 1162, 1239, 1241, 1283, 1463, 1571, 1627, 1632, 1775, 1813, 1844, 1848, 1895; Rām. 10, 23, 31, 60, 98, 114, 124–6, 302, 387, 461, 674, 678, 901, 994, 1008, 1065, 1080, 1085, 1088, 1110, 1126, 1173, 1177, 1192, 1264, 1321, 1361, 1364, 1398, 1461, 1492, 1494, 1559, 1572, 1641, 1703, 1782; K. 174, 413, 464, 696; YZ. 31, 402; K.Pr. 17, 60, 62, 160, 187); to go away (from), depart (from), abandon (obj. in abl.) (Rām. 27, 838–9, 965, 1031, 1121; K. 202, 513; YZ. 28, 141, 273, 519–20, 525); to go, proceed, move along, be in motion (Rām. 889–90, K. 375); to disappear, be worn away (cf. **nam balān^{i}**, p. 635*b*, l 30); to come away, be removed (suddenly) (cf. **nüs^{u} balüñ^{u}**, p. 663*b*, l. 11; **sok^{u} b°**, p. 1067*a*, l 47); (of some evacuation) to run out quickly, be suddenly discharged (cf. **dāl balüñ^{u}**, p. 210*a*, l. 25; **dasth balān^{i}**, p. 256*a*, l. 48; **dāth balun**, p. 257*b*, l. 21; **yĕḍ balüñ^{u}**, s.v. **yĕḍ**); to depart, go suddenly, be suddenly accomplished (cf. **nām^{i} balun**, p. 636*a*, l. 27; **rakañ** or **rikiñ balüñ^{u}**, p. 832*a*, ll. 38, 49).

hĕth balun to take and run off, to carry off, elope with (K. 653); to take away (YZ. 17, 33, 508).

nīriṭh balun (words, etc.) to emerge and become suddenly uttered (p. 721*b*, l. 2) (Śiv. 1187, K. 239, YZ. 465).

trövith balun, to abandon (YZ. 151).

bol^{u}-mot^{u} ब्वलु-मंतु । **पलायित**: perf. part (f. **büj^{u}-müs^{u} ब्वजू-मंचू**), fled, departed, etc, as ab. (Gr.Gr. 109, K. 468).

balan-shāy ब्वलन्-शाय f. a place of refuge, asylum (El). **-wôl^{u} -वोलु** n.ag. (f. **-wājĕñ -वाज्यम्**), an absconder, a (military) deserter (El.).

balān gashun ब्वलान् गछुन् m.inf. to go along, proceed (cf. **balith g°**, bel.) (Rām. 403). **yun^{u} —यिनु** m.inf. to come hurriedly, to flee home (cf. **balith y°**, bel.) (Rām. 1184).

balith gashun ब्वलिथ गछुन । **अपगत्य यानम्** m inf. to run away (to a distance), abscond (Rām. 336, 1089, 1112, 1379, 1551, 1725); cf. **balān g°**, ab. **—yun^{u} - यिनु** । **पलाय्यागमनम** m inf. having absconded to come, to arrive as an absconder (from somewhere else) (Rām. 339, 1369). Cf. **balān y°**, ab.

This verb is sometimes used impersonally, as in **dushmanan bol^{u}**, by the enemies it was fled, i.e. the enemies fled (Gr.M.).

bālun ब्वालुन् । **सहनम** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **bôl^{u} ब्वोलु**, f. **böj^{u} ब्वांजू**; 2 p.p. **bājyōv ब्वाज्योव**), to bear, endure (cf. **atha b°**, p. 64*a*, l. 20) (Gr M.; Śiv. 271, 419, 824, 1247, 1253, 1446, 1758; Rām 196, 203, 218, 291, 617, 643, 1027, 1289, 1386, 1570, 1575, 1581, 1711; YZ. 60, 346; K.Pr. 239, 241)

bālan-bana ब्वालन्-बान । **चालिष्णुशीलता** m. the habit, or nature, of endurance, endurance, patience, long-suffering. **-wôl^{u} -वोलु** । **चालिष्णुस्वभावः** n ag. (f. **-wājĕñ -वाज्यम्**), one who bears or endures, resigned, long-suffering, unruffled by nature, imperturbable.

bĕlun ब्यलुन (by some written **bĕllun ब्यल्लुन्**) । **बलात्प्रवेशनम्** conj 1 (1 p.p. **byol^{u} ब्यलु**, f. **bĕj^{u} ब्यजू**; 2 p.p. **bĕjyōv ब्यज्योव**), to force (something) into (a receptacle), to stuff into, cram into (Gr.Gr. 25, 26, 124); to train with vigorous practice, to train intensively (cf. English 'cram') (L.V. 69).

bĕl^{i} bĕl^{i} ब्यलि ब्यलि । **बलात्प्रवेशम** freq. part, as adv. with continued forcible cramming.

bĕlith mandith ब्यलिथ मंडिथ । **बलात्क्षाप्य** conj. part. as adv having crammed having trampled, cramming in and trampling down. **—thāwun —थावुन्** । **बलात्प्रवेशनम** m.inf. to cram into, force into (and leave there).

balanāwun ब्लनावुन । अपयापनम conj. 1 (1 p.p. **balanôw**ᵘ **ब्लनोवु** This verb is one of the causals of **balun.** The other is **baḷᵃrāwun,** q v., see Gr Gr. 174), to cause to run away, to put to flight (Rām. 867, K 999)

baḷᵃrāwun ब्ळरावुन् । पलायनम conj. 1 (1 p.p. **baḷᵃrôw**ᵘ **ब्ळरोवु.** This verb, like **balanāwun,** is a causal of **balun,** see Gr Gr. 174) to cause to run away, to put to flight (K. 1023)

bĕlis ब्यलिस, see **byol**ᵘ.

bālawunᵘ **ब्रालवुन्** n ag. (f. **bālaviñ**ᵘ **ब्रालविञ्**), one who bears, one who endures (Śiv. 1254).

bᵃkbam ब्क्म् । चर्म f. skin, hide, bark, rind (of man, beast, tree, fruit, or the like) (cf. **hāpath-b°,** p 342*b*, l. 47; **khar-b°,** p 407*a*, l. 38; **nuñ**ᵘ **b°,** p. 641*a*, l. 47; **pot**ᵘ **b°,** p. 788*a*, l. 45; **shĕza-b°,** p 903*b*, l. 13; **samūr-b,** p 914*a*, l. 45; **sōra-b°,** p. 931*a*, l. 23) (El.; Gr Gr. 148; W 111 *som*; Śiv 166, 816, 891; Rām. 635; K Pr 217); according to El. the word also means 'volume'; cf. **barmun.** **—mādi yiñ**ᵘ **-मॉडि यिञ् । वृढीभवनम्** f inf. the skin to be kneaded (p. 548*b*, l. 40), i.e. to become hardened, or toughened, by practice; hence, genl to become hardened to heavy labour by continued practice **phalüñ**ᵘ **फल्ञ् । खेदाग्निः** f.inf. the skin to become worn away (**phalun** 2) (esp. by helping to carry a heavy load or the like).

bama-dājⁱ **ब्म-द्रज्** (or **-düj**ᵘ **-द्रुज्**) **। दोषेऽपि गुणाख्यानम** f (out of friendship or the like) telling or recounting a person's good qualities even when he is patently committing a fault; pretending a virtue when one has it not (cf. **gāna-bamadüj**ᵘ, p. 288*a*, l 25); **-dand -ड्ड । शारीरिकसाह्यदानम** m. bodily help, i.e. help given by a friend with some part of his body (such as his hands, feet, or back); **-dor**ᵘ **-द्र्** । **वृढचर्मा** adj. (f **-dür**ᵘ **-द्रूर्**) (of anything animate or inanimate) hard-skinned, tough skinned, hard-barked. **-bür**ᵘ **-ब्रूर्** । **अजिनपक्षा** f. 'a skin-sparrow', i e a bat.

bami āsun ब्मि आसुन् । भारवाहित्वम m inf. 'to remain on the skin', i e. the responsibility of carrying out (some duty) to lie (upon someone).

bām ब्राम्, see **abun.**

bĕmᵘ ब्यॅमु, see **byomᵘ.**

bomᵘ 1 ब्मु adj. (f. **bümᵘ ब्मू**), made of skin, used —° as in **sōra-b°,** made of pigskin, p. 931*a*, l. 25.

bomᵘ 2 ब्मु adj. (f. **bümᵘ ब्मू**) (of some liquid) reduced to a small amount (by evaporation or the like), used —° as in **ada-b°,** p 12*a*, l. 31; **ras-b°,** p. 841*b*, l 33 (see **bamun,** of which this word is 1 p.p.

bŏmbun ब्वुंबुन् । छिद्रीकरणम conj. 1 (1 p p. **bŏṃbᵘ ब्वुंबु**), to pierce, bore (e.g. a pearl, the nose, or the lobe of the ear) (cf. **kan b°,** p. 447*b*, l. 22; **nas bŏmbüñᵘ,** p. 654*b*, l. 8) (El., L.V. 75, Śiv. 1290); **bŏṃbᵘ-motᵘ ब्वुंबु-मंतु । छतरन्ध्रः** perf. part. (f. **bŏmbᵘ-müsᵘ ब्वुंबु-मंचु**), bored, pierced, as ab.

bĕmbĕr ब्यंब्र् or **bĕmĕr ब्यम्र्** । **ह्रस्वत्वम** m. shortness, (esp. in the sense of shorter than proper) being too short.

bĕmborᵘ ब्यंबर् or **bĕmburᵘ ब्यंबुर्,** or **bĕmorᵘ ब्यमर्, bĕmurᵘ ब्यमुर् । ह्रस्वतायुक्तः, अवटीटः** adj. (f. **bĕmbürᵘ ब्यंबर्, bĕmürᵘ ब्यमर्**) (of any member of the body, esp. the nose) having it too short, flat-nosed, squat-nosed, snub-nosed (cf. **nas-b°,** p. 654*b*, l. 9); met. (of the eye) flat and dull without eyelashes (cf **ach**ⁱ**-b°,** p 8*b*, l. 45). Cf. **bĕpoṭᵘ.**

bamadajⁱ ब्मद्रज्, bamadüjᵘ ब्मद्रुज्, see col. *a*, l. 28.

bŏmŏkhᵘ ब्वुंब्वुखु । चतुर्मुखः m. having four faces, four-faced; (of a mountain or the like) four-peaked.

bamal 1 ब्मल । स्तम्बविशेषः m something possessing a skin or bark; hence, the felled trunk of a tree from which the branches have been lopped (esp when still retaining its bark).

bamal 2 ब्मल । वृढचर्मा adj. e g. possessing a skin, as in **nūna-b°,** p. 641*a*, l. 28; esp. hard-skinned, tough-skinned.

bāmaṅ ब्रामङ् । आमिक्षा f. (sg. dat. **bāmüñᵘ ब्रामञ्**), cheese (El m, Gr M. f.).

bamañĕ (or **bāmüñᵘ-**)**mŏnḍᵘ ब्रामञ्-(ब्रामञ्-)म्वंडु । आमिक्षागोष्टम्** f a ball of cheese, an entire cheese, a cake of cheese (Gr.Gr. 75). **-ṭirᵘ -टीर् । आमिक्षागोष्टम** f. a large mass of curds before making into cheese. **-bakul -ब्कुल् । आमिक्षाखण्डम** m (sg. dat. **-bakalas -ब्कलस्**), a circular piece of cheese (prepared as a relish).

bamun ब्मुन । अल्पीभवनम, संगतीभवनम conj. 2 (1 p.p. **bomᵘ ब्मु**), and conj. 3 (2 p p. **bamyōv ब्म्योव्.** The causal of this verb is **bṍmᵃrāwun,** q.v.) (of some liquid or juice in a green plant) to be reduced in amount (by drying, evaporation, boiling down, or the like) (cf. **ras-mas b°,** p. 844*a*, l 3); (of advice or the like) to be agreed to, adopted. Cf. **bamaṭhun.**

bomᵘ-motᵘ ब्मु-मंतु । अल्पीभूतः perf. part. (f. **bümᵘ-müsᵘ ब्मू-मंचु**), reduced (by cooking, evaporation, etc.), as ab

bamith gashun ब्मिथ् गश्न् । तिरस्कृतीभवनम m.inf to become abashed or ashamed (owing to being tongue-tied); to be disgraced (in the eyes of respectable people by the circulation of evil reports).

bamyō-motᵘ ब्म्यो-मंतु । अल्पीभूतः, संगतीभूतः perf.

part. (f. **samyē-müs॑** सम्ये-मंज्॑), become reduced, as ab.; (of advice or the like) agreed to, adopted.

samph सम्फ or (q.v.) **sāph** साँफ । **सान्त्वम्** m. (sg. dat. **sampi** संपि), persuasion, cajolery, blandishment, inducement (to another to do something). Cf. **sāph.**

sámp (El. *ts°*), see **shāph.**

sāmph साम्फ, see **sāph.**

sēmph सेंफ, see **sēph.**

sam॑r सम्र् । **चर्मकार:** m. (his wife is **samarĕñ** सम्र्यंञ् or **sam॑r-bāy** सम्र्-बाय्), a worker in leather, currier, shoemaker, cobbler, harness-maker (El. *tsamar, tsomor*; Gr.Gr. 148; W. 111 *tsómūr*). **-bāy** -बाय् । **चर्मकारभार्या** f. his wife.

samar सम्र् in **samar-gāv** सम्र्-गाव् । **चमराख्या गौ:** f. the Yak (*Bos grunniens*) (highly valued for its bushy tail, used as a fly-whisk); **samar-wôl॑** सम्र्-वोल् । **चामरवृत्** m. a maker of fly-whisks (see **sāmar**).

sāmar सामर् । **चामरम्** m. the tail of the *Bos grunniens* (used over a god or a great person as a ceremonial fly-whisk) (L.V. 73; Śiv. 1175, 1515; K. 932, 985, 1132, 1151). See **samar.**

s॑mur॑ स्मुर् । **शस्त्रम्** m. iron (this is a Burushaskī word, and in various forms is current over the whole Dard country. In Ksh. it is reported as an old word, now seldom used).

sĕmĕr स्म्यर् । **ह्रस्वत्वम्** m., i.q. **sĕmbĕr**, q.v.

sĕmor॑ स्मंर् or **sĕmur॑** स्मुर् । **ह्रस्वतायुक्त:, अवटीट:** adj. (f. **sĕmür॑** स्मंर्), i.q. **sĕmbor॑**, q.v.

sŏ-mara सु-मर । **प्रायश्चत्वारि** card. about four (Gr.Gr. 84).

samarĕñ सम्र्यंञ्, see **sam॑r.**

s॑maruw॑ स्मरुव् adj. (f. **s॑marüv॑** स्मर्व्), made of iron, iron (see **s॑mur॑**) (Rām. 631; H. xii, 16, 17, *tsamruw॑*; K.Pr. 190). **s॑maruw॑ kara sāpun** स्मरुव् कर सापुन् । **अतिकष्टसाध्यविधानम्** m. to chew peas of iron; hence, met. to be occupied in some very difficult work (cf. H. as ab.). In H. xii, the word is explained by the pandit as 'leathern', but the meaning 'made of iron' is certainly the correct one. So also in K.Pr. 190. In the modern language it is confused with **sam,** leather.

sŏm॑rāwun सुम्रावुन् । **अम्लीकरणम्, संगलीकरणम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **sŏm॑rôw॑** सुम्रोव्). This verb is the causal of **samun,** q.v.) to reduce (the amount of some liquid, or of the juice in a green plant, or the like, by drying, evaporating, boiling down, or the like); to cause (some advice, or course of conduct) to be agreed to, assented to, adopted.

sĕmis स्मिस्, see **syom॑.**

sāmot॑ सामुत् perf. part. of **asun,** q.v. (f. **sāmüs॑** सामुज्॑), entered (lit. and met.) (cf. **brēshĕs asun** and **brēshĕn sāmüs॑**, p. 126*b*, ll. 40, 36; **mād asun** and **mādi sāmot॑**, p. 548*b*, ll. 33, 37; **pát asun,** and **pát॑ sāmot॑**, p. 789*a*, ll. 8, 41; **path asun,** p. 791*b*, l. 28, and **path sāmot॑**, p. 792*b* l. 5) (Gr.Gr. 110; Rām. 652, 686).

sûṃth, see sũṭh॑.

sum॑ṭh सुमट् or **sum॑ṭh॑** सुमट्॑ or **sumüṭh॑** सुमट्॑ । **अङ्गुलयाघात:, पिपीलिकाकीटविशेष:** f. (sg. dat. **sum॑ṭi** सुमटि or **sum॑ṭhi** सुमठि), a nip, a pinch (cf. **kapar-s°**, p. 463*b*, l. 46; **phĕk॑-s°**, p. 720*b*, l. 48); a kind of red ant. —**hĕñ॑** —ह्यंञ् । **अङ्गुलयाघातेन ज्ञापनम्** f.inf. to take a nip, to draw a person's attention by pinching him.

samaṭhun सम्टुन् । **पर्युषितीभाव:** conj. 3 (2 p.p. **samaṭhyōv** सम्ट्योव्) (of something naturally juicy) to dry up, wither (cf. **samun**) (El. to wither, decay). **samaṭhyō-mot॑** सम्ट्यो-मंत् । **म्लानीभूत:** perf. part. (f. **samaṭhyē-müs॑** सम्ट्ये-मंज्॑), dried up, withered, as ab.

samatkār सम्त्कार् m. admiration, surprise; a show, spectacle, wonderful object (Śiv. 1777)

san सन् । **तृणादिदुर्गन्ध:** f. the s house (arising from the mixture of f , and urine). —**wŏthüñ॑** —व्यंञ् । **दुर्गन्धोत्पत्ति:** f.inf. such an odour to arise.

sēni सेनि, see **syūn॑.**

sŏn सुन्, see **sōr.**

sun सुन् in **tāzak-sun,** q.v.; in **sun-kun** (K.Pr. 38), see **sōr.**

súnú (El. *ts°*), see **s॑nun॑.**

sūn सून् । **चूर्ण:** m. powder (cf. **khanḍa-s°**, p. 403*a*, l. 2) (El. *tsún*, broken filings) (Gr.Gr. 20); filings (El. *tsún*, i.e. *tsū*).

sūna-mŏṭh karüñ॑ सून-म्वट् कर्यंञ् । **चूर्णमुष्टे: विभेदनम्** f.inf. to make (something) a fistful of powder, to crush to powder (and so destroy). **-trŏmba -**त्रुम्ब । **सस्यविशेष:** m. N. of a certain food-grain (? a variety of buckwheat) (cf. **trŏmba**).

sōnca सोंच, see **sōca.**

sanda सन्द् m. a garment (noted only in YZ. 234, 541). Cf. **canda,** a pocket.

sandī सन्दी f. 'The Furious', a N. of Durgā, the wife, or energic form, of Shiv (Śiva) (Śiv. 1515); a hasty, impetuous woman (L.V. 77).

sünḍ॑ सुंड्॑ । **आघात:** f. (sg. dat. **sanjĕ** सञ्ज्य), a blow, stroke, hit (cf **atha-s°**, p. 64*a*, l. 22; **cōṭ॑-s°**, p. 177*a*, l. 44; **dŏbiñĕ-s°**, p. 184*a*, l. 21; **kala-s°**, p. 435*b*, l. 8; **kañi-s°**, p 461*b*, l. 38; **lōri-s°**, p. 531*a*, l. 17; **macil॑-s°**, p. 548*a*, l. 35; **nala-s°**, p. 632*a*, l. 13; **phĕk॑-s°**, p. 720*b*, l. 50; **para-s°**, p. 756*a*, l. 49; **shĕmshēri-hünz॑ s°**, p. 884*a*, l. 37; **wŏḍi-s°**, s.v.

wŏḍ) (*Gr.M.*; Rām. 969; K.Pr. 62); (of wind) a sudden blow, gust (cf. **wāwa-ẖ°**, s.v. **wāv 1**) (*Gr M.*); met a sudden, violent, unbearable calamity (cf. **nāra-ẖ°**, p. 648*b*, l. 11; **tāli-ẖ°**, p. 997*b*, l 33; **tāpa-ẖ°**, p. 1015*a*, l. 26; **tapāli-ẖ°**, p. 1016*a*, l. 20). —**lāyüñ**ᵘ —**लायंञ्**, f.inf. to strike a blow (e g. with a sword) (on, dat.) (H. iii, 5, 6) —**yiñ**ᵘ —**यिञ्** f inf a blow to come, a blow, or hurt from a blow, to be received (K.Pr. 261).

bạnjĕ bạnjĕ karun ब़ंज्य ब़ंज्य कर्न । **पुनःपुनस्ताडनेन क्षीणीकरणम्** to enfeeble (a person, esp. a child) by repeated blows, or by blows given by a number of people.

bạndịkh ब़ंडिख़ । **सभाविशेषः** f. (sg. dat. **bạndịki ब़ंडिकि**), a meeting, assembly (esp. of gamblers or similar reprobates).

bạndan ब़ंदन् in **wản¹ wản¹ bạndan वनि वनि ब़ंदन्**, s.v. **wanun 1**, q.v.

bạndun ब़ंदुन । **चन्दनम्** m. (sg. dat. **bạndanas ब़ंदनस्**), sandal-wood (cf. **rakh-ẖ°**, p. 830*b*, l. 15; **rakta-ẖ°**, p 831*b*, l. 31) (El.; L. 78 *tsandum*, probably a misprint; L.V. 42; Śiv. 973, 1080, 1155, 1613, 1902; Rām. 692, 739, 1080; K. 425–6, 528, 926, 976; K.Pr. 159, 229).

bạndan-bura ब़ंदन्-बुर । **चन्दनत्वक्** m. the bark of the sandal tree (cf. **bura 2**); a powder made from a bark-like strip of sandal-wood (cf. **bura 1**). **-dār -दार्** adj. e.g. bearing sandal-wood, i.e. sprinkled, or covered, with sandal-wood (YZ 57, of a bed). **-hār -हार** । **प्रालम्बिकाविशेषः** m. a kind of necklace of three, five, or seven strands (the *candra-hār* of India, of which name this word is a corruption) (L. 262 *chandanhár*). **-köjᵘ -कोंजू** । **चन्दन-शिला** f. a flat stone on which sandal-wood is ground to powder. **-kwöjᵘ -क्वोंजू** । **चन्दनशिला** f., id. **-küñᵘ -कंञ्** । **चन्दनशिला** f., id. **-mōkun -मोंकुन्** । **चन्दनखण्डम्** m. a small lump of sandal-wood used for being reduced to powder on a grinding stone.

bándun (El. *ts°*), a common misspelling for **bhādun**, q v.

bạnd*r ब़ंद्र् or **bạnd*r ब़ंदुर्** । **चन्द्रः** m. (sg. dat. **bạ(a)ndras ब़ं(ं)द्रस्**), the moon (cf. **bāla-ẖ°**, p 104*a*, l. 42; **phal-ẖ°**, p. 692*a*, l. 18; **punimᵘ-ẖ°**, p. 741*a*, l. 40; **yĕnd*r ta ẖ° nabun**, s v. **yĕnd*r**) (El. *tsandar*, the new moon, crescent-shaped moon; L.V 9, 22, 109; Rām. 406, 575, 1484, 1486, 1774; YZ. 34; K.Pr. 253); a moon-shaped ornament worn on the head (used esp by children).

bạndra-grohun ब़ंद्र-ग्रहुन । **चन्द्रग्रहः** m. (sg. dat. **-grahanas -ग्रहनस्**), an eclipse of the moon. **-hāl -हाल** । **धान्यविशेषः** m. a kind of paddy with a soft white grain. **-kalā -कला** f. a digit of the moon; the crescent of the moon immediately before or after the new moon (Śiv. 98 (N.P.), 1490). **-kalādār -कलादार्** m. he who wears the crescent moon, i.e. who has it for his crest, a N. of Shiv (Śiva) (Śiv. 75). **-kalapushᵘ -कलपुशु** । **चन्द्रभूषणभूषितशिरोवस्त्रम्** m a kind of round cap ornamented with moon-shaped pieces of gold, silver, etc **-shēkhar -शेखर्** m. he who has the moon for his crest, a N. of Shiv (Śiva) (Śiv. 1586). **-ṭöcᵘ -टोंचू** । **चन्द्राकारभूषणोपेतः शिरोवस्त्रविशेषः** f a kind of child's cap ornamented as ab. **-bŭḍ -चुड्** m, i.q **-shēkhar**, ab. (Śiv. 976, 1035, 1538, 1574); a N. of Vishnu (Śiv. 740). **-wār -वार** । **चन्द्रवारः** m Monday (El. *tsandarwár*, Gr.M, W. 106 *tsandarār*). Cf. **sūmwar.**

bạnd*rakh ब़ंद्रख़ । **चन्द्रकः** m. (sg. dat. **bạnd*rakas ब़ंद्रकस्**), one of the moon-shaped marks, or eyes, on the expanded tail of a peacock (cf. **mōr-ẖ°**, p. 587*b*, l. 49)

bạndrama ब़ंद्रम or **bandrama ब़न्द्रम** (**bandram चन्द्रम्**, m c, Śiv. 334, 475; Rām. 1002) । **चन्द्रमाः** m the moon (El. *sandramma* (so sometimes sounded); L.V. 93; Śiv. 38, 128, 166, 334, 421, 434, 475, 955, 1009, 1147, 1189, 1571, 1654; Rām. 197, 399, 400–1, 438, 513, 616, 1002, 1017, 1083-5, 1188, 1225, 1262, 1276, 1341, 1655; K. 57, 130, 676, 923, 929).

bạndrāyĕn ब़ंद्रायन् or **bāndrāyĕn ब़ान्द्रायन्** in **bạndrāyĕn bāpun ब़ंद्रायन् ब़ापुन** । **चान्द्रायणाख्यव्रतविधानम** m inf. to keep a certain very severe fast for an entire lunar month. It is called in Skt. *cāndrāyaṇa*, which appears as **bāndrāyĕn bāpun** in Śiv. 595

bong (El. *ts*), see **bŏgᵘ.**

bŏngᵘ ब़ोंगु, see **bŏgᵘ.**

bŏngijᵘ ब़ोंगिजु, see **bŏgijᵘ 1, 2,** and **3.**

bāngun ब़ांगुन, see **bāgun.**

bĕngun 1 ब़ंगुन m (sg. dat. **bĕnganas ब़ंगनस्**), happiness, jollity, the being amused. —**hyonᵘ** —**ह्योनु**, m inf to take happiness, to be amused (K.Pr. 249)

bĕngun 2 ब़ंगुन । **प्रमोदनम** conj. 1 (this verb is impersonal; 1 p.p. **byongᵘ ब़्योंगु**, f. **bĕnjᵘ ब़ंञ्जु**; 2 p.p. **bĕnjyōv ब़ंञ्योव्**), to rejoice, to exult, show happiness (on succeeding in carrying out one's intentions) (El. to be happy) Cf **bring 1.**

bĕngañ ब़ंगञ् f. in **ranga-ẖ°**, p. 837*a*, l. 39, q.v.

bingar ब़िंगर् । **प्लुतानि** m pl. (but sometimes **bingara ब़िंगर**, f.pl.), leaping, bounding (in joy). —**bānanⁱ** —**बानंनि** । **भीतिदानम** m. pl. inf. 'to cause jumps to enter'; hence, to terrify or intimidate (a child,

servant, or the like, by frequent beatings, scoldings, or the like).

tsingara tulañĕ त्सिंगर तुलञ । **उत्प्लवनम्** f. pl. inf. to leap or jump for joy.

tsunih, incorr. for **tsᵃñĕ,** see **tsᵘñᵘ.**

tsanjĕ त्संज्य, see **tsündᵘ.**

tsĕnjᵘ त्संजू, **tsĕnjyōv** त्संज्योव, see **tsĕngun.**

tsönjᵘ त्सांजू, see **tsōjᵘ.**

tsanjĕyār त्संज्यार् । **ताडनपात्रीभूत:** m. a receiver of blows, i.e. an obstinate boy, or the like, who refuses to learn or obey orders, and is hence subject to frequent chastisement. Cf. **tsündᵘ.**

tsēnkh त्सेंख्, see **tsēkh** 1 and 2.

tsēnkal त्सेंकल्, see **tsēkal.**

tsŏnamath त्सुनमथ or **tsunamath** त्सुनमथ । **चतुर्नवति:** card. (pl. dat. **tsŏ(u)namatan** त्सु(चु)नमतन्), ninety-four (Gr Gr. 80).

tsŏnamatyumᵘ त्सुनमतिमु or **tsunamatyumᵘ** त्सुनमतिमु । **चतुर्नवतितम:** ord. (f. **tsŏ(u)namatimᵘ** त्सु(चु)नमतिमू), ninety-fourth (Gr Gr. 80).

tsᵃnunᵘ त्सनुनु । **गुल्फ:, चूर्णफलम्** the internal malleolus (El. *tsanun*) ; the ankle (El. *tsunun*) ; a peach (the fruit) (cf. **bŏṭa-tsᵒ,** p. 138*b*, l. 38) (El. *tsánú, tsunun, Amygdalus Persica* ; W. 116 *tsunun* ; L. 348 *tsunnan,* 462, *tsannan*). **tsᵃnánⁱ-ōṭᵘ** त्सनंनि-ओंटू । **चूर्णफलगुटिका** f. a peach-stone. **-wathᵃr** -वंथर् m. a peach leaf.

tsānun त्सानुन् । **प्रवेशनम** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **tsônᵘ** त्सोनु, f. **tsönᵘ** त्सांनू ; 2 p.p. **tsañōv** त्साञोव This verb is the causal of **atsun,** q.v.), to cause to enter, to bring in, put into (dat.) (cf. **atha tsᵒ,** p. 64*a*, l. 24 ; **bāzar tsᵒ,** p. 154*b*, l. 36 ; **khaphari phamb tsᵒ,** p. 406*a*, l. 13 ; **khyolᵘ tsᵒ,** p. 426*a*, l. 47 ; **wāgujᵘ tsᵒ**) (El. ; Gr Gr. 12, 13 ; Gr.M. ; W. 65 ; Śiv. 1645, 1911 ; Rām. 416 ; K. 36, 365 6, 816, 896) ; to invite (into), lead into (cf. **gara tsᵒ,** p. 295*b*, l. 3 ; **jin tsᵒ,** p. 375*a*, l. 11) (K. 298, 494, 715, 900, 1130 ; H. iii, 7) ; to bring into existence (in something) (cf. **phuṭh tsānüñᵘ,** p. 717*a*, l. 5 ; **dag tsᵒ,** p. 194*a*, l. 19 ; **khrŏlᵘ tsᵒ,** p. 412*b*, l. 46 ; **kᵃṭh tsᵒ,** p. 486*a*, l. 17) ;

to cause some condition to occur (in) (esp. when the condition is new or unexperienced) (cf. **ala tsᵒ,** p. 23*a*, l. 49 ; **baṭha tsᵒ,** p. 139*b*, l. 29 ; **chag tsānüñᵘ,** p. 158*b*, l. 8 ; **cār tsᵒ,** p. 174*b*, l. 4 ; **dŏdurᵘ tsᵒ,** p. 192*b*, l. 7 ; **khurᵘ tsᵒ,** p. 411*b*, l. 45 ; **lār tsānüñᵘ,** p. 530*a*, l. 25 ; **lōsa tsᵒ,** p. 533*a*, l. 16 ; **maza tsᵒ,** p. 614*b*, l. 9 ; **nēkh-pūrᵘ tsᵒ,** p. 629*b*, l. 18 ; **naṭh tsānüñᵘ,** p. 660*a*, l. 25 ; **pátⁱ tsᵒ,** p. 789*a*, l. 50 ; **potᵘ tsᵒ,** p. 788*a*, l. 49 ; **path tsᵒ,** p. 792*b*, l. 9 ; **pay tsᵒ,** p. 812*a*, l. 1 ; **rāshĕ tsᵒ,** p. 843*a*, l. 35 ; **shram tsᵒ,** p. 893*a*, l. 28 ; **tūra tsānañĕ,** p. 1021*a*, l. 17 ; **tsᵃkar tsānánⁱ,** p. 1069*a*, l. 50 ; **tsᵃkáṭⁱ tsānánⁱ,** p. 1070*a*, l. 9 ; **tsingar tsānánⁱ,** p. 1074*b*, l. 49 ; **tsāph tsānüñᵘ,** p. 1077*b*, l. 31 ; **zingar tsānánⁱ** ; **zŏzurᵘ tsᵒ**) (Gr.M. ; Rām. 470 ; K. 620 ; H. ix, 2) ; to cause something to begin working, to start in action, to set going (into something) (cf. **drôtᵘ tsᵒ,** p. 249*a*, l. 44 ; **khalas tsᵒ,** p. 397*a*, l. 26 ; **khayāl tsᵒ,** p. 426*b*, l. 27 ; **nakh tsᵒ,** p. 628*a*, l. 33 ; **pĕd tsānüñᵘ,** p. 681*b*, l. 12 ; **panḍa tsᵒ,** p. 738*b*, l. 5 ; **pöthᵃr tsᵒ,** p. 800*a*, l. 35 ; **thaph tsānüñᵘ,** p. 981*a*, l. 17 ; **wād tsᵒ,** s.v. **wād** ; **wadanas tsᵒ,** s.v. **wadun**) (Gr M ; K. 326, 331) ; to apply (a patch or the like) (cf. **düjᵘ tsānüñᵘ,** p. 203*a*, l. 24).

tsānan-wād त्सानन्-वाद । **बाधनम** m. harassing, oppression, annoyance (to compel someone to undertake something difficult).

tsēnun 1 त्सेनुन् or **tsēnunᵘ** त्सेनुनु m (sg. dat. **tsēnanas** त्सेननस), consciousness, understanding, intelligence (Śiv. 1043, 1339, 1406, 1415, 1592 ; K. 212, 301, 311)

tsēnun 2 त्सेनुन । **संज्ञानम** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **tsyūnᵘ** त्स्यूनु, Gr Gr. 19 ; 2 p.p. **tsēnōv** त्सेनोव The causal of this verb is **tsēnanâwun** त्सेननावुन् or **tsīñᵉrâwun** त्सीञ्रावुन्, Gr Gr. 174), to know by a sign, to recognize, distinguish, identify (K. 186, 195, 210) ; to recognize (as such-and-such), to understand (a thing to be such-and-such) (L.V. 28, Śiv. 1545, Rām. 627, K. 141, YZ. 421) ; hence, to accept when seen, to experience, gain the experience (of anything) (L.V. 6) ; to recognize as authoritative, to meditate upon (instruction given) (L.V. 51-4, 80 ; Śiv. 1704) Cf. **tsēntun.**

tsunnö त्सुन्नां । **चतु:संख्याचिह्नम्:** m. the figure 4, the written sign for four.

tsunun (El. *ts*), see **tsᵃnunᵘ** and incorr. for **tshunun.**

tsunnun, see *tshunun*

tsānanawun त्साननावुन conj. 1 (1 p.p. **tsānanôwᵘ** त्साननोवु), i.q. **tsanun,** q.v., to cause to enter (Śiv. 126).

tsēnanāwun त्सेननावुन । **संज्ञापनम** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **tsēnanôwᵘ** त्सेननोवु), to cause to recognize, or to be recognized, by a sign, to indicate by a sign, wink, or the like (cf. **tsēnun, tsīñᵉrun,** and **tsīñᵉrâwun**) (Śiv. 1884).

tsunanáwun (El. *ts*), see **tshunanāwun.**

tsŏnūr त्सानूर् m. N. of a celebrated wrestler in the service of Kaṃs (Kaṃsa), who was killed by Krushn (Kṛṣṇa) (K. 368, 440), in Skt. *Cāṇūra.*

tsīnis त्सीनिस, see **tsyūnᵘ 1.**

tsŏns (El. *ts*), **tsúns** (El. *ts*), see **tsŏnz.**

tsánṭ (El. *ts*), see **tshāṭh.**

tsenta (? spelling) m. a funeral pyre (El.). ? Cf. Skt.

citd. **bintabal** m. the place of a funeral pyre, a funeral pyre (El.).

bŏntá चंता or **bintá चिंता** f. thinking, thought; thought, care, anxiety (Rām. 555; K. 500, 1158); i.q. **binth**, q.v. — **barünᵘ** —बरंबू f.inf. to be anxious, to be full of care (K. 65).

búnṭ (El. *ts°*), see **būṭhᵘ**.

benṭh (El. *ts°*), see **bŭṭh**.

binth चिंथ f. (sg. dat. **binti चिंति**), care, anxiety; i.q. **bŏntā**, q.v. —**karünᵘ** —करंबू f.inf. to care (for, *gen.*, as in **cyönᵘ b° karān**, caring for thee) (L.V. 72).

būnṭh चूंठ, būnṭhᵘ चूंठु, see **bŭṭhᵘ**.

bŭnṭh चुंठ, bŭnṭhᵘ चुंठु, see **bŭṭh**.

bántal (El. *ts°*), see **bhāṭal**.

bŭntal चुंटल, bŭntulᵘ चुंटुलु, see **bŭṭal, bŭṭulᵘ**.

bŏntun चेंतुन् conj. 1, i.q. **bŏnun 2**, q.v. to meditate upon, think upon (K. 408, 505); **mani b°**, to consider in one's mind, to determine (on a particular course of conduct) (K. 410).

banbal बंबल् । चञ्चल: adj. e.g. unsteady, restless, unstable, inconstant, changeful, volatile, fickle (Gr.M.; Śiv. 334, 1340, 1539; Rām. 74, 1624); tremulous, agitated (Rām. 173, 986, 1285).

bŏnawunᵘ चेनवुनु । संज्ञापनपूर्वकम् n.ag. (f. **bŏnavünᵘ चेनवंबू**), one who recognizes, distinguishes, identifies (Śiv. 1515); esp. the Supreme, considered as the source of all sensation (Śiv. 1342); (as adv.) by identification, by recognition, by means of identification.

bŏnawañ चेनवञ् । संज्ञापनम् f. making known, information, indication, pointing out. —**dinᵘ** —दिन्बू f.inf. to point out, show (El. *tsenawain dingi*).

banbalözᵘ बंबलोज़ु । चाञ्चल्यम् f. unsteadiness, restlessness, instability, inconstancy, volatility, fickleness.

bŏnaway चुनवय् । चत्वार्येव card. even four, the four, all four (Gr.Gr. 85). See **bŏr**.

bŏnyukᵘ चेन्युकु, see **byūnᵘ**.

bŏnz चुन् or **bŏnzᵘ चुंबु । चेटी** f. (sg. dat. **bŏnzi चुन्नि**), a female slave, a (household) slave-girl, a housemaid (El. *tsúns, tsŏns*; Śiv. 437, 1237; Rām. 1038; K. 29, 637, 727, 913, 928, 979, 1132, 1150). **bŏnza-küṭᵘ चुन्न-कुटु । दासीपुत्री** f. (sg. dat. **-kacĕ -कच्च**), the daughter of a slave-girl. **-kaṭh -कट् । दासीपुत्र:** m. (sg. dat. **-kaṭas -कटस्**), the son of a slave-girl.

bŏnzᵘ चुंबु । दास: m. a male slave or male servant (esp. one employed as a messenger).

bŏnᵘ चोनु, see **bānun**.

bᵘñᵘ चंबु । अङ्गारः, गर्व: f. a lump of charcoal, charcoal (when a single lump is not referred to, the pl. **bᵘnĕ** (see below) is generally used in this sense) (cf. **boṭhⁱ-b°**, p. 140*b*, l. 44; **lasa-b°**, p. 532*b*, l. 35; **mal-b°**, p. 564*a*, l. 35; **bŏka-b°**, p. 1067*a*, l. 30; **būra-b°**, s.v. **būr 1**; **yĕngar-b°**, s.v. **yĕngur**) (Gr.Gr. 164, Gr.M.); a black mark made by charcoal (cf. **ḍĕka-b°**, p. 204*b*, l. 30); anything small and black and hard (like a little bit of charcoal) (cf. **rŏnga-b°**, p. 837*b*, l. 47); self-conceit, self-complacency, vanity (cf. **ḍĕka-b°**, p. 204*b*, l. 32; **gāṭa-b°**, p. 310*b*, l. 2).

bᵘnĕ चुञ्, f.pl. charcoals, a collection of charcoal (e.g. for fuel) (cf. **khāra-b°**, p. 407*b*, l. 48; **kāṭha-b°**, p. 487*b*, l. 19; **küṭhᵘ-b°**, p. 493*b*, l. 22; **pana-b°**, p. 735*a*, l. 32; **payĕn-b°**, p. 817*b*, l. 4; **tᵃla-b°**, p. 995*a*, l. 39; **wan-b°**, s.v. **wan 1**) (El. *tsinya* m, *tsinyin*; Rām. 621, 1081, 1495). **-āshnāv -आश्नाव्** = آشنا جنه m. 'a charcoal relation', i.e. a mere acquaintance, one only slightly known, or a distant cousin (K.Pr. 159, 'people from the villages often pay a visit to the city during the winter season bringing with them charcoal for sale. They sell their load, put up for a night in some person's house, and are off again the following morning'). **-bôrᵘ -बोरु । अङ्गाराङ्गारभार:** m. a load of charcoal (carried in leather bags from the forests to the towns). —**gashañĕ** —गश्चन । **मनस्तापावाप्तिः** f. pl. inf. to become charcoals, to be burnt to charcoal; met. anguish, mental pain (due to someone else's evil conduct) to be experienced. **-hāgurᵘ -हागुरु । पक्षिविशेष:** m. (sg. dat. **-hāgaras -हागरस्**), a certain bird (said to resemble a crow, and to be edible). **-hanā -हना । अङ्गाराङ्गारमात्रम्** f. a single piece of charcoal. **-khikhur -खिखुर्** or **-khikhurᵘ -खिखुरु । अङ्गाराङ्गारभारविशेष:** m. a kind of withy or straw basket, in which small charcoal is brought from the forest into the towns for sale. —**karañĕ** —करञ । **विनाशनम् (हान्युत्पादनम्)** f. pl. inf. to turn into charcoal; to destroy; to cause mental anguish (by injuring another by evil conduct). **-mŏndurᵘ -मंदुरु । अङ्गाराङ्गारलोष्टम** m. a large block of charcoal. **-mŏndürᵘ -मंडरु । अङ्गाराङ्गारखण्ड:** f. a lump of coarse charcoal. **-müṭᵘ -मुटु** f. (sg. dat. **-macĕ -मच्च**), an earthenware vessel for holding charcoal, a coal box (K.Pr. 220, *tsanih-m°*). **-möyā -मया । अङ्गाराङ्गारमात्रम** f. a single piece of charcoal (Gr.Gr. 165). **-pholᵘ -फोलु** m., id. (Gr.Gr. 164). **-phŏti tyŏngul nērun -फुति त्युंगुल् नेरुन् । उत्कर्षेण ख्याति:** m.inf. a spark to issue from a basket of charcoal; hence, (owing to belonging to a particular family or owing to special associates) to acquire a wide reputation (whether good or bad). **-yĕngurᵘ -यंगुरु । अङ्गाराङ्गारवाहिपात्रविशेष:** m. a kind of basket (made of withies sewn together with string) used for carrying the coarse charcoal

used by goldsmiths and blacksmiths. **-yĕṭ[u] -यॅट्** । **ग्लाङ्गारवाहिका** f. (sg. dat. **-yĕcĕ -यच्च**), a kind of long withy basket (wide at top and narrow at bottom, carried, hung from the shoulders, on the back) for conveying charcoal (from the forest to the towns).

tüñ[u] त्रुञ् । **मौनम्** f. silence, inability to retort (in an argument).

t[a]ñur[u] त्रञुर् । **ग्लाङ्गारकृत्** m. a charcoal-burner.

tiñ[ŏ]run त्रीञ्रुन् । **संज्ञापनम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **tiñ°r[u] त्रीञ्र्**), to cause to be known by a sign, hint, point out, indicate by a hint, wink, or the like (caus. of **tēnun 2.** Cf. **tēnanāwun**, Gr.Gr. 174).

tiñ[ŏ]rāwun त्रीञ्रावुन् । **संज्ञापनम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **tiñ[ŏ]rôw[u] त्रीञ्रोउ**), i.q. **tiñ[ŏ]run**, q.v.; cf. Gr.Gr. 174 (El. to point out, to show).

tŏpi त्रपि, tŏp[u] त्रप्, see **tyop[u]**.

tŏpa, etc., see **thŏpa**.

tŏp[u] त्रुप् in **dŏsa-tŏp[u]**, p. 252*a*, l. 42, q.v.

top[u] त्रुप् । **दन्ताघातः** m. a bite (with the teeth, and on someone else) (cf. **dr[a]ka-t°**, p. 243*a*, l. 3; **gali-t°**, p. 283*a*, l. 50; **guli-t°**, p. 284*a*, l. 32; **hūn[i]-t°**, p. 337*a*, l. 19; **kāwa-t°**, p. 495*a*, l. 37; **wūṭa-t°**, s.v. **wūṭh**) (El. *tsúp*, Gr.M.); when —•, this word is sometimes used to mean a small amount of something eatable, as we should say 'a bite of something', see **dŏda-t°**, p. 190*a*, l. 50; **nūna-t°**, p. 641*a*, l. 29; the compound **nāvi-t°**, p. 667*a*, l. 7, means 'a little worn-out uncomfortable boat'. **—hyon[u] —ह्यॅनु** । **दन्ताघातः** m.inf. to take a bite, to bite (Gr.M.; H. x, 7). **—kaḍun —कडुन्** । **दन्तैर्भक्षणम्** to take a (single) bite (out of something, e.g. from an apple, or similar fruit) (K.Pr. 238); to swallow in a single bite.

tapis yun[u] त्रपिस् यिनु । **दन्ताघातैषणा** m.inf. to attack in order to bite (e.g. a dog attacking a person).

tôp[u] त्रोउप् (f. **tŏp[u] त्रप्**) 1 p.p. of **tāpun**, q.v., gnawed, chewed, masticated, used —•, as in **aḍa-t°**, p. 12*a*, l. 34; **ôp[u]-tôp[u]**, p. 40*a*, l. 18.

túp (El. *ts°*), see **top[u]**.

tĕpacĕ त्रपच्च, see **tĕpoṭ[u]**.

tĕpicĕ त्रपिच्च, see **tĕpyuṭ[u]**.

tŏpacĕl त्रुपच्चल् । **चतुष्पार्श्वस्थूलः** adj. e.g. bulky on all four sides, having the lower part bulky and heavy (so that he or it is too heavy to be lifted) (cf. **pacĕl**).

taph 1 त्रफ् । **अन्त्रविशेषः** (sg. dat. **tapi त्रपि**), the bowels (of man or beast) (cf. **ḍŏmb[u]-t°**, m., p. 217*b*, l. 50) (K.Pr. 61). **tapi nūn pyon[u] त्रपि नून प्यॅनु** । **अतिव्यथीभवनम्** m.inf. 'salt to fall on the bowels', to become distraught, overwhelmed with grief, out of one's mind for sorrow (caused by the loss or destruction of property or the like).

taph 2 त्रफ् । **धान्यभूः** f. (sg. dat. **tapi त्रपि**), a paddy-field, a field in which rice is grown, and where the paddy is deposited as it is reaped (El. a sheaf of grain); cf. **dā-t°**, a single paddy-plant, p. 231*a*, l. 14. **—güñ[u] āsüñ[u] —गॅञ् आसॅञ्** । **वप्रजीविकासंभवः** f.inf. 'the paddy-plot to be dense'; hence, to be very prosperous or well-to-do (esp. with reference to one who lives by cultivation or some other profession).

tapi-dāñĕ त्रपि-दाञ् । **छेदभूग्रायितधान्यम्** m. reaped paddy, as laid down on the field to dry. **—thawun —थवुन्** । **धान्यग्रायणम्** m.inf. to lay down the reaped paddy on the field to dry (as each handful of the plant is cut, it is so laid down).

taph 3 त्रफ् the act of biting, a bite (Gr.Gr. 134), in the following:— **tapa-taph त्रप-त्रफ्** । **दन्तैर्भक्षाभक्षि, दन्तादन्ति** m. or f. (sg dat. **-tapas -त्रपस्** or **-tapi -त्रपि**), mutual biting (as in a dog fight, or when horses fight). Note that this word may be m. or f. Cf. **tāph.**

tāph त्राफ् । **भक्षणम्** m. or f. (sg. dat. **tāpas त्रापस्** or **tāpi त्रापि**. This is the verbal noun of **tāpun**, q.v., and may be either m. (Gr.Gr. 123) or f. (Gr.Gr. 127)), the act of gnawing, biting, chewing (cf. **atha-t°**, p 64*a*, l. 28) (Gr.Gr. 66); mumbling with the gums (cf. **atha-t°**, as ab) **—atüñ[u] — अत्रॅञ्** । **आस्वादप्रवेशः** f.inf. masticating to enter, i.e. a flavour (of some eatable) to be experienced for the first time (used esp. of children). **—diñ[u] — दिञ्** । **परामर्शः** f.inf. to give mastication, to chew (something); met. to ponder over, meditate upon, ruminate upon (e.g. upon some advice or the like, given by another). **—tānüñ[u] —त्रानॅञ्** । **आस्वादानुभावनम्** f.inf. to cause the flavour (of some eatable) to be experienced for the first time.

tāph त्राँफ् or (q.v.) **tamph त्रंफ्** । **सान्त्वम्** f. (sg. dat. **tāpi त्राँपि**), coaxing, wheedling, blandishment, cajolery (to induce another to do something) (Gr.Gr. 66). **—karüñ[u] —करॅञ्** f.inf. to coax, wheedle, to speak kindly words to, send salutations to (K. 982). Cf. **tamph.**

tĕph त्रफ् । **क्षतव्रणः** f. (sg. dat. **tĕpi त्रपि**), a skin wound, a wound skin-deep, a cut on the outside only, a surface cut (esp. when accidental). **—diñ[u] —दिञ्** । **व्रणविधानम्** f.inf. to wound, cut (as ab., also on clothes,cloth, or the like). **—hĕñ[u] —ह्यॅञ्** । **छेदविधानम्** f.inf. to cut (as ab.) the skin, one side of a cloth, or the like (with a knife or the like). **—lagüñ[u] —लगॅञ्** । **व्रणच्छेदसंभवः** f.inf. to have the mark of a cut or the like made (on the skin, cloth, etc., as ab.) (K.Pr. 224, *tyap*); met. (in accomplishing some task) loss in one particular to be experienced.

bĕph ब्रेँफ् । **अत्यल्पभाग**: f. (sg. dat. **bĕpi** ब्रेँपि), a very small part of anything. **bĕpi-bĕpi** ब्रेँपि-ब्रेँपि । **अल्पशोऽल्पश**: adv. little by little, scrap by scrap, morsel by morsel (u.w. vbs. of giving or the like).

bŏpah (El. *ts°*), see **bhŏpa** and **bhŏp^{u}**.

bŏphera ब्रुफेर । **चतुर्मार्गस्थानम** m. a place where four ways meet, a cross-roads (Śiv. 1625).

bapli (? spelling) f. a kind of sandal (i.q. **pulahor^{u}**, p. 730*b*, l. 5) (L. 251). Borrowed from Hindi *cappal*.

bapal ब्रपल् । **दन्ताद्दनशील**:, **दन्ताघातशील**: adj e.g. one who habitually bites, a biter (a man, dog, horse, or the like) (Gr.Gr. 134).

bapal ब्रापल् । **दन्ताघातशील**:, **दंष्ट्राद्दनशील**: adj. e g , i.q **bapal**, q.v.

bapol^{u} ब्रपुलु or **bapul** ब्रपुल् । **दन्ताघातशील**: adj. (f. **bap^{u}j^{u}** ब्रपुजू), i.q. **bapal**, q.v. (cf. **atha-b°**, p. 64*a*, l. 31).

bĕpal ब्रेपल । **छेदाङ्कयुक्त**: adj. e.g. marked with surface cuts

bupol^{u} ब्रुपुलु । **चतुष्पलमित**: adj. (f. **bupüj^{ü}** ब्रुपूजू), weighing four *pals* of about two ounces each (cf. **pal 2**).

bāpun ब्रापुन् । **अदनम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **bôp^{u}** ब्रोपु), to gnaw, bite, chew, masticate (cf. **atha b°**, p. 64*a*, l. 36; **gar b°**, p. 295*a*, l. 20; **marb b°**, p. 594*b*, l. 10; **mabha bapañĕ**, p 609*a*, l. 39; **nar b°**, p 647*a*, l. 31; **b^{a}maruw^{u} kara b°**, p. 1073*a*, l. 33; **bandrāyĕn bā°**, p. 1074*b*, l. 28) (El.; Śiv. 577, 595; Rām. 724, 921, 936, 1538, 1573, 1578, 1656; K.Pr. 120); to mumble with the gums

bôp^{u}-mot^{u} ब्रोपु-मंतु । **अर्दित**: (*sic*) perf. part. (f. **böp^{ü}-müb^{u}** ब्रापू-मंबू), crushed with the teeth, chewed, masticated, gnawed.

böpith bhunun ब्रापिथ् ब्हुनुन । **भर्त्सनेन तिरस्करणम** m.inf. to overwhelm (some subordinate) with abuse.

bepan (El. *ts°*), see **bhapan**.

bipun (El *ts°*), see **bhapun**.

bŏpĕndul^{u} ब्रुपंदुलु or **bŏpĕndur^{u}** ब्रुपंदुरु । **चतुष्पार्श्वबन्धनम** m confined in four directions; hence (of a man or beast) confined by the two hands, or fore legs, and the two feet, or hind legs, being seized by hand or bound by ropes.

bāpanāwun ब्रापनावुन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **bāpanôw^{u}** ब्रापनोवु), to cause to gnaw (caus. of **bāpun**, q.v) (so El., ? really 'to cause to be gnawed').

bipiñ ब्रिपिञ् । **नखाघात**: f. to nip, or pinch, between the nails of the thumb and forefinger.

bĕpĕr ब्रेपर् । **ह्रस्वता** m. (too much) shortness, the condition of being too short (e.g. when one arm is shorter than the other, and so on). Cf. **bĕmbor^{u}**, **bĕpoṭ^{u}**, and **byop^{u}**.

bŏpôr^{u} ब्रुपोर् or (q.v.) **bŏwā-pôr^{u}** ब्रुवा-पोर् । **चतुष्पार्श्वत**: adj. and adv. in all four directions, all round (u.w. vbs. of progression, searching, etc.) (Śiv. 641, 1529, 1641 (*tapôr*, m.c.); H. ii, 3, 5). **bŏpör^{i}** ब्रुपारि or (q.v.) **bŏwā-pör^{i}** ब्रुवा-पारि । **परित**: adv. in all four directions, all round (Gr.Gr. 160; Śiv. 729, 764, 805, 810, 1183, 1460, 1515; H. xii, 21, 24); from all four directions, from all round (u.w. vbs. of going, coming, and the like) (Gr.Gr. 160, Śiv. 582).

bupūr^{u} ब्रुपूर् । **चतुष्पुर**: adj. (f. **bupūr^{u}** ब्रुपूर्, sg. dat. **bupōrĕ** ब्रुपोर्य), (of a house) four-storied; (of a box or the like) four-shelved.

bĕpoṭ^{u} ब्रपटु । **अवटीट**: adj. (f. **bĕpüṭ^{u}** ब्रपटू, sg. dat. **bĕpacĕ** ब्रपच्च), having a flat nose, flat-nosed (cf. **bĕmbor^{u}**, **bĕpĕr**, and **bĕpyuṭ^{u}**; also **nas-bĕpoṭ^{u}**, p. 654*b*, l. 11).

bupot°r^{u} ब्रुपत्र् । **चतुष्पत्र**: m. having four leaves, four-leaved (of a plant or the like).

bŏpyun^{u} ब्रापिनु । **अन्नात्परित्यक्त**: (*sic*) m. the refuse of chewing, what is discarded or expelled from the mouth after chewing.

bĕpyuṭ^{u} ब्रपिटु । **चिपिट**: adj. (f. **bĕpiṭ^{u}** ब्रपिटू, sg. dat. **bĕpicĕ** ब्रपिच्च), shortened, shrunken and globular, snub (e.g. of the nose). Cf. **bĕpoṭ^{u}**.

b^{a}r ब्र् । **कलङ्क**: m. a stain, blot, stigma, disrepute (due to some sin, blame, or the like). **-gabhun** —गब्हुन् । **मध्यत: कलङ्कावाप्ति**: m.inf. a stigma to arise (in the course of any procedure, between two persons or actions mutually connected or the like). **b^{a}r-b^{a}r** ब्र्-ब्र् । **तोदनम** m. repeated interruptions interfering with another's work.

b^{a}ra-gād ब्र्-गाड् । **काकिणीक्रीडाविशेष**: f. N. of a certain game played with cowries.

bar 1 ब्र् । **चार**: m a spy, a detective.

bar 2 ब्र् । **कृमिभेद**: m a bed-bug (L. 156). **bara-gānd** ब्र-गांद् । **दुर्गन्धविशेष**: f. the evil smell emitted by bugs. **bara-tŏph** ब्र-ट्रुफ् । **कृमिविशेषदंश**: f. (sg. dat. **-tŏpi** -ट्रुपि), a bug-bite. **-wŏmād** -व्रमाद् । **कृमिविशेषवाङ्क्षम** f. 'a bug-stink'; hence, an outburst or swarming forth of many bugs.

bar 3 ब्र् । **शाकादिवहभार**: m. a kind of rope into which green vegetables are twisted up in the autumn, so as to be preserved for consumption in the winter months (cf. **hāka-b°**, p. 326*b*, l. 42, and p. 879*b*, l. 36; **pañi-b°**, p. 746*a*, l 45) (L. 463 *tsaráh*, with suff. of indef. art.; K.Pr. 192). The word **phari-b°**, p. 703*a*, l. 12, means a certain preparation of roasted fish. Cf. **bür^{u} 2**.

bar 4 ब़र् m. in **parin^{i}-bar**, p. 774*b*, l. 39 (K.Pr. 166). Cf. **b^{a}ran.**

bar 5 ब़र्, bara ब़र, in bar-abar ब़र्-अब़र्, bara-abara ब़र-अब़र, see barābar.

bār ब़ार् m. motion, or progression (esp. of a heavenly body) (cf. **graha-bār**, p. 301*a*, l. 30).

bēr 1 ब़ेर् । चिरम् m. a long time, lateness, delay (El. f.; Gr.Gr. 21; Gr.M.; W. 93; Śiv. 1709; Rām. 1721; H. v, 6; K.Pr. 3); cf. **brēṭh.** —**gashun** —**गछुन् । चिरकालसंभवः** m.inf. a very long time to occur, delay to occur (to a person) (i.e. to be late) (Gr M.; Rām. 946, 1153, 1561; H. iii, 1; v, 9).

bēra-vēr ब़ेर-वेर् । चिरकालेऽपि adv. even very late (in the day spoken of; u.w. vbs. of coming or the like).

bīr^{i} ब़ीरि । चिरकालेन adv. late in the day, in the latter part of the day; after delay, with delay (Rām. 237; H. iii, 1). —**on^{u}** —**ॅंजु । ईषदन्धः** adj. (f. —**üñ^{u}** —**ॅंञू**), a little blind, dim-sighted (on account of inflamed eyelids or the like). —**bögin** —**बांगिन् । आगामिनि तद्दिवसकाले** adv. somewhat late in the day, in the afternoon. —**hŏg^{h}r^{i}** —**हुग्रि । चिरवेलायाम्** adv. late in the day, after evening. —**pahān** - **पहान् । प्रायश्चित्तेन** adv. somewhat late in the day, in the afternoon, after some time (Gr.Gr. 94). —**pahānas** —**पहानस् । प्रायश्चित्तेन** adv., id.

bēruk^{u} ब़ेरुक् । चिरकालिकः adj. gen. (f. **bērüc^{u} ब़ेरॅच्**), of, or belonging to, the later part of the day; born, or produced, long ago, of long standing.

bēr 2 ब़ेर् m. *Pinus excelsa* (El.).

bēr 3 ब़ेर् । चिराफलम् f. (according to El. and W. there is also **bēra**, m, q v.), an apricot, *Prunus Armeniaca* (cf. **bāla-b°**, p 104*b*, l. 9; **bŏṭa-b°**, p. 138*b*, l. 39; **phaka-b°**, p. 689*a*, l. 24; **papa-b°**, p. 748*b*, l. 25; **bŏka-b°**, p. 1067*a*, l. 32) (Gr.Gr. 21; L. 348; L.V. 92; K.Pr. 12, 119, 214).

bēra-ōṭ^{u} ब़ेर-ओंटू । चिरामारकोशः f. (sg. dat. **-ācĕ -ाॅच्**), the stone of the apricot fruit, an apricot stone. **-hāputh -हापुथ् । संखण्डभक्षणशीलः** m. (sg. dat. **-hāpatas -हापतस्**), a bear (who eats) apricots; met. one who habitually eats mixed food (regardless of its dirtiness or cleanness). **-kuj^{i} -कुज़ि** or **-kuj^{u} -कुजू । चिरालता** f. an apricot shrub. **-kul^{u} -कुलु । चिरावृक्षः** m. an apricot-tree. **-krĕkh -क्रॅख । पिच्छा** m. (sg. dat. **-krēkas -क्रेकस्**), the gum that exudes from an apricot-tree (looked upon as resembling a jewel in a ring). —**mēṭhanĕ** —**मेठन । प्रेमातिशयीभावः** f.pl. 'the (sour) apricots to become sweet', hearty mutual affection to succeed mutual hostility. **-nom^{u} -नमु । शुष्कचिरात्वक्** m. a dried apricot (looked upon as dried skin). **-nām^{i}-wugra -नमि-वुग । शुष्कचिरात्वमिश्रावः** m. a sweet dish made by cooking dried apricots in water with spices, etc. **-phulay -फुलय् । चिरापुष्पविकासः** f. the season of apricot-blossoms. —**papañĕ** - **पपञ । चिरापरिपाकः** f.pl. the apricots to ripen, the ripening of apricots; met. the ripening of (the prospect of obtaining) great profits. **-pōsh -पोश् । चिरापुष्पम्** m. the apricot-flower. **-wugra -वुग । चिरापुटपाकः** m. apricot stew. **-vüñ^{u} -वंञू । चिरावृक्षवण्डम्** f. an apricot orchard.

bīr^{i}-hüṭ^{u} ब़ीरि-हंटू । चिरावृक्षदारुखण्डम् f (sg. dat. **-hacĕ -हच्**), apricot wood (used for making knife-handles, fancy boxes, or the like).

bēra ब़ेर m. an apricot, i q. **bēr 3**, q.v., which is fem. Noted only in El (who gives both *tser*, f., and *tsēra*, m.), in *tsoka-tsera* (W. 116), p. 1067*a*, l. 33, and *tetha-tsera* (W. 116), p. 1051*a*, l. 2. Possibly the word is really fem. plur. nom. of **bēr 3.**

bēri ब़ेरि, see **byūr^{u}.**

bīr^{i} 1 ब़ीरि f. a bird (El. *tsira*). Cf **bür^{u} 4.**

bīr^{i} 2 ब़ीरि, see **bēr 1** and **3**, and **byūr^{u}.**

bor (El *ts'*) in **tsor karun**, to conquer (El.) and **tsor karanwôl^{u}**, a conqueror (El.). Cf. **bor^{u} 2.**

bōr ब़ोर । चत्वारि card. (f. **bōra ब़ोर**, Rām 136; pl dat. **bōran ब़ोरन्** or **bŏn चुन्**), four (Gr.Gr. 23, 76, 83 (declined), 160; Gr.M; Śiv 12, 200, 515, 800–1, 1594, 1642, 1695, 1712, 1768; Rām. 355, 568, 634, 740, 796; K. 185, 649, 827, 1018; H. iv, 4 (*bŏn*); vii, 5; viii, 5 (*bŏn*); x, 1, 2, 5 (*bŏn*), 6, 12 (*bŏn*); xii, 1, 23; YZ 158 (*tsŏn* for *tsŏn*)). **hath — हथ । चतुःशतम** card. (pl. dat. **bŏn hatan चुन् हतन**, Rām. 536), four hundred (Gr.Gr. 80).

bŏn-hond^{u} चुन्-हंदु । चतुःसंबन्धी adj. gen. (f. **-hünz^{u} -हंज़ू**), of, or belonging to, four. **bŏn-kun nazar चुन्-कुन नज़र्** f. vision, or view, in (all) four (directions), seeing in every direction (K.Pr. 38, *tsun°*).

bŏnaway चुनवय or (q v., s.v.) **bŏshĕway चुशवय । चत्वार्येव** card. emph i.q. **bōray** bel, q.v. (Gr.Gr 85, Śiv. 1716).

bōri-laṭi ब़ोरि-लटि । चतुर्वारम् adv. four times. **-māsi -मासि** adv. for four months, during four months (K. 43). - **phiri** —**फिरि । चतुर्वारम** adv. four times. **-por^{i} -पोरि । चतुष्पार्श्वतः** adv. in, or from, four directions only (Gr.Gr. 160). —**rĕti** —**रॅति** adv. in four months, after four months (K. 832). —**vizi विज़ि । चतुर्वेलम** adv. on four occasions, at four times

bōray ब़ोरय or **bōray ब़ोरय । चत्वार्येव** card. emph. the four, all four, even four, only four (Gr.Gr. 83; Śiv. 803, 1529).

bor^{u} 1 ब़ोर् । चरुः m. an oblation (such as grain, clarified

butter, etc., offered to a deity or spirit and cast into the sacrificial fire) (cf. **prīta-b°**, p. 769*b*, l. 36).

bár^{i}-wör^{u} ब्रि-वॉर् । **भक्तविशेष**: f. a kind of earthen vessel in which such oblations or similar food is cooked or contained (cf. **pĕnḍa-b°-w°**, p. 738*b*, l. 50; **prīta-b°-w°**, p. 759*b*, l. 37); meton. the actual oblation (as ab.) (cf. **shrāda-b°-w°**, p. 891*a*, l. 38); a certain dish consisting of rice cooked with *ghī* and salt. **bár^{i}-wāri-phol^{u}** ब्रि-वारि-फ्वल् । **भक्तविशेष**: m. a dish of rice cooked with turmeric, offered on a Saturday or on a Tuesday, or on some other occasion, to Bhūtas (see **būth** 1), Bhairavas (see **bŏrav**) or the like. **bár^{i}-wāri-lŏj^{u}** ब्रि-वारि-ल्वज् । **भक्तविशेषपात्र** f. the pot in which this dish of rice, *ghī*, and salt is cooked.

bor^{u} 2 ब्रद् । **अधिक**: adj. (f. **bür^{u}** 1 ब्रूर्) and adv., copious, abundant, very much, too much, excessive (cf. **phala-b°**, p. 692*b*, l. 15)(El. *tsaur*, much, more, *tsŏr*, adv. very, and *tsur*, abundant, superfluous; Gr.Gr. 9, 138; Gr.M.; W. 21, 22, 96; Rām. 775, 1137, 1617, 1632, 1701; K. 7, 12, 68, 133, 179, 190, 250, 263, 341, 362, 364, 527, 532, 572, 579, 583, 704, 722, 741, 747, 798, 919, 1052, 1080, 1087, 1102, 1142, 1168; K.Pr. 94, 217–8, 245, 250).

bar^{i}-pŏṭhin ब्रि-पॉठिन् । **बाहुल्येन** adv. in great abundance, abundantly, copiously, excessively.

boruy ब्रद्य् adj. and adv., very much, very, exceedingly (El. *tsŏrai*; Rām. 420 fem.).

bôr^{u} 1 ब्रोव् । **चुल्लीमुखम्** m. the opening on the top of a cooking-stove, on which the cooking-vessels are placed (cf. **ok^{u}-b°**, p. 19*b*, l. 3; **dāna-b°**, p. 221*a*, l. 40; **pot^{u}-b°**, p. 788*b*, l. 3); met. a similar-shaped rimmed depression on the body (cf. **ách^{i}-bŏr^{i}**, p. 8*b*, l. 48; **ásh^{i}-bŏr^{i}**, p. 48*a*, l. 3; **mĕnga-bŏr^{i}**, p. 578*a*, l. 43).

bári-wôl^{u} ब्रारि-वोल् । **अल्पपाकी** m. one who cooks very little food, i.e. a man who (owing to the smallness of his family) cooks only small meals.

bŏr^{i}-pākh ब्रॉर्-पाख । **पूर्णपाक**: m. (sg. dat. **-pākas** -पाकस्), (of meat or the like) thorough cooking (till tender).

bôr^{u} 2 ब्रोव् (f. **bŏr^{u}** ब्रोव्), l p.p. of **bārun**, q.v., gathered, collected, selected; used -•, as in **aḍa-b°**, p. 12*a*, l. 38.

borúi (El. *ts°*), incorr. for **sôruy**, p. 931*b*, l. 24, q.v.

bür 1 बूर् । **चौर:, मूलखननम्** m. a thief, burglar (cf. **canda-b°**, p. 172*b*, l. 45; **dŏda-thaṅi-b°**, p. 190*a*, l. 39; **dŏda-b°**, p. 190*b*, l. 2; **dŏh^{a}l^{i}-b°**, p. 200*b*, l. 42; **gar-b°**, p. 296*a*, l. 23; **gur^{i}-b°**, p. 299*a*, l. 16; **hāra-b°**, p. 344*b*, l. 47; **khŏḍa-b°**, p. 392*b*, l. 40; **kāmi-b°**, p. 444*a*, l. 20; **mandĕñ-b°**, p. 577*b*, l. 48; **nàm^{i}-b°**, p. 636*a*, l. 29; **par-b°**, p. 751*a*, l. 25; **pot^{u} b°**, p. 788*b*, l. 5; **sün^{u}-b°**, p. 916*a*, l. 23; **ṭhūla-b°**, p. 976*b*, l. 12; **thŏci-b°**, p. 1062*b*, l. 5; **tacĕ-wár^{i}-bür**, s.v. **bŏt^{u}**) (El. *tsúré*; Gr.Gr. 18, 28, 50, 51; Gr.M.; W. *tsur*, 7, 11, 18; L.V. 43, 101; Śiv. 279, 328, 1067, 1311, 1321, 1381; Rām. 1426; K. 148; H. iii, 3; viii, 9; x, 12; xii, 1; YZ. 180, 257, 281; K.Pr. 66, 74, 77, 125, 168, 176, 221 ff., 236); met. one who secretly does prohibited actions (cf. **g^{a}sa-b°**, p. 307*a*, l. 32; **bŏta-b°**, s.v. **bŏth**); (facetiously, or quasi-facetiously) a person, an individual, in phrases such as **nŏm^{i} b°**, p. 637*a*, l. 40; any person or thing that causes violent damage or destruction (cf. **buñul^{i}-b°**, p. 115*b*, l. 47; **lön^{i}-b°**, p. 525*b*, l. 33; **nāra-b°**, p. 648*b*, l. 12) (H. vii, 12); met. a deadly wasting disease (cf. **and^{a}r^{i}-b°**, p. 32*b*, l. 22; **rata-b°**, p. 846*b*, l. 30); (in cultivating crops) weeding and clearing out the roots (cf. **ala-b°**, p. 22*b*, l. 38). **—dyun^{u}** —द्युन् । **मूले खननविधानम्** m.inf. to weed and clean the roots of a crop. **—baṭul^{u}** —ब्टुल् । **चौरादि**: m. thief-swindler, a man who is a thief and also a swindler, a thoroughly bad lot. **—zör^{u}** —ज़ॉर् । **चौर्यद्यूतादि**: f. thieving and gambling, a life of profligacy and criminality.

būra-bāy बूर्-बाय् । **चौरभार्या** f. a thief's wife. **-buz^{i}** -बुज़् or **-buzy** -बुज़्य् । **चौरसात्** adj. e.g. dependent on theft, i.e. liable to theft, liable to be stolen. **-gūd^{u}** -गूद् । **चौराचारगुदम्** m. the vulva of a thief, the pudendum of an unchaste woman who is a thief, or who works in conspiracy with thieves; hence, meton. such a woman (in this meaning f.). **-hāsh** -ह्राश् । **चौर्यमिथ्याभिशंसनम्** f. (sg. dat. **-hāsi** -ह्राशि), a false charge of theft; cf. **būri-h°**, s.v. **būr^{u}**. **-khŏḍ** -ख्वड् । **अवटुरन्ध्रम** m. the cavity at the back of the throat, behind the uvula. **-khoḍ^{u}** -ख्वड् । **अभिचारियोनि**: m. 'a thief vulva', the pudendum of a woman who is secretly unchaste. **-kŏk^{u}r^{u}** -क्वक्र् or **-kük^{u}r^{u}** -क्वक्र् । **अङ्गसंकोचनम्** f. huddling up the limbs (in cold weather or the like) (cf. **kakür^{u}** or **kük^{u}r^{u}**). **-kal** -कल् । **चौरवद्दृष्टिपात** f. looking longingly (at something, as if one wished to steal it). **-kŏndal** -क्वन्डल् । **चौराचरणा** f. (sg. dat. **-kŏndüj^{u}** -क्वन्डूज् or **-kŏndali** -क्वन्डलि) 'a thief fire-bowl', a woman who habitually acts like a thief, a thoroughly dishonest woman. **-kāphür^{u}** -काफ्र् । **गूढसंभाषणम्** f. secret intrigue or plotting (esp. among thieves in order to rob someone); cf. **köphir**, of which **kāphür^{u}** is the abs. noun. **-kaṭh** -कट् । **चौरपुत्र**: m. (sg. dat. **-kaṭas** -कटस्), a thief's son (an abusive term) (Gr.Gr. 132); met. any

badly-conducted or naughty boy. **-nagörᵘ -नगॉरू** । **चौरसंसर्गिणी** f. a woman who associates with thieves (usually unchaste, shameless, and dishonest). **-pūtᵘ -पूतु** । **चौरपोतः** m. a thief's son (Gr.Gr. 131); a term of affection used playfully by elders to a baby (Gr.Gr. 131). **-pav -पव्** । **चौर्याभ्यासः** m. the artful practices of a thief, a thief's dexterity. **-syuwᵘ -सिवु** । **चौरगृह्यः** m 'domesticated by a thief', an apprentice thief, a boy adopted by a thief and taught the profession. **-ṭöjé -ट्वॅय** f.pl. or **-ṭölⁱ -ट्वॅलि** m pl. । **चौरसदृशनेत्रमध्यम** 'thief's eyeballs', bloodshot eyes (K.Pr. 159, *-ṭolᵘ*); cf **ṭöjé** and **ṭölⁱ**. **-ṭᵘnᵘ -ट्नू** । **चौराचारा** f 'a thief-coal', a woman who habitually conducts herself like a thief, a trollop, trull. **-ṭūr ट्वूर** । **चौरवाहुल्यम** f. thief upon thief, the appearance of a number of thieves (in some locality, due to bad government). **-ṭöṭᵘjⁱ -ट्वॅट्जि** or **-ṭöṭᵘjᵘ -ट्वॅट्जू** । **चौर्येण व्यभिचारिणी** f a loose woman who is at the same time a thief.

ṭūr 2 टूर (El.) i.q. **ṭyūrᵘ**, q.v.

ṭūrⁱ टूरि or **ṭūrī टूरी**, f. i.q. **ṭūrᵘ**, q.v, in the following: — **canda-ṭūrⁱ**, pocket picking, p. 172*b*, l. 47; **nāmⁱ-ṭūrī**, stealing with the nails (in gambling), p. 636*a*, l. 33.

ṭūrū (El.) in **lānĕ-ṭūrū**, *Xanthium strumarium*, p. 525*b*, l. 13, i.q. **ṭyūrᵘ**, q.v.

ṭūrᵘ टूरू or (q.v.) **ṭūrⁱ टूरि** or **ṭūrī टूरी** । **चौर्यम** f theft (cf. **dŏhᵃlⁱ-ṭº**, p. 200*b*, l. 44; **khoḍa-ṭº**, p. 392*b*, l. 12; **potᵘ ṭº gaṭshūnᵘ**, p. 788*b*, l. 8) (El. *tsūri*; Gr.M.; Siv. 852, 1393; K. 148–51; H. xii, 1); the secret doing of forbidden actions (cf. **nāmⁱ-ṭº**, p 636*a*, l. 34; **ṭŏta-ṭº**, p. 1086*b*, l. 42). **karūnᵘ करूनू** f inf. to steal (El. *tsūri kº*; H xii, 1, K.Pr 207, 237). — **karanāvūnᵘ -करनावूनू** f inf. to cause theft to be committed (K Pr 149).

ṭūri टूरि । **गूढम्** adv. by theft (Rām. 683, 1162), stealthily, secretly, furtively (El.; Rām. 111, 659, 760, 861, 1143*b*, 1196, 1206, 1292, 1415, 1781–2; K 158, 389, 642; YZ. 122). **bĕhun — ब्यहुन** । **गूढस्थितिः** m.inf. 'to sit furtively', to remain hidden, keep concealed (from fear of another or the like). **-hāṭsh -हाट्स** f. (sg. dat. **-hāṭsi -हाट्सि**), a false accusation of theft (YZ. 422); cf. **ṭūra-hº**, p. 1080*b*, l. 32). — **hyonᵘ —ह्यनु** m inf. to take by theft, to steal (something) (K. 736). **—nyunᵘ —न्युनु** m inf. to carry off by theft, to steal (El. *tsūri nuyu*, Gr.M., YZ. 116). — **pöṭhⁱ — पॉठि** or **—pöṭhin पॉठिन्** adv stealthily, secretly, furtively (H. xii, 1 (*pothin*); xii, 6, 7, 17 (*poṭhⁱ*)). **—rōzun —रोज़ुन्** । **गूढनिवासः** m inf. to remain hidden, to abide in safe concealment. **—thawun —थवुन** । **गूढस्थापनम्** m.inf. to put away in hiding, to hide (something). — **ṭūri टूरि** । **गूढं गूढम्** adv stealthily, secretly, furtively (all the time).

ṭᵘrⁱ टूरि f i.q. **cīrⁱ**, a slip of paper, a document, in **lagᵃna-ṭº**, p. 512*b*, l. 14, q.v.

ṭūrᵘ 2 टूरू (for 1, see **ṭorᵘ 2**) । **तृणादिपञ्चमुष्टिः** f a handful, or wisp, of grass, straw, or the like, used ° (cf. **dĕlⁱ-ṭº**, p. 268, l. 3); a wisp as ab. fashioned for some use (cf. **bumbⁱ-ṭº**, p. 107*b*, l. 18; **nakha-ṭº**, p. 628*b*, l. 33; cf **ṭar 3**); a number of articles (such as plates) piled one over the other (cf. **ṭokⁱ-ṭº**, p. 991*a*, l. 41).

ṭūrᵘ 3 टूरू । **अन्योन्यहस्ततलताडना** f. clapping the hands together (in sport, in keeping time to music, etc.) (cf. **dŏyĕ atha ṭūrᵘ wazunᵘ**, to clap with both hands, s.v. **zⁿh**) (K Pr 60).

ṭari-mondᵘ tulūnᵘ टरि मंदु तुलूनू । **मणिन्दोपहासः** f inf to clap the hands in derision, publicly to ridicule (a person (cf **mondᵘ 2**; cf K 222, 232). **-popᵘ -पपु** । **पाणिवादनम** m. a kind of game consisting in clapping the hands.

ṭūrᵘ 4 टूरू । **चटका** f. a hen-sparrow (cf **ranga-ṭº**, p. 837*a*, l. 14, **sonⁱ-ṭº**, p. 917*b*, l. 26, **ṭaka-ṭº**, p. 1066*b*, l. 41; **ṭama-ṭº**, p. 1072*a*, l. 37) (El. *tsūr*; Gr.M.; W 78, *tsū*; L. 282, *tsūr*, Ram. 691, K Pr 31, 217–8, 240). A cock sparrow is **konṭur**, q.v.

ṭari-ólᵘ टरि-ओलु । **चटकानीडम** m a sparrow's nest. **-bacé वच्य** । **चटकापत्यम (चाटकैरः)** m a young sparrow, a sparrow chick. **-dód द्वद** । **चटकाक्षीरम** m 'sparrow's milk', i.e. something very difficult or impossible to obtain (like our 'pigeon's milk'). **-laṭshajⁱ -लट्शिज** or **-laṭshūjᵘ लट्शूजू** । **ओषधिबीजविशेषः** f. 'sparrow's broom', N. of a certain medicinal seed, commonly found growing on house roofs, and used as a remedy for indigestion and as an antiperiodic (L. 76). **-nam -नम** । **चटकानखः** m. a sparrow's claw; met. any similar shaped small object. **-puribⁱ -पुरिबि** । **चटकारचकः** m 'the second husband of a sparrow's widow', a scarecrow for frightening small birds from ripened crops. **-ṭhul -ठुल** । **चटकाण्डम** m a sparrow's egg. **-tᵃl -तल** । **तुदफलभेदः** m. a kind of mulberry (described as small and of unpleasant taste). **-tómul -त्वमुल** । **(कण्टकारिका) बीजविशेषः** m. (sg. dat. **-tómalas -त्वमलस**), 'sparrow's rice', the N. of a certain creeping plant, used medicinally.

ṭūr टूर m powder, fine fragments. In **ṭaṭa-ṭūr**, s.v. **ṭaṭh**.

ṭracé ट्रच्य, see **ṭrūṭᵘ**.

ṭūragī टूरगी । **चौरता** f. theft, thieving, the practice of thieving.

ṭröjᵘ ट्रांजू (often written **ṭröj ट्रांज**) । **चर्मकारस्त्री**,

बृतविग्रेषस्त्री f. a leather-worker's wife (see **brôlᵘ**); the wife of a city police-spy or a female doing this work (see **brôlᵘ**) (Gr.Gr. 36).

barīkh ब्रीख । अतिकोमला f. a very delicately formed woman (with each limb delicate and soft).

baraközᵘ ब्रक्वांजू । चारभाव: f. the profession, or employment, of a spy, detective, or the like. See **bar 1.**

bröl[u] ब्रोलु । चर्मकार:, बृतविग्रेष: m. (f. **bröjᵘ ब्रोंजू**, q.v.) a leather worker, currier, shoemaker (of untouchable caste) (Gr M.); a kind of police-spy or detective (there being usually one in charge of each quarter of a town. A woman (**bröjᵘ**) may sometimes occupy the post) (Gr.Gr 36; H. v, 7; K.Pr. 107, 221, 224); a jailor (YZ. 370, 381). According to K.Pr. 144, the word is the name of a Moslem sect, which has the choice of three employments. They can become, jailors, or bootmakers, or beggars. Moslems outside the sect do not eat with these. For their origin, see K.Pr. 98.

bröl[i]-zāphal ब्रोलि-ज़ाफल । आभ्युदयिकजातीफलम m. a nutmeg brought in former times to a house by a friend or relation, as a harbinger of good luck, on the occasion of a festival (such as that on the birth of a son).

bᵃral ब्रल । कलङ्कित: adj e.g. stained or marked (in regard to some particular quality), in disgrace or bad repute (for something). Cf. **bᵃr.**

būrlad ब्रूरलद् adj. (as subst., f. **būrladiñ ब्रूरलदिञ**), suffering from a deadly wasting disease (cf. **rata-bᵒ**, p. 816*b*, l. 34).

bōram ब्रोरम । चतुर्थी तिथि: f. (sg. dat. **bōrümᵘ ब्रोरमू**), the fourth lunar day of a lunar fortnight (cf. **shruka-bᵒ**, p. 892*a*, l. 39; **sankaṭa-bᵒ**, p. 922*a*, l. 48; **tik[i]-bᵒ**, p. 1049*b*, l. 12) (Rām. 1767, K. 676).

būrimᵘ ब्रूरिमू, see **būryumᵘ.**

barmun ब्रर्मुन् m. (sg. dat. **barmanas ब्रर्मनस**), a skin, a hide (L.V. 66). Cf. **bam.**

bᵃran ब्रन् । रन्ध्रम f. (sg. dat. **bᵃrüñᵘ ब्रंचू**), a hole, chink (cf. **bar-bᵒ**, p. 116*b*, ll. 30, 32; **mᵃtra-bᵒ**, p. 605*b*, l. 24) (El. *tsiran*, K.Pr. 251). Cf. **bar 4.**

baran ब्रन् m. a foot (a corruption of the Skt. *caraṇa*, as in **shŏba-bᵒ**, p. 869*a*, l. 25) (Śiv. 155–6, 169, 191, 228, 381, 628, 798, 987, 1266; K. 398, 1000). **barana-kamal ब्रन-कमल्** m. a lotus-foot, a foot beautiful as a lotus, (as a reverential term) a foot (cf. **pāda-kamal**, p. 681*a*, l. 8) (Rām. 1644).

barŏn ब्रवन् । व्यञ्जनविग्रेष:, भक्ष्यविग्रेष: m. a kind of condiment made of sheep's or goat's liver spiced with very hot pepper, etc., and salt; an offering to demons, etc., made of this condiment.

barun 1 ब्रवन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **borᵘ ब्रुव्**; 2 p.p. **baryōv ब्रर्योव्**), to do, perform, carry out (meditation, austerities, or the like) (Śiv. 312; K. 612, 619, 704).

barun 2 ब्रवन् conj. 3 (2 p.p. **baryōv ब्रर्योव्**), to go forward, progress, walk (L.V. 38).

barun 3 ब्रवन् । उपचितीभवनम conj. 3 (2 p.p. **baryōv ब्रर्योव्**), to increase, become more than sufficient, to be larger than required, remain over and above (cf. **nam barān[i]**, p. 635*b*, l. 31) (Gr.Gr. 118; K. 7, 1025); cf. **borᵘ 2. baryō-motᵘ ब्रर्यो-मंतु । उपचितीभूत:** perf. part. (f. **baryē-müṭᵘ ब्रर्ये-मंचु**), more than is required, remaining over and above.

bārun ब्रारुन । विचयनम, संग्रोधनम conj. 1 (1 p.p. **bôrᵘ ब्रोव्**), to gather, collect, pick (as a bird), pick up (cf. **dŏdas kand[i] bārān[i]**, p. 190*b*, l. 40; **lŏkh bārünᵘ** and **lēka bārañĕ**, p. 518*a*, ll. 15, 41; **tul[i] bārān[i]**, p. 1000*b*, l. 33; **wŏhav bārun**) (Gr.M.; Śiv. 193, 526, 1183, 1515, 1913; K.Pr. 61, 106); to select, separate, sort (cf. **chāt[i] krēhān[i] bārān[i]**, p. 166*a*, l. 42) (Gr.Gr. 11, 12; Gr.M.; L. 464; Śiv. 1032, 1579, 1845; H. vi, 14); to clear (from dirt or the like), pick out, weed, purify (by picking out impurities).

bôrᵘ-motᵘ ब्रोव्-मंतु । विचित:, संग्रोधित: perf. part. (f. **börᵘ-müṭᵘ ब्रोव्-मंचु**), picked, selected, etc., as ab.; cleaned, cleansed, purified, etc., as ab.

börith ब्रोरिथ् conj. part. (see also s.v.) in **börith kaḍun ब्रोरिथ् कडुन्** m.inf. to extract, select out (from its surroundings); quote (from a book) (Gr.M.).

—thawun —थवुन् । संग्रोध्य स्थापनम m.inf. to select and put (aside); to select, choose (e.g. a name) (Śiv. 436); to cleanse (from impurities) and put (aside).

bŏronᵘ ब्रुरंनु । कुहस्तपाद: adj. (f. **bŏrünᵘ ब्रुरंनू**), one who has lost both his hands and both his feet, or who is so crippled (by disease or fracture) that he cannot use any of these four limbs. A compound of **bōr** and **ronᵘ**, qq.v. **gaṣhun —गछुन् । हस्तपादहीनीभवनम** m.inf. to become so maimed or crippled.

būrun ब्रूरुन् । योन्याघात: conj. 1 (1 p.p. **būrᵘ ब्रूव्**), to have violent sexual connexion, etc., with a woman, esp. to rape a virgin.

brang ब्रंग् m.pl. palpitations, quivering, writhing, in the following:— **—barān[i] —बरंनि । संताप:** m. pl. inf. to suffer palpitations; hence, to be in great anguish (mental or physical). **—din[i] —दिंनि । पीडयाकुविक्षेप:** m. pl. inf. to writhe in anguish.

bring 1 ब्रिंग् । विनोद: m. exultation, delight, skipping for joy, etc. Cf. **bĕngun 2.**

bring 2 ब्रिंग् in **bringa-wād ब्रिंग-वाद् । अल्पश: अल्पशो दानम्** m. distribution little by little, using little by little in giving away.

brŏngᵘ ब्रुंगु । प्रकल्पार्धमानम m. a certain measure of grain,

flour, or the like, half a handful, half as much as can be contained in the hollow of the hand (i.e. the palm stretched out and hollowed) (El. *chrong*).

bŏrongᵘ ब्रॅरंगु । **शारी** m. a chessman, draughtsman, or piece in a similar game (Śiv. 280, 1644). **bŏrâng**ⁱ-**pŭṭ**ᵘ ब्रॅरंग-पंटु । **अष्टापद:** f. (sg. dat. **-pacĕ** -पच्य), a chequered cloth or board used in gambling, a chess board, a draught board.

baranāmrĕth ब्रर्नामृथ् m. (sg. dat. **baranāmrĕtas** ब्रर्नामृतस्), 'foot-nectar', the water in which the feet of a god or venerated person have been washed (borrowed from Skt. *caraṇâmṛta*) (Śiv. 1398). Cf. **baran.**

baranārabind ब्रर्नारविंद् m. a foot-lotus, a lotus-like foot (borrowed from the Skt. *caraṇâraviṇda*) (Śiv. 1424). Cf. **baran.**

bŏrinis ब्रॅरिनिस्, see **bŏryun**ᵘ.

bŭranāwun ब्रुरनावुन । **योन्याघातविधापनम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **bŭranôw**ᵘ ब्रुरनोवु), to cause (a man) to have violent sexual intercourse, etc. (with oneself or with another woman).

bariñ ब्रर्यिञ् । **अन्त:कोप:** f. inward wrath, jealousy (Gr.Gr. 117, 118). Cf. **barũñ**ᵘ.

barũñᵘ ब्रर्यूञ् (sometimes written **bariñ** ब्रर्यिञ्, Gr.Gr. 192) । **अन्त:कोप:** conj. 1 (this verb is throughout impersonal, and in tenses formed from the past participle is always in the feminine gender. The person is indicated by a pronominal suffix in the dative. Thus, **barĕs** ब्रर्यस, there will be inward anger to him, i.e. he will be inwardly angry. **bŭr**ᵘ**s** ब्रुक्स, there was inward anger to him, he was inwardly angry. See Gr.Gr. 118, 182, 188, 192, 203, 215, 220, 234, 248–9, 254; 1 p.p. f. **bŭr**ᵘ ब्रुक्), inward wrath, hidden resentment, jealousy, to occur or be (to a person) (Gr.Gr. 117). **bŭr**ᵘ-**müṭ**ᵘ ब्रुक्-मंटु । **अन्त:कोपभाव:** perf. part. f. hidden resentment that has occurred (to a person).

brār ब्रार् m. N. of a place in Kashmīr, where there is a shrine of the saint *Nūru'd-dīn* (L. 250, 293, *Chrar Sharīf*, see **chrār sharīf**, p. 165*b*, l. 43; K.Pr. 220). Here pretty painted portable braziers, or *kāngṛis* (see **kāg**ᵘ**r**ᵘ), which are often given as presents, are made. **brāra-kāg**ᵘ**r**ᵘ ब्रार-कॉंगुक् । **इसलिकाविशेष:** f. a brazier made in this place.

barĕr ब्रर्यर् । **आधिक्यम्** m. increase, abundance, excess (cf. **phala-b°**, p. 692*b*, l. 16) (El. *tsarir*, m. increase, and *tsarir*, f. abundance; Gr.Gr. 138, Gr.M., Rām. 1152).

bĭris ब्रीरिस्, see **byūr**ᵘ.

bōras (El. *tso°*) or **bōrash** (El. *tsorats*), f. a wedge (as for splitting wood) (El.; ? i.q. **tōrŭs**ᵘ and **tōrash**, qq.v.); a certain tool for cutting leather (H. xi, 14, *tsòratsh*).

broṭᵘ ब्रुट् । **चक्राकारत्वम्** m. the condition of being wheel-shaped; anything wheel-shaped; a potter's wheel (El. *tsruṭ* m.). Cf. **brŭṭ**ᵘ.

broṭⁱ ब्रोटि । **शब्दविशेष:** f. the noise caused by one thing falling repeatedly on a similar thing, esp. the noise produced in sexual intercourse. Cf. **brath, brŏṭh.**

brŭṭᵘ ब्रुटु । **चक्रिका** f. (sg. dat. **bracĕ** ब्रच्य), a potter's wheel (El. *tsruṭ* f.); any circular disc, large or small, a round cake, a tabloid (cf. **hanga-b°**, p. 338*b*, l. 47; **lācha-b°**, p. 507*a*, l. 30; **mīli-b°**, p. 565*b*, l. 51; **nāga-b°**, p. 623*b*, l. 49; **noh**ⁱ**-b°**, p. 625*b*, l. 23; **tŏndura-b°**, p. 1010*a*, l. 18); cf. **broṭ**ᵘ. **brŭṭ**ᵘ **gaṣhũñ**ᵘ ब्रुटु गछ्यूञ् । **आहतिनाश:** f.inf. to become a disc, to be squashed flat by a blow from above, to be struck by a blow from above and so destroyed.

brath ब्रठ । **ऊर्ध्वपतनशब्द:** m. (sg. dat. **bratas** ब्रटस), the noise caused by falling from a height on to the ground or on to water, smash, splash (cf. **atha-b°**, p. 64*a*, l. 40; **nāwa-b°**, p. 666*b*, l. 33, the splash of a boat on the water; hence, sea-sickness) (L.V. 1); cf. **broṭ**ⁱ and **brŏṭh.** **brata bĕhun** ब्रट ब्यहुन । **निर्व्यापारीभवनम्** m.inf. to be hopelessly without employment (of one whose business, official position, possessions, or the like has been so destroyed that it is impossible to set it up again).

brēṭh 1 ब्रेठ् m. (cf. **bēr** 1) delay, procrastination, excessive time (occupied in the performance of something) in the following: — **lagun** — लगुन । **विलम्बितनिष्पत्ति:** m.inf. delay (in the accomplishment of some work) to occur.

brēṭh 2 ब्रेठ m. i.q. **bēṭh**, q.v. pounding, crushing, reducing to powder, in the following: — **brēṭh dyun**ᵘ ब्रेठ् दिनु । **परिश्रान्तीकरणम्** m.inf. to exhaust a person (by continually pressing him on to complete some urgent work) (cf. **bēṭh dyun**ᵘ, p. 1086*b*, l. 9).

brŏṭh ब्रठ् । **अधोनिपातशब्द:** m. the noise of falling from a height, esp. the noise caused by the buttocks or thighs coming into contact with the ground in a fall on a slippery or muddy road, flop, plop. Cf. **broṭ**ⁱ and **brath.**

brũṭh ब्रूठ् in **brũṭh balun** ब्रूठ ब्रलुन । **बुद्धिविपरीतीभवनम्** m.inf. the wits to become clouded (e.g. owing to the weakness of old age).

barĕth ब्रर्यथ् or **barith** ब्रर्यिथ । **चरितम्** m. (sg. dat. **barĕtas** ब्रर्यतस), behaviour, act or acts, deeds, conduct, goings on (El. *tsaret*, f. a spectacle); Gr.M. *tsarith*; L.V. 38; Śiv. 711; K. 3, 35, 139, 247, 324, 332, 505, 607, 615, 638, 688, 731, 919, 936, 940, 981);

a biography, account of adventures, history (of a person) (K. 749); an account of any particular appearance, dress, or the like (of a person).

bŏrith ब़ारिथ m. an essence (El. *tsorit*, where only it has been noted. The spelling is doubtful). Cf. **bārun.**

burĕth^{u} ब़ुर्च्चु, see **buryot^{u}.**

bŏrath, see **bŏras.**

barbun ब़र्बुन । चारक्रिया conj. 1 (1 p.p. **borth^{u} ब़र्चु**), to discuss, consider, investigate; to watch, wait for expectantly (K. 149, 653, 920); (in Ksh. esp.) to malevolently to spy on another, secretly to hunt out another's defects (cf. **pot^{u} b°**, p. 788*b*, l. 11). **borth^{u}-mot^{u} ब़र्चु-मंतु । चारकर्मपाचीकृतः** p.p. (f. **bŭrth^{u}-miith^{u} ब़र्चु-मंच्**), maleyolently spied upon.

barabar ब़राब़र or (Śiv. 624) **bara-abara ब़र-अब़र**, or (K.) **bar-abar ब़र-अब़र** m. that which is movable and that which is immovable, the animate and the inanimate, i.e. the whole universe (borrowed from Skt. *carâcara*) (L.V. 16; Śiv. 105, 155, 370, 624, 868, 935; K. 320, 509).

barav ब़ारव । पक्षिविशेषः m. a certain bird (described as having black wings and a red beak).

bĭriv^{u} ब़ीरिवु, see **bĭryuw^{u}.**

buryum^{u} ब़ुरिमु । चतुर्थः ord. (f. **bŭrim^{u} ब़ुरिमु**), fourth (Gr.Gr. 76; Śiv. 1645, 1712; Rām. 181, 382, 385, 1052, 1152, 1206, 1278; K. 699; H. viii, 11; xii, 1; K.Pr. 70).

bŏryun^{u} ब़ारिनु । चयनोच्छिष्टम m. (sg. dat. **bŏrinis ब़ारिनिस**), that which is picked off or out, i.e. the refuse picked off or out and thrown away in preparing vegetables, etc., for use (cf. **gŏg^{a}ji-b°**, p. 279*a*, l. 30; **muji-b°**, p. 558*b*, l. 13; **phamba-b°**, p. 698*b*, l. 2; **pōshĕ-b°**, p. 779*a*, l. 10; **puyĕ-b°**, p. 813*a*, l. 27).

buryot^{u} ब़ुर्च्चुतु । चातुर्मासिकः adj. (f. **burĕth^{u} ब़ुर्च्चु**), four months old.

bĭryuw^{u} ब़ीर्युवु । दारुविशेषमयः adj. (f. **bĭriv^{u} ब़ीरिवु**), made of apricot-wood (cf. **bĭr^{i}-hŭt^{u}**, p. 1079*b*, l. 9).

b^{a}s ब़स m. a tearing blow, a wrench (to a limb or the like) (cf. **zanga-b^{a}s**, s.v. **zang 1**; K. 1026, *zangu-ts*, a wrench given (in wrestling) to a leg). Cf. **b^{a}sta** and **t^{a}s.**

bas ब़स । न्यक्कारः disrespect, insult, humiliation, public abuse (Gr.Gr. 33, 37, 134; Rām. 1665); terror, great fear or sorrow (Rām. 798); a hole, aperture, cavity, chasm (Rām. 1169, K. 111).

bās 1 ब़ास । कासः f. a cough (cf. **bākh^{a}r**) (El. *tsás*, m. and *tsans*, f.; Gr.Gr. 33, m., and so, also, to be inferred from I K. vi, 18; K.Pr. 109). **—karūn^{u} कर्‌ऊ । निह्नवः** f.inf. to conceal or deny knowledge, show evasion, esp. to deny that one has property which has been entrusted to one. **—yiṇ^{u} —यिऊ । कासरोगोत्पत्तिः** f.inf. a cough to come, to be attacked by a cough, or disease involving such.

bās 2 ब़ास, I entered, or he entered for him, see **abun**, p. 70*a*, l. 23.

bŏsh^{u} ब़ोशु or (q.v.) **bŏh^{u} ब़ोहु । कषायः** adj. (f. **bŏsh^{u} ब़ाशु**), (of something edible or drinkable) acrid, astringent (cf. **aḍa-b°**, p. 12*a*, l. 40) (Gr.Gr. 138); (as subst. m.) anything edible or drinkable which is astringent, an astringent.

bushakal ब़ुशाकल् । चतुष्खण्डः adj. e.g. made up of four parts, sections, branches, compartments, or the like (cf. p. 878*a*, l. 30) (K.Pr. 229, of a walnut).

bāshĕr or **bāshyĕr ब़ाश्यर्** (also by Pandits written **ब़ाष्यर**) **। कषायत्वम्** m. astringency (Gr.Gr. 138, 141). Cf. **bŏh^{u}** and **bŏsh^{u}.**

bŏshĕv ब़ुशव । चतुःशततन्तुकः adj. e.g. (of cloth) woven with four hundred threads.

bŏsh^{i}-bŏshĕway ब़ुशि-ब़ुशवय् । समग्रचत्वार्येव card. even all four (Gr.Gr. 85).

bŏshĕway ब़ुशवय । चत्वार्येव card. even all four (Gr.Gr. 83, 85; Śiv. 1521). See **bŏr.**

basal ब़ासल । कासरोगी adj. e.g. afflicted with coughing, subject to coughing (Gr.Gr. 134).

bāsilad ब़ासिलद् । कासयुक्तः adj. e.g. (as subst., f. **basiladĩn ब़ासिलदिञ्**), id. (Gr.Gr. 135).

basun ब़सुन । अतिहसनम conj. 1 (1 p.p. **bosu^{u} ब़ुसु**, 2 p.p. **basyov ब़स्योव**. This verb is impersonal, as in **bosun ब़ुसुन**, it was laughed by him, he laughed) to laugh long and loudly, to go into a fit of laughing (Gr.Gr. 208, 225; Rām. 332, 1094, 1457).

bas^{i} bas^{i} yun^{u} ब़सि ब़सि यिनु । संघशोऽतिहसनम m.inf. (of a number of people) all to laugh loud and long.

basith yun^{u} ब़सिथ् यिनु । बहुलीभवनम् m.inf. to come in fits of laughter; hence, to come joyfully (K. 24); to come, or be, assembled in multitudes (more than there is space for), (of fruit) to be produced in great quantities (so that there is not sufficient room on the tree), and so on (Rām. 282).

bŏsur^{u} ब़ुसुरु । संलापः, कर्णे जपत्वम् m. long continued conversation (esp. when scandal or criticism of others) (cf. **katha-b°**, p. 186*b*, l. 19); slandering, tale-bearing, backbiting.

busīr^{u} ब़ुसीरु, see **busyūr^{u}.**

b^{a}sta ब़स्त adj. e.g. wrenched off, torn off (Rām. 603). Cf. **b^{a}s.**

bŏsatath ब़ुसतथ् or **busatath ब़ुसतथ् । चतुःसप्ततिः** card. (pl. dat. **bŏ(u)satatan ब़ु(ब़ु)सततन्**), seventy-four (Gr.Gr. 79).

ŝŏsatatyumᵘ चुसततिमु or **susatatyumᵘ चुसततिमु** । **चतुःसप्ततितमः** ord. (f. **ŝŏ(u)satatimᵘ चु(चु)सततिमू**), seventy-fourth (Gr.Gr. 79).

susyūrᵘ चुस्यूरु । **चतुःसेटकमितः** adj. (f. **susīrᵘ चुसीरू**, sg. dat. **susōrĕ चुसेर्ये**), weighing four seers (of about two pounds each).

seta (El. *ts*), see **shèta.**

sēṭi षेटि, siṭᵘ षीटू, see **syūṭᵘ.**

sit षित्, see **sĕth 1.**

soṭ (El. *ts*), see **shŏṭh.**

soṭᵘ 1 षोटु । **बलिविशेषः** m. a kind of Hindū oblation or offering scattered into the air before the house door or on to the roof of the house, intended for the Yōginīs, or female attendants on Shiv (Śiva), as they travel in the air It is supposed to ward off, or carry away, misfortune. It consists mainly of rice with pieces of sheep- or goat-liver or -heart, and is generally offered on Tuesday or Saturday —**khitra-pal खित्र-पाल्** । **भैरववल्युपेतबलिभेदः** m. this offering united with a similar offering to certain Bhairavas, see **khitra-pāl** and **bŏrav.**

saṭi-khav षटि-खाव् । **बलिभुक्** m. an eater of these offerings, a man who habitually eats them.

saṭi-kani lagun षटि-कनि लगुन् । **उपहारीभवनम** m.inf. for the relief of another from calamity, to offer oneself as an oblation.

soṭᵘ 2 षोटु, 1 p.p of **saṭun**, q.v. (f. **siṭᵘ षीटू**, sg dat **sacĕ षच्य**), cut, cut off, used ° (cf. **aḍa-s°**, p. 12*a*, l. 42; **ösa-s°**, p. 47*a*, l. 6; **atha-s°**, p. 64*a*, l. 46; **dāl¹-s°**, p. 219*a*, l. 4; **gul¹-s°**, p. 284*a*, l. 23; **khōra-s°**, p. 410*b*, l. 17; **kala-s°**, p. 435*b*, l. 16; **kana-s°**, p. 448*a*, l. 36, Gr.Gr. 75; **lāṭ¹-s°**, p. 535*b*, l. 46; **mur¹-s°**, p. 588*b*, l. 43; **māwāl¹-s°**, p. 611*b*, l. 30; **nala-s°**, p 632*a*, l. 34; **nār¹-s°**, p. 649*a*, l. 28, **narĕ-s°**, p. 650*a*, l. 14; **nas-s°**, p. 654*b*, l. 13; **nyŏṭha-s°**, p. 674*a*, l. 35; **pakha-s°**, p. 725*a*, l. 35; **panja-s°**, p. 740*b*, l. 25; **wuṭha-s°**, s.v. **wuṭh 1**; **yĕba-siṭᵘ**, s.v. **yĕba**; **zangi-s°**, s.v. **zang 1**; **zĕvi-s°**, s.v. **zĕv**) (El. *tsaṭ*); (of a loan) taken, borrowed; **soṭᵘ wōṭᵘ षोटु वोटु** । **ऋणादिग्रहणम** m. the action of taking a loan (to provide funds for a feast or the like).

El. gives *tsaaṭ*, torn, to which, by confusion with **shŏṭᵘ**, q.v. he also gives the meanings 'little, short'.

sŏṭᵘ षुटू । **पिष्टकः** f. (sg. dat. **sŏcĕ षुच्य**), bread, a cake, a small flat loaf (cf. **atha-s°**, p. 64*a*, l. 42; **bĕbi-s°**, p. 77*b*, l. 27; **kŏmᵘ-sŏcĕ**, p. 443*b*, l. 20; **kaṇᵃka-s°**, p. 457*b*, l. 39; **krūla-s°**, p. 470*b*, l. 41; **kāsh¹-s°**, p. 480*a*, l. 38; **kŏṭh¹-sŏcĕ**, p. 489*a*, l. 27; **makāyi-s°**, p. 563*b*, l. 9; **mᵃtra-s°**, p. 605*b*, ll. 26 ff; **pana-s°**, p. 734*b*, l. 3; **pōsh-s°**, p. 778*b*, l. 8; **pith¹-s°**, p. 818*b*, l. 12, **tila-sŏcĕ**, p. 999*a*, l. 17; **tŏmᵃla-s°**, p. 1006*b*, l. 32; **tṇḍura-s°**, p. 1010*a*, l. 19; **wushki-s°**, s.v. **wushka**) (El *tsŏṭ*, *tsaṭ*; Gr.Gr. 74, 162, 163; Gr.M.; L. 458; W. 113; H. v, 7, 8; K.Pr. 77, 103, 224). **-mōnḍᵘ -मोंडू** । **पूपादिः** f (sg. dat. **sŏcĕ-mōnjė षुच्य मोंज्य**), cakes and the like, bread etcetera, used — °.

sŏcĕ-barᵃg षुच्य-बरग । **तनुपूपः** m a thin cake, a pancake. **-chal -छल** । **पूपखण्डः** f. a piece of cake (generally about half) (Gr.Gr 162), cf **-tilim, bel -han हन** f. a little loaf (W 113). **-kādurᵘ -कादुरु** । **पिष्टकवान्धिकः** m. a bread-baker, one who bakes and sells bread. **-katurᵘ -कतुरु** । **अपूपकपात्रः** m. a bread-sherd, a large sherd or earthenware platter, on which loaves are baked. **-mōnḍᵘ -मोंडु** । **पुष्टापूपः** m a thick fat kind of loaf or cake. **-mōnje -मोंज्य** । **अपूपविशेषः** f pl globular shaped cakes cooked with *ghi*, etc **-mūthᵃr -मूँथर** । **अपूपप्रदानम** f. cakes presented to his schoolmaster and his school-fellows, on the occasion of a boy completing his learning of the alphabet (see **mothᵃr 1**). **-tilim -तिलिम** । **पूपखण्डः** f a small piece of a loaf (less even than a quarter), cf **-chal,** ab.) (Gr.Gr. 163). **-tovᵘ -तोवु** । **अपूपपचनी** f an iron griddle or the like for baking bread **-worᵘ -वरु** । **पूपविशेषः** m a kind of small-sized loaf or cake (K.Pr. 220). **-war¹-har वरि-हर** । **पूपार्थयुद्धम** f 'a quarrel about little cakes', i.e. a quarrel among mean-hearted, beggarly, or low people about some petty matter. **-war¹-ŝur -वरि-चूर** । **पिष्टकचोरः** m. 'a thief of little cakes', i.e. a mean, beggarly, or low fellow.

sŏt (El.), **sŏṭ** (K.Pr. 156), incorr. for **shŏṭᵘ**, q.v.

sŏṭ (El. *tsŏṭ*) (? spelling) m. a chief (El.)

saṭh षठ m (sg. dat **saṭas षटस**), cutting (Gr.Gr. 146) used in the following. **saṭh-kapaṭh षठ् कपठ** । **गणना** m. 'cutting and cutting out' (cf **kapaṭun**) (amongst tailors, carpenters, and the like) the calculation of material used in cutting away and adding pieces (to form the completed whole) **saṭh waṭh षठ-वाठ** । **गणना** m. (sg. dat **-waṭas -वाटस**), 'cutting and joining,' id. **saṭaph-saṭh,** see s.v. **saṭaph.**

saṭa-sūr षट चूर । **निःशेषतश्छेदनम** m cutting to powder, tearing a garment or the like to tiny rags. **-saṭh -षठ** । **छेदाछेदि** f. cutting or tearing apart; setting at variance (two people). **-waṭh -वाठ** । **छेदनसंयोजनम** f. (sg dat **-wāṭi वाटि**), cutting and joining, i.e. tailoring (cutting out the cloth and sewing it up properly); surgery, a surgical operation.

sāṭh षाठ् । **शिष्यः** m. (sg dat. **saṭas षाटस**), a pupil (in a school or of a tutor), an apprentice (of some

artisan or the like), a pupil (of a spiritual preceptor) (cf. **kũsᵘ b°**, p. 479*b*, l. 35; **pĕnji-b°**, p. 739*a*, l. 19; **ziṭh b°**, s.v. **zyuṭhᵘ**) (Gr.M.; W. 146; Śiv. 1887 *śāta*, pl.; K 1083, 1088; H. v, 1; K.Pr. 257). **bāṭh bŏ** च्याठ् च्यो or (q.v.) **bāṭuv bŏ** च्याठुव् च्यो । **चकार**: m. the name used in schools for the Śāradā letter corresponding to the Nāgarī letter च, whether it represents **ca** or **ba.**

bāṭa-bôjᵘ च्याट-बोजु । **सतीर्थ्यः** m. a fellow-pupil, a school-fellow (K. 1084, 1086). **-bāy** -बाय् । **शिष्यस्त्री** f. the wife of a pupil (of a teacher, or of a spiritual preceptor). **-gaḍᵃra** -गंदर । **शिष्यार्भक**: m. 'a beloved little pupil', a very young pupil (under seven years of age). **-hāl** -हाल । **पाठशाला** m. (sg. dat. **-halas** -हालस, Gr.Gr. 69), a school, a college (El.; Gr.Gr. 69; Gr.M.; L. 463; K. 485, 1076, 1078, 1136; H. viii, 4, 11). **-kūrᵘ** -कूरु । **शिष्यकन्या** f. a girl pupil (of a teacher, or of a religious preceptor); the wife of a male pupil, as ab. **-kŏṭhᵘ** -क्वठु । **पद्मासनम** m. 'the pupil's knee', a certain posture in sitting (in which thighs, knees, shanks, and feet, all rest on the ground). **-nĕcyuwᵘ** -न्यचिवु । **शिष्यपुत्र**: m. the son of a pupil (of a teacher, or of a religious preceptor). **-pànḍᵘtözᵘ** -पंडितोजु । **छद्मना हस्तक्षेप**: f. 'pupil's pandit-ship', little by little to interfere with another's means of livelihood, in order dishonestly to capture it.

bĕth 1 च्यथ् or (Śiv. 334) **bit** च्यित् m. (sg. dat. **bĕtas 1** च्यतस), the pure spirit, the soul (Skt. *cit*) (cf. **sath-bĕth** or **sabbith**, p. 945*a*, l 28) (L.V. 76, 93; Śiv. 180, 252, 274, 334, 577, 982, 1110, 1211, 1242, 1293, 1338-9, 1344, 1415, 1515, 1517, 1558, 1767; Rām 9).

bĕth 2 च्यथ m. (sg. dat. **bĕtas 2** च्यतस्), consciousness, sensation, understanding, intelligence (Skt. *citanā*, *caitanya*) (Śiv. 268, 1013, 1069, 1311, 1374, 1426, 1484, 1538, 1562; K. 11, 78, 168); memory, remembrance, recollection.

bĕtas 2 च्यतस, sg. dat. commonly used to mean 'in memory' or 'in so-and-so's memory' (K. 858, 999, 1135, 1139, 1161). For **betas 4**, see s.v. **—anun** —अनुन् m.inf. to bring to (one's) memory, to call to mind, remember (K. 503, 1110). **—pyonᵘ** —प्युनु m.inf. to fall to the memory, to come to remembrance, be remembered (El. *tsetas pyunye*; L.V. 87; Rām. 793, 936, 1138, 1390, 1392, 1555; K. 499, 504). **—rōzun** —रोजुन् m.inf. to remain in memory, always be remembered (K. 336). **—thawun** —थवुन् or **—thāwun** थावुन् m.inf. to bear in mind, keep in memory, remember, recollect (Gr.M.; Rām. 662, 1296, 1574). **—yunᵘ** —यिनु m.inf. to come to (a person's) memory, to be remembered.

bĕth 3 च्यथ् or (q.v.) **bitt** च्यित्त् m. (sg. dat. **bĕtas 3** च्यतस्, for **4**, see s.v.) the organ of thought, the mind, intellect (Skt. *citta*) (cf. **wudār-b°**) (L.V. 9, 11, 70; Śiv. 352, 596, 637, 693, 866, 906, 986, 1011, 1035, 1194, 1316, 1361, 1612, 1617).

bĕtas karun 1 च्यतस् कर्न् m.inf. to impress upon the mind (L.V. 34). For **2**, see s.v. **bĕtas 4.**

bĕṭh च्येठ । **कुट्टनम** m. (sg. dat. **bĕṭas** च्येटस्), pounding crushing, reducing to powder (cf. **atha-b°**, p. 64*a*, l. 50) (Gr.Gr. 115, 123). **—dyunᵘ** —द्युनु । **ताडनम, खेददानम** to pound, crush, reduce to powder; met. to beat severely, thrash, pummel, trounce (a person); to exhaust a person (by continually pressing him on to complete some work) (cf. **srēṭh dyunᵘ**, p. 1083*b*, l. 37). **-mār** -मार् । **कुट्टनाघात**: m. a thrashing, pummelling, trouncing.

bĕṭa-gŏgᵃjⁱ च्येट-ग्वज्जि । **अतिताडनम** f. a severe beating or trouncing (in which the skin is not cut, but limbs are injured or broken, quasi, as one pounds a turnip). **-körⁱ** -कोरि । **ताडनम** f. beating, trouncing.

bĕth च्येथ । **अधः शिरःपरिवर्त**: f. (sg. dat. **bĕti** च्येति, Gr.Gr. 70), tumbling head over heels (as by an acrobat). See **bith gabshünᵘ**, bel. **bĕta-bĕth** च्येत-च्येथ । **पौनःपुण्येनाधःशिरःपरिवर्तनम** f. repeatedly tumbling head over heels, a series of such tumbling.

bith च्यिथ् or **bitth** च्यित्थ् (Gr.Gr. 70) । **गाढ्यवष्टम्भ**: f. (sg. dat. **biti** च्यिति, **bitti** च्यित्ति, Gr.Gr. 70), sudden cramp in the muscles of the back and legs (arising in mountain-climbing, running, sudden excitement, etc.), loss of use of the limbs (Gr.Gr. 13, 70). **—gabshünᵘ** —गब्शुनु । **अङ्गमन्यवष्टम्भ**: f.inf. such cramp to occur (K.Pr. 36, translated 'to tumble down', apparently incorr. for **bĕth**, q.v.).

bŏth च्वथ् । **गुदम** f. (sg. dat. **bŏti** च्वति, Gr.Gr. 70), the anus, podex (obsc.) (cf. **khar-b°**, p. 407*a*, l. 39) (El. *tsot*, m.; *tsut*, f.; Gr.Gr. 70, 146); the pudendum (usually, but not always, muliebre) (obsc.) (cf. **khar-b°**, as ab.; **kŏ-bŏth**, p. 494*b*, l. 16) (El. f.). Cf. **bŏbᵘ.**

bŏta-büṭhᵘ च्वत-बंठु । **योनिवेला** f. the side of the pudendum muliebre (obsc.). **-bachĕ** -वच्च । **अभिचारिणी सक्थिनी** f.pl. the thighs of an unchaste woman. **-bũr** -चूर । **चौर्यव्यभिचारी** m. a secret adulterer, a secret profligate. **-bũrᵘ** -चूरु । **व्यभिचारचौरदोष**: f. the (legal) offence, or crime, of such secret unchastity. **-bŏth** -च्वथ् । **व्यभिचारातिशय**: f. (sg. dat. **-bŏti** -च्वति), undisguised frequent acts of unchastity.

bŏtⁱ-nonᵘ च्वति-नंनु । **लज्जयोनि**: adj. (f. **-nünᵘ** -नंनू), (owing to poverty or to shamelessness) a man whose anus is uncovered (f. a woman whose garments are so torn that her private parts are exposed).

bũṭhᵘ चूँठु or **bũṭh** चूँठ् (incorrectly written **bũṭᵘ**, p. 568*a*,

l. 49) । **pānīvatphalam** पानीवतफलम् m. an apple (El. see *tsúnṭ*, for a list of varieties) (cf. **ambār[i]-ṭ°**, p. 27*b*, l. 6; **bam-ṭ°**, p. 109*a*, l. 24 and p. 510*a*, l. 25; **kuli-pēṭhuk[u] ṭ°**, p. 439*a*, l. 13; **mālamuh[i]-ṭ°**, p. 568*a*, l. 49; **ṭŏka-ṭ°**, p. 1067*a*, l. 38) (El. *tsúnṭ*; Gr.Gr. 56, 163; W. *tsunṭ*, 21, 115–6; L. *tsunṭ*, Pyrus malus, 73, 79, 348, 458; L.V. 92; YZ. 376, 535, *tsúmṭh*; K.Pr. 36, 78, 138, 214, 220).

tsūṭh[i]-bēra त्सूठि-बेर । **आवलिविशेषः** m. 'the apple-hedge', a small ridge-shelf, or niche, for receiving small light articles, made with the plaster, in plastering the inner wall of a house; cf. **-tākhuc[u]**, bel. **-hacĕ** -ह्च्य । **पानीवतशुष्कखण्डानि** f.pl. dried apple-chips. **-kŏl** -क्वल् । **नदीविशेषः** f. N. of a canal connecting the Dal lake with the river Vĕth or Jehlam close to Śrīnagar. Its ancient Skt. name was *Mahāsarit*. See RT. Tr. II, 416. **-kul[u]** -कुल् m. an apple tree (El *tsunṭ-kul*, W. id. 115). **-rēmph** -रेंफ् । **अतिलघु-पानीवतफलम्** f. (sg. dat. **-rēmpi** -रेंपि), a small apple for its kind, an apple smaller than the average of its kind (Gr.Gr. 163). **-tākhuc[u]** -ताखुच् । **भित्तिचित्रम्** m. i.q. **-bēra**, ab., q.v. **-wath[a]r** -वथर् m. an apple leaf.

tsūṭh त्सूठ् also written **tsūṭh[u]** त्सूठ्उ । **पर्दनम्** f. (sg. dat. **tsūṭi** त्सूटि); breaking wind, a fart (cf. **khar-ṭ°**, p. 107*a*, l. 42) (El. *tsenṭh*; Gr.Gr. 126, 134); met. boasting without valid reason (cf. **dĕka-ṭ°**, p. 204*b*, l. 35); met. an unpleasant obnoxious person (cf. **dĕwa-ṭ°**, p. 261*a*, l. 20). —**trāvünū[u]** – चावंन्यू । **पर्दत्यागः** f.inf. to let a fart, to fart. —**trövith thop[u]** – चोवित् थप्उ । **दोषं प्रख्याय तन्नोपनेच्छा** m. 'a plug after doing this', after telling a scandal to wish to conceal it.

tsūṭa-dĕv त्सूट-द्यव् । **बज्रज्ञःपर्दकः** m. a shameless fellow, who on a single occasion breaks wind several times. **-gur[u]** -गुर् । **पर्दनशीलः** adj. (f. **-gur[u]** -गुर्), one who habitually ever and anon breaks wind. **-pôn[u]** -पोंउ । **पर्दनशीला योनिः** m. an anus that frequently allows farts to issue. **-paparāy** -पपराय् । **पर्दनसंततिः** f. an uninterrupted series of farts (cf. **paparāray**).

tsith[a]r 1 त्सिथर् । **चैत्रः** m. (sg. dat. **tsitras 1** त्सित्रस्, for **2**, see **tsit[a]r**). N. of the twelfth luni-solar month (in Skt. *Caitra*) (March–April) (El. *tsitar*, m., for Hindūs, and *tsithar*, f., for Musulmāns; W. 107 *tsitar*; Rām. 1108*g*; K.Pr. 128, 171, 220).

tsitra-thŏs[i] त्सित्र-थुसि । **हिममहाविच्छर्दः** m.pl. large lumps of snow or hail falling (like those that usually fall in this month). **-wôn[u]** -वोंउ । **चैत्रजलम्** m. the snow-water that comes down in the mountain torrents in this month (looked upon as very pure, cool and, owing to its origin among the mountain plants, wholesome).

tsith[a]r 2 त्सिथर् । **चित्रा** f. (sg. dat. **tsitri** त्सित्रि). N. of the fourteenth lunar mansion, in Skt. *citrā*.

taṭ[u]j[u] तट्ज्यू, see **taṭul[u]**.

tŏtūj[u] त्वतूज्यू, see **tŏtūl[u]**.

tŏt[u]j[u] त्वत्ज्यू or **tŏt[a]j[i]** त्वत्जि । **व्यभिचारिणी** f. (f. of **tŏtul** त्वतुल्, but in a special sense), a wanton woman, an incontinent slut (cf. **tsūra-ṭ°**, p. 1081*a*, l. 17) (Gr.Gr. 146). **tŏt[a]jé-khāb** त्वत्ज्य-खाब् । **अमंमाननीयवाक्** m. 'a wanton's dream'; hence, a statement unworthy of belief.

tsatajih त्सतजिह् । **चत्वारिंशत्** card. forty (Gr.Gr. 77).

tsatajih[i] त्सतजिहि m.pl. forties, the form of **tsatajih** used in multiplication, as in **kāh tsatajih[i] tsor hath ta tsatajih**, eleven forties (are) four hundred and forty (cf. Gr.Gr. 86).

tsatajihi त्सतजिहि, see **tsāh[i]**.

tsatajihyum[u] त्सतजिह्युम् । **चत्वारिंशत्तमः** ord. (**tsatajihim[u]** त्सतजिहिम्उ), fortieth (Gr.Gr. 77) Cf. L. 264 *chat jhun*, the fortieth day after the appearance of an attack of smallpox.

tsātakh त्सातख् in **tsātakh pachin** त्सातख् पछिन । **चातकपक्षी** m. the pied cuckoo, *Cuculus melanoleucus*, the *papihā*.

taṭul[u] तटुल् । **छली** m (f. **taṭ[u]j[u]** तट्ज्यू), a dishonest fellow, a swindler, a cutpurse, a thief, a robber (cf. **tsūr ṭ°**, p. 1080*b*, l. 21) (Gr.Gr 146). Cf. **taṭh.**

tŏtul त्वतुल् । **स्वव्यभिचारकारयिता** m. (f. **tŏt[u]j[u]** त्वत्ज्यू, q.v. which is used in a special sense), a sodomite (cf. **tŏth**) (Gr.Gr. 146); used as an abusive adj (K.Pr. 224). In compounds this word also means a fornicator, adulterer, or, generally, one utterly vile.

tŏtal-bāpār त्वतल-बापार । **व्यभिचारिव्यवहारः** m. the general (vile) conduct of a sodomite; conduct like that of such a person. **-damöl[i]** -दमोलि । **पामर-पादाहतिः** f. a vile fellow who stamps on the ground (see **damöl[i]**), such a one who without reason raises an uproar. **-pŏth[a]r** -पोथर । **व्यभिचार्याचारः** m. conduct like that of a sodomite, general vile conduct.

tŏtūl[u] त्वतूल् । **चतुर्धटकप्रमाणः** adj. (f. **tŏtūj[u]** त्वतूज्यू), weighing four (Indian) *tôlās* of half an ounce each.

tŏtil त्वटिल । **शिष्यता** f. the condition of being a pupil (see **tāṭh**).

tsūṭal त्सूटल् । **पर्दनशीलः** adj. e.g. one who habitually breaks wind (see **tsūṭh**) (Gr.Gr. 134).

tsūṭul[u] त्सूटुल् । **पर्दनशीलः** m , id.

taṭun तटुन् । **भेदनम्, खण्डनम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **toṭ[u]** त्वटु; f. **tsūṭ[u]** त्सूटु, sg. dat. **tsacĕ** त्स्च्य; 2 p.p. **tsacyōv** त्स्च्योव्), to cut, tear (cf. **tsôr[u] ṭ°**, p. 118*a*, l. 18; **tāphtāna taṭán[i]**, p. 1015*b*, l. 47) (Gr.Gr. 5, 9, 10;

Gr.M.; W 145, L 459; L.V. 66; Rām 388, 636; K.Pr. 171);

to cut, wound (cf. **dasta ṭaṭán¹**, p. 256*a*, l. 49, **kach¹ ṭ°**, p. 507*a*, l. 9; **mách¹ ṭaṭüñ^u**, p. 547*a*, l. 32) (Ram 410, 820, 1373, 1422; H. v, 5, 7; YZ 150, K.Pr. 155, 218); to cut asunder, sever, divide, tear apart (cf. **dál¹ ṭaṭán¹**, p. 212*a*, l. 6; **hoṭ^u ṭ°**, p. 356*a*, l. 18; **haṭi-phol^u ṭ°**, p. 356*a*, l. 50; **kad^ul ṭ°**, p. 585*a*, l. 30; **nana ṭaṭüñ^u**, p. 639*b*, l. 47; **práṭa ṭaṭané**, p. 771*a*, l. 16; **pōth ṭaṭüñ^u**, p. 796*b*, l. 36; **sum ṭaṭüñ^u**, p. 911*b*, l. 15; **wath ṭaṭüñ^u**, s.v. **wath 1**) (Śiv. 711, 1432, 1558, 1563, 1783, 1833; Ram. 703, 911, 914, 919, 1103, 1176, 1305, 1582; K. 121, 191, 390, YZ 159, 191, 233, 505; K Pr. 70, 139, 165, 174), to cut off, tear away (cf. **khōr ṭ°**, p. 410*a*, l. 27; **kala ṭ°**, p. 435*b*, l. 23, **nam ṭaṭán¹**, p. 635*b*, l. 36; **sar ṭ°**, p. 928*a*, l. 45) (Gr.M.; L.V. 80, Śiv. 124-5, 319-20, 1568; Ram 37, 335, 411, 997; K. 693, 746, 759, 762, 791, 827, 829, 872-3, 883, 1059; H iii, 2, v, 7, viii, 6, 11, ix, 5; K.Pr 214);

to dissect, cut (as a surgeon) (Gr.M. *ṭ. -mafum*, cutting and uniting, surgery); to cut off, throw away, give up, abandon (Ram. 1268), to clean (grain) (El.),

to pluck, gather (flowers or fruit) (Gr.M.; Rām 1082, YZ 376);

to cut out, strike out, erase; to interrupt (speech) (cf. **ōs ṭ°**, p. 46*b*, l. 35, **cōṭ^u ṭ°**, p. 177*a*, l. 36; **zev ṭaṭun^u**).

to traverse, get over (a road or the like) (cf. **manzila ṭ°**, p. 584*b*, l. 29) (Rām 207, K Pr 151); to clear land (of jungle) (cf. **banjer ṭ°**, p. 113*b*, l. 8) (L.V 25, K.Pr 246);

to make ashamed, put to the blush (cf. **phalakh ṭaṭán¹**, p. 695*a*, l. 37);

to take a loan, incur a debt from) (cf **wuzum^u ṭ°**) (Gr.M.).

ṭoṭ^u-mot^u चंटु मंतु । **मेदितः, ऋणीकृतः** perf. part (f. **ṭüṭ^u-müṭ^u** चंटु-मंचू, sg. dat. **ṭacé-maṭé** चच्च-मच्च), cut, etc., as ab., taken on loan, borrowed (as a debt) (cf. **wŏzum^u ṭ°**)

ṭaṭith dyun^u चटिथ् दिनु m.inf. to cut to pieces, to cut up (L.V. 104). **trawun --** चावुन् m.inf. to cut away, to cut off and throw away, finally to get rid of (Ram 45). **--shunun** छुनुन् m.inf. to tear to pieces (H. xii, 15).

ṭāṭan 1 चाटन । **वाग्विस्तारः** m. (in a narration or the like) disputing at length, or interrupting at length with irrelevant details (esp by someone other than the narrator).

ṭaṭan 2 चाटन् f. in **ṭāṭan kaḍüñ^u** चाटन कडंचू ।

मंशोधनम f.inf. to pick out, remove (dirt from cotton); met carefully and repeatedly to revise, or edit, some written composition, story, or the like.

ṭētanā चेतना f. sense, consciousness, understanding, intelligence (Śiv. 171, Rām. 322).

ṭētun 1 चेतुन । **चेतनम** m. (sg dat. **ṭétanas** चेतनस), the thinking principle, the mind; thinking of, remembering, reflecting on (Śiv. 1267); (in religion) calling to mind and realizing (the nature of the Supreme) (L.V. 26, 77). Cf. **ṭitan.**

ṭétun 2 चेतुन m. (sg. dat. as in 1), i.q. **ṭaitany**, q.v.

ṭētana-Shiv m. the god Shiv (Śiva) in his quality of Supreme Spirit, as opposed to his more material manifestations (L.V. 79).

ṭeṭun चेटुन । **कुट्टनम** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **ṭyuṭ^u** च्युटु, f. sg. dat. **ṭéce** चेच्य; 2 p.p. **ṭécyóv** चेच्योव्; conj. part. **ṭīṭith** चीटिथ्, Gr.Gr. 197), to pound, crush, reduce to powder, mince (cf. **nún ṭēṭani bĕhun**, p. 640*b*, l. 7, **wach ṭ°**, s.v. **wach 1**) (Gr.Gr. 105, 115, 197). **ṭīṭ¹ ṭiṭ¹ shunun** चीटि चीटि छुनुन । **हृदयंगमीकरणम** m.inf. thoroughly to master (some branch of learning, art, lesson, or the like) (cf. Gr.Gr. 105).

ṭitan चितन । **स्मृतिः** f. memory, remembrance (of something).

ṭītan चीतन । **चेतना** f. sense, consciousness; remembering, reflecting on some previous occurrence. Cf. **ṭētun 1.**

ṭūṭun चूँटुन । **पर्दनम** conj. 1 (this verb is impersonal, 1 p.p. **ṭüṭ^u** चूँटु; f sg.dat. **ṭūcé** चूँच्य; 2 p.p. **ṭūcyóv** चूँच्योव), to break wind with noise, to fart (Gr.Gr. 126).

ṭaṭanāwun चटनावुन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **ṭaṭanów^u** चटनोवु, to cause to be cut, etc. (see **ṭaṭun**) (cf. **pōn ṭ°**, p. 737*a*, l. 29).

ṭēṭanāwun चेटनावुन conj. 1 (1 p.p. **ṭēṭanów^u** चेटनोवु), to cause to pulverize (? to cause to be pulverized) (El.) (see **ṭēṭun**)

ṭaitany चैतन्य् m. (sg dat. **ṭaitanés** चैतन्यस), consciousness, feeling, sensation (Śiv. 191, 1525); (in Śaiva mysticism) the Supreme Consciousness, the Supreme Experiencing Principle, a N. of the Supreme (L.V. 16; Śiv 1043, 1406, 1415, 1515, 1545, 1548).

ṭīṭiṇ चीटिञ् । **कुट्टितसूदः** f. any condiment made with something pounded and mixed with spices (cf. **caṭiṇ** and **ṭyuṭ^u**).

ṭóṭop^u चुटपु or **ṭuṭop^u** चुटपु । **चतुष्प्रयोजनम** adj. (f. **-ṭŏ(u)ṭüp^u -चु(चु)टपू**), having four different reasons, capable of being done, or disposed of, in four different ways, having four different meanings, and so on (see **ṭop^u 3**).

ṭaṭaph चटफ in **ṭaṭaph-ṭaṭh** चटफ-चट् । **संबन्धछेदः** f. cutting or dividing relationship (e.g. when discords separate a husband and wife).

batur ब़तुर् or **bạtur ब़तुर्** । **शीघ्रम** adv. quickly, speedily, at once (cf. **baturᵘ** 2). **bạtur bạtur ब़तुर् ब़तुर्** adv. quickly (all the time), rapidly (Gr.Gr. 76). Cf. **baturᵘ batur**, s.v. **batur 2.**

baturᵘ 1 ब़तुर् or **bạturᵘ ब़तुर्** । **चतुरः** adj. (f. **ba(ạ)türᵘ ब़(ब़)तंच्**), clever, skilful, ingenious, sharp-witted (cf. **atha-bº**, p. 64*b*, l. 3; **shāma-bº**, p. 882*a*, l. 46; **zĕwa-bº**, s.v. **zĕv**) (Gr.Gr. 139). Cf. **bŏturᵘ.**

baturᵘ 2 ब़तुर् in **baturᵘ batur ब़तुर् ब़तुर्** । **अतिशीघ्रम** adv. very quickly (see **batur**).

bitra ब़ित्र, see **bithᵃr 1** and **bitᵃr.**

bitri ब़ित्रि, see **bithᵃr 2.**

bitᵃr ब़ित्र् । **चित्रम** m. (sg. dat. **bitras 2 ब़ित्रस्**, for **1**, see **bithᵃr 1**), a picture, painting, delineation. **bitra-kar ब़ित्र-कार्** । **उज्जीवितचित्रम** m. 'the deed of a picture' (as if a picture had come to life and done something), see **mōni bitra-kār**, p. 574*a*, l. 8.

bitarᵘ ब़ितुर् । **शून्यलक्ष्यम** m. (in painting a wall or the like) the parts intentionally left unpainted (e.g. in making a pattern).

bŏturᵘ च़ूतुर् । **चतुरः** adj. (f. **bŏtürᵘ च़ूतंच्**), clever, skilful, sharp-witted (K.Pr. 193). Cf. **baturᵘ 1.**

baturbuz ब़तुर्(र्भु)ज़् or **ºbŏz ºच़ूज़्** m. (a corruption of Skt. *caturbhuja*) a group of four arms, the four arms (of a four-armed god or the like) (Śiv. 100, *saturbuza*; 1117); a title of various gods (Śiv. 10 (*Ganēsh*), 515 (*Shiv*), 732 (*Vishnu*, cf. 1117); 47 (*Vishnu*); K. 58, 594 (*Vishnu*)).

bŏtrokᵘ च़ूत्रुक्, **bŏtrôkᵘ च़ूत्रोक्**, or **butrokᵘ च़ुत्रुक्** । **चतुर्द्रौणिकः** adj. (f. **bŏtrücᵘ च़ूत्रुच्**, **bŏtröcᵘ च़ूत्रोच्**, or **butrücᵘ च़ुत्रुच्**), of four *trakhs*, each equivalent to six Kāshmīrī seers (see **trakh**), (a vessel) holding four *trakhs*, measuring four *trakhs* (Gr.Gr. 147).

bŏtrökyunᵘ च़ूत्रोक्युन् । **चतुर्द्रौणमितः** adj. (f. **bŏtrokiñᵘ च़ूत्रोक्यिञ्**), measuring, or weighing, four *trakhs* (see the preceding) (Gr.Gr. 147).

bitralēkhā ब़ित्रलेखा f. N. of a friend and companion of Wushā (Uṣā), daughter of Bānāsŏr (Bāṇa) (K. 803, 805, 807).

bĕṭᵃrun ब़ंट्रुन् । **उपेक्षयैव प्रेक्षणम** conj. 1 (this verb is impersonal, 1 p.p. **bĕṭºrᵘ ब़ंट्रु**), to look at with indifference, to show want of appreciation for.

bŭṭarĕñ ब़ुँटर्यञ् । **पामरप्राया** f. a woman whose advice is not worthy of being attended to, a woman who is not worth listening to (whose words are worth nothing but contempt, cf. **bŭṭh**).

bạtarĕr ब़तर्यर् । **चातुर्यम** m. cleverness, skilfulness, sharpness, ingenuity (cf. **atha-bº**, p. 64*b*, l. 5; **shāma-bº**, p. 882*a*, l. 49) (Gr.Gr. 139).

baturvīd ब़तुर्वीद् m. (a corruption of Skt. *caturveda*) the four Vēdas (Śiv. 801).

bĕtas 4 ब़ंतस् (for **1, 2, 3**, see **bĕth, 1, 2, 3**) । **मनस्कारः** m. full consciousness, full perception, attention; remembrance, continuance in memory (of something not forgotten), recollection (El. f.). **karun 2 – करुन** (for **1**, see p. 1086*b*, l. 5) m.inf. to remember, recollect (Gr.M., Rām. 754). **-waturᵘ -वतुर्** । **अविस्मरणशीलता** m. the possession of a good memory, power of remembering accurately past events (owing to a habit of careful observation) (cf. **pạthᵃr 1**, a leaf of paper, which becomes **wạthᵃr**, as the second member of a compound). **—yunᵘ —यिञ्** m.inf. memory to come (to a person), to be remembered (by, dat.) (El. *tsŏs yanga*, to remember, recollect).

biṭis ब़ीटिस्, see **byūṭᵘ.**

buṭāsal च़ुटासल् । **चतुश्शब्दस्फोटः** adj. e.g. emitting four crashes or bangs (not all at once, but one by one) (e.g. a gun fired four times in succession, see **ṭas**)

bĕtt ब़ंत्त or **bitt ब़ित्त** m. the organ of thought, mind, intellect, i.q. **bĕth 3**, q.v. (cf. **bala-bitta**, p. 1070*a*, l. 37) (L.V. 22, 26, 28, 36, 67, 69, 72; Śiv. 1122, 1038, 1350, 1406, 1437, 1592, 1811, 1884).

baṭuv bó ब़ाटुव् बा or (q.v., p. 1086*a*, l. 4) **bāṭh bó ब़ाठ् बा** । **चकारः** m. the name used in schools for the Śārada letter corresponding to the Nagarī letter **च**, whether it represents **ca** or **ba.**

baṭawunᵘ ब़टवुन् । **छिन्दन्, अदीर्घः** n.ag. (f. **baṭavüñᵘ ब़टवञ्**), one who cuts, a cutter, etc. (in all the senses of **baṭun**, q.v.) (El.); esp. a woodcutter, a sawman; (of a road or the like) not long, short.

baṭawañ ब़टवञ् । **छेदभृतिः** f. wages for cutting (esp. for cutting down trees, sawing wood, or the like). See **baṭun.**

batawar, see **bhaṭa-wörᵘ**, p. 1062*b*, l. 26.

beṭay ब़ेटय् f. in **wach bº**, s.v. **wach 1**, q.v. Cf. **bēṭun.**

bŏŏᵘ च़ूच़ू । **व्यभिचारः** f. adultery, fornication, esp. rape (cf **bŏth**) (El. *tsŏts*, m. adultery, with *tsots karun*, to commit adultery). **—diñᵘ —दिञ्** । **व्यभिचारविधानम** f.inf. to have sexual intercourse with a woman, esp. to rape. **—dāvüñᵘ —दाविञ्** । **व्यभिचारविधापनम** f.inf. (causal of **–diñᵘ**, ab.) to cause or induce a man to have sexual intercourse with a woman, esp. to induce him to commit rape. **-dyār -द्यार्** । **व्यभिचारमूल्यम** m.pl. a harlot's fee; a harlot's earnings from her profession. **-madun -मदुन्** । **व्यभिचारतत्परः** m. (sg. dat. **-madanas -मदनस्**), a profligate man, one addicted to venery, a lecherous fellow. **-madüñᵘ -मद्यञ्** । **अतिसुरतव्यसनिनी**

f a profligate woman, one who is incontinently licentious.

ṭsuṭᵘ चुटु । अङ्कुरमूलम् m. the immature root of the first young leaf sprouts of a plant such as a radish which when mature has globular roots.

ṭsāṭsāh चाट्साह । ग्रामविशेषः m. N. of a village lying to the north-east of the Dal lake, near Śrīnagar (El. *tsátsa*, N of a village where paper is made).

ṭsŏṭsun चुट्सुन् । संकोचः conj. 3 (**ṭsŏṭsyōv चट्स्योव्**, Gr.Gr. 236) (of a merchant's business or the like) to become contracted, to fall off, become insufficient for livelihood. **ṭsŏṭsan-wād चुट्सन्-वाद् । विक्लृप्तिः** m. (in a business, as ab., in the hands of partners) a falling off (of profits, etc.) owing to want of unanimity among the partners.

ṭsaṭsᵃr चट्सर् f. in **wōda-ṭsº**, s.v. **wōd 2**, q.v., and in **waide ṭsº**, s.v. **waidy**.

ṭsāv चाव्, he entered, 2 p.p. of **aṭsun**, see p. 70*a*, l. 22 (Gr.Gr. 230, 236).

ṭsŏwā चुवा in the following : **ṭsŏwā-pôrᵘ चुवा पोर्** or (q.v.) **ṭsŏpôrᵘ चुपोर् । चतुष्पार्श्वतः** adv. in all four directions, all round (Śiv. 515, 1567 ; Rām. 1255, 1767). **-pori -पोरि** or (q.v.) **ṭsŏpörⁱ चुपोरि । परितः** adv. (Gr.Gr 160) in all four directions, all round (Gr M. ; Śiv. 626, 1052, 1504, 1891) ; from all four directions, from all round (Rām. 1679).

ṭsŏwuh चुवुह् । चतुर्विंशतिः card. (pl. dat. **ṭsŏwuhan चुवुहन**), twenty-four (El. *tsauuh*, *tsŏwuh* ; Gr.Gr. 77, 83).

ṭsŏwahorᵘ चुवह्र् or **ṭsuwahurᵘ चुवह्रु**, or **ºwuhurᵘ ºवह्रु । चतुर्वार्षिकः** adj. (f. **ṭsŏ(u)warishᵘ चु(चु)वरिशु**), born, or produced, four years ago, four years old ; existing for four years, lasting four years.

ṭsŏwuhyumᵘ चुवुह्युमु । चतुर्विंशतितमः ord. (f. **ṭsŏwuhimᵘ चुवुह्मु**), twenty-fourth (Gr.Gr. 77)

ṭsáwij (El. *tsº*), **ṭsawaj**, see **ṭshāwājⁱ**.

ṭsawal चवल् । व्रीहिक्षेत्रम् f the amount of paddy land which (at the time of weeding) can be measured as the area within extended arms with the fingers of each arm touching.

ṭsāwan चावन् । तोदनम् f. (sg. dat **ṭsāvünᵘ चावंमू**), worrying (by a beggar) by frequent begging.

ṭsuwun चुवुन् । कलहः m. (sg. dat **ṭsuwanas चुवनस्**), mutual quarrelling, a quarrel. Cf. **ṭsuviñ** and **ṭsuviñᵘ**.

ṭsŏwanzāh चुवन्ज़ाह् or **ṭsuwanzāh चुवन्ज़ाह् । चतुष्पञ्चाशत्** card. (pl. dat. **ṭsŏ(u)wanzāhan चु(चु)वन्ज़ाहन**), fifty-four (Gr Gr. 78, Śiv. 328)

ṭsŏwanzöhyumᵘ चुवन्ज़ोह्युमु or **ṭsuwanzöhyumᵘ चुवन्ज़ोह्युमु । चतुष्पञ्चाशत्तमः** ord (f. **ṭsŏ(u)wanzöhimᵘ चु(चु)वन्ज़ोह्मु**), fifty-fourth (Gr.Gr. 78).

ṭsuviñ चुविञ । कलहः f. mutual quarrelling (esp between two persons, and instigated by a third) (Gr.Gr. 119, 192) ; cf. **ṭsuviñᵘ**. **—diñᵘ —दिञु । कोपावेशनम्** f.inf. to cause a quarrel to blaze up, to inflame a quarrel (i.e. when there is some hidden seed of anger between two persons, a third person to stir it up into bursting forth). **lagüñᵘ —लगंञु । कोपाविष्कारः** f.inf. such a quarrel to burst forth (on some excuse or exciting cause).

ṭsuviñᵘ चुविञु (sometimes written **ṭsuviñ चुविञ्** ; Gr.Gr. 119, 192) **। कलहविधानम्** conj. 1 (in the tense formed from the past participle, and in these tense only, this verb is impersonal and is only in the feminine gender, the subject being in the case of the agent. Thus **ṭsuvᵘth चुवुथ्**, it was quarrelled by thee, i.e. thou quarrelledst. In the plural, it indicates many quarrels, as in **ṭsuvēth चुव्यथ्**, thou quarrelledst many times. See Gr.Gr. 188, 214, 220, 233. 1 p.p. f. **ṭsuvᵘ चुवु**), to quarrel, esp. of a verbal quarrel or mutual abuse (cf. **har ṭsº**, p. 343*b*, l. 17) (Gr.Gr. as ab. and 117, 119, 192 ; Gr.M. ; K.Pr. 37). **ṭsuvᵘ-müṭsᵘ चुवु-मंचु । कृतपूर्वः कलहः** perf. part. f. a quarrel been made (between so-and-so). **ṭsuvith diñᵘ चुविथ् दिञु । कलहप्रेरणा** f.inf. to instigate a quarrel.

[Although technically impersonal, the grammatical subject of this verb is really some fem. word, such as **har 4**, meaning a quarrel, which is understood. Thus **ṭsuvᵘth**, ab., is literally '(a quarrel) was quarrelled by thee'.]

ṭsuwôrᵘ चुवोर् । चतुरावृतः adj. (f. **ṭsuwörᵘ चुवार्**), (of a necklace or the like) having four coverings, wrapped round with four similar coverings.

ṭsŏwarishᵘ चुवरिशु, ṭsuwarishᵘ चुवरिशु, see **ṭsŏwahorᵘ**.

ṭsivis चिविस्, see **ṭsyuwᵘ**.

ṭsŏwoṭᵘ चुवटु or **ṭsuwoṭᵘ चुवटु । चतुष्पथम** m. a place where four ways meet, a crossroads.

ṭsŏwôṭᵘ चुवोटु or **ṭsuwôṭᵘ चुवोटु** adj. (f. **ṭsŏ(ṭsu)wóṭᵘ चु(चु)वाटु**, sg. dat. **ṭsŏ(ṭsu)wācĕ चु(चु)वाच्य**), having four joints, joined in four places.

ṭsᵃy चय्, ṭsĕy च्यय्, see **ṭsᵃh 2**, p. 1056*a*, ll. 3, 7.

ṭsāy चाय, ṭsāyĕ चाय (K.Pr. 154), see **aṭsun**.

ṭsáya (El. *tsáya*), see **ṭshāy**.

ṭsŏy चुय् । पैशुन्यम् f. tale-bearing, backbiting, slandering, slander. **- karüñᵘ —कर्ञु । पैशुन्यविधानम्** f.inf. to slander, backbite (esp. in order to sow discord).

ṭsŏyĕ-gorᵘ चुय-गंर् । पैशुन्यशीलः, भेदकः (f. **-gürᵘ -गंर्**), one in the habit of backbiting or sowing dissention by slander. **-wôlᵘ -वोलु । पैशुन्यकर्ता** m. (f. **-wajĕñ -वाज्यञ्**), a backbiter, slanderer.

ṭsōy चोय्, he entered for thee, **ṭsöy चोय्**, they entered for thee, see **aṭsun** (Gr.Gr. 241).

tyuhᵘ त्युहु or (q.v.) **tyuwᵘ त्युवु । षष्टिनिमेषात्मकालः** m.

(sg. dat. **tihĕs** त्रिह्यस्), a certain period of time, a period of 24 seconds, the sixtieth part of a *ghaṛi* (see **gürᵘ** 1), and said to be 60 twinklings of an eye (see **nimēsh**) (K.Pr. 176). **tihĕn-hondᵘ** त्रिह्यन्-ह़ॅन्दु । **निमेषजीवी** adj. gen. (f. **-hünzᵘ** -ह़ॅन्ज़ू), of this short space of time, lasting only an instant; (of a sudden death) a death in an instant; (of one at the point of death or the like) having only an instant to live; (of something nearly complete) about to be finished in an instant.

tyolᵘ त्यॅल्लु । **मीनविशेषः, कृमिविशेषः** m. (sg. dat. **tĕlis** त्यलिस्), a certain fish; a certain insect, or worm, found in mountain lakes.

tyomᵘ त्यॅम्मु । **ह्रस्वः** adj. (f. **tĕmᵘ** त्यॅम्मू), become short, shrunken, shortened (e g. by disease, or drying up). Cf. **tyopᵘ**.

tyūnᵘ 1 त्यूनु । **भित्तिः** m. (sg. dat. **tīnis** त्यीनिस्, obl. **tēni** त्येनि), a pillar, or wall acting as a pillar (**kañi-tö°**, p. 461*b*, l. 40; **shēra-tö°**, p. 889*b*, l. 3; **sērĕ-tö°**, p. 930*a*, l. 36) (El. *tsyun*; Gr.Gr. 21, 26, 59 (declined); Gr.M.; W. 19 *tsun*; Śiv. 749). **tēnyukᵘ** त्येन्युकु । **भित्तिभवः** gen. adj. (f. **tēnicᵘ** त्येनिचु), of, belonging to, or on, a pillar or such a wall.

tyūnᵘ 2 त्यूनु, see **tēnun** (Gr.Gr. 19).

tyongᵘ त्यॅङ्गु, see **tengun.**

tyap (K.Pr. 224), see **tĕph.**

tyopᵘ त्यॅप्पु । **ह्रस्वकल्पः** adj. (f. **tĕpᵘ** त्यॅप्पू), short, too short (e.g. of a limb compared with its fellow); cf. **tyomᵘ.** **tĕpi nūn pyonᵘ** त्यॅपि नून प्यॅन्नु । **अतिखिन्नीभवनम** m inf. 'salt to fall on such a deformed limb', to become much distressed or dejected (in searching for some lost valuable).

tyūrᵘ त्यूर् । **कण्टकविशेषः** m. (sg. dat. **tīris** त्यीरिस्, abl. **tēri** त्येरि), a certain shrub with spiny burrs (El. *tsúr*, *Xanthium strumarium*); a medicinal plaster prepared from its oil and used as a remedy for rheumatism; cf. **cīrⁱ 3,** and **lānĕ-tūrū,** p. 525*b*, l. 13. **tīrⁱ-kondᵘ** त्रीरि-कन्दु । **कण्टकविशेषः** m the spiny burr of this plant (it adheres to the clothes of passers by).

tö̆yĕshīth त्वयशीथ । **चतुरशीतिः** card. (pl. dat. **tö̆yĕshītan** त्वयशीतन्), eighty-four (Gr.Gr. 79).

tö̆yĕshītyumᵘ त्वयशीत्युमु । **चतुरशीतितमः** ord. (f. **tö̆yĕshītimᵘ** त्वयशीतिमू), eighty-fourth (Gr.Gr. 79).

tyūṭᵘ त्यूटु । **कुट्टननिष्पन्नः** adj. (l pp of **tēṭun,** q v.; sg. dat. **tīṭis** त्रीटिस्, abl. **tēṭi** त्रेटि; f. **tīṭᵘ** त्रीटू, sg. dat. **tēcĕ** त्रेच्च), anything pounded, esp. a condiment, sauce, chutnee, or pickle made by pounding something edible (cf. **aḍa-tö°,** p. 12*a*, l. 16; **handi-tö°,** p. 337*b*, l. 9; **muji-tö°,** p 558*b*, l. 16; **nadārⁱ-tö°,** p. 623*a*, l. 49; **rōṭa-tö°,** p 845*a*, ll. 12, 14; **tāra-tizⁱ-tö°,** p. 1018*a*, l. 38; **tari-tö°,** p. 1020*b*, l. 44) (Gr.Gr. 19)

tö̆yuthᵘ त्वयुथु । **द्रोणचतुष्टयबीजवापक्षेत्रम** m. a certain area of land, the area that requires four *trakhs* (see **trakh 2**), of six Kāshmīrī seers each, of paddy seed for sowing.

tö̆yĕtöjih त्वयतॉज़ह । **चतुश्चत्वारिंशत** card. (pl dat. **tö̆yĕtöjihan** त्वयतॉज़हन), forty-four (Gr Gr. 78).

tö̆yĕtöjihyumᵘ त्वयतॉज़हियुमु । **चतुश्चत्वारिंश:** ord. (f. **tö̆yĕtöjihimᵘ** त्वयतॉज़हिमू), forty fourth (Gr.Gr. 78).

tö̆yĕtrʰh त्वयत्रह । **चतुस्त्रिंशत** card (pl. dat. **tö̆yĕtrʰhan** त्वयत्रहन), thirty-four (Gr.Gr. 77).

tö̆yĕtrʰhyumᵘ त्वयत्रहियुमु । **चतुस्त्रिंशः** ord. (f. **tö̆yĕtrʰhimᵘ** त्वयत्रहिमू), thirty-fourth (Gr Gr. 77).

tyuwᵘ त्युव् । **षष्टिनिमेषकालः** m. (sg. dat. **tivis** त्विविस), a certain very short space of time, i.q. **tyuhᵘ,** q v

tāyōv तायोव् (e.g K Pr 3), see **atun.**

tö̆-zongᵘ त्व-ज़ॅङ्गु or **tu-zongᵘ** त्व(त्व)-ज़ॅङ्गु । **चतुष्पादः** m. (f **-tö̆(u)zünjᵘ** -त्व(त्व)ज़ुन्जु or **-jⁱ** ज), four-legged, a quadruped (as distinct from a biped) (K.Pr 61).

w, v, व, , The twentieth (or, if we count the aspirates **ch, kh, ph, th, ṭh,** and **sh,** and also the sibilant **sh** as separate letters, the twenty-seventh) consonant of the Kāshmīrī alphabet when written in the Roman character, the twenty-ninth (or, if we count **ṣ, sh,** and **z** as separate letters, the thirty-second) consonant when written in the Śāradā or in the Nagarī character, and the thirty-third consonant when written in the Perso-Arabic character. Its Kāshmīrī name is **washĕ wö वश्‍ वॅ** It is generally sounded like the bi-labial *w* of Panjābī, not like the dento-labial *w* of English, but, as in Panjābī, the sound fluctuates between that of a sound approaching that of the English *w* and that of a sound approaching that of an English *v*. As a rule, the *v*-sound is heard before a palatal vowel or semi-vowel, such as **e, i, ü,** or **y,** or when it is final, while the *w*-sound is heard in all other cases. Thus, the name of the chief river of Kashmīr (the Jehlam of India) is **Vĕth,** not *Wĕth*; 'he will become' is **bövi,** not *bŏwi*; **karawun**^{u}, a doer, has its feminine **karavün**^{u}; 'he became' is **bŏvyōv,** not *bŏwyōw*; and the word for 'wind' is **wāv,** not *wāw*. Examples of the *w*-sound are the first letter in **wāv,** just quoted; **rawa,** a blanket; **wŏpazun,** to become; and **rawun,** to be lost. In this dictionary, I have endeavoured throughout to represent the *w*-sound by **w,** and the *v*-sound by **v,** but I fear that I have not always been consistent, and that, especially in the earlier pages, I have sometimes written **w** when I should have written **v,** but such slips can easily be corrected by paying attention to the foregoing rules.

The character **व** *wa* is also used to represent the vowel-sound of **ŏ** or, when modified by a *mātrā*-vowel, of **ǒ** or **ŏ** (see page 4*b*, ll. 3 ff.). This only occurs when the **wa व** immediately follows a consonant, in which case it has this force alone and is never used with a consonantal force. Thus, **बुवुन्,** to become, is **bŏwun,** not *buawun*; **ख़ुख्,** a wound, is **chŏkh,** not *chuakh*; **दुद्,** milk, is **dŏd,** not *duad*, and so on, whenever **व wa** immediately follows a consonant. If, however, a **व wa** is initial, or immediately follows a vowel, it retains the sound of **wa,** as in **वुवुन् wawun,** to sow; **कोर्‍व kor^{u}wa,** he was made by you.

As explained on pp. 4*b*, ll. 11 ff., and 5*a*, ll. 47 ff., the sounds of **ŏ** and **u** are interchangeable in Kāshmīrī, both in speaking and writing. Indeed, most Kāshmīrīs seem to be unable to distinguish between the two, the sound that to English ears appears to be that of **ŏ** being that most commonly used for both. Hence, when a word containing the letter **ŏ** is not found in the present work, it should be looked for as if it had **u** instead of **ŏ,** and vice versa.

In Kāshmīrī, neither **ŏ** nor **u** can begin a word, a **w व** being prefixed to these sounds when they occur in such a position, though often omitted in writing. Thus, the Skt. *upāya*, a device, becomes in Ksh. **wupāy वुपाय्** or **wŏpāy वपाय्**, and the Skt. *udāharaṇa*, an example, becomes **wudāharan वुदाहरन्** or **wŏdāharan वदाहरन्**.

wa व , conj. and (cf. **hör^{i}-wa-harād^{i},** p. 344*a*, l. 39) (H. x, 14).

wā 1 वा conj. or (L.V. 64). **wā . . . wā,** either . . . or (L.V. 8).

wā 2 वा m. **wā wā वा वा** interj. O fie! (W. 101).

wā 1 and **2 वाँ,** see **wôñ^{u} 1** and **2.**

wā 3 वाँ (? cf. **wöñ^{u} 5**) in the following:— **wā-dab वाँ-दब् । पृष्ठतो निपातः** m. a sudden fall backwards (either accidental or caused by another's action). **wā yiñ^{u} वाँ यिञ् । गर्होत्पत्ति** f.inf. an evil repute or bad name (whether deserved or undeserved) to be acquired. Cf. **wāman 2.**

wai, wáí, see **way.**

wái, see **wāyun.**

váí, wöe (El. *wāe*), see **wāhy.**

we m. or **we-naṭh** ? f. (El. both m.) shaking palsy, *paralysis agitans*. (Noted only in El. Probably **we** is incorrect for **wāy 1,** q.v. See also **naṭh.**)

wō वो, see **wŏmā-wō,** s.v. **wŏm.**

wö वॅ in **washĕ-wö,** the letter **व.** See **wash 2.**

wǒb^{u} ब्वु । अधुरन्ध्रात्मद्वारविशेषः m. a small hole or window in a wall for admitting air or light, or for letting out smoke, a ventilating hole, a smoke-hole (cf. **d^{a}ha-w°,** p. 198*a*, l. 40; **gāshĕ-w°,** p. 308*b*, l. 46; **hēri-w°,** p. 345*b*, l. 20; **pashĕ-w°,** p. 777*b*, l. 11).

wŏb^{i}-dör^{u} ब्वि-दोर् । भित्तिद्वारम् f. such a hole (generally in the top of a wall). **-gāsh -गाश् । अधुद्वाररन्ध्रप्रकाशः** m. the light coming in through such a hole. **-ṣôk^{u} -शोकु । अधुद्वारचतुष्काष्ठम्** m. the wooden

frame of such a hole. —**wasán**[i] —**वसनि** । **अक्ष्णाद्विघ्रापात:** m.pl.inf. the ventilating holes to come down; hence (on the occasion of a festival or the like) an unexpected obstacle to occur.

vĕbāg व्बाग् । **दायविभाग:** m. division, partition, apportionment (of inheritance or the like); a part or share, as ab.

wabāh वबाह् (=وبا) । **महामारीरोगोपद्रव:** m. an epidemic disease, plague, cholera, pestilence (K.Pr. 227). —**yun**[u] —**यिन्** । **मारीरोगेण मृत्यूपात:** m.inf. such an epidemic to come (i.e. occur).

wubáh वुबाह् । **असम्यक्पाक:** m. partial, or imperfect, cooking (as when food is under-boiled, owing to the heat ceasing or becoming insufficient). —**gashun** —**गश्न्** । **अपूर्णपाकोद्भव:** m.inf. such partial cooking to occur.

vĕböj[a]ran व्बाज्रन् । **विभाजना** f. (sg. dat. **vĕböj[a]rün[u] व्बाज्रन्**), division, partition (of property, money, an inheritance, or the like).

vĕböj[a]run व्बाज्रन् । **विभाजनम** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **véböj°r[u] व्बाज्र्**), to divide, partition (property, an inheritance, or the like).

wōbāl वोबाल् or (II. v, 2) **wŏbāl व्बाल्** (=وبال) । **दोष:, निन्दार्हत्वम** m. a crime, sin, fault; blameworthiness, a guilty condition (II. v, 2). This word is old, and is now little used, but is still generally understood. —**khasun** —**खसुन्** । **दोषसंक्रम:** m.inf. (another's) guilt to rise (upon a person), (another's) wickedness to infect a person (through association).

wubalāwun वुबलावुन conj. 1 (1 p.p. **wubalôw[u] वुबलोव्**), to cause to boil up; (of a river or piece of water) to cast up waves (W. 149, K.Pr. 260).

[The intransitive form of this verb has not been noted, we should expect **wubalun**, conj. 3.]

vĕbar व्बर् in **vĕbar-tyol[u] व्बर्-त्यल्** । **ईर्ष्यातिशय:** m. extreme jealousy, extreme envy (cf. **tyol[u]**, a blister).

wŏb[u]r[u] व्ब्र् f. a jingle of **kŏb[u]r[u]**, q.v. in **kŏb[u]r[u]-w°**, p. 382*b*, l. 3.

wŏbarun व्बरुन् । **समाप्त्यवाप्ति:** conj. 1 and 3 (1 p.p. **wŏbor[u] व्बर्**; 2 p.p. **wŏbaryōv व्बर्योव्**) (with conj. part. of another verb) to finish (doing something), stop (doing something) (Rām. *wanith wŏbarun*, he stopped speaking, 442, 507) (cf. **wŏbarāwun**); (conj. 3) to be finished, completed (Gr.Gr. 170). —**yun[u]** —**यिन्** । **जरावस्थाधिगम:** m.inf. 'finishing to come', decrepitude from old age to come (to a person).

wŏbarān yun[u] व्बरान् यिन् । **क्रमेण क्षीणीभवनम** m.inf. (of strength, accumulated property, etc.), gradually to waste away, (of a person) to approach decrepitude from old age.

wŏbaryō-mot[u] व्बर्यो-मत् । **समाप्तिमुपगत:** perf part. (f. **wŏbaryē-müṣ[u] व्बर्ये-मच्**), finished, completed.

wŏbarāwun व्बरावुन् । **समापनम** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **wŏbarôw[u] व्बरोव्**), to finish, complete (Gr.Gr. 170); (with conj. part. of another verb) to finish (doing something), end (some action) completely (Rām. *wanith w°*, to finish speaking, 114, 169, 1344, 1389, 1698); cf. **wŏbarun. wŏbarôw[u]-mot[u] व्बरोव्-मत्** । **समाप्त:** perf part (f. **wŏbarov[u]-müṣ[u] व्बरोव्-मच्**), finished, completed (by someone).

vĕbŏsh[u] व्बोश् । **निर्बोध:** adj. (f. **vĕbösh[u] व्बाश्**), lit. 'one who speaks a corrupt language'; hence, stupid, void of understanding, clumsy.

vĕbūshĕn व्बुश्न् । **अत्याढ्यत्वम** m ornament, decoration; (in Ksh.) (of a person, a place, etc.), great wealth of, or richness in, possessions or articles of various kinds.

vibīshĕn or **vibhishĕn विभीषण** m. N.P. of the brother of Rāvaṇa (in Skt. *Vibhīṣaṇa*) (Śiv. 704, 1121; Rām. 32, 39, 637 (his birth), 704, 708, 822, 868, 879, 882, 901, 904, 960, 962, 1001)

wŏbasun व्बसुन । **बहुलीभवनम, बहुलीभूताश:** conj. 2 or 3 (Gr.Gr. 205-6) (1 p.p. **wŏbos[u] व्बस्**; 2 p.p. **wŏbasyōv व्बस्योव्**, Gr.Gr. 226) to be very prolific, to have copious fruit, to pullulate, to have great or many results; (of food being cooked) to swell greatly in size, to swell up, increase in size (Gr.Gr. 206); to become divided into innumerable parts, to be scattered widely.

wŏbos[u]-mot[u] व्बस्-मत् । **बहुलतयोद्भूत:** perf. part. (f. **wŏbüs[u]-müṣ[u] व्बस्-मच्**), increased, etc., as ab.

wŏbasith yun[u] व्बसिथ यिन् । **बहुलीव्बवापत्ति:** m.inf. to become prolific; (of food being cooked) to swell or foam up.

vĕbūsath व्बुसथ् । **मुखदौर्गन्ध्यादिविकार:** f. (sg. dat. **vĕbūsüṣ[u] व्बुसच्**), N. of a certain disease involving a dry, frothy, evil-smelling mouth.

wŏbasāwun व्बसावुन । **बहुलीकरणम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **wŏbasôw[u] व्बसोव्**), to cause to swell, to cause food being cooked to swell, or foam, up; to cause any work to have prolific results; (of foam or the like) to become widely scattered abroad.

vĕbūth व्बूथ् । **विभूति:** f. (sg. dat **vĕbūṣ[u] व्बूच्**), riches, wealth, plenty, might, power.

vĕbav व्बव् । **संपदादिसमृद्धि:** m. greatness, glory, grandeur, magnificence, splendour, wealth; power, might.

wŏbay व्बय् । **उभय:** in **wŏbayĕ-brash[a]ṭh व्बय-ब्रशठ्** । **उभयतो भ्रष्ट:** adj. e.g. fallen from both, i.e. (of a person trying two alternatives) failing to succeed in either

(e.g. trying to combine worldly conduct with piety), fallen between two stools.

wāc वाच् (K. 575), i.q. **wāṭh**, q.v.

wacĕ वच्य, see **vüṭ**^{u} 1 and 2 and **waṭun.**

wācé वाच्य, see **wāṭun.**

wāčĕ वाँच्य, see **wôṭ**^{u}.

wūčĕ वूँच्य, see **wūṭ**^{u} and **wūṭh**^{u}.

wach 1 वछ । वक्ष: m. (sg. dat. **wachas वछस**), the breast, chest, bosom (El. *cach* and *cachh*; Śiv. 797, 1145; K. 124, 491; K.Pr. 148. 166, 199). **-dŏg**^{u} **-द्वंगु । ईर्ष्यया वक्षोहति**: m. a blow on the chest, repeated beating of one's own breast (in token of envy or jealousy on hearing of another's success). **-dŏg**^{u} **dyun**^{u} **-द्वंगु दिनु । ईर्ष्यया वक्षःसमाहननम** m.inf. to beat one's breast, as ab. **-dŏg**^{u} **lagun -द्वंगु लगुन् । परोत्कर्षाच्छोकोद्भवे वक्षःसमाहननापातः** m.inf. a reason for beating one's own breast (as ab.) to happen. **—bĕṭun ब्येटुन । वक्षःसमाहननम** m inf. to beat one's own breast (in sorrow, etc.) **- bĕṭay - ब्येटय । अतिशोकात् उरःस्थलसमाहननम** f. beating one's own breast (in sorrow).

wacha-dara वछ-दर । वक्षःस्थौल्यविशालता m stoutness and broadness of the chest (of a man) **-kaṅĕ -काञ । वक्षोऽस्थीनि** f pl the ribs (El. *cachakánga*, the *hypochondrium*) **-kaṅĕ nĕraṅĕ -काञ नेरञ । वक्षोऽस्थिप्रोद्भावः**: f. pl. inf. the ribs to stand out, the chest to look like a skeleton (from disease, starvation, or the like). **-phāh -फाह । वक्षोयोगे पालनम** m 'chest warmth', taking a child and cuddling it to the breast; met affectionate nurture, loving protection and support. **—wacha वछ । वक्षःसमाहननम** m pl the act of beating one's own breast (in sorrow, terror, or the like) **- wacha din**^{i} **—वछ दिनि । स्ववक्षःसमाहननम** m. pl. inf. to display sorrow by such beating. **- wacha lagán**^{i} **—वछ लगंनि । वक्षःसमाहतिनिमित्तापातः** m. pl. inf. a cause (such as another's tyranny, etc.) for beating one's own breast, as ab., to arise.

wach 2 वछ । न्यासाप्रतिदित्सा m. unwillingness to return a thing deposited, an intention to misappropriate property held in trust (K.Pr. 161). **—karun —करुन् । न्यासापह्नवः** m.inf. to misappropriate property held in trust.

vĕchĕ व्यछ, see **vyoṭh**^{u}.

wūchĕ वूँछ, see **wūṭh**^{u}.

wuch^{u} **वुछु । अवलोकनम** m looking at, observation, inspection (of another's property or work); (El. *wuch*) sight. **- gashun —गछुन् । रहस्यभेदः** m.inf. a secret to become revealed (by the revealer observing the hidden property or action).

wuchun वुछुन् । दर्शनम, प्रतीक्षणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **wuch**^{u} **वुछु**), to see, behold, look at, view, perceive, regard (cf. **dōla dōla w°**, p. 211*b*, l. 11; **khāb w°**, p. 390*b*, l. 41; **khwāb w°**, p. 425*a*, l. 2; **mōj w°**, p. 557*a*, l. 12; **nĕdarsh w°**, p. 623*a*, l. 28; **pát**^{i} **ta brūṭh**^{i} **w°**, p. 789*a*, l. 34; **pata brōṭhas w°**, p. 792*a*, l. 50; **tál**^{i}**-ṭāri w°**, p. 996*b*, l. 34; **tamāshĕ w°**, p. 1007*b*, l. 15) (Gr.M.; L.V. 3, 68, 83, 98; Śiv. 347, 349, 424, 436, 509, 584, 618, 654, 656–7, 712, 758, 784–5, 794, 811, 839, 872, 874, 879, 881, 907–8, 911, 916, 918, 922–3, 935–6, 949, 957, 964, 967, etc.; Rām. 3, 22, 25, 28, 35, 46, 89, 174–5, 202, 233, 240, 285–6, 314, 322–3, 335, 337, 345, 369–70, 392, 400, 406, 444–5, 462–3, 473, 477, etc.; K. 25, 96, 108, 201, 263, 295, 312, 340, 412, 436, 480, 546, 593, 609, 648, 650, 678–9, 703, 716, 804, 930, 949, 964, 986, 1016, 1111–2, 1116, 1133; H. iii, 1; viii, 6, 9; YZ. 12, 42, 48, 52, 99, etc.; K.Pr. 150);

to look at, examine, inspect, weigh well, prove, try (cf. **bāzar w°**, p. 154*b*, l. 29; **ḍĕka-lôn**^{u} **w°**, p. 204*b*, l. 9; **danjé-kun w°**, p. 226*a*, l. 8; **mŏl-tŏl w°**, p. 568*a*, l. 21; **mŏth**^{a}**r wuchün**^{u}, p. 606*a*, l. 29; **myāda w°**, p. 613*a*, l. 40; **maza w°**, p. 614*b*, l. 12; **phāl w°**, p. 693*a*, l. 27; **ray w°**, p. 854*a*, l. 36; **sāth w°**, p. 945*b*, l. 25; **thál**^{i} **thál**^{i} **w°**, p. 975*a*, l. 47; **tār w°**, p. 1018*a*, l. 3; **trāy wuchün**^{u}, p. 1035*a*, l. 37; **wŏnda w°**; **vĕstār w°**; **wath wuchün**^{u}, s.v. **wath 1**; **zang wuchün**^{u}, s.v. **zang 2**) (Gr.M.; Śiv. 23, 422, 499, 586, 698, 730, 760, 768, 829, 895, 1063, 1261, 1288, 1367, 1543, 1593, 1676, 1719, 1737, 1756, 1851, 1902; Rām. 125, 129, 289, 357, 429, 499, 515–6, 536, 544, 551, 567, 579, 590, 595–6, 623, etc.; K. 149–50, 160, 179, 194, 232, 286, 372, 384, 416, 438, 475, 524, 526, 536, 543, 629, 643, 647, 677, 918, 935, 948, 978, 1001, 1005, 1156; H. v, 5; vii, 18, 24; viii, 1, 3; YZ. 27, 225; K.Pr. 150, 178); to look for, seek for (dat.) (Śiv. 425, 1465, 1469; Rām. 433, 441, 525, 944, 1143*c*; K. 656, 693, 1034; YZ. 116);

to see, to try (if one can do so-and-so) (Gr.M.); to consider (if one can do so-and-so), hesitate about (K. 1116);

to look out for, watch for, wait for, await (cf. **gōtshi w°**, p. 313*a*, l. 11; **hīth w°**, p. 358*b*, l. 5; **prash**^{ĕ}**n**, p. 767*a*, l. 50; **rōgi w°**, p. 828*a*, l. 36; **rug**^{u} **w°**, p. 828*b*, l. 10) (Gr.M.; Śiv. 1118, 1706; Rām. 10, 69, 1169);

to see, find, discover (Gr.M.; Śiv. 340, 554, 1656, 1748, 1853; Rām. 95, 508, 608, 630, 1000, 1557, 1720; K. 94, 231, 286, 288, 811, 910, 1037,

1104); to see, understand, be of opinion (Gr.M.; Siv. 728, 1068, 1774, 1802, 1807, 1818, 1820, 1834; Rām. 12, 26, 222, 652, 1302, 1420, 1522–3, 1560; K. 135, 237, 295, 435, 960, 1061);

to experience, suffer, endure (cf. **nĕsh^{i}kāl w°**, p. 656*a*, l. 21; **pās w°**, p. 776*b*, l. 35) (Rām. 24, 825, 1005, 1520); El. also gives the inf. **wuchun**, as meaning 'eyesight'.

The impve. of this verb is often used as an interjection, or semi-interjection with the meaning of 'behold' (e.g. **wuch,** Rām. 122, 155, 741, 1092, 1762); more commonly in the plural (as in **wuchiv,** Rām. 271, 556, 585, 602, 621, 629, 637, 654, 891, 943, 951, 1220, 1222, 1228, 1268, 1326, 1334, 1336, 1338, 1452, 1546, 1751; **wuch^{i}tav,** Rām. 604, 1147, 1160, 1298, 1409, 1538, 1547, 1549, 1613, 1689).

wuch^{u}-mot^{u} वुछु-मंतु । **अवलोकितः** perf. part. (f. **wuch^{u}-müt^{u} वुछू-मंचू**), seen, etc., as ab.

wuchan-wôl^{u} वुछन्-वोलु । **परीक्षकः** n.ag. (f. **-wājĕñ -वाज्यञ**), one who sees, beholds (Śiv. 916); one who examines, tests.

wuchith-kār वुछिथ-कार । **विमृश्यकारिता** m. action taken after due consideration. **karun —करुन्** । **विमृश्य प्रवर्तनम्** m.inf. to act after due consideration. **—rozun —रोज़ुन्** । **स्मृतिगोचरीभवनम्** m.inf. to keep on the watch, to keep an eye on. **— thawun थवुन्** । **आलोक्य स्मृतौ स्थापनम्** m.inf. to observe and keep in mind.

wuchanāwun वुछनावुन् । **प्रदर्शनम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **wuchanôw^{u} वुछनोवु**), to cause to be seen, to show (Śiv. 16, 1397); to cause to be considered, to explain.

vĕchĕr व्छर् । **स्थूलता** m. fatness, thickness, stoutness, bulkiness (cf. **pĕl^{i}-v°**, p. 814*a*, l. 13). **-pōchér पोछ्र** । **अतिस्थौल्यम्** m. stoutness and thickness, excessive, or great, stoutness, great thickness.

wuchawun^{u} वुछवुनु । **पश्यन्, परीक्षकः** n.ag. (f. **wuchavün^{u} वुछवंञ्**), one who sees, a beholder, looker on; one who inspects, examines, tests; and so on as in **wuchun,** q.v.

wuchawañ वुछवञ । **दर्शनपरीक्षणभृतिः** f. the cost paid for looking, an inspection fee.

wucāpa वुचाप । **असद्विवादः** m. an unreal or groundless dispute or objection (e.g. arising in some act of giving or taking, or in calculating). **-gor^{u} -गर्** । **असद्व्यवहरणशीलः** m. one who is in the habit of raising such groundless disputes or objections. **- karun —करुन्** । **असद्व्यवहारः** m.inf. to dispute, or object, groundlessly, as ab. **—tulun —तुलुन** । **अन्तरायोत्पादनम्** m.inf. to intervene by raising a groundless dispute or objection. **—wŏthun —व्थुन** । **अन्तरायापत्तिः** m.inf. such an intervention to occur.

wucöp^{i} वुचोपि । **असद्व्यवहारी** adj. e.g. one who is in the habit of raising groundless disputes or making groundless objections

wucöpil वुचोपिल । **असद्वृत्तिव्यापारः** f. the practice of raising or entering into groundless disputes or objections.

wācĕr वाच्र् । **अवस्थाप्राप्तता** m. the arrival at, or attainment to, any state or condition.

wācĕr vāñchr वाँच्र् । **अन्तःसंकोचः** m. internal tightness, the having the contents tightly held (e.g. a walnut the kernel of which is tightly contained within the shell and is difficult to extract); met. the tightness (of a miser or of a secretive person).

wacyōv वच्योव, see **waṭun.**

wācyōv वाच्योव्, see **wāṭun.**

wad 1 वद् । **अमत्यतयावर्तनम्, रोगविशेषः** m. cheating (at gaming or the like); an inguinal bubo. **gatshun गछुन्** । **द्यूतादावसद्वृत्त्यापातः** m.inf. (in gambling) cheating, or an accidental breach of the rules (favouring one party as against the other) to occur. **karun करुन्** । **द्यूतक्रीडादावसदाक्षेपः** m.inf. dishonestly to dispute the result (in gambling)

wad 2 वद् in **wada-wad वद् वद्** । **असकृदुदितकर्म** f. the weeping together of a number of assembled persons.

wad वद् । **लाभवृद्धिः, क्रेयार्थंपणः** f. (sg. dat **vüd^{u} वंदु**, Gr.Gr. 71), profit (in a mercantile transaction); (in a sale) discount, an agreed reduction in price (to complete a speedy sale). In H v, 1, the word is translated 'crookedness', said with regard to a ring by the person to whom it is offered for sale, apparently to cheapen it. **vüd^{u}-peṭh dyun^{u} वंदु-प्यठ् दिनु** । **लाभवृद्धौ धनाशप्रयोगः** m.inf. to invest money in the hope of profit

wad वाद । **विवादः** m. speech, words, talk (cf **ohi-w°**, p. 174, l. 13) (Śiv. 1160, K.Pr. 15); an answer, reply (Śiv. 449, K.Pr. 199), a discussion, dispute, controversy (cf **bŏsan-w°**, p. 1090*a*, l. 12); a habit, custom (cf **ṭŏṭ^{s}ran-w°**, p. 1045*a*, l. 11), **-°** irritating, causing annoyance cf. **phaṭawan-w°**, p. 719*b*, l. 25, **pōrawan-w°**, p. 772*b*, l. 35; **ṭŏṭan-w°**, p. 1044*b*, l. 11; **ṭanan-w°**, p. 1075*b*, l. 14; **wŏthan-w°**, s.v. **wŏthun**); **°** measuring, weighing or counting out (cf. **nika-cirna-w°**, p. 627*b*, l. 1; **phuṭa-w°**, p. 717*a*, l. 10; **paje-w°**, p. 723*b*, l. 41; **paisa-w°**, p. 777*a*, l. 10; **pushĕran-w°**, p. 782*b*, l. 30; **pīsa-w°**, p. 807*b*, l. 28; **sĕra-w°**, p. 929*b*, l. 2; **ṭŭk^{i}-w°**, p. 994*b*, l. 5; **traka-w°**, p. 1023*b*, l. 34; **tringa-w°**, p. 1089*b*, l. 47); clapping the

hands (in tune to music or the like) (see – **tulun**, bel.); clapping the hands (in derision, or to startle) (K. 222, 232); ° one who is employed in any very petty matter or affair (cf **phĕka-w°**, p. 689*a*, l. 49; **phăl^{i}-w°**, p. 694*b*, l. 26; **phĕr^{i}-w°**, p. 721*b*, l. 32); see also **wád**, s.v. **wada**. **abun** –अबुन । वाग्व्यथापत्तिः m.inf. (in an argument) to become agitated by an opponent's words. – **karun** –करुन । प्रत्याक्षेपः m.inf. to argue mutually, discuss (concerning, **pĕṭh**) (Gr M.): to quarrel or argue (with someone) (Rām. 1210; K Pr. 64, 116); (in an argument) to abuse each other (K Pr. 147) – **tulun** तुलुन् m.inf. to raise speech, to raise conversation, to hold discourse (concerning, gen.) (K. 981); to clap the hands (in tune to music, etc.) (K. 294). **banun** – वानुन् । वाचा व्यथनम m.inf. (in an argument) to cause an opponent to become agitated by one's language. **-wād** -वाद । वादानुवादः m. answering (a teacher or the like) insolently (El. *wadwád karun*, to answer). **-wād-kubur^{u}** -वाद् कुबुर् । धाष्ट्यादिवदनशीलः adj. (f **-wād-kubür^{u}** -वाद्-कुबर्), 'an answering-back puppy', a pupil who insolently answers his teacher's, or his superior's, animadversions. **-wād-lŏgul^{u}** -वाद ल्वगुलु । असकृत्प्रतिवदनशीलः adj. (f. **-wād-lŏgüj^{u}** वाद्-ल्वगंजू), a pupil (or the like) who habitually answers his superiors insolently – **wŏthun** – ड्वथुन् । वाग्व्यथापत्तिः m.inf. (in an argument) to become annoyed, or agitated, by the opponent's language.

wāḍ वाड्, see **war** 3.

wada वाद ১১८, । सकेतः m. a promise, agreement, guarantee (Gr M., Ram. 1711, K Pr. 178) (**wāda-y-Khŏda**, a vow by God, H. xii, 7, 15); (esp.) an agreement entered into for borrowing money (L. 387, *wád*); an appointment, assignation (e.g. an agreement about a particular time or place) (Rām. 661); a pre-determined occurrence, that which is pre destined (Rām. 222, 681, 1492); a time, or period, fixed by agreement or by fate (Rām. 950, 1143*b*). –**karun** –करुन् m.inf. to promise (Gr.M.). – **thawun** – थवुन् । संकेतदानम m.inf. to make an appointment (for something), to fix a time (for doing something). – **wātun** –वातुन् । समयोपस्थितिः m.inf. the agreed time to arrive; esp. the destined moment of death to come.

wádí (*sic*) f. a plain (El.).

waid वैद, see **wŏd.**

vŏd व्यद् । विधिः f. (sg. dat. **vĕz^{u}** व्यंजू), a rule, commandment, enjoining precept; a sacred rule, ordinance, injunction; a religious rite, or ceremony (cf. **bŏsh^{u}-v°**, p. 94*a*, l. 1) (Śiv. 1000).

vĕdi व्यदि (for Skt. *vidhi* विधि), in the following:— **vĕdi-pūrwakh** व्यदि-पूर्वख् adv. according to due ceremony, ritely (K. 971). **-vĕz^{u}** -व्यंजू adv. id. (K. 494, 715, 726, 770, 1046).

vēd वेद्, see **vīd.**

vĕd^{i} व्यदि, see **vyod^{u}.**

viḍ विड् । अवसरः f. a fit or proper opportunity, occasion; cf. **vil.** —**yiñ^{u}** – यिञ् । प्रतीकारावसराधिगमः f.inf. an opportunity for revenge to come.

vīd वीद् or (as written by Paṇḍits) **vēd** वेद् । वेदः m. the sacred scriptures of the Hindūs, the Vēda (Śiv. 8, 50, 64, 77, 82, 109, 200, 276, 394, 446, 515, 538, 582, 626, 672, 688, 757, 800, 803, 847, 851, 979, 1006, 1077, 1115–6, 1118, 1158, 1164, 1169, 1186, 1287, 1323, 1368, 1527, 1580, 1753, 1763, 1796, 1837, 1865; Rām. 101, 637, 1140, 1643; K. 96, 568, 666, 1039).

vīda-paṭh वीद-पाट् । वेदाध्ययनम m. (sg. dat. **-pāṭhas** -पाठस्), reading, or studying, of the Vēda; reciting a text or texts of the Vēda at some religious rite. **-pŏṭh^{i}** -पाठि । वेदाध्ययनवृत्ति. m. a professional reciter of vedic texts, as ab **-puth^{i}** -पुथि । वेदपुस्तकम् f. (sg. dat. **-pōthĕ** -पोथ्य), a book of one or more of the Hindū scriptures. **-sökshi** -साक्षी m. the evidence of, or proof from, the Vēda (Śiv. 672). **-wān** -वान । अनूचानः m. one well versed in the Vēdas, with their supplementary writings, so as to be able to recite, read, and teach them.

wŏḍ ड्ड् । मस्तकम f. the upper part of the head, the brain-pan, crown of the head (El; Śiv. 1012; H. iii, 1; xi, 12, 16; K.Pr. 203); a head of hair (Gr.Gr. 16, scalp). – **pārüñ^{u}** —पार्ञू । कबरीवेष्टनकर्म f.inf. (of a woman) to braid the hair – **shērüñ^{u}** – शेर्ञू । केशप्रसाधनकर्म f.inf. to comb, or arrange, the hair.

wŏḍa-non^{u} ड्ड-नंजु adj. (f. **-nüñ^{u}** -नंजू), bare-headed, with the head uncovered (K. 825; K.Pr. 86, *wadh nun*).

wŏḍi rab ड्डि रब् f. mud on the head, used in **ḍab-ḍab wŏḍi-rab**, a practical joke, p. 183*a*, l. 41, q.v. **-bünḍ^{u}** -ब्रंडू । मस्तकचपेटः, अत्यनादरः f. (sg. dat. **-banjĕ** -ब्रंज्य), a slap on the (uncovered) head; met. a gross insult, insulting abuse, bullying. **-bünḍ^{u} lagüñ^{u}** -ब्रंडू लगंजू । अत्यनादरानुभवः f.inf. gross and insulting abuse to be experienced, to be treated with insult (e.g. on account of one's want of merit, or having no protector), to be bullied. **-banjĕ-kūr^{u}** -ब्रंज्य-कूङ् । अनादराश्रयकन्या (स्त्री) f. a girl who (on account of her want of merit, or because she has no one to protect her) is habitually bullied, insulted, or treated with contempt; met. a grown-up woman who

is so treated. —**wŏḍi din**[i] —ड्डि दिनि । असङ्गत् मस्तकाहननम्, तिरस्कार: m. pl. inf. to give several slaps on a person's head; met. frequently to bully, abuse, or insult someone who has no protector. —**wŏḍi lagân**[i] —ड्डि लगनि । असङ्गतितिरस्कारानुभव: m. pl. inf. such bullying to be experienced.

wōd 1 वोद् । उपायनम् m. a gift, or present (offered to a superior, or, on a festal occasion, to a friend or relation). Cf. **wôd**[u].

wōda-barōy[i] **वोद्-वरोयि** । उपायननिवेदनम f. the offering of such a gift in return for a similar gift given to the offerer on a previous occasion. See **waröy**[i]. —**nērun** —नेरुन् । उपायनवितरणम् m.inf. to give (some near relation) a helping hand by making him a present on a festal occasion (esp. when the present is non-obligatory).

wōd 2 वोद् । व्याधि: f. sickness, ailment, disease, illness. —**hōrün**[u] —होरुन् । व्याधुल्लङ्घनम f.inf. to pass through a sickness, to recover after suffering from illness.

wōda-ṣaṣ[a]**r वोद्-षष्र्** । व्याधिचर्चा f. general anxiety felt by many of a person's relations and family on the occasion of his suffering from illness.

wōḍa वोड adv. from there (H. xii, 23). I.q **ōra**, p. 41*b*, l. 20, q.v.

wôd[u] **वोदु** m. in **nētra-wahara-wôd**[u], p. 662*a*, l. 41, and **wah**[a]**ra-wôd**[u], s.v. **wahor**[u]. Cf. **wōd 1**, of which it is probably another spelling.

wöd वॉद्, wöd[u] **वॉदु**, or **waid वैद** m. a physician, a doctor, i.q. **waidy**, q.v. (cf. **phĕla-wöd**[u], p. 693*b*, l. 5) (El. *vaid*, Gr.Gr. 22). **wöda-wān वॉद्-वान्** । चिकित्सकाश्रयस्थानम् m. a doctor's place of business, where he receives patients (K.Pr. 138, *vedah-wán*); a place to which sick persons come for treatment, a hospital.

wöḍ (El. *vāḍ*), see **wör**[u].

wödī वॉदी adj. e.g. a speaker, one who speaks, used —•, as in **satya-wödī**, p. 950*a*, l. 17 (Śiv. 518).

wud वुद् or **उद्** m. the country of which Ayōdhyā was the capital, the modern Awadh or Oude (Rām. 888).

wuda 1 वुद, see **wud**[u].

wuda 2 वुद । बीजविशेष: m. N. of a certain seed, which, when ground and made into a plaster with water, is used as a cure for headache. It is burnt as a protection against demons (Śiv. 1150). **-zālay -ज़ालय** । रक्षोभूतापहरणक्रिया f. the burning of this seed. When a bridegroom or bride are about to set forth for the wedding (or on similar occasions) this seed is burnt before them with appropriate spells, in order to ward off the evil eye, demons, ghosts, or similar evils.

wud[u] **वुदु** । आगरूक: adj. (f. **wuz**[u] **1 वुज़ु**, for **2**, see **wuzun**), awake, awakened from sleep (cf. **nĕnd**[a]**ri-w°**, p. 642*b*, l. 20) (L.V. 32); met. wide-awake, sharp-witted, clear-witted; skilled, accomplished (in somework). Cf. **udun**.

wuda-sāway वुद-सावय । उन्निद्रखेद: f. broken sleep, sleep from which one wakes over and over again. **-sāway gaṣhün**[u] **-सावय् गश्हुन्** । उन्निद्रता (निद्राभङ्ग) खेदाधिगम: f.inf. broken sleep to occur to a person.

wŏdboṭh[u] **वुद्बठु** । उन्नत: m. an exalted person, one of high degree, eminent, magnanimous, and of great wealth.

wŏdbav वुद्बव् । उत्साह:, स्वातन्त्र्यम् m. production, creation; (in Ksh.) energy (in any work), strenuous effort; independence, autonomy. —**dyun**[u] - **दिनु** । स्वातन्त्र्यप्रवृत्तौ उत्साहनम m.inf. to encourage (a person) to practise independence (whether good or bad). - **lagun** – **लगुन** । स्वातन्त्र्यावाप्ति: m.inf. 'independence to be acquired', i.e. to get freedom to deal with property or business hitherto under the control of another.

wuddar वुद्दर or **उद्दर** m. one who rescues, a deliverer (a title given to Śiva, as the Rescuer from rebirth, voc. **wuddara**, Śiv. 1584).

wuddav वुद्दव or **उद्दव** m. N. of a Yādava, uncle and friend of Krushn (Kṛṣṇa), in Skt. *Uddhava* (Śiv. 992, 1005; K. 500 ff. to 531, 898–9, 985, 1003, 1020).

vĕdag वदाग । उपालम्भ: m. complaint, reproach, censure, accusation (made to one person regarding another's action). —**dyun**[u] —**दिनु** । उपालम्भप्रकाशनम m.inf. to make such a complaint. —**phirun** - **फिरुन्** । खेदप्रकाशनम m.inf. to complain (to one's own people) about some old grievance (suffered by oneself or by another) which one has continually borne in mind, to grumble over an old grievance.

vedah, see **wöd**.

wŏdāharan वुदाहरन m. an instance, example, illustration (Gr.M.).

wadal 1 वदल्, in **adal-wadal**, etc, p. 14*b*, l. 18, i.q. **badal**, q.v. (K.Pr. 2, 102).

wadal 2 वदल् । क्लेश: f. distress, pain, trouble (from extreme exertion, insult, abuse, or the like) (cf. **gandâr**[i]**-w°**, p. 291*a*, l. 39; **khĕji-w°**, p. 305*a*, l. 1; **waṭha-w°**, s.v. **waṭha**). **gaṣhün**[u] - **गश्हुन्** । असह्यक्लेशानुभव: f.inf. such distress to be experienced.

wŏḍāla वोडाल । अनादर: m. abusive disgrace, dishonour, disgrace (referring to a person, beast, thing, or action).

wŏd'lad वॉद्लद् in **wah**[a]**ra-w°**, s.v. **wahar**. Cf. **wôd**[u].

wadam or **wadém**, see **wódam**.

vĕḍām व्यडाम । दुराग्रह: m. headstrongness, addiction, foolish obstinacy (in censurable conduct). —**abun** —**अबुन । दुर्चेष्टासक्तीभवनम्** m.inf. addiction to a censurable course of conduct to be acquired.

wódam व्यदम, or **wódém व्यदम** m. zeal, energy (Gr.M.); exertion (El. *wadam, wadĕm*).

védöm[i] व्यदोंमि । दुराग्रह: adj. e.g obstinately addicted to a censurable course of conduct, headstrong.

wadun वदुन् । आक्रन्द: conj. 1 (1 p.p. **wod[u] वंदु**, f. **vüz[u] वंजू**; 2 p.p. **wazōv वज़ोव्**. This verb is impers. in the tenses formed from the p.p.) to lament, wail, cry, weep, sob, mourn (cf. **bāki w°**, p. 99*b*, l. 12; **hamāl w°**, p. 334*a*, l. 15; **mājĕ-w°**, p. 557*b*, l. 36; **tāli-gul[i] ladith w°**, p. 997*b*, l. 17) (El.; Gr.M.; L.V. 67; Śiv. 707, 832; Rām. 64, 157, 167, 183, 198-9, 200, 220-1, 226, 229, 234, 253, 258-9, 261, 264, 267, 277-8, 283, 358, 378, 388, 430, 439, 465-6, 538-9, 648, etc.; K. 289, 454, 479, 507, 801-2, 857, 859; H. vii, 16, 25; ix, 1; xi, 5; YZ. 43, 55, 125, 156, 183, 455; K.Pr. 36, 145); to be abundant, to abound, to be more than sufficient (Śiv. 1565).

wadan-bāpār वदन्-बापार् । रुदितप्रवर्तनम् m. (of a number of assembled people) united lamentation or wailing, etc. **-bāṭh -बाठ** or **-bāṭh -बाँठ । निरन्तर-रुदितवृत्ति**: m. (sg. dat. **-bāṭas -बाटस्**, etc.), long continued crying or wailing (esp. of children or women after a scolding or abuse). **-biṭh -बिठ्** or **-biṭh[u] -बिठू । रुदितसमाश्रय:, क्रन्दतां समाज**: f. (sg. dat **-bichĕ -बिच्च**), a wailing-assembly, i.e. (in time of grief) a number of persons assembled together and weeping; the place where such persons assemble. **-vil -विल् । रोदनसमय**: f. the time, or proper occasion, for wailing (e.g. a loss, grief, fear, or the hungriness of a child). **-vil lāgüñ[u] -विल् लागंजू । अतिरुदितप्रवर्तना** f.inf. to start a time of wailing (for any of the ab. causes).

wadān riwān वदान् रिवान् । अतिशोकोत्तरम् pres. part. used as adv., with great wailing or lamentation.

wadani bĕhun वदनि व्यहुन् । रुदितप्रवर्तनम् m inf. to sit down to wail, to weep and wail (in presence of some calamity).

wadanas abun वदनस अबुन् । रुदिते आसक्ति: m inf. 'to enter weeping', i.e. to become absorbed in weeping (at some injury done by another), to begin violent and prolonged weeping (K. 82, 91, 236, 407). —**bānun** —**ज़ानुन । रुदिते आसञ्जनम्** m inf. to set (a person) weeping, to give cause for weeping (by opposition, terrifying, blaming, attacking, or the like).

vĕdān व्यदान् m. a rite, ceremony, performance of prescribed acts or rites (cf. **bali-v°**, p. 104*b*, l. 24).

wuḍān वुडान् pres. part. of **wuḍun**, to fly, q.v., used as adv., quickly, speedily (L. 462, *wudan*).

wudun वुदुन् । आगरूक्तीभवनम् conj. 2 or 3 (1 p.p. **wud[u] वुद्**, f. **wuz[u] वुज़्**; 2 p.p. **wudyōv वुद्योव्**), to be wide awake; to become wide awake, to wake from sleep, to come to one's senses out of a faint (K. 600); met. to come forth out of obscurity, to become actively manifest (L.V. 25); cf. **wud[u]**. **wud[u]-mot[u] वुद्-मंतु । आगरामापन्न**: perf. part. (f. **wuz[u]-müṣ[u] वुज़्-मंजू**), awakened, come to out of a faint.

wuḍun वुडुन् । उड्डयनम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. **wuḍyōv वुड्योव्**), to fly, to soar (El.; W. 115; K. 747, 807); (met.) to fly away, disappear, be destroyed, vanish, become nothing, (of a human being) to gain final emancipation (after death). [In this latter meaning only, the conj. part. is **wujith वुजिथ्**, not **wuḍith वुडिथ्**, see Gr.Gr. 104, 198.]

wuḍyō-mot[u] वुड्यो मंतु । विनष्ट: perf. part. (f. **wuḍyē-müṣ[u] वुड्ये-मंजू**), flown away, disappeared, destroyed (e.g by time, change, character, calamity, expenditure)

wuḍith gaṣhun वुडिथ गछुन् m.inf. to fly away (Gr.Gr. 104, 198; Gr.M.).

wujith gaṣhun वुजिथ् गछुन् । नष्टीभवनम् m.inf. to disappear, vanish, be utterly destroyed and not leave a trace; to give up the ghost, die (Rām. 260); to obtain final emancipation (Gr.Gr. 198).

wedang (? spelling and gender) N. of a certain medicinal plant, used as an anthelmintic (L. 75).

wudnam वुदनम । भोजनम् m. food (esp. cooked grain). **tulun —तुलुन् । भोजनभुक्ति**: m inf. to eat such food.

wŏḍa-non[u] व्रड-मंनु, see p. 1096*b*, l. 35.

vīdānth वीदान्थ m. (sg. dat. **vīdāntas वीदान्तस**), N. of one of the six systems of Hindū philosophy (Skt. *vēdānta*), claiming to teach the ultimate aim and scope of the Vēda (Śiv. 1417).

wadanawun वदनावुन् । क्रन्दना conj. 1 (1 p.p. **wadanôw[u] वदनोवु**), to cause to weep, to cause to wail, lament, etc. (caus. of **wadun**, q.v. in all its meanings) (El., Śiv. 1394, K Pr. 166). **wadanôw[u]-mot[u] वदनोवु-मंतु । रोदित**: perf. part. (f. **wadanöv[u]-müṣ[u] वदनावू-मंजू**), caused to weep, etc., made to weep, etc. (by someone).

wuḍanāwun वुडनावुन । उड्डायनम conj. 1 (1 p.p. **wuḍanôw[u] वुडनोवु**), to cause to fly, set flying (e.g. a tame bird, an airplane, or the like) (Gr.M., K 947); to carry (a load on the head) (Gr.M.; ?cf. **wŏḍ**). **wuḍanôw[u]-mot[u] वुडनोवु-मंतु । उड्डनाय स्वभ्यस्तीकृत**: perf. part. (f. **wuḍanöv[u]-müṣ[u] वुडनावू-मंजू**), caused to fly, set flying (by someone).

wŏdañĕ ब्वदञ । उत्थितः, उत्थाय, अतिशीघ्रम् adj. e.g. and adv., standing up, erect, standing permanently on end (Rām. 951; H. iii, 1, 8; viii, 6; xii, 1; K.Pr 145, *wudanih*); risen up (to a standing position) (Rām. 332, 431, 524, 672, 819, 1374); (as adv.) very quickly speedily (u.w.vbs. of motion, eating, giving, etc.); cf. **wŏthadañĕ.** —**rōzun —रोज़ुन् । निरन्तरतयाज्ञापालनम्, समादरः** m.inf. to remain standing (Gr.M.; H. xii, 1); to be at attention, always ready to obey, to be constant in attendance or service; to receive (a guest) hospitably.

wuḍiñ वुडिञ् । नीरङ्गिका f. a woman's sheet or mantle (according to El., s.v. *wáḍiu*, it is the marriage veil, and is made of finer materials than the ordinary veil or **pūṭ^{u}**).

waḍ^{u}r^{u} वड्रु । शस्त्रमयबन्धनवस्तु f. an iron clamp holding a box, or the like, together. **-rūg -रूग्** or **waḍ^{a}ri-rūg वड्रि-रूग् । स्वान्तबाधा** m. continual irritation caused by the ill-temper or abuse (or the like) of one's own closely-related people (e.g. wife, husband, father, father-in-law, and so on). **-rūg asun -रूग असुन् । उपतापप्रवर्तना** m.inf. such irritation to begin to be felt.

wādur वाँदुर् or (K.669) **wānur वानुर् । वानरः** m. (sg. dat. **wādaras वाँदरस्**, Gr.Gr. 51; f. **wādūr^{u} वाँद्रू** or **wādarĕñ वाँदर्यञ्**), a monkey (El. *wándur*, a monkey; *wándúr*, a bear; cf. **ponz^{u} 1,** which also means both 'monkey' and 'bear'; Gr.Gr. 51; Gr.M.; L. 108, *wándar*; Rām. 68, 444, 452, 459, 466, 542, 746, 778, 785, 791, 832, 864, 916, 931, 965, 983, 990, 996, 1003, 1070, 1134, 1143*b*, 1408; K. 19, 155, 888; also 669, 679, where it can only mean 'bear'. **wādar-bacĕ वाँदर-बच्च । वानरपोतः** m. a young monkey. **-rāj -राज्** m. 'monkey-rule'; hence, a time of utter irreligion and great oppression (K.Pr. 9).

vĕḍ^{a}r व्वद्र । दुःसहशीतम् f. freezing cold (after a fall of snow, with a clear sky and bitter wind) (K.Pr 226).

vĕḍ^{u}r^{u} व्वद्रु, see **vyodur^{u}.**

vidur विदुर m. N. of a hero of the Mahābhārata. He was the younger brother of Pāṇḍu, and was noted for wisdom, righteousness, and impartiality (Śiv 1328, K. 1035).

wŏdār ब्वदार । उदारः adj. e.g generous, liberal, munificent. **-bĕth -ब्यथ । उदाराशयः** adj. e.g. noble-minded, magnanimous; intelligent, discriminating.

wŏdur ब्वदुर । कुक्षिः m. (sg. dat. **wŏdaras ब्वदरस**), the womb (L.V. 51); the belly, abdomen (El. also *wadar*, Śiv. 1817). **wŏdar-dôd^{u} ब्वदर्-दोदु । अपत्यलालसा** m. (of a childless person) yearning for offspring; (of a person with children) sympathy, loving fellow-feeling with one's children; anxiety for a child's future (moral or material).

wŏd°r^{u} ब्वद्रु or **wŏdur^{u} ब्वदुरु । जलजन्तुविशेषः** (उध्रः) m. an otter (El. *udur*; L. 111, *uudar*; W. 9, *eodur*). **wŏdâr^{i}-musla ब्वद्रि-मुसल । उध्रचर्म** m. otter-skin (used by the wealthy as a kind of cloak in cold weather).

wôdur वोदुर् । बलात्कारी m. (sg. dat. **wōdaras वोदरस**), a robber with violence, highway robber, marauder (cf. **göz^{i}-wô°,** p. 318*b*, l. 27).

wöd^{u}r^{u} वाद्रु (also spelt **wöd^{a}r वाद्र्**) **। विषविस्फोटः** f. a bubo (e.g. in the armpit) (cf. **kāsh^{i}-w°,** p. 493*a*, l. 4) (K.Pr. 128, *wádar*, translated 'sickness'). **- pĕñ^{u} —प्यञ् । विषविस्फोटरुगापत्तिः** f.inf. a bubo to come on (K.Pr. 128, as ab.).

wuḍar वुडर । मरुभूमिः f. (sg. obl. **wuḍür^{u} वुड्रु**, Śiv. 1813), a plateau, raised a little above the level of the valley (cf. **nyöv^{i}-w°,** p. 674*b*, l. 34; **pōpar-w°,** p. 749*b*, l. 18) (El. *udar*, *uudar*; Gr.Gr. 15; L. 461, *udar*; Śiv. 1813).

vidarb विदर्भ(र्भ्) m. N. of a Province in India, the modern Berar (Skt. *Vidarbha*) (K. 639, 648).

waḍ^{a}run वड्रुन । भूम्यादौ निक्षेपः conj 1 (1 p.p. **waḍ°r^{u} वड्रु**), to bury in the ground; to hide, conceal (an action, quality or the like).

vĕḍ^{a}ran व्वद्रन । शिथिलता f (sg. dat **vĕḍ^{a}rün^{u} व्वद्रून्**), looseness, slackness (e.g of the knot of a load); slackness, weakness, feebleness

vĕḍ^{a}run व्वद्रुन । शिथिलीभवनम् conj 3 (2 p.p. **vĕḍ^{a}ryōv व्वद्र्योव**), to be, or become, loose, slack (of the knot of a load or the like) (Gr.Gr. 8); to be, or become, slack, weak, feeble. **vĕḍ^{a}ryō-mot^{u} व्वद्र्यो-मतु । शिथिलीभूतः** perf part (f **vĕḍ^{a}ryē-müṭ^{u} व्वद्र्ये मट्टु**), become loose, slack; enfeebled, become slack, weak

wudarun वुदरुन । वियोगखेदापत्तिः conj. 3 (2 p.p. **wudaryōv वुदर्योव**), to feel sorrow in separation or owing to loss. **wudaryo-mot^{u} वुदर्यो मतु । वियोगेन खेदमापन्नः** perf. part. (f. **wudaryē-müṭ^{u} वुदर्ये मट्टु**), become sorrowful, as ab.

vĕḍ^{a}rér व्वद्रेर । चाञ्चल्यम्, विरोधवृत्तिः m. unsteadiness (of character), fickleness, inconstancy; opposition, antagonism.

vĕḍ^{a}raṭh व्वद्रठ । विद्रधिः f. (sg dat (2) **vĕḍ^{a}raṭhi व्वद्रठि**), a kind of painful abscess - **pĕñ^{u} प्यञ् । विद्रध्युद्भवः** f.inf such an abscess to come on

waḍ^{a}rāwun वड्रावुन । भूमौ निक्षेपः conj 1 (1 p.p. **waḍ^{a}rôw^{u} वड्रोवु**), to bury in the ground (e.g. in order to hide something); to bury, inter (a corpse); to hide, conceal (an action, quality, or the like). **waḍ^{a}rôw^{u}-mot^{u} वड्रोवु-मतु । भूखातादौ निक्षिप्तः** perf.

part. (f. **wạḍ^arôv^u-müṣ^u** व्ँद्रांवू-मंचू), buried (as ab.); interred (as ab.); concealed (as ab.).

vĕḍ^arāwun व्ँद्रावुन् । **शिथिलीकरणम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **vĕḍ^arôw^u** व्ँद्रोवु), to loosen, slacken; to make feeble (by opposition, assisting in defeat, robbing, or the like). **vĕḍ^arôw^u-mot^u** व्ँद्रोवु-मंतु । **शिथिलीकृतः** perf. part. (f **vĕḍ^arôv^u-müṣ^u** व्ँद्रांवू-मंचू), loosened, slackened (by someone); made feeble (as ab.).

wud^arawun वुद्रावुन् (? spelling) conj. 1 (1 p.p. **wud^arôw^u** वुद्रोवु), to wet (El. *udaráwun*). Cf. **wazanāwun 1.**

vĕdis व्दिस्, see **vyod^u.**

wŏdās 1 व्दास् m. grief, sorrow (El. *wadás, wodás*).

wŏdās 2 व्दास् । **गतरागः** adj. e.g. indifferent, apathetic, listless; one who has no passion for anything; bewildered, perplexed, distracted (Śiv. 1431, 1453).

wŏdös^i व्दांसि । **त्यक्तप्रवृत्तिः** m i.q. **wŏdās 2**, esp. one who has abandoned all passion for things of this world, an anchorite, hermit, ascetic (Śiv. 1759); separated (from), apart (from) (Rām. 507); sorrowful, mournful, forlorn (Gr.M., Rām. 1213); bewildered, perplexed, distracted (Śiv. 779). **—gaṣhun** —गछुन् । **वैराग्यावाप्तिः** m.inf. to abandon worldly desires and passions, to take to indifference to the world, to become an ascetic; to become distraught (Śiv. 779, Rām. 524). **— rŏzun** —रोज़ुन् । **प्रतिनिवृत्तिः** m.inf. to remain apart, take no part (in something), show oneself unconcerned (in). Cf. the next.

wŏdösin व्दांसिन् । **उदासीनः** m. one who is indifferent, unconcerned, taking no part (in).

wudasāway उद्सावय् f. waking, lying awake (Gr.Gr. 129).

wad^av वद्व or **wadạv** वद्व । **अभ्युदयः** f. (sg. dat. **wadạvi** वद्वि. The pl. nom., **wadạvĕ** वद्व्य, is often written **wadạvi** वद्वि. The pl. dat. is usually written **wadạvĕn** वद्व्यन्); (on the occasion of some happy event, such as the birth of a son, his marriage, the receipt of an honour, recovery from illness, safe arrival after a difficult journey, or the like) rejoicing, festivity, congratulations (Rām. 1274; K. 99, 103, 113, 173, 567, 833; K.Pr. 218, *wadwah*). **—karūn^u** —करूनू । **अभ्युदयसंभाषणम्** f.inf. to offer congratulations (as ab.) (cf. **warĕ ta wadạvĕ karañĕ,** s.v. **vür^u 1**). **—ladūn^u** —लद्नू । **अभ्युदयनिमित्तधनप्रयोगः** f.inf. to distribute gifts on such an event; (esp. at a marriage, the bride's relations) to make presents (to the bridegroom's relations).

wadạvi-bôg^u वद्वि-बोगु । **अभ्युदयोपायनम्** m. a present made on such an occasion. **-bata** -बत । **अभ्युदयार्थभोजनम्** m. a dinner given, or a present of dainty food sent, on such an occasion.

vĕdiva f. a widow (El. ? should the word be **vĕdawa** व्दव ?).

wadawun^u वद्वुनु । **क्रन्दमानः** n.ag. (f. **wadavün^u** वद्वंनू), one who laments, wails, weeps (El. *wadawun*); one who is ready to cry on the slightest provocation, a cry-baby.

wuḍawun^u वुडवुनु । **उड्डयन्, उपस्खलनाग्रः** n.ag. (f. **wuḍavün^u** वुडवंनू), one who flies, soars; a speedy rider or driver; anything which is on the point of destruction.

wuḍāwun वुडावुन् । **चालनम्, नाशनम्, अपहरणम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **wuḍôw^u** वुडोवु), to cause to fly; to cause to fly away, to cause to move away (cf. **tōsma wuḍāwân^i,** p. 1038*a*, l. 30); to cause to move speedily, to speed up; to destroy; to carry off, take away entirely (cf. **banga wuḍāvün^u,** p. 112*b*, l. 24).

wuḍôw^u-mot^u वुडोवु-मंतु । **विनाशितः, अपहृतः** perf. part. (f. **wuḍövu-müṣ^u** वुडांवू-मंचू), caused to fly; caused to fly away; speeded up (by someone); destroyed; carried off.

wuḍövith ṣhunun वुडांविथ् छुनुन् । **अपव्ययीकरणम्** m.inf. to squander, dissipate.

waidy वैद्य् or **wŏdy** व्द्य् or (see **wŏd**) **wŏd^u** व्दू । **चिकित्सकः** m. a physician, a doctor (Gr.M., Śiv. 1855). **wai(wŏ)dĕ-ṣaṣ^ar** वै(व्)द-छछ्र् । **वैद्यचर्चा** f. anxiety felt (by the members of an invalid's family) in regard to the propriety of sending for a doctor, his fee, and so on.

vĕdyā व्द्या or **vidyā** विद्या f. knowledge (Gr.M., Śiv. 109); learning (Gr.Gr. 187, Gr.M., Śiv. 1471); a branch of learning, a science (Gr.M.; Śiv. 707; K. 185–6, 488). **-dachin** -द्छिन्, **-dachiñ^u** -द्छिनू, **-dakshinā** -द्खिना(णा), or **-dakhĕnā** -द्ख्ना f. a fee paid to a teacher (K. 488 *dakhĕnā*).

vidyāyi-ros^u विद्यायि-रंसु adj. (f. **-rüṣh^u** -रंछू), void of knowledge, ignorant (Gr.M.).

wŏday व्दय् m. rising (e.g. of a heavenly body) (Rām. 1265); exaltation, grandeur, splendour, nobility (K. 1072).

wŏdayĕs yun^u व्दयस् यिनु m.inf. to come to rising, to become highly exalted, to reach a very high pitch (K. 426, 1048, 1096, 1108).

vĕdyādar व्द्यादर् (or **vi°** वि°) । **देवयोनिविशेषः, महाविद्वान्** m. a certain kind of demi-god or semi-divine being, in Skt. *Vidyādharu* (K. 346); a man learned in sacred lore (Śiv. 50, 626, 862).

wŏdyūg व्द्यूग् or **wŏdyōg** व्द्योग् m. exertion, effort (El. *wadhyug, wadyúg*; Śiv. 1015, 1709, 1766, 1804). **—karun** —करन् m.inf. to endeavour, make effort, exert oneself (El., Śiv. 1708, K. 586).

wŏdyūgī ड्यूगी adj. e.g. industrious, diligent, persevering, zealous (at work) (Gr.M.).

wŏdyotᵘ ड्यॅतु adj. raised, lifted up, exalted (K. 424); ready, prepared, eager, bent on, intent on.

vidyāwān विद्यावान् m. a philosopher (El., Gr.M.).

wafā ؤ, etc., see **waphā.**

ʻwaft tanj (? spelling and gender) i.q. *pát*, q.v. (L. 68).

wag वग् । **वल्गा** f. a bridle (W. 150; Śiv. 1562, K.Pr. 257); a rein; a tether. —**raṭūñᵘ** —**रटंचू** । **स्वायत्तीकरणम्,** f.inf. 'to seize the bridle', to coax (some wayward person) to subjection, to tame, civilize (Śiv. 1854, caus.). **zānūñᵘ** —**ज़ानंचू** । **हठादिष्टसाधनाअथभावना** f.inf. 'to acknowledge the bridle', to recognize (from previous experience) that so-and-so is the only source from which a desired object can be obtained.

waga-ḍolᵘ वग-ड॒लु । **क्रमनिम्नप्रदेशः**: m. a gradual depression or low spot (e.g. in the ground, or on the roof of a house).

wagi anun वगि अनुन् m.inf. to bring under or to the bridle, to bring under subjection (L.V. 37). —**hyonᵘ** —**ह्यंनु** m.inf. to take (a horse) by the bridle (L.V. 69). —**raṭun** —**रटुन** m inf. to hold (a horse) by the bridle (L.V. 26).

vēg वेग्, i.q. **vīg**, q.v.

vēga वेग । **कालवृत्तिः**: m. the state or conditions prevailing at any particular time, the times, the state of affairs (at such a time). **-phyurᵘ -फिर्** । **कालपर्ययः**: m. the course or lapse of time, the march of time, the tide of events.

vēgi वेगि, wegu, wígi, see **vyūgᵘ.**

vīg वीग् (also written **vēg वेग्**) । **जवः, प्रवाहः**: speed, velocity, rapidity (Śiv. 1867); stream, current. **vīga-rostᵘ वीग-रॅस्तु** । **मन्दप्रवाहः, अपटुः**: adj. (f. **-rüshᵘ -रॅशु**), wanting speed, slow; (of a river or the like) having a gentle current, easy, sluggish; inactive, slow, dull, remiss. **-sostᵘ -संस्तु** । **शीघ्रप्रवाहः, पाटवयुक्तः**: adj. (f. **-süshᵘ -संशु**), speedy, rapid; (of a river or the like) having a quick current; quick, apt, intelligent, keen-witted. **-woṭᵘ -वंटु** । **सज्जीभवनम्** m. the becoming ready, holding oneself in readiness, the being fully equipped (for any work).

wŏga 1 व्वग । **पटलोर्ध्वकोष्ठम्** m. a roofed window or other aperture in the roof of a house (for entrance or exit on to the roof) (El.); cf. **wuga. -borᵘ -बंर्** । **ऊर्ध्वपटलमार्गः**: m. the exit on to the roof of a house through a roofed window or otherwise). **-baran बरन्** । **गृहोर्ध्वपटलद्वारम्** f. (sg. dat. **barūñᵘ बरंचू**), the doorway of such an aperture. **-morᵘ -मंर्** । **पटलकोष्ठविशेषः**: m. a hut or shelter in the roof of a house. **-pash -पश** । **पटलोर्ध्वकोष्ठपटलम्** m. the thatch of a roof-aperture; met. (of rice or the like in a dish) the condition of being a very high pile.

wŏga 2 व्वग । **बाधिर्यम्** m. deafness. **-phrath -फ्रथ** । **विपरीतवृत्तिः**: m. (sg. dat. **-phratas -फ्रतस्**), an ill-bred, ill-mannered fellow (in appearance, dress, speech, listening, standing, walking, and every other action), a boor, clown, uncouth person. **-pyonᵘ -प्यंनु** । **बाधिर्यरोगोद्भवः**: m.inf. deafness to come on (a person).

wúg (? spelling and gender) (in a Kāshmīrī house) an opening from the ground floor to the first floor, through which the heated breath of the cattle kept on the ground floor passes to the first floor, and so keeps the whole house warm (L. 461, cf. 249). ? i.q. **wŏga 1.**

wuga वुग in **wuga-wôñᵘ वुग-वोंचु** । **गोपानसीवृष्टिजलम्, वणिक्वृत्तिः**: m the water that falls from the eaves of a house (Gr.Gr 73); met. anything that comes suddenly and lasts only a very short time. Cf. **wŏga 1.**

waggu, see **wagowᵘ.**

wāgujᵘ वाँगुज् । **परगृहवासस्थः**: m (f., q.v., **wāgajeñ वाँगज्यञ्**), one who lives (whether with the owner's consent or not) in another's house (K Pr. 95, 228).

anun — अनुन् । **स्वगृहे पराधिष्ठापनम्** m.inf. to allow an outsider to live in one's house; met. to admit another to one's own secrets, work, opinions, or the like. **- ṭānun - ठानुन्** । **स्वपरगृहे परप्रवेशनम्** m inf. to cause another to enter a house (one's own or a third person's); to cause another to be admitted to one's secrets; to cause disease, fear, or some course of conduct to be experienced by an opponent.

wāgáj-wôrᵘ वाँगज्-वोर् । **परनिवेशसंनिवेशनम्** m. (esp. of one who is homeless) the taking up residence in the house of another (not as a paid servant) (Śiv. 1065, K.Pr 187). **-wôrᵘ kaḍun -वोर् कडुन्** । **परगेहे एव सर्वदा निवासवृत्तिः**: m.inf. (owing to poverty, helplessness, or the like) to take up a permanent residence in another's house.

wāgajēñ वाँगज्यञ् । **अभ्यागत्यनिवसत्स्त्री** f. a woman who (for want of a home of her own) lives in another's house; the wife of a man who (for similar reasons) lives in another's house.

wŏgalad व्वगलद् । **बाधिर्योपेतः**: adj. e.g. (as subst., f. **wŏgaladiñ व्वगलदिञ्**), one who suffers from deafness.

vĕgalun व्वगलुन् । **विगलनम्** conj. 3 (2 p.p. **vĕgalyōv व्वगल्योव्**), to melt, deliquesce (L.V 69); (met.) to melt, become dejected (Rām. 1557).

vĕgalāwun व्वगलावुन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **vĕgalówᵘ व्वगलोवु**), to cause to melt, to liquify (something) (Śiv. 27).

wagun वगुन् conj. 3, to flow (El.).

wāgun वाँगुन् । **वृक्षाक्षफलम्** m. (sg. dat. **wāgánas**

वाँगनम), the egg-plant (*Solanum melongena*), and its fruit, brinjal (cf. **ala-wāgan,** p. 22*b*, l. 40; **bŏṭa-w°,** p. 138*b*, l. 41; **buza-w°,** p. 155*a*, l. 16; **marṣa-w°,** p. 594*b*, l. 26; **phŏṭa-w°,** p. 716*b*, l. 35; **rū-wāgan,** p. 823*a*, l. 31; **röṭh-w°,** p. 849*b*, l. 3) (L. 346, *wángan*; YZ. 404; K.Pr. 10, 156).

wāgan-hacĕ वाँगन-हच्च । शुष्कवृन्ताकखण्डसमूह: f. pl. a collection of pieces of dried brinjals (preserved for winter use); cf. **wāgañĕ-hacĕ,** s.v. **wāgūñ[u]. -kul[u] -कुलु । वृन्ताकलता** m. the brinjal-plant. **-nĕhöl[i] -न्यहोलि । वृन्ताकलतारोप:** f. a collection of brinjal seedlings; the planting out or transplanting of such seedlings (also **w°-n° karūñ[u]**). **-now[u] -नवु । नववृन्ताकभक्षणोत्सव:, तत्समुदाय:** m. the festival of eating the new brinjals (i.e. the first of the new season); a present made to a bride's father-in-law's people on this occasion; cf. **now[u] 1. -nāv[i]-bôg[u] -नवि-बोगु । मुद्रायविशेष:** m. the similar present made by the relations of a bride's father to the relations of a bridegroom on this occasion. **-nāv[i]-sāl -नवि-साल । नववृन्ताकभक्षणार्थनिमन्त्रणम्** m. the invitation to partake in the feast on this occasion.

pāgan — पाँगन m pl. (a jingle) brinjals and the like (Gr.Gr. 95).

vĕgn व्यग्, vign विग् (also written **विघ्**), or **vig[a]n विग्न** m. an obstacle, impediment (Gr.M., Śiv. 1118, Rām 1570, K. 1064); a difficulty, trouble (K. 696).

vigna-hartār विग्न(घ्न)-हर्तार् m the remover of obstacles, N. of Gaṇēśa (see **ganēsh**) (Śiv. 1). **-nĕwār -न्यवार्** m. the warder off of obstacles, N. of id. (Śiv 7 (*-nivar*), 1081).

wŏgun[u] व्गुनु । उत्तान: adj. (f. **wŏgūn[u] व्गून्**) (of a body of water) fordable, shallow, not deep (cf. **danda-w°,** p. 225*a*, l. 2; **son[u] w°,** p. 918*a*, l. 21) (Śiv. 1638, 1681, 1892, see **son[u] w°,** as ab.; Rām. 1715, YZ. 542); (of a person or his intellect) open, shallow, unreserved (Śiv. 1757).

wŏganun व्गनुन । उत्तानीभवनम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. **wŏganyōv व्गन्योव्**), to become shallow (of something previously deep; e.g. a river becoming silted up, or a dish by accumulation of dirt); (of something sunk or fastened deep down) to rise to the surface, become manifest (cf. **shāna wŏganān[i],** p. 884*b*, l. 5) (Rām. 1122) **wŏganyō-mot[u] व्गन्यो-मंतु । उत्तानीभूत:** perf. part. (f. **wŏganyĕ-müs[u] व्गन्ये-मंचु**), become shallow, as ab; risen to the surface, as ab.

wāgañ वाँगञ् । शस्त्रपट्टिका f. a slip of thin iron or other metal fastened round the corners, etc., of a box or the like, to strengthen it.

wāgūñ[u] वाँगून् । शुष्कवृन्ताकखण्डम् f. a piece of dried brinjal or egg-plant (preserved for winter use); cf. **wāgun. wāgañĕ-hüṭ[u] वाँगञ-हुटु । शुष्कवृन्ताकखण्डसमुदाय:** f. (pl. nom. **-hacĕ -हच्च**), id. (generally used in the pl.). Cf. **wāgan-hacĕ,** col. *a*, l. 7, ab.

viginī विगिञ् । वनदेवता f. a certain hill goddess, who wanders through the forests singing and dancing. In the good old times she is said to have been visible to mortal eyes, but nowadays, alas, she is invisible (cf. **wan-v°,** s.v. **wan 1**) (El. *vigani*, a fairy; Śiv. 942, 966, 1454; H. v, 9).

wŏgañār व्गञार् or **wŏgañĕr व्गञर् । उत्तानत्वम्** m. shallowness, etc, as in **wŏgun[u],** q.v.

wagaira वगैर وغيره adv. and the rest, etcetera, and so forth (Gr.M.).

wagur[u] वगुरु । परिवार: m. a person's circle of friends and relations when assembled together.

wāgur[u] वागुरु । मृन्मयकंसविशेष: m. (pl. nom. **wāgār[i] वागॅर्**), a kind of earthenware cup, esp. used for offerings at the ceremony of consecration of the image of a god on the occasion of the Śivarātri festival in Phāgun (Skt. *Phālguna* = February–March). Cf. **sŏrzun** for details.

wāgār[i]-bāh वागॅरि-बाह । अधिवासद्वादशी f. (sg. dat. **-bösh[u] -बांशु**), the twelfth lunar day of the dark half of the month of Phāgun (Skt. *Phālguna* = February–March), on which the image of the goddess Vāgīshōrī (Skt. Vāgīśvarī) is consecrated in preparation for the festival of the Śivarātri on this and the four following days **-pūza -पूज़ । शिवराज्युत्सवार्चनाधिवासपूजाविधि:** f. the worship at this consecration ceremony.

wŏgr व्गर् । भीषणप्रकृति: m. fierce, cruel, ferocious, formidable.

wŏgra व्गर, wŏg[a]ra व्गर्, or wugra वुगर । तरलभक्तम् m. a kind of thin rice gruel or porridge (thinned with the water in which it has been boiled, and suitable for mixing with other edibles) (cf. **dŏda-w°,** p. 190*b*, l. 5; **gāri-w°,** p. 298*a*, l. 14; **machĕ-w°,** p. 547*a*, l. 44; **pingi-w°,** p. 740*a*, l. 22; **sir[i]-w°,** p. 957*b*, l. 43; **tsēra-nām[i]-w°,** p. 1079*a*, l. 49) (L. 462; K.Pr. 147, 205, 255). When cold it becomes a jelly, hence:— **-ṭīr[u] -टीरु । संश्लिष्टभक्तखण्ड:** f. a lump of this jellied rice-porridge; met. a poor weak man (K.Pr. 249). **-ṭūr[u] -टूरु । संश्लिष्टभक्तपात्रम** m. a kind of round, deep, dish for holding this jellied porridge. **-tyond[u] -त्यंदु । संश्लिष्टभक्ताल्पखण्डम** m. (sg. dat. **-tĕndis -त्यंडिस**), a very small lump of this jellied porridge.

wŏg[u]r[u] व्गरु in **chala-wŏg[u]r[u],** p. 161*a*, l. 12, q.v.

wugrasēn उग्रसेन् (also written **उयसेन्**), m. N. of a king of Mathurā (Skt. *Ugrasēna*). He was father of Kans (Kaṁsa), who deposed him. Krushn (Kṛṣṇa) slew

Kans, and restored Wugrasēn to the throne (K. 22–3, 40, 377, 445, 464–6, 569, 672, 901 ff.).

wug^{a}rāwun वुग्रावुन । **ऋणप्रतियहणम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **wug^{a}rôw^{u} वुग्रोवु**), to recover a debt, to be repaid a loan, to receive payment of a loan. **wug^{a}rôw^{u}-mot^{u} वुग्रोवु-मंतु** । **ऋणिनः प्रतिगृहीतः** perf. part. (f. **wug^{a}röv^{u}-müṭ^{u} वुग्रोवु-मंचू**) (of a loan) recovered, received in payment.

wug^{a}röy वुग्रोय । **ऋणप्रत्यर्पणार्थना** f the demanding repayment of a loan, dunning a creditor.

vīgis वीगिस्, see **vyūg^{u}.**

vigīshŏr विगीश्वर् । **योगिनीचक्रनायकः** m. the invisible male leader of a company of woodland hill goddesses (see **vigiñ**).

wagow^{u} वगोवु or **waguw^{u} वगुवु** । **कटः** m a reed mat, matting (cf. **dā-w°**, p. 231*a*, l. 16; **khaṇi-w°**, p. 405*b*, l. 13; **phŏhari-w°**, p. 687*b*, l. 4; **rāda-w°**, p. 825*a*, l. 38; **wāw^{a}jé-w°**, s.v. **wāv^{u}j^{u}**) (El. *wagú* (the Śrīnagar word), *patij* (i.e. *pat^{u}j^{u}*) (Islāmābād), and *trhas* (? spelling) (Bārāmūla); Gr.M.; L. 69, *waggu*; W. 141; Śiv. 1833; K.Pr. 7, 109, 171, 227). **—waṭun —वटुन्** । **समूलनाशः** m.inf. to roll up a mat; hence (of an entire family, work, field, or the like) to be utterly destroyed (either spontaneously or by another).

wagáv^{i}-gor^{u} वगंवि-गंद् । **कटकारः** m. (his wife is **wagáv^{i}-gár^{i}-bāy वगंवि-गंरि-बाय्**), a mat maker, a mat-seller (El. *wagíngur*, *wagíngur*). **-phard -फर्द** । **लघुकटः** m. a small, light, mat. **-pat^{u}j^{u} -पतंजू** । **जीर्णच्छिन्नकटः** f. an old worn-out mat. **-pĕṭ^{u} -प्यंचू** । **कटोपयोगितृणविशेषः** f. a reed used for making mats. **-rād -राद** । **सुदीर्घकटः** m. a long narrow mat. **-t^{u}j^{u} -तंजू** । **कटतृणकाण्डः** f. a single mat-reed; a brush or pencil made of this reed. **-t^{a}jĕn lārun -त्यन लारुन** । **अतिकार्श्यापन्नः** m.inf. to become thin, lean, meagre, to become a mere skeleton (from disease, starvation, or the like, so that one is bed-ridden). **-wōnanwól^{u} -वोनन्वोलु** n.ag. (f. **-wōnanwājĕn -वोनन्वाज्यन्**), a mat-weaver (El.).

wagĕy वग्यय् । **गोपालः** m. a cowherd, *gowālā*; a milk-seller. **-bāy -बाय्** । **गोपाली** f. his wife.

vigyān विग्यान्, also written by Pandits **vijñān विज्ञान्** m. knowledge, wisdom, intelligence; discrimination, discernment (Śiv. 1012, 1014, 1695, 1747, 1760); esp. worldly or profane knowledge derived from personal experience (as opposed to **gyān**, or knowledge of the Supreme) (Śiv. 1063, 1118, 1600, 1660, 1765).

wāh 1 वाह । **चित्तोच्छ्वासः** f. palpitation, or throbbing (of the heart, etc., and marked by panting breath). **—sŏtün^{u} —स्वतंन्** । **हृदुच्छ्वासशमनम्** f.inf. such palpitation (e.g. due to fainting, fatigue, hunger, or the like) to be quieted or to cease (e.g. by death). **-thakün^{u} —थकंन्** f.inf. 'palpitation to become weary' (one's) strength or power to become weary by exertion, to become exhausted (Rām. 546).

wāh 2 वाह ১', । **व्याघोक्तिः** interj. bravo! well done! excellent! (L.V. 68). **wāh —वाह** । **प्रीतिपूर्वकप्रशंसा** interj. id. (Śiv. 870). **wāh karun —वाह कर्न्** m inf to cry 'bravo!' (Śiv. 134).

wāh^{i} वाहि, see **wāhy.**

vĕh व्यह or (H.) **vih 1 विह** । **विषम, ईर्ष्या** m. poison, venom, virus (El. *vih*; Gr.M.; Śiv 122, 1055; Rām. 268, 387, 972, 1159, 1173; K. 231, 284, 889; H. v, 6); jealousy, heart burning, malice, spite, rancour (K 83, 190, 350, 889, 1052; K Pr 99). **barun —बर्न** । **ईर्ष्याप्रवर्तनम** m.inf. to feel jealousy, rancour (at another's good fortune or prosperity) (e.g. between co-wives). **gand^{u}r^{u} गंद्रु** । **विषमूलकम** f. the very poisonous globular root of a certain wild poisonous plant. **vĕha-borut^{u} व्यह-बर्वतु** । **विषपूर्णः, ईर्ष्यापूर्णचित्तः** adj. (f **-bar^{u}ṭ^{u} -बर्च्यू**), filled with poison, poisonous, venomous; filled with jealousy, rancorous, malevolent, malicious. **-gŏg^{u}j^{u} -व्यगंजू** । **विषविशेषः** f a certain plant with a very poisonous root. **-ṭŏj^{u} -टॉंजू** । **फलरूपो विषभेदः, अतितीक्ष्णप्रकृतिः** f. a certain poisonous fruit, resembling a small pear, found in the hill forests; (met.) one who is of a very malevolent nature.

vih 2 विह or (Rām. 380) **vih vīh** । **अवस्थान्तरम्** m. dress, appearance, sudden change of condition or appearance, change in a moment from an ordinary state to another (cf. **pot^{u} vih**, p. 788*b*, l. 15) (Rām. 287, 380; K. 245, 439); airs and graces, affectation (K.Pr 132) In the old Ksh of L.V. this word has the form **vyuh^{u}**, q.v. **gaṣhán^{i} - गह्नि** । **आनुपूर्व्या क्षणे क्षणे अवस्थान्तरापत्तिः** m pl. inf successive changes of condition to occur (e.g. a person first moribund, then unconscious, and then reviving, or something first visible, then momentarily invisible, and then again momentarily visible, or sudden colour changes).

dārun —दारुन m inf. to take a (certain) form, to appear as (such-and-such) (K. 108, 190, 224, 867).

hāwun —हावुन् m.inf. to display a change of appearance, (magically) to take on (such-and such) a form, to change oneself into (such-and-such), disguise oneself (Rām. 362, 985). **—hih^{i} hāwán^{i} - हिह हावनि** m. pl. inf. as it were to show changes of appearance, to display airs and graces (Rām. 332). **-karán^{i} —कर्नि** । **विलासाभिनयनम** m. pl. inf. 'to make changes of condition'; hence, to exhibit coquettish actions

(e.g. in dress, in displaying joy or sorrow, anger or serenity, wantonness, amorous sport, artful wiles, and so on, in turns) (Rām. 1143*g*); to change one's form or appearance (by magic) (Rām. 861). —**lāgun** लागुन m.inf., i.q. **-dārun**, ab. (K. 251).

vih¹ विह्, *see* **vyuh**ᵘ.

wŏha व्वह (cf. **wŏhav**) in **wŏha-wŏha hĕñ**ᵘ व्वह-व्वह ह्यंञ्. **असह्यदाक्रोशपात्रीभवनम्** f.inf. to become an object of general and frequent vituperation (owing to bad conduct, or to causing damage whether knowingly or unknowingly); cf. **wŏhav**. **-wŏha-khĕñ**ᵘ **-व्वह-ख्यंञ्. दुरेषणाभाषितानुभव:** f.inf. to suffer such vituperation. **-wŏha karüñ**ᵘ **-व्वह करंञ्. असह्यदाक्रोशनम्** f.inf. to vituperate (something that has gone wrong or someone who makes it go wrong). **-wŏha pĕñ**ᵘ **-व्वह प्यंञ्. असह्यदुरेषणापत्ति:** f.inf. such vituperation to occur (e.g. when things go wrong, or someone acts badly or rudely).

wŏh व्वँह् adv. now, a vill. form for **wŏñ**, q.v. (H. iii, 9).

wöh¹ वाँह् (= واهي) adj., e.g. broken, crazy, in **wöh¹ taböh¹** वाँह् तबाँह् (= واهي تباهي). **उन्मत्त:** adj. e.g. in broken condition or circumstances; crazy, insane. **-taböh¹ bāshun** —तबाँह् वाशुन. **असंबद्धप्रलपनम्** m.inf. to talk nonsense.

wuh वुह्. **विंशति:** card. twenty, a score (Gr.Gr. 15, 77, 149; Gr.M.; Rām. 410, 551, 630; K. 766, 913, 998, 1028).

wuha-wuhurᵘ वुह-वुह्र्. **विंशतिवार्षिक:** adj. (f. **-wārish**ᵘ **-वरिशू**), twenty years old, twenty years of age.

wuhan-andar वुहन-अन्दर्. **विंशतिवार्षिक:** adj. e.g. in twenty, i.e. (a person) in his (or her) twentieth year. **-hond**ᵘ **-हंन्दु. विंशतिपण्य:** adj. gen. (f. **-hünz**ᵘ **-हंञ्ज़ू**), of twenty, costing, or worth, twenty (rupees, etc.); of, or belonging to, twenty (persons, etc.).

wuh¹ 1 वुह् pl. nom. (so many) twenties, the form used by **wuh**, twenty, q.v., in multiplication, as in **kāh wuh¹ zᵃh hath ta wuh**, eleven twenties are two-hundred-and-twenty (Gr.Gr. 86).

wuh¹ 2 वुह् or **wuhy** वुह्. **व्यथोक्ति:** interj. indicating distress, Oh! Ah! **-wāhy** —वाह्. **व्यथालाप:** interj. id.

wuhī वुही f. an old form of **wūhᵘ**, q.v.

wūhᵘ ऊहू or **ūhᵘ** ऊहू. **ऊष्मा** f. heat, calidity, high temperature. In L.V. 82, this word has the form *wahi*, and is translated 'red hot coal'. **wūha-wān** ऊह-वान् or **ūha-wān** ऊह-वान्. **ऊष्मापण:, घर्मागारम्** m. a Turkish bath, sudatory, *hammām*.

wahĕkh वह्यख्. **वैशाख:** m. (sg. dat. **wahĕkas** वह्यकस्), N. of the second month of the Hindū year (Skt. *Vaiśākha* = April–May) (cf. **bēl¹-wᵒ**, p. 150*b*, l. 7) (El. *wahek*, f., *wáhyik*, m.; W. 106, *rahek*; Śiv. 470; K.Pr. 171, *wahik*).

wahik¹ वहिक्. **वैशाखे** adv. in this month.

wahikukᵘ वहिकुकु. **वैशाखसंबन्धी** adj. gen. (f. **wahikücᵘ** वहिक्यूचू), of, or belonging to, this month.

wahal m. mistletoe, *Viscum album* (El., cf. **ahalū**).

vĕhal व्यहल्. **विषगुण:** adj. e.g. poisonous, toxic. Cf. **vĕh.**

vihal विहल्. **विलासी** e.g. coquettish, flirtatious, affected. Cf. **vih 2.**

vĕhalad व्यहलद्. **विषात्त:** adj. e.g. (as subst., f. **vĕhaladiñ** व्यहलदिञ्), poisonous, toxic; of a jealous disposition, jealous. Cf. **vĕh.**

wahm وهم m. imagination, idea, fancy; distrust, anxiety, apprehension, fear (YZ. 401).

wāhan वाहन्. **वाहनम्** m. a vehicle, conveyance, carriage (Śiv. 14, K. 746).

wahun वह्रुन् conj. 3 (2 p.p. **wahyōv** वह्योव्), to flow (as water in a river or the like) (K. 563).

wāhun वाह्रुन्, noted only in the following idiom:— **wŏhith na hĕkun** वाँहिथ् न ह्यकुन्. **मूकवदनभिभाषणम्** m.inf. to be dumb before abuse or rudeness and make no retort; (in the course of conversation) out of jealousy to be unable to bear the praise applied to some particular person.

wuhan वुहन् f. (sg. dat. **wuhünᵘ** वुह्यंञ्), smouldering, keeping alight (Gr.Gr. 121), cf. the next; a certain disease of the rice-plant, in which the grain turns to powder (L. 335, *wohan*).

wuhun वुह्रुन्. **संदीपनम्** conj. 3 (2 p.p. **wuhyōv** वुह्योव्), to glow, smoulder, to keep burning without being extinguished (both lit. and also met. of anger, jealousy, thirst, or the like) (Gr.Gr. 121).

wahar वहर् m. (sg. dat. **wahᵃras** वहरस् or **waharas** वहरस्), a year (Śiv. 1443, 1465; K. 170, 211, 374; K.Pr. 2, 72, 161, 195, 204). In the printed edition of K. 374, the word is wrongly translated 'rainy season'. Cf. **warih.**

wahᵃra-bal वहर-बल्. **वार्षिकबलिप्रदानविशेष:** m. the annual offering made (on a fixed date) to the household god or similar deity. **-bata** -बत. **वार्षिकान्नम्** m. the store of rice-grain, etc., collected for the whole year's consumption of a household. **-byūṭhᵘ** -ब्यूठु. **अनुवर्षफल:** adj. (f. **-biṭhᵘ** -बीठू), (of a field, tree, or the like) bearing no crop, or fallow, for one year, after a year of crop-bearing; (of a cow or the like) bearing a calf or giving milk in one year, and not doing this in the next, and so on for similar cases. **-gāv** -गाव्. **समांसमीना (गौ:)** f. (sg. dat. **-göv**ᵘ **-गांवू**

or, among Pandits, **gôv**[u] -गोवू), a cow bearing a calf every year. **-kuj**[u] -कुजू । एकान्तरवर्षफलोद्भवलता f. a fruit-shrub, or fruit-tree, that bears fruit every second year. **-wôd**[u] -वोदु or **wahōra-wôd**[u] वहोर-वोदु । जन्माहोत्सव: m. an anniversary festival (cf. **nētra-w°-w°**, p. 662*a*, l. 41); esp. a birthday festival (L. 258, *wehrawari*; K.Pr. 232, *wahrawad*); a birthday. **-wöd**[i] **bāgĕ** -वॉदि-बाग्य । वार्षिकोत्सवसुदाय: e.g. a birthday present. **-wöd**[i]**-bôg**[u] -वॉदि-बोगु । वार्षिकोत्सवोपाय्यनम् m., id. **-wöd**[i] **bāgyuk**[u] -वॉदि बाग्युकु । वार्षिकोत्सवार्थसुदायविशेष: adj. gen. (f. **-wöd**[i] **bāgĕc**[u] -वॉदि बाग्यचू) (a present) made to a son-in-law on his birthday by his wife's relations. **-wöd**[i]**lad** -वॉदिलद् । वार्षिकोत्सवी m. one who is associated with each birthday of a person as it comes round. **-wödis-kyut**[u] -वॉदिस-कित् । वार्षिकोत्सवदिने adv. on a birthday, on the occasion of a birthday. **-wör**[u] -वॉर्कु । वार्षिकसपिण्डीश्राद्धम् f. (among high-caste Hindūs) the *srāddha*, or obsequial ceremony, performed in honour of certain deceased relatives at the end of a year after the death of such a relative. **-wārĕ-shrād** -वार्य-श्राद् । सांवत्सरिकश्राद्धम् m the obsequial rite performed by a son or other heir each year on the anniversary of a person's death

waḥ[a]r[i] वह्रि or **waḥār[i]** वह्रि । वर्षान्ते. वर्षानन्तरम् adv. after a year, in a year's time (cf. **hāt[i]-w°**, p. 357*b*, l. 40) (Rām. 462). —**waḥ[a]r[i]** —वह्रि । प्रति वर्षम् adv. year by year, on each anniversary. **-wah[a]ras** -वह्रस् or **-wār[i]hĕs** -वरिह्यस् । संपूर्णवत्सरे, समग्रवर्षे adv for an entire year, during an entire year, throughout the whole year, from year's end to year's end (L V. 46, *-wah[a]ras*).

waharuk[u] वहरुकु । वार्षिक: adj. gen. (f. **waharüc**[u] वहरूचू), of, or belonging to, a year (cf. **drāga-waharuk**[u], p. 241*b*, l. 29); of one particular year (i.e. of last year, of this year, of next year)

waharas वहरस् । पूर्णवर्षकाले adv. for a year, for an entire year (K. 211, *w -tāñ*, for a whole year) —**wudith wālañĕ vizi dab** —वुडिथ वालञ विज़ि दब । समाप्तिसामुख्यं गीत्वा अन्तत: परित्याग: m 'after flying for a year, a flop when coming down', i.e. after spending much energy, time, and money on some object, when on the brink of success to give it up

wahōra वहोर, in **wahōra-wôd**[u], see ab under **wahar.**

wahor[u] वहर्कु, **wahur**[u] वुहर्कु, **wuhor**[u] वुहर्कु, or **wuhur**[u] वुहर्कु । वार्षिक: adj. (f. **wārish**[u] वरिशु), of (so many) years, (so many) years old (cf. **aiṭha-w°**, p. 66*b*, l. 47; **bāhi waharĕ**, p. 94*a*, l. 45; **daha-w°**, p. 199*a*, l. 32; **duwohur**[u], p. 262*b*, l. 47; **hata-w°**, p. 357*b*, l. 30; **nawa-w°**, p. 664*b*, l. 5; **pönsa-w°**, p. 743*b*, l. 7; **shĕ-w°**, p. 874*a*, l. 27; **shēṭha-w°**, p. 899*a*, l. 43; **sata-w°**, p. 944*b*, l. 49; **wuha-w°**, p. 1104*a*, l. 28) (El *wahar*; Gr.M. *wahur*[u]; Śiv. 578 (f.); K 185 *wahur*[u]).

wahôr[u] वहोर्कु I p.p. of **waharun.** Used —° as in **aḍa-w°**, p 12*a*, l. 48, half-spread out

vihur[u] विहर्कु in **was-vihur**[u], s.v **was 4.**

wuhor[u] वुहर्कु, **wuhur**[u] वुहर्कु, see **wahor**[u].

wahāran वहारन् । प्रसारणम्, अपवारणोपकरणम्, अपवारणकर्म f. (sg dat. **wahārūñ**[u] 1 **वहारूञ्**, for **2** see s.v.) the act of spreading or stretching out, opening out, expanding, loosening out; driving away, causing to disappear (flies or the like, with a fan, etc); —° an instrument for driving away (flies, etc) (e.g. a fan or fly-whisk) (used after a word signifying flies, etc.) (cf **machĕ-wahārun**, p 547*a*, l 46).

wahārun वहारुन । प्रसारणम्, अपवारणम् conj. I (I p.p. **wahôr**[u] वहोर्कु), to spread out, stretch out, open, expand (cf **boṭh**[u] **w°**, p 140*b*, l. 20; **dand wahārān**[i], p. 224*a*, l 50; **dramba waharañe**, p. 245*a*, l 50; **mur**[u] **w°**, p. 588*b*, l 29; **marēd waharūñ**[u], p 589*b*, l. 44; **nār w°**, p. 647*a*, l 33; **pāh waharūñ**[u], p 683*b*, l 41; **prabsa waharañé**, p 771*a*, l 29; **ṭhōñ**[u] **wahārūñ**[u], p 980*a*, l 1; **tál zal w°**, p 997*a*, l. 42; **vĕshṓṭur**[u] **w°**) (El. *wāharun*; Gr M; Śiv. 1795, *os*[u] *waharavun*, to open wide the mouth, so K 193); to spread abroad, publish (cf. **pōth[a]r w°**, p 800*a*, l. 38; **sāg w°**, p 867*a*, l 22); to shed over (a place) (e g the sun's rays) (Gr M.), to stretch out, extend (cf **atha w°**, p. 64*b*, l 6; **khōr w°**, p. 410*a*, l 30) (K. 605; K Pr 236, wrongly *wahavun*); to spread out, set (a trap) (cf **zāl w°**, s v. **zal 1**; **zŏnz wahārūñ**[u]; **zāpaṭh w°**) (Gr M); to spread out and arrange (the appliances necessary for any work); hence, to make full preparations (for some work) (cf. **bakhēra w°**, p 100*b*, l 26, **biṭh waharūñ**[u], p 140*a*, l 4; **dathur w°**, p 258*a*, l 41; **kalush w°**, p. 441*a*, l. 37; **yŏñ**[u] **waharūñ**[u]); to scatter, in the sense of widely practising some conduct (cf **bāṭh w°**, p 139*b*, l. 3; **maḳh[a]ra w°**, p. 560*b*, l 13; **pakhand w°**, p. 726*b*, l. 46), to cause to be scattered, to drive away (flies, or the like, with a fan, fly-flapper, or the like) (cf. **machĕ wahārun**, p 547*a*, l. 46, **machĕ wahārañĕ**, ib, l. 49) **wahôr**[u]**-mot**[u] वहोर्कु-मतु । प्रसारित: perf part. (f. **wahor**[u]**-müt**[u] वहर्कु मंचु), spread, scattered, driven away, etc, as ab

wahārūñ[u] **2** वहारूञ् (see also **waharan** and **waharun**) । (मक्षिकादे:) अपवारिका f. an instrument for driving away flies or the like (e g a fan, or a fly-flapper), used —°, being preceded by the name of the insect driven away

wuhariñ वुहरिञ (? spelling) adv. thither, towards that direction (noted only in K.Pr. 236, *wharin*). Cf. **yuhariñ, wuharyund^{u},** and **yohuryund^{u}.**

waharáth वहराथ् । प्रावृट् f. (sg. dat. **waharöṭs^{ü} वहरांचू**), the rainy season, the rains, the monsoon (El. *waharát, waharát, wharát*; Gr.M.; L. 326, *warat* = July 15 September 15; Śiv. 1550; K. 841, 1087; K.Pr. 59, 229). **–dóshün^{ü} द्वशून्** । **प्रावृषिवृष्टिपातः** f.inf the due quantity of rain to fall in the rainy season, there to be a full rains.

waharóṭs^{u}-hond^{u} वहरांचू-हंद् । **प्रावृषेण्यः** adj. gen. (f. **-hünz^{u} -हंज्**), of, belonging to, produced in, or relating to, the rainy season. **-rūd -रूद** । **प्रावृड्वृष्टिः** m. a fall of rain in the rainy season; met. a merely transient friendship, enmity, or the like.

wahārâwun वहारावुन । प्रसारणम्, अपवारणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **wahārôw^{u} वहारोवु**), i.q. **wahārun,** q.v. (El. *waharáwun*, to spread; Gr.M.; Śiv. 1795, see **wahārun**).

wahārôw^{u}-mot^{u} वहारोवु-मंतु । **उद्घाटितः** perf. part. (f. **wahārövu-müṭs^{ü} वहारोवु-मंचू**), i.q. **wahôr^{u}-mot^{u},** s.v. **wahārun,** q.v.

wuharyund^{u}-pahān उहर्युंदु-पहान् । किञ्चिद्दूरतः adv. a short distance from here, a short way off (u.w. vbs. of going, placing, or the like) (Gr.Gr. 94) Cf. **wuhariñ, oh^{u}ryund^{u}, yohuryund^{u}.**

vihat^{u}r विहतर । सखा m (f. **vihat^{a}rēñ विहतर्यञ्**), an old friend, a friend from childhood (? cf. El. *vchatur*, m neighbourhood). **-bāy -बाय । मित्रपत्नी** f. his wife

wōhav व्होव् । आक्रोशः m a curse, cursing, imprecation, malediction, vituperation (cf. **bab-w°,** p. 77*a*, l. 3; **lal^{i}-w°,** p. 523*a*, l. 26; **ṭakul^{u} w°,** p. 993*a*, l. 15) (El. *wohan*; Gr.Gr. 124; K.Pr. 72, sg. obl. *wohawah*).

hyon^{u} –ह्यंनु । आक्रोशावाप्नि: m.inf. to take a curse, accept a malediction; (esp. of a naughty child) to accept a severe scolding for bad conduct (and to cease therefrom) – **kaḍun – कडुन् । आक्रोशभाषणम्** m.inf. to utter a curse or malediction against someone.

khyon^{u} –ख्यंनु । आक्रोशाप्नि: m.inf. to suffer a malediction, to be cursed; (esp. of a naughty child) to be severely scolded **-thol^{u} -थंलु । आक्रोशनपात्रभूतः** adj. (f. **-thüj^{u} -थंज्**), one who lies under a curse; esp. one who (on account of bad conduct) is an object of general abuse. **–ṭārun –टारुन् । आक्रोशभाषणम्** m.inf. to select, i.e. utter, a curse or malediction; (esp.) severely to scold (a naughty child).

wāhwēlā m. lamentation (K.Pr. 59, El. *wahawala*).

wahawun^{u} वहवुनु n.ag. (f. **wahavün^{ü} वहवंञ्**), (of a river) flowing, in full flood (L.V. 57, 96)

wŏhawun व्होवुन् । आक्रोशनम् conj. 1, impers. (1 p.p. **wŏhow^{u} व्होवु**), to curse (Gr.Gr. 124, K.Pr. 132); to vituperate, to abuse.

wŏhawan-lŏgul^{u} व्होवन्-ल्वगुलु । आक्रोशनभाषी adj. (f. **-lŏgüj^{ü} -ल्वगंज्**), one who habitually utters curses or vituperations.

wŏhawān^{i} bĕhun व्होवंनि व्यऊन् । आक्रोशने प्रवर्तनम् m.inf. to set to work at cursing or vituperation, to pour forth a flood of vituperation.

wuhawān वुहवान् । सिंहगर्जनम् f. the roar of a lion or tiger

wuhawun^{u} वुहवुनु । दीप्यमानः n.ag. (f. **wuhavün^{ü} वुहवंञ्**), that which glows, smoulders, keeps burning; met. one who feels a burning sensation (from anger, fever, thirst, or the like).

vĕh^{a}wath व्हवथ् or vĕhawath व्हवथ । गौरवातिशयः f. (sg. dat. **vĕh^{a}vüṭs^{ü} व्हवंचू**), high regard, respect, or deference to the opinion of one's family, neighbours, respectable people, or the like. (Cf. **dīshĕ-v°,** p. 253*a*, l. 25; **lūka-v°,** p. 519*a*, l. 30.)

wāhy वाह्य् or wāh^{i} वाहि । पीडोक्तिः interj. a cry indicating sickness, pain, or sorrow; Ah! (cf. **wuh^{i} wāhy,** p. 1104*a*, l. 41) (El. *vái*, Oh!, *woe, wóe*, alas!; W *wā*, alas!; Rām. 195, 465, 975) **—wāhy karun —वाह्य् करुन् । दुःखानुभवख्यापनभाषणम्** m.inf. to utter this cry.

wuhy वुह्य्, see **wuh^{i} 2.**

wahay वहय or wahāy वहाय् f. the N. used in Kashmīr schools for the Śāradā form of the non-initial letter **ā,** corresponding to the Nāgarī ा Its form is changed to a circle after the letter **ṅ, j,** or **ṭ.** See **kŏṇḍali-w°,** p. 456*a*, l. 20.

wuhyum^{u} वुह्यिमु । विंशतितमः ord. (f. **wuhim^{ü} वुह्यिमू**), twentieth (El.; Gr.Gr. 77, 149).

vějē व्यजे, in **vějē-satam व्यजे-सतम् । विजयसप्तमी** f. (sg. dat. **-satüm^{ü} -सतंमू**), the seventh day of the bright half of a month falling on a Sunday in certain asterisms classed as 'male' (in Skt. *vijayā-saptamī*). On such days in Kashmīr, oblations are made at Mārtaṇḍa to the Manes.

vijĕ विज्य, in **vijĕ-wav विज्य-वाव् । महानदीसंमुखोत्पातवातः** m. a contrary and stormy wind opposing boats on a navigable river.

wōj 1 वोज्, see **woj^{u}.**

wōj 2 वोज् (= ـُ,!) **। आदरः** m. general longing, eagerness (for something, on account of its rarity, worth, excellence, or the like), high estimation. **—dyun^{u} —दिनु । आदरवर्धनम्** m.inf. to enhance the value (of something) (Rām. 1313, but probably here for **wôj^{u} d°,** s.v. **wôj^{u},** q.v.). **khōj ख्योज् । विपरीतम्** m. contrariety, opposition, adverseness, oppositeness

(occurring in some thing or action, or in the medical treatment of an invalid). —**lagun** —लगुन् । **अत्यादरावाप्तिः** m.inf. to become of great value, to become an object of general desire (owing to becoming rare or the like).

wojᵘ वंज़ । नीध्रम्, नीध्रस्रवज्जलम् m. the edge of a thatch or roof, an eave (Rām. 570, *wōj* m.e.); the water falling from the eaves of a house. —**pashpun** —पश्पुन् । **नीध्राज्जलधाराच्युतिः** m. water to trickle from the eaves of a house. —**wasun** —वसुन् । **नीध्राद्धारासंपातप्रच्युतिः** water to fall, as ab.

wāj-asta वंज-अस्त । गृहनीध्रच्छायाद्याश्रयभूभागः m. the sheltered space (usually about a cubit wide) under the eaves of a house (see **asta**). **-pashpun -पश्पुन् । नीध्रधारास्रुतजलम्** m. the trickle of water from the eaves of a house **-rāṭh -राठ । नीध्रधारासंपातः** f. (sg. dat **-rāṭhi -राठि**) a violent torrent of rain falling from the eaves **-wôn̆ᵘ -वोञ़ु । नीध्रजलम्** m. water which is falling, or which has fallen, from the eaves **-wôrᵘ -वोर् । लघुमद्गलम्** m. a small hut, useful as a shelter from the rain.

wôjᵘ वोज़ । मूर्छना m. (after a sound coming from a lute, drum, or similar musical instrument) reverberation, resonance. —**dyunᵘ** —**द्युन्** । **शब्दानुसरणम्** m.inf. to give forth a reverberation; met. (after another has made a short statement) to repeat it at length and with diffuseness; (of another's good or bad quality of small importance) to dilate upon it at great length (cf. **wōj d°**, s.v. **wōj 2** and Rām. 1313).

wōjⁱ वांज़ि or **wōjᵘ 1 वांज़ु । ऊर्मिका, बिलम्, वस्त्रबन्धनरन्ध्रम्** a finger-ring, a ring (generally) (cf **aina-w°**, p. 30*b*, l. 11; **gōḍa-w°**, p. 277*b*, l. 2; **kana-w°**, p. 448*a*, l. 39; **krēka-w°**, p. 470*a*, l. 19; **mŏhara-w°**, p. 556*a*, l. 21; **nasta-w°**, p. 658*b*, l. 15; **pampōshĕ-w°**, p. 734*a*, l. 26; **yēran-w°**, s.v **yērun**) (El. *wáj*, *wàj*; Gr.Gr. 31; Gr.M.; L. 463, *waj*; W. 13, *rāj*, 17 *raz*; Siv. 414, 994, 1043, 1095, 1373, 1760; Rām 670–2, 1125, 1294; K. 926, 1047; H. v, 1; x, 8; xii, 14, 15; K.Pr. 227); a hole (e.g. of a rat, mouse, snake, etc.) (cf. **nūla-w°**, p. 634*b*, l. 9; **sarpa-w°**, p. 937*b*, l. 38) (Gr.Gr. 31; W. 139, *waj*; K.Pr. 3) (see also **wāl 3**); a button-hole or similar orifice (cf. **parcan-w°**, p. 756*a*, l. 32). Cf. **wôlᵘ 1**, of which this word is the fem.

wājĕ-atha वाज्य-अथ । ऊर्मिकापूर्णाहस्तः m. a hand with rings on each finger **-krēkh -क्रेख् । ऊर्मिकामणिः** m. (sg. dat. **-krēkas -क्रेकस्**), a jewel of a ring, or suitable for a ring (Rām. 609, *wājĕ-hondᵘ kr°*). **-phuṭᵘ -फुटु । क्षुद्रोर्मिका** f. (sg. dat. **-phucĕ -फुच्य**), a small, broken, worn-out ring.

wōjᵘ 2 वांज़ु, see **wāl 3.**

wōjᵘ 3 वांज़ु, see **wālun.**

wūjⁱ वूज़ि or **wūjᵘ वूज़ु**, see **wūlᵘ.**

wūjᵘ वूज़ु, in **wūjᵘ khujᵘ वूज़ु खुज़ु । अशोभनः** adj. (f. **wūjᵘ khujᵘ वूज़ु खुज़ु**), unfit, improper, unsuitable.

vūjᵘ वंज़ु, see **walun.**

wōjib वांजिब أجب, adj. e.g. necessary, expedient, proper, worthy (of) (Gr M., W. 110).

vĕjabrôrᵘ व्यजब्रोर् । विजयेश्वरक्षेत्रम् m. N. of a famous holy place about thirty miles east of Śrīnagar, the ancient Vijayēśvara (RT.Tr II, 163, *Vijᵉbrōr*; El *Vijbrór*; Śiv. 1161; K.Pr 230); cf **Sakadar** and **vizayēshór.**

vĕjabrāri व्यजब्रारि । विजयेश्वरक्षेत्रे adv at Vĕjabrórᵘ.

vĕjabrórⁱ व्यजब्रारि । विजयेश्वरक्षेत्रभवः adj. e.g. born, produced, transacted, etc., in Vĕjabrórᵘ

wajūd वजूद f the vulva (El. Cf Ar.-Prs. جورو, penis).

wajĕl वाज्यल । ऊर्मिकावान् adj. e.g wearing a finger-ring Cf. **wōjⁱ.**

vūjᵘ-müṣᵘ वंज़ु-मंषु, see **walun.**

wajun, see **wazun.**

wājĕn̆ वाज्यञ्, see **wôlᵘ 2** and **3.**

vijñān विज्ञान, learned spelling of **vigyan**, q v.

wōjāpātⁱ व्रजापति, wujāpātⁱ वुजापति, wōjāpath व्रजापथ्, or **wujapath वुजापथ । अयुक्तः, अकर्मण्यः** adj e.g unfit, improper, unsuitable, inefficient, unfit to be done, acting unfitly

wōjāra व्रजार or **wujāra वुजार । विनष्टः** adj e.g laid waste, devastated, demolished, ruined, spoiled; waste, desolate, deserted, abandoned. **gashun गश्हुन् । विनष्टीभवनम्** m.inf to become utterly ruined, demolished, wasted, ravaged, plundered, spoiled; to become deserted, desolate, wasted. **karun करुन् । विनाशनम्** m inf. to ruin, lay waste, devastate, destroy, spoil, plunder, depopulate

wōjōr वोज़्यर । चञ्चलता m unsteadiness of temper, the having an uncertain temper (Gr Gr. 31, 41), esp the being easily moved to anger, irascibility, irritability. Cf **wūlᵘ.**

wujᵃrun वुज्रुन् । विनष्टीभवनम् conj 3 (2 p.p **wujᵃryov वुज्र्योव**), to be utterly destroyed, razed to the ground, ruined; to be laid waste, ravaged, plundered, spoiled; to be depopulated, be devoid of inhabitants

wujārun वुजारुन । विनष्टीकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p **wujôrᵘ वुजोर्**), to destroy utterly, raze to the ground, ruin; to lay waste, ravage, plunder, spoil; to depopulate. **wujôrᵘ-motᵘ वुजोर्-मंतु । विनाशितः** perf part. (f. **wujörᵘ-müṣᵘ वुजोरु मंषु**), razed to the ground; wasted, ravaged; depopulated

wujᵃrāwun वुज्रावुन् । विनष्टीकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **wujᵃrôwᵘ वुज्रोवु**), i q **wujārun**, q v.

wujith वुजिथ, see **wuḍun.**

wajyov वज्योव, see **walun.**

wajyov वाज्योव्, see **walun.**

wóka व्वक in **wóka wóka karun** व्वक व्वक कर्‍वन् । **चञ्चलतापत्तिः** m inf (owing to the influence of a drug) mental confusion to overcome (a person), mental muddling to be experienced. —**wóka lagun** —व्वक लगुन् । **चञ्चलतापत्तिः** m.inf. such a state of mental confusion to come on; hesitation as regards the inception of any work to be felt. **-wôrᵘ** -वोर्ᵘ । **असंपन्नलेऽपि कर्मप्रवर्तनम** m 'wobbly foundation', i e commencing a work without due preparation or before one is ready for it. Cf. **wǒkish.**

wôkᵘ वोकु adj (f **wōcᵘ** वॉचु), used —°, having (such-and-such) a voice (cf. **kō-wôkᵘ**, p 196*a*, l 2). Cf **wākh 1.**

wuka वुक । **आयासः** f. fatigue, weariness, exhaustion; cf **wukurᵘ.** —**walünᵘ** —वालंचु । **अत्यायासानुभावनम** f inf to cause exhaustion (by hard work) to be experienced **wasünᵘ** —वसंचु । **अत्यायासानुभवः** f inf. fatigue to descend (upon a person), exhaustion (from hard work) to be experienced.

wūkᵘ वूंकु । **चित्ररेखाविशेषः** m. (sg. dat **wūkis** वूंकिस; abl **wōki** वॉकि), a carved arch or curvature over and round a doorway, a carved doorframe with a pointed curved top (*quasi* niche-shaped), a similar pattern on a cloth, a paper, or the like. **-tūkᵘ** -टूंकु । **दारिद्र्याद्यभिभूतः** adj overwhelmed by misery, poverty, ridicule, or the like Reported as in very rare use.

wūkⁱ-dar वूंकि-दार । **चित्ररेखाङ्कितः** adj e g (a cloth, paper, etc.) bearing the above pattern; a woman's hair braided in this shape. Cf. **wōkh.**

wakha वख । **यथेष्टयोगी** adj. e g fitting, suitable, accordant, tallying.

wakh 1 वाख । **वाणी, वाक्यपथम्** m. (sg dat **wakas** वाकस), speech, words, language (cf. **ku-wôkᵘ**, p 196*a*, l. 2) (in this sense sometimes fem.); voice, the power of expression by word. [In Śaiva philosophy this is one of the five *karmêndriyas*, or faculties, or powers, of action] (L.V. 2); a clause, sentence, a stanza, verse (cf **ölⁱ-w°**, p. 26*a*, l. 27; **wāky**) (Gr.M, Śiv. 959), esp. the mystic formula confided to a disciple by his preceptor, a guiding principle (L V. 94); a magic spell (uttered) (Rām. 789 90); a saying, an aphorism (L V 104); a thing said, a brief sentence or statement (Śiv. 693; Rām. 103 (*bad-w*, a curse), 1608 (a decree of fate), 1709); a promise (K. 576, 628, 722). **-dān** -दान् । **वाग्दानम** m. the giving (one's) word, the formal promise (to give a girl in marriage, made by the parents and relations of a bride to those of a bridegroom). —**dyunᵘ** —दिनु । **प्रतिश्रवः** m.inf. to utter a sentence, make a brief statement (K. 1092); to give (one's) word, to promise, agree (to some proposal). —**kaḍun** —कडुन् m.inf. to utter a spell (Rām. 1299). —**muchun** —मुछुन् । **मौनत्यागः** m.inf. to begin to speak, after the completion of a vow of silence, or after a long spell of silence. —**pālun** —पालुन् m.inf. to keep one's word, carry out a promise (Rām. 154, 291) **-sĕd** -स्यद् । **वाचः सिद्धिः** f. (sg. dat. **-sĕzᵘ** -स्यज़ू), fulfilment, or coming true, of a word (i e. of a curse, blessing, or the like). —**waṭsun** —वटसुन् । **वाचोऽनन्यथात्वसंभवः** m. the coming true of a casual word (e.g. such as that uttered in the course of conversation, or otherwise).

wāka-tandul वाक-तंदुल । **परिभाषणानुवृत्तिः** f. 'a procession of words'; hence, a continued stream of abuse.

wākh 2 वाख, a jingle of **hākh,** in **hākh-wākh,** p 326*b*, l. 11, q.v. (K.Pr 163).

wokhᵘ वखु (f. **wüchᵘ** वछू), in **pönṭsa-wokhᵘ**, p. 743*b*, l. 14, q.v

wōkha वोख । **अस्वस्थः** adj. e g. unwell, indisposed, sick; (owing to anger, hate, strife) out of sorts, unbalanced, indisposed; terrifying, terrible, fearsome (Rām. 635). —**gaṭshun** —गछुन् । **रोगाकुलीभवनम** m.inf. to become unwell, indisposed, suffering from illness (used esp. with reference to someone looked upon with respect or affection).

wōkh वॉख । **कबरी, (शाकादेः) दीर्घबद्धरज्जुः** f (sg. dat. **wōki** वॉकि), a plait of long braided hair hanging down behind (worn by women). [Kashmīr women wear their hair in a peculiar arrangement of many plaits, in which black wool or silk is interwoven. While a girl is undeveloped these are separate, but after puberty, they are gathered together and fastened with a heavy tassel (cf L. 251, where the distinction is said to be between married and unmarried women)] (cf. **khanjârⁱ-wōka,** p. 404*a*, l. 27; **mas-w°,** p. 595*b*, l. 34; **phĕtⁱ-wōka,** p. 723*a*, l. 21; **zölⁱ-wōka,** s.v. **zôlᵘ 1**) (El. *wánk*, also 'a curl'; Gr.Gr. 11; L. 462 *wank*; YZ. 155, pl. dat. wrongly written *wânkan*; K.Pr. 25); the silken cord used in binding these plaits; a kind of long rope-like construction consisting of vegetables stored dry in this condition for winter use (cf. **gŏgᵃjⁱ-w°,** p 279*a*, l. 33; **mulⁱvĕnĕ-w°,** p. 570*a*, l. 13). Cf. **wūkⁱ-dār,** col. *a*, l. 30

wōka-loṭᵘ वॉक-लटु । **कबरीडोरकरज्जुः** m. the silken string tied at the end of these braided plaits, or their tassel. **-laṭhurᵘ** -लठुर् । **कबरीबन्धः** m. (after

combing or cleaning the hair) the whole mass of hair gathered together, as ab. **-laṭurᵘ -लटुर्** । **बद्धकबरी** m., id. **-laṭᵘrᵘ -लटंर्** । **बद्धकबरीप्रान्तभागः** f. the end of a braided plait farthest from the head. **-mahārēñ -महार्यम्** । **कबरीभारभृद्वधूः** f. a girl bride wearing her hair now arranged as that of a married woman. **-mŏnjĕ -मंज्य** । **कबरीमूलसमुदायः** f.pl. the bases of the plaits of the braided hair close to the head. **-pan -पन्** । **कबरीबन्धः** the silken cord or tassel with which the end of a plait is tied (of a married or grown-up woman) (El.; L. 462, *wankopan*; K.Pr. 131). **-patulᵘ -पतुलु** । **कबरीसमुदायः** the whole set of plaits of the hair (of an undeveloped girl). **-shar -क्षर्** । **योजितवेणिकबरीपङ्क्तिः** f. the arrangement of the separated plaits of an undeveloped girl.

wōkan-pĕth वॉकन-प्यठ् । **कबरीसमुदायविन्यासारोपलक्षितोढवलिता** adv. 'on braided plaits', i.e. a bride who is in the age-period for wearing these separately braided plaits, i.e a young girl still undeveloped.

wōkhagī वोखगी । **अस्वास्थ्यम्** f the being unwell, indisposition, sickness; ill-humour, irritability, petulance; (in any action) the occurrence of an obstacle (such as difficulty, unintelligibility, ugliness, dreadfulness). Cf. **wōkhajyār.**

wŏkhüjᵘ व्रखज़ू । **लघूलूखलम्** f. a small mortar (of stone, etc., used for pounding salt or the like) (cf. **wŏkholᵘ**) (El. *wokhj*).

wōkhajyar वोखय्यार् । **अस्वास्थ्यम्** m. i q **wōkhagī**, q.v., but El. *wokhajár*, a plot; *wokhajár karun*, to plot.

wŏkholᵘ व्रखलु or **wŏkhul व्रखुल** । **उदूखलम्, पटमार्जनकुण्डविशेषः** m. (sg. dat. **wŏkhalas व्रखलस**), a large mortar (for pounding grain, salt, etc.) (El.; K. 151, 168–9, 171; K.Pr. 112, 216, 233); a stone trough (esp. one in which cloth is trodden for cleaning purposes) (cf. **mandan-wŏ°**, p. 577*a*, l. 10; **nāra-wŏ°**, p. 648*b*, l. 14) (El.); cf. **wŏkhüjᵘ. wŏkhal-wān व्रखल्-वान्** । **शीर्णनिर्णेजनकुण्डाश्रयः** m. the place where such a cleansing trough is kept (usually on the bank of a river).

wukhāl वुखाल । **विकारः** m change for the worse, disease, malady; (of food, etc.) going bad, corruption, fermentation. —**mukhāl** — **मुखाल** । **प्रतिश्यायविकारः** m. cold in the head.

wakhonᵘ 1 वखनु (for **2**, see **wakhanun**), or **wakhun वखुन्**, or **wŏkhunᵘ व्रखुनु** । **व्याख्यानम्** m. (sg dat. **wa(wŏ)khanas व(व्र)खनस**), a reading, recitation; a lecture read or made by a teacher to a pupil, esp. one of a regular course of readings or lectures (Rām. 1491); an exercise, a subject of study (Gr.M.); a tale, a story (L.V. 84). —**darun** —**द्दन्** । **पाठकण्ठस्थितिः** m.inf. the substance of a lecture to become learnt by heart (by a pupil). —**dar*run** —**द्दरुन** or —**dar*rāwun** —**द्दररावुन्** । **पाठकण्ठोपस्थापनम्** m.inf. to deliver one of a course of such lectures (extemporarily, and not by reading from a written document). —**yunᵘ** —**यिनु** । **पाठमुच्चारणम्** m.inf. a lecture or reading to come, i.e. to reach its object, to be thoroughly understood and accepted by the hearers.

wakhanun वखनुन । **व्याख्यानम्** conj. I (1 p.p. **wakhonᵘ 2 वखनु**; 2 p.p. **wakhañōv वखञोव**), to lecture, to explain (some book) to others, tell (Gr.Gr 128); to recite (holy writ or the like) (Śiv. 582, 979, 1077). **wakhonᵘ-motᵘ वखनु-मतु** । **व्याख्यातपूर्वः** perf part. (**wakhüñᵘ-müṭᵘ वखञू-मंचु**), previously explained, as ab.

wakhanay वखनय् । **निरन्तरव्याख्यानम्** f. unrestrained explanation, explanation at great length and in great detail (Gr Gr 129).

wakhur वखुर m. (sg. dat **wakharas वखरस**), a cake offered in sacrifice, a sacrificial cake (L V. 10, 77)

wŏkhur व्रखुर m. overturning, bringing the bottom to the top, stirring up (e g the burning coals of a fire), used °, as in **atha-wŏ°**, p 64*b*, l 13; **nara-wŏ°**, p. 648*b*, l. 17 Also met. in the following phrases: — **dyunᵘ** —**द्युनु** । **विस्मृतस्यानुध्यापनम्** m.inf. to remind (a person) of something he has forgotten (esp. something such as wrath or sorrow). — **lagun** — **लगुन** । **विस्मृतिगतस्य पुनरुद्भवः** m inf something (e.g wrath, sorrow) previously forgotten, after the lapse of time, to come to memory.

wŏkharun व्रखरुन । **अधरोत्तरीकरणम्** conj. I (1 p.p. **wŏkhorᵘ व्रखर्**), to turn upside down (esp. the contents of a vessel, e g to stir up the fire in a brazier, or to stir up a mass of powder)

wŏkharāwun व्रखरावुन । **अग्निसंघातादेरधरोर्ध्वीकरणम्** conj. I (1 p.p. **wŏkharôwᵘ व्रखरोवु**), i q. **wŏkharun**, q v.

wŏkh-shun व्रख्-शुन m. scraping out and emptying a pot with a ladle or spoon, taking out the food to the last scrap (L.V. 95)

wakhᵃth वखथ or **wakth वकथ** (وقت) । **समयः** m. (sg. dat **wakhtas वखतस** or **waktas वक्तस**), time, a particular time (cf. **bĕgā-wᵒ**, p 90*a*, l. 33; **daphul-wᵒ**, p. 233*a*, l. 30; **köjⁱ-wᵒ**, p. 130*a*, l. 12; **mimizⁱ-wᵒ**, p. 371*b*, l. 23) (El. *wakt*; Gr M.; Rām. 487 (*dar-wakt-i* در وقت, at the time of), H, xvi, 16, *wakth*); a space of time (Gr.M.); season (Gr.M.). —**pyonᵘ** —**प्यनु** । **दुरवस्थाधिगमः** m inf. occasion to arise (for something); adversity or misfortune to

befall, distress to be experienced. —**wātun** —**वातुन्** m.inf time to be spent, as in **kōtāh w° wōtu-y,** how much time was spent for thee, how much time did you spend? (Gr.M.)

wakta वक्त adv. at (such-and-such) a time (cf. **dŏyé wakta,** s.v. **z[a]h**) (Gr.M , Rām 806). **wakta wakta वक्त वक्त । काळे काळे** adv. from time to time.

waktuk[u] वक्तुक् । सामयिक: adj. gen. (f. **waktüc[u] वक्तुच्**), of, or belonging to, or produced at, some particular time; of, or done at, the right time (K.Pr. 227).

waktan वक्तन् or **wakh[a]tan वख्तन** وقتن adv. at (such-and-such) a time (cf. **bĕgā-w°,** p. 90*a*, l. 36; **köj[i]-w°,** p. 430*a*, l 14) (Rām. 575)

waktas वक्तस् or **wakh[a]tas वख्तस्** adv. at (such-and-such) a time (cf **bĕga-w°,** p 90*a*, l 37; **köj[i]-w°,** p. 430*a*, l. 16) (K Pr 227). —**āsun** —**आसुन । प्रसवकालसामीप्ययुक्तत्वम** m inf to be at the (right) time; esp. (of a pregnant woman) to come near her time. —**rōzun** —**रोजुन । प्रसवकालसामीप्यप्रवर्तनम** m inf to remain at the time; esp (of a pregnant woman) to be near her time

vĕkhut[u] व्यखुत । विपरीतवृत्ति: adj (f. **vĕkh[u]ṭ[u] व्यखुच्**), individualistic, singular (in dress or conduct); unconventional, habitually acting contrary to custom or to good manners, of generally irritating habits.

vĕkh[a]th 1 व्यखथ । व्यक्ति: f. (sg. dat. **vĕkh[u]ṭ[u] व्यखुच्**), an individual, one (out of a number) considered separately

vĕkh[a]th 2 व्यखथ । व्यक्त: adj. e.g manifested, displayed, evident, plain, clear.

vĕkh[a]ṭar व्यखटर । व्यक्तता m the condition of having become manifested, apparentness

vĕkh[a]ṭār व्यखटार । वैपरीत्यम individuality, singularity, unconventionality, acting contrary to custom or the rules of good manners; a threatening gesture (Rām *rĕkhtsar*, 335, 393)

wŏkhay व्यखय । अतिसुमूल्यता f. great cheapness, great reduction in price (owing to the thing sold being damaged or gone stale). **wŏkhayĕ-hond[u] व्यखय-हुन्दु । अतिसुमूल्य:** adj. gen. (f **-hünz[u] -हुंज्**), much cheapened (for the above cause)

vĕküj[u] व्यकुज्, see **vĕkol[u]**.

wakīl वकील وكيل, m. an agent, deputy, substitute (El); a representative in a law-court, an attorney (Gr.M.); an advocate, pleader on behalf of another (Śiv. 872); a hanger-on at a law-court, or the like (K.Pr. 29, *wakil-i*, with *izāfat*).

vĕkol[u] व्यकुल । हीनाङ्ग: adj (f. **vĕküj[u] व्यकुज्**), wanting a limb (mostly used —°, after the mention of the limb missing, as in **khōra-v°,** wanting a foot; **narĕ-v°,** wanting an arm; **nasti-v°,** noseless).

wōkal वाँकल् । कबरीयुक्त: adj. e.g. having the hair hanging down the back in plaits (cf. **wōkh**).

wakāna वकान । हेतु: m. a cause, reason, pretext (esp. for some sudden, unexpected, or unforeseen occurrence) (El., Rām 146). —**gaṭhun** —**गठुन् । हेतुमाचोद्भव:** m.inf. such a reason, cause, or pretext to occur. —**karun** —**करुन् । हेत्वापत्ति:** m.inf. to make a cause; hence, a cause suddenly to arise (e.g. a momentary illness as an explanation for a sudden death) (Rām. 608).

wŏkun वकुन् । अङ्गपीडोद्भव: conj. 3 (2 p p. **wŏkyōv वक्योव**), throbbing pain to be felt in some limb (from rheumatism or the like) (cf. **wŏka** and **wŏkish**).

vaikunṭh वैकुंठ् m. (sg. dat **vaikunṭhas वैकुंठस्**), the name of the heaven of Vishnu (Śiv. 63, 201, 668, 960, 997, 1080, 1087, 1158, 1452, 1787; Rām 57, 114, 303, 1646; K. 338 9, 341, 527, 634, 777, 842, 940, 1149, 1152–3, 1165, 1170).

wak[a]r 1 वकर् । कुटिलगति:, कोप: f retrograde motion (of a planet) (Rām. obl *wakru*, 418); a storm of anger, rage (of some person in power against a subordinate or some helpless person). —**karüñ[u]** —**करंञु । वक्रगत्या संचरणम्** f inf. (of a planet) to show retrograde motion, (of an employee, in the course of some work, and in order to hinder it) after a display of anger, to draw back, or retire from it (i.e. to go on strike)

wakri gaṭhun वक्रि गठुन् । अतिक्रुद्धीभवनम m.inf. (of some person in power) to display great anger (against some subject, subordinate servant, or helpless person) — **gōmot[u]** —**गोमंतु । अतिक्रुद्धीभूत:** perf. part. (f —**gomüṭ[u]** —**गोमंट्ञु**), become angry, as ab.

wak[a]r 2 वकर् । कुटिलप्रकृति: adj. e.g. oblique, crooked; of a crooked nature, dishonest, fraudulent. —**müñ[u]** —**मंञु** f. an oblique pupil of the eye, a downcast look (K Pr. 60, *wukar*). (Cf. **sĕz[u] müñ[u],** p. 956*b*, l. 15.)

vĕkar व्यकार् or **vikār विकार । विकार:** m. change for the worse, deterioration, becoming spoiled, turning bad (e.g. of a man through disease, or food by corrupting) (Gr.M., K. 1154). **vĕkāra-rost[u] व्यकार-रंस्तु** adj. (f. **-rüṭh[u] -रंठ्ञु**), without change, unchanging (Gr.M.).

wukur[u] वुकुर् adj (f **wuk[u]r[u] वुकुर्**), unfortunate, unsuccessful in work, in distress, poverty-stricken (K.Pr. 7); damaged, dented (of some thing) (K.Pr. 75); cf. **wuka.** —**gaṭhun** —**गठुन् । असिद्धिगम:** m.inf. (of a man) his occupation or work to become fruitless, profitless, futile, unsuccessful (and so to

become exhausted, etc.); (of a woman) to be thrown into distress (by becoming a widow or other calamity). **—dukurᵘ —दुकुर्** । **असमञ्जस**: adj. (f. **wukᵘrᵘ dukᵘrᵘ वुकर् दुकर्**), unfitting, unbecoming, improper, non-conforming, unsuitable.

wukᵘrᵘ वुकर् । **विधवा (दुर्भाग्या)** f. a widow (poverty-stricken, childless, etc.); cf. **wukarönᵘ.**

vĕkarö̀jᵘ व्यकरांजू, see **vĕkarôlᵘ.**

vĕkarôlᵘ व्यकरोलु । **विकराल**: adj. (f. **vĕkarö̀jᵘ व्यकरांजू**), formidable, frightful, dreadful-looking, hideous, horrible, terrible.

wukârⁱlad वुकरिलद् । **निर्भाग्य**: adj e.g. (as subst., f **wukârⁱladiñ वुकरिलदिञ्**) (of a man) exhausted and helpless owing to one's work or occupation having become futile; (of a woman) suffering great distress (due to widowhood, childlessness, poverty, and so on).

wakᵃran वकरन् f. (pl. **wakᵃrüñᵘ वकरञ्जू**), in **shĕtᵃrüñᵘ-wakᵃrüñᵘ**, p. 900*a*, l 30, q v.

wukarönᵘ वुकरांजू । **असुभगा** f a destitute, unfortunate, woman, a poverty-stricken widow; cf. **wuka** and (l. 6, ab.) **wukᵘrᵘ.**

vakratunḍ वक्रतुण्ड m. with the trunk curved, an epithet of the god Gaṇêśa (see **Ganēsh**), who is represented with the head of an elephant (Śiv. 6).

wukᵃrāwun वुकरावुन conj. 1 (1 p.p. **wukᵃrôwᵘ वुकरोवु**), to make crooked, to crooken (Gr Gr. lxxii). Cf. **wakᵃr 2.**

wukᵃrun वुकरुन conj. 3 (2 p.p. **wukᵃryōv वुकर्योव**), to be crooked (Gr.Gr. lxxii) Cf. **wakᵃr 2.**

vikās विकास m expansion, wide extent; **sa-vikās**, that which has wide expanse, the total expanse of creation, the visible creation (L.V 1); blooming, blossoming. **—dyunᵘ — दिनु** m.inf. to cause to expand or to blossom, to cause to rejoice, make happy (Śiv. 1434, 1446).

vikösī विकासी adj. e.g. expanding, blossoming; cheerful, happy (Śiv. 1759).

wukus (? spelling) adj. separate, apart (noted only in K Pr. 106).

wŏkish व्वकिश् । **चाञ्चल्यम, अन्तःपीडा** f (owing to the influence of a drug or the like) mental confusion (cf. **wŏka**); (in some work upon which one is engaged) confusion, unsteadiness, uncertainness; an attack of throbbing pain in some member of the body (due to rheumatism or the like) (cf. **wŏkun**).

vikāsun विकासुन् conj. 3 (2 p p **vikâsyōv विकास्योव**), to become widely expanded, to widen out and extend to some distant limit (L.V. 22).

vikaṭh विकट् adj. e.g. frightful, horrible, dreadful; great, huge, broad. **vikaṭa-rūph विकट-रूफ** adj e.g. huge in form, gigantic (Śiv. 8).

wakth वक्थ् (= وقت), see **wakhᵃth.**

wŏkawun व्वकवुन् conj. 1 (1 p p. **wŏkowᵘ व्वकवु**), noted only in K. 132, where it means 'to cool down (milk that is boiling over)', and in H vi, 16, where it has the same meaning, but is wrongly translated 'to draw forth, bring out'.

wāky वाक् m. a phrase, period, sentence, i q **wākh 1**, q.v. (Gr.M.).

wal 1 वल् । **वलिः, अन्तराय**: m a crease (in paper, cloth, etc.), hair-line mark, mark of a crack; an impediment (caused by another to one who is on the point of success). **-shal -छल** । **अन्तरायः, वञ्चनादिवृत्तिः**: m. an obstacle or impediment (caused by another, as ab.); habitual swindling, cheating. **-woṭᵘ -वंटु** । **गुप्तसंचयः**: m. secret hoarding of one's earnings (unknown even to the hoarder's relations) **-woṭᵘ bŏzun -वंटु बोज़ुन्** । **गूढसंचयावेक्षणम** m.inf. to keep an eye on, to watch, guard one's secret savings, as ab.

wala-zobᵘ वल-ज़ंबु । **क्षुद्रमीनविशेष**: m. a kind of small fish found in ponds and marshes.

wal 2 वल् ل, f. a flower (cf. **ara-w°**, p 41*a*, l. 49; **lĕḍᵃrĕ-wal-posh**, p. 510*a*, l. 38).

wal 3 वल्, the form taken by **pal 2** (q.v.) in the compound **ad-wal**, p. 156, l. 15, q.v.

wāl 1 वाल । **चिकुर**: m. hair, down (of the human body) (cf. **achar-w°, achir-w°**, p. 96, ll. 20, 22; **buḍa-w°**, p. 856, l 8; **dari-w°**, p. 238*a*, l. 30; **kīhi-w°**, p. 390*b*, l. 12; **kaṡha-w°**, p. 492*b*, l. 48; **mô-yĕ-w°**, p 546*b*, l. 38; **mas-w°**, p. 595*b*, l. 36) (El.; Gr.Gr. 51; Gr.M.; Rām. 1293, 1350); hair, fur (of a lower animal) (cf. **gurⁱ-w°**, p. 299*a*, l. 18; **puy-w°**, p. 813*a*, l. 1); a single hair (cf **zŏkⁱ-w°**, s v **zŏkᵘ**) (L.V. 24; Ram 118, 735, 1271, 1415), a filament, fibre (cf. **nadârⁱ-w°**, p. 623*b*, l. 2; **phā-w°**, p. 698*a*, l 10); met a very small quantity, as in **mŏyĕ-w°**, p 613*a*, l 20. In Rām this word is found only °

wāla-borᵘ वाल-बंबु । **पाशविशेष**: m. a kind of springe for catching small birds (a horse-hair noose at the end of an elastic switch) (K.Pr. 245). **-bürᵘ बंबुर्** । **योनिरन्ध्रम** f. the orifice of the vulva (esp. used in abuse imputing unchastity). **-guna -गुन** । **वालगोणी** f. a sack, a bag, made of animal hair, esp one of the sacks fastened on each side of the back of a beast of burden. **-gorᵘ -गंबु** । **वालसंग्रहीता** m. a felt-maker. **-khāv -खाव्** । **रोगविशेष**: m. N. of a certain disease, owing to which the hair of the beard, etc., comes off. **-phamb -फंब्** । **ऊर्णाविशेष**: m. a certain soft kind of *pashmina* wool, mixed with coarse hair of no value.

-raz -रज । **वालरज्जु**: f. a hair rope (used for tethering horses, etc.); the cord binding together the spokes of the large wheel in a spinning-wheel (El.). **-wāsh -वाश्**, **-wósh^{i} -वॉशि**, or **-wösh^{u} -वॉशु** । **वागुरा** f. a kind of horse-hair net, used for trapping small game or small birds (cf. **khur^{u}-w°**, p. 412*a*, l. 19) (H. v, 2; K.Pr. 112); often used met., as in Siv. 250, 1693, 1783; Rām. 1103, 1595. **-wôsh^{u} -वोशु** । **वागुरिक**: m. a trapper, a fowler, who uses this net.

wāl 2 वाल् or **wāla वाल**, e.g. a suffix added to substantives to form nouns implying possession or relation generally (cf. Hindī *wālā*) (cf. **bĕha-wāl**, p. 946*b*, l. 9; **jâm^{i}-wāla**, p. 373*b*, l. 38; **prūnṭsh-wāla**, p. 764*a*, l. 33; **wuphal-wāl**; **wŏphar-wāl**, s.v. **wŏphur^{u}**; **z^{a}la-wāl**, s.v. **z^{a}l**).

wāl 3 वाल् । **बिलम** f. (sg. dat. **wöj^{u} वॉजु**, Gr.Gr. 69), the hole (of a snake, rat, mongoose, or the like) (cf. **gagar-w°**, p. 280*a*, l. 20) (El., Gr.Gr. 31, 69, K.Pr. 64, 188). Cf. **wöj^{i}**.

wāl 4 वाल f. bringing down, lowering down, putting away, in **phala-wāl**, p. 692*b*, l. 18, and in the following:—

wāla-wāl वाल-वाल । **असकृद्वरोपणा** f. the act of continually or regularly causing to descend, bringing something down whenever it becomes high or exalted. **-walay -वालय** । **अवरोपणा** f., id. esp. of bringing down honour (by abuse or the like).

wâl^{i} वॉलि adv. quickly, speedily, soon (Rām. 1782, 1785). Cf. **wâl^{i} wâl^{i}**, s.v. **walun.**

walī वली (= ولی) conj. but then, nevertheless (El.).

vĕla व्यल in **vĕla-bod^{u} व्यल-बंदु** । **अत्युद्धत**: adj. (f. **-büd^{u} -बंदु**) (of a human being, horse, bull, or the like) very untractable, unmanageable, refractory, disobedient, violently contumacious.

vēla वेल or (q.v.) **vēra वेर** । **अवसर**: m. (sg. dat. **vēli वेलि**), a time, season, opportunity, the proper time, point of time, time (for anything) (cf. **kŏ-v°**, p. 496*a*, l. 21, **mimiz^{i}-v°**, p. 574*b*, l. 25, **prath-v°**, p. 769*a*, l. 14; **pŏwan-v°**, p. 811*a*, l. 9; **rūda-v°**, p. 826*b*, l. 25; **sahār-v°**, p. 890*b*, l. 32) (El. *vélah*, Gr.M.; Śiv. 511, 698, 1081, 1131, 1718, 1720); cf. **vil** and **viz.** **-vēla —वेल** । **काले काले** adv. at different times, from time to time.

vēlā वेला f., i.q. **vēla**, q.v. It is the Skt. form of the word, and is occasionally used. See K.Pr. 177.

vil विल । **वेला** f., i.q. **vēla**, q.v. (cf. **dŏh^{a}l^{i}-v°**, p. 200*b*, l. 16; **nasan-v°**, p. 663*b*, l. 39; **pot^{u} vil**, p. 788*b*, l. 19; **shāma-v°**, p. 882*b*, l. 1; **sōran-v°**, p. 937*a*, l. 9; **wadan-v°**, p. 1098*a*, l. 32) (according to El. this word is used toward Islāmābād); a short space of time (Gr.Gr. 13); cf. **viz.** **—yiñ^{u} —यिञ्** । **अवसराधिगम**: f.inf. the right time, opportunity, or season to come.

vili वि or (after the word **suli**) **wuli वुलि**, adv. at (such-and-such) a time (cf. **suli vili** or **suli wuli**, p. 909*b*, l. 14) (K.Pr. 87).

wŏl 1 व्वल । **आयास**: f. great fatigue, weariness. **—yiñ^{u} —यिञ्** । **अतिखेदानुभव**: f.inf. great fatigue or weariness to come, or be experienced.

wŏl 2 व्वल । **कललम** f. the undeveloped foetus with its surrounding membrane; dregs of *ghi* (Gr.Gr. 16); cf. **wŏl^{i}**. **—wasüñ^{u} —वसंञ्** । **कललनिष्क्रम**: f.inf. the foetus to come down before its time, a miscarriage to occur; an appearance similar to that of a miscarriage to occur owing to extreme fatigue.

wŏla 3 व्वल or (affectionately) **wŏlō व्वलो** (used as an imperative of **yun^{u}**, to come, see Gr.Gr. 247) come! come here! (El. *walŏ*, *wŏlo*; Gr.Gr. 247, *wóla*; Gr.M.; YZ. 270, 439, K.Pr. 21, *wulah*). **wŏla-wŏla karun व्वल-व्वल करुन** । **अतिप्रेमवृत्ति**: m.inf. to do (i.e. say) 'come, come', affectionately to address a pretty child or pet animal when inviting it to eat, etc. (W. 140, *wula wula K°*).

wōla वोल in **wōla-bôr^{u} वोल-बोरु** । **अनवस्थितभार**: m. an insecurely or crookedly tied load, hanging awkwardly on the back and interfering with walking. **-dōla -दोल** । **अयुक्तवक्रस्थितिक**: adj. e.g. (any thing or action, etc., which is) habitually in an improper and awkward place or condition, so as to get into the way of others.

wôl^{u} 1 वोलु । **कुण्डलम, बडिशाङ्कुश**: m. a large earring (a smaller earring is **wöj^{i}** or **wöj^{u} 1**, q.v.) (cf. **kana-w°**, p. 118*a*, l. 11, but cf. **kân^{i}-w°**, s.v. **wôl^{u} 2**) (Gr.Gr. 31, 36, 56; W. 17, *vol*; K. 60, 755, 770, 926, 1047); a fish-hook; angling (L. 458, *wol*). Cf. **wöj^{i}** and **wôr^{u} 5.**

wöl^{i}-bais वॉलि-बॅस् m. fishing with the hook, as opposed to fishing with the net (**zöl^{i}-bais**, q.v., s.v. **zôl^{u}**) (L. 159, *wal bans*). **-hor^{u} -हॅरु** । **कुण्डलविशेषयुग्मम** m. a pair of earrings (Gr.Gr. 81). **wöl^{i}-kan वॉलि-कन्** । **कुण्डलविशेष**: m. an ear adorned with an earring; an earring.

wôl^{u} 2 वोलु (f. **wājĕñ वाज्यञ्**, Śiv. 1882), a secondary suffix added to substantives to derive nouns implying possession or relation generally, when the thing possessed accompanies the possessor, but does not actually form part of him or it, as in **dyārawôl^{u}**, wealthy; **lariwôl^{u}**, one who possesses a house; **shāyiwôl^{u}**, one who possesses a place; **kōriwôl^{u}**, one who possesses a daughter; **nĕciv^{i}wôl^{u}**, one who possesses

a son, and so on. Exceptional are **garwôl[u]**, the master of a house, as contrasted with **garawôl[u]**, one who possesses a house; **gupanwôl[u]** (from **gupun**, a quadruped), one who owns herds (cf. Gr.Gr. 136) (cf. **anga-w°**, p. 33*a*, l. 48; **āshi-w°**, p. 47*b*, l. 8; **atha-w°**, p. 64*b*, l. 15; **būda-w°**, p. 85*a*, l. 27; **bāga-w°**, p. 90*a*, l. 3; **banda-w°**, p. 110*b*, l. 48, and p. 111*a*, l. 25; **bĕñĕ-w°**, p. 115*a*, l. 40; **bāra-w°**, p. 117*a*, l. 14; and many others) (Gr.M.; Śiv. 1029, *hōshĕ-w°*; 1067, *dana-w°*; 1248, *wāna-w°*, etc.).

It is also added to a substantive or adjective to indicate that which is characterized by the main word, as in **bösh[u]-w°**, one who (eats only once) on the twelfth lunar day, p. 94*a*, l. 2; **bāja-w°**, cessable (**bāj**, a cess), p. 97*b*, l. 25; **buk[a]r[i]-w°**, rude (**bukur[u]**, rudeness), p. 102*b*, l. 4; **bāna-wôl[u]**, a maker of pots (**bāna**), p. 110*a*, l. 5; **bāna-wôl[u]**, one who experiences (good or bad) fate (**bāna**), p. 110*a*, l. 25; **bāñĕ-wôl[u]**, one who carries goods in slings (**bön[u]**), p. 115*b*, l. 3; **bāra-wājĕñ**, a woman who deals in *bāra*-fruit, p. 117*a*, l. 46; **kản[i]-w°**, p. 452*a*, l. 18 (but cf. **kana-w°**, p. 448*a*, l. 41); and many others (Gr.M.; L.V. 86; K. 178, *phala-wājĕñ*; 431, *hast[i]-wôl[u]*; 556, 825, 984–5, *ratha-wôl[u]*; 1007, *chĕrĕ-wôl[u]*).

wôl[u] 3 वोलु (f. **wājĕñ वाज्यञ्**) a suffix added to an oblique form (ending in **an**) of the infinitive of any verb, and forming a noun of agency (see p. vi), as in **karan-wôl[u]**, a doer (cf. Gr.Gr. 193) (cf. **āsan-w°**, p. 51*a*, l. 4; **bacan-w°**, p. 80*b*, l. 45; **bēchan-w°**, p. 80*a*, l. 44; **baḍan-w°**, p. 87*a*, l. 2; **bŏḍan-w°**, p. 87*a*, l. 2; **bög[a]ran-w°**, p. 92*b*, l. 50; **baharan-w°**, p. 96*b*, l. 40; **bakh[a]can-w°**, p. 100*a*, l. 33; **bōlan-w°**, p. 106*a*, l. 24; and many others) (Gr.Gr. 106, 193; Gr.M.).

wöl[i] वोलि in **wöl[i] biñ वोलि विञ् । गर्भिणी** f. a pregnant female (human or other). Cf. **wöl 2.**

wölī वोली m. N. of a celebrated monkey-chief, who was slain by Rāma (Rām. 444–512). In Skt. Bāli, Bālin, Vāli, or Vālin (Rām. 456, 460–1 etc., 497, 777, 808–9, 1473).

wul वुल् in **wula-gāsa वुल-गास । तृणविशेष**: m. a kind of marsh grass which is used for making grass sandals.

wūl[i] वूलि in **wūl[i] yā gāsa वूलि या गास । संकीर्ण**: adj. e.g. (of thread, flowers, vegetables, etc.), mixed with dirt or foreign matter (and hence valueless).

wuli वुलि, see p. 1112*b*, l. 4.

wul[u] वुलु m. a small hole for ventilation or light (Gr.Gr. 17). Cf. **wŏb[u]**.

wūl[u] वूलु । व्यग्रप्रकृतिः, शीघ्ररोष: adj. (f. **wūj[i] वूजि** or **wūj[u] वूजु**, dat. **wōjĕ वोज्य**), one who has an uncertain temper, one who is easily moved to anger, irascible, irritable, nervous (Gr.Gr. 31, 141). Cf. **wōjĕr** and **wōlun.**

walad वलद् । संबन्ध: f. (sg. dat. **walüz[u] वलंजु**) connexion, affinity, relationship, association, familiar intercourse (such as we find in close friendship, consanguinity, or the like) (cf. **wath-w°**, s.v. **wath**). **walüz[u]-wôl[u] वलंजु-वोलु । संबन्धयुक्त**: m. (f. **-wājĕñ -वाज्यञ्**), one who is intimately associated, as ab.

wŏlād व्लाद् (= ولد) । अपत्यम् m. children, descendants, offspring, progeny (El. *walád*, a son; H. iv, 3). **-dôd[u] -दोदु । पुत्रैषणा** 'offspring-pain', longing for offspring, longing for a child; sympathy with another in such longing.

wulag वुलग । धान्यविशेष: f. a kind of paddy, the rice from which is a small, clean, fragrant grain (El. *wúlag*). **wulág[i]-byôl[u] वुलगि-व्योलु । धान्यविशेष**: m. (sg. dat. **-byölis -व्योलिस्**), the same (esp. when kept for seed).

wŏlagun व्लगुन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **wŏlog[u] व्लगु**), i.q. **wŏlangun**, q.v., to pass over, to get through (something difficult), to endure right to the end (cf. **šankaṭh w°**, p. 922*a*, l. 45).

walgatun वलगतुन् । पर्यावेष्टनम् m. (sg. dat. **walgatanas वलगतनस्**), the act of bending back or curving back (something long); the act of winding round (a rope for tying on a load). **- dyun[u] —दिनु । प्रत्यावृत्तिः** m.inf. to bend back or twist (a rope, a long withy, or the like); (or intrans.) (of some disease, difficulty, fault, or the like, which has been cured or done away with) to return, come back again.

wŏlharish व्लहरिश् । उपद्रवः: f. calamity, outrage, violence, plundering, havoc, ravaging, epidemic, or the like (caused, e.g., by invasion, by an enemy, bad government, injustice, robbers, and so on). **- tulün[u] —तुलंनु । उपप्लवोत्पादनम्** f.inf. 'to raise outrage', to ravage, plunder, rule unjustly, and so on; to start an epidemic. **--wŏthün[u] - व्यथंनु । उपप्लवोद्भवः** f.inf. such a calamity to rise or occur; an epidemic to start.

wulkā वुल्का f. a meteor, a firebrand, torch; (in astrology) one of the eight principal *daśās* or aspects of planets indicating a person's fate (Skt. *ulkā*) (Rām. 420).

wālakh वालख् । संकरः: f. (sg. dat. **wālaki वालखि**), dirt (dust, chaff, straw, etc.) mixed up in a heap of grain. Cf. **wālath** and **wūl[i]**.

walēkin वलेकिन ولیکن conjnct. but, yet, however, for all that (Rām. 1533).

villa विल्ल । दीनता f.pl. dejection, disappointment, mortification (caused by the non-receipt of something

greatly desired). --**wanañĕ** —**वनअ** f. pl. inf. to utter lamentations, to lament (Rām. 276, 1558, 1594). **-zār -ज़ार । दैन्येन प्रार्थनम्** m. repeatedly imploring (for *something* very necessarily or urgently required, or for the appeasement of a master or member of one's family who is in a rage) (Śiv. 408); cf. *zŭlla ta zār*, Rām. 276, 1558, and **zāra-villa**, s.v. **zār 1. -zŏr**[i] **ज़ारि । दीनतया प्रार्थनम्** m pl., id.

wŏlal व्वलल । वेशः: (?) m fine apparel, grand clothes, ornaments, etc. (Gr.Gr. 128, and I K., ix, ii, 80, where it is noted as f.).

wallabhā वल्लभा f. a Skt. word meaning 'a beloved woman', used in Śiv. 12 and 1142 to indicate the *śakti* (see **shékt**[i]), or Energic Power, of Śiva.

wŏlalun व्वललुन । अलंकरणम conj. 1 (1 p.p. **wŏlol**[u] **व्वलल्**; 2 p.p. **wŏlalyŏv व्वलल्यो़व**, Gr.Gr. lxxv), to adorn, put on fine clothes (on oneself or another) (Gr.Gr. 128).

wŏllas व्वल्लास m. happiness, joy, delight; ornateness, adornment, decoration (Śiv. 1355, 1438, 1447). Cf. **wŏlās.**

wŏllŏsī व्वल्लासी m. one who habitually wears ornaments, a well-dressed person, dandy, fop (Śiv. 1759). Cf. **wŏlŏs**[i].

wŏlmā व्वल्मा । महाजनः: m. a leading man in his own class or family (distinguished by family descent, wealth, high position, good qualities, and learning).

wŏlam व्वलाम । अपवादः: m reproach, blame, denunciation, accusation, imputation (due to bad conduct or the like).

- yun[u] **यिनु । अपवादापत्तिः**: m inf. such reproach, etc, to come (to a person), to become an object of such reproach, etc.

wŏlmīkí वाल्मीकी (Rām. 1255) or **wŏlmīkh वाल्मीख्** m. N. of a celebrated sage (Skt. *Vālmīki*) the author of the Skt. Rāmāyaṇa. According to the Ksh. Rām. 1255 he was the *guru*, or spiritual preceptor of Janaka, Sītā's foster-father. When Sītā was banished by Rāma he gave her shelter and brought up her son Lava. He also (Rām. 1286 ff.) created for Sītā a twin brother for Lava, named Kuśa (Rām. 1255, 1544, 1699, 1732).

wālan वालन् । अवरोपणा f. (sg. dat. **wālüñ**[u] **वाल्ञ्**), the act of bringing down, the causing to descend (etc., see **walun**).

walun वलुन । आच्छादनम, आवरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **wol**[u] **वल्**, f **vüj**[u] **वज़्**; 2 p.p. **wajyŏv वज्यो़व्**), to wrap up, roll up in something (Gr.M.; L. 465; Śiv. 104, 323; Rām. 717; H. viii, 6, 13); to roll up, wrap up, wind up (cloth, string, or the like) (El., Gr.Gr. 22); to encircle, bind, entangle, envelop (cf. **gul**[i] **walun hyuh**[u], p. 284*a*, l. 33; **nāl w°**, p. 632*b*, l. 1) (El. *walun, wŏlun*; Śiv. 17, 110, 227, 124, 874, 893, 1055, 1282, 1474; Rām. 257, 346, 553, 724, 913, 1073, 1191, 1496, 1614; H. ix, 7; K.Pr. 152); to cover, to clothe (El., Gr.Gr. 5; Rām. 786, 805 pass., 1726; K. 976; YZ. 106, 257); to put (clothes) on oneself (El., Śiv. 529, 752, 793, 801, 816, 894, 1326, 1350, 1540, 1570, 1574, 1651; Rām. 5, 201, 976, 979, 1087, 1758; YZ. 170, 234).

wal[i] **wal**[i] **वलि वलि । अतित्वरितम्** freq. part. as adv. hurriedly, quickly, speedily (El. *waḥwal*). Cf. **wal**[i].

wol[u]**-mot**[u] **वल्-मत् । पर्यावृतः**: perf. part (f. **vüj**[u]**-müs**[u] **वज़्-मस्**), wrapped up, rolled up, etc., as ab.; enveloped, entangled (cf. **vĕpüs**[u] **w°**, s.v. **vĕpath**); put on, worn (of clothes) (Śiv. 344).

walana yun[u] **वलन यिनु । आसञ्जनम्** m. inf. pass. of **walun** in all its senses, and (also, esp.) to follow, pursue, persecute (in order to harass or to urge on someone to complete some work, either by bodily action or by abuse or by charging with some fault, or the like); to adhere to, stick to (K.Pr. 154); to be attached to, devoted to (K. 502).

wālun वालुन (occasionally, as in Gr.Gr. 177, written **wārun वारुन**) । **अवतारणम** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **wŏl**[u] **वोल्**, f. **wŏj**[u] **वाज़्**; 2 p.p. **wājyŏv वाज्यो़व्**. This word is the causal of **wasun**, q.v., Gr.Gr. 177. Its opposite is **khārun**, cf. **khārañĕ wālañĕ**, p. 415*a*, l. 24, and Śiv. 1017, 1753), to cause to descend, to bring down, to lower (something) (cf. **atha w°**, p. 64*b*, l. 18; **dŏd w°**, p. 188*a*, l. 48; **dam w°**, p. 216*b*, l. 23; **haṭi w°**, p. 356*b*, l. 7; **kŏbᵃrĕ w°**, p. 382*b*, l. 5; **khyol**[u] **w°**, p. 426*a*, l. 48; **nabacĕ tāra wālañĕ**, p. 619*a*, l. 43; **rath w°**, p. 845*b*, l. 31; **wuy**[u] **w°**) (Gr.Gr. 23, 128, 149, 150; L.V. 104; Śiv. 324, 971, 973; Rām. 1431, 1458; K. 33, 450; H. iii, 9; iv, 7; vii, 17; viii, 1; x, 8; xi, 11; YZ. 162; K.Pr. 72, 99); met. to lower, abase, render of no account, degrade (cf. **dĕmāg w°**, p. 219*a*, l. 37; **khras wālüñ**[u], p. 415*b*, l. 48; **mada w°**, p. 548*b*, l. 5; **mōda w°**, p. 549*a*, l. 25; **mada-māza w°**, p. 615*a*, l. 10; **nāv w°**, p. 665*b*, l. 12; **phūdᵃr wālüñ**[u], p. 685*a*, l. 43; **pāvi w°**, p. 810*a*, ll. 36 ff.; **tāwa w°**, p. 1047*a*, l. 7; **yīrī pīrī wālüñ**[u], s.v. **yīrī**) (Śiv. 69, 125, 421, 1758; K. 31, 829, 869);

to pour down, rain (something) down, drop (something), let (something) fall (cf. **brŏṭ**[i] **wālán**[i], p. 127*b*, l. 10; **nāba ṭang wālán**[i], p. 619*b*, l. 11; **rada w°**, p. 825*a*, l. 47) (Śiv. 713, 1233, 1245, 1250–1, 1259, 1391; Rām. 863, 1546; K. 318–20, 325, 1087, 1137); to lead or bring down (from the shore into the river, or into a boat), to embark (a person), load (cargo) (cf. **nāvi w°**, p. 667*a*, l. 13) (K.Pr. 227); to bring

down, i.e. draw in (the breath) (Śiv. 1017, 1750; Rām. 17);

to bring down (a tool or the like) on something (in order to bring it into action), to begin working with (a tool) (cf. **ara wālañĕ**, p. 41*a*, l. 20; **lit^{u}r^{u} wālüñ^{u}**, p. 539*a*, l. 13) (Śiv. 167; H. v. 4);

to take down, take off, put away (cf. **bôr^{u} w°**, p. 118*a*, l. 32; **lash wālüñ^{u}**, p. 539*b*, l. 14; **nakha w°**, p. 628*b*, l. 35, so p. 92*a*, l. 26; p. 166*b*, l. 27; p 249*b*, l. 10) (L. 459 *hôruu nakha w°*, to discharge a debt; Śiv. 199, 1208, 1506; Rām. 291; YZ. 95; K.Pr. 80, to take a pot off the fire); to ruin, make useless, make unable to act, wear out (cf. **nakh wālân^{i}**, p. 628*a*, l. 35; **pŏṭh wālüñ^{u}**, p. 796*b*, l. 19) (Śiv. 838); to bring down, or cause (some bad condition) (cf. **trŏng^{i} wālân^{i}**, p. 1028*a*, l. 18; **tr^{a}th w°**, p. 1032*a*, l. 22; **wuka w°**, p. 1108*a*, l. 18); to pull down (a building), dismantle, reduce to ruins (Rām 740, 800);

to tear off, strip off, peel, flay, trim (cf. **ala-hacĕ wālañĕ**, p. 22*b*, l. 4; **basta wālüñ^{u}**, p. 135*b*, l. 5; **dĕl wālân^{i}**, p. 210*b*, l. 43; **drūr^{u} w°**, p. 218*a*, l. 16; **nakha-chala wālañĕ**, p. 628*a*, l. 45; **phala wālañĕ**, p. 693*a*, l. 5; **phīs w°**, p. 711*b*, l. 30; **parca wālân^{i}**, p. 756*a*, l. 25; **pōst w°**, p. 784*a*, l. 17; **randa wālañĕ**, p. 836*a*, l. 20; **thāl^{i} thāl^{i} w°**, p. 977*a*, l. 18; **thalith w°**, p. 977*a*, l. 24; **thras wālüñ^{u}**, p. 984*b*, l. 15; **t^{a}ra wālañĕ**, p. 1017*a*, l. 24) (Rām. 374, 382, 433, 707, 843; H. viii. 6), to take off, doff (a garment or the like) (Gr.M.); to pluck, collect, and deposit (flowers or the like) (Śiv. 273, 662).

wôl^{u}-mot^{u} वोलु-मंतु । **अवतारितः** perf. part. (f. **wöj^{u}-müṭ^{u} वांजू-मंचू**), caused to descend, etc., as ab.

wölith shunun वॉलिथ् छुनुन् । **चासनम्** m.inf. 'having brought down, to cast away'; hence, to terrify (as the result of threats or the like).

vĕlun व्यलुन् ? conj. 3 (of a road or way) to be lost, noted only in K.Pr. 231.

wōlun वोलुन् । **चपलीभवनम्** conj. 3 (2 p.p. **wolyov वोल्योव्**), to be of an uncertain temper, to be easily moved to anger, or to be nervous, to become agitated, perturbed; cf. **wūl^{u}** and **wōjĕr**. **wōlyo-mot^{u} वोल्यो-मंतु** । **चञ्चलीभूतः** perf. part. (f. **wōlyē-müṭ^{u} वोल्ये-मंचू**), one who has become of an uncertain temper, etc., as ab. (cf. El. *wolyómut*, drunk) **wolan-wôl^{u} वोलन्-वोलु** । **चापल्यशीलः** n.ag. (f. **-wajĕñ -वाज्यञ**), one who is habitually of an uncertain temper, irritable, nervous.

wŏlangun व्लंगुन् । **उल्लङ्घनम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **wŏlong^{u} व्लंगु**, f. **wŏlünj^{u} व्लंजू**), to pass over, pass through, complete, get through somehow or other (e.g. a difficult mountain climb, a long journey, a difficult task, or hard times) (cf. **dŏh w°**, p. 200*a*, l. 1) (Śiv. 876, 1217, 1457, 1643). Cf. **wŏlagun**.

wŏlong^{u}-mot^{u} व्लंगु-मंतु । **समुल्लङ्घितः** perf. part. (f. **wŏlünj^{u}-müṭ^{u} व्लंजू-मंचू**), got through with difficulty, etc., as ab.

wŏlangith gaṭhun व्लंगिथ् गछुन् । **अभ्यासस्य गमनम्, उल्लङ्घ्य निर्वाहणम्** m.inf., i.q. **wŏlangun**; also (of a thing or action) to become dissociated (from its usual concomitants).

wŏlangāwun व्लंगावुन् । **उल्लङ्घनम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **wŏlangôw^{u} व्लंगोवु**), i.q. **wŏlangun**, q.v.

vilinj विलिंज or **vilinj^{u} 1 विलिंजु**, for 2, see **vilyung^{u}** । **विहंगिका** f. a hanging rail, a rail suspended by both ends from the ceiling of a room (on which garments, blankets, etc., are hung) (K.Pr. 112, 233).

wŏlünj^{u}-müṭ^{u} व्लंजू-मंचू, see **wŏlangun**.

wölinj वॉलिंज (or **wölinj^{u} वॉलिंजु**) । **हृत्कमलम्** f. the heart (cf. **carbas-tal w° gaṭhüñ^{u}**, p. 175*a*, l. 27) (El.; Rām. 963, 1608, 1612; H. v, 6; viii, 3, 4, 11, 12; x, 2; K.Pr. 54), the heart (as the seat of the affections) (cf. **waṭhi-wölinjĕ**, s.v. **woṭh^{u}**) (L.V. 25; Śiv. 191, 316, 1197; Ram 163, 430, 529, 730, 771, 1110, 1181, 1214, 1428, 1485, 1523; K 442, 1127; YZ 188, 557). **-bŏdün^{u} -बुद्दंचु** । **मूर्छापत्तिः, अतितृप्तिः** f.inf. the heart to sink, i.e. to faint, become insensible; to become replete with food (*qaasr*, the belly is so full that the heart is drowned in the contents)

wölinja (or **wölinje**)**-bod^{u} वॉलिंज(ञ्य)-बंदु** । **दृढहृदयः** adj. (f. **-büd^{u} -बंदू**), great-hearted, firm-hearted, steadfast. **-dôd^{u} -दोदु** । **हृद्दुःखम** m. pain in the heart (e.g. heart burn or *angina pectoris*). **-dam दम** । **हृत्पीडा** m. a spasm in the heart (from obstruction of breath or the like). **-khōṭ^{u} -खोंटु** । **हृदयदलम** m. a half (? ventricle) of the heart (looked upon as a seat of the affections, etc.). **-krĕhon^{u} -क्रेहंचु** । **निगूढहृदयः** adj. (f. **-krĕhüñ^{u} क्रेहंचू**), dark-hearted, i.e. one who obstinately refuses to answer or speak (even though pressure is put upon him or though he is abused) and who keeps his opinion concealed. **-mṇḍ^{u} -मंडु** । **म्लानहृदयम** m. 'lump hearted,' i.e. unconcerned, callous, disregarding what others say, unblushing, unabashed, insolent, a curmudgeon. **-tam -तम** । **हृद्रोगविशेषः** m. a certain disease of the heart, due to excessive exertion, and accompanied by stoppage of breath. **-tamun^{u} -तमुनु** । **कालहृदयः** adj. (f. **-tamüñ^{u} -तमंचू**), soot-hearted, black hearted, malevolent. **-wôl^{u} -वोलु** । **तितिक्षाशीलः** m. (f. **-wājĕñ -वाज्यञ**), patient, tolerant, stoical. **-woṭh^{u} -वंथु** । **उदाराशयः** adj. (f. **-wüṭh^{u} -वंछू**), open-hearted, magnanimous, noble-hearted, generous. Cf. **woṭh^{u} 2.**

vilinjĕr विलिंज्यर् or **vil^{i}ñĕr विल्यिञर् । दुर्गमता** m. inaccessibility (owing to a tortuous or difficult approach, or to distance); met. difficulty (in performance, intelligibility, or the like). Cf. **vilyun^{u}** and **vilyung^{u}**.

walanāwun वलनावुन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **walanôw^{u} वलनोवु**), to dress (another), to cause another to dress, to cause to be clothed (El., YZ. 559). Cf. **walun.**

wōlanāwun वोलनावुन् । चञ्चलीकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **wōlanôw^{u} वोलनोवु**), to cause (a person) to be nervous, to put (him) into agitation, to perturb, fluster. **wōlanôw^{u}-mot^{u} वोलनोवु-मंतु । चञ्चलतामापादितः** perf. part. (f. **wōlanöv^{ü}-müt^{ü} वोलनांवू-मंचू**), agitated, etc. (by someone).

wālanay वालनय् । अधोऽवतारणम् f. the act of bringing or putting down (cf. **shīna-w°**, p 885*a*, l. 14); met. humiliating, disgracing, putting to shame (a person of rank by public abuse or insult) (H. vii, 15; K.Pr. 25).

vil^{i}ñĕr विल्यिञर । दुर्गमत्वम् m. i.q. **vilinjĕr**, q.v.

vĕlâph व्यलाफ् or **vilâph विलाफ । परिदेवनम्** m. (*sg.* dat. **vĕlâpas व्यलापस्**), wailing, lamentation, a wail (K. 453, 480).

wulpha वुल्फ (= علوفه) **। वेतनम्** m. wages (of a workman, servant, or the like, paid regularly at fixed intervals, such as a month), pay, salary. **-dar -दर् । भरभुक्** m. (f. **-dariñ -दरिञ्**), a servant paid on such wages.

wŏlur वलुर् । महापद्मसरः m. (*sg.* dat. **wŏlaras व्वलरस्**), N. of a large lake, about thirty miles north-west of Śrīnagar, commonly known as the 'Woolar' lake (see RT.Tr. II, 423 ff.). In Sanskrit it was called the *Mahāpadmasaras* (El. *Wular Rāza*, see bel.; Śiv. 591); the word is also the name of one of the Parganas (the ancient Hōladā) of the Marāz Division of Kashmīr (RT.Tr. II, 436, 460; Gr.Gr. 15, *ulur*).

wŏlar-göḍ^{u} व्वलर्-गांडू । महापद्ममीनः f. N. of a certain fish found in the ab. lake. It is described as having a long dark-coloured body, and a red face.

-hönz^{u} -हांज़ू । महापद्मनाविकः m. (f. **-hānzañ -हाज़ञ्**), a boatman who plies on the above lake. They are accustomed to storms, and live by fishing, collecting water-chestnuts (**gôr^{u}** 1), and capturing water-fowl.

-rāza -राज़ । महापद्मसरः m. another N. of this lake. Being the largest lake in Kashmīr, it is called *rāza* or 'king' (El.).

wŏlaruk^{u} व्वलरुक् । महासरोविशेषसंबन्धी adj. gen. (f. **wŏlarüc^{u} व्वलरूच्**), of, or belonging to, or produced in the ab. lake.

vĕlaran व्यलरन् । अस्वस्थता f. (*sg.* dat. **vĕlarüñ^{u} व्यलरूञ्**), decrepitude, etc., as in the next.

vĕlarun व्यलरुन् । अस्वस्थीभवनम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. **vĕlaryōv व्यलर्योव्**), (of a house, pillar, tree, or the like) to become decrepit, insecure (from old age, loosening of supports, or the like); (of the body) to become decrepit, worn out (owing to ill-health or the like) (K. 381); to become unnerved, unmanned (e.g. at hearing disastrous news) (Rām. 907; K. 51, 80).

vĕlaryō-mot^{u} व्यलर्यो-मंतु । अस्वस्थीभूतः perf. part. (f. **vĕlaryē-müt^{ü} व्यलर्यें-मंचू**), become decrepit, as ab.

vĕlarāwun व्यलरावुन् । जीर्णनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **vĕlarôw^{u} व्यलरोवु**), to cause to become decrepit, etc. (as in **vĕlarun**, q.v.). **vĕlarôw^{u}-mot^{u} व्यलरोवु-मंतु । अस्वस्थीकृतः** perf. part. (f. **vĕlaröv^{ü}-müt^{ü} व्यलरांवू-मंचू**), caused to become decrepit, etc.

walās वलास् m. in **walās karun वलास् करन्** m.inf. to flatter (El.).

walūsa 1 वलूस । पुत्रः m. a son (esp. a darling only boy).

walūsa 2 वलूस (= الش) **। उच्छिष्टः** m. leavings of food from the table (partaken of by Musalmān servants, persons of low caste, or given to dogs); second-hand garments (worn by a person other than the original wearer). Cf. **wulash.**

vĕlās व्यलास् । विलासः m. sport, play, pastime; amorous or wanton gesture, wantonness, coquetry, gay manners, fashionableness, fine array.

vĕlös^{i} व्यलॉसि । विलासी m. (f. **vĕlāsĕñ व्यलास्यञ्**), a wanton, a voluptuary, sensualist, pleasure-seeker.

wŏlās व्वलास् । संभूषणम् m. beauty (of person) due to ornament, ornateness, adornment, decoration. Cf. **wŏllās.**

wŏlös^{i} व्वलॉसि । अलंकरणशीलः adj. e.g. (as subst., f. **wŏlāsĕñ व्वलास्यञ्**), one who habitually wears ornaments, a well-dressed person, fop. Cf. **wŏllösī.**

wulash الش m. the remains of a meal (K.Pr. 109). Cf. **walūsa 2.**

wŏlasun व्वलसुन् । उल्लसनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **wŏlos^{u} व्वलसु**), to adorn (oneself or another), put on fine apparel; (by praise or kindly words on the part of a master, parent, or the like, or in consequence of advice, as to probable pleasant results) to become encouraged (to a course of action), to display zeal; to become happy, to rejoice (L.V. 14, Śiv. 1242).

wŏlos^{u}-mot^{u} व्वलसु-मंतु । आमोदितः perf. part. (f. **wŏlüs^{ü}-müt^{ü} व्वलसू-मंचू**), adorned, finely dressed (as ab.); (esp. of some child) encouraged as ab.

wolasana yun^{u} व्वलसन यिनु । प्रोत्साहितीभवनम् m.inf. pass. (esp. of a child) to be encouraged (by a parent, teacher, or the like) to become happy (Śiv. 1262, 1347, 1509).

wŏlasanas yun^{u} व्वलसनस् यिनु । प्रोत्साहितीभवनम् m.inf., id. (Śiv. 1224).

vĕlāsĕñ वलासञ्, see **vĕlös^{i}**.

wŏlāsĕñ व्लासञ्, see **wŏlös^{i}**.

wŏlasāwun व्लसावुन् । संभूषणम्, उत्साहनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **wŏlasôw^{u} व्लसोवु**), to put fine clothes on, dress up (esp. a child, image of a god, or the like); (by praise, kindly words, or the like) to encourage another (to a course of action).

wolut^{u} वॅलुतु । आवरणसूचादि: m. (sg. dat. **walatas वलतस्**), a string or long piece of cloth or the like, for wrapping round and round anything so as to form a covering, or for packing up as a parcel. Cf. **wolyut^{u}.**

wul^{a}ṭa वुल्ट । विपरीत: adj. e.g. and adv. reversed, turned back; upside-down, topsy-turvy; reverse, perverse; contrary, opposite (K. 38); of a contrary temper, cross-grained; (of a disease) refusing to yield to appropriate remedies, obstinate; (of a time, astrological moment) opposing, unpropitious, unlucky (Śiv. 1477). Cf. **wulaṭh.**

wālath वालथ् । संकर: f. (sg. dat. **wālüṭs^{u} वालंचु**), dirt (dust, chaff, straw, etc.) mixed up in a heap of grain. Cf. **wālakh** and **wūl^{i}.**

wulaṭh वुलट् in **wulaṭh pulaṭh वुलट् पुलट् । विपरीत्यम्** m. (sg. dat. **wulaṭas pulaṭas वुलटस् पुलटस्**), reversal, the being turned upside-down (of a thing, action, or condition); (among relatives or the like) reversal of friendly conditions. Cf. **wul^{a}ṭa.**

wulaṭhan वुलठन् । आग्रह:, अन्तराय: f. (sg. dat. **wulaṭhüñ^{u} वुलठंञु**), obstinacy, perverseness, refractorines (shown by a person asked or engaged to do some work); an obstacle (suddenly presenting itself in any work). **– yiñ$^{u}** — **यिञु । हठावेश:, अन्तरायापात:** f.inf. such obstinacy to be exhibited; such an obstacle to present itself.

wulaṭhañĕlad वुलठञलद् । हठप्रकृति: adj. e.g. (as subst., f. **wulaṭhañĕladiñ वुलठञलदिञ्**), one who shows obstinacy or perverseness when asked to undertake any particular work, a disobliging fellow.

wul^{a}ṭun वुल्टुन् । विपरीतीभवनम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. **wul^{a}ṭyōv वुल्ट्योव**), (of a thing, action, etc.), to be reversed, put back to front, overturned, be turned upside-down; to reverse one's action, alter one's conduct in the opposite direction (K. 359); (conj. 1) to overturn (for **wul^{a}ṭāwun,** q.v.) (K. 909). **wul^{a}ṭyō-mot^{u} वुल्ट्यो-मंतु । विपरीत्यमापन्न:** perf. part. (f. **wul^{a}ṭyĕ-müṭs^{u} वुल्ट्ये-मंचु**), become reversed, put back to front, turned upside-down.

wul^{a}ṭāwun वुल्टावुन् । विपरीत्येन ख्यापनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **wul^{a}ṭôw^{u} वुल्टोवु**), to reverse, put back to front, overturn, turn upside-down (K. 910). **wul^{a}ṭôw^{u}-mot^{u} वुल्टोवु-मंतु । विपरीत्यमापादित:** perf. part. (f. **wul^{a}ṭöv^{u}-müṭs^{u} वुल्टॅवु-मंचु**) (by someone) reversed, put back to front, overturned, turned upside-down.

walwal, see **wàl^{i} wàl^{i},** p. 1114*b*, l. 8.

wālawun^{u} 1 वालवुनु । अवतारक: n.ag. (f. **wālaviñ^{u} वालविञु**), one who causes to descend, who brings down, who lowers (something) (Śiv. 857); one who degrades or humiliates (another by abuse or the like); one who skins, flays. See **wālun.**

wālawun^{u} 2 वालवुनु । वृष्टिनिपातकाल: m. a time when it is raining, a shower of rain (such as prevents one from going out), an occasion when rain falls.

wālawañ वालवञ् । अवरोपणभृति: f. wages for bringing down (e.g. for carrying a load down from a mountain, or similar elevated situation); wages for pulling down (a house or the like).

wāla-wāsh वाल वाश, etc., see p. 1112*a*, l. 3.

wālay वालय । अवरोपणा f. the act of causing to descend, bringing down (Gr.Gr. 128); degrading, abusing, humiliating (a person) (cf. **mōda-w°,** p. 549*a*, l. 28; **māna-w°,** p. 573*a*, l. 25); taking down, putting away, putting off (responsibility or the like) (cf. **nakha-w°,** p. 628*b*, l. 46); stripping off, skinning, flaying (cf. **basta-w°,** p. 135*b*, l. 7; **pōsta-w°,** p. 784*b*, l. 3); (of rain, etc.), a shower, a fall, an occasion or time of falling (the rain, etc., being looked upon as being rained down by someone) (cf. **rūda-w°,** p. 826*b*, l. 27; **shīna-w°,** p. 885*a*, l. 17).

waliy वलिय ولي । साधुप्रकृति: m. a master, lord, prince, governor; a helper, defender; a favourite of God, a saint; (in Ksh.) a good man, a true gentleman.

wulay वुलय । प्रीति: f. love, affection, being fond (for, or of, some special thing or work)

walyun^{u} वलियुनु m. something wrapped or twisted round (something else) (cf. **kala-w°,** p. 435*b*, l. 25). Cf. **walun.**

vilyun^{u} विल्यिंगु । दुर्गम: adj. (f. **viliñ^{u} विल्यिञु**), (of some place) difficult of access (owing to a bad or tortuous road, or to distance); (of a task) difficult (in performance, intelligibility, complexity, or the like). Cf. **vilyung^{u}.**

vilyung^{u} विल्यिंगु । वक्रमार्ग: adj. (f. **vilinj^{u} 2 विल्यिंजु**, for **1**, see **vilinj**), approached by a tortuous or winding road, inaccessible, difficult of approach; (of some task) difficult to perform, unintelligible, complicated; cf. **vilyuñ^{u}.** **—gashun — गछुन् । वक्रगतिविषयीभवनम्** m.inf. (of some place formerly accessible) to become accessible with difficulty (owing to some obstacle, or to want of means of access); (of some task, formerly easy and simple) to become difficult, unintelligible, complicated, or the like.

wolyutᵘ वॅल्युतु । **आवेष्टनम, वेष्टनवस्तु** m. (sg. dat. **walitas वलितस**), binding round, wrapping up; stuff for wrapping up, a wrapper. Cf. **wolutᵘ**.

vĕlāyétⁱ व्लायति (= وِلَايَتِي) adj. e.g. English, European, see the next

vĕlayéth व्लायथ وِلَايَتْ, m. (sg. dat. **vĕlāyĕtas व्लायतस**), an inhabited country, a region; a foreign country; esp. England or Europe (Gr.M.)

walüzᵘ वलॅज़, see **walad.**

wām 1 वाम । **उपाधि:** f. an abusive nickname, a by-name (given for some improper action, whether innocently done or not).

wām 2 वाम् । **व्यजनकर्म** f. the action of fanning (to produce coolness, ward off flies, or the like).

wām 3 वाम adj. e.g. left (not right).

wāma-bag वाम-बाग्, the left direction, the left side, the left (K. 59). **-hast -हस्त**, the left hand (K. 838)

wŏm व्म in **wŏm-kār व्म-कार** । **प्रणवाक्षर:** m. the sacred syllable *om*, uttered (by Hindūs) at the beginning and end of a reading of the Vēda, or before beginning a prayer, sacred work, the alphabet, or similar passages **-kara wŏm -कारा व्म** । **ओंकार:** m. the name of the syllable *om* as uttered by children at the beginning of the recitation of the alphabet. **-poṭᵘ -पॅट्** or **-pôṭᵘ -पोट्** । **प्रथमपङ्क्तिलिपि:** m (in teaching to write the alphabet) the first line (commencing with *ôm*) written by the teacher for the pupil to copy.

wŏmā wō व्मा वो । **ओंकार:, वर्णसमाम्नाय:** m. the word *om* as used at the beginning of the alphabet; meton the alphabet itself (El. *wammáno*)

wǫ̆mᵘ व्मु or **womᵘ वॅमु** । **असमीक्ष्यकारी, मूढ:** m one who acts imprudently, imprudent, wanting in circumspection. **wŏmⁱ-poth^r व्मि-पोथर** or **wàmⁱ-poth^r वॅमि पोथर** । **मौढ्यवृत्ति:, मूढव्यापार:** m. want of circumspection, acting imprudently.

wuma उमा f. N. of the daughter of Daksh (Dakṣa) and wife of Shiv (Śiva) (in Skt. *Umā*). Being insulted at Dakṣa's sacrifice, she threw herself into the fire, and was subsequently reborn as Pārvatī, the whole story being the subject of Śiv. She is Śiva's *śakti* (see **shĕktⁱ**) or Energic Power (Śiv. 31, 888, 1115, 1143, 1165, 1186, 1617, 1762; Rām. 590, 1181, 1513 ff., 1527). **wumadar उमाधर** m. N. of Śiva (Śiv. 1165). **wumadevi उमादेवी** f. e.g. Wumā (Śiv. 63, 196). **wumanath उमानाथ** m. N. of Śiva (Śiv. 760, 768). **wumapati उमापति** m., id. (Śiv. 154, 370). **wumārudr उमारुद्र** m Umā and Rudra (i.e. Śiva) looked upon as one, Śiva together with his Energic Power, as one conception (Śiv. 39, 57, 62).

wŏmād व्माद् । **दुर्गन्ध:** f. (sg. dat. **wŏmözᵘ व्मॅज़ु**), a foul smell, a stink (cf. **dᵃha-wº**, p. 198*a*, l. 42; **dᵃhⁱ-wº**, p. 198*b*, l. 30; **ṣara-wº**, p. 1078*b*, l. 40).

wŏmēd व्मेद्, or **wuº वुº** (= امید) f. (sg. dat. **wŏmīzᵘ व्मीज़ु**), hope, expectation (cf. **nā-umēd**, p. 638*a*, l. 6; **nā-wŏmēd**, p. 668*a*, ll. 14, 16) (El. *ummed*; Gr.Gr. *wammēd*; Rām. 1515, 1627; YZ. 39, *omĕd*). **-rostᵘ -रॅस्तु** adj. (f. **-rüshᵘ -रॅशु**), without hope, hopeless, desperate (El.). —**thavünᵘ** —**थवॅनु** or (El.) —**thāvünᵘ** —**थावॅनु** f.inf. to expect, to hope (Rām. 696).

wŏmīdī व्मीदी (امیدی) in **nā-wŏmīdī**, p. 668*a*, l. 20.

wamadēv वामदेव् m. a name of Shiv (Śiva) (Śiv. 1136, 1179); N. of a famous Indian sage (K. 1039).

wŏ(wu)mēdwār व्(वु)मेदवार् (= امیدوار) adj. e.g. hopeful (H. i, 13).

wŏmⁱgī व्मिगी । **असमीक्ष्यकारिता** f. imprudence, want of circumspection.

wumāh वुमाह a neg. adv. (vill.) not now (cf. **wŏn, wōh**) (H. ii, 11).

wāmilad वामिलद । **गर्हाश्रयीभूत:** adj. (as subst., f. **wāmiladiñ वामिलदिञ**), he or that, who or which, is an object of abuse and by contact renders another also an object of abuse, disgusting.

wummēd वुम्मेद्, امید, see **wŏmēd.**

waman वमन । **वमथु:** m. vomiting.

wāman 1 वामन् । **व्यजनकर्म** m. fanning (to revive a fainting person, to cool, to drive away flies, or the like).

waman 2 वामन् । **गर्हायोगिता** f. (sg. dat. **wāmünᵘ वामॅनु**), disgustingness, the property of not only being disgusting, but also, by contact, defiling another.

wamun वमुन । **वमनम्** conj. 3 (2 p.p. **wamyōv वम्योव्**), to vomit; (of food, etc.), to be vomited.

wāmun 1 वामुन । **अतिखर्वाकृति:** m. (sg. dat. **wāmanas वामनस**), a dwarf, pigmy. **wāman 3 वामन्** or **wāman-ōtār वामन्-ओतार्** । **वामनावतार:** m. the dwarf incarnation of Vishnu, when he became a dwarf to humble the demon Bali (cf. Śiv. 739, 859; K. 27 *wāman*); met. a very short man, a dwarf.

wāmun 2 वामुन । **मक्षिकाद्यपवारणाय वातसंचालना** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **wômᵘ वोमु**), to cause a current of air (by a fan or the like, to cause coolness, ward off flies, or the like) (cf. **machĕ wāmañĕ**, p. 547*b*, l. 1).

vĕmān व्मान, also written **viº वि०** । **विमान:** m a heavenly car, a vehicle used by the gods for travelling in the air (Śiv. 921, 967, 1149, 1494, 1736, 1913; Rām. 281, 1712, 1761; K. 851); an aeroplane, balloon; the board on which the corpse of a Hindū is carried to cremation (El.).

wŏman व्मन् in the following:— **wŏman-horᵘ**

व्वमन्-हंद् । स्रुक्स्रुवाद्यपुग्मम m. a pair of ladles used in sacrifices. **-hăr[i]-lünḍ[u] -ह्रि-लंडू । स्रुक्स्रुवैकतर:** f. a single one of these ladles.

wŏmun व्वमुन् । सीमाद्यधिगमेनायासानुभव: conj. 2 (1 p.p. **wǒm[u] व्वमु**, 2 p.p. **wŏmyōv व्वम्योव्**), exhaustion to be experienced (by being unable to complete something, e.g. a journey, a piece of writing, or a speech). **wŏmyō-mot[u] व्वम्यो-मंतु । सीमाद्यधिगमात्परिश्रान्त:** perf. part. (f. **wŏmyē-müs[u] व्वम्ये-मंसू**), exhausted, as ab.

wōmān वोमान् । अवमानना m. disrespect, contempt, disregard. **—gashun —गछुन । अपमानोद्भूति:** m.inf. disrespect to be experienced (by some respectable person).

wamañār वमञार् । मनोविकार: m. nausea, a feeling of nausea (e.g. caused by a noisome smell, or a disgusting sight).

wŏmĕr व्वम्यर् । मौढ्यम् m. want of circumspection, imprudence, imprudent folly.

wum[a]r वुमर or **wumür[u] वुमंरू** (= عمر) । **आयु:** f. (sg. obl. **wumri वुमरि**, Rām. 1780), lifetime, period of life (K.Pr. 56, *wamr*; Śiv. 423; K.Pr. 41, 56, 87, 143, 204); age, time of life (El. *umr*, *umar*, m.; Rām. 1740 *umar*, m.c.; 1781).

wumarĕ-boḍ[u] वुमर्य-बंडु । बृहदायु: adj. (f. **-büḍ[u] -बंडू**), senior, of great age, old (as compared with contemporaries). **-zyūṭh[u] -ज़्यूठु । दीर्घायु:** adj. (f. **-zīṭh[u] -ज़ीठू**), aged, old, long-lived; (in blessings or the like) long-lived, having a long life.

vimarsh विमर्श् m. consideration, reflection, examination, discussion (L.V. 16; Śiv. 1122, 1346, 1858).

waims वैंस्, wŏms वंस, see **wais.**

wamsh वंश् । वंश: m. a race, family, dynasty, lineage (K. 829).

wamath वमथ् । वमथु: f. (sg. dat. **wamathi वमथि**), vomiting.

wāmāchār वामाचार् । धर्माचारविशेष: m. the left-hand doctrine or ritual of worshippers (of Śiva), according to the *Tantras*, i.e. the worship of the Female Energy, or *Śakti* (see **shĕkt[i]**) of Śiva, in which the eating of flesh, drinking of spirits, etc., is practised.

wāmāchŏr[i] वामाचर्‌ि । वामाचारधर्मानुवर्ती m. a follower of the preceding ritual.

wŏmöz[u]lad व्वमाज़ूलद । दुर्गन्ध: adj. e.g. (as subst., f. **wŏmöz[u]ladiñ व्वमाज़ूलदिञ**), emitting a foul smell, stinking; met. one defiled by abuse, bad repute, or the like. Cf. **wŏmād.**

wan 1 वन् । वनम्, वङ्गलम m. a forest, wood (cf. **düd[u]wan**, p. 191*a*, l. 16; **dandakh-w°**, p 226*a*, l. 32; **pösh[i]-w°**, p. 779*b*, l. 46) (Gr.Gr. 37; Gr.M.; L. 460; L.V. 25, 28; Śiv. 365, 409, 439, 493–4, 534, 556, 585, 598, 662, 739, 817, 999, 1030, 1037, 1062, 1195, 1222, 1286, 1375, 1411, 1419, 1440, 1561, 1602, 1617, 1650; Rām. 148, 173, 206, 230, 341, 391, 401, 756, 785, 883, 1025, 1143*g*–44, 1156, 1165, 1167, 1198, 1207, 1253, 1283, 1328, 1389, 1426–7, 1622, 1674; K. 182–3, 186, 193, 207–8, 217–9, 223–4, 256, 282, 305, 318, 382, 398, 673, 677–8, 1083, 1085, 1087–8, 1137; H. vii. 10; ix. 1, 3–5; K Pr 154, 156, 227, 229, 248); a cluster, group, a quantity (of something) (cf. **dāra-w°**, p. 235*a*, l. 37; **dyāra-w°**, p. 271*a*, l. 10; **nŏr[i]-w°**, p 649*b*, l 10); esp. a large quantity, a large amount, as in **bata-w°**, a great deal of boiled rice; **sin[i]-w°**, a lot of vegetables, etc. (**syun[u]**); **wana-wan**, bel; **zin[i]-w°**, a great deal of firewood (**zyun[u]**); met. (like a forest) one who is unfathomable, profound, incomprehensible, inscrutable (Śiv. 773). Cf. **viīn[u] 1.**

The following forests are mentioned in Rām.: **Ashukh-wan**, the forest of Aśōka trees near Lankā, where Rāma was encamped (900); **Dandakh-w°**, see p 226*a*, l 32; **Kazal-w°** (584), the same as the *Kajah ban* of India. The last is a mysterious forest, a stock subject of reference in Indian literature, into which various famous local heroes have disappeared instead of dying In Rām. it is merely named as a famous forest Tradition as to its locality varies. According to some, it is near Hardwār, in Audh, and, according to others, it is in Assam

wan-olic[u] वन-ओलिचु f clematis (L. 459 *vana alach*). **-bab[u]r[u] -बब्रु । आरण्यलताविशेष:** f forest, i.e. wild, basil (L. 76, *Mentha sp.*). **-gam -गाम । आरण्यग्राम:** m. a forest village **-göm[i] -गोंमि । आरण्यग्रामीण:** adj. e.g. a forest villager, one who is born in, or dwells in, a forest village **-ganḍa -गंड । स्थूल:** e.g. 'a forest tied up (cf **gand**) bundle of firewood'; hence, a great big clumsy lout, a looby, Tony Lumpkin, clumsy clown **-hūn[u] ह्रुन । आरण्यश्वा** m (f. **-hun[u] -ह्रुनु**), a forest dog, a wild dog. **-hand -ह्रन्द । शाकलताविशेष:** f. wild chicory (reported to be used as a medicine for application to broken limbs An infusion of it is also given as a regimen to a lying-in woman The same infusion is also used in offerings made to the goddesses called *Mātṛkā*). **-hör[u] -ह्रोर्** or (Rām. 4) **wana-hör[i] वन-ह्रोरि । पक्षिविशेष:** (**आरण्यशारिका**) f. a wild starling (Śiv 962, 1362, 1365; Rām. 4). **-kŏkur -क्रकुर् । आरण्यकुक्कुट:** m. (f. **-kŏkür[u] -क्रकोरू**), a kind of wild bird resembling a barndoor fowl. **-lay -लय् । वन्यप्रदेश:** f. any delightful woodland level spot in the hills (cf. **lay 2**). **-mahönyuw[u] -महोन्यु ।**

आरण्यमनुष्य: m. (sg. dat. **-mahönivis -महोनिविस्**), a forest man (looked upon as rude, uncouth, and ugly, usually a charcoal burner). **-muj**[u] **-मुज्** । **आरण्यमूलकम्** f. a kind of wild radish (of acrid taste, a paste made from it is used for wounds). **-mawal -मवल्** । **आरण्यौषधिविशेष**: f. wild cockscomb. **-prān -प्रान्** । **आरण्यपलाण्डु**: m. a wild onion (L. 75, *allium sp.*, used as a stimulant and expectorant) **-rahun -रहुन्** m. (?) wild garlic (L. 72, *wan ruhan*). — **raṭun — रटुन** m.inf. to take to a forest life, to lead the life of a hermit (Śiv. 981 ; Rām. 207, 249). **-sōr -सोर्** । **आरण्यसूकर**: m. (f. **-sūriñ -सूरिञ्**), a wild boar. **-shāwul**[u] **-शावुल्** । **आरण्यछाग**: (f. **-shāvüj**[u] **-शावुज्**), 'a forest goat', an animal described as resembling a large goat, found in inaccessible spots in the hills north of Kashmir. **-ᵃshᵘnŏ -श्नु** । **ग्राम्याङ्गारसमूह**: f.pl. forest charcoal, charcoal prepared in the forests and brought into the city for sale. **-vìgiñ -विगिञ्** । **वनदेवता** f. a certain forest goddess (see **vigiñ**) (cf. Śiv. 966, *ranuᵘy rᵒ*). **-wās -वास्** । **वनवास**: m. living in the forest (in preference for solitude, or as an anchorite), exile to the forest (L.V. 55, 64 ; Śiv 596, 818, 948, 953, 1349, 1439, 1454, 1713, 1822 ; Rām. 41, 155, 161, 660, 765, 1143*f*, *g*) ; i.q. **wan-wös**[i], bol. (Rām. 228, 425). **-wös**[i] **-वासि** । **वनवास्तव्य**: adj. e.g. a dweller in the forest ; esp. a forest hermit, ascetic, anchorite (Śiv. 529, 1759 ; Rām. 215). **-zyun**[u] **-ज़्युन्** । **आरण्येन्धनविशेष**: m. forest firewood.

wana 1 वन in **wana-hör**[i] **वन-हॉरि**, see **wan-hör**[u], ab. **-māl -माल** । **वन्यपुष्पमाला, वनपङ्क्ति**: f. a garland of wild flowers (Śiv. 1436) ; a row of forests, one after the other, along the hill tops. **-marg -मर्ग** । **मानु**: f. a mountain table-land, a plateau high up among the hills (full of flowers and flowering shrubs, and with a pleasant climate). **-phal -फल्** । **वन्यफलम्** m. wild fruit. **-rôch**[u] **-रोछ्** । **मार्गरक्षक**: m. a road guardian, a guard against highway robbers ; a weapon taken by a traveller for his protection. **-thal -थल्** । **वनस्थली** f. a wooded country, a woodland glade. **-wan -वन्** । **महारण्यम्** m. a great, wide, forest ; a forest within another forest. [To be distinguished from **wanawan** 1 and 2, qq.v., s.vv.] **-woth**[u] **-वथु** । **अतिहर्षपुष्ट**: adj. (f. **-wüsh**[u] **-वछ्**), come down from the forest (to civilization) ; hence, a fine healthy stalwart person (*quasi*, an ox or sheep that has come down to the towns, after long grazing in the forests).

wan 2 वन्, obl. **wana 2 वन** in **wana-pür**[u] **वन-पॅर्** । **निरर्गलभाषणम्** f 'speech-recitation' ; hence, unrestrained speech in lecturing, explaining, or the like ; cf. **wanun parun**, s.v. **wanun 1. wana-pür**[u] **karüñ**[u] **वन-पॅर् करञ्** । **वाङ्मात्रेण अत्यन्तम्** f.inf. to speak at great length (in instructing, reproving, abusing, or the like) ; to pour out a flood of angry talk.

wana 3 वन in **hana-wana**, a jingle of **hana**, q.v., p. 335*b*, l. 48 (Śiv. 1347, 1411).

wana 4 in **wana munda**, 'the log harrow over which rice is threshed' (*sic*. L. 464 ; ? **wana-mŏṇḍ**[u]).

wān 1 वान् । **आपण**: m. a shop, a place where a man makes or/and sells his goods or where goods are sold, the headquarters, or office, of a professional man (cf. **ashĕd-w°**, p. 48*b*, l. 16 ; **barbuz**[i]**-w°**, p. 119*a*, l. 48 ; **bōzagàr**[i]**-w°**, p. 152*b*, l. 5 ; **bazāza-w°**, p. 155*b*, l. 23 ; **carsa-w°**, p. 176*b*, l. 21 ; **guzar-w°**, p. 319*a*, l. 23 ; **hakīm-w°**, p. 328*b*, l. 30 ; **hàr**[i]**sa-w°**, p. 350*a*, l. 49 ; **khāra-w°**, p 407*b*, l. 50 ; **krālā-w°**, p. 470*b*, l. 26 ; **mahᵃladār-w°**, p. 554*b*, l. 19 ; **manᵃr-w°**, p. 581*b*, l. 7 ; **mĕnzar-w°**, p. 585*a*, l. 6 ; **nāstigàr**[i]**-w°**, p. 658*b*, l. 46 ; **nöyid-w°**, p. 670*a*, l. 17 ; **phalgàr**[i]**-w°**, p. 691*b*, l. 35 ; **puj**[i]**-w°**, p. 723*b*, l. 48 ; **pīra-w°**, p. 753*a*, l. 8 ; **pasör**[i]**-w°**, p. 783*b*, l. 43 ; **pot**[u] **w°**, p. 788*b*, l. 30 ; **pàṭ**[i]**-w°**, p. 789*b*, l. 35 ; **puywönñ**[i]**-w°**, p. 813*a*, l. 13 ; **rangàr**[i]**-w°**, p. 838*a*, l. 46 ; **shĕrāb-w°**, p. 891*a*, l. 1 ; **sŏnar-w°**, p. 923*a*, l. 43 ; **ṭhŏṭhar-w°**, p. 987*a*, l. 15 ; **wöda-w°**, p. 1097*a*, l. 31 ; **wönñ**[i]**-w°**, s.v. **wônñ**[u] **2** ; **wāwᵃr-w°**, s.v. **wôwur**[u] ; **wāza-w°**) (El. ; Gr.Gr. 10 ; Gr.M. ; L. 464 ; W. 114 ; L.V. 102 ; K.Pr. 102 ; Śiv. 531, 1211, 1248 ; H. i, 2 ; xi, 17 ; K.Pr. 102, 107, 138, 159, 177-8) ; a place where people work or carry on manufacture, etc., a factory, workshop, mine, or the like (cf. **dŏb**[i]**-w°**, p. 182*b*, l. 39 ; **dūn**[i]**-w°**, p. 223*b*, l. 39 ; **nūna-w°**, p. 641*a*, l. 31 ; **payĕn-w°**, p. 817*b*, l. 8 ; **tōla-w°**, p. 999*b*, l. 28 ; **wŏkhal-w°**, p. 1109*a*, l. 36) (El.) ; a place where people collect, or are collected, for any purpose (cf. **bŏd**[i]**-w°**, p. 83*b*, l. 36 ; **gāna-w°**, p. 288*a*, l. 29 ; **kŏla-w°**, p. 437*b*, l. 31 ; **kana-w°**, p. 448*a*, l. 43 ; **kanjar-w°**, p. 457*b*, l. 27 ; **phĕshĕl kādaryun**[u] **w°**, p. 713*a*, l. 6 ; **pyāda-w°**, p. 813*b*, l. 31 ; **shōda-w°**, p. 871*a*, l. 15 ; **wātal-w°**, s.v. **wātul** ; **zāra-w°**, s.v. **zār 2** ; **zör**[i]**-w°**, s.v. **zör**[i] 1) (K. 36, 40, 51, 53, 365-6, 896, 997, 1005, 1028) all *bond*[i]*-w°* for **bŏd**[i]**-w°**, as ab.). —**bĕhun — व्यङ्गन्** । **आपणाधिष्ठानम्** m.inf. to set up a shop, to start a business of shop-keeping ; to be a shopkeeper, to keep shop (Śiv. 240). —**kamanāwun —कमनावुन्** or —**kamawun —कमवुन्** । **आपणिकत्वम्** m.inf. to keep shop, live by shopkeeping ; (esp. of a woman) to practise prostitution, to live as a harlot. —**wuṭhân**[i] **—वुठ्ठनि** । **उपहासपद्यप्रबन्ध**: m.pl. inf. to lampoon, satirize.

wāna-dĕl[i] वान-वंलि m.pl. a kind of rush used by merchants for tying up small parcels (El. *wándeli*); cf. **dyol[u]** and **wā-dyol[u]**, p. 1128*a*, l. 28. **-kirāy** -किराय् । आपणभाटक: f. a shopkeeper's fee, the amount, or rent, paid to the owner of a shop, for permission to sell in it. **-mŏṇḍ[u]** -वंडु । उडुप: m. a carpenter's bench, a heavy block of wood in a carpenter's shop, on which other wood is chopped or worked. **-pĕṇḍ[u]** -पंडु । आपणवेदि: f. (sg. dat. **-pĕnjĕ** -पंज्य), a quadrangular spot in the front of the shop, or wooden platform, for the convenience of customers, on which they can wait till served. **-püṭ[u]** -पुट् । आपणकपाट: f. (sg. dat. **-pacĕ** -पच्य), the door, or shutter, of a shop. **-rôch[u]** -रोछु । आपणपालक: m a shop guard, a shop caretaker. **-wôl[u]** -वोलु । आपणिक: m. (a female shopkeeper is **wāna-wājéṇ** वान-वाज्यञ, a shopkeeper's wife is **wāna-wôl[i]-bāy** वान-वालि-बाय) a shopkeeper (El., Śiv. 1248). **-wölī** -वाली । आपणवृत्ति: f. shopkeeping, the profession of a shopkeeper. **-woth[u]** -वंथु । अजीर्ण: adj. (f. **-wüṭh[u]** -वुठ्), come down from the shop, fresh from the shop, just purchased, brand-new.

wān 2 वान् a suffix added to a substantive to form an adjective of possession, as in **bŏz[u]-wān,** possessing wisdom, wise, p. 83*b*, l. 25; **bagi-w°,** prosperous, p. 91*a*, l. 2; **gŏna-w°,** possessing good qualities, p. 288*b*, l. 13; **pŏṇĕ-w°,** one who has the results of good actions, p. 746*b*, l. 32; **shūba-w°,** possessing beauty, p. 369*a*, l. 38; **vīda-w°,** possessing (i.e versed in) the Vēdas, p. 1096*b*, l. 25) (Gr.M.) Cf. **wôn[u] 2.**

wān 3 वान् بان, ان, (f. **wŏṇ[u] 2** वांचु), suffix signifying 'keeper', 'man', etc, as in **bāg-wan,** a gardener, p. 89*b*, l. 38; **ḍīḍ[i]-w°,** a doorkeeper, p. 188*a*, l. 21. Cf. **wôṇ[u] 2, 3.**

wān 4 वान् or (q.v.) **wŏṇ[u] 4** वांचु । वाणी, रुदितवाणी f. (sg. dat. and pl. nom. **wŏṇ[u] 4** वांचु For 1–3 and **5–7,** see s.vv.) speech, words, language (cf. **sŏwān,** s.v.; **zan-wān,** s.v. **zan 1**) (El. *wánya*, sound, proverb); a dirge, elegy, threnody (sung by women, under a leader, each morning for ten days after a death, esp. after the death of an old man or woman) (El. *wŏṅ*; Rām. 429, *woñu* for *woñ[u]*, m.c.). Cf. **wŏnī 1.**

wāna-gür[u] वान-गंरु । वाणीरोदनाध्यापिका f. the woman who leads the singing in such an elegy.

wŏṇ[u] 4 वांचु । रोदनवाक्य: f.pl. such a dirge, as ab. **—diṇĕ** – दिञ f. pl. inf. to utter cries of lamentation, to call to in grief (YZ. 542). **—tulañĕ** – तुलञ f. pl. inf. to utter loud lamentations (YZ. 570).

wan[i], see **viñ[u].**

wàn[i] वंनि (cf. also **won[u] 1** for another word of the same form), in **wàn[i]-wath** वंनि-वथ् । आरण्यपथम f. a forest path, or road (esp. in mountainous country). Cf. **wan 1.**

wani, in **wani wani,** see **wanawun.**

wáni, see **wôñ[u] 2.**

vĕn व्यन, **vĕna 1** व्यन, or **vĕna** व्यना, postpos. without, free from (L.V. 12, *vĕnā*); apart from, distinct from (L.V. 13, *vĕn*). Another form of this word is **vin,** q.v.

vĕna 2 व्यन । ओषधिलतताविशेष: m. N. of a certain medicinal plant, a kind of peppermint, and of its leaf (cf. **ṭĕṭha-v°,** p 1051*a*, l. 3) (L. 73, *vena* = *Mentha*; El. *vien* = *Mentha viaana* and *veylana*; W. 115, *vien*; Śiv. 187 9, 190, 192, 1041, 1196, 1406; K Pr. 106, 248). **-caṭiñ** -चटिञ । लताविशेषपत्रकृतमुद्दविशेष: f. a chutnee, or preserve, made of its leaves. **-dòph** -द्वफ । ओषधिलताविशेष: m (sg. dat. **-dópas** -द्वपस), its plant **-posh** -पोश् । ओषधिलताविशेषपुष्पम m. its flower.

vin विन or **vina** विन postpos. (governing abl. or, in the case of persons, optionally the dat.) without, free from (Śiv. *vin*, 1215 (abl.), 1451 (dat.), 1624 (dat.); K. *vina*, 285 (governing nom.)); apart from, distinct from (K. *vina*, 525 (dat.)) See **vĕn.**

vīnā वीना । वीणा f. a kind of guitar, the Indian lute. **- wāyüñ[u]** – वायंचु f inf., to play the lute (K. 296, 340, 964).

vien, see **vĕna 2.**

wōn वोन m. wool (cf. **wônun 1**) (K Pr 237, sg. obl. *wunah*).

wōna-chath वोन-छथ । ऊर्णामलम f. (sg dat. **-chüṭh[u]** -छुठ्), wool-waste, the waste discarded after clearing or carding wool **-dij[u]** डीजु । ऊर्णागुलिका f. a twisted up ball of wool (after cleansing); a ball of spun wool, a ball of worsted. **-dyũg[u]** -ड्यूगु । ऊर्णागुलिका m (sg dat **-dìgis** -डीगिस), a similar ball, but larger in size. **-kón[u]** -कोनु । ऊर्णातन्तुगेन्दुक: m. the ball of worsted as ready twisted on the spinning machine. **-pan** -पन । ऊर्णातन्तु: m worsted. **-s[a]th[a]r** -सथर् । वितानतन्तुसमुदाय: m (sg dat **-s[a]tras** -सचस), the worsted threads as arranged on the loom for weaving.

won[u] 1 वंनु (for **2,** see **wanun**) । मुज्ञानम m. a thing said (cf. **wanun**); hence, understanding, knowledge after experience (Śiv. 1192); a message (H. xi, 20). **—dyun[u]** – दिनु । आध्यानम m.inf. to meditate upon, reflect upon, take into consideration, contemplate (something wanted or to be tested) (Śiv. 1207, 1423); to send a message (H. xi, 20); cf. **wàn[i] din[i],** bel **- rōzun**

—रोज़ुन् । स्मृत्या ज्ञानविषयीभवनम् m.inf. to be remembered (of something once seen), to be recognized. —thawun —थवुन । सुज्ञानविषयीकरणम् m.inf. to show and explain something, or someone, to another, in order that he may recognize it when he again comes across it, to bring under notice, call attention to.

wân^{i} din^{i} वॅनि दिनि । समन्वेषणम् m. pl. inf. to think about, give consideration to, dwell upon, search for (something hidden, or now perceived after long non-observance) (Śiv. 251, 439, 810, 1052, 1183, 1327, 1595, 1666, 1681; Rām. 249, 439, 1715, 1766). Cf. **won^{u} dyun^{u}**, ab.

wani kaḍun वनि कडुन् m.inf. to gain thorough experience (of something), to recognize (as such-and-such) (p. 386*a*, l. 18) (Śiv. 950). —**rōzun** —रोज़ुन् । सुज्ञातीभवनम् m inf. (of something only once seen) to continue in a state of recognition, to be thoroughly remembered. —**thawun** —थवुन् । स्मरणे स्थापनम् m.inf. to impress (something shown once) on a person's memory. —**yun^{u}** —यिनु m inf. to come into cognition, to be recognized (as such-and-such) (Śiv. 1011, 1038, 1106–7, 1343, 1669, 1878, 1892).

wôn^{u} 1 (K.Pr. 20) incorr. for **wôn^{u} 2**, q.v.

wôn^{u} 2 वोनु, a suffix forming nouns of agency or possession, as in **pruthi-wôn^{u}**, p. 770*a*, l. 35; **shūba-wôn^{u}**, p. 896*a*, l. 38; **shruta-wôn^{u}**, p. 896*a*, l. 14. So also (L.V. 26) **brama-wôn^{u}**, a wanderer. All the other examples also come from L.V. Cf. **wân 2.**

wönī 1 वॉनी । वाणी f. speech, sound, voice (esp. when soft and sweet) (cf. **ākāshĕ-w°**, p. 21*b*, l. 50) (Śiv. 109, 200, 313, 395–6, 639, 669, 765, 803, 941, 959, 1103, 1130, 1223, 1287, 1315, 1359, 1365, 1491, 1499, 1514, 1580, 1602, 1690, 1907; Rām. 10, 1055, 1461, 1504; K. 16, 30, 32, 37, 86, 88; K.Pr. 228). Cf. **wân 4.**

wönī 2 वॉनी, a suffix, indicating possession, forming abstract nouns from adjectives ending in **wān 2**, as in **bögi-wönī**, possession of good fortune, prosperity, p. 91*a*, l. 3.

wuna वुन । आन्ध्यम् f. blindness, want of sight (K. 449); bad luck, failure (cf. **wunun**) (Gr.Gr. 122). —**wasün^{u}** —वसंनू । आन्ध्योपगमः f.inf. blindness to descend (on a person); met. to become distracted (e.g. from overwork, fear, anxiety, or the like); to be, or become, devoid of respect (to one's superiors). **-wathar** -वथर् । अत्याकुलता f. 'spreading of blindness', i.e. extreme agitation, distraction, or alarm (*quasi*, as if caused by a sudden attack of blindness). **-wathar gaṭhün^{u}** -वथर् गटंनू । अत्याकुलताक्रान्तीभवनम् f.inf. such extreme agitation to occur (to a person).

wūn^{u} 1 वूनु । शृङ्गाटसारसिद्धभक्ष्यविशेषः m. (sg. abl. **wōni** वोनि), a kind of dish made of fried unerushed kernels of the water-chestnut, eaten when, owing to a vow, the eating of rice and other similar food is forbidden.

wūn^{u} 2 वूनु (f. **wūñ^{u}** वूञु), 1 p.p. of **wōnun**, q.v., used —•, as in **aḍa-wūn^{u}**, half-woven, p. 12*a*, l. 50.

wūnchĕ वूंछ, see **wūth^{u}**.

wand वंद a jingle of **and**, in **anda-wand**, p. 32*a*, l. 9, q.v.

wanda वंद । शीतकालः m. the cold season, winter (El. *wanda*, *wandah*, *wanduh*; Gr.M.; L. 326, *wandh* = November 15–January 15; Śiv. 327 (read *wanda tay*), 333, 973; Rām. 1010; K.Pr. 81 (m.pl. of gen., *wanduni*)). **-gaṭa** -गट । शीतकालतामिस्रम् f. the gloom or darkness of winter; suffering or torment caused by intense cold. **-kŏl^{i}** -कॉलि । शीतकाले adv. in the winter season. **-mās** -मास् । शीतकालः m. a winter month, winter time. **-môs^{u}** -मोसु । शीतकालसंबन्धी adj. (f. **-mös^{u}** -मासू), of, or belonging to, or suitable to be used in winter time. **-phĕran** -फरन् । शीतकालवस्त्रम् m. a wadded coat for winter use. **-röṡ^{u}** -रोसू । शीतकालरात्रयः f.pl. the winter nights (long, dark, and bitterly cold); cf. **wandañĕ-röṡ^{u}**, bel. **-röṡ^{u}n** -रोसून् । शीतकालरात्रिषु pl. dat. used as adv. in the winter nights. **-wôñ^{u}** -वोञु । शीतकालजलम् m. winter water, the intensely cold water flowing in the rivers, etc., in that season. **-züṭ^{u}** -ज़ूटु । शीतकालवासः f. (sg. dat. **-zacĕ** -ज़च्य), an old much-worn wadded garment or coverlet for use in winter.

wând^{i} वॅंदि or **wandi** वंदि । शीतकाले adv. in the winter time.

wanduk^{u} वंदुकु । शीतकालसंबन्धी adj. gen. (f. **wandüc^{u}** वंदचू), of, belonging to, produced in, or intended for use in winter (Rām. 1005, 1009, 1011).

wandañĕ röṡ^{u} वंदञ रोसू । शीतकालरात्रयः f.pl. the long winter nights = **wanda-r°**, ab.

wandas वंदस् adv. in the winter (Śiv. 1687; Rām. 1006; K.Pr. 30, 86, 180, 228, 242). **-kyut^{u}** -क्युतु । शीतकाले adv., id.

wanḍ वंड् । विभागः m. a part, a share (e.g. of a piece of land, or of a pile of grain).

wanḍa-bāgay वंड-बागय् । भागविभाजना f. the process of dividing out, sharing out, as ab. **-wôl^{u}** -वोलु । देशादिविभागाधिपः n.ag. (f. **-wājĕñ** -वाज्यम्), a person who allots shares, a superintendent of a sharing out or partition.

wŏnda ब्वन्द । अन्तराशयः m. a person's innate disposition,

heart, feelings, character (El. *wanda*; W. 35, id.; L.V. 49, 72; Rām. 1126, 1320, 1461, 1581, 1583, 1624, 1633, 1775–7; K. 94, 536; K.Pr. 43, 253); a person's inner intention, determination, resolve (Śiv. 85, 333, 1201, 1682); imagination (Rām. 1611); **māgayi-w°**, a heartfelt prayer (K. 488). **—āmot^{u} —आमंतु । स्वसंमत्या प्रवर्तित:** perf. part. (f. **—āmüṣ^{u} —आमंच्यू**), (of some action or business) carried out according to one's own private intentions. **-bod^{u} -बंदु । गभीराशय:** adj. (f. **-büḍ^{u} -बंड्यू**), of a noble character (characterized by nobility, discretion, patience, sobriety, etc.), magnanimous; cf. **-sôw^{u}**, bel. **—bāwun —बावुन् । स्वाशयप्रकाशनम** m.inf. to display (to another) one's inner intentions or feeling; cf. **wŏnduk^{u} bā°**, bel. **—hyon^{u} —ह्यंदु । आशयपरीक्षणम्** m.inf. to enquire into, or test, another's intentions or feelings; cf. **—shāh hyon^{u}**, and **wŏndas hyon^{u}**, bel. **-khŏsh -खुश्** adj. e.g. cheerful, happy, comfortable (El.). **-khŏsh karun -खुश् करन्**, m.inf. to comfort (El.). **-kumol^{u} -कुमंदु**, adj (f. **-kumüj^{u} -कुमंज्यू**), gentle (El. *wandakumal*). **-môr^{u} -मोर् । गूढाशय:** adj. (f. **-mör^{u} -मोर्**), one whose intentions or secret thoughts are hidden, one who keeps his intentions to himself. **-narm -नर्म** adj. e.g. kind (El.). **—phoṭ^{u}-mot^{u} —फंटु-मंतु । स्वाशयादुद्भूत:** perf. part. (f. **—phüṭ^{u}-müṣ^{u} — फंटू-मंच्यू**), born from one's inner self, etc., as in the next. **—phaṭun —फटुन् । चित्ताशयादुद्भवनम्** m.inf. the heart to be broken (YZ. 150); disease of the heart to be experienced; to germinate from one's own inner self, (of a cock-and-bull story) to be produced from one's own imagination; met. (of a child) to be begotten from one's own loins. **-prasand -प्रसन्द्** adj. e.g. glad, joyful. **-prasand karun -प्रसन्द् करन्** m.inf. to gladden (El.). **-prasand sapadun -प्रसन्द् सपदुन्** m.inf. to rejoice, be glad (El.). **—rūd^{u}-mot^{u} —रूदु-मंतु** perf. part. (f. **—rūz^{u}-müṣ^{u} —रूज़्-मंच्यू**), disgusted (El.); cf. **wŏndas rōzun**, bel. **—shāh hyon^{u} —शाह ह्यंदु । गूढतत्त्वपरीक्षणम्** m.inf. to test or pry into another's intentions or inner thoughts; cf. **—hyon^{u}**, ab. **-sôw^{u} -सोवु । विशालाशय:** adj. (f. **-söv^{u} -सोंवू**), noble-minded, magnanimous; cf. **-bod^{u}**, ab. **—wuchun —वुछुन् । आशयपरीक्षणम** m.inf. to watch for, or test, a person's intention. **—yun^{u} —यिनु । आशयप्रवृत्ति: (संमतीभवनम्)** m.inf. one's private intentions to be carried out; agreement (with one's own intentions, or opinions) to be reached.

wŏnduk^{u} वन्दुकु । आशयसंबन्धी (रहस्यम्) adj. gen. (f. **wŏndüc^{u} वन्द्यूच्यू**), of, or belonging to, one's heart, feelings, or character (Rām. 72, 674, 1088, 1127, 1267, 1492, 1559, 1572, 1635, 1763, 1775); of, or belonging to, one's own private intentions; secret, private, mysterious. **—bāwun - बावुन् । स्वाशयप्रकाशनम्** m.inf. to display one's own secret intentions. Cf. **wŏnda bā°**, ab.

wŏndas hyon^{u} वन्दस् ह्यंदु । चित्ते सहनम् m.inf. to conceal in one's own heart, to bear or endure silently (grief, trouble, wrongs, or the like); cf. **wŏnda h°**, ab. **—raṭun रटुन् । चित्ते ग्रहणम्** m.inf. to keep as a secret, to keep to oneself (some scandal, secret, wicked action, or the like). **— rōzun रोज़ुन् । चित्ते स्थिति:** m.inf. (some scandal, secret, etc., as in the preceding) to remain hidden in the mind, to remain untold (by one who knows); cf. **wŏnda rūd^{u}-mot^{u}**, ab. **—thawun - थवुन् । चित्ते गोपनम्** m.inf. to hide in the heart, to keep (some story or fact) to oneself (as a secret not to be revealed) (Rām. 1773 *thāvun*).

wond^{u} वन्दु adj. (f. **vünz^{u} वंज़्यू**), (1 p.p. of **wandun**, q.v.), offered as a victim, dedicated to sacrifice, made an offering to a god.

vünḍ^{u} वंडू । खञ्जा f. (sg. dat. **wanjĕ वंज्य**) (a woman who is) lame, crippled, halt. Cf **wong^{u}**, f. **vünj^{u}**, f. sg. dat. also **wanjĕ.**

vandil (? spelling and gender) a certain fibre-yielding rush (L. 68).

wandun वन्दुन । उपहरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **wond^{u} वंदु**; f. **vünz^{u} वंज़्यू**; 2 p.p. **wanzōv वज़ोव**), to dedicate, devote (a victim), offer (in sacrifice) (e.g. for the appeasement of some deity, or in order to cause some public calamity to be abated) (cf. **rath w°**, p. 845*b*, l. 24) (Rām. 31, 163, 169, 243, 246, 251, 639, 672, 952, 1079, 1128, 1143, 1143*a*, *b*, *d*, 1144, 1490, 1491, 1632, 1640, 1675; K. 60, 150, 184, 246, 250, 278, 292, 309, 394, 511, 515, 523, 688, 731, 859, 927, 986–7, 1123; YZ. 22, 57, 140, 152, 541; K.Pr. 66, 75, 155, 178, 194). **wandun kyut^{u} वंदुन किदु । उपहारनिमित्त:** adj. (f. **wandün^{u} kiṣ^{u} वंद्यून किच्यू**), for devoting, (intended to be offered) as a sacrifice, a sacrificial victim (before being offered) (Śiv. 51, 156, 191, 205, 226, 235, 237, 316, 362, 1161, 1168–9, 1417, 1435, 1537, 1594, 1613, 1742, 1744, 1767).

wond^{u}-mot^{u} वंदु-मंतु । उपहृत: perf. part. (f. **vünz^{u}-müṣ^{u} वंज़्यू-मंच्यू**), that which has been offered as a victim.

wandana āmot^{u} वंदन आमंतु । उपहारीभूत: perf. part. pass. (f. **—āmüṣ^{u} —आमंच्यू**), become devoted as a sacrificial victim (as ab.). **— yun^{u} —यिनु । उपहारीभवनम्** m.inf. pass. to become devoted as a sacrificial victim (as ab.).

wandith dyun^{u} वंदिथ दिनु । उपहारायोत्सर्ग: m inf. to offer (something) as a sacrificial victim, to devote.

wandith lagun वंदिथ् लगुन् । उपहारीभवनम् m.inf. to become devoted (*as ab*); met. to become sacrificed, i.e. to be reduced to a state of ruin (by some other's action) **wandith thawun वंदिथ थवुन । उपहाराय नियमनम्** m.inf. to deposit, or place ready, (a victim) for sacrifice

vĕndun व्यंदुन । आचरणम्, लब्धिः conj. 1 (1 p.p. **vyond^{u} व्यंदु**, f. **vĕnz^{u} व्यंज़ू**), to behave (towards someone), conduct oneself, practise (a course of conduct) (El. *vondun*) (L.V. 64, Rām. 1148); to revere, show courtesy (to); to obtain, get, gain, acquire (something wanted, looked for, or worked for, coming at the expected time) (cf **nāṭa vĕndañĕ**, p. 660*b*, l. 17); to look upon as, consider as (L.V. 43, Śiv. 1561). **vyond^{u}-mot^{u} व्यंदु-मतु । आचरितः, लब्धः** perf. part (f. **vĕnz^{u}-müṭ^{u} व्यंज़ू-मंचु**), practised (as ab.); acquired (as ab.)

wandur वांदुर्, see **wādur.**

wanḍ^{a}ran वंडरन् । विभाजना f. (sg. dat. **wanḍ^{a}rün^{u} वंडरंज़ू**), division, distribution, portioning out.

wanḍ^{a}run वंड्रुन् । विभाजनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **wanḍ^{a}r^{u} वंड्रु**), to apportion, distribute, portion out, parcel out, divide into shares (e.g. a tract of land or other property).

wanḍ^{a}rith dyun^{u} वंडरिथ दिनु । विभज्य ग्राहणम् m.inf. to divide out, apportion, among shareholders, to give each his share. **nyun^{u} — निनु । विभज्य स्वायत्तीकरणम्** m.inf. to participate, go shares in, take one's share

wanḍ^{a}rāwun वंडरावुन । विभाजनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **wanḍ^{a}rōw^{u} वंडरोवु**), i.q. **wanḍ^{a}run**, q.v.

wanga वंग । विनिमेयवस्तु m. that which (in bartering) is given in exchange for the object bought, price, equivalent, consideration. **barun — बरुन् । हारितद्रव्यपूरणम्** m.inf. to make good the value (of something destroyed, which belongs to another), to compensate for, indemnify **-baröy^{i} -बरोयि । हारितद्रव्यार्थद्रव्यान्तरपूर्तिः** f. compensation, indemnification, giving an equivalent, making good (as ab.). See **waröy^{i}.**

vĕng^{u} व्यंगु, see **vyong^{u}.**

wong^{u} वंगु । खञ्जः adj. (f. **viinj^{u} विंज़ू**, sg. dat. **wanjĕ वंज्य**), lame, crippled, halt (due to misshapen legs); crippled (in regard to some other limb, e.g. the hand) (Gr.M.). Cf. **viind^{u}** (of which the sg. dat. is also **wanjĕ**) and **vyong^{u}.**

wung वुंग m. a dog's howl (cf. **shāla-wung**, p. 880*a*, l. 24) (Gr.Gr. 122, 125).

wunga 1 वुंग । स्वरवः m. the howl of a dog (i.q. **wung**, q.v.).

wunga 2 वुंग । निर्निद्रता f. sleeplessness (caused by anxiety or the like) (Gr.Gr. 122, where it is connected with **wunga 1**, 125). **—gashün^{u} —गश्नंज़ू । चिन्ताकुलतया निद्रापगमः** f.inf. such sleeplessness to occur (to a person).

wānguj^{u} वांगुज़्, see **wāguj^{u}.**

wungal वुंगल् । भषणस्वभावः adj. c.g. (of a dog) given to howling, a howler; (of a man) given to uttering howling cries, or one whose ordinary speech resembles a howl.

wāngun वांगुन्, see **wāgun.**

vĕngun व्यंगुन् । हीनाङ्गीभवनम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. **vĕngyōv व्यंग्योव्**) (of anything animate or inanimate, or of any work, or the like) to become deficient in a member, to become maimed, defective, mutilated, defective. Cf. **vyong^{u}** and **wong^{u}.**

wungun वुंगुन् । भषणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **wung^{u} वुंगु**, f. **wunj^{ü} वुंज़ू**; 2 p.p. **wunjyōv वुंज्योव्**), to howl (of a dog or the like) (cf. **shāla-w°**, p. 880*a*, l. 25) (Gr.Gr. 122, 125; cf W. 2, *ũngāu*, the cry of a fox); (of a human being or the like) to utter a similar sound.

wāngañ वांगञ्, see **wāgañ.**

wāngün^{u} वांगंज़ू, see **wāgün^{u}.**

vĕng^{a}run व्यंगरुन् or **vĕng^{a}rawun व्यंगरावुन । हीनाङ्गीकरणम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **vĕng°r^{u} व्यंगरु**), to maim, mutilate (anything animate or inanimate, or a work, or the like) See **vĕngun.**

wungawun^{u} वुंगवुनु । भषन् n.ag. (f. **wungavün^{ü} वुंगवंज़ू**) (a dog or the like) who keeps on howling; (of a human being, esp. a child or one ignorant) one who howls (e.g. for something he wants but doesn't get).

wunah, see **wōn.**

vĕnj^{u} व्यंज़ू, see **vyong^{u}.**

wunj^{ü} वुंज़ू, see **wungun.**

viinj^{u} विंज़ू, see **wong^{u}.**

wōnoj^{i} वोनोज़ि or **wōnöj^{u} वोनोंज़ू । तालुमूलनाडी** f. the windpipe and gullet, i.q. **ōh-noj^{u}**, p. 18*a*, l. 12, q.v.

wōnöjin gashun वोनोंज़िन् गश्नुन । तालुमूलनाड्या निगीर्णीभवनम् m.inf. (of food) to go the wrong way (when eating) (i.q. **ōh-nöj^{u}n gashun**, p. 18*a*, l. 16, q.v.); hence, met., to suffer distress, have a bad time.

wanjĕr वंज्यर् । खञ्जता m. lameness, crippledness, haltingness, limping. Cf. **wong^{u}.**

vĕnjĕr व्यंज्यर् । अङ्गहीनता m. a condition of mutilation, defectiveness, deficiency of a member (of anything animate or inanimate, or of any work, or the like). Cf. **vyong^{u}.**

wunjyōv वुंज्योव्, see **wungun.**

wönkh वांख्, see **wökh.**

wunal वुनल् । नीहार: f. mist, fog (El. *wunar, wunur*, m.), i.q. **wunar,** q.v.

wunmēsh उन्मेश् । उन्मेष: m the time occupied in opening the eye, the twinkling of an eye, an infinitesimal moment of time; opp. to **nimēsh,** q.v., the time occupied in closing the eye (Śiv. 1069, 1427).

wönmatth व्वन्मत्थ् or उन्मत्थ । उन्मत्त: adj. e.g. mad, furious (El. *wanmat*, Śiv. 1649); (as subst. m.) a madman (El.).

wanan वनन् । साम्यापत्ति: f. (sg. dat. **wanün^{u} वनंञ्**), similarity of condition (e.g. when one person is dead, ruined, or disgraced, another person to be in the same condition); a necessary consequence, outcome (K. 677). Cf. **vün^{u} 2.**

wanun 1 वनुन् । भाषणम conj. 1 (1 p.p. **won^{u} 2 वंनु,** for **1,** see s.v.; f. **vün^{u} 4 वंञ्,** for **1, 2, 3,** see s.vv. 2 p.p. **wañōv वञोव्**), to say, speak (cf. **apoz^{u} w°,** p. 40*a*, l. 44; **bad-rad w°,** p 88*a*, l. 15; **bāg wanün^{u},** p. 90*a*, l. 18; **bŏh-tāna wanán^{i},** p 95*a*, l. 11; **banda w°,** p. 111*b*, l. 2; **bayath wanün^{u},** p. 152*b*, l. 3; **ḍūl^{i} wanün^{u},** p. 212*a*, l 49; **day w°,** p. 266*a*, l. 39; **hyot^{u} w°,** p 367*b*, l 39, **kán^{i}-tál^{i} w°,** p. 448*b*, l. 36; **kapas wanün^{u},** p. 464*a*, l 27; **lŏt^{u} w°,** p. 535*a*, l. 48; **nañĕr w°,** p 644*b*, l. 8; **ph^{a}r w°,** p. 701*a*, l. 10; **phuraki wanañĕ,** p. 704*a*, l 21; **phīrith w°,** p. 706*b*, l. 26; **salām wanün^{u},** p. 910*a*, l 28; **tāl zāl wanün^{u},** p. 997*a*, l. 45; **wasun w°; zŏnz wanün^{u}; zĕv wanün^{u}**) (El.; Gr.Gr. 5; Gr M.; L.V. 89, 94; Śiv. 47, 69, 79, 81, 83, 86, 131, 286, 311–2, 322, 355, 358, 384, 394–5, 408, 429, 449, 502–7, 743 5, 870, 1003, 1758, etc., *passim*; Rām. 26, 51, 64, 70, 97, 102, 107, 114, 133 4, 144, 157–8, 198, 202, 209, 220 2, 234, 242, etc., *passim*; K. 15 6, 38, 141, 223, 290, 385, 471, 516, 544, 560, 651, 722–3, etc., *passim*; H *passim*, see Vocabulary; YZ. 20, 33, 36, 46, 60, 135, 206, 231, 260, etc.; K.Pr. 163, 228);

to tell (El.; Gr M.; Śiv 47, 93, 116 7, 634, 683, 686, 693, 743, 764, 792, 804 5, 807, 811, 820, 893, 1121, 1446, 1653; Rām. 50, 90, 113, 135, 171, 234, 238–9, 258, 290, 337, 342, 414, 442, 527, etc., *passim*; K. 9, 11, 104, 156, 175, 304, 358, 386, 402 3, 511, 584, 592, 609, 643, 646, 689, 741, 704, etc., *passim*; H. iii, 5; vi, 15; x, 1, 6, etc.; YZ 14, 187 9, 239, 456, etc.);

to mention, refer to, tell of, describe, (sometimes with gen. of thing spoken about, as in **jāyĕ-hond^{u} w°,** to speak about a place) (Gr.M.; Śiv. 91, 160, 203, 225, 434–5, 494, 496–7, 528, 653, 711, 742–5, 748, 770, 781, 848, 870, 895, 901, 909, 917, 921, 938, 1037, etc., *passim*; Rām. 313, 396, 403, 412, 424, 430, 537–8, 581, 631, 711, 896, 997, 1761, 1776; K 97, 264, 290, 296, 300, 306, 332, 453, 487, 501, 511, 535, 546, 551, 589, 614, 637, 749, 783, etc., *passim*; YZ. 83, 196, 215, 249; K.Pr 91); to explain (cf. **nĕmath wanün^{u},** p 639*b*, l 12) (El.; Śiv. 82, 584, 591, 594, 640, 650, 697, 837, 843, 912, 1226, 1295, 1355, 1753; Rām. 967, 1015, 1138, 1320, 1702; K. 47, 129, 508, 575 6, 991, 1176; YZ. 128, 157); to tell (in the sense of ordering, persuading, advising, etc.) (cf **wöy^{i} wöy^{i} w°,** s.v. **wāyun**) (Gr.M.; Śiv. 110, 393 4, 716 8, 1005, 1232, 1301, 1303; Rām. 5, 11, 169, 704, 1247);

to call, name (as in 'people call this so-and-so'), recognize as (Gr.M.; L.V. 15; Śiv 809, 903, 1210, 1498; Rām 501, 1220, 1243); to say (to oneself), to consider (Śiv. 580; Rām 580, 1124, 1194, 1250, 1306, 1346, 1348, 1366, 1391, 1421 2) — **-parun — पदन । निवेदनाय भाषणम** m inf. to explain Cf. **wana-pür^{u},** p 1120*a*, l. 47.

wan^{i} wán^{i} kán^{i} pát^{i} gashun वंनि वंनि कंनि पंति गछुन । मुक्त्वा मुक्त्वापि विस्मरणम m inf. although frequently reminded to keep forgetting (K.Pr. 229).

wán^{i} wán^{i} ṭandan वंनि वंनि ठंदन । सर्वथा स्वतन्त्र: adj e.g uncontrolled, independent

won^{u}-mot^{u} वंनु मंतु । भाषित: perf part (f **vün^{u}-müṭ^{u} वंञ्-मंटु**), said, told.

wanan wanan वनन वनन (Śiv 902, 904) or **wanan wanān वनान वनान** (Śiv. 490) pres part as adv. while speaking, as (he) said (this)

wanun 2 वनुन or **wanun^{u} वनुनु** m. (inf or verbal noun or 1) a speech, a thing said, a saying (L.V 108; Śiv. 682, 824, 900; Rām 1151, 1629, K 506)

wanun 3 वनुन conj. 3 (2 p.p. **wanyōv वन्योव्**), to become wet, moist (Rām. 1117, 1189, 1603). Cf. **wazawun.**

venna 1, prep. without (so El.) See **vĕn.**

venna 2, see **vena 2.**

wōnun 1 वोनुन । ऊर्णाविशेष:, वितन्यतन्तुसमुदाय: (sg dat. **wōnanas वोननस**), a kind of short wool, cf **wōn;** the woof (in weaving) (K.Pr. 249).

wōnun 2 वोनुन । मंतनम conj. 1 (1 p.p. **wūn^{u} वूनु;** f. **wún^{u} वून्**, sg. dat. **wōné वोन;** 2 p.p. **wōnōv वोनोव्**), to weave (cf **wagav^{i}-wonanwól^{u},** p 1103*a*, l. 37) (Gr.Gr 20, 22; Gr M.; L. *nanun*; W. 7; Rām. 1781). **wūn^{u}-mot^{u} वूनु-मंतु । मंवीत:** perf. part. (f. **wūn^{u}-müṭ^{u} वूनु-मंटु**), woven

wunun वुनुन् । दैवानार्यवोद्भव: conj. 3 (2 p.p. **wunyōv वुन्योव्**), fate to be against one, to be unlucky in

result, success to fail after long and strenuous effort; to be ill-starred (cf. **dŏv w°**) (Gr.Gr. 122, Rām. 1603). **wunyō-mot**ᵘ **वुन्यो-मंतु** । **विपद्ग्रस्तीभूत:** perf. part. (f. **wunyē-müš**ᵘ **वुन्ये-मंचू**) (of some labour, journey, exertion, or the like) ill-fated, having disastrous result, having fate against it in the result; ill-starred.

wŏnnatun ब्वनतुन्, see **wŏnatun.**

wananāwun वनानावुन् । वाद्नम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **wananôw**ᵘ **वनानोवु**), to cause to be spoken (Śiv. 129, 161, 1130); to inform someone through another, to send a message; to call, summon, invite (Śiv. 74); to say, sing, declare, recite (Śiv. 867-8, 960, 966, 974); to cause (another) to speak; hence, to converse with (dat.) (Rām. 1110).

wānur वानुर् m., i.q. **wādur,** q.v. a monkey (? a bear, see **wādur**) (K. 669, as N.P., sg. gen. *wānaruⁿ*).

wínrí f. *Corylus colurna* (El.).

wunar वुनर् । नीहार: f. mist, fog (cf. **pŏh**ⁱ**-wunar,** p. 684*b*, l. 9) (El. *wunar, wunr*, m.) (Gr.Gr. 15, Gr.M., Śiv. 331), i.q. **wunal,** q.v.

vāṅs, wāns, wens, see **wais.**

vĕnāsh व्यनाश m. destruction, ruin, utter loss, decay. **—yun**ᵘ **—यिनु । विनाशापात:** m.inf. destruction to come, i.e. the time for destruction, or change of character, to have arrived.

vĕnŏshⁱ **व्यनाशि । विनाशोन्मुख:** adj. c.g. (of anything animate or inanimate, or any work, etc.) on the point of destruction, perishing, being destroyed.

wantu, see **wŏṭ**ᵘ.

vĕnatī व्यनती or (q.v.) **vĕnath व्यनथ् । विज्ञप्ति:** f. a respectful statement or communication, a request (Gr.M. *vnath*).

wónṭ, wônṭᵘ **वोंटु,** see **wŏṭ**ᵘ.

wôntᵘ **वोंतु,** see **wŏt**ᵘ.

wŏnutᵘ **ब्वनुत् । प्रोन्नत:** adj. (f. **wŏnüš**ᵘ **ब्वनंचू**), raised, elevated; high (lit. and fig.), tall, lofty, eminent (El. *wanut*).

wānṭh वाट्, see **wāṭh.**

vĕnath व्यनथ or **vi° वि° । विज्ञप्ति:** f. (sg. dat. **vĕnüš**ᵘ **व्यनंचू**, Śiv. 1668), i.q. **vĕnatī,** q.v., a respectful statement or communication, a request (Gr.M. *vnath*; Śiv. 703, 880, 916, 1227, 1300, 1668; K. 15, *vi°*).

wūnṭh वूट्, see **wūṭh.**

wūnṭhᵘ **वूटु,** see **wūṭh**ᵘ.

wŏnatun ब्वनतुन् or **wŏnnatun ब्वन्नतुन् । उन्नतीभवनम्** conj. 3 (2 p.p. **wŏnatyōv ब्वनत्योव्**), to become lofty, to become elevated.

wūnṭiñ वूटिञ्, wúntinyi, see **wūṭiñ.**

wānš (*sic*) (? **wōš**ᵘ **वोंचू** or **wōšh वोंछ्**), a curse, partiality (El.).

wŏnüšᵘ **ब्वनंचू,** see **wŏnut**ᵘ.

wŏnšh वान्छ्, see **wōšh** and also **wānš.**

wānšhar वान्छर्, see **wāšhar.**

wŏnšan वांचन्, see **wōšan.**

wŏnšun वांचुन्, wūnšᵘ**-mot**ᵘ **वूचु-मंतु,** see **wōšun.**

wŏnašār ब्वनशार् । औन्नत्यम् f. height, loftiness, elevation, altitude (Gr.M.); stature (of a man) (Gr.M.).

wanašôrᵘ **वनशोर्** m. a forest dweller; esp. a hermit, recluse, anchorite (who has abandoned home life and taken to the wilds) (Rām. 7).

wānšar वाचर्, wŏnšar वांचर्, see **wāšar.**

wŏnšath वांचथ्, see **wōšath.**

wanawan 1 वनवन् (for **2,** see **wanawun**) । **किंवदन्ती** f. (sg. dat. **wanavüñ**ᵘ **वनवंचू**), rumour, report, *on dit.* [To be distinguished from **wana-wan,** p. 1120*a*, l. 39.] **—gashüñ**ᵘ **—गछंचू । किंवदन्तीश्रुति:** f.inf. a rumour to occur, i.e. to learn (something) by rumour. **—kartüñ**ᵘ **—कर्तुंचू । असकृत्संकथनम्** f.inf. to say over and over again (so as to get something done, or to explain something).

wanawun वनवुन् । उत्सवगीतिप्रबन्ध: conj. 1 (1 p.p. **wanow**ᵘ **वनवु**) (of women at a festival, such as a marriage) to sing in chorus (L. 269, *wani wani,* for **wanawán**ⁱ, inf.pl.; Śiv. 830, 941-2, 959, 966, 1074, 1132, 1223, 1345, 1440, 1640, 1690); to arrange for such a chorus, to teach the singers, to rehearse the chorus.

wanawan 2 वनवन् in **wanawan-dyār वनवन्-द्यार । उत्सवगीतिपारितोषिकधनम्** m.pl. the fee or remuneration paid to the chorus of women friends singing at a festival, such as a wedding or the like. **—grākañ —ग्राकञ् । उत्सवे गायन्ती** f. one of the chorus of women friends singing on such an occasion. **-hur**ᵘ **-ह्रुद । उत्सवगानपद्यम्** m. the words of a song sung by the chorus of women friends on such an occasion. **-hur**ᵘ **trāwun -ह्रुद् त्रावुन् । उत्सवगीतिप्रारम्भ:** m.inf. to start, or begin, such a song. **-kākañĕ -काकञ । गीतिसङ्घ:** f.pl. the chorus of these singing women friends. **-wājéñ -वाज्यञ् । उत्सवगीतिगायन्ती** f. one of the members of the above chorus of women friends. **-watsun -वत्सुन् । उत्सवगीतिपद्यम्** m. the words of one of these chorus songs.

wanawunᵘ **वनवुन् । भाषमाण:** n.ag. (f. **wanavüñ**ᵘ **वनवंचू**), one who says, one who speaks, etc., in all the meanings of **wanun 1,** q.v.; an instructive or narrative statement.

wanāvüñᵘ **वनावंचू । पैशुन्यम्** f. backbiting, slandering, slander. **-lŏgol**ᵘ **-ल्यगंजु । पैशुन्यकृत्** adj. (f. **-lŏgüj**ᵘ **-ल्यगंचू**), a backbiter, slanderer, calumniator.

wōnawañ वोनवञ् । संतनजभृति: f. the fee paid for weaving, a weaver's wages.

wanwār वन्वार्, a jingle of **anwār**, q.v., p. 36*a*, l. 37.

wányi, see **wān 4**, and **wôñᵘ 2**.

vĕnay व्नय् or **vinay विनय् । विनय:** m. polite conduct, good breeding or manners; modesty, humility (Gr.M. *vinay*). —**pranay** —**प्रनय् । अतिविनय:** m. (esp. of a boy or youth) excellent manners united with good education (Śiv. 1342 *vnay ta pranay*).

vĕnayĕ-rostᵘ व्नय-रॅस्तु । अविनीत: adj. (f. **-rüshᵘ -रॅशू**), void of good manners, unmannered, ill-mannered, insolent, rude, impertinent (Gr.M.). **-ratshar -रट्शर् । विनयहीनता** m. want of good manners, insolence, rudeness. **-sostᵘ -संस्तु । सुविनीत:** adj. (f. **-süshᵘ -संशू**), well-behaved, gentlemanly, refined; modest. **-süty -सूत्य** adv. politely (Gr.M.).

wunyūbᵘ वुन्यूबु । भ्रान्ति: m. (sg. dat. **wunībis वुनीबिस्**), delusion, mistake, error (when something is expected or longed for, and something else turns up and is mistaken for it). — **gatshun —गट्शुन् । भ्रान्त्युद्भव:** m.inf. such a delusion to occur (esp. over and over again). —**karun —कर्न् । भ्रान्तिखेदानुभावनम्** m.inf. to distress by (over and over again) deluding, as ab.

vināyĕkh विनायख् m. (sg. dat. **vināyĕkas विनायकस्**), a N. of **Ganēsh** (q.v.), in Skt. *Vināyaka*. **vināyĕka-bal विनायक-बल्** m. N. of a certain site sacred to him (Śiv. 2).

wányain, see **wāñĕñ**.

vĕnzᵘ व्नज़्, **vĕnzᵘ-müsᵘ व्नज़्-मॅशु**, see **vĕndun**.

vünzᵘ वञ़्, see **wondᵘ** and **wandun**.

vünzᵘ-müsᵘ वञ़्-मॅशु, **wanzōv वञ़्योव्**, see **wandun**.

wŏñ व्यञ् or (vill.) **wŏh व्यँह** (q.v.) । **अधुना** adv. now, at this time (El. *woin*, *ɥáin*; Gr.Gr. 156; Gr.M.; W. 94, *woni*; Śiv. 11, 69, 70, 72, 91, 131, 202, 335, 361, 378, 415–6, 425, 539, etc., *passim*; Rām. 114, 126, 161, 164, 199, 200, 271, 334, 395, 468, 490, 506, etc., *passim*; K. 307, 473, 587, 796, 1023; H. v, 6; vii, 26; viii, 7; YZ. 94, 230). The underlying implication of this word is that the action referred to has not previously existed, but is now begun, and, if the verb is in a future tense or in the imperative, will be carried on in future. Thus **wŏñ kari** implies that (he has hitherto not done it) but will now do it (so Śiv. 69, 70, 72, etc.; Rām. 202, 234, 241, 293–4, 300, 340, 475, 489, etc.; K. 89, 471).

wuñ वुञ् or **wuñĕ वुञ** । **अधुनैव** adv. even now, at this very time (excluding all implication of past or future time), now (El. *wanyi*; Gr.Gr. 156; Gr.M.; W. *wun*; L.V. 99, *wuñĕ*; Śiv. 318, 943, *wuñ*; 210, 1217, 1294, 1598, *wuñĕ*; Rām. 146, 150, 173, 268, 361, 365, 505, 553–4, 556, etc., *wuñ*; 216, 289, 357, 674, 691, 1488, 1490, 1495, 1523, 1622–3, *wuñĕ*; K. 66, 264, 357, 363, 565, 633, *wuñĕ*; H. (*wuñ*) ii, 5; iii, 1, 2; v, 5, 6, 8; viii, 7, 10–1; ix, 4, 6; x, 5–7; xii, 6, 15, 18–9; (*wuñĕ*) x, 1; YZ. (*woñih*) 546; K.Pr. 13 (*wúnɨ*)). **-kĕn -क्यन्** adv. now at present, etc., see **wuñĕkĕn**.

wuñᵘkuy वुञ्कुय् । आधुनिक: adj. (f. **wuñᵘcᵘy वुञ्चूय्**), of, or belonging to, the present time, of nowadays.

wuñis-tām वुञिस्-ताम or **-tāmath -तामथ । वर्तमानकालपर्यन्तम** adv. up to now, hitherto (in time) (W. 94, *wunuktám*, for *wuñukᵘ tam*; K.Pr. 236, *wunuktám*).

wôñᵘ 1 वोञ् m the form which **pôñᵘ**, water, takes when it is the second member of a compound word. See p. 746*b*, ll. 37 ff. Numerous examples are there given, and the following are here given in addition:— **gölin-w°**, p. 285*b*, l. 36; **matʲ-w°**, p. 602*a*, l. 50; **pañĕ-w°**, p. 748*a*, l. 46; **rasᵃri-w°**, p. 844*a*, l. 40; **sābüñᵘ-w°**, p. 862*b*, l. 5; **shĕkar-w°**, p. 878*b*, l. 44; **shīna-w°**, p. 885*a*, l. 18; **shrāna-w°**, p. 893*b*, l. 39; **shrŏṭsi-w°**, p. 896*a*, l. 43; **shŏṭh-w°**, p. 899*b*, l. 37; **sĕki-w°**, p. 905*a*, l. 16; **sĕnda-w°**, p. 918*b*, l. 28; **sᵃsari-w°**, p. 942*a*, l. 17; **sŏta-w°**, p. 947*a*, l. 7; **siwan-w°**, p 954*a*, l. 31; **tata-w°**, p. 1039*b*, l. 31; **thĕṭʲ-w°**, p. 1066*b*, l. 7; **tsítra-w°**, p. 1087*a*, l. 46; **wuga-w°**, p. 1101*b*, l. 15; **wājʲ-w°**, p. 1107*a*, l. 18; **wanda-w°**, p. 1122*b*, l. 28; **vĕtha-w°**, s.v. **vĕth**; **waṭakh-w°**, s.v. **waṭukh**) (W. 115, *wonᵘ*).

wā 1 वाँ (for **2**, see **wôñᵘ 2**, for **3**, see s.v.). We have seen above that **pôñᵘ** becomes **wôñᵘ** when the *second* member of a compound word. As explained on p. 746*b*, ll. 35 ff. when **pôñᵘ** is the *first* member of a compound word, it becomes **pā**, as in **pā-ath**, a water-flood, and numerous other examples given on p. 747*a*, ll. 25 ff. There remains the case when **pôñᵘ** is not only the second member of a compound word, but is followed by a third member, — when in fact it falls in the middle of a compound word In such case it becomes **wā 1**. Examples are **kándʲ-wā-ḍulᵘ**, a cauldron-water-cistern, i.e. a vat for storing water for cooking purposes, p 455*a*, l. 4; **kándʲ-wā-manḍulᵘ**, pot-water-scouring, i.e. scouring out a pot with water, p. 455*a*, l. 7; **thĕṭʲ-wā-ḍulᵘ**, a tub for dirtied water, p. 1066*b*, l. 3.

wôñᵘ 2 वोञ् । वणिक्, साध्वाचार: m. (sg. abl. **wāni वानि**. When this word is the first or middle member of a compound word it generally takes the form **wā वा** (Gr.Gr. 74); for **wā 1**, see **wôñᵘ 1**, for **3**, see s.v. For examples, see bel. The fem. of this word is **wāñĕñ वाञ्**, q.v.) a shopkeeper (cf. **wān 1**), trader,

merchant (cf. **ashĕd-w°**, p. 48*b*, l. 17; **bŏng[a]ri-w°**, p. 113*a*, l. 45; **burza-w°**, p. 131*a*, l. 7; **bŏṭa-w°**, p. 138*b*, l. 44; **kapar-w°**, p. 463*b*, l. 49; **mŏkhta-w°**, p. 561*a*, l. 19; **nūna-w°**, p. 641*a*, l. 35; **pāṭ[i]-w°**, p. 789*b*, l. 37; **puy-w°**, p. 813*a*, l. 5; **tila-wôñ[u]**, p. 999*a*, l. 24; **tŏmla-w°**, p. 1006*b*, l. 34; **traṅg[a]ri-w°**, p. 1028*b*, l. 3. Although the idea of 'shopkeeper' or 'seller' is always present in the above, these compounds often also include the idea of 'manufacturer, who sells his products'. Thus, **tīla-wôñ[u]** is not only an 'oil-seller', but also a man who prepares oil for sale) (El. *wáṅgi, wŏṅn*, an oilman, shopkeeper; Gr.Gr. 38, 74; L. 387, 464, *wáni*; W. 136, *wan*[1]; Śiv. 240, 1876; YZ. 67; K.Pr. 20, 31 (*wana*), 154, 228-9);

met. a decent respectable man (of a quiet, self-restrained, and patient character). **wôñ[u] wāñur[u]** **वोञु वाञुर्** । **वणिग्वृत्तिः** m. a man whose profession is shopkeeping, esp. a seller of such articles as oils, spices, or the like, a grocer.

wā 2 वाँ Examples of this word used as the first member of a compound word are:— **wā-burza वाँ-बुर्ज** । **भूर्जपत्रविशेषः** m. shopkeeper's birch-bark, birch-bark used for paper, as sold in shops, a superior kind of birch-bark, smooth, clean, and wide, suitable for wrapping up parcels; cf. **burza-wôñ[u]**, p. 131*a*, l. 7. **-chān -छान** । **मुख्यतक्षा** m. a head carpenter, the foreman carpenter (or architect-builder) employed in building a house. **-dyol[u] -ल्यु** । **तृणविशेषः** m. a kind of grass used by shopkeepers for tying up parcels of condiments or the like; cf. **wāna-dĕl[i]**, p. 1121*a*, l. 1. **-gand -गंड** । **सुदृढबन्धः** m. the tying up of a load or parcel, when it is securely done. **-pacĕ -पच्च** । **साधुशीलः** m. one who is born in a family whose occupation is shopkeeping; one who is of decent respectable family (in this sense used esp. in discussing proposals of marriage or the like) **-phuṭaj[i] -फुटज** or **-phuṭüj[u] -फुटज्यू** । **वणिक्पोटलिका** f a shopkeeper's parcel, a parcel wrapped up in birch-bark, or the like, as delivered to a customer by a shopkeeper; met. a similar unopened parcel **-tôn[u] -तोञु** । **साधुशीलता** m. (in reference to some particular person) decent, respectable character (in all dealings). **-ṭaṭhul[u] -टठुल्** । **वणिक्पात्रविशेषः** m. a tub or trough in which a shopkeeper stores for sale his supply of flour or the like.

Examples of **wā वाँ** used as the middle member of a compound word are: **tīla-wā-dād**, an oilman's bullock, p. 999*a*, l. 22; **tīla-wā-kanz**, his oil-press, id., l. 23; **tīla-wā-sakh**, the revolving bar of his press, id., l. 31.

wāñe-wôñ[u] वाञ-वोञु । **अतिसाधुवृत्तः** m. a decent, respectable man, as ab.

wön[i]-dān वांञि-दान । **वणिक्चुल्ली** m. 'a shopkeeper's fireplace'; hence, met. a miserly or very indigent form of living. **-wān -वान्** । **वणिगापणम** m. a shopkeeper's (esp. a grocer's) shop. **-yār -यार** । **वणिगापणः** m., id.

wôñ[u] 3 वोञु (f. **wön[u] 3 वांञू**), in **ḍīḍ[i]-wôñ[u]** or **ḍīḍ[i]-wān**, a doorkeeper, p. 188*a*, l. 21, i.q. **wān 3**, and probably due to confusion with **wôñ[u] 2**. Like that word, it has also a f. **wāñĕñ**, p. 188*a*, l. 24.

wön[i] वांञि or **vün[u] 3 वंञू**, an adjectival suffix, e.g., as in **wŏphar-wön[i]**, **wŏphar-vün[u]**, s.v. **wŏphur[u]**, q.v.

wönī 1 वांञी f. the profession of a shopkeeper (**wôñ[u] 2**), shop selling, shopkeeping as a livelihood (cf. **puy-w°**, p. 813*a*, l. 15).

wönī 2 वांञी (Rām. 429), see **wān 4** and **wön[u] 4**.

wön[u] 1 वांञू । **कृषिकर्म** f. ploughing, cultivation by plough.

wāñĕ-dāḍ वाञ-दाँड । **कृष्युपयुक्तर्षभः** m. a plough-bullock. **-drāv -द्राव** । **कृषिकर्मस्वभ्यस्तः** m. one who has come out of ploughing, a bullock that has been trained to plough. **kaḍun —कडुन्** । **कृषिकर्मस्वभ्यस्तीकरणम** m.inf. to train a bullock to the plough. **—lagun —लगुन्** । **कृषिकर्मणि प्रवृत्तीभवनम** m.inf. to become attached to ploughing, (of a bullock) to be taken to the plough (before he is trained); met. (of some weak or incapable person) to be set to some hard piece of work. **—lāgun —लागुन्** । **कृषिकर्मणि (अत्यायासोत्पादिकर्मणि) नियोजनम** m.inf. to put a bullock to the plough (for the first time, as ab.); met. to set an incapable person to hard work, as ab. **—nērun —नेरुन** । **कृषिकर्मणि स्वभ्यस्तीभवनम** m.inf. (of a bullock) to become trained to the plough.

wön[u] 2, 3 वांञू f. the feminine of **wān 3** and **wôñ[u] 3**, indicating a female keeper, etc., and not his wife, as in **guzar-wön[u]** a female octroi collector (not his wife), p. 319*b*, l. 1.

wön[u] 4 वांञू the obl. form and pl. nom. of **wān 4**. Also i q. **wān 4**, in **lĕla-wön[u]**, p. 522*b*, l. 2; **lila-wön[u]**, ib., l. 8; and **sŏwön[u]**, s.v. In Rām. 429, **wönī** is for **wön[u]**, n.c. In K. 522 **wön[u] pālün[u]** means 'to keep one's word, to keep a promise'.

wön[u] 5 वांञू f. earnings, in **pĕth[i]-w°**, p. 796*a*, l. 8. Cf. **wönī 1.**

wön[u] 6 वांञू in **pathar[i]-wön[u]**, adv. on, or all over, the floor or bare ground, p. 799*a*, l. 10. ? Cf. **wā 3.**

wön[u] 7 वांञू, in **wön[u]-dön[u] वांञू-दांञू** । **दरिद्रभूषणसमुदायः** f. (of one reduced to poverty) the small broken or worn articles of jewelry that remain in his possession (probably a jingle of **dön[u]**, q.v.).

wuñ वुञ्, wuñĕ वुञ, see p. 1127*a*, l. 44.

wūñᵘ वूञू, see **wōnun.**

vüñᵘ 1 वंञू (for **4**, see **wanun**), sometimes written **wañᵘ वञू । वनसमुदाय**: f. a wood, or grove, of trees (esp. when all of the same kind), an orchard, a fruit garden (cf. **kulⁱ-vº**, p. 439*a*, l. 8; **mĕwa-vº**, p. 611*a*, l. 37; **tᵃla-vº**, p. 995*a*, l. 40; **tēl-vº**, p. 998*a*, l. 11; **ṭanga-vº**, p. 1010*b*, l. 12; **ṭsēra-vº**, p. 1079*b*, l. 7; **wath-vº** and **wata-vº**, s.v. **wath**) (Gr.Gr. 37; W. 144, *wan*ⁱ; K Pr. 135, 246, *wani*); a mountain path (cf. **dōla-vº**, p. 211*b*, l. 18). **—diñᵘ —दिञू । वानस्पत्यलतावप्तारोपणम्** f.inf. to plant and keep up an orchard or fruit garden (esp. as a work of religious merit).

wañi-rāwul वञि-रावुल् । अकर्मण्य: adj. (f. **-rāvüjᵘ -रावंञू**), 'one who leads astray in a fruit-garden'; hence, one who has taken to vicious ways, and leads others astray by his example.

vüñᵘ 2 वंञू (for **4**, see **wanun**) । **समावस्था** f. (between two persons) similarity, or equality, of condition (such as happiness, misery, gain, loss, sickness, health, sudden death, and so on) (K.Pr. 91); cf. **wanan. —gaṭshüñᵘ —गट्शञू । समावस्थावाप्ति**: f.inf. such similarity of condition to occur (as when one person's condition becomes the same as that of another)

vüñᵘ 3 वंञू (for **4**, see **wanun**), see **wönⁱ.**

wuñᵘcᵘy वुञूच्यू, see **wuñᵘkuy**, p. 1127*b*, l. 6.

wuñukh वुञुख् adv. now, at the present time (cf **wŏñ**), used in the following:— **wuñukh-tām वुञुख्-ताम**, or **-tāmath -तामथ्**, or **-tāñ -ताञ्**, or **-tañéth -ताञथ । वर्तमानावसरान्तम्** adv up to now, till now, up to the present time.

wuñᵉkĕn वुञ्क्यन् or **wuñᵉkĕnas वुञ्क्यनस । अधुना** adv now, at the present time, at this time (e.g. 'at this time to-morrow') (cf. **wŏñ**) (Śiv 631, 841, 1713, 1718-9; Rām 150, 492, 680, 791, 808, 852, 997, 1155, 1204, 1220, 1222-3, 1228, 1460, 1527, 1702; K. 1099, [illegible]2, *wuñlĕn*). **-bögⁱ -बॉगि** or **-bögin -बॉगिन् । अधुनाप्रायकाले** adv. about now, at about the same time as now on some other day.

wuñᵉkĕnukᵘ वुञ्क्यनुकु । आधुनिक adj gen. (f **wuñᵉkĕnücᵘ वुञ्क्यनंचू**), of, or belonging to, the present time, contemporary.

wönil वॉनिल् । वणिग्वृत्ति: f. the business of a shopkeeper (esp. of a grocer) (cf. **nūna-wº**, p 641*a*, l. 36; **puy-wº**, p. 813*a*, l. 17).

vüñᵘ-müṭᵘ वंञू-मंचू, see **wanun.**

wāñéñ वाञञ् । वणिक्स्त्री f the wife of a shopkeeper (**wôñᵘ 2**, q.v.) (El *nányam*; Gr Gr. 38); a decent, respectable woman, who is mistress of a household. See also **wôñᵘ 3.**

wāñurᵘ वाञुद् । वणिक्, पथिविशेष: a shopkeeper, esp. a travelling shopkeeper, a pedlar, a 'boxwallah' (cf. **wôñᵘ wāñurᵘ**, p. 1128*a*, l. 16); a certain small bird, haunting marshes.

vĕñorᵘ व्यञ्द्, for **vĕñºrᵘ व्यञ्द्**, 1 p.p. of **vĕñᵉrun**, q.v. —º, in **aḍa-vº**, p. 12*b*, l 2.

wuñĕr वुञर । दैवानार्जवम m. ill-luck, want of success after long and strenuous effort. Cf. **wunun.**

vĕñᵉran व्यञ्रन । पृथक्पृथग्विभेदनम f. (sg dat. **vĕñᵉrünᵘ व्यञ्रंञू**), the act of picking to pieces with the fingers, unravelling, separating, pulling to pieces, shredding (string, straw, vegetables, a bunch of leaves, etc., as in **vĕñᵉrun**, q v).

vĕñᵉrun व्यञ्रन । पृथक्पृथग्विभेदनम conj 1 (1 p p. **vĕñºrᵘ व्यञ्द्**), to pick to pieces with the fingers, unravel, dismember, separate, pull to pieces, take to pieces, shred (string, vegetables, a bunch of leaves, a mass of straw, or similar compact, dense, or intertwisted object) (Gr Gr. 7) **vĕñºrᵘ-motᵘ व्यञ्द्-मंतु । पृथक्पृथग्विभेदित**: perf part (f. **vĕñᵘrᵘ-müṭᵘ व्यञ्द्-मंचू**), picked to pieces, as ab

vĕñᵉrawun व्यञ्रावुन । पृथक्पृथक्करणम conj. 1 (1 p p. **vĕñᵉrôwᵘ व्यञ्रोवु**), i q **vĕñᵉrun**, q v **vĕñᵉrówᵘ-motᵘ व्यञ्रोवु मंतु । पृथक्पृथग्विभेदित**: perf part. (f. **vĕñᵉrövᵘ-müṭᵘ व्यञ्रोवु मंचू**), i q **vĕñºrᵘ-motᵘ**, q v, s.v. **vĕñᵉrun.**

wāñuth वाञुथ । वाणिज्यम, माधुकरम m (sg dat. **wāñĕtas वाञतस्**), the profession of shopkeeping, trade (esp. as a grocer, or the like) (cf. **puy-wº**, p. 813*a*, l 18); the conduct of a decent, respectable man. Cf. **wôñᵘ 2.**

wŏñŏv वोञोव्, see **wonun.**

vēpi वेपि, vīpⁱ वीपि, see **vyūpᵘ.**

wupa वुप । अन्तर्दाह: m (of something inanimate) inward burning or heat, internal smouldering; inward rotting (due to fermentation and consequent heat); (of a human being) inward anger, resentment; cf **wupun. khasun खसुन । दाहोद्भव**: m inf spontaneous internal combustion or rotting to occur (e.g. in a pile of grain, or a heap of wood, a pile of uncared-for garments). **-hotᵘ -हुतु । दाहविकृत**: adj. (f. **-hüṭᵘ -हुंचू**), burnt or rotted internally, as ab.; full of resentment **hyonᵘ ह्यनु । अन्तर्दाहोद्भूति**: m.inf (of a heap of grain, a pile of wood, or the like which has been allowed to become damp) to begin to rot or burn from internal heat; (of a human being) to begin to feel resentment.

vĕpadā व्यपदा । विपत् f. a calamity, misfortune, adversity, distress.

vĕpodᵘ व्यपद्दु । विपदाक्रान्त: adj (f. **vĕpüzᵘ व्यपद्ज़ू**),

subject to calamity, unfortunate, afflicted, distressed, fallen into adversity.

wŏpad 1 व्यपद् । उत्पत्ति: f. (sg. dat. **wŏpüz^{u} व्यपंज़्**), birth; creation, production; origin, rise.

wŏpad 2 व्यपद् or wŏpād व्यपाद् । दोष: f. (sg. dat. **wŏpüz^{u} व्यपंज़् or wŏpöz^{u} व्यपांज़्**), a personal defect (such as disease, debauchery, making false charges, or other criminality) which is contagious, or which infests others by association (Śiv. 1441, 1746, 1764). **yiñ^{u} —यिञ् । दोषापत्ति:** f.inf. such a defect to taint or contaminate (a person, dat.).

wŏpadun व्यपदुन् or (q.v.) wŏpazun व्यपज़ुन् । उद्भवति: conj. 2 (1 p.p. **wŏpod^{u} व्यपंदु**; f. **wŏpüz^{u} व्यपंज़्**), to arise, spring up, come into existence, be born, come into being, be produced (Gr.M.; L.V. 56; Śiv. 1230, 1559; K. 878); to occur, take place; cf. **wŏpanun, wŏpazun. wŏpod^{u}-mot^{u} व्यपंदु-मंतु । समुद्भूत:** perf. part. (f. **wŏpüz^{u}-müṣ^{u} व्यपंज़्-मंषु**), sprung up, come into existence; occurred, happened. Cf. **wŏpüz^{u}-müṣ^{u}**, f. of **wŏpoz^{u}-mot^{u}**, s.v. **wŏpazun.**

wŏpadrav व्यपद्रव । उपप्लव: m. widespread misfortune, a general calamity (such as famine, lawlessness, drought, floods, epidemic, pillage, conflagrations, etc.), national distress, national disturbance, insurrection.

wŏpadravī व्यपद्रवी । उपद्रवकृत् adj. c.g. (any man or beast) that causes such widespread calamity as in the preceding.

wŏpadīsh व्यपदीश् m. instruction, advice (Gr.M., Śiv. 23, Rām. 1171); esp. true instruction, right teaching (L.V. 1, 2, 51–4, 66, 80, *wŏpadēsh*; Śiv. 1704; Rām. 41, 171).

wŏpadāwun व्यपदावुन् । उत्पादनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **wŏpadôw^{u} व्यपदोवु**), to cause to spring up or come into existence, to bring into existence, be the producer of, to create (El. *wopúdáwun*, who says the word is peculiar to remote mountain districts; Śiv. 33, 59, 60, 99, 100, 582, 803, 1241; K. 131, 618); to cause to occur or happen. Cf. **wŏpazāwun.**

wŏpadāwawun^{u} व्यपदाववुनु, n.ag. (f. **wŏpadāwavün^{u} व्यपदाववंज़्**), one who causes (something) to come into existence (Śiv. 854).

wapha वफ (=وف) । धर्मार्थम् m. a place where (in accordance with a religious endowment) food is distributed free, an almshouse; cf. **wŏpha. -bata -वत । धर्मार्थान्नवृत्ति:** m 'almshouse rice', the practice of living on food distributed at almshouses (a lazy, heedless, life).

wāph वाफ् । उप्ति:, उप्तिकाल: m. (sg. dat. **wāpas वापस्**), sowing (seed, etc.) (cf. **bēl^{i}-w°** and **byöl^{i}-w°**, p. 150*b*, l. 10; **dā-w°**, p. 231*a*, l. 18; **har^{a}da-w°**, p. 348*a*, l. 16) (Śiv. 1291); sowing-time, seed-time, the sowing season, the proper time for sowing any particular seed (L. 463). **—yun^{u} —यिनु । उप्तियोग्यीभवनम्** m.inf. 'sowing to come', i.e. (of a field) to become prepared and ready for sowing.

wāpa nērun वाप नेरुन् । बीजोप्तिकर्मणा संपन्नीभवनम् m.inf. 'to issue from sowing', i.e. (of a field or the like) to have been completely sown. **—yun^{u} —यिनु । बीजोप्तिमनु तदुद्भित्ति:** m.inf. 'to come from sowing', i.e. (of a field or the like) the seeds to sprout (after sowing).

waphā वफा وفا, or wŏphā व्यफा ? f. observation of good faith, faithfulness, fidelity (cf. **bē-wafā**, p. 147*a*, l. 18; **bē-wŏphā**, p. 148*a*, l. 1) (El., K.Pr. 72). **—karan-wôl^{u} —करन्-वोलु** n.ag. (f. **—karan-wājĕñ —करन्-वाज्यञ्**), one who is faithful (El.).

wŏph व्यफ् f. in **hūn^{i}-wŏph**, p. 337*a*, l. 23, i.q. **wuph**, q.v.

wŏpha व्यफ । भिक्षा m. the making a livelihood by begging food and clothing from others, professional begging; a professional beggar; cf. **wapha. -bata -वत । परान्नम्** m. rice obtained in this way; hence, plenty of food obtained regularly from others. **-bata lagun -वत लगुन् । परान्नेन पुष्यान्नि:** m.inf. such food to be obtained, to become fat on the obtainment of easy and regular food from others, and hence to become audacious and insolent. **-bata pyon^{u} -वत प्यनु । परान्नावान्नि:** m.inf. such rice to fall to a person, i.e. food in plenty to be regularly received from others. **—pyon^{u} —प्यनु । भिक्षान्नावान्नि:** m.inf. the proceeds of begging to fall (to a person), i.e. to get a living by professional begging (and so to be comfortable, happy, without care, audacious and insolent).

wuph वुफ् (occasionally spelt **wŏph व्यफ्**, q.v.) **। विहायसा गति:** f. (sg. dat. **wuphi वुफि**), the act of flying or soaring, flight (Gr.Gr. 127; Śiv. 1052, 1607); met. moving, or going, rapidly or quickly. **—tulün^{u} —तुलंज़्** f.inf. to fly up (Rām. 531). **—wuphi वुफि । अतिशीघ्रम्** adv. very quickly, speedily (u.w. vbs. of going, coming, seeing, beginning, completing, or the like).

waphādār वफादार وفادار, or wŏphādār व्यफादार् adj. c.g. faithful, trustworthy (El., K.Pr. 101); faithful (to), devoted (to), loyal (Rām. 773).

waphādörī वफादारी وفادارى, or wŏ° व्य° f. fidelity, loyalty, faithfulness (El. (*wa°*); H. (*wŏ°*) ii, 2–7, 10, 12).

vĕphol^{u} व्यफंलु adj. (f. **vĕphüj^{u} व्यफंज़्**), fruitless, bearing no, or imperfect, fruit (L.V. 55).

wuphal वुफल् in wuphal-wāl वुफल्-वाल् । अतिचञ्चल: m. i.q. **wŏphar-wāl**, s.v. **wŏphur^{u}**, q.v.

wuphalun वुफलुन् । **प्रोत्साहनम्** conj. 3 (2 p.p. **wuphalyōv वुफल्योव्**) (of some ignorant boy or the like) to be, or become, persevering or energetic (by continual practice).

wuphalāwun वुफलावुन् । **प्रोत्साहनम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **wuphalôwᵘ वुफलोवु**), to encourage (an ignorant child or the like) to persevere (in acquiring skill), incite (Gr.Gr. 170). **wuphalôwᵘ-motᵘ वुफलोवु-मंतु** । **प्रोत्साहित:** perf. part. (f. **wuphalövᵘ-müṣᵘ वुफलोव्वू-मंव्**), encouraged in perseverance, as ab. See **wuphun.**

wuphāún m. a bird (El. *upháún*, ? **wuphawunᵘ**, q.v.).

wuphun वुफुन् । **उड्डयनम्** conj. 3 (2 p.p. **wuphyōv वुफ्योव्**), to fly, soar, go flying (Gr.Gr. 15, 127; conjugated, 224, 234, 237, 239, 240–1, 245–6; Gr.M.; Śiv. 1516, 1694, 1811); to go, or move, rapidly or quickly; (of a human being or the like) to become intoxicated (by drugs, or pride, or the like).

wuphān वुफान् । **अतिशीघ्रम्** pres. part. used as adv. flying; hence, as adv., very quickly or rapidly (u.w. vbs. of going, arranging, eating, and so on).

The causal of this verb is either **wuphanāwun वुफनावुन्**, which means 'to cause to fly', or **wuphalāwun वुफलावुन्** which means 'to incite' (Gr.Gr. 170).

wuphanāwun वुफनावुन् । **खगत्वभासनम्, शीघ्रयापनम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **wuphanôwᵘ वुफनोवु**), to cause to fly (Gr.Gr. 170; Śiv. 351, 1064, 1396, 1693, 1783, 1811); (of a mother-bird) to teach (her chicks) to fly; to fly (a kite, etc.) (Gr.M.); to drive (a horse or vehicle) at great speed. **wuphanôwᵘ-motᵘ वुफनोवु-मंतु** । **खेगमित:, शीघ्रं यापित:** perf. part. (f. **wuphanövᵘ-müṣᵘ वुफनोव्वू-मंव्**), taught to fly, as ab.; driven very fast, as ab.

wĕphar व्वफर् m.pl. a jingle of **phĕphar** in **phº-vº** (p. 700*b*, l. 35).

wŏphurᵘ व्वफुर् । **शिथिल:** adj. (f. **wŏphürᵘ व्वफ्रुड्**), loose, insecure, not firmly fixed. **—lagun —लगुन्** । **उद्धारावाप्ति:** m.inf. to become loose, to become insecure in its place, to have (its) foundations loosened (lit. and fig.).

wŏphar-ḍünjᵘ व्वफर्-ड्वंजू । **शिथिलता** f. looseness, instability (of something that should be firmly fixed, e.g. a stone in a wall, or pillar); cf. **ḍünḍᵘ** and **wŏphara-ḍanjĕ**, bel. **-wāl -वाल्** । **अनवस्थितचित्तवृत्ति:** adj. e.g. unsteady-minded, (of one engaged in any duty) not persevering, one whose attention is readily distracted, unsteadfast, capricious; cf. **wuphal-wāl**, p. 1130*b*, l. 49, and **wŏpharun. -wŏnⁱ -वांइ** । **अनवस्थित:** adj. e.g. not firmly fixed in its place, insecure. **-vünᵘ -व्वंजू** । **अनवस्थान:** adj. e.g. not having a secure foundation, fixed to something insecure.

wŏphara-ḍanjĕ व्वफर-ड्वंज्य । **अस्थिरास्थय:** adj. e.g. not firmly fixed in its seat or foundation, loose, unsteady. Cf. **wŏphar-ḍünjᵘ**, ab.

wŏphīr वांफीर् (for وافر) adj. e.g. abundant, plentiful, copious (H. vi, 14).

wŏpharun व्वफरुन् । **शिथिलीभवनम्** conj. 3 (2 p.p. **wŏpharyōv व्वफर्योव्**) (of some stone, column, brick) to become loose in its position (e.g. by pulling or by digging round the base, etc.); similarly, fig. of a secret, a disease, a bad habit, or the like. **wŏpharyō-motᵘ व्वफर्यो-मंतु** । **शिथिलीभूत:** perf. part. (f. **wŏpharyē-müṣᵘ व्वफर्ये-मंव्**), loosened, as ab.

wŏpharāwun व्वफरावुन् । **उद्धरणम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **wŏpharôwᵘ व्वफरोवु**), to loosen the foundations of anything, make loose (lit. and fig., as in **wŏpharun**, q.v.).

wuphawunᵘ वुफवुनु । **खगमनवृत्ति:** n.ag. (f **wuphavünᵘ वुफव्वंजू**), one who flies, (a bird or the like) which habitually flies (K. 922; K.Pr. 235, m.pl.nom. *wufawane*); (a man, horse, vehicle, or the like) which moves with great rapidity.

wuphavünᵘ वुफव्वंजू f. the act of flying, or going swiftly in **wuphawanĕy raṭanĕ वुफवनय रटन** । **असंभवसंभावना** f.pl. (with emph. **y**) (simultaneous) flyings and stoppages, i.e. imagining impossibilities, describing or asking someone to believe an impossibility, attempting an impossible task.

waphöyī वफोयी وَفایی, or **wŏphöyī व्वफोयी** f. fidelity, loyalty, sincerity (cf. **bē-wº**, p. 148*a*, l. 4); trustworthiness, dependableness (K.Pr. 5, *wafai*). **kariünᵘ —कर्यंजू** f.inf. to make firm friendship (with, **sūty**), become a faithful ally (Rām. 94).

wŏpājⁱ व्वपजि । **लताविशेष:** f. a certain wild shrub, the long dagger-shaped sub-acid leaves of which are used as a vegetable. Cf. **wŏpal-hākh**, s.v. **wŏpal.**

wŏpakār व्वपकार m. a kindly action, benefit, assistance, help (Gr.M.; Śiv. 236; K. 578, 1120; K.Pr. 219). **sarwa-wŏº सर्व-व्वº** adj. e.g. one who grants help or benefits to all (Śiv. 4, 39; K. *sarō wŏº*, 2, 21, etc.).

wŏpakörī व्वपकोरी adj e.g. helping, serving, kindly (cf. **par-wº**, p. 751*a*, l. 27) (Śiv. 587, 1051). **sarwa-wŏº सर्व-व्वº** adj. e.g. one who grants help or benefits to all (Śiv. 194, 1510, 1886).

wŏpal व्वपल् (cf. **wŏpājⁱ**), in the following :— **wŏpal hāū व्वपल् वाऊ** । **ऊकार:** m. the name used in schools for the Śāradā character corresponding to the Nāgarī letter ऊ *ū*. **-gŏndi-wāv -व्वन्दि-वाव्** । **अतीवसूक्ष्मा** m. 'the wind of a *wŏpal*-posy', i.e. a very slight im-

pediment, a mere nothing of an impediment (cf. the next) **-hākh -हाख** । **कालशाकः** (sg. dat. **-hākas -हाकस**), a certain wild vegetable leaf (eaten on the occasion of an obsequial fast or the like) (L. 347, *Dipsacus inermis*; Rām. 766, 1283). —**wō —वो** । **उकारः** m. the name used in schools for the Śāradā character corresponding to the Nāgarī letter उ *u*.

vīp¹lad वीप्लद् । **उदीपोपप्लुतः** adj. e.g. (as subst., f. **vīp¹ladiñ वीप्लदिञ्**), inundated, flooded; (of a human being) ruined by flood, one whose entire property, house, land, or the like, has been destroyed by flood. Cf. **vyūp⁸**.

wupalad वुपलद् । **दाहविकृतः** adj. e.g. (as subst., f. **wupaladiñ वुपलदिञ्**) (of a pile of paddy or the like) gone bad by internal fermentation or internal spontaneous combustion Cf. **wupa.**

waplnu (? spelling and gend.) a kind of large pear (L. 350, note).

wāpun वापुन् । **उप्तिः** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **wôp⁸ वोप्**), to sow (a field), to plant (a field) with seed (Gr.M); to sow (seed) in a field, to scatter seed; cf. **wawun. wôp⁸-mot⁸ वोप्-मंतु** । **विहितवापः** perf. part. (f. **wöp⁸-müṣ⁸ वोप्-मंचू**) (of a field) sown; (of seed) sown (in a field).

vĕpun व्यपुन् । **संमितिः** conj 3 (2 p.p. **vĕpyōv व्यप्योव्**), (of anything rational or irrational) to be firmly situated in some place, and yet to have no definite location, to be diffused through, pervade, permeate, fill up, fill exactly; (of something such as a command, conversation, circumstance) to be firmly fixed in the mind Cf. **vyāpun 1.**

vépan-bāna व्यपन्-बान । **सविकासाशयत्वम् (महाशयता)** m. large-mindedness, the having a capacious intellect; (of a vessel or the like) the being sufficiently large to contain some specified substance

vĕpana-gatā व्यपन-गता । **विनाशमापन्नः** adj. e.g. (of a man or rational being) gone away never to return (lit. or fig 'dead') Cf. **gata.**

vĕpyō-mot⁸ व्यप्यो-मंतु । **संमितः** perf part. (f. **vĕpyē-müṣ⁸ व्यप्ये-मंचू**), that which has pervaded, etc, as ab, pervading, etc.

wupun वुपुन् । **अन्तर्दाहोद्भवः** conj. 2 or 3 (see Gr.Gr. 204–5) (1 p.p. **wup⁸ वुप्**, 2 p.p. **wupyōv वुप्योव्**), (of a heap of dried cowdung, a pile of wood, straw, paddy, clothes, or the like) to burn internally (by spontaneous combustion, or otherwise), to smoulder internally, ferment internally (Gr.Gr. 120, 204–5); mot. to rot, or decay internally (owing to fermentation and consequent heat); (of a human being) to feel inward wrath, to be filled with resentment; cf. **wupa. wupyō-mot⁸ वुप्यो-मंतु** । **दाहविकृतिमुपपन्नः** perf. part. (f. **wupyē-müṣ⁸ वुप्ये-मंचू**), internally burnt or fermented, as ab.; filled with resentment, as ab.

wŏpanun व्वपनुन् । **उद्भवः** conj. 2 (1 p.p. **wŏpon⁸ व्वपंतु**, f. **wŏpüñ⁸ व्वपंचू**), to arise, spring up, come into existence, be born; to occur, take place; cf. **wŏpadun, wŏpazun. wŏpon⁸-mot⁸ व्वपंतु-मंतु** । **उत्पन्नः** perf. part. (f. **wŏpüñ⁸-müṣ⁸ व्वपंचू-मंचू**), sprung up, born; occurred.

wupanishĕd उपनिषद् m. N. of certain mystic writings of the Hindūs (Śiv. 21). Borrowed from Skt. *upaniṣad*.

wupiñ वुपिञ् । **दाहः** f. (of a heap of dried cowdung, wood, grain, or the like) internal combustion, internal fermentation, or the like (i.q. **wupa,** q.v.) (Gr.Gr. 120); (of dried cowdung on a hearth) taking fire (from contact with the burning coals). —**thunüñ⁸ —छुनंचू** । **दाहप्रवर्तनम** f.inf. to set burning internally (a pile of dried cowdung, straw, or the like, or fuel on a hearth).

wŏpar व्वपर् । **अपरः** adj. e.g. another (H. v, 4, *kus-tāñ wŏ°*, someone else); other, different, alien (Rām. 732); not one's own, others' (Śiv. 341, 624, 1172, 1862); jealous (El.); (as subst. m.) a foreigner, stranger (El.; Gr.M.; K.Pr. 119, 236). —**bĕha —व्यह** । **अपराश्रयः** m. an alien residence (e.g. among strangers or people of a different caste). —**gaṇz⁸run —गंज़्रुन्** । **परबुद्ध्या संकलनम** m.inf. to look upon or consider (someone, esp. one of one's own kin) as alien. **-bŏpar -ब्वपर्** । **अपरादिः** adj. e.g. other, different, alien (or something of the sort). (A jingle.)

wupar वुपर् adv. above, up. **-cūṭī -चूटी** । **उपर्युपर्येव** adv. superficially, without going into (a matter) thoroughly, skimming over the surface, cursorily. (Said not to be a genuine Ksh. word, but to be borrowed from India.)

wuprīd वुप्रीद् । **सप्रेमगौरवम्** m affectionate respect (such as might be paid to an elder, a friend, or relation). —**barun —बरुन्** । **सस्नेहसभाजनादि समाचरणम्** m.inf. to show such respect (by appropriate conduct).

wuprīda-vyot⁸ वुप्रीद-व्यंतु । **गौरवसंभावनीयः, संमाननादिग्राह्यः** adj. (f. **-vĕṣ⁸ -व्यंचू**), one who is the worthy object of such respect; one who habitually shows such respect.

wŏparāla व्वपराल । **उपकारः** m. help, assistance, kindness, favour (shown to a person).

vĕp⁸ran व्यप्रन् । **उपगुप्तिः** f. (sg. dat. **vĕp⁸rüñ⁸ व्यप्रंचू**), hiding (something), concealing.

vĕp⁸run व्यप्रुन् । **संमानयम्, उपगूहनम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **vĕp°r⁸ व्यप्र्**), to cause to find room in anything, to

cause to pervade, permeate; to hide, conceal (a thing, a person, conduct, or the like). See **vĕpun.**

viparīth विपरीथ adj. e.g. reversed. **—hāwun —हावुन्** m.inf. to show reversed, to misrepresent (Gr.M.).

vĕp^{a}rāwun व्यप्रावुन् । उपगूहनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **vĕp^{a}rôw^{u} व्यप्रोवु**), i.q. **vĕp^{a}run,** q.v.

wŏparöz^{u} ब्वपरोज़ु । परत्वम् f. alienness, the condition of being foreign or alien (e.g. belonging to a different caste).

wāpas वापस् وا پس adv. back, back again. **—dyun^{u} —दिनु** m.inf. to give back, return (K.Pr. 106).

vīpis वीपिस्, see **vyūp^{u}.**

wŏpas ब्वपस् । अनशनम् m. not getting food, not eating food, fasting, famishment, starvation (W. 111). **—dyun^{u} —दिनु । उपवासाचरणम्** m.inf. to fast, abstain from food (owing to obstinacy, parsimony, or the like, and even when food is available). **—gaṭshun —गट्शुन् । उपवासापातः** m.inf. famishment, as ab., to occur. **-röch^{i} -रोछि । उपवासोपकारकः** e.g. something which relieves famishment (such as a little fruit, a scrap of bread, etc.).

wŏpaslad ब्वपस्लद् । समनुभूतोपवासः adj. e.g. (as subst., f. **wŏpasladiñ ब्वपस्लदिञ्**), hungry, famishing, starving (W. 111, K.Pr. 236).

wŏpāsanā ब्वपासना । परिचर्या f. service, attention, attendance, waiting on; adoration, worship (Śiv. 1620, 1655).

wāpāt^{i} वापाति । विस्फोटरोगविशेषः m.pl. a certain pox, principally affecting children, ? measles.

vĕpoṭ^{u} व्यपटु । उपद्रवी adj. (f. **vĕpüṭ^{u} व्यपटू**, sg. dat. **vĕpacĕ व्यपच्य**), oppressive, tyrannical, irritating, infuriating; contaminating, debasing (by association).

wāpaṭh वापट् । पटोत्पवनम् m. (sg. dat. **wāpaṭas वापटस्**), cleansing a large quantity of winnowed paddy by shaking it up in a sheet.

vĕpath व्यपथ् । आपत् f. (sg. dat. **vĕpüṭ^{u} व्यपटू**, but cf. **vĕpüṭh^{u}lad व्यपठ्लद्** bel.), a calamity, misfortune, adversity, distress.

vĕpüṭ^{u} wol^{u}-mot^{u} व्यपटू वल्-मंतु । विपदावृतः perf. part. (f. **—vüj^{u}-müṭ^{u} —वज़्-मंटू**), enveloped in misfortunes, surrounded by misfortunes. **vĕpüṭ^{u}-wôl^{u} व्यपटू-वोलु । आपद्युक्तः** m. (f. **-wājĕñ -वाज्यञ्**), involved in calamity (and by contact, etc.) causing calamity to others.

wŏpath ब्वपथ् । बहुला उत्पत्तिः f. (sg. dat. **wŏpüṭ^{u} ब्वपटू**), profuse production, great fruitfulness, great fecundity, pullulation.

vĕpoṭh^{u} व्यपठु । प्रतीतिहीनः adj. (f. **vĕpüṭh^{u} व्यपठू**), incredulous, unbelieving, sceptical; untrustworthy, not to be relied on, unreliable; hard to believe, incredible.

vĕpüṭh^{u}lad व्यपठ्लद् । आपद्ग्रस्तः adj. e.g. (as subst., f. **vĕpüṭh^{u}ladiñ व्यपठ्लदिञ्**), full of, or pervaded by calamity, in evil plight; calamitous, disastrous. See **vĕpath.**

vĕpawun^{u} व्यपवुनु । संमान् n.ag. (f. **vĕpavüñ^{u} व्यपवञ्**), (of anything inanimate) that which fits into or finds room in a receptacle; (of instruction, command, or the like) that which is firmly fixed in the mind; (of a human being) he who finds a place in any society, position, or locality (even if not originally suitable for it).

wŏpawās ब्वपवास । उपवासः m. fasting (the religious discipline) (Śiv. 595, 1351, 1449, 1713; Rām 7)

wŏpawŏs^{i} ब्वपवॉसि । अनशनव्रती m. one who fasts (as a religious discipline)

wŏpay ब्वपय् । लताविशेषः f. a certain shrub, the juice and leaves of which are used for healing wounds or the like.

wŏpāy ब्वपाय् । उपायः m. a means, expedient (Śiv. 17, 42, 110, 1242, 1299, 1472, 1478, 1488, 1743; Rām. 475; K. 576, 875, 1019); mode, way, device (for doing something) (Gr.M.; Śiv. 1516; Rām 300, 1767); a remedy, cure (El. *wapái, wŏpái* f.; *wapái karuṇ*, to cure) (Śiv 1758).

wŏpöz^{u}lad ब्वपॉज़ुलद् । दोषान्वितः adj. e.g. (as subst., **wŏpöz^{u}ladiñ ब्वपॉज़ुलदिञ्**), possessing a defect (as described s.v. **wŏpad** or **wŏpād,** q.v.).

wŏpazun ब्वपज़ुन् । उद्भवः conj. 2 (1 p.p. **wŏpoz^{u} ब्वपज़ु**), to arise, spring up, come into existence, be born, become (Gr.Gr. 28, 128, 171, 201, 212; YZ. 397); to occur, take place; cf. **wŏpadun, wŏpanun.**

wŏpoz^{u}-mot^{u} ब्वपज़ु-मंतु । उद्भूतः perf. part. (f. **wŏpüz^{u}-müṭ^{u} ब्वपज़ु-मंटू**), sprung up, come into existence; occurred, happened. **wŏpüz^{u}-müṭ^{u}** is also f. of **wŏpod^{u}-mot^{u},** q.v. s.v. **wŏpadun.**

wŏpazath ब्वपज़थ f. (sg. dat. **wŏpazüṭ^{u} ब्वपज़ठु**), coming into existence, birth, springing up (Gr.Gr. 128).

wŏpazāwun ब्वपज़ावुन् । उत्पादनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **wŏpazów^{u} ब्वपज़ोवु**) to cause to spring up or come into existence, to bring into existence, to be the producer of (Gr.Gr. 171), to cause to occur, to cause to happen. Cf **wŏpadāwun.**

war 1 वर । **वेष्टना** m. twisting (as in twisting together the strands of a string between the palms of the hands) (cf. **atha-w°,** p. 64*b*, l. 21; **khŏsh^{i}-w°,** p. 418*b*, l. 40; **khŏsh^{i}-wār^{i},** id., l. 41; **mubaran-w°,** p. 610*b*, l. 25) (Śiv. 1014, 1217 (pun on *war* 2), 1643, 1646, 1872; K.Pr. 219, *gŏṭhan war*, twisting, or twirling, the moustaches).

war 2 वर । **वर**: m. a boon, blessing, favour (cf. **pīra-w°**, p. 753*a*, l. 11) (Śiv. 448, 851, 934, 1166, 1173, 1217 (pun on *war* 1), 1219, 1651, 1697, 1738, 1761; Rām. 565; K. 16, 67, 268, 278, 330, 423–4, 537, 574, 577, 604, 606, 611–2, 620–1, 625, 655, 705, 739, 792, 795–6, 876–7, 965, 1029); used —• to indicate the excellence of anything, esp. as an indication of respect, as in **gŏra-war**, a revered preceptor (Śiv. 1022).

war 3 वर् । **रोष**: m. inward anger (due to wishes being thwarted), resentment, displeasure, umbrage, dudgeon (cf. **būta-w°**, p. 141*b*, l. 18).

war 4 वर् । **लीला** m. pretended reluctance, coquetry, coquettish behaviour (cf. **gŏñ^{u}-w°**, p. 294*a*, l. 2).

war 5 वर् m. in **war-kul^{u} वर्-कुलु** । **वटवृक्ष**: the banyan or Indian fig-tree, *Ficus indica*.

war 6 वर ور a suff. borrowed from Persian (*āwar*, *war*, or *wār*) implying possession, as in **nāma-war** (=نامور, or نام ور, or نام وار), possessing a name, famous, p. 636*b*, l. 23. See **warī**.

wár, see **wör^{u} 3**.

wār 1 वार् । **अवसर:, सूर्यादिवासर**: m. a time, occasion, opportunity (cf. **angál^{l}-w°**, p. 33*b*, l. 47; **yīshĕr-w°**, s.v. **yīshŏr**); esp. a favourable opportunity, the right, or propitious, time (for something) (Śiv. 1790, K Pr. 102); a day of the week, a week day (including Sunday. They are **āth-w°**, Sunday, p. 67*b*, l. 13; **ṣandra-w°**, Monday, p. 1074*b*, l. 14; **bōm-w°**, p. 107*b*, l. 2, or **mangal-w°**, p. 578*b*, l. 50, Tuesday; **bŏd-w°**, Wednesday, p. 83*b*, l. 3, and K. 57; **gŏra-w°**, p 297*b*, l. 7, or **bras-w°**, p. 127*a*, l. 42, Thursday; **shŏk^{a}r-w°**, Friday, p. 879*a*, l. 36; and **baṭa-w°**, Saturday, p. 145*b*, l. 36) (cf. **zā-wār**, s.v. **zā**; **zāhna-wār**); a flock, herd, troop (cf. **sĕnda-w°**, p. 918*b*, l. 29).

wāra-phyur^{u} वार-फिद् । **सप्ताहात्मवारवृत्ति**: m. the passage of time (counted in days of the week). —**wāra** —**वार** adv. over and over again, repeatedly (K. 174)

wār 2 वार् । **उपर्युपरि योजना** m. putting or piling things over each other (e.g. courses of bricks in building a wall, or pieces of material or embroideries on cloth, etc.) (cf. **hanga-w°**, p. 338*b*, l. 50; **kámb^{l}-w°**, p. 444*a*, l. 35; **nár^{l}-w°**, p. 649*a*, l. 30; **phál^{l}-w°**, p. 694*b*, l. 28; **palang-w°**, p. 731*b*, l. 17; **ṭŏpi-w°**, p. 1014*a*, l. 25; **sök^{l}-w°**, p. 1067*b*, l. 22; **zamba-wār**) (Rām. 1301, a pile of bones); winding or twisting a string, or the like, over and over into a ball. —**anun** —**अनुन्** । **उपरि निर्मिति**: m inf. to build (as ab) in courses, one above the other; to wind up string, etc., into a ball, as ab. —**thawun** —**थवुन्** m.inf. to keep, retain (K.Pr. 206). —**trāwun** —**त्रावुन्** m.inf. to throw away (K.Pr. 206).

wār 3 वार् । **प्राचीनम्** m. a hedge (of thorns or the like round a garden, etc.) (El. *wár*, or towards Islāmābād, *wáḍ*).

wār 4 वार् । **वेतसादिवृक्षपूर्णदीर्घभूखण्ड**: m. a long strip of land (generally near a lake or the like) grown over with willows and similar shrubs (cf. **vīri-w°**, p. 1136*a*, l. 16).

wār 5 वार् m. in **gar-wār**, a taste for housekeeping (p. 236*a*, l. 32).

wār 6 वार् f. a sacrificial rite, used —• in **māsa-w°**, p. 596*a*, l. 3; **pacha-w°**, p. 679*a*, l. 12.

wār 7 वार् adj. e.g. fitting, suitable; fitting accurately together, intimately united; (as subst.) fitness, suitability, accurate fitting together; a fitting result, satisfactory condition (Śiv. 1795, 1797); cf. **wār 8** and **wāra**. —**gaṣhun** —**गछुन्** । **यथेष्टयोग**: m.inf. to be, or become fitting or suitable, to fit into place, to fit conveniently in with some work. —**wath gaṣhun** —**वथ् गछुन्** । **सम्यगिष्टानुकूलीभवनम्** m.inf. (circumstances, e.g. relations, residence, worldly condition, or the like) to become suitable, or as one would wish; cf. **wāra wati**, etc., p. 1135*a*, l. 25. —**yun^{u}** —**यिनु** । **सुसंयोगाधिगम**: m.inf. suitability, or fitness, to occur; fitness for union (or friendship, etc.) to occur (Rām. 327); (of two things) fitting together accurately, or suitably, to occur.

wār 8 वार وار a Persian suffix used in revenue terms, as in **asömī-wār**, p. 50*a*, l. 18, and here meaning 'after, or according to, the details of'. This suffix also indicates suitability or fitness. Cf. **wār 7**.

wār 9 वार् m. i.q. **wôr^{u} 2** or **wör^{u} 1**, in **ṣák^{l}-wār**, p. 1067*b*, l. 4.

wara 1 वर in **aḍ-wara**, middle-aged (p. 10*b*, l. 18), q.v.

wara 2 वर in **āra-wara**, like a hill-stream (**āra**), p. 41*b*, l. 2; **kŏ-wara**, in a bad way, by a wrong method, p. 496*a*, l. 36.

wara 3 वर, an adjectival form, based on **war 2** (q.v.), in **pīra-wara**, p. 753*a*, l. 13.

wara 4, in **wara-kúr** (El.), see **wōra-kūr^{u}**, p. 1136*b*, l. 17.

warā वरा, in **ti warā karith**, p. 967*b*, l. 5; i.q. **waröy**, q.v.

wāra वार । **स्वस्थ:, योग्यतया** adj. e.g. and adv. in good condition, doing well (Rām. 1423, 1443); comfortable, at ease; healthy, well; (adv.) easily, comfortably (K. 1120, YZ. 21); fittingly, suitably, thoroughly, completely (El.; Gr.M.; Śiv. 23, 26, 159, 369, 481, 675, 752, 906, 1073, 1304, 1307, 1655; Rām. 386,

527, 707, 1170, 1511; K. 36, 122; H. vii, 24; YZ. 35, 128, 206, 236, 262, 269); excellently, in an excellent manner (El.; Gr.M.; W. 96; Śiv. 1638, 1859); attentively (El.; Śiv. 113, 157; Rām. 797, 806); carefully, properly (Rām. 625–6); skilfully (El., W. 96); cf. **wār 7** and **wārāh.** —**āsun** —**आसुन् । स्वास्थ्ययुक्तता** m.inf. to be comfortable and in good health, to thrive in health and circumstances or in either; to be in good spiritual health, to be piously disposed (Śiv. 375). —**kāra** —**कार । निरन्तरायतया** adv. prosperously, continually and steadily without opposition or impediment, steadily and securely, in good condition, safe and sound (H. x, 8); auspiciously (Gr.M.; Śiv. 1080, 1097); cf. **wāray,** bel. —**pöṭh**^{i} —**पॉठि** or —**pöṭhin** —**पॉठिन् । स्वस्थतया** adv. correctly, well and thoroughly, carefully and effectively (Śiv. 70, Rām. 1292, K. 645). —**rōzun** —**रोज़ुन् । स्वस्थासिका** m.inf. to be and continue right, in good condition, prosperous, etc., as ab. —**wāra** —**वार । शनैः शनैः** adv. without undue haste, gently, slowly, gradually, by slow degrees (El. *waraawra*, slowly; W. 96, 151; Śiv. 394, 1081, 1097, 1686; Rām. 800, 1183, 1568, 1624, 1676, 1731; YZ. 100; K.Pr. 262); over and over again, repeatedly; gently, softly (Rām. 102). —**wati** —**वति । स्वस्थः** adv. on the prosperous road, prosperously, thrivingly, happily flourishing; cf. **wār 7.** —**wati rōzun** —**वति रोज़ुन् । सुस्थिति**: m.inf. to be and continue on the prosperous way, to prosper, thrive, flourish in happiness.

wāray वारय् । सम्यक्स्वास्थ्ययुक्त: adj. e.g. prosperous indeed, very happily thriving (Śiv. 578, 949, 1074); adv. thoroughly, completely (Śiv. 13, 1533 (*kāray* is a misprint), 1898; Rām. 957); very attentively (Śiv. 954, Rām. 1108*a*); comfortably, happily (Rām. 1632).

wāray-kāray वारय्-कारय् adv. very auspiciously (Śiv. 55, 392).

wārā वारा, see **wārāh.**

warái, veráí, see **waröy.**

wáreo, see **wöryuw**^{u}.

wari 1 वरि, see not only **wor**^{u}, but also **wur**^{u}.

wari 2 वरि (K. 173), for **warĕ,** see **warĕ ta wadavĕ karañĕ,** s.v. **vür**^{u} **1.**

warí, see **warih.**

warī वरी وري f. (1) in **nām-warī,** reputation, p. 636*b*, l. 10, Persian termination indicating possession, formed from **war 6,** q.v.

(2) in **nāma-warī,** reputation, p. 636*b*, l. 25, a corruption of the Persian *āwarī* آوري, also indicating possession.

wári (L. 260), see **vür**^{u} **1.**

waröi वरॉइ, see **waröy.**

wair वैर् or **wör वॉर् । विद्वेषः, विरोधः**: m. enmity, hatred, animosity, hostility, rancour (El. *vār*, spiteful; Gr.Gr. 22; Śiv. 338 *wor*, 1806 *wur*; Rām. 1146, 1361 *wor*; K. 240, 897, 1051, 1061–3; K Pr. 187).

wáir, see **vür**^{u} **1.**

wairī वैरी । विद्वेषवृत्तिः: m. an enemy, a hater (either by nature, or due to some cause).

vēr 1 वेर् in **bēra-vēr,** p. 1079*a*, l. 13, very late. Cf. **vēla** and **vēra.**

vēr 2 वेर् । अभीप्सा f. loving desire, desire on account of affection, loving motive (e.g. when one wishes to give something desired to a beloved friend, child, wife, or the like) (Śiv. 1024); cf. **vīr**^{u} **2. vēri 1 वेरि । निमित्तम्** postpos. (used —°) for, for the sake of, on account of (e.g. when one gives or places something, or goes somewhere, merely for the sake of some loved person) (cf. **s**^{a}**han-v°,** p. 1058*b*, l. 26) (Rām. 1481, *cyañĕ v°*, on thy account; 1577, *tam*^{i}*-sanzi v°*, for his sake; 1591, in exchange for, in place of, instead of).

vēra वेर or (q.v.) **vēla वेल** f. a time, season, etc., as s.v. **vēla,** q.v. (Rām. 986, sg. obl. *vēri*). Cf. also **vēr 1.**

weri, see **warih.**

vēri 2 वेरि, see **vēra, vīr**^{u} **2, 3,** and **vyūr**^{u}.

vir विर् (? gend.) a fine (in money). Noted only in H. v, 7.

vīr 1 वीर् । पराक्रमी, भैरवः, a hero, one who is brave, bold, valiant, courageous (cf. **bala-v°,** p. 103*a*, l. 41; **dīra-v°,** p. 236*b*, l. 38) (Gr.M.; Śiv. 1062, 1487, 1673, 1675, 1691, 1819; Rām. 43, 119, 122, 511, 620, 882, 1299, 1360, 1399, 1401; K. 34, 360, 376, 430, 436, 441, 625, 720, 797–8, 1024); one who is strong, muscular, brawny, stalwart (K. 367); a kind of Bhairava (see **börav**) who is the local godling of a cemetery or place for burning corpses

vīra-bad^{a}**r वीर-बद्र** or **-भद्र । गम्भीरसामर्थ्यः**: m. N. of a powerful hero created by Shiva (Śiva) from his matted hair (Skt. *Vīrabhadra*) for the destruction of Daksh's (*Dakṣa's*) sacrifice (Śiv. 106, 118 ff., 1120, 1562); (in Ksh.) a great hero, champion, mighty man. **-pŏrush -पुरुष । अतिसमर्थः** m. a stalwart man of great strength and determination, a hero (K. 360, 751)

vīrān^{i} **kār वीरॅनि कार् । वीरचर्या** m.pl. a champion's deeds (arduous, formidable, and completely carried through).

vīr 2 वीर् or **vīr**^{u} **1 वीरु । वेतसी** f. (sg. dat. **vīrĕ वीर्य**), the white willow (see El., s.v. *vīr* for its varieties and

the uses to which it is put in Kashmīr) (cf. **bŏṭa-v°**, p. 138*b*, l. 48; **mushka-v°**, p. 597*b*, l. 27) (El. *salix alba*; Gr Gr 15; L. 68, 70, 79 (*Salix tetrasperma*); W. 7, 149; Śiv. 1013, 1039, 1553, 1573; Rām. 1634; K Pr. 7, 257, 260).

vīri-bāman वीरि-बामन् । वेतसीपुष्पाणि m pl. the flowers of the willow. **-kuj[u] -कुज्** । **वेतसीवृक्षः** f. a willow tree **-mŏṇḍ[u] -मंड्** । **वेतसस्थाणुः** m. the thick, bare, trunk of the willow tree. **-māv -माव** । **वेतसीजता** f. a large branch of the willow tree (suitable for planting as a cutting) (Śiv. 1819, *vīrĕ-*). **-pan -पन्** । **वेतसीपत्रसमूहः** m.pl. willow leaves (used medicinally for heart-disease, etc., and as a sudorific). **-tīl -तील्** । **वेतसीशाखोद्भवतैलम्** n oil extracted from burnt fresh willow twigs (used medicinally for skin diseases). **-wār -वार्** । **वेतसीपूर्णप्रदेशः** m. a willow grove, a piece of ground planted with lines of willows. **-zyun[u] -ज़्यिनु** । **वेतसेन्धनम्** m. willow firewood.

vīr[u] 2 वीर् । **रागः** f. (sg. dat. **vēri वेरि**), great liking, enthusiasm, or love (for any thing or work) (Śiv. 1039, K.Pr 139). Cf. **vēr 2.**

vīr[u] 3 वीर् f. (sg. obl. **vēri**) (?) a time, occasion; in **duka vīr[u]**, a twofold occasion; hence, a twin birth (p. 207*a*, l. 25), so **duka-vēri,** adv. (id., l 25).

vīr[u] 4 वीर् f. in **gar-vīr[u]**, a house-lizard (p. 296*a*, l 34), q v.

vīr[u] 5 वीर् f. in **yāwan-vīrĕ** (s.v. **yawun**) f.pl. a group of small pimples on the face in the time of youth.

wōra व्वर । **अरित्रविशेषः** m a kind of long heavy oar, used for propelling large heavy boats in turning them, or against wind or stream. **—dyun[u] —दिनु** । **बलात्नौसंचालनम्** m inf. to ply such a heavy oar (which requires considerable force). **—wayun —वायुन्** । **बलात्नौसंचालनम** m.inf, id.

wōra वोर । **विमातृसंबन्धी** adj. e g 'step' (cf. **ōr 2**), i.e. of, or belonging to, a stepmother or stepfather (K.Pr. 203). Used in the following:— **wōra-bab वोर-बब्** । **मातृद्विधिषुः** m. a stepfather, i.e. a mother's second husband. **-bĕnĕ -ब्यन** । **(वैमात्रेयी) विमातृभ्रातृभगिनी** f. a stepsister. **-bāpar -बापार्** । **वैमात्रेयव्यापारः** m. the conduct or attitude of a stepmother to her stepchildren, or of stepchildren to their stepmother **-bôy[u] -बोयु** । **वैमात्रेयः** m. a stepbrother (YZ 84, 97 8, 103, 138, 152) (so **wōra-bāpath[a]r,** the son of a stepbrother; **wōra-bāpath-nósh,** his (the son's) wife; **wōra-bāw[a]za,** the daughter of a stepbrother, and **wōra-bây[i]-kākañ,** the wife of a stepbrother). **-dor[u] -दर्** । **वैमात्रेयपक्षः** m the relations or family of a co-wife (from the point of view of the other wife); the relations or family of a stepmother (from the point of view of the stepson). **-dyārath-nŏsh -द्यारथ्-न्वश्** । **वैमात्रेयदेवृस्नुषा** f. the daughter-in-law of a husband's stepbrother, the wife of a husband's stepbrother's son. **-dyārath[a]r -द्यारथ्र्** । **वैमात्रेयदेवृसुतः** m. the son of a husband's stepbrother. **-dyār[a]za -द्यार्ज़** । **वैमात्रेयदेवृकन्या** f. the daughter of a husband's stepbrother. **-dryuy[u] -द्रियु** । **वैमात्रेयदेवरः** m. a woman's husband's stepbrother. **-gŏbur -ग्वुर्** । **मापत्रः** m. (sg. dat. **gŏb[a]ras ग्वबरस्**), the son of a co-wife, a stepson (esp. when beloved) (K.Pr. 236, *wurah-g°*); (in the case of a woman who has married a second time, from the point of the second husband) her son by her first marriage, a man's stepson (esp. when beloved); cf. **-nécyuw[u],** bel. **-hahar -हहर्** । **वैमात्रेयश्यालः** m. a wife's stepbrother. **-hash -हश्** । **श्वश्रूसपत्नी** f. the co-wife of a mother-in-law. **-kūr[u] -कूर्** । **सपत्नीपुत्री** f. (sg. dat. **-kōrĕ -कोर्य**), the daughter of a co-wife, a woman's stepdaughter; a daughter by a husband's first wife (El. *wara-k°*). **-möj[u] -मोज्** । **विमाता** f. a stepmother (H viii, 1, 11; K.Pr. 181, *wurah-m°*). **-môl[u] -मोल्** । **सपत्नीपिता** m. the father of a co-wife (K.Pr 144, *worah-m°*; 236, *wurah-m°*). **-mālyun[u] -मालिनु** । **श्वश्रूसपत्नीपितृगृहम्** m. the original home of a woman's mother-in-law's co-wife, i e of a husband's stepmother. **-mātāmāl -मातामाल** । **विमातृपितृगृहम्** m. the original home of a stepmother, i.e. the home of a stepmother's father. **-nĕcyuw[u] -न्यचिवु** । **सपत्नीतनयः** a stepson (i e the son of a co-wife, or the son of a wife by her former marriage) (cf. **-gŏbur,** ab.) (H. viii, 3). **-nósh -न्वश्** । **वैमात्रेयस्नुषा** f. the wife of a woman's stepson, a stepdaughter-in-law. **-pĕcĕñ -प्यच्यञ्** । **पितृवैमात्रेयपत्नी** f. the wife of a father's stepbrother, a step-aunt. **-pokh[u] -पंख्** । **वैमात्रेयपक्षः** m. the family or relations of a stepmother **-pakhy -पक्ष्य्** । **वैमात्रेयपक्षसंबन्धी** adj. e.g. of, or belonging to, the relations or family of a stepmother (e g those members who should be invited to a festivity, or their profession, etc.) **-pĕṭ[a]r -प्यत्र्** or **pĕth[a]r प्यथ्र्** । **पितृवैमात्रेयः** m. a father's stepbrother, a step-uncle on the father's side. **-rag -रग्** । **वैमात्रेयसापिण्ड्यसंबन्धः** f. the consanguinity or kindred between step-relations, step-relationship (as affecting funeral rites or the like). **-r[a]sh -रश्** । **वैमात्रेयत्ववैरम** f. the mutual enmity between stepbrothers or between their descendants. **—zām — ज़ाम्** । **वैमात्रेयजनस्त्री** f. (sg. dat. **zömu ज़ोमू** or (among Paṇḍits) **-zōm[u] -ज़ोम्**), a stepsister-in-law, the stepsister of a woman's husband. (So **wōra-zömith-nŏsh,** the daughter-in-law of a husband's stepsister; **wōra-zömiyĕ,** the husband of a husband's

stepsister; **wōra-zömiza,** the daughter of a husband's stepsister.) **-zāmatur^{u}** -ज़ामतुर् । सपत्नीजामाता m. the son-in-law of a co-wife, a co-wife's daughter's husband.

wor^{u} 1 वंद् (for **2**, see **warun**) । वटक: m. a kind of spiced cake (cf. **batās-w°**, p. 145*b*, l. 15; **kōkañĕ-w°**, p. 431*b*, l. 41; **kulicĕ-w°**, p. 439*a*, l. 27; **kŏm^{u}-w°**, p. 443*b*, l. 21; **krâsh^{i}-w°**, p. 478*a*, l. 33; **mahā-w°**, p. 553*a*, l. 15; **makāyi-w°**, p. 563*b*, l. 11; **mŏnga-w°**, p. 578*b*, l. 39; **mashi-w°**, p. 609*b*, l. 6; **pakhyāg-w°**, p. 727*b*, l. 41; **patrakh-w°**, p. 804*b*, l. 13; **shŏṭh-w°**, p. 899*b*, l. 40; **tèl-w°**, p. 998*a*, l. 12; **tŏm^{a}la-w°**, p. 1006*b*, l. 35; **tŏcĕ-w°**, p. 1085*b*, ll. 25 ff.; **yāji-w°**, s.v. **yöj^{u}** (Gr.M.) Cf. **vür^{u} 1.**

wâr^{i}-babar वांर्-बबर् । भक्ष्यविशेषसमुदाय: m pl. the whole collection of small cakes, etc., of various kinds prepared for a religious offering. **-poj^{u}** पंज़ । वटिकाकरण्डवाह: m. (f **-püj^{u} -पंज़ू**) (on the occasion of a marriage) the person employed to carry a large basket (**püj^{u}**) filled with varieties of spiced cakes from the bridegroom's people to the house of the bride's father. He precedes the bridegroom's procession. **-püj^{u} -पंज़ू । वटिकाकरण्ड:** (**करण्डोल:**) f the ab mentioned large basket. **-rôch^{u} -रोछ् । विशिष्टवटिका** (at a marriage, among all the other cakes) one very large (thick and wide) cake of special shape (like our wedding-cake).

wor^{u} 3 वंद् in **sânz^{i}-wor^{u} संज़्-वंद्**, a certain large box for holding smaller caskets, p 924*a*, l. 35, q v. Cf. **wôr^{u} 2** and **vür^{ü} 2.**

wor^{u} 4 वंद्, see **wur^{u} 1.**

wôr^{u} 1 वोद् । स्थिति: m. the being firmly fixed in position, fixed dwelling, the having a permanent residence, the having a permanent post (cf. **wāgâj^{i}-w°**, p. 1101*b*, l. 31; **wâj^{i}-w°**, p 1107*a*, l 20; **wŏka-w°**, p. 1108*a*, l. 15; **wŏṭa-w°**, s v **wôṭh**) —**karun** —करण् । स्थिराश्रयावलम्बनम् m.inf to adopt some position or residence permanently.

wôr^{u} 2 वोद् m a jar, bucket (the m. form of **wör^{ü} 1**, q.v.), used —°, as in **mâṭ^{i}-w°**, p 603*a*, l 13, **naṭa-w°**, p 663*a*, l. 38; **saga-w°**, p. 867*a*, l. 7; **tōla-w°**, p. 999*b*, l. 30; **tumba-w°**, p. 1005*b*, l. 1; **ṭinḍa-w°**, p. 1009*b*, l. 11; **ṭaḍa-w°**, p. 1054*a*, l 3); (Śiv. 1368, *wārĕ* for *wari*, m.c.; 1502 *worṇḍ* for *wor^{i}*, m.c.); a kind of covered box or receptacle, used —° (cf. **wor^{u} 3**), as in **kranḍa-w°**, p. 474*a*, l. 21.

wôr^{u} 3 वोद् । पशुसमाश्रय: m. an enclosed space, garden (m. form of **wör^{ü} 2**, q.v.) used —° as in **rün^{i}-wôr^{u}** or **-wör^{ü}**, N. of a place (p. 835*b*, l. 40), **sân^{i}-wôr^{u}** (p. 918*a*, l. 31); a place where cattle, etc., congregate, a fold, cattle-yard (cf. **dāḍa-w°**, p. 187*b*, l. 28; **tīr-w°**, p. 1018*b*, l. 40).

wôr^{u} 4 वोद् m. a paper, document, used —°, as in **khalās-w°**, p 399*b*, l. 7. ? Cf. **wath^{a}r**, s.v. **path^{a}r.**

wôr^{u} 5 वोद् m. in **naka-wôr^{u}**, a nostril, p. 627*a*, l. 38. Cf **wôl^{u} 1**, a ring.

wôr^{u} 6 वोद् adj in **prâna-wôr^{u}**, old, worn out (p. 761*b*, l. 45).

wôr^{u} 7 वोद् m. in **tōrash-wôr^{u}**, a narrow chisel (p. 1032*b*, l 42).

wôr^{u} 8 वोद् adj. possessing coverings, used —°, as in **pönsa-w°**, p. 743*b*, l. 16

wôr^{u} 9 वोद् adj. occurring (so many) times (cf. **wār 1**), used —°, as in **ponsa-w°**, p. 743*b*, l 17. Cf. **s^{a}han-wâri**, by gradual tastes, p 1058*b*, l 24.

wôr^{u} 10 वोद् adj. having (so many) twists or folds (cf. **wār 2**), used —°, as in **ok^{u}-wôr^{u}** (p 19*b*, l 5); **ok^{u}-wâri ok^{u}-wari** (ad, l. 7); **shè-wôr^{u}** (p. 874*a*, l 30).

wôr वांर्, see **wair.**

wor^{i} वांर् adj. e.g a secondary suffix indicating 'belonging to', 'having such-and-such an origin,' i q. **wôl^{u} 2**, q v., in **añĕch-wor^{i}**, p. 37*a*, l 33.

wör^{ü} 1 वांद् । मृत्तिकाभिका m. an earthenware jar or pot (the m form of this word is **wôr^{u} 2**, q.v.) (cf **dŏḍa-w°**, p. 190*b*, l. 6; **diwata-w°** or **diwaṭa-w°**, p. 265*a*, l. 41; **dŏyĕn-w°**, p 269*b*, l 49; **graka-w°**, p. 301*b*, l 44; **guras-w°**, p. 304*a*, l 7; **kalashĕ-w°**, p. 441*a*, l. 49; **kŏlash-w°**, p 441*b*, l 19; **mīli-w°**, p. 566*a*, l 4; **mila-w°** or **mil^{a}ri-w°**, p 569*a*, l. 41; **macè-w°**, p. 603*b*, l 5; **namūna-w°**, p 638*a*, l. 47; **phira-w°**, p. 702*a*, ll 22 ff.; **parmana-w°**, p 760*a*, l. 34; **ranga-w°**, p 837*a*, l. 49; **tila-w°**, p. 999*a*, l 29; **tumba-w°**, p. 1005*b*, l 3; **sâr^{i}-w°**, pp 738*b*, l 50, 769*b*, l. 37; 891*a*, l. 37, and 1080*a*, l 3; **wah^{a}ra-w°**, p 1105*a*, l. 17; **zûg^{i}-w°**) (El. *wār*; W. 13, *vör*; K 125, *wōrāh*, with suff of indef art.; H xi, 13).

wari-dān वारि दान । चुल्लीविशेष: m. a kind of cooking-stove (**dān**), for preparing oblations for several deities at the same ceremony. (It has several openings, for several pots, each for cooking a separate oblation.) **-krond^{u} कंडु** । तैलोद्धरणोपकरणम् m. a kind of ladle with a deep cup and a long handle, used for ladling oil in cooking **-til -तील** । तैलविशेष: m. oil in a jar kept ready for constant use near a cooking-stove (as distinct from the main store of oil kept elsewhere).

wör^{ü} 2 वांद् । वाटिका f. a plot of ground near a house,

a garden (the m. form of this word is **wôr^{u} 3,** q.v.) (cf. **ala-w°,** p. 22*b*, l. 43; **ār^{a}m-w°,** p. 43*b*, l. 33; **gŏg^{a}ji-w°,** p. 279*a*, l. 36; **gaṇḍa-w°,** p. 289*b*, l. 20; **khŏḍa-w°,** p. 392*b*, l. 30; **kŏng-w°,** p. 456*b*, l. 32; **maishér-w°,** p. 598*b*, l. 2; **pīra-w°,** p. 753*a*, l. 15; **pōshé-w°,** p. 779*a*, l. 42; **pot^{u} w°,** p. 788*b*, l. 26; **rūn^{i}-w°** or **rūn^{i}-wôr^{u},** p. 835*b*, l. 40) (El. *wār*, m. and f., or, towards Islāmābād, *wāḍ*, m.; Gr.Gr. 13, 72, 161; L.V. 63; Śiv. 132, 255, 1028, 1363, 1782; H. v, 7).

wāri-gŏg^{a}j^{i} वारि-ग्वर्गञ्ज or **-gŏg^{ü}j^{ü}** -ग्वर्गञ्ज् । **मूलकविशेष:** f. a garden turnip (i.e. one which is well-flavoured, etc., and carefully cultivated in a garden). **-hākh** -ह्राख् । **उद्यानशाक:** m. (sg. dat. **-hākas** -ह्राकस्), green-vegetables grown in a garden close to the house. **-muṭh^{u}** -मुठ् । **वनमुद्गविशेष:** m. garden pulse (*Phaseolus*). **-wasath** -वसथ् । **संततिमूलभूमि:** f. (sg. dat. **-wasüṭs^{ü}** -वसंट्स्), 'a garden-home', a home in which religious duties are carried out and from which many descendants come; hence, a family containing a virtuous wife and daughter-in-law; met. the complete and satisfactory accomplishment of any work; the becoming well-established in any position (? cf. **wāra**).

wör^{ü} 3 वॉर् f. a kind of boat, a sort of small barge (cf. **ḍakha-w°,** p. 205*b*, l. 5; **dā-w°,** p. 231*a*, l. 20; **gaḍa-w°,** p. 276*b*, l. 33; **shaṭa-w°,** p. 1062*b*, l. 26; **śāka-w°,** p. 1068*a*, l. 31) (L. 313, 381, 458, *wār*).

wör^{u} 4 वॉर् f. in **hīta-wör^{u},** a slight pretext (**hīth,** a pretext), p. 358*b*, l. 11.

wör^{ü} 5 वॉर् f. in **pakha-wör^{u},** the plump part of a fowl's wing (**pakh**), p. 725*a*, l. 38, q.v.

wör^{u} 6 वॉर् f. of **wôr^{u} 8-10.** Also, in **maḳh^{a}r-wör^{ü},** a coquette, where it is f. of ***wôr^{u},** i.q. **wôl^{u} 2.**

wūr ऊर or **वूर्** in **wūr-taishūr** (Śiv. 871), see **wūr^{u} shūr^{u},** s.v. **wūr^{u} 2,** bel. The words should probably be written **wūr^{u} tay shūr^{u},** in which **tay** is the conjunction 'and'.

wura 1 वुर । **स्थूलदेहमूर्ख:** m. a big, fat, fool, an oaf. **-kaṭh** -कठ् । **पौरुषोपेतमेष:** m. (sg. dat. **-kaṭas** -कटस्), an entire (uncastrated) ram (as distinct from **bāla-kaṭh,** a castrated ram) (L. 463, *wur*).

wura 2 वुर । **चुल्लीविशेष:** f. a kind of large, long, cooking-stove, with many openings (usually set up temporarily on the occasion of feasts or the like, when much cooking is necessary) (cf. **nāra-w°,** p. 648*b*, l. 19) (Gr.Gr. 165 *wur*, K.Pr. 85). **-bal** -बल् । **महाचुल्लीसमाश्रयस्थानम्, महोत्सवसुदाय:** m. the place where this long cooking-stove is set up (Gr.Gr. 165); the presents given by the guests at such a festival as a wedding, boy's tonsure, or the like. **—diṉ^{ü} —दिञ्** । **दीर्घचुल्लीप्रतिष्ठापनम्** f.inf. to set up such a long cooking-stove; (met.) (in complimentary speech to the host or the like) to give a large dinner party. **-tāv** -ताव् । **साहसवृत्ति:** m. the intense heat of such a cooking-stove; hence, enthusiasm, zeal, ardour, or vehemence (which after a while quickly cools down).

wura 3, see **wur^{u} 2.**

wūr^{i} वूरि or **ऊरि,** see **wūry.**

wur^{u} 1 वुर्, or (sometimes, as bel.) **wor^{u} 4** वंर् । **पुष्ट:** adj. (m. abl. sg. **wari** वरि; f. nom. **wur^{ü}** वुर्), thriving, stout, flourishing, in good state, well (cf. **or^{u} wur^{u},** p. 42*a*, l. 21); (of metal, wood, cloth, or the like) stout, strong. **—khur^{u}** —खुर् । **अयुक्त:, अशोभन:, निम्नादिजलकर्म** adj. (f. **wur^{ü} khur^{ü}** वुर् खुर्), (of something, such as a rope or cloth, made of thread) badly put together (i.e. badly twisted or woven, or sewn together) and hence useless; met. an action which gives rise to objectionable results (such as agitation, some accusation, or scandal).

wur^{i}-kyul^{u} वुरि-क्युल् । **अतिचापल्यम्** m. (sg. dat. **-kilis** -किलिस्), inconsiderate boldness, disobedient audacity, audacious mischievousness.

wari gōmot^{u} वरि गोमंत् । **अवाप्तपुष्टि:** perf. part. (f. **—gömüṭs^{ü}** —गोमंट्स्), (of some one formerly emaciated, or of some work or business formerly failing) become stout and sturdy, become flourishing. **—gaṭshun** —गट्शुन् । **पुष्ट्याप्ति:** m.inf. to become flourishing, as ab. (cf. **thari-pōsh wari gaṭshán^{i},** p. 983*b*, l. 16) (Śiv. 1061, K.Pr. 215). **—karun** —कर्न् । **पोषणम्** m.inf. to cause to flourish, to make stout and well.

wor^{u} nor^{u} 1 वंर् नंर् (for **wor^{u}nor^{u} 2,** see s.v.) । **शोभनाशोभन:** adj. (f. **vür^{ü} nür^{ü}** वंर् नंर्), good in some particulars and not good in others, of mixed or varying quality (e.g. a garment, a coverlet, or a house).

wur^{u} 2 वुर् m. rice boiled dry (cf. **vür^{ü} 1**) (Gr.Gr. 17). **—bata** —बत । **असंश्लिष्टभक्तम्** m. well-cooked rice (in which the grains are separate, and not clotted together) (K.Pr. 205, *wura bata*).

wūr^{u} 1 वूर् । **चुल्लीस्कन्ध:** m. the small shoulder round the open mouth of a cooking-stove, on which the cooking-vessel rests (made of half-baked earth).

wūr^{u} 2 वूर्, also written **ऊर्,** in the following:— **wūr^{u} shūl^{u}** वूर् शूल् । **उन्मथित:** adj. agitated, distracted, overwhelmed by trouble (esp. used of some person not grown up, under the influence of anger, grief, sickness, rash conduct, or the like). **—shūr^{u}** —शूर् । **अस्वस्थचित्त:** adj. one who is agitated, distracted, talking incoherently, etc., as ab. (esp. used as ab.);

cf. **wūr taishur** (probably **wūr^{u} tay shūr^{u}, tay** being the conj. 'and') in Śiv. 871, where it means 'incoherent speech', 'nonsense'. Cf. **wūry na yūry**, s.v. **wūry.**

wūr^{u} वूर् । **मलपट**: f. (sg. dat. **wōrĕ वोर्य**), a washable cover put outside a wadded (and hence unwashable) quilt to keep it clean (cf. **lēphi-w°**, p. 528*b*, l. 29). **wōri-tol^{u} वोरि-तलु** । **नीशारपट**: m. a wadded quilt (protected as ab.).

vūr^{u} 1 or **wūr^{u} 1 वूर्** । **वेसवारवटक:, भक्तविशेष**: f. of **wor^{u} 1**, q.v. a small lump of pulse, beans, or the like, pounded, fried in oil or clarified butter, spiced, and used as a condiment to season cooked food (cf **ünz^{u}-w°**, p. 36*b*, l. 23; **khal-w°**, p. 397*a*, l. 38; **maha-v°**, p. 553*a*, l. 18; **masāla-v°**, p. 599*b*, l. 15) (El. *wur*; Gr.Gr. 10; L. 260, *wari*, describes three varieties; K.Pr. 66, 220); a ball of rice (like a *rissole*) fried in grease, and eaten on festive occasions (cf **zanga-v°**, s.v. **zang 2**). In these senses, the word is naturally mostly used in the plural (**warè**); cf. **wor^{u} 1. —bazün^{u} --बज़्नू** । **स्वातन्त्र्येण प्रवर्तनम्** f.inf. to fry one of these lumps; met. to busy oneself in helping on another's work.

warĕ-āra वर्य-आर । **वटकमाला** m. a number of these fried lumps strung together like a necklace. **-bata -बत** । **ओदनविशेष**: m. rice-*rissoles* prepared as ab. **-phol^{u} -फलु** । **वटक**: m. a single one of these lumps. **warĕ ta wadavĕ karañĕ वर्य त वदव्य करञ** । **अत्यभ्युदयप्रकाशनम्** f.pl.inf. 'to make *rissoles* and festivities', to make great rejoicings (e.g. on the reappearance or regainment of something destroyed, or the like) (K. 173, *wari* for *warĕ*).

vür^{u} 2 or **wür^{u} 2 वूर्** f. a small receptacle, box, jar, in **ṭĕk^{i}-vür^{u}**, p. 1049*b*, l. 4, q.v. Cf. **wor^{u} 3**, the m form.

vür^{u} or **wür^{u} 3 वूर्** a jingle of **lür^{u}** in **lür^{u}-wür^{u}**, p. 531*a*, l. 32, q.v.

warch, *Acorus calamus* (El.).

warcakh वर्चख् m. (? f.) the zodiacal sign Scorpio (El. *warchak* m.). Cf. **vrushcikh.**

vrad (? **vrĕd वृद्**) m. an old man (El.), i.q. **vrĕdd**, q.v.

wardā वर्दा in **wardā-budav वर्दा-वुदव्** । **धृष्टमति**: m. a man (esp. an impudent young fellow) who, for his own purposes, habitually swindles others, a regular swindler, a dishonest fellow.

waradā वरदा । **वरद**: m. one who grants boons, a bestower of boons (K. 705).

vird विर्द ورد, or (H.) **vir^{i}d विरिद्**, or **virud विरुद्** । **अभ्यास**: m. (pl. nom. **vird^{i} विर्दि**, Rām. 557), habitual practice, regular drill (in any particular subject) (Rām. as ab.); magic skill, magic power (H. ii, 3, 4).

wŏrād^{i} 1 व्वरद्दि । **द्विधषुकुख**: adj. e.g. born of a woman who has married a second time.

wŏrud^{u} 1 व्वरुद् । **द्विधषु**: m. (sg. ag. **wŏrād^{i} 2 व्वरद्दि**, for **1**, see s.v.), the second husband of a woman who has married twice (Gr.Gr. 37, K.Pr. 191); cf. **wŏr^{u}z^{u}**. - **karun -- करुन** । **द्वितीयभर्तृधारणम** m.inf. to take a second husband.

wŏrād^{i}-bāpār व्वरद्दि-वापार । **पौनर्भववृत्ति**: m. (when a woman has married a second time) the mutual relations of the spouses, and their general conduct (esp. in regard to religious duties) **-gāth -गाथ** । **पौनर्भवकलङ्क**: m. (sg. dat **-gātas -गातस**), the disgrace to a family in which a female member has contracted a second marriage **-küt^{u} -कूटु** । **पौनर्भवा** f. (sg. dat. **-kacĕ -कच्य**), a daughter of a woman who has contracted a second marriage. **-kaṭh -कट्** । **पौनर्भव**: m. (sg. dat **kaṭas कटस**), the son of such a woman. **-nēth^{a}r -नेथ्र्** । **द्विधष्वा सह विवाहकर्म** m. the marriage rite joining a man to a woman who is taking him as a second husband. **-pöth^{a}r -पोथ्र्** । **पौनर्भवव्यापार**: m. the conduct (esp in regard to religious duties) of one or other of the spouses of such a marriage; similar conduct by another person not so married.

wŏrud^{u} 2 व्वरुद् in **wŏzum^{u} wŏrud^{u}**, s.v. **wŏzum^{u}.**

wôrud^{u} वोरुद् । **स्थिराश्रयनिष्ठ**: m. a man who is in a permanent post or situation (as distinct from one in temporary service). Cf. **wôr^{u} 1.**

wŏrdüch^{u} व्वर्दुछ, see **wŏrdukh^{u}.**

vrĕdd वृद्द (**वृद्ध**) adj. e.g. old, aged, advanced in years (El. *vrad*, an old man; Rām. 548).

wŏrād^{i}gī व्वरद्दिगी । **द्विधषु(-षु)स्वसमाचार**: f. the condition and conduct of either of the spouses or of both of them, in the case of a woman having been married a second time. This state of affairs is condemned among high-caste Hindūs, is looked upon as disgraceful, and involves expulsion from caste.

wūrdhwa-gaman ऊर्ध्व-गमन् m. (a borrowed Skt. expression) the act of going upwards, ascending into the sky (L.V 38).

wŏrdukh^{u} व्वर्दुख । **जारज**: m. (f **wŏrdüch^{u} व्वर्दुछ**), a child of adultery, an illegitimate child.

wardan वर्दन् । **वैवाहिकवस्त्रम** m. a bridal garment (worn by the bride at the ceremony, and provided by her parents) (cf. **maṣa-w°**, p. 602*b*, l. 18) (Śiv. 996, 1219, 1651; Rām. 763, 1591); handsome garments given by the bridegroom's relations after the wedding.

wardār वर्दार् । **संवेष्टन**: m (of a stick, rope, or the like) wrapped round, lapped round; (of some incident) puzzling, complicated; (of some work or business) in

which obstacles are apprehended, expected to be difficult. Cf. **war 1.**

wardish वर्दिश् । युक्ति: m. a contrivance, plan, device (for carrying out some very difficult work).

wóridath वारिदाथ् (= وارداث) (? gend.) an incident, occurrence; a catastrophe (H. xii, 19).

warg वर्ग् । रीति:, विनय:, कर्मव्यापार: m. usage, custom, established practice (as handed down from former times), approved moral conduct (cf. **rūn[i]-w°**, p. 835*b*, l. 46); polite and virtuous conduct, good manners; the intelligent carrying out of any work or business (by one who understands it thoroughly). **raṭun रटुन । सवृत्तशीलादानम** m.inf. to adopt established practice, to take to polite and virtuous conduct. **rāwarun -रावरुन । रीत्याचारोपेक्षणम** m.inf. (of some respected and reverend person) to abandon customary politeness (for some temporary reason).

warga bêhun वर्ग व्यहुन । सदाचरणादौ स्थिति: m.inf. (of one formerly leading an irregular habit) to adopt and continue in established and virtuous customs, to lead a reformed life. **– dapun – दपुन् । भङ्ग्या संज्ञापनम्** m.inf. to give advice to another in a circumlocutory manner, e.g. to advise in parables, or by talking to a third person on some apparently different matter. **raṭun – रटुन । विनययहणार्थं स्वायत्तीकरणम** m.inf. to take, or make obedient, a person, that he may receive moral training. **– rōzun – रोज़ुन् । क्रमे आख्यानम** m.inf. (after receiving good moral instruction) to continue in good conduct. **—thawun -थवुन् । नियम्य (क्रमे) प्रतिष्ठापनम** m.inf. to put (a pupil, servant, or the like) in the proper line of conduct for the performance of any task; to fix anything in its right order or position

wargas asun वर्गस् असुन । कार्यव्यापारे प्रसञ्जनम् m.inf. (when one has come to full age and years of discretion) to take to or engage in a livelihood by carrying on some business.

wörag वाराग् or **वैराग् । वैराग्यम** m. absence of worldly desires or passions, indifference to the world, asceticism (Śiv. 587, 735, 1268, 1532, 1573, 1744, 1753, 1797, 1803, 1829; Rām. 37).

wórog[i] वारागि or **वैरागि । वैराग्ययुक्त:** m. one who has abandoned all worldly passions or desires (Śiv. 1507, 1523; Rām. 352).

warah वराह । सूकर: m. a boar, pig (wild or domesticated); the third, or boar, incarnation of Vishnu (Śiv. 856).

wārah वाराह (also written **wārā वारा**) **। बहुल:** adj. e.g. abundant, copious, plentiful, numerous, much, many (*wārah*, Rām. 157–8, 198, 221, 229, 253, 261, 265, 267, 358, 611, 630, 641, 866-7, 1045, 1048, 1219, 1385; *wārā*, Rām. 881, 885, 946, 949, 1056, 1150, 1168, 1416, 1503, 1544). Cf. **wārayāh.**

warih वरिह् or **warihy वरिह्य्** or **wár[i]hy वरिह्य । वत्सर:** m. (sg. dat. **wár[i]his वरिह्यस्** or **warihĕs वरिह्यस्**), a year (cf. **aki warihĕ aki**, p. 20*b*, l. 30; **dahi dŏh[i] warihĕ pĕṭha**, p. 200*b*, l. 11; **draga-w°**, p. 241*b*, l. 26; **nīla-w°**, p. 634*a*, l. 28; **prath warihĕ**, p. 769*a*, l. 47) (El *wori*; Gr.Gr. *warihy*, 148, 158; *warihĕ path warihĕ*, year by year, 158; Gr.M.; Rām. 7, 466–7, 787; H. xii, 20; YZ. 394, 402, 406; K.Pr. 176, *warih*, 231 *wari*). Cf. **wahar.**

wár[i]hi-bata वरिहि-बत् । वार्षिकान्नम् m. a year's food, all the food-grain grown or stored in a particular year. **-sôw[u] -सोवु । सत्फलोच्चयवत्सर:** m. a prosperous year (with abounding crops, free from disease or other calamities, and with a happy prosperous people).

wár[i]hyuk[u] वरिहिकु । वार्षिक: adj. gen (f. **wár[i]hic[u] वरिहिचु**), of, belonging to, born in, or produced in (such-and-such) a year (cf. **drāga-w°**, p. 241*b*, l. 32); taking a year to grow, accomplished in a year, or taking a year for accomplishment.

warhüj[u] वर्हुज्, see the next.

warhol[u] वर्हुलु । वक्रान्तर: adj. (f. **warhüj[u] वर्हुज्**), crooked, bent, or distorted inside (e.g. a sheaf, or a cloth, tightly wrapped up) (K.Pr. 231, of a log); (of a man, met.) having the heart or inner feelings awry (owing to anger or the like).

warahmul वरहमुल् m. N. of an important town at the west end of the Valley of Kashmir, called Bārāmūlā by foreigners. Its Sanskrit name was *Varāha-mūla* (El *Wáramúl*, K.Pr. 229). See RT Tr. II, 482.

wárujáh, see **wārayāh.**

warukh वरुख (= ورق) **। पत्रम** m. (sg. dat. **warakas वरकस्**), a leaf (of a tree, or of a book, or of silver, or gold, etc.) (cf. **dyāna-w°**, p. 268*b*, l. 18; **nĕchapatri-w°**, p. 621*a*, l. 36; **sŏna-w°**, p. 917*b*, l. 10) (El., Gr M.). **—phērun —फेरुन् । परिवर्तापत्ति:** m inf. 'the leaf to be turned over', i.e. when just on the point of success to meet unsuccess. **—phirun —फिरुन् । परिवर्तनम** m inf. 'to turn over a leaf', i.e. to cause unsuccess to one who is on the point of success.

vĕrakh व्यरख् । वैराग्यवृत्ति: m. (sg. dat. **vĕrakas व्यरकस्**), one who has subdued all his passions and desires, and has taken to an ascetic life. Cf. **virakth.**

virkum विर्कुम् in **virkum-pōsh विर्कुम-पोश्** or **vir[i]kim[i]-pōsh विर्किमि-पोश् । पुष्पविशेष:** m. a certain sweet-smelling yellow flower appearing in early spring on the joints of the hollow stems of a certain creeping plant before the leaves have sprouted. The plant

is found on the *wudars* or high plateaux of the Valley.

vruksh वृक्ष m. a tree, in **kalpa-vruksh,** p. 440*b*, l. 39. It is a borrowed Skt. (*vṛkṣa*) word (Śiv. 1013, 1213, 1553).

virakth विरक्थ् subst. and adj. e.g. (sg. obl. **virakta विरक्त**), one who is free from passion, or worldly attachment (Śiv. 58, 819, 889, 1021, 1540, 1568). Cf. **věrakh.**

waral वरल् । लीलाचारिणी f. a coquette, flirt. Cf. **war 4.**

wārul^{u} वारुल् । शोभनः, स्वस्थः adj. (f **wārŭj^{u} वारुज्** or **wārüj^{u} वारुज्**), (of anything animate or inanimate) in sound condition, strong, and of good quality or virtuous.

věṛala व्यरल । कादाचित्कः, ईषन्मात्रः adj. e.g. incidental, occasional; in small quantity, a little.

waralad 1 वरलद् । आविष्टनवक्रः adj. e.g. twisted (and so no longer straight). Cf. **war 1.**

waralad 2 वरलद् । आविष्टरोषः one who readily takes umbrage, resentful, irascible, irritable. Cf. **war 3.**

warm ..., m. a swelling (such as a tumour, etc.) (El.).

virām विराम् । पटलाधारदारु f. a roof beam, a ceiling rafter (El. a beam).

virāma-god^{u} विराम-गंदु । पटलदारुवकाशः m. the empty space between such beams or rafters **-tah -ताह । पटलाधारदारुपङ्क्तिः** m. a row or series of these beams or rafters.

wŏrma व्रर्म । स्यूतिचित्रविशेषः m. an awl or needle for piercing leather for embroidery; patterned embroidery on leather or the like (sewn on the leather through holes previously made with the above awl). **-gor^{u} -गंद् । सूचीचित्रशिल्पी** m. one who does such embroidery, an embroiderer on leather. **—tārun —तारुन । सूचीचित्रकर्मप्रवर्तनम्** m.inf. to sew such embroidery.

warn वर्न् or war^{a}n वरन् । वर्णः m. (sg. dat **warnas वर्नस्**), a colour, hue (L.V. 15, Śiv. 1558); a caste (among Hindūs), a class, race, tribe (cf. **rāza-w°,** p. 857*b*, l. 9; **trī-warna,** p. 1035*b*, l. 14) (Rām. 1261); the general appearance of a person (other than the speaker) (Śiv. 600, 840, 1266, 1386; Rām. 223, 369, 861); nature, character (Rām. 25, 109) **—dārun —दारुन । वेशधारणम्** m.inf. to assume a certain general appearance (Śiv. 840); to assume the general appearance of another, to disguise oneself.

warnā वर्ना f. condition, state, in **nānā-warnā,** a condition of diversity, a condition of varying existence (Śiv. 1492). Cf. **warn.**

warun 1 वरुन्, also written **warun^{u} वरुनु**, and, by Paṇḍits, **वरुण्** m. N. of a certain deity; the regent of the ocean and of the western quarter (Skt. *Varuṇa*) (Śiv. 1154; Rām. 583, 780–4, 792; K. 335–6, 591); met. water generally (L.V. 53). **waruna lūkapāl वरुन लूकपाल् । वरुणाख्यदिक्पालः** m. the regent of the western quarter. Cf. **wor^{u}nor^{u} 2.**

warun 2 वरुन् । वरणम conj. 1 (1 p.p **wor^{u} 2 वर्**, for **1**, see s.v.), to choose, select (esp. a husband, a wife, a friend, or a servant) (Śiv. 15, 114, 413, 629, 635, 661, 668, 711, 714, 995, 1128, 1135–6, 1218, 1491, 1608, 1722, 1727, 1740, 1752, 1760, 1772, 1809; Rām. 326, 328; K. 206, 268, 613, 655, 705, 730, 766, 768, 778, 781, 807, 918), to choose (a person as the recipient, acc., of a boon, abl.), grant a boon (to), to put (a person) in receipt of a boon (K. 206, 521, 1029); to accept, (graciously) to deign to accept (Śiv. 1534, 1851), to ask a boon, petition for (K. 122) **wor^{u}-mot^{u} वर् मंतु । वृतः** perf. part. (f. **vŭr^{u}-müš^{u} वर्-मंशु**), chosen, selected, as ab.

wārun 1 वारुन । अपवारणम conj. 1 (1 p.p. **wôr^{u} वोर्**), to move out of the way, put aside; to drive away (e.g. flies with a fan); to wipe off, erase (writing, a picture, design, or the like) **wôr^{u}-mot^{u} वोर्-मंतु । निवारितः** perf. part. (f. **wŏr^{u}-müš^{u} वर्-मंशु**), put aside, etc., as ab.

warun 2 वारुन, another form of **walun,** q.v. (Gr Gr. 175).

wairān वैरान ..., or **wairana वैरान** ..., adj. e.g. waste, laid waste, desolate (El.) **karun —करुन्** m.inf. to lay waste, ruin (El.).

wŏrun वोरुन । भषणम, विस्मृत्यालापः conj. 1 (1 p.p. **wŭr^{u} वुर्**. This verb is impers. in the tenses formed from the p.p.) to bark (as a dog) (Gr M.; K Pr. 84, 171); to talk disconnectedly in one's sleep, to babble or utter inarticulate sounds in a fit of insensibility, to talk inarticulately, utter words without sense; prate, chatter, jabber, make inarticulate noises, howl (Gr.M.; K. 907, 1051)

wŭr^{i} wŭr^{i} wŏthun वुरि वुरि वथुन । असङ्गस्मृतिसम्भरणम m.inf. (whenever remembrance of some former terror, pain, injury, or the like recurs) the terror, etc., to be experienced afresh over and over again

wŏran-gāth वोरन गाथ । निन्द्यप्रवृत्तिः m. (sg. dat. **-gatas -गातस**), shameful, abusive, or unworthy speech; (of anything inanimate) worthless, uncommendable, useless. **-gāṭh -गाठ । अयोग्यभाषणम** m. (sg. dat. **gāṭhas गाठस**) or **अयुक्तः** adj. e.g. (of speech, esp. where public) shameful, abusive, improper, (of something inanimate) worthless, useless.

wurun 1 वुरुन । उप्तनम, संकटे निपातनम conj. 1 (1 p.p. **wur^{u} वुर्**), to thread or string (beads or the like) (Śiv. 338); to thread (a needle or the like); to thrust

(a person, etc.) into a hollow or narrow space (lit. or met.). **wur^{u}-mot^{u}** 1 **वुर्-मंतु** । **उप्तितः, संनिपातितः** perf. part. (f. **wur^{u}-müṭ^{u} वुर्-मंटू**), (of a bead or the like) threaded, strung; (of a needle, etc.) threaded; (of a person, etc.) thrust into a narrow space (lit. or met.).

wurun 2 वुरन् । **उपर्याच्छादनम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **wur^{u} वुर्**) (of a person lying on a bed) to cover with bed-clothes, to pull up the bed-clothes, wrap oneself up in bed-clothes (cf. **phakas wurun tulun** and **shunun,** p. 689*a*, ll. 30, 33) (El. *wurun*, m. bed-clothes; K.Pr. 155, 205, 236); cf. Hindī *ōṛhnā*. **wur^{u}-mot^{u} 2 वुर्-मंतु** । **प्रच्छादितः** perf. part. (f. **wur^{u}-müṭ^{u} वुर्-मंटू**), having the whole body covered, or wrapped up, in bed-clothes.

wurun^{u} 1 वुरनु । **प्रच्छादनपटः** m. (sg. dat. **wuranis वुरनिस्**), bed-covering, bed-clothes, a quilt, blanket.

wurán^{i}-palav वुरंनि-पल्व । **लघुनीशारादिपटः** m. a light bed-blanket (or the like). **-zūṭ^{u} -ज़ूट्** । **जीर्णशीर्णनीशारादिः** f. (sg. dat. **-zacě -ज़च्य**), an old ragged blanket (or the like).

wurun^{u} 2 वुरनु । **विश्रान्तिदण्डः** m. (sg. dat. **wuranis वुरनिस्**), a kind of prop carried on a long journey by a laden coolie on which, when resting, he supports the weight of the load on his back without removing it. **wurán^{i}-mánzil वुरंनि-मंज़िल्** । **विश्रामाश्रयप्रयाणक्रमः** m. a stage, or the length of a journey, between two such rests.

vrundāwan वृन्दावन् m. N. of a forest in India, one of the scenes of the youthful exploits of Krushn (Kṛṣṇa) (Śiv. 1375, 1440; K. 182).

warnan वर्णन् or **warnanā वर्णना** । **वर्णनम्** f. description, representation (K. 920, °*n*; 589, 1153, °*na*).

wor^{u}nor^{u} 2 वंद्नंद् (for **1**, see **wur^{u} 1**) N. of a certain deity, the regent of the western quarter. See **warun 1.**

wārānasī वाराणसी । **विशिष्टविशालगृहादिः** f. a fine, handsome, house, a mansion, palace.

wuranawun वुरनावुन्, conj. 1 (1 p.p. **wuranôw^{u} वुरनोवु**), to cause (beads, etc.) to be strung (on a thread, etc.) (K. 954). Causal of **wurun 1,** q.v.

wārěñ वार्यञ् । **उपसूतिका** f. a midwife (cf. **mara-w°,** p. 587*a*, l. 5) (El. *wāryin*; L. *wárin*, 270, 462; K.Pr. 231, sg. obl. *wárini*).

viriñ विरिञ् or **wuriñ वुरिञ्** । **हज़ूदी** f. a certain forest tree, the hazel (*Corylus Colurna*, L. 74, 79); its nut (L. 160).

viriñě-(wuriñě-)hüṭ^{u} विरिञ-(वुरिञ-)हंटू । **आरण्यकाष्ठविशेषः** f. (sg. dat. **-hacě -हच्य**), the wood of the hazel (noted for its hardness, and used for making household articles, esp. pattens and spoons, see L. 81).

-kul^{u} -कुलू । **हज़ूदीवृक्षः** m. the hazel-tree. **-tīl -तील्** । **फलसारविशेषस्नेहः** m. the oil of the hazel-nut (used as an embrocation for rheumatism, etc.).

viriñuw^{u} विरिञुवु or **wur^{i}ñuw^{u} वुरिञुवु** । **आरण्यदारुविशेषमयः** adj. (f. **viriñiv^{u} विरिञिवु** or **wur^{i}ñiv^{u} वुरिञिवु**), made of the (hard) wood of the *viriñ*-tree (used for making caskets, stools, or the like).

věros^{u} व्यरंसु । **नीरसः** adj. (f. **věrüs^{u} व्यरंसू**), sapless, without juice; tasteless, flavourless; (met.) insipid, without charm.

vīris वीरिस्, see **vyūr^{u}.**

wórsa व्वर्स (=عرس) । **उत्सवविशेषः** m. a certain Moslem religious ceremony celebrating the union of the soul of a deceased with the Supreme Spirit (cf. *urs nabi* in L. 268); met. (sarcastically) a competition in telling lying stories, practised on certain occasions by dyers (cf. **rang^{a}r^{i}-w°,** p. 838*a*, l. 35) (K.Pr. 177).

wóris वारिस (=وارث), m. an heir.

wurūsī वुरूसी । **वृतिविशेषः** f. a kind of light movable partition for dividing up a room into sections as required.

vrěsh वृंश् or (Śiv., Rām. 1108*g*, and K.) **vrush वृश्** f. the zodiacal sign Taurus (El. *warish*; Śiv. 475; Rām. 1108*g*, 1280; K. 57, 130).

warsh वर्श् । **वत्सरः** m a year (Śiv. 924, YZ. 190). **warshé-phal वर्श-फल्** । **वर्षपत्रिका** m. the fruit of the year, i.e. a kind of horoscope, or paper showing a man's fate during the current year.

warshā m. the rainy season (El.).

warish 1, see **vrěsh.**

warish 2 वरिश् । **उताहो** conjnct. a particle indicating an option or alternative, as in **bata nay khěkh, tsčcě warish khěh,** if thou wilt not eat boiled rice, as an alternative eat bread; **ts^{a}h nay gatshakh, suh warish gatshin,** if you will not go, let him go instead.

wàrish^{u} वंरिशु f. of **wahor^{u},** q.v. Cf. **ok^{u}-wàrish^{u},** p. 19*b*, l. 8; **sata-wàr^{i}shiy,** Śiv. 578.

vrěshěb वृंशब्, or (Śiv.) **vrusheb वृशब्** m. a bull (El. *vrěshib*; Śiv. 394, 409, 618, 817, 894, 1188, 1564, 1877).

vrěshěbāsan वृंशबासन् or (Śiv.) **vrushěbāsan वृशबासन्** m. he who is seated on, or rides upon, a bull (Skt. *Vṛṣabhâsana*), a N. of Shiv (Śiva) (Śiv. 160, 193, 363, 975, 1040, 1407).

vrushěbāsór वृशबास्वर् m. N. of a demon in the form of a bull, who was killed by Krushn (Kṛṣṇa), in Skt. *Vṛṣabhâsura* (K. 350).

vrushcikh वृश्चिख् f. (sg. dat. **vrushciki वृश्चिकि**), the zodiacal sign Scorpio (Skt. *Vṛścika*) (K. 132). I.q. **warcakh,** q.v.

warshun 1 वर्शुन् or **warshunᵘ वर्शुनु** । **वर्षणम्** m. (sg. dat. **warshĕnas वर्शनस्**), raining, rain, showering (cf. **akölⁱ-wº**, p. 21*a*, l. 36; **kŏ-kölⁱ-wº**, p. 431*b*, l. 5; **pōshĕ-wº**, p. 779*a*, l. 43) (El. also gives the meaning 'rest') (Śiv. 167, 345, 508, 903, 1038, 1146, 1243, 1252–3, 1410, 1550, 1913; Rām. 1714, 1723, 1777; K. 56, 451, 567, 771, 874).

warshun 2 वर्शुन् । **वर्षणम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **worshᵘ वर्शु**), to rain down (something), to shower (something) down (cf. **pōsh wº**, p. 778*b*, l. 10) (K. 196, 255). Cf. **washun.**

wörshunᵘ वार्शुनु (also written **wörshyunᵘ वार्श्युनु**) or **wörⁱshunᵘ वारिशुनु** । **ऐकवार्षिक**: adj. (f. **wörshiñᵘ वार्शिञु** (also written **वार्शिञ्**) or **wörⁱshiñᵘ वारिशञु**) of, or belonging to, the past year, one year old (cf. **okᵘ-wörshiñ**, p. 19*b*, l. 9) (Gr.Gr. 148, *wörshyunᵘ*).

vĕrostᵘ व्यरस्तु । **कुटुम्बहीन**: adj. (e.g. **vĕrüshᵘ व्यरुशु**), one who has lost all his relations (without father, wife, or children, etc.), one who is alone in the world.

wārtā वार्ता । **वृत्तान्त**: f. tidings, news, intelligence.

wairat, see **waharāth.**

warŏṭa वर्वट । **क्षुद्रपणमुद्रादिसमुदाय**: m. the small coins given in exchange for (and equivalent in value to) a coin or coins of large value, small change.

vrath व्रथ् m. (sg. dat. **vratas व्रतस्**), a religious act of devotion or austerity (esp. a vow of fasting), a vowed observance (Śiv. 285, 526, 758–9, 1168, 1408, 1583, 1905; Rām. 7; K. 274). —**dārun** —**दारुन्** m.inf. to take or keep a vow (of fasting, etc) (K. 266, 1168).

vruth व्रुथ् f. (sg. dat. **vrĕthᵘ व्रुथु**), conduct, behaviour (which may be either active, see **pravruth,** or inactive, see **nivruth**) (Śiv. 1022, 1048, 1054, 1057, 1369, 1427 (the *vruth* which is *nirruth*, contrasted with *prarruth*), 1437, 1469, 1753, 1821, 1860, 1864).

vĕrth or **vʸĕrth व्यर्थ** । **निष्प्रयोजन**: adj. e.g. useless, vain, fruitless, unprofitable.

virāṭh विराठ् m. (sg. dat. **virāṭas विराटस्**) (in Hindū philosophy) N. of a mystic Being, looked upon as the Supreme Intellect pervading the aggregate of created beings (Skt. *Virāj-*, sg. nom. *Virāṭ*).

vīruth वीरुथ् । **पराक्रम**: m. (sg. dat. **vīratas वीरतस्**), heroism, valour, courage (Śiv. 1819); muscularity, stalwartness, virility.

wōrath वोरथ् f. (sg. dat. **wōrüthᵘ वोरुथु**), a cloth or other covering of the body or part of the body, etc. (cf. **māṭⁱ-wº**, p. 603*a*, l. 15; **saṭᵃra-wº**, p. 948*b*, l. 9). Cf. **wurun 2.**

wurāṭh पुराठ् in **wurāṭh purāṭh na bōzun पुराठ् पुराठ् न बोजुन्** । **पूर्वापरानवेक्षणम्** m.inf. not to consider the beginning and the end, not to consider the past and the future, to show rashness, to act precipitately or without discrimination (cf. **rāṭh wurāṭh bōzun,** p. 848*b*, ll. 45 ff.).

wartan वर्तन । **अभ्यासः, परस्परसंबन्धः**: m. repeated practice or exercise (in order to become perfect in any act or business) (Śiv. 1218); occupation, profession; manner of living, mode of life (Śiv. 1619, 1649); mutual close association or fellowship between two persons; earnings, hire, wages. **āsun – आसुन्** । **स्वभ्यासः** m.inf. full and complete practice to be acquired. – **thawun थवुन्** । **संबन्धरक्षणम्** m.inf. to set up a close fellowship (with some person) (e.g. with some influential person in the hope of future profit). **-müṭᵘ -मुटु** । **नीचचर्याचरणा** f. a woman who (after falling from a high station) has taken to humble work (e.g. the wife of a great man who for some cause has sunk to being a maidservant).

wartanas bĕhun वर्तनस् ब्यहुन । **नीचकर्माचरणम्** m.inf. to sit at earning, i.e. (of some well-to-do person, compelled by some misfortune) to take to a humble occupation (such as household service). —**rōzun** —**रोजुन्** । **नीचवृत्त्या प्रवर्तनम्** m.inf. (of some well-to-do person, as ab.) to carry on such a humble occupation. —**thawun** —**थवुन्** । **नीचकर्मणि नियोजनम्** m.inf. to compel some person (esp. one of a status equal to one's own, such as a wife, son, parent, or brother) to take a humble occupation.

wartun वर्तुन् । **अभ्यासः, प्रवर्तनम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **wortᵘ वर्तु**, f. **vürṭᵘ वर्तु**; 2 p.p. **warṭsōv वर्त्सोव्**), to practise, repeatedly exercise oneself in (any act or business); to use, apply, occupy oneself in (any thing or work). – **bartun —वर्तुन्** । **संबन्धवृत्तिः** m.inf. (a jingle of **wartun**), to practise close association or fellowship with (another).

wortᵘ-motᵘ वर्तु-मतु । **परिचितः** perf. part. (f. **vürṭᵘ-müṭᵘ वर्तु-मुटु**), used, employed (for its proper purpose), practised.

wartani bĕhun वर्तनि ब्यहुन । **विभाजने प्रवृत्तिः** m.inf. (when a quantity of anything has to be distributed) to set to work at distributing the respective shares (to the recipients).

vruttī व्रुत्ती f. (sg. dat. **vruttiyĕ व्रुत्तिय**), noted only in Śiv. 1694, where it is translated by the Skt. *taralarāsanā*, i.e. transient emotion or transient desire. It seems, however, merely to be another form of **vruth,** q.v.

vrĕttanth व्रुत्तान्थ् m. (sg. dat. **vrĕttāntas व्रुत्तान्तस्**), a topic, subject (Gr.M.); condition, state (Gr.M.); a story, tale, narrative (Gr.M.).

wartāv वर्ताव् m. use, custom (Gr.M.); conduct,

behaviour (Gr.M.); circulation or currency (of a coin) (Gr.M.).

wartāwun वर्तावुन । वर्तनम, संबन्धयोजनम, विभज्य वितरणम conj. 1 (1 p.p. **wartôw^{u} वर्तोवु**), to use, employ, apply, put (something) to use, occupy oneself in (some work) (Gr.M., Śiv. 1211); to enter into close association or fellowship with (another); (of some quantity of anything that has to be distributed) to distribute the respective shares (to the recipients) (H. xi, 7); to dispense, expend (an allotted sum, such as household expenses) (Gr.M.). **wartôw^{u}-mot^{u} वर्तोवु मतु । प्रवर्तितः, विभज्य वितीर्णः**: perf. part. (f. **wartöv^{u}-müš^{u} वर्तोवु मंच्**), put to its proper use, employed; distributed (as ab.).

vürš^{u} व्वर्च्, see **wartun.**

vérüšh^{u} व्यरंछ्, see **vĕrost^{u}.**

véraṣhar व्यरछ्र । कुटुम्बहीनता m. the condition of one who has lost all his relations, the condition of being alone in the world. Cf. **verost^{u}.**

vürš^{u}-müš^{u} व्वर्च्-मंच्, warṣov वर्षोव, see **wartun.**

warawun^{u} वरवुन m. ag. (f. **waraviñ^{u} वरवंञ्**), one who chooses or selects (see **warun 2**) (Śiv. 850, K. 705).

wŏrawun^{u} वोरवुन । भषमाणः m. ag. (f. **wŏraviñ^{u} वोरवंञ्**), a barker, a dog which is given to barking; (a human being) who prates, chatters, jabbers; one who keeps on wailing without cessation (in order to obtain some thing or attain some object). **—rozun - रोज़ुन । प्रलपने समास्था** m. inf. to keep on wailing or talking (in the hope of obtaining some thing, or attaining some object). **thawun — थवुन । आशया प्रलपने समासञ्जनम** m. inf. to set a person wailing (at the disappointment of his hopes) or speaking incoherently (by more than satisfying his hopes).

wŏrawŏray वोरवोरय । परितः श्वभषणप्रवृत्तिः f. a general chorus of barking (by dogs) (as when they are warning against some calamity about to happen, or giving warning about thieves).

wurvüsh^{u} उर्वंशु f. N. of a famous Apsaras or nymph of India's heaven (Skt. *Urvaśī*) (Śiv. 1154).

waröy^{i} वरोयि, waröi वरोइ, waröyi वरोयि, or **warā वरा । विना** postpos. governing abl., without, bereft of (cf. **atha-w°**, p. 64*b*, l. 23; **kharca-w°**, p. 113*a*, l. 36; **mota-w°**, p. 604*b*, l. 6; **ti warā karith**, p. 967*b*, l. 5) (El. *vrāi, wodi*; W. 113, *uarau*); except (El., Gr.M., W. 97). In **wŏda-baröy^{i}** (p. 1097*a*, l. 10) and **wanga-baröy^{i}** (p. 1124*a*, l. 37) this word is spelt with an initial b instead of **w.**

wŏray वोरय । श्वभषणम f. the barking of a dog (cf. **hūn^{i}-w°**, p. 337*a*, l. 25); a similar sound made by a human being.

wūry वूर्य, or **ūry ऊर्य**, also written **wūr^{i} वूरि** or **ūri । अत्रैव, पराक** adv. even there (Gr.Gr. 156); to or at some indicated place, here, there, hither, thither (as in **wūry yima,** we shall come here; **wūry gaṣhav,** we shall go there); there (in the sense of 'back again') (a w. vbs. of bringing, and the like); cf. **ōr 1** and Gr.Gr. 156. **wūry na yūry वूर्य् न यूर्य** (with variant spellings as ab.) **। विक्षिप्तचित्तः**: adj. e.g. '(neither) there nor here'; hence, one who is bewildered, distracted, unable to make up his mind.

wārayāh वारयाह् । अत्यधिकः: adj. e.g. very much, excessive (L. 462 *nāmjáh*; Śiv. 33, 423, 877; Rām. 101, 459, 497; H. iii, 1; viii, 2); (as adv.) excessively, exceedingly (Śiv. 656, 696, 714, 728, 784, 873, 1294; Rām. 226, 350, 1020). Cf. **wārāh.**

wāryul^{u} वारियुल । पक्षिविशेषः: m. a certain bird of prey (like a kite or falcon. It is said to kill smaller birds, such as crows, starlings, or sparrows, in a single swoop).

vīryuw^{u} वीरियु । वेतसदारुमयः: adj. (f. **vīriv^{u} वीरिवू**), made of willow-wood (e.g. a stool or casket). Cf. **vīr 2.**

wŏryuw^{u} वोरियु । भर्तृगृहम m. (sg. dat. **wŏrivis वोरिविस**), a husband's father's house, the home of a woman's father-in-law (cf. **baḍa-w°**, p. 82*b*, ll. 32, 35) (L. 158, *wáreo*; H. x, 3, where the vocabulary wrongly refers it to a man's father-in-law's house); pl. (**wŏriv^{i}**) the people of this house, a husband's relations (Rām. 1620).

wŏriv^{i}-böš^{u} वोरिवि-बोंचू । भर्तृगेहजनः: m. a relation in the house of a husband's father (such as her husband's brother, that brother's wife, or the husband's sister). **-dor^{u} -दोर् । भर्तृपक्षः** m. a woman's husband's relations (spoken of as a whole group of people). **-krôn^{u} -क्रोनु । भर्तृसंबन्धिवर्गः**: m., id.

wŏr^{i}vyuk^{u} वोरिविकु । भर्तृगेहसंबन्धी adj. gen. (f. **wŏr^{i}vic^{u} वोरिविचू**), of, or belonging to, a husband's family (Śiv. 1233, Rām. 764).

warza वर्ज़ ..., m. a cultivator, in **warza-bāgay वर्ज़-बागय् । फलविभाजना** f. (at a harvest-home, when the entire crop has been collected) the apportionment of their shares among the owner of the field and the cultivators.

wŏr^{u}z^{u} व्वर्ज़ू (or **wŏrüz^{u} व्वर्ज़ू**) **। पुनर्भूः** f. (sg. dat. **wŏr^{a}zĕ व्वर्ज़्य**; pl. nom. **wŏr^{a}za व्वर्ज़**, Gr.Gr. 63), a woman who has married a second husband, after losing her first (Gr.Gr. 37, 63), the second wife of a widower (H. viii, 1, 11); cf. **wŏrud^{u}. wŏr^{a}za-pŏth^{a}r व्वर्ज़ पोथर । द्विधूसमाचरणम** m. the conduct of a woman who has made a second marriage (condemned among respectable Hindūs); conduct resembling the

above, the conduct of a woman who is unchaste, shameless, etc.

warzukh वर्ज़ुख़ । **आवर्जक:** m. (sg. dat. **warzakas वर्ज़कस**; f. **warzüc**ᵘ **वर्ज़ूच**), he (or she) who provides all the necessaries for carrying on a household, a housewife, housekeeper, the earning member of a house (cf. **gar-w°**, p. 296*a*, l. 38; **pāna-w°**, p. 736*a*, l. 9; **par-w°**, p. 751*a*, l. 29).

warzan वर्ज़न् f. (sg. dat. **warzün**ᵘ **वर्ज़ून**), leaving, giving up, abandoning (cf. **pāpa-w°**, p. 749*a*, l. 15).

warzun वर्ज़ुन् । **वर्जनम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **worz**ᵘ **वर्ज़ु**), to leave, relinquish, give up, abandon (cf. **pāph w°**, p. 748*b*, l. 43).

worzᵘ**-mot**ᵘ **वर्ज़ु-मंतु** । **परिवर्जित:** perf. part. (f. **vürz**ᵘ**-müt**ᵘ **वर्ज़ु-मंचू**), given up, abandoned, as ab.

warzith वर्ज़िथ् conj. part. having abandoned; hence, as adj. free from, devoid of, as in **pāph w°**, sinless (Rām. 1620). Cf. **pāpa-warzan**, p. 749*a*, l. 15.

warzunᵘ **वर्ज़ुनु** in **warzun**ᵘ **wāv वर्ज़ुनु वाव्** । **दारिद्र्यम्** m. poverty, neediness, destitution. **-wāv pyon**ᵘ **-वाव् प्यंनु** । **दुर्गत्वापात:** m.inf. poverty to fall (on someone rich).

warzath वर्ज़थ् । **वर्जना** f. (sg. dat. **warzüt**ᵘ **वर्ज़ूच**), putting away, expelling, banishment (of a thing, work, etc.); ostracizing, excommunicating (a person).

was 1 वस् । **वसा** f. marrow (Śiv. 191, 316); brain (El.).

wasi āsun वसि आसुन् । **हृदाविष्टीभवनम्** m.inf. 'to be in the marrow'; hence, (of some work) to have a place in the heart, to be cherished, be loved, prized. **—nūn pyon**ᵘ **—नून् प्यंनु** । **अत्युपतापावेश:** m.inf. 'salt to fall on the marrow', great distress to be experienced (e.g. by the loss or destruction of some cherished object, or by the receipt of bad news). **-pēṭh -पेठ्** । **आमज्ज्या साध्यम्** adv. 'on the marrow', (something that should be carried out) voluntarily, eagerly, ardently, with all one's heart.

was 2 वस् । **चित्रितकाष्ठपटविशेष:** f. a board or panel with a carved pattern, used in the ceiling of a room between each joist (Rām. 577).

wasa-püṭᵘ **वस-पंटु** । **चित्रितदारुपट्टिका** f. (sg. dat. **-pacé -पच्च**), a single one of these boards. **-tālav -ताळव** । **चित्रितदारुखण्डयोगिपटल:** m. a ceiling ornamented with these boards (K. 922). **-tān -तान्** । **पटलसम्बविशेष:** a joist supporting these boards.

was 3 वस् f. in **wasa-khas वस-खस** । **आरोहावरोह:, निम्नोन्नतत्वम्** f. descent and ascent, falling and rising (e.g. of the breath, or of the vital airs going upwards and downwards) (Śiv. 1027, 1682); fluctuations (in prosperity), vicissitudes; (in comparing two similar objects) unevenness, lowness and height; cf. **khasa-was**, p. 417*a*, l. 8. **wasa-was वस-वस्** । **अवतरणानुवृत्ति:** f. gradual descent (from a high position, lit. and met.).

was 4 वस् in **was-vihur**ᵘ **वस-विहुर्** । **भूषणसमुदाय:** m. the whole collection of a person's ornaments, *bijouterie*, jewelry.

wās 1 वास् m. dwelling, resting, living, residing (cf. **wan-wās**, p. 1120*a*, l. 20) (L.V. 55; Śiv. 818, 1432, 1439, 1452, 1472, 1713; K. 1115); pressing, grasping, holding (in **atha-wās**, p. 64*b*, ll. 23 ff.) (L.V. 92; Śiv. 956, 1010, 1432, 1441, 1442 (**athav-w°**, mutual hand-grasping), 1460, 1467, 1676; Ram. 737, 1779–80; K. 400, 666, 1130); one who dwells, inhabits (i.q. **wös**ⁱ, in **sörga-wās** or **-wösī**, p. 934*a*, l. 26) (Śiv. 1257, 1354). — **hyon**ᵘ **ह्यंनु** m.inf. to take up an abode (L.V. 18, Śiv. 955).

wās 2 वास् m. dress, clothes, a garment (**mal-wās**, p. 564*a*, l. 12; **wasᵃtra-w°**, s.v. **wasᵃtᵃr**).

wasa, m. *Adhatoda vasica* (El.).

wàsⁱ वंसि in **wàsⁱ pyömot**ᵘ **वंसि प्योमंतु** । **अध: पतित:** perf. part. (f. — **pyömüt**ᵘ —**प्यामंचू** or —**pyömüt**ᵘ —**प्येमंचू**), fallen down (from a height) (lit. and met.). **pyon**ᵘ **प्यंनु** or **wàsⁱ pyon**ᵘ **वंसि प्यंनु** । **अध: पात:** m.inf. to fall down (from a height) (lit. and met.) (Śiv. 967, 1778, *wasⁱ*). Cf. **wasun** and **wàsⁱ**.

wais वैस or **wös वॉस** (also written **wöms वॉम**) । **वय:** f. age, time or period of life (El. *vāus, wàus, wous* in which *à* = *o*; Gr.Gr. 22, 137; Gr.M; Ram. 535, 1780; YZ. 7, 510); (with suff. of indef. art.) **waisah** (night will be long as) a whole lifetime (Ram. 196). **—barüñ**ᵘ **-बरंजू** । **आयुर्निर्वाह:** f.inf. to live (all) one's life (in some place or condition) (Śiv. 1730). **- thavüñ**ᵘ **- थवंजू** । **पूर्णायुरनुभव:** f.inf. to enjoy a full (i.e. long) life (a phrase used in blessings or the like).

waisi (wösi) āmotᵘ **वैसि (वॉसि) आमंतु** । **जीर्णतामुपपन्न:** perf. part. (f. **amüt**ᵘ —**आमंचू**), come into (old) age, become old and decrepit **- bod**ᵘ **- बंदु** । **वयोवृद्ध:** adj. (f. **büd**ᵘ **बंदू**), an elder, one who is venerable on account of age, a grey beard; but **waisi bajó**, (lived) to a great age (K. 604) **gashun - गछुन** m.inf. in idioms such as **hath waisi gav**, in age he went a hundred (years), i.e. he lived for a hundred years (H. ii, 12). **— pūr**ᵘ**. -पूर्** । **पूर्णायु:** adj. (f. **pūr**ᵘ —**पूर्**), one who has lived a full lifetime, a centenarian. **—som**ᵘ **- संमु** । **समवयस्क:** adj. (f. **süm**ᵘ **संमू**), equal in age, of equal age (e.g. two friends, a bride and bridegroom, and so on); one who is not yet adult, not fully grown up. **sörun - स्वरुन** m.inf. to remember all one's life, never to forget (K. 1062). **—yun**ᵘ

-यिनु । स्थाविराधिगम: m.inf. to come into (old) age, to become old and decrepit.

waisa वैस, a jingle of **paisa** in **paisa-waisa,** p. 777*a*, l. 12, q.v.

vĕs व्यस । **वयस्या** f. (sg. voc. **vĕsī** व्यसी, H. ix, 1 ; **vis^{i}yiy** विसियय्, H. ix, 11) a girl's female friend (of the same age), crony, close companion, comrade, play-fellow, chum, *confidante* (cf. **ganga-v°,** p. 292*a*, l. 8) (El. ; Gr.Gr. 25, 144; Rām. 1778 ; K. 803 ; H. ix, 1, 11 ; xii, 14 ; K.Pr 167, 194) ; cf. **vyos^{u}.** —**sŏdr^{u} - स्वद्रू । संबन्धिनी सखी (सखीवत् स्वीकृता)** f such a companion who is also related by blood and has been a play-fellow and comrade from childhood ; a woman who has been admitted to close friendship like the above (whether by another woman or by a man).

vĕsa-pŏn^{u} व्यस-पोनु । वयस्यात्वम् m. close comradeship (between women, as ab.) (Gr.Gr 144, K.Pr 102) ; met. similar close friendship or comradeship (between other female creatures) (Rām 95) **-pŏn^{u} lāgun -पोनु लागुन । वयस्यात्वसंबन्धनम** m.inf to form such a comradeship.

vis, see **viz.**

wŏsi व्रसि in the following :— **wŏsi anun** व्रसि अनुन । **अत्यामोदेनोच्छृङ्खलीकरणम** m inf. to spoil (a child or the like) so as to cause it to be disobedient, unruly, impatient of restraint, self-willed, etc. ; cf. **wŏsun.**

yun^{u} - यिनु । अतिहर्षेणोच्छृङ्खलीभवनम m.inf. to become disobedient, etc , through spoiling.

wŏs^{i} वांसि or **wosī वांसी । वास्तव्य:** adj. e g (as subst., f. **wāsĕn वास्यत्र**), one who inhabits (some country or other place), a dweller, inhabitant, resident (cf. **naraka-wŏs^{i},** p. 651*a*, l 13 ; **sŏrga-wŏsī,** p. 934*a*, l. 27 ; **wan-wŏs^{i},** p. 1120*a*, l. 25) (Śiv. 195, 529, 779, 1435). Cf. **was 1.**

wus, in *wus-gagar* (El and W. *us*) for **wusha-gagur,** q v., s.v **wusha.**

wasudēv वसुदेव m N. of the father of Krushn (Kṛṣṇa) (Skt. *Vasudeva*) (Śiv. 1385 ; K. 1, 17, 23-5, 28, 33, 37, 44, 50, 53, 75, 127, 356, *et passim*).

wāsudēv वासुदेव् m. a N. of Krushn (Kṛṣṇa) as the son of Wasudev (q.v.) (Śiv. 1325, 1369, 1472, 1850).

wash 1 वश् f. the making (a person) subject to influence, bringing under subjection, used —°, as in **būta-wash,** p. 141*b*, l. 20.

wash 2 वश adj e'g obedient (to), submissive (to), under the influence or control (of), under the power (of) (Gr M) ; charmed, fascinated ; subdued by charms, incantations, or the like. — **gashun** --गछुन् । **वशीभवनम्** m inf. to become subject to the influence (of), to become fascinated by (esp. used of a woman becoming subject to love) (Śiv. 1454). —**karun** —कर्‍हन् । **वशीकरणम** m.inf. to make subject, to bring under subjection, bring under one's influence (e.g. by persuasion, conciliation, or by charms, etc.).

washĕ-wŏ वश-वां । **वकार:** m. the term used in schools for the Śāradā character corresponding to the Nāgarī **व** *va*.

wāsh 1 वाश् । **वक्रता, वलि:** m. (of a cloth, sheet of paper, or the like) unevenness, the being crushed or crumpled ; a crease caused by crushing or crumpling, as ab. —**gashun** —गछुन् । **अमर्षोद्भव:** m.inf. crumpling to occur ; met impatience, indignation, or grudging to be felt (esp , at a meal, of anger felt against the server when one does not get served as one wishes). **kaḍun** --कडुन् । **प्रसारणम** m.inf. to smooth out creases, etc., as ab , to spread out straight, stretch out (Rām. 531, where *kor^{u}* is for *kod^{u}*) ; to rub down or massage (a wearied leg or other member). —**karun** —कर्‍हन् m inf. (Rām. 531), see the preceding (*kor^{u}*, here being a vill. form of *kod^{u}*). **nērun** --नेरुन । **वक्रतापयानम** m.inf. crushing or creases to be smoothed out.

wāsh 2 वाश्, **wŏsh^{i} वांशि,** or **wŏsh^{u} वांशु,** in **wāla-w°,** p. 1112*a*, l. 3, q v

vēshĕ वेश । **उपरि** postpos governing dat. on, upon (El. *réshah*) ; (in special meanings) in, as in **strī-lingas vēshĕ,** (of some word) in the feminine (it means so-and-so) ; *nākah* **ākāshĕs-vēshĕ,** (the Sanskrit word) *nākah* (is used) in (the meaning of) 'the sky'

vish वीश् । **वेश:** m. dress, apparel (Rām. 323).

wŏsh व्रश् or (H.) **wōsh** वोश् । **नि:श्वास:** m. sighing, a sigh (El , Gr.M) (El. adds *wosh*, as an interj. meaning 'Oh !'. Cf. **wush**). —**kaḍun** —कडुन् m inf. to sigh (El., W 88). **trāwun** —त्रावुन । **नि:श्वसनम** m inf , id. (Gr.M. ; K. 502, 998 ; H. i, 5, *wosh*, probably m c.).

wosh^{u} वंशु । वृष्टि: m. a shower of rain (esp. when light or gentle) (cf. **wāwa-w°,** s.v. **wāv 1**). Cf. **washun.**

wôsh^{u} वोशु in **wāla-w°,** p. 1112*a*, l. 8, q.v.

wush वुश् । **व्यथोक्ति:** m. a slight cry of pain (esp. when uttered by a woman on receiving a minor injury such as a scratch or a light blow) (cf. El. *wosh*, interj., Oh !) ; cf. **wŏsh.** El also gives *ush*, tears ; *ush pakun*, tears to flow ; and *ush trāwun*, to weep.

vĕshād व्यशाद् । **शोकखेद:** m. dejection, sadness, grief, sorrow. —**shunun** -छुनुन् । **खेदोत्पादनम** m.inf. to cause dejection (to another). - **yun^{u}** —**यिनु । शोकोद्भव:** m.inf. dejection or grief to come (to a person from some cause).

wushka वुश्क । **यवा:** f.pl. barley, a collection of grains of barley (cf. **hūn^{i}-w°** 1 and **2,** p. 337*a*, ll. 28 ff.)

(El. m. oats, barley. It is mostly eaten by Moslems. Kāshmīrī Hindūs eat the grain only in times of scarcity; W. 114, 115 *wushuk*; L. *wiska*, 330, *Hordeum vulgare*, 458; K.Pr. 84, 251).

wushki-ôṭ^{u} वुश्कि-ओटु । **यवपिष्टम** m. barley meal. **-phol^{u} -फ़ोलु** । **यवफलम्** m. a single grain of barley; a few grains of barley. **-pröj^{i} -प्रॉज्** or **-pröj^{u} -प्रोजु** । **यवतृणचूर्णसमुच्चयः** f. chopped-up barley straw and chaff (used as an ingredient of wall-plaster, etc.). **-ṭsṭṭ^{u} -ट्सट्टु** । **यवपिष्टकः** f. (sg. dat. **-ṭsṭcĕ -ट्सट्चे**), barley bread (used as a remedy for rheumatism or pain in the side) (Gr.Gr. 74). **-wāṭh -वाठ्** । **यवागूः** m. (sg dat. **-wāṭas -वाटस्**), barley porridge or gruel; coarsely ground barley (W. 115, *wushuk wat*, where *wat* is wrongly translated 'seam'). Cf. **wāṭh 2.**

vĕshākh व्यशाख् । **नक्षत्रविशेषः** f. (sg. dat **vĕshakhi व्यशाखि**), N. of a certain constellation, the 16th lunar mansion (in Skt. *viśākhā*).

vishŏkam विश्वकम or **vishŏkarm विश्वकर्म** m. (in Hindū mythology) N. of the architect of the gods (in Skt. *Viśvakarman*) (Rām. 572, 593, °*kam*; K. 589, 1149, °*karm*).

wāshĕkāph वाशकाफ् (? cf. وا شكافس) । **गूढप्रकाशः** m. (? dat.) the divulging of some secret (occurrence, secret formula, thing, action, or the like) (? with شكافتن, cf. the slang English, 'to split'). — **gatshun —गछुन्** । **सुगूढप्रकटीभवनम** m inf sudden or unexpected divulging (as ab.) to occur.

washīkaran वशीकरन् । **वशक्रिया** m. bringing (a person) under one's own influence, subduing, subjugating Cf. **wash 1.**

wāshĕlad वाशलद् । **वक्रतोपेतः** adj. e.g. (of a cloth, sheet of paper, or the like) uneven, crushed, crumpled, creased; (of a human being) impatient, indignant, having a grudge.

wŏshĕlun 1 व्रशलुन् । **विकारलौहित्यम** m. (sg. dat. **wŏshĕlanas व्रशलनस**) (of the complexion, etc.) becoming red, flushing (as in **w° 2**, bel.) — **khasun —खसुन्** । **लौहित्योद्भूतिः** m.inf. flushing to mount, i.e. occur, as ab.

wŏshĕlun 2 व्रशलुन् । **लौहित्यापत्तिः** conj. 3 (2 p.p. **wŏshĕlyōv व्रशल्योव्**) (of the complexion, etc.) to become red, flushed (from anger, fever, exposure to heat, or the like); (of a fruit or the like) to become red (owing to ripeness or the like). **wŏshĕlyō-mot^{u} व्रशल्यो-मंतु** । **लौहित्यमुपपन्नः** perf. part. (f. **wŏshĕlyē-müs^{u} व्रशल्ये-मंचु**) (of the complexion) flushed, as ab.; (of a fruit or the like) reddened (by ripeness).

wŏshĕlāwun 1 व्रशलावुन् । **लौहित्यम** m. (sg. dat. **wŏshĕlāwanas व्रशलावनस**), the being caused to flush, flushing, reddening of the complexion (see the next).

wŏshĕlâwun 2 व्रशलावुन् । **लोहितीकरणम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **wŏshĕlôw^{u} व्रशलोवु**), to cause a person to flush (from anger, etc.)

vishom^{u} विशुंमु adj. (f **vishüm^{u} विशूंमू**), uneven, not level; tangled, complicated (L.V. 6).

vishŏmbar or **vishwambar विश्वंभर** m. 'He who sustains the universe', a title given to Shiv (Śiva) (Śiv 1021, 1162); a title given to Vishnu (Viṣṇu) (Śiv. 1334, 1400) Skt *Viśvambhara*

vĕshĕmot^{u} व्यशमंतु in **vĕshĕmatyun^{u} sórg व्यशमत्युनु स्वर्ग** । **क्षणिकसुखसंभवः** m. a fleeting heaven, momentary bliss, wealth, or the like (disappearing almost at once, as if it were in a dream) Cf. **vĕshey.**

vishamith^{a}r विशामिथर or **vishwamith^{a}r विश्वामिथर** m. (sg dat **vishamitras विशामित्रस**), N of a celebrated Hindū sage (in Skt. *Viśvamitra*) He was the companion and counsellor of the youthful Rama, and secured his marriage with Sītā (Ram. 101, 110 1, 124, 135, 1247, 1589, *visha*°, K. 1039, *vishva*; K Pr 233, *vĕshāmatra*)

washán m *Adiantum caudatum, reenstum* (El.).

washun वशुन । **वृष्टिपातः** conj 1 (1 p.p. **wosh^{u} वशु**), to rain (water from the clouds), drizzle, shower. Cf. **warshun 2.**

vishn विश्न (but usually spelt **vishṇ विष्ण**), m (sg. dat. **vishn(ṇ)as विष्णस**, Śiv. 71, 697; ag **vishn(ṇ)an विष्णन**, Śiv. 5, 46, 131); i.q. **vishnu**, q.v (Śiv 48, 59, 213, 519, 1147, 1357, 1399, 1548, Rām. 64 6; K. 59, 138, 321 2, 397, 828)

vishnu विशु (but usually spelt **vishṇu विष्णु**), or (q.v.) **vishn विश्** (**विष्ण**) m (sg. gen. **vishn(ṇ)un^{u} विष्णुनु**, Śiv. 1200, but **vishn(ṇ)u-sond^{u} विष्णु-संन्दु**, Ram. 23) the second deity of the Hindū Triad, Brahma, Vishnu (Skt Viṣṇu), and Shiv (Śiva) His duty is that of the preservation of the universe, Brahmā being the Creator, and Shiv (Śiva) the Destroyer He had ten incarnations, the most celebrated being those of Rām (Rāma candra) and Krushn (Kṛsna) (Śiv 6, 31, 77, 96-7, 127, 159, 188, 236, 421, 447, 581, 625, 699, 716, 778, 851, 863, 977, 1141, 1200, 1299, 1433, 1487, 1762; Rām. 23, 47, 363, 589, 1759; K 4, 10 1, 21, 49, 78, 92, 320, *et passim*). See also **vishn.**

wushun^{u} वुशुनु or **wushyun^{u} वुश्युनु** । **उष्णः** adj (f. **wushün^{u} वुशूंचु** or **wushin^{u} वुशिंचु**), warm, hot (cf. **aḍa-w°**, p. 12*b*, l. 4; **sŏkha-w°**, p. 905*b*, l. 30) (El. *wushna*; Gr.Gr. 94; Gr.M.; K Pr 236, f. sg. voc. *wushni*)

wush^{ŏ}nun वुश्नुन् । उष्णीभवनम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. **wush^{ŏ}nyōv वुश्न्योव्**), to become warm, to be warm, be hot (El. *wushnun*). The causal of this verb is **wush^{ŏ}nāwun**, q.v. (Gr.Gr. 171). **wush^{ŏ}nyō-mot^{u} वुश्न्यो-मंत् । उष्णीभूत:** perf. part. (f. **wush^{ŏ}nyē-müt^{ü} वुश्न्ये-मंच्**), become warm.

wushnēr or **wush^{ŏ}nēr वुश्नेर्** or **wush^{i}nēr वुश्निर्** । **औष्ण्यम्** m. heat, warmth, warmness (cf. **atha-w°**, p. 64*b*, l. 33; **sŏkha-w°**, p. 905*b*, l. 33) (K.Pr. 51, 237).

vishn(ṇ)ŏrpan or **vishn(ṇ)warpan** (usually spelt **विष्ण्वर्पण्** or **विष्ण्वर्पन**) m. an offering made to Vishnu (q.v.) (Śiv. 1069, 1378, 1431, 1635, 1668, 1697).

vishŏnāth or **vishwanāth विश्वनाथ्** m. 'the Lord of the Universe', a title of Shiv (Śiva) (Śiv. 153, 1410).

wush^{ŏ}nāwun वुश्नावुन् । उष्णीकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **wush^{ŏ}nôw^{u} वुश्नोव्**), to heat, make hot, to warm, make warm (cf. **atha w°**, p. 64*b*, l. 36) (El., Gr.Gr. 171, K.Pr. 9). **wush^{ŏ}nôw^{u}-mot^{u} वुश्नोव्-मंत् । उष्णीकृत:** perf. part. (f. **wush^{ŏ}növ^{u}-müt^{ü} वुश्नाव्-मंच्**), heated, warmed (by someone or something).

washaph वश्फ । विस्मृति: m. (sg. dat. **washapas वश्पस्**), forgetfulness, heedlessness, carelessness, inattention (e.g. when one carelessly drops something, so that it breaks, or, when doing some work, carelessly neglects some important action, so that the result is not what is wanted).

vĕsh^{ĕ}rām व्यश्राम् । विश्रान्ति: m. taking rest, resting oneself (esp. after a long and tiring journey, labour, or the like).

vishŏrūph or **vishwarūph विश्वरूफ्** m. 'He whose form is the universe', He who is omnipresent, a title given to Shiv (Śiva) (Śiv. 903, 1021, 1177, 1622); a title given to Vishnu (Viṣṇu) (Śiv. 1399, 1492); the entire universe in manifest form (K. 159, 160, 411).

waish^{ĕ}rawan(ṇ) वैश्रवण (Rām.) or **wöshrawan वाश्रवन्** m. a N. of Kubēra, the god of wealth and Guardian of the North (Skt. *Vaiśravaṇa*) (cf. **dana-w°**, p. 222*a*, l. 21, q.v.) (Rām. 637, K. 172).

vĕshīsh व्यशीश् । उत्तम: adj. e.g. peculiar, special (Gr.M. *vishĕsh*, Śiv. 1725); excellent, distinguished, pre-eminent, choice. **karith — करिथ्** adv. especially, specially, only (for this purpose) (Gr M.) so, L.V. 54, *kari vishesh*, she has a special character.

vĕsh^{ĕ}ṭā व्यश्टा । विष्ठा f. excrement, faeces, ordure.

wushŏt^{i} वुशॉति । निमित्तम् postpos. (governing abl., and used with pronouns) for (such-and-such) a reason, for (such-and such) a cause (cf. **ami-w°**, p. 55*a*, l. 17; **tami-w°**, p. 968*a*, l. 28; **tawa-w°**, p. 969*b*, l. 23).

Occasionally when added to a noun it forms an adj. e.g. as in **sŏkha-w°**, causing happiness, p. 905*b*, l. 34.

vĕshṭur^{u} व्यश्टुर् । विष्टर: m. a seat, a mat for sitting or sleeping on, esp. the seat of the presiding priest at a Hindū sacrifice; (in Hindū worship) a wisp of *kush*-grass (see p. 480*a*, l. 47) used as a substitute to represent a god or a Brāhman. **—wahārun —वहारुन् । अन्वास्तरणम्** m.inf. to spread out one's mat-seat; met. to settle oneself tenaciously near another (for the sake of protection or to obtain some object).

vĕsh^{ĕ}sakā व्यश्सका । विसूचिकारोग: f. cholera; met. fainting or swoon with symptoms resembling those of cholera.

wŏshŏsār व्रश्सार् m. pronunciation, utterance (Gr.M.). I.q. **wŏshŏsār**, q.v.

vishwa° विश्व°, for words beginning thus, see under **vishŏ°**.

wŏshĕv व्रश्व् । श्रमखेद:, भयचिन्ता m. fatigue, exhaustion, depression (due to heavy labour, suffering, or the like); inward anxiety, apprehension (of outrage, tyranny, riot, rebellion, or the like). **—kadun —कडुन् । श्रमखेदत्याग:, भयचिन्तात्याग:** m.inf. to obtain relief from such fatigue or depression (e.g. by success, joining in festivity, being praised for one's work, or so on); to become relieved from such apprehension (by the removal of its cause, etc.).

vishwāmith^{a}r विश्वामित्र्, see **vishāmith^{a}r.**

washwun^{u} वश्वुन् or **washĕwun^{u} वश्वुन् । वर्षणावसर:** m. the occurrence of long-continued gentle rain, a long gentle shower. Cf. **wosh^{u}.**

vaishwānar वैश्वानर् m. (in Hindū tradition) 'common to all mankind', a title of fire; esp. the fire of digestion (in the stomach) (Śiv. 306).

vishwŏsī विश्वासी adj. e.g. one who has trust or faith, confiding, trustful (Śiv. 1759).

wŏshwās व्रश्वास् m. breathing out, expiration (as opp. to **shwās**, inspiration, q.v.) (Śiv. 1437).

vishvēshŏr विश्वेश्वर् m. 'the Lord of the universe', a title given to Shiv (Śiva) (Śiv. 858, 936, 1177, 1400; K. 876).

vaishy वैश्य् m. (of the four main Hindū castes) a Vaiśya, or man of the third caste, whose business is agriculture or trade (K. 982).

vĕshĕy व्यश्य or (Śiv.) **vi° वि° । विषय:** (**उपभोग:**), **व्यसनम्, आक्षिप्तिकहानि:** m. scene of action, ground of action, basis (L.V. 71, *rishĕy*); worldly enjoyment, the pleasures of sense, worldly prosperity and ease of life (Śiv. 339, 1082, 1351); debauchery, sensuality, evil habit; sudden, or unexpected, loss or destruction (of a thing, of the results of work, of an occupation,

or the like). —**gaṭshun** —गछुन् । आकस्मिकहान्युद्भवः m.inf. such sudden, or unexpected loss to occur.

vĕshĕyĕ-būg व्यशय-बूग् । पदार्थोपभोगः m. devotion to the enjoyment of earthly pleasures, worldly-mindedness.

vĕshĕyī व्यशयी । व्यसनासक्तः m. a debauchee, voluptuary, sensualist.

wiska, see **wushka.**

wāsukh वासुख् or **wāsakh-nāg** वासख्-नाग् । वासुकिः m. (sg. dat. **wāsakas** वासकस्), N. of a celebrated serpent, the king of snakes (in Skt. *Vāsuki*) (Śiv. 169, 360, 504, 1040, 1153, 1170, 1557); (in Ksh.) N. of site in Kashmīr where there is a spring sacred to Vāsuki (cf. RT.Tr. II, 470).

wasl وصل m. (in Ksh.) a meeting, interview (El., YZ. 524).

waṣ^{a}la वस्ल । वस्तु m. a thing, article, esp. such a thing as an ornament, a vessel, a spade or other tool (cf. **dŏb^{l}-w°**, p. 182*b*, l. 42).

wasīla वसीला وسيله m. support, prop, help, aid, resource (Rām. 1425); as postpos. governing gen., by means of (W. 98). **-sūty** -सूत्य्, as postpos., id. (W. 98).

wasūl وصول m. arrival (El.); a kind of drum (Śiv. 1729).

wasma वस्म وسمه । जतापचूर्णविशेषः m. a powder made from the leaf of a certain shrub, and used as a hair dye.

vĕsom^{u} व्यसंमु । विषमः adj. (f. **vĕsüm^{u}** व्यसंमू), uneven, rough, rugged (lit. and met.) (Gr.Gr. 139, *risom^{u}*); difficult, hard to understand or to carry out

vĕsmar 1 व्यस्मर् । अपस्मृतिः f. unconsciousness, oblivion, loss of memory or of consciousness, insensibility (e.g. from intoxication, possession by a demon, epilepsy, fainting, grief, or the like) (Śiv. 937).

vĕsmar 2 व्यस्मर्, **vĕsmrath** व्यस्मृथ्, or **vismrĕth** विस्मृथ् । नष्टस्मृतिः adj. e.g. one who has lost memory or consciousness, unconscious, insensible (as in **vĕsmar 1**).

vĕsmar gaṭshun व्यस्मर् गछुन् । विस्मृत्यापातः m.inf. to become unconscious or insensible, as ab., so **vismrĕth gaṭshun** (K. 505).

vĕsamĕr व्यसम्यर् । वैषम्यम् m. unevenness, roughness, ruggedness (lit. and met.) (Gr.Gr. 139, *risamĕr*).

wasamath वसमथ् । सर्वस्वम f. (sg. dat. **wasamüṭ^{u}** वसमंटु), the entire property (of a wealthy person) (K.Pr. 80). —**khĕñ^{u}** —ख्यंञु । सर्वस्वापहरणम f.inf. (under the guise of friendship) to steal or misappropriate the entire property (of some one).

wāsan वासन् or **wāsanā** वासना । वासना f. (sg. dat. **wāsanāyĕ** वासनाय), fancy, imagination, idea (Rām. (*-nā*) 315, 682, 847); expectation, inclination; intention, determination (to accomplish something) (cf. **rākhĕs-w°**, p. 832*a*, l. 3) (Śiv. (*-nā*) 182, 237, 239, 371, 755, 984, 1421, 1524, 1811; Rām. (*-nā*) 38, 52); wish, desire (generally) (Śiv. (*-nā*) 158, 165, 452, 1311, 1341, 1472, 1655, 1677, 1815, 1833; Rām. (*-nā*) 100, 1660, 1776, 1779). - **gaṭshūñ^{u}** —गछंञु द्रच्छोद्भवः f.inf. longing or desire (esp. for something unobtainable, or when inopportune) to occur.

wasun वसुन् । अवतरणम conj. 2 (1 p.p. **woth^{u} 1** वंथु, f. (Rām. 10, 111) **vüth^{u} 1** वंठु, for **2, 3,** see **woth^{u} 2, 3,** for **4,** see s.v.; 2 p.p. **waṭshŏv** वछोव्. The 1 p.p. should be distinguished from **wŏth^{u}** व्यंथु, 1 p.p. of **wŏthun,** to rise, q.v. The two words are almost identical in sound, but have opposed meanings. The causal of this verb is **wālun** वालुन्, to bring down, q.v. sometimes written **wārun** वारुन (Gr.Gr. 175). The opposites of this verb are **khasun** and **wŏthun,** qq.v. both meaning 'to rise'); to descend, come down, dismount (cf. **bŏn w°**, p. 110*b*, l. 14; **bĕli w°**, p. 150*b*, l. 23; **dŏbas w°**, p. 182*b*, l. 3; **guri w°**, p. 299*a*, l. 28; **hāṭ^{i} woth^{u}**, p. 356*a*, l. 35; **haṭi w°**, p. 356*b*, l. 14; **phīrith w°**, p. 706*b*, l. 28; **wŏl wasüñ^{u}**, p. 1112*b*, l. 12) (El.; Gr.Gr. 175, 205, 210; Gr.M.; L.V. 69; Śiv. 182, 509, 788, 966, 1074, 1300, 1664, 1686, 1874; Rām. 10, 111, 280, 1055, 1078, 1461, 1713, 1716; K. 278, 335, 396, 411, 656, 851; H. iii, 2, 5, 9; v, 7, 9; vi, 16; viii, 4, 6, 13; ix, 4, 6; x, 5; xii, 2, 6, 7, 11, 14-5; K.Pr. 72, 82, 87, 158, 252); (of some condition or season) to come down upon (a person), to be very near (cf. **lôn^{u} w°**, p. 525*b*, l. 10); to come down (from a boat), to land (Gr.M.);

to become lowered, abased, to fall (in price, value, estimation, dignity) (cf. **dĕmāg w°**, p. 219*a*, l. 39; **drŏbas w°**, p. 239*b*, l. 49; **phūd^{a}r w°**, p. 685*a*, l. 45; **yĕṭh wasüñ^{u}**, s.v. **yĕṭh 1**); to become taken down, lowered, reduced, disgraced, degraded (cf. **mada w°**, p. 548*b*, l. 7; **mōda w°**, p. 549*a*, l. 30; **pāvi w°**, p. 810*a*, l. 45; **tama w°**, **-woth^{u}**, **woth^{u}-mot^{u}**, p. 1005*a*, ll. 17, 20; **tāwa w°**, p. 1047*a*, l. 7);

to be dropped, let fall, (of rain) to fall, to be showered or scattered (cf. **arshĕ w°**, p. 44*b*, l. 21; **brōṭ^{i} wasān^{i}**, p. 127*b*, l. 12; **lanath wasüñ^{u}**, p. 528*a*, l. 11; **pathar w°**, p. 798*b*, l. 39; **tāli tāli w°**, p. 997*b*, l. 24; **woj^{u} w°**, p. 1107*a*, l. 10) (Śiv. 501, 1532); to fall suddenly or *en masse*, to fall in overwhelming quantity (e.g. an avalanche) (cf. **lam wasith yun^{u}**, p. 524*a*, l. 15; **māṭ^{i}-wôñ^{u} w°**, p. 602*b*, l. 5; **raḍa w°**, p. 825*a*, l. 50; **wŏb^{i} wasān^{i}**, p. 1093*a*, l. 1) (Rām. 102); (of a liquid) to flow down, or out (cf. **dŏd w°**, p. 188*a*, l. 50; **dāri dāri w°**, p. 235*b*, l. 1; **rath ṭhĩca w°**, p. 845*b*, l. 29; **t^{u}yĕ w°**,

p. 1048*b*, l. 28) (Śiv. 618, 1212, 1588; Rām. 1587, 1616); (of food) to go down (the throat), be swallowed (K. 213, 1101; K.Pr. 250);

(of disease, defect, injury, or the like) to come down (on a person or thing), to attack (cf. **bŏchigaṭa wasüñᵘ**, p. 80*a*, l. 24; **brikḥ wasüñᵘ**, p. 122*b*, l. 11; **brᵃs wasüñᵘ**, p. 126*a*, l. 43; **khōla wasañĕ**, p. 398*a*, l. 4; **khras wasüñᵘ**, p. 416*a*, l. 1; **myondᵘ wᵒ**, p. 613*b*, l. 39; **phsara wasañé**, p. 714*a*, l. 15; **parkolⁱ wasânⁱ**, p. 758*a*, l. 45; **tranga wasañĕ**, p. 1028*a*, l. 11; **trŏngⁱ wasânⁱ**, p. 1028*a*, l. 19; **trᵃth wᵒ**, p. 1032*a*, l. 24; **wuka wasüñᵘ**, p. 1108*a*, l. 20; **wuna wasüñᵘ**, p. 1122*a*, l. 43) (Śiv. 1296, 1752; K.Pr. 99, 167);

to go down (from the shore to a boat), to embark, go aboard, to go down (into the water, to bathe) (cf. **nāvi wᵒ**, p. 667*a*, l. 17) (K. 270–1, 971);

(of a tool or the like) to come down (on to something, in order to be brought into action), to begin to be worked or to be set working (on something), to begin to work (on) (cf. **nĕndi wᵒ**, p. 641*b*, l. 50); to come down (upon), meddle (with); hence, pilfer (from) (K Pr. 246),

to be taken down (from), to be taken off, put away (cf. **nakha wᵒ**, p. 629*a*, l. 1, and Śiv. 1562); (of a debt) to be paid off (K. 160); to be torn off, stripped off, peeled off (cf. **drūrᵘ wᵒ**, p. 248*a*, l. 19; **tᵃr wasüñᵘ**, p. 1017*a*, l. 20; **tᵃra wasañĕ**, ib., l. 25) (Rām. 603, K.Pr. 213);

to be ruined, made useless, worn out, brought to a bad condition (cf. **bāna wᵒ**, p. 110*a*, l. 12; **nakh wasânⁱ**, p. 628*a*, l. 38; **nala-nakha wᵒ**, p. 632*a*, l. 27; **pŏ̄dᵘ wᵒ**, p. 682*a*, l. 3; **phekⁱ wasânⁱ**, p. 721*a*, l. 3; **pŏth wasüñᵘ**, p. 796*b*, l. 22; **rās wᵒ**, p. 842*b*, l. 3; **yĕḍ wasüñᵘ**) ; to wane, fade, become wasted, decline, (of a heavenly body) to set (cf. **buthi wᵒ**, p. 143*b*, l. 17; **dŏh wᵒ**, p. 200*a*, l. 4; **drĕṭh wᵒ**, p. 249*b*, l. 21, **rasa wᵒ**, and **-wothᵘ**, p. 842*a*, ll. 18, 23; **sūrĕ wᵒ**, p. 933*a*, l. 12; **thras wasüñᵘ**, p. 984*b*, l. 11); to go down, subside (e.g. something swollen) (cf. **lal wasüñᵘ**, p. 521*b*, l. 36); (of a door or the like) to be opened, unlocked (Śiv. 340).

wasⁱ wâsⁱ gatshun वंसि वंसि गछुन । क्रमशो भयाविष्टीभवनम् m.inf. to keep descending little by little; to become gradually subject to ever-increasing fear; to become gradually weaker and weaker owing to increasing hunger or starvation. **wâsⁱ wâsⁱ pyonᵘ**, see **wasith pyonᵘ**, bel. See also **wâsⁱ** and **wâstⁱ**, s.vv

wasith bata वसिथ् बत । तरलौदनः m. soft boiled rice in which (owing to the water not being carefully poured away) the grains are clotted together and not separate (cf. **phali wᵒ bᵒ**, p. 694*b*, l. 33). **—gatshun** —गछुन् । युगपद्वतरणम् m.inf. to descend, or drop, in one single fall (and not in stages) (lit. and fig.) (Rām. 604, 1713, 1718–9); (the ground, etc.) to fall in, a cavity or crater to appear (in the ground) (K. 632); boiled rice to clot, as ab **pyonᵘ —pyŏnᵘ** । अधो निपतनम् m.inf. to fall down, tumble down, be knocked down (Gr.M.; Śiv. 1630; Rām. 156, 239, 287, 290, 322, 399, 454, 483, 500, 504, 518, 527, 712, 897, 916, 922, 933, 1111, 1115, 1201, 1309, 1352, 1354, 1401, 1578 (so **wâsⁱ wâsⁱ pyonᵘ**, 1180, 1252, to fall down again and again); K. 110, 212, 329, 798; H. ii, 3, 6; YZ. 191). **—yunᵘ —yĭnᵘ** m.inf. to come down, descend (Rām. 112).

wothᵘ-motᵘ वंथु-मंतु । अवरूढः perf. part. (f. **wüthᵘ-müthᵘ** वंछू-मंचू, Śiv. 1752), descended, come down, etc., as ab. (cf. **rasa wothᵘ-motᵘ**, p. 842*a*, l. 25; **vēgi wothᵘ-motᵘ**, s.v **vyūgᵘ**, to be compared with **vēgiwothᵘ**, s.v **wothᵘ 3**) (Rām. 400); (of hair) reaching down to (the knees) (Rām. 285).

vĕsan व्यसन । अभ्यासप्रवृत्तिः m. assiduous practice in, or application to (an art, course of study, or the like); debauchery, dissipation, licentiousness. **—asun** —अचुन् । व्यसनासक्तीभवनम् m.inf. to enter debauchery, become a debauchee, plunge into dissipation.

visun विसुन् । प्रसन्नीभवनम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. **visyōv** विस्योव्), to become pleased, delighted (e.g. at obtaining something wished for, or at the successful accomplishment of something).

wŏsun व्वसुन् । बहुलीभवनम् conj. 2 (1 p.p **wŏsᵘ** व्वसु) or (according to some) conj. 3 (2 p.p. **wŏsyōv** व्वस्योव्), to become redundant, to result in excess, to have lavish or extravagant outcome (e.g. of food being prepared for cooking, and turning out too much, or seed bearing an unexpectedly large crop). Cf. **wŏsi.**

wŏsᵘ-motᵘ व्वसु-मंतु । बहुलीभूतः perf. part. (f. **wüsᵘ-müsᵘ** व्वसू-मंचू), become excessive or redundant, as ab.

wŏsan-hār व्वसन-हार् । बहुलीभवन् n.ag. e.g. that which usually becomes excessive or too much (e.g. some particular rice which in cooking turns out to be more than is required or expected).

wasanth वसन्थ m. (sg. dat **wasantas** वसन्तस्), the spring, the vernal season, the Skt. word corresponding to **sōth**, q.v. **-ādĕkh** -आदख् m.pl. spring and the other (five seasons), all the six seasons (Rām. 573).

vĕsar व्यसर् or **vĕsᵘrᵘ 1** व्यसंक् । विशीर्णता f. slackness, feebleness (cf. **asara-vĕsar**, p. 51*a*, l. 30; **mada-vĕsar**, p. 584*b*, l. 9); instability, unsteadiness, precariousness (cf. **atha-vĕsar**, p. 64*b*, l. 38).

vĕsor^{u} व्यसर्‌ or **vĕsur^{u} व्यसुर्‌** । **विस्रंसः, विस्रंसिन्**: adj. (f. **vĕsür^{u} व्यसर्‌** or **vĕs^{u}r^{u} 2 व्यसर्‌**), loose, relaxed, untied; slack, frail, feeble (cf. **hāṭ^{i}-v°**, p. 356*a*, l. 31); nervous, timid, timorous; unstable, unsteady (cf. **mada-v°**, p. 548*b*, l. 14).

wusur^{u} वुसुर्‌ । **पुष्पमालाविशेषः** m. a garland used at sacrifices on the occasion of various Hindū festivals. Such garlands are used for decorating the jars, dishes, etc., containing the offerings.

vĕsarun व्यसरुन् । **विस्रंसनम्** conj. 3 (2 p.p. **vĕsaryōv व्यसर्योव्**), to become loose, relaxed, untied (cf. **dasta vĕsarān^{i}**, p. 256*b*, l. 1); to fade (as a flower); to become slack, frail, feeble, to fade (El., Śiv. 335); to waste away, vanish, disappear (Rām. 1579); to become unstable, unsteady (cf. **atha v°**, p. 64*b*, l. 11); to fall down; to be nervous, timid, timorous **vĕsaryō-mot^{u} व्यसर्यो-मंत्** । **विस्रस्तः** perf. part. (f. **vĕsaryē-müṭ^{u} व्यसर्ये-मंचू**), relaxed, fallen down, slackened, etc., as ab.

wusarun वुसरुन् । **उन्मोचनम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **wusor^{u} वुसर्‌**), to open, untie (a tied-up load, parcel, or the like); cf. **wusuṭ^{u}**. **wusor^{u}-mot^{u} वुसर्‌-मंत्** । **उन्मोचितः** perf. part. (f. **wusür^{u}-müṭ^{u} वुसर्‌-मंचू**), untied, as ab. **wusarana yun^{u} वुसरन यिन्** । **उन्मुक्तीभवनम्** m.inf. pass. to become untied, as ab.

vĕsarañ व्यसरञ् f. for **vĕsarüñ^{u}**, f. of **vĕsarun**, to become slack, q.v. In **dāl v°**, p. 210*a*, l. 28.

vĕsarĕr व्यसर्यर् । **विभ्रंशित्वम्** m. instability, unsteadiness.

wŏsarāth व्वसराथ । **जागररात्रिः** f. (sg. dat. **wŏsarŏṭ^{u} व्वसरोचू**), a night passed in waking or sleeplessness (e.g. caused by amusement, worship, festivities, grief, fear, disturbing noise, or so on). —**gaṭshün^{u} गट्शुन्** । **जागरापातः** f.inf. such a waking or sleepless night to occur. — **karün^{u} —कर्‌नू** । **जागरप्रयोगः** f.inf. to pass such a waking or sleepless night.

vĕsarāwun व्यसरावुन् । **विस्रंसनम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **vĕsarôw^{u} व्यसरोव्**), to loosen, relax (something); to make frail, enfeeble (YZ. 72); to render unstable; to let fall; to terrify, fill with fear. **vĕsarôw^{u}-mot^{u} व्यसरोव्-मंत्** । **विस्रंसितः** perf. part. (f. **vĕsarŏv^{u}-müṭ^{u} व्यसरांव्-मंचू**), loosened, relaxed, enfeebled, etc., as ab.

wusarāwun वुसरावुन् । **उन्मोचनम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **wusarôw^{u} वुसरोव्**), i.q. **wusarun**, q.v. **wusarôw^{u}-mot^{u} वुसरोव्-मंत्** । **उन्मोचितः** perf. part. (f. **wusarŏv^{u}-müṭ^{u} वुसरांव्-मंचू**), i.q. **wusor^{u}-mot^{u}**, q.v. under **wusarun**. **wusarāwana yun^{u} वुसरावन यिन्** । **उन्मुक्तीभवनम्** m.inf. pass. i.q. **wusarana yun^{u}**, under the same.

vĕsarzan व्यसर्ज़न् m. casting off, quitting, abandoning. —**karun —कर्‌न्** m.inf. to cause casting off, to destroy (gen. of obj.) (Śiv. 1431).

vĕsarzun व्यसर्ज़ुन् conj. 3, to take one's leave, depart (L.V. 9).

vĕsis व्यसिस्, see **vyos^{u}**.

wasishṭh वसिष्ठ् m. (sg. dat. **wasishṭhas वसिष्ठस**), N. of a celebrated Hindu sage, in Skt. *Vasiṣṭha* or *Vaśiṣṭha*. He was the family priest of Dasherath (Daśaratha), Rāma's father, and of Rāma himself (Rām. 104, 222, 1109, 1140, 1143*c*, 1308, 1310, 1681).

wast वस्त्, see **wasth**.

wasta, see **wŏsta-hākh**, s.v. **wŏsta**.

wāsta वास्त واسطه, m. motive, reason; account, sake; relationship, connexion **thawun थवुन** । **संबन्धवृत्तिः** m.inf. to have to do (with), to concern, to bear (upon)

wâst^{i} वस्ति in **wast^{i} pyon^{u} वस्ति प्यंनु** । **निपतनम्** m.inf. to fall down (from a height through the air), to drop. Cf. **wâs^{i}**.

wŏsta व्वस्त (cf. واسطه) । **शिल्पशिक्षकः** m. a master, esp. a craftsmaster, a teacher of some craft (El. a teacher; K.Pr. 131); a skilful craftsman, an adept (El. adj. skilful); esp. a barber **-bay बाय** । **शिल्पशिक्षकपत्नी** f. a wife of one of the ab. **-hākh -हाख** । **शाकविशेषः** m. (sg. dat. **-hakas हाकस**), N. of a certain vegetable, described as growing in the spring, and as having long, delicate leaves (cf. **nendun-**(or **nendan-**)**w°-h°**, p. 642*a*, ll. 26, 31) (cf. El. *wasta*, a kind of vegetable; K.Pr. 11). **-haka-nal -हाक नल** । **शाकविशेषनालम्** m. the stalk of the preceding (K.Pr. 11, where it is translated 'cabbage-stalk') **-kār -कार** । **मुख्यकारः** m. an expert master-craftsman (at the head of a number of others).

wusuṭ^{u} वुसुट् । **उन्मुक्तः** adj. (f. **wusüṭ^{u} वुसंट्**) (of a tied-up load, parcel, or the like) untied, loosened, opened, taken to pieces (El. *wusut*, loose). Cf. **wusarun.**

wustād वुस्ताद استاد m. a teacher, professor, master (Gr.M.; Ram. 1491; H. i, 13; ii, 1, 5, etc.; K.Pr. 170, 257); (in Ksh., esp.) a teacher of shawl-weaving apprentices (El.). Cf. **wŏsta.**

wasth वस्थ्, wast वस्त or **was^{a}th वसथ्** । **वस्तु, भूषणविशेषः, वासः** m. (sg. dat. **wastas वस्तस**), a thing, article, chattel (cf. **banda-w°**, p. 111*a*, l. 11) (Gr.M.; K. 952; H. v, 1); a certain ornament (cf. **haṭi-w°**, p. 356*b*, l. 18; **sŏna-**(or **sŏn^{i}-**)**w°**, p. 917*b*, ll. 12, 27); a garment, (pl.) clothes gen. (cf. **dŏb^{i}-w°**, p. 182*b*, l. 45) (K.Pr. 231).

wasath वसथ । **निवासस्थानम्, संततिभूमिः** f. (sg. dat. **wasüṭ^{u} वसंचू**), a place of permanent abode, a home (cf. **wāri-w°**, p. 1138*a*, l. 17), the locality in which

a man's ancestors have dwelt and in which his descendants are born, the family home (cf. **wāri-w°**, p. 1138*a*, l. 17).

waiṣaṭh वैसठ् or **wōṣaṭh वॉसठ्** । **दीर्घवया:** adj. e.g. (of a human being) of ripe age, aged (say, roughly, over sixty years of age).

vĕsth व्यस्थ् or **vĕst व्यस्त्** adj. e.g. dispersed, scattered, in **asta-vĕsth**, p. 52*a*, l. 8.

wusath वुसथ् । **विस्तृति:** m. (sg. dat. **wusatas वुसतस्**), breadth, width, expanse, vastness (of surface, time, quality, action, etc.).

wustakhān (= أستخوان) m. a bone (El. *ustakhán*).

wŏṣ^a^til व्वस्तिल् । **कादनीपुण्यम्** f. expertness, or uncommon skill in craftsmanship; the livelihood earned by, or the occupation of, a skilled craftsman. Cf. **wŏsta.**

wast^a^r वस्तर् or **waṣ^a^t^a^r वंसतर** । **वसनम्** m. (sg. dat. **waṣ^a^tras वंसत्रस्**), a garment, clothes, raiment (Gr.M.; Śiv. 10, 58, 752, 801, 889–90, 1037, 1047, 1329, 1411; Rām. 784, 1087, 1189, 1758; K. 227, 418-9, 1046). **—pairun —पैरुन्** m.inf. to put on clothes, to dress oneself (Gr.M., Śiv. 1440); to put clothes on another, to dress a person (K. 422, 843). **waṣ^a^tra-wās वंसत्र-वास्** । **तरलवास:** m. flimsy raiment. **waṣ^a^t^a^ra-wan वंसतर-वन्** m. N. of a certain sacred site and grove (Śiv. 1037, 1411).

vĕstār व्यस्तार् (or **vi° वि°**) । **विस्तार:** m. extension, amplitude, breadth, expanse (of country, time, circumstance, action, sheet of cloth, etc.) (Śiv. 523, 1102); (of speech) prolixity, diffuseness, fullness of detail; the broad, or general, condition or arrangement of anything (Śiv. 18, 1158). **anun —अनुन्** । **उचिततया व्यवस्थापनम्** m.inf. (of something disarranged) to put in proper order. **bōzun -बोज़ुन्** । **अवसरान्वीक्षणम्** m.inf. to consider, or examine, an opportunity (as to whether it is suitable or not). **—dyun^u^ —दिनु** । **उचितव्यवस्थापनम्** m.inf. to explain fully or comment on (some concise statement or literary work); to put in order (something previously disarranged). **—wuchun —वुछुन्** । **उचितयोगविवेचनम्** m.inf. to examine, or deliberate upon, a state of affairs (as to its suitability in regard to place, time, availability of materials, or the like). **—yun^u^ —यिनु** । **उचितयोगाधिगम:** m.inf. a suitable state of affairs to present itself.

vĕstārun व्यस्तारुन् (or **vi° वि°**) । **विस्तारणम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **vĕstôr^u^ व्यस्तोर्**), to explain, comment upon, expand (some complicated or concise statement, treatise, or the like) (Śiv. 64, 1158, 1580); to expand, diffuse widely (Śiv. 9, 100). **vĕstôr^u^-mot^u^ व्यस्तोर्-मंतु** । **विस्तारित:** perf. part. (f. **vĕstör^u^-müṭ^u^ व्यस्तोर्-मंटु**), explained, commented upon (as ab.).

waswö (? spelling) (? **waswās**, q.v.) m. surprise (El. *waswá*). **waswa trāwun** (*sic*) m.inf. to surprise (El.).

was-wun^u^ वस्-वुनु । **क्रमनिम्न:** n.ag. (f. **was-vüñ^u^ वस्-वंञ्**), (of a road, sloping land, or the like) gradually descending, with a downward slope. Cf. the next.

wasawun^u^ वसवुनु । **अवतरन्** n.ag. (f. **wasavüñ^u^ वसवंञ्**), that which comes down, descends, falls (lit. and met.), and so on in all the meanings of **wasun**, q.v. (El.; Śiv. 499, 1560; YZ. 108); (of a road, ground, or the like) that which descends gradually, that which slopes down (cf. the preceding) (K.Pr. 72).

visawun^u^ विसवुनु । **अतिप्रसन्नतायुक्त:** n.ag. (f. **visavüñ^u^ विसवंञ्**), one who exhibits pléasure, one who becomes pleased or delighted, as in **visun**, q.v.

waswās वस्वास् وسواس । **हृत्कम्प:** m. palpitation of the heart (from fear, apprehension, or the like), fluctuation of mind, wavering, nervousness, perturbation (El. *waswas*, sorrow; YZ. 93). ? Cf. **waswö.**

waswös^i^ वस्वॉसि (= وسواسي) । **दुर्मनचित्त:** adj. e.g. apprehensive, dreading, nervous, timorous.

wuswös^i^ वुसवॉसि । **खेदस्वेदोद्भव:** m.pl. sweatings, perspiration (due to excessive exertion, pain, weakness, fear, or the like) (El. *wúsawás*).

wösiyĕth वॉसियथ् (= وصيت) f. (sg. dat. **wösiyüṭ^u^ वॉसियंट्**), a will, a testament (Gr.M. *wosiat*).

vis^i^yiy विसियिय्, see **vĕs.**

wat, see **wath.**

wāt (i.e. **wāṭ**), a seam (W. 114), see **wāṭh 1.** In W. 115, **wāt**, a seam, is a mistake for **wāṭh 2**, q.v.

wata वत, a jingle of **bata**, in **bata-wata**, p. 137*b*, l. 15, q.v.

waṭa 1 वट । **कलङ्क:** m. a stain, stigma, disrepute (causing general censure, expulsion from society, or the like). **—dyun^u^ —दिनु** । **लाञ्छनीकरणम्** m.inf. to put a stigma (on a person or thing), to give a bad name (to). **—lagun —लगुन्** । **कलङ्कितीभवनम्** m.inf. a stigma to attach to a person or thing, (of a person) to get a bad character, (of a thing or action) to become considered useless or vile.

waṭa 2 वट । **खरूपपूर्ण:** adj. e.g. in full original form (i.e. not divided up or incomplete) (e.g. a rupee which has not been changed into its equivalent in coins of smaller value). **—kor^u^-mot^u^ —कर्-मंतु** । **घनीकृतामापादित:** perf. part. (f. **—kür^u^-müṭ^u^ —कर्-मंटु**), merged into one whole, as in the next. **—karun —करुन्** । **विनिमयेन पूर्णिकरूपापादनम्** m.inf. to combine, merge, a number of parts into one whole (e.g. to exchange a number of small coins for one coin

corresponding to their total value, such as giving 16 annas for a rupee, or 12 pence for a shilling). **-pūnṭshuwᵘ -पून्ठ्शुव् । पणविशेषः** m. N. of a certain copper coin, of the value of a quarter pice, see **pūnṭshuwᵘ.**

wàṭⁱ-waṭa वॅट्टि-वट । पूर्णः adj. e.g. full, complete (genl. with reference to a silver or gold coin).

waṭa 3 वट, see **waṭh.**

watai (? spelling and gender), the first of the four *khushābas* or weedings by hand of a rice field, i.q. **arīsar, kachh-nĕnd,** and **pangrai,** qq.v. (L. 463, cf. 327).

wàṭⁱ वॅट्टि, see **waṭa 2** and **woṭᵘ.**

vĕta व्यत । शान्तः adj. e.g. calm, quiet, of a tranquil disposition; free from passions; cool, free from heat, of low temperature. **—gaṣhun —गछुन् । शान्तीभवनम्** m.inf. to become appeased, allayed, calmed; to become abated, put an end to, extinguished. **- karun —करुन् । शमनम्** m.inf. to calm, tranquillize, appease, allay; to abate, put an end to, extinguish; to cool (anger, pride, etc.).

viṭa विट in **viṭa-viṭa विट-विट । विलम्ब्य विलम्ब्य** adv. dilatorily, by slow degrees, little by little (u.w. vbs. of giving, taking, doing a task, and the like).

wŏṭᵘ ब्वॅटु । अधस्तनकोष्ठम् m. the room on the ground floor of a house, in which the tenants live in the winter for the sake of warmth (El. *wanṭ*, Śiv. 1567, Rām. 572). **wàṭⁱ-nakawôrᵘ ब्वॅट्टि-नकवोर् । संकुचितकोष्ठविशेषः** m. a narrow closet or small room on this ground floor.

wotᵘ 1 वंतु । प्रक्षेपः m. casting, flinging, hurling (stones, dust, mud, or the like) at (someone or something animate or inanimate) (cf. **kañi-wº**, p. 461*b*, l. 43). **—karun 1 —करुन् । शिलादिप्रक्षेपेण विबाधनम्** m.inf. to harass, torment, or damage (by flinging showers of such missiles, at someone, or something, as ab.). **—gaṣhun —गछुन् । प्रक्षेपाद्या बाधानुभवः** m.inf. a flinging (of such missiles) to happen (to someone), to be tormented by a shower of such missiles; met. to be subjected to a torrent of abuse, etc.

wotᵘ 2 वंतु । पटसंस्कारविशेषः m. a method of marking linear figures on silk or fine woollen cloth by impressing it with a heated sickle-shaped instrument of iron. **—karun 2 —करुन् । पटसंस्कारविधानम्** m.inf. to impress such figures.

wàtⁱ-gorᵘ वॅति-गंव् । पटसंस्कारविशेषकारः m. a man whose profession it is to mark such figures. **-ṭūpⁱ -टूपि । संस्कारविशिष्टशिरस्त्रम्** f. (sg. dat. **-ṭōpĕ -टोप्**), a cap ornamented with such figured silk or the like.

wotᵘ 3 वंतु adj. (f. **vüṭᵘ वंटू**), having (so many) roads or ways of approach or exit, used —•, as in **daha-wº,** approached by ten roads, p. 199*a*, l. 24; **shĕwº,** s.v.; **sata-wº,** approached by seven roads, p. 944*b*, l. 50; **sŏwotᵘ,** s.v. a place where four ways meet. Cf. **wath 1.**

woṭᵘ 1 वंटु m. a collection of things clustered together, a lump, pad, used —•, as in **danda-wº,** p. 225*a*, l. 8; **hirⁱ-wº,** p. 367*a*, l. 47; **kana-wº,** p. 448*a*, l. 46; **naka-wº,** p. 627*a*, l. 39; **nal-wº,** p. 631*b*, l. 49; **vīga-wº,** p. 1101*a*, l. 40), **wal-wº,** p. 1111*b*, l. 16). Cf. **vüṭᵘ 1** (of which this is the masc. form) and **waṭun.**

woṭᵘ 2 वंटु adj. (f. **vüṭᵘ वंटू**), of (such-and-such) a weight, used —•, as in **raṭa-wº,** p. 847*a*, l. 1). Cf. **viṭᵘ 2.**

woṭᵘ 3 वंटु, see **waṭun.**

wôtᵘ वोतु । कर्मक्षमतां प्राप्तः l p.p. of **wātun,** q.v. (f. **wŏṭᵘ वांटू**), as adj. arrived (cf. **aza-wº,** p. 74*a*, l. 34; **watⁱ-wº,** s.v. **wath 1**); (met.) arrived at a condition of readiness for use, (of a man) one who has passed through childhood and is now able to make himself useful, (of a thing) ready for use after due preparation. **—prôtᵘ —प्रोतु । कर्मक्षमतां प्राप्तः** adj. (f. **wŏṭᵘ prŏṭᵘ वांटू प्रांटू**), become quite ready for use, as ab.

wôṭᵘ वोटु । संधोपितः l p.p. of **wàṭun,** q.v. (f. **wŏṭᵘ वांटू**), as adj. joined up, united (cf. **phuṭa-wº,** p. 717*a*, l. 12; **wŏṭa-wº,** s.v. **wŏṭh**); (added to a numeral) containing (so many) joins, as in **duwôṭᵘ,** p. 264*b*, l. 35 (e.g. **duwóṭᵘ pīr,** a stool with two joints, or joined in two places; **trᵃwôṭᵘ bāna,** a dish joined in three places; **ṣuwôṭᵘ phĕran,** a coat with four seams).

As subst. m. the act of joining, an agreement (cf. **saṭa-wº,** p. 942*b*, l. 41; **ṣoṭᵘ wº,** p. 1085*a*, l. 40); a person who joins pieces together, as in **anga-wº,** a mender of a broken limb (cf **anga-wāṭukh,** p. 33*b*, l. 2); **bāna-wº,** a mender of dishes.

wŏṭⁱ-hāl वॅट्टि-हाल् । धान्यविशेषः f. N. of a certain kind of rice-plant, or paddy, with a large white grain in a thin husk (L. 463, *watihal*).

wôtᵘ वोतु । उत्तानता m. (of a river, lake, pit, or the like) shallowness (cf. **ŏtᵘ-wº,** p. 53*a*, l. 48) (Śiv. 1755). **—hyonᵘ - -ह्योनु । चित्ताशयाभिज्ञानम्** m.inf. 'to take the shallowness'; hence, to find out (after enquiry) another's intentions. **wuchun - वुछुन । आशयपरीक्षणम्** m.inf. to sound the depth (of a body of water); to test (another's) intentions.

wôtⁱ-gāv 1 वोंति-गाव् or **-gôvᵘ -गोवु । स्वेषां तिरस्कर्ता** m. (f. **-gŏvᵘ -गांवू**), one who shows contempt for his own people (by the way he supports those whom he ought to support, or by the way he neglects to help those whom it is his duty to help); cf. **gāv 1. -gāv 2**

-गाव् f. a cow that gives milk (i.e. that is not dry) (K.Pr. 126, *cánti-g°*). Cf. **gāv 2.**

wōṭᵘ वोंटु । दृढ:सारसार:, चुद्रचित्त: adj. (*f.* **wōṭᵘ वोंटू**, *sg. dat.* **wāćě वाँच**) (of a shell-fruit, such as the walnut) having the kernel hard and difficult to extract, close-shelled (cf. El. *wónṭ dún*, i.e. *wōṭᵘ dūnᵘ*, a kind of walnut, s.v. *dun* ; L. 352, *wantu* and *vont*) (K.Pr. 229) ; as subst. m. and f. a mean miserly person from whom it is difficult to extract anything. Cf. **wōṭh.**

wöṭᵘ वोंटू f. the act of joining up, bringing close together, used —° in **saṭa-wöṭᵘ**, p. 942*b*, l. 37. Cf. **wōṭᵘ.**

wūṭa वूँट etc., see **wūṭh.**

wūṭᵘ वूँटू, in **mas-wūṭᵘ**, etc., p. 595*b*, ll. 21–2, i.q. **wūṭhᵘ**, q.v.

vüṭᵘ 1 or **wüṭᵘ 1 वंटू । सङ्घमञ्जरी** f. (*sg. dat.* **wačě वच्च**), a collection of separate things brought together, an assemblage (of things), a lobulated mass (cf. **bŏka-w°**, p. 99*b*, l. 46 ; **hirⁱ-w°**, p. 367*a*, l. 49 ; **phā-v°**, p. 698*a*, l. 15 ; **trika-v°**, p. 1023*b*, l. 10 ; **ṭākⁱ-v°**, p. 1067*b*, l. 5 ; esp. a cob of maize or the like (cf. **dŏda-w°**, p. 190*b*, l. 8 ; **makāyi-w°**, p. 563*b*, l. 12) ; a bringing together, joining up (cf. **lata-w°**, p 537*a*, l. 7) ; a groove (in a beam) into which other boards fit (cf. **kura-w°**, p. 467*a*, l. 40) ; (in a garment or the like) a gusset, slit (cf. **cāka-w°**, p. 169*b*, l. 13 ; **gal-w°**, p. 282*b*, l. 15 ; **kaṭha-w°**, p. 492*b*, l. 49).

wačě वच्च । कणिशसमुदाय:, संमुखयोजितपट्टिकाचक्रम् f.pl. an assembled group of distinct things (cf. **kŏṭhⁱ-w°**, p. 489*a*, l 30) ; esp. the total of the seeds in a cob of maize or the like ; a wheel-like article with spokes united at the hub. **-kônᵘ -कोनु । सूचगुलिका** f. the ball of thread as formed on a spinning wheel. **-kānᵘrᵘ -कार्‌ऊ । सूचगुलिका** f. id., but smaller than the preceding, and somewhat long. **-yĕndᵃr -यंन्द्र् । सूचवेष्टनयन्त्रविशेष:** m. a machine for twisting two strands of thread (as formed on a spinning wheel) into one, and forming the doubled thread into a new ball.

vüṭᵘ 2 or **wüṭᵘ 2 वंटू । परिमाणविशेष:** f. (*sg. dat.* **wačě वच्च**), a measure of weight, a weight weighing two seers (or four pounds) (cf. Hindī *baṭ*) ; anything weighing two seers.

vüṭᵘ 3 or **wüṭᵘ 3 वंटू** f. (*sg. dat.* **-wačě -वच्च**), a small round stone, a pebble (cf. **kah-w°**, p. 425*b*, l. 36, and Rām. 1607, not 1609, as there misprinted ; **nal-v°**, p. 632*a*, l. 3). Cf. **waṭh.**

vüṭᵘ 4 or **wüṭᵘ 4**, see **waṭun.**

wāṭadār वाटदार् । विहितसंदान: adj. c.g. possessing joins ; hence (of something once broken or torn) pieced together, repaired, mended.

wōṭadār वोंटदार् । अन्त:कठिन: adj. c.g. (of food badly cooked, fruit imperfectly ripened, or the like) hard inside, having a hard centre or kernel. Cf. **wōṭᵘ** and **wōṭh.**

wūṭagī वूँटगी । उष्ट्रव्यापार: f. the nature or condition of a camel, camelhood ; (of a human being) acting like a camel (involving stupidity, and heedlessness in gait, eating, and general conduct). Cf. **wūṭh.**

wath 1 वथ् । मार्ग:, उपायभूतशिक्षादि: f. (*sg. dat.* **wati वति**, Gr.Gr. 70), a road, way, track, path (cf. **ajĕ wati**, p. 13*b*, ll. 38 ff. ; **ala-w°**, p. 23*a*, l. 37 ; **ànd¹-wati**, etc., p. 31*b*, ll. 34 ff. ; **bŏl¹-w°**, p. 104*a*, l. 26 ; **drustĕ wati**, p. 249*a*, l. 26 ; **kŏ-w°**, p. 496*b*, l. 9 ; **maharājī w°**, p. 556*a*, l. 49 ; **nör¹-w°**, p. 649*b*, l. 21 ; **nina-w°**, p. 672*b*, l. 43 ; **pā-w°**, p. 748*a*, l. 35 ; **potᵘ w°**, p. 788*b*, l. 28 ; **rāza-w°**, p. 857*b*, l. 10 ; **sangar-w°**, p. 921*a*, l. 44 ; **sŏn¹-w°**, p. 924*b*, l. 48 ; **sŏ-w°**, p. 955*a*, l. 36 ; **wàn¹-w°**, p. 1121*b*, l. 3) (El. *vat*, *vath* ; Gr.Gr. 66, 70 ; Gr.M. ; L. 463 ; L.V. 41, 98 ; Śiv. 371, 535, 1067, 1247, 1253, 1312, 1150, 1626, 1824, 1861, 1895 ; Rām. 30, 48, 140, 181, 244, 337, 403, 1171, 1598 (voc.) ; K. 112, 195, 425, 1010–1, 1124 ; H. ii, 2 ; v, 7 ; vii, 17 ; x, 1 ; xii, 14, 15 ; YZ. 38, 279, 418 ; K.Pr. 1, 87, 91, 132, 232) ; route, course, way by which one travels (cf. **nāvi-w°**, p. 667*a*, l. 19) (Śiv. 1700, 1805 ; K. 75, 431, 1120, 1161–3 ; H. ii, 1 ; x, 4 ; K.Pr. 26) ; (met.) a way, manner of life, method, habit (cf. **hūn¹-w° brör¹-w°**, p. 337*a*, l. 31 ; **prāñĕ wati pakun**, p. 762*a*, l. 7 ; **pata-w°**, p. 793*b*, ll. 3 ff. ; **sĕzi wati pakun**, p. 956*b*, l. 14 ; **wār wath gaṭshun**, p. 1134*b*, l. 21 ; **wāraᵉwati**, p. 1135*a*, l. 25) (El. method, K.Pr. 77) ; a way, manner, means, cause (cf. **nina-w°**, p. 672*b*, l. 45 ; **sāsi-wati**, p. 941*a*, l. 44 ; **dŏyĕ wati**, s.v. **zᵃh**) ; teaching, instruction (which shows how to acquire some knowledge or carry out some act) (cf. **ath-wath**, p. 67*b*, l. 16) (Śiv. 16, 538). **—diñᵘ —दिञ्** f.inf. to give a path, to make way (for a person), to allow to pass (K. 70) ; to give means (for accomplishing something) (K. 579). **—hĕñᵘ —ह्यूं** f.inf. to take the road, set forth, depart (Rām. 680, 1598). **—hāvüñᵘ —हावंञ् । सुमार्गप्रदर्शनम्** f.inf. to show the way, point out the right course, to conduct, guide (lit. and fig.) (El. ; Gr.M. ; Śiv. 109, 236, 518, 623, 1625, 1759, 1885 ; Rām. 178, 989 ; K. 578 ; H. v, 9 ; K.Pr. 14, 165) ; (of one who has gone wrong) to direct (him) along the right way (lit. and fig.). **—karüñᵘ —कर्‌ञ् । सहायमार्गणम्** f.inf. 'to make a way', to search

for, and find, help for the successful accomplishment of any work. **-pĕṭh dyun**[u] **-पठ् दिनु । धर्मार्थोत्सर्गः** m.inf. 'to put upon the way', to dedicate, or devote, to public use (e.g. a private garden, tank, hospice, or the like). **-pĕṭh ṭôk**[u] **trāwun -पठ् टोकु त्रावुन् । अतिनिम्नयाञ्चा** m.inf. (of a respectable person) to solicit like a mean beggar (*quasi*, like a sorry mendicant seated at a cross-roads with a bowl before him, proclaiming his destitution, and accepting the most trivial charity). **-pĕṭh yōñĕ shunun -पठ् योञ शुनुन् । उपवीतसंस्कारविशेषः** m.inf. (amongst Brāhmaṇs) a fictitious investiture of the sacred thread, performed in some public place such as the bank of a river, or a place where four ways meet. It is performed when a Brāhmaṇ has died, and when his heir has not yet been so invested, in order to enable the latter to perform the funeral rites. **—rāvüñ**[u] **—रावञ् । मार्गात्पतनम्** f.inf. a road to be lost; the way to be missed (Rām. 1222); to become hostile to proper knowledge, morality, conduct, or discrimination, and attach oneself to the opposite, to become immoral, etc., be led astray (Śiv. 553); cf. **wati-rāwun**, bel. **—rāwarüñ**[u] **- रावरञ् । मार्गान्निपातम्** f.inf. to cause a way to be lost, to cause (a person, dat.) to lose (his) way (Śiv. 1625; Rām. 1362, 1616 (*rāwarārüñ*[u]), 1620 (id.); K.Pr. 226); to seduce into evil practices, mislead, as ab. **—baṭüñ**[u] **—बटञ् । मार्गविध्वंसनम्** f.inf. to cut, or break, a road; to break faith (with a creditor, an ally, and so on). **—wuchüñ**[u] **— वुछञ् । योग्यताविवेचनम्** f.inf. to inspect a road; before beginning any work, to consider carefully its nature, propriety, results, etc. (Rām. 95, 1000); to watch the way, expect, wait for (a person) (Gr.M.; K. 643, 647, 1001, 1005; YZ. 253 (pl.)); to watch (a person's) way, to follow (his) footsteps (Rām. 1486). **—wuchith pūr**[u] **trāwun —वुछिथ् पूद् त्रावुन् । साध्वसाम्यग्व्यक्षणपर्यालोचनोत्तरं प्रवर्तनम्** m.inf. 'to advance the foot after (first) inspecting the road', not to undertake a work without previous consideration, as ab. **-walad -वलद् । सहायसंपत्तिः** f. (sg. dat. **-walüz**[u] **-वलज़्**), 'road-companionship', (in the carrying out of a work) a large number of friendly helpers. **-vüñ**[u] **-वञ् । पथिवनम्** f. 'a road-grove', (in any work) a crowd of friends and relations, etc., to help; cf. **wata-v°**, bel. **-vüñ**[u] **karüñ**[u] **-वञ् करञ् । सहायसंपदनुवृत्तिः** f.inf. to seek for a full supply of helpers for the successful completion of a work. **—yiñ**[u] **—यिञ्** f.inf. a way to come, an opportunity to turn up, a method to present itself (Rām. 838, K. 242).

wata-gām वत-गाम् or **-gôm**[u] **-गोमु । मार्गग्रामः** m. a roadside village (esp. when existing only at rare intervals on a long lonely road). **-göm**[i] **-गॉमि । मार्गग्रामीणः** m. an inhabitant of such a village. **-got**[u] **-गंतु** m. one who goes along a road, a wayfarer; one who travels, proceeds along (some route) (L.V. 57). **-gath -गथ् । पथिकः** m. (sg. dat. **-gatas -गतस्**), one who travels on a road, a wayfarer (Gr.M.; Śiv. 1485, 1829); a passenger (on a ship) (Gr.M.). **-hāwukh -हावुख् । मार्गदर्शी** m. (f. **-hāvüc**[u] **-हावच्**), one who shows a road, a guide, a guide-post, any action or quality that guides (lit. and fig.) (El, Gr.M, YZ. 432). **-kharc -खर्च् । मार्गव्ययः** m. road-expense, the cost of a journey; money for a journey, provision (of funds) for a journey (Gr.M.). **-kŏl -कुल् । मार्गकुल्या** f. a stream or canal of running water met on a road (esp. in a forest or wild). **-kul**[u] **-कुलु । मार्गवृक्षः** m. a shady tree, or tree with fruit (met on a desolate and usually treeless road). **-kāman -कामन । संचारनिरोधः** f. (sg. dat. **-kāmüñ**[u] **-कामञ्**), 'scarcity of road', inability to go to some place or house (owing to fear, anxiety, or some obstacle). **-kôn**[u] **-कोनु । मार्गविचारकः, कुमार्गः** subst m. and adj. (f. **-kön**[u] **-कांञ्**), 'one who is one-eyed on the road', i.e. who breaks the rules of good conduct (by misappropriating a deposit or the like), one who leads others astray (from virtue, etc.) (cf. K.Pr. 1); a bad or winding road, a road that is not straight (K.Pr. 1). **-kāñĕr -काञर । मार्गभंगः** m. misappropriation of a loan or deposit, as ab.; leading others astray, as ab.; **-krim** (? spelling) m. a certain sweet pot-herb, *Lychnis sp.* (L. 72, cf. **krim**). **-kôs -कोस । मार्गवक्रता** m. distortion of a road, crookedness of a road; crookedness of conduct, etc. **-lür**[u] **-लर्ज् । उपकारिका** f. a road-house, an inn, a traveller's rest-house on a long road, a caravanserai, a tent at a stage on a road (El *ratalur*, *natalur*). **-nôsh**[u] **-नोशु** m. a road-destroyer, a highway robber (L.V. 43). **-pūr**[u] **-पूद् । संकुचितमार्गः** m. a footpath; a narrow path in the hills or cut through the snow, passable by only one person at a time; cf. **wati-p°**, bel. **-pūr**[u] **kaḍun -पूद् कडुन । ईषत्प्रक्रमारम्भः** m.inf (of one recovering from illness) to begin to attempt to walk, (of a baby) to begin to toddle. **-pōthan -पॉथन् । सुदूरपथिकः** m. a traveller on the road, one who is travelling on a long journey (esp. when he is doing so against his will or under some necessity). **-rôch**[u] **-रोछु । मार्गरक्षकः** m. a road guardian, a road watchman; anything which would help on a journey (such as money, food, dress, house), viaticum, travelling money, etc. **-sāmāna -सामान**, m. travelling expenses (El.). **-söth**[i] **-सॉथि । मार्गसहगामी** m. a road com-

panion, a fellow-traveller. **-tör**^{u} **-तॉर्** । **मार्गविलम्बः** f. delay on the road. **-vün**^{u} **-वंन्** । **मार्गलताकदम्बम्** f. a grove by a long dreary road (esp. one planted as a pious act for the use of the general public); cf. **wath-v°**, ab. **-yâr -यार्** । **मार्गसखा** m. a road-friend, a friend made in the course of a journey. **-yār**^{u}**z**^{u} **-यार्ज़्** । **मार्गसख्यम्** f. such friendship; friendship caused by travelling on similar occupations.

watā-wath वता-वथ् । **अन्यद्वारा पूर्तिः** f. (sg. dat. **-wati -वति**), having something (which one should do himself) done by another.

wati āsun वति आसुन् । **साह्यकर्तृत्वम्** m.inf. to be, or become, a helper, to be of assistance, to show favour to another's efforts, to take his side. —**karun —कर्न** । **स्वानुकूल्यीकरणम्** m.inf. to make (some powerful person) show favour to oneself (in case of a dispute, quarrel, or some unpopular act or business), to bring a person over to one's own side. **-kŏṭsh**^{u} **-क्ॅट्श्** । **साहाय्यार्थदानम्** (**उत्कोचः**) m. a bribe to bring a person over to one's own side, a bribe (to a judge) to gain a favourable decision. —**lagun - लगुन्** । **योग्यमार्गे स्थित्वाप्तिः** m inf. to get on the (right) way, to become confirmed in a worthy course (of conduct, courtesy, zeal in learning, or the like); (of a thing, quality, or action) to become established in a good condition. **lāgun —लागुन्** । **योग्यमार्गे योजनम्** m.inf. to confirm, or establish, a person, thing, etc., as in the preceding. **nērun —नेरुन्** m.inf. to emerge on (or from) a road, to approach, come near (Rām. 1143*b*). —**pakun —पकुन्** । **मार्गगमनम्** m.inf. to go along a road (Śiv. 1654; Rām. 12; K.Pr. 99, 232); to live a well-conducted life (in peace, contentment, affection, and the due carrying out of religious duties). **-pūr**^{u} **-पूर्** । **लघुमार्गः, सन्मार्गगामी** m. a footpath; one who leads a well-conducted life; cf. **wata-p°**, ab. **-pĕṭh anun -प्यठ् अनुन्** m.inf. to bring on to the (right) way, start (a person) in the right direction (Śiv. 154). **-pĕṭh bĕhun -प्यठ् ब्यहुन्** । **सर्वस्वनाशादुःखे मज्जनम्** m inf. to sit (as a beggar) on the road, to be plunged into sorrow by the loss of one's entire possessions. **-pĕṭh bāna-khör**^{u} **phuṭarün**^{u} **-प्यठ् बान-ख्वॉर् फुटर्न्** । **रहस्योद्घाटनम्** f.inf. to reveal one's own, or another's private character, or affairs, or secret (cf. **bāna-khör**^{u} **phuṭarün**^{u}, p. 109*b*, l. 39). **-pĕṭh thawun -प्यठ् थवुन्** । **साधारणभोगार्थोत्सर्गः** m.inf. to dedicate property for the free use and enjoyment of the public. **-rost**^{u} **-रंस्** adj. (f. **-rüsh**^{u} **-रंश्**), impassable (El.). **-rôw**^{u} **-रोव्** । **मार्गभ्रष्टः** adj. (f. **-röv**^{u} **-रॉव्**), one who has lost his way, one who has deviated from the right road (lit. and fig. of morals, etc.). **-rāwul -रावुल्** । **मार्गविभ्रंशी** m. (f. **-rāvüj**^{u} **-रावंज्**), one who causes another to lose his way, one who, or that which, misleads (lit. and fig., as ab.). —**rôw**^{u}**-mot**^{u} —**रोव्-मंत्** । **मार्गान्निपतितः** perf. part. (f. —**röv**^{u}**-müṭsh**^{u} —**रॉव्-मंट्श्**), one who has lost his way, been misled (lit. and fig., as ab.). —**rāwun** — **रावुन्** । **मार्गान्निपतनम्** m.inf. to lose one's way (lit. and fig. of morals, etc.); cf. **wath rāvün**^{u}, ab. **-rāwur**^{u} **-रावुर्** । **मार्गभ्रंशकः** m. (f. **-rāvür**^{u} **-रावॅर्**), one who leads others on to the wrong way, one who misleads (lit. and fig., as ab.). —**rāwarun** —**रावर्न्** m.inf. to mislead (El.). —**rōzun** —**रोज़ुन्** । **साह्ये समाक्षिप्तिः** m.inf. to remain firm and persistent in helping or showing favour to another. —**thawun** —**थवुन्** । **स्वानुकूल्यनिष्ठीकरणम्** m.inf. (before beginning a dispute, some unpopular work, etc.) to bring over an influential person to one's own side. **-ṭsol**^{u} **-च़्ल्** । **मार्गनिपतितः** adj. (f. **-ṭsüj**^{u} **-च़्ज़्**), one who, while *en route* with a number of companions or caravan, absconds from the company; one who has abandoned the rules of good conduct or education, and has taken to a disreputable life. **-wôl**^{u} **-वोल्** । **साह्यसंपन्नः, साह्यवत्** m. (f. **-wājĕñ -वाज्यञ्**), one who has powerful help (in accomplishing some object); a powerful person who takes side with another and helps him. —**wati —वति** । **उचितमार्गेण** adv. along the proper road, in the right manner (the whole time), carefully and thoroughly (K.Pr. 232); along the whole way, continually as one goes along (Rām. 1766). **-wôt**^{u} **-वोत्** । **निर्वाहितमार्गः** adj. (f. **-wöṭsh**^{u} **-वॉच्**), one who has traversed the road and reached the end, one who has completed a journey; met. one who has gone through the whole course, one who has mastered all the rules (of good conduct, of some branch of learning, or the like). — **yun**^{u} —**यिन्** । **सन्मार्गे निष्ठा** m.inf. to come by, or along, a road (K.Pr. 18); to come on the way, to occur during a journey (K. 74, 729); to come on to the right way, to become a reformed character, (of a thing, work, or the like) to become in prosperous condition.

wath 2 वथ् adv. (borrowed from Skt. *vat*, and used as a suffix) like, as in **mastāna-wath,** like one who is drunk (Śiv. 1450).

waṭh 1 वठ् । **वर्तुलशिला** m. (sg. dat. **waṭas वटस**), a stone (globular and smooth, such as is found in a river-bed), a large pebble, a boulder, rock (cf. **khāra-w°,** p. 108*a*, l. 2; **kāji-w°,** p. 430*a*, l. 31; **kañi-w°,** p. 461*b*, l. 44; **kwŏji-w°,** p. 495*b*, l. 38; **nal-w°,** p. 632*a*, l. 6; **nīla-w°,** p. 634*a*, l. 29; **phāla-w°,** p. 693*a*, l. 22) (L.V. 17, K.Pr. 190); met. any smooth globular object, like such a stone (cf. **khŏna-w°,** p. 402*a*, l. 43). Cf. **vüṭ**^{u} **3.**

waṭa-gŏgul वट-ग्वगुल् । गुलिकाकार: m. 'a sphere-turnip'; hence, some object globular in shape (esp. used with regard to the stone, etc., on a ring); hence, met. something thick, bulky, stout. **—khor^{u} —खोर् ।** **वारिपर्णीविशेष:** m. the circular leaf (or a collection of leaves) of a certain aquatic plant (used as a food for horses). **-khūr^{u} -खूर् । रोगविशेष:** f. N. of a certain disease in the heel, caused by a blow or the like, and involving painful internal gatherings difficult to cure; cf. **khūr^{u} 1.** **-khür^{u} -खंर् । लताविशेष:** f. a certain medicinal creeping plant with long delicate leaves, and growing in the ground at the foot of the hills. **-kram -क्रम् । वन्यशाकभेद:** f. N. of a certain wild vegetable with long, thick, and closely packed leaves. **-r^{a}kh -र्ख् । खिररेखा[तुल्या]** f. (sg. dat. **-r^{a}khi -र्खि**), a line or mark deeply and permanently engraved or marked on a rock; met. anything (such as a condition, promise, or the like) which is fixed, irrevocable, absolutely unchangeable. **thawun —चवुन । गोपनम्** m.inf. to keep secret, hold one's tongue about, not to mention (something heard, known, secretly imparted, or the like). **—thow^{u}-mot^{u} —थंवु-मंतु । गोपित:** perf. part. (f. **thüv^{u}-müs^{u} —थंवू-मंचू**), kept secret, or private, as ab. **-töv^{i} -तौंवि । अर्धभर्जित:** adj. e.g. (of chick pease or the like) only half-parched, parched only on one side, badly roasted (and hence hard as gravel). **-töv^{i} gaṣhun -तौंवि गछुन् । असम्यक्पाकाग्नि:** m.inf. to be badly cooked, as ab

waṭh 2 वट् । अतिघर्म: m. the extreme, unbearable, heat experienced in the summer at midday.

waṭha वठ in **waṭha-wadal वठ-वदल् । तिरस्कृत्या बाधा** f. distress, fever, or the like caused to a respectable person by abuse publicly directed at him; cf. **waṭhal 1.** **-wadal gaṣhün^{u} -वदल् गछंनू । तिरस्कारेण बाधानुभव:** f.inf. such distress or fever to be experienced. **-wadal karün^{u} -वदल् करंनू । तिरस्कारेण बाधानुभावनम्** f.inf. to cause such distress, etc., by offering such abuse.

wāṭh 1 वाठ् । संयोग: m. (sg. dat **wāṭas वाटस**), union, uniting, the act of joining up two separate things, tying up together, piecing together (cf **atha-w°**, p. 64*b*, l. 44; **banga-dĕli-w°**, p. 112*b*, l. 49; **ganḍa-w°**, p. 289*b*, l. 22; **hanga-w°**, p. 339*a*, l. 2; **hŏnza-w°**, p. 341*a*, l. 20; **lara-w°**, p. 529*a*, l. 12; **nakha-w°**, p. 629*a*, l. 4; **phŏḍa-w°**, p. 685*a*, l. 23; **phĕk^{i}-w°**, p. 721*a*, l. 6; **pakh^{a}ca-w°**, p. 726*a*, l. 38; **pân^{i}-w°**, p. 737*b*, l. 32; **rĕla-w°**, p. 832*b*, l. 41) (Gr.Gr. 123); a joining or joint (of limbs) (cf. **banda-w°**, p. 111*a*, l. 28); joining together, construction; hence, the material of which a thing is constructed (L.V. 17); a seam (W. 114, *wat*); repairing (by joining broken pieces, uniting broken limbs, causing the edges of a wound to unite by a surgical operation, and so on) (cf. **dīri-w°**, p. 271*a*, l. 28; **baṭh-w°** (m.), **baṭa-w°** (f.), p. 1085*b*, ll. 39, 45); the union, or forming the union, of personal friendship or relationship with another. **dyun^{u} —दिनु । संधापनम्** m.inf. to repair (by joining up broken pieces or the like). **— karun —करन्** m.inf., id. (H. x, 12). **—sapaḍun —सपडुन्** m.inf. to cling (El., W. 88).

wāṭa-pūr^{u} वाट-पूर् । पादक्रमविशेष: m. a certain method of walking (in which the toe of the hinder foot is placed against the heel of the foot in front,—foot throughout touching foot, as is done in measuring land). **-wāṭh -वाठ् । संयुक्तसंबन्ध:** f. (sg. dat. **-wāṭi -वाटि**), intimate union, close joining up, mutual exact fitting together.

wāṭuk^{u} 1 वाटुकु । संधानसंबन्धी adj. gen. (f. **wāṭüc^{u} वाटंचू**), of, or belonging to, close union of two or more things or persons

wāṭh 2 वाठ् । गवेध्यादिभक्तम् m. (sg. dat. **wāṭas वाटस्**), a lumpy kind of porridge of coarsely broken grain (such as maize, barley, etc.) (cf. **kaṇ^{a}ka-w°**, p. 457*b*, l. 40; **makāyi-w°**, p. 563*b*, l. 14; **pingi-w°**, p. 740*a*, l. 25; **shŏl^{i}-w°**, p. 880*b*, l. 38; **wushki-w°**, p. 1147*a*, l. 12) (W. 115, *aat*, mistranslated 'seam')

wāṭa-kosh^{u} वाट-कंशु । मयुष्टकापिष्टबुसम् m. the bran of pounded maize (as sifted from the broken grain). **-lŏkh^{a}r -ल्वख्र् or -lŏkhür^{u} -ल्वखंर् । यवादिभक्त-श्लेष्मसहागोल:** f. a large coagulated lump of the material of this porridge, when cold and stale. **-muj^{u} -मुजु । मूलिकाविशेष:** f. a certain kind of radish, small and pungent (El. *nâṭamûj*). **-phol^{u} -फोलु । गूढसंचितधनम्** m. 'a grain in porridge', a hidden hoard (hitherto unknown and now discovered), treasure trove. **-ṭïr^{u} -टीर् । श्लेष्मसंहतयवाद्यन्नगोल:** f. a large coagulated lump of the material of this porridge when cold and stale.

waṭuk^{u} 2 वाटुकु adj. gen. (f. **waṭüc^{u} वाटंचू**), of, or belonging to, such porridge (e.g. a particular grain suitable for making it, or a dish for holding it).

wāṭh वाँठ् । आमाशय: m. (sg. dat. **wāṭas वाँटस्**), the belly, stomach (cf **āṭa-w°**, p. 69*a*, l. 38) (K.Pr 218).

wāṭa-buḍay वाँट-बुडय । अत्यभीप्सा f. (immediately on seeing something) violent longing, impetuous hankering (for it, so that one is even ready to take it by force). **- phērun — फेरुन । त्यागाय दक्षिणीभवनम्** m.inf. to experience pleasure in giving or leaving (esp. something of great value or much loved) to another.

vĕth व्यच् । वितस्ता f. (sg. dat. **vĕthi व्यचि**, Gr.Gr. 70), the N. of the principal river of Kashmīr, in Skt. *Vitastā* In India it is known as the Jihlam (*vulgo* Jhelum) (El. *vĕṭh* (*sic*), *vyĕt*; Gr.Gr. 25, 70; W. 149; Śiv. 1588; K.Pr. 9, 227, 233). In K.Pr. 102, treated as a symbol of prosperity. Cf. **vĕtastā. -shikhur^{u} pārun -शिखुद् पादन । पणविशेष:** m.inf. to cast a certain bet, ordeal, or test. In this, a wet mark is put on one side of a potsherd, piece of grass, or the like. It is tossed into the air, and, as in our 'head or tail', the side that turns up decides the contest.

vĕtha-bal व्यच-बल । वितस्तातीर्थम् m. any local *ghāṭ* on the bank of this river, where people bathe, or embark and disembark (Gr.Gr. 165). **-boṭh^{u} -बंठु । वितस्तकूलम्** m. a bank of this river. **-göḍ^{u} -गांडू । वितस्तमत्स्य:** f. a fish of this river (cf. **gād**). **-krünḍ^{u} -क्रुंडू । वितस्तातीरप्रदेश:** f. (sg. dat. **-kranjĕ -क्रंज्य**), N. of the country on both banks of this river. **-truwāh -चुवाह । वितस्ताचयोदशी** f. (sg. dat. **-truvüsh^{u} -चुवंशू**), the thirteenth lunar day of the bright half of the month of Bād^{u}rapĕth (Skt. *Bhādrapada* = August–September), being the anniversary of the day on which Pārvatī, the Energic Power of Śiva, descended to the earth in the form of this river. A festival is held on this date, during which Hindūs worship and make offerings to the river. **-truvüsh^{u}-bôg^{u} -चुवंशू-बोगु । मुदायविशेष:** m. a present made to a bride by her husband's people on the occasion of this festival. **-wôn^{u} -वोन्यु । वितस्तजलम्** m. the water of the river Veth (as distinct from that of neighbouring streams) (El. *vethawóin*; Gr.Gr. 73; W. 115, *vethawon^{t}*, river-water). **-wotur^{u} -वंतुर् । वितस्ताप्रभवस्थानम** m. the source of the river Vĕth. **-wav -वाव । वितस्तवात:** m. the breeze that blows from the Vĕth, or from a place where it has a confluence with another river or with the Wular lake.

vĕtha व्यठ । अतिस्थूल: adj. e.g. excessively stout, corpulent, obese; cf. **vyoṭh^{u}. vĕtha-pan व्यठ-पन् । तक्षोपकरणविशेष:** m. a carpenter's rule or gauge.

vēṭh वेठ् f. in **gar-vēṭh,** household utensils, p. 296*a*, l. 36, q.v.

vĕṭh^{u} व्यंठू, see **vyoṭh^{u}.**

wŏṭh व्यठ् f. (sg. dat. **wŏṭi व्यटि**), a leap, jump (**pĕṭh^{i}** (a jump) over) (cf. **kala-pĕṭh^{i} w°**, p. 435*a*, l. 42; **kŏli-w°**, p. 437*b*, l. 48) (El. *wot*, *wŏth*; Gr.M.; Śiv. 1567; K.Pr. 63). **—diñ^{u} —दिञ् । उत्प्लवनम्** f.inf. to give a jump, to jump, (esp.) to jump down from on high, or to jump to a height from below (Rām. 554, 558, 1369; K.Pr. 146). **—dāvüñ^{u} —दावंञ्** f.inf. to cause to jump, make (a person) leap (cf. p. 263*a*, l. 49) (Śiv. 1815). **—kaḍüñ^{u} —कडंञ् । ध्वनेर्गोत्थानम्** f.inf. to give a jump, to jump up suddenly, to jump (from sudden fear, surprise, or the like) (cf. p. 386*a*, l. 22) (Śiv. 998); (of something low down) to jump up, be propelled upwards. **—lāyüñ^{u} —लायंञ्** f.inf. to take a jump, to leap, to leap (into), leap (upon) (El.; Rām. 212, 250; K. 233, 237, 446, 491, 632). **—tulüñ^{u} —तुलंञ्** f.inf. to leap up, to leap to a height (Rām. 549; H. ii, 9). **—trāvüñ^{u} —त्रावंञ् । प्रोल्लादुत्प्लवनम्** f.inf. to take a series of jumps, esp. down from, or over, a height (cf. **tĕharyau-pĕṭh^{i} wŏṭa trāwañe,** p. 983*b*, l. 49). **shunüñ^{u} —छुनंञ् । उत्प्लुत्य निपतनम्** f.inf. to jump down, hurl oneself down, plunge (into) (H. iii, 4; K.Pr. 109); (on seeing something going on which interests) suddenly to plunge into the middle (of it).

wŏṭa-bari shŏṭa-bor^{u} व्यट-बरि छट-बंर् । प्लुतगत्या प्रवर्तनम् m. jumping about (from one thing to another), trying resource after resource (used of someone helpless and without resources and making despairing efforts to accomplish some work). **-pūr^{u} -पूर् । प्लुतगतिक्रम:** m. going along, or progressing, by jumps; a road or path over which it is necessary to pass with great speed. **—tulañĕ —तुलञ** f.pl.inf. to leap about, to leap, make leaps (Gr.M.). **-wôr^{u} -वोर् । शीघ्रप्राप्यस्थानम** m a place which should be reached, or which can be reached, by very quick going (*quasi*, in a leap). **-wôṭ^{u} -वोट् । प्लुतगतिगम्यमार्ग:** m. a path which can be traversed only by jumping (owing to rocks, uneven surface, hollows, torrents, or the like). **-wŏṭh -व्यठ् । निरन्तरेण प्लवनम्** f. continued leaping (K. 448, 1127); progressing by uninterrupted leaps; (in doing any work) habitually acting rashly and without consideration of results.

wŏṭi anun व्यटि अनुन् m.inf. to bring with a leap, to cause (someone) to come at once before oneself, to summon hastily (K. 367).

wŏṭh^{u} व्यठु । सोत्थान: adj. (f. **wŏṭsh^{u} व्यठ्यु**), 1 p.p. of **wŏṭhun,** q.v. (This word is to be distinguished from **woṭh^{u} 3,** which has the opposite meaning.) Used as adj., risen, standing up, erect; he who, or that which, is steadily and continuously rising (lit. and met.); risen (from bed, sickness, or the like) (cf. **bĕmāri-w°,** p. 108*b*, l. 50; **huri-w°,** p. 347*a*, l. 45); prepared, ready (cf. **byāli-w°,** p. 150*b*, l. 40); risen (from), been done with, been got rid of (cf. **mūni-w°,** p. 573*b*, l. 47); originated, issued, emanated (cf. **manza w°,** p. 584*a*, l. 30); risen from its origin, just issued, fresh from the source (cf. **thāna-w°,** p. 978*a*, l. 10. Here there has possibly been confusion with **woṭh^{u} 3,**

q.v.); and so on, through all the meanings of **wŏthun.**

wŏtha-bēṭh ङ्चथ-बेट् । **उत्थानाक्षितिवृत्ति**: f. (of some thing or action) the continuously and repeatedly rising up and settling down. **-bēṭh lagūn" -बेट् लगंयू** । **आक्षितुत्थितौ प्रवर्तनम्** f.inf. (of a human being) to begin repeatedly rising and sitting; to become restless, fidgetty, etc.; (of some action) to become uncertain, at one time in action, at another time not, or at one time definite and at another time indefinite, and so on; cf. **wŏthāsan.** **-dān -दान्** । **चलचुल्ली** m. a movable fireplace or cooking stove (capable of being moved safely from one place to another).

wŏthā-bīṭhī ङ्चथा-बीठी । **उत्थानासनकर्म** f. rising up and sitting down; esp. (as a punishment to a school boy) continuous repeated standing up and sitting down.

woth" 2 वंथु (for **1**, see **wasun**) । **उच्युत्र**: (f. **vüth" 2 वंछू**, for **1**, see **wasun**) (of a thing or action) open, unclosed, not shut up (cf. **ach'-watha gāshĕ-ratha**, p. 9*a*, l. 2; **aḍa-w°**, p. 12*b*, l. 7; **atha-w°**, p. 64*b*, l. 47; **ṭhāna-w°**, p. 978*b*, l. 29; **wŏlinja-w°**, p. 1115*b*, l. 48) (Gr.Gr. 29, 140; Gr M. *wŏth"*; K.Pr. 1, 105, 245); exposed, bare, uncovered, naked; not tied up, unfastened; loose, not connected (with); free, unrestricted, unrestrained (cf. **buk"r'-w°**, p. 102*b*, l. 6). **—thunun —छुनुन्** m.inf. to throw (a door or the like) open (Rām. 1734).

woth" 3 वंथु । **अवतीर्ण**: (f. **vüth" 3 वंछू**, for **4**, see s.v.). (This word is to be distinguished from **wṭth"**, which has the opposite meaning), l p.p of **wasun**, used —• as adj., in the following meanings:— descended, come down, [as in **hāṭ'-w°**, p. 356*a*, l. 35; **nakha-w°**, p. 629*a*, l. 7; **nēri-w°**, p. 673*b*, l. 18; **sŏrga-w°**, p. 934*a*, l. 30; **wana-w°**, p. 1120*a*, l. 42]; just come (from), fresh (from) [as in **dōri-w°**, (cloth) fresh from the loom, p. 237*a*, l. 34; **hĕli-w°**, p. 364*b*, l. 21; **wāna-w°**, p. 1121*a*, l. 20; so **dāna-w°**, (of cooked food) fresh from the oven (cf. **thāna-wṭth"**, p. 1158*b*, l. 49); **vēgi-w°**, one who is just married (s.v. **vyūg"**), as compared with **vēgi woth"-mot"** (p. 1150*b*, l. 18), a married person]; declined, faded, wasted, waned, (as in **buth'-w°**, p. 143*a*, l. 10; **nashĕ-w°**, p. 654*b*, l. 41; **rasa-w°**, p. 842*a*, l. 23); fallen (from some former condition), abased (as in **mada-w°**, p. 548*b*, l. 16; **mōda-w°**, p. 549*a*, l. 32); and so on for other meanings of **wasun.**

wōṭh वॉंढ् । **अन्नःकाठिन्यम्** m. (sg. dat. **wōṭas वॉंटस्**) (of grain, fruit, etc., badly cooked) internal hardness, toughness, or grittiness. Cf. **wōṭ"**.

wuṭh 1 वुढ् । **ओष्ठ**: m. (sg. dat. **wuṭhas वुठस्**; obl. **wuṭha 1 वुठ**), the lip (of the face) (cf. **shĕkar-w°**, p. 878*b*, l. 45) (El. *wat*, *wuth*; Gr.Gr. 15; Gr.M.; Śiv. 66, 539, 830; Rām. 724, 1266, 1393, 1708; YZ. 75).

wuṭha-shyon" वुठ ङ्यंयु । **छिन्नौष्ठ**: adj. (f. **-shĕñ" -ङ्यंञू**), one who has a torn lip, or a gap in the lip (owing to some wound or accident). **-shoṭ" -ङ्यंटु** । **भिन्नौष्ठ**: adj. (f. **-shüṭ" -ङ्यंटू**), one who (by a surgical operation, or by some accident) has a cut lip, or a piece of lip cut off; hare-lipped. **-vyoṭh" -व्यंढु** । **स्थूलौष्ठ**: adj. (f. **-vĕṭh" -व्यंढू**), thick-lipped, swollen-lipped.

wuṭh 2 वुढ (cf. **wuṭhun**) in **wuṭh-paṭāg वुढ्-पटॉंग्** । **अत्युद्वेग**: m. extreme harassment of another, violence (e.g. by making him give something, goading him into doing something impossible, or making charges against him). **-paṭāg tulun -पटॉंग् तुलुन्** । **अत्युद्वेजनम्** m.inf. to harass in this way. **-paṭāg wŏthun -पटॉंग् ङ्चथुन्** । **अत्युद्वेगोद्भव**: m.inf. such harassment to happen (e.g. by violence, attacks, uproar, etc.). **-paṭōg' -पटॉंगि** । **उद्वेजक**: adj. e.g. one who habitually harasses, as ab.

wuṭha 2 वुठ । **विकृतौष्ठ**: adj. e.g. one who has a deformed lip.

wuth" वुथु । **नीध्रवर्षणम्** m. (during a shower of rain) the water that drips from the eaves of a house (Gr.Gr. 15, *wuth*; Śiv. 338).

wuth'-dag वुथि-दग । **नीध्रधारासंपात**: f. the fall of a torrent of water from the eaves. **-dāra -दार** । **नीध्रवृष्टिधारा** f.pl. a stream of water from the eaves.

wuṭh" वुठु l p.p. of **wuṭhun**, q.v. used —• as adj. in **aḍa-wuṭh"**, half-twisted, p. 12*b*, l. 8, q v.

wūṭh वूँढ् । **उष्ट्र**: m. (sg. dat. **wūṭas वूँटस**, Gr.Gr. 51; f. **wūṭiñ वूँटिञ्**, q.v., Gr.Gr 38), a camel (cf **muji-w°**, p. 558*b*, l. 17) (El *wat*, *wūt*; Gr.Gr. 18, 38, 51; W. 134, *wuth*; K Pr. 78, 235).

wūṭa-bār वूँट-बार (sometimes spelt **wūṭha- वूँठ-**) । **उष्ट्रभार**: m. a camel's load, the goods loaded on a camel (H. i, 9, *wūṭa-bār*; YZ. 420, *wūṭhah-b'*); met. an excessively heavy burden imposed upon a man (even if it is beyond his strength). **-cŏbur -चुबुर्** । **उष्ट्रसमग्रीव**: adj. (f. **-cŏb"r" -चुबर्**), a camel lout, a hulky boor (described as a long necked, tall, bulky fellow, who is brainless in what work he does, whose gait, manner of speech and of eating, and other forms of conduct are objectionable). The word is not confined to the male sex. **-kŏb"r" -कुबर्** । **उष्ट्रपृष्ठम** f. a camel's hump (traditionally said to represent the grave of an ancient Moslem saint); met. any hump-shaped article fixed firmly on its base. **-nasun -नसुन्** ।

निष्प्रयोजनायासः m. (sg. dat. **-natsanas** -नत्सनस्), 'a camel's dance', useless labour, lost labour, labour in vain. **-raz** -रज़् । **अनेकेषां परस्परेण संबन्धीकम्** f. a rope of camels, i.e. a line of camels connected together by a rope running through the nose-ring of each; a collection of people all mutually united by one reason (such as mutual friendship, relationship, common occupation, and so on). **-tsolᵘ** -त्सुलु । **असम्यग्विवेकी** m. one who walks like a camel (without heading hollows and heights, shortest or longest way, and so on); hence, one who acts without discrimination, one who acts unreflectingly. **-tsopᵘ** -त्सपु । **उष्ट्रसमग्रीवः** m. 'camel-bitten'; hence, one, unable himself to think or understand, who acts properly or improperly only in obedience to another, one who is a mere docile machine.

wūṭhᵘ वूँठु (sometimes, e.g. p. 595*b*, l. 21, spelt **wūṭᵘ वूँटू**) । **महामणिकम्** f. (sg. dat. **wūchĕ वूँछ्य** or, sometimes, **wūcĕ वूँच्य**), a kind of large earthenware jar or vat (cf. **masa-wūṭᵘ**, p. 595*b*, ll. 21 ff.) (K.Pr. 139).

wŏthadañĕ ब्वथदञ । **उत्थितः** adj. e.g. standing up, erect (K. 980); standing permanently on end; cf. **wŏdañĕ.** **—rōzun** —रोज़ुन् । **उत्थाय स्थितिः, तदाज्ञाप्रतीक्षणम्** m inf. to remain standing; to be at attention, always ready to obey, to be constant in attendance; to receive (a guest) hospitably. **— thawun** —थवुन् । **निरन्तरेण कार्यनियोजनम्** m inf. to set standing, set erect; to set (a person) continually standing, i.e. perpetually on duty, without a moment's rest.

waṭhal 1 वठल् । **मर्म्मनिनादरः** f. disrespect (shown to another by abusing him before respectable people); cf. **waṭha.** **—gatshūnᵘ** —गछ़ून् । **अतितिरस्कारावाप्तिः** f.inf. such disrespect to happen, i.e. to be shown (to a person).

waṭhal 2 वठल् । **गूढसंचयः** f. secret collection (of money, goods, results of work, or the like), secret hoarding. **— karūnᵘ** —करून् । **गुप्तसंग्रहः** f.inf. secretly to hoard, secretly to pile up one's earnings or the like.

vĕṭhun व्यठुन् । **पुष्टीभवनम्. तोषाप्तिः** conj. 3 (2 p.p. **vĕṭhyōv व्यठ्योव्**), to become stout, fat, corpulent, to swell (cf **rĕkh vĕṭhūñᵘ**, p. 830*b*, l. 13) (El.; Gr.Gr. 108, 110, 173, 196); (of something originally thin, by undergoing the necessary processes) to become thick, etc.; to increase (El.); to exult, rejoice (on the attainment of one's desires, etc.) (Rām. 1109; K 61, 96, 255, 330, 337, 418, 461-2, 569, 585, 633, 648, 659, 682, 725, 749, 771, 857, 902, 949, 964, 986, 1133, 1158). **vĕṭhyō-motᵘ व्यठ्यो-मंतु** । **स्थौल्यमुपपन्नः** perf. part. (f. **vĕṭhyē-mütsᵘ व्यठ्यी-मंचू**), become stout, fat, thick, as ab.

wŏthun ब्वथुन् । **उत्थितिः** conj. 2 (1 p.p. **wŏṭhᵘ ब्वठु**, f. **wŏtshᵘ ब्वछ़ू**; 2 p.p. **wŏtshōv ब्वछ़ोव्**. The 1 p.p. should be distinguished from **wothᵘ वंथु**, 1 p.p. of **wasun**, to descend, q.v. The two words are almost identical in sound, but have opposed meanings);

to rise, go up, ascend (cf. **dᵃh wº**, p. 198*a*, l. 21; **parda wº**, p. 756*b*, l. 13; **tala-pĕṭha wº**, p. 996*a*, l. 46; **tĕngal wŏthānⁱ**, p. 1011*a*, l. 29; **ṭĕndⁱ wŏthānⁱ**, p. 1050*a*, l. 3) (El. *wŏthun, wótun, wuthun*; Gr.Gr. 26, 29, 111, 176, 209, 225, 227; Gr.M.; L.V. 1; Rām. 344, 561, 563, 595, 820, 886, 900, 1099, 1127; K. 873); esp. to rise suddenly, or unexpectedly (cf. **manza wº**, p. 584*a*, l. 36; **wūrⁱ wūrⁱ wº**, p. 1141*b*, l. 37) (Rām. 1475); to rise up, stand up, become erect (cf. **lüṭᵘ wŏthünᵘ**, p. 536*a*, l. 46; **mĕnga wŏthañĕ**, p. 578*a*, l. 44; **thodᵘ wº**, p. 971*a*, l. 2) (Gr.Gr. 204; L.V. 10, 75; Śiv. 65, 321, 392, 842, 879, 1357; Rām. 114, 173, 391, 431, 484, 554, 598, 662, 672, 692, 707, 819, 903, 252, 955, 1107, 1110, 1374, 1384, 1388, 1402, 1462, 1493, 1559, 1604, 1691, 1712, 1741; K. 69, 80, 235, 443, 446, 461, 475, 600, 608, 814-5, 870, 890, 895, 897, 930, 1000, 1041, 1097, 1118; H. ii, 3, 5, 6; iii, 1, 8; v, 6, 9; viii, 11; xii, 3, 14-5, 20; YZ. 532; K.Pr. 63, 237); to rise up and stand, to be standing, erect (El. *wathun*, to stand; Rām. 332); to rise, get up (from bed, sickness, or the like), to awake, recover from illness (cf. **bĕmāri wº**, p. 109*a*, l. 2; **nĕndᵃri wº**, p. 642*b*, l. 24) (Gr.M.; L.V. 105; Śiv. 163, 628; Rām. 73, 622; K. 592, 801 (*wŏtsᵘ* is a misprint for *wŏtshᵘ*), 968, 971, 1163; H. xii, 23); to swell (as a river, a vein, a bruise, or the like) (cf. **nahöjⁱ wŏthañĕ**, p. 625*b*, l. 38; **rag wŏthünᵘ**, p. 827*b*, l. 23);

to rise for the purpose of leaving, to rise up and go, to take leave (cf. **brag wŏthānⁱ**, p. 120*a*, l. 22; **dŏkha wº**, p. 206*b*, l. 17; **mala wº**, p. 564*b*, l. 21); to depart (from a place, or this world) (**buthi-pĕṭha wº**, p. 143*b*, l. 3); to be lifted off, to be done away with, be abolished, discontinued (**lawa wŏthünᵘ**, p. 541*a*, l. 10; **thopᵘ wº**, p. 980*a*, l. 32; **thaph wŏthünᵘ**, p. 918*a*, l. 20) (Śiv. *nakha wº*, to be lifted off the shoulder, i.e. to be completed, 1758, the reference to *wasun*, on p. 629*a*, l. 4 being incorrect); todisappear, cease to exist (cf. **bögⁱ wŏthānⁱ**, p. 91*a*, l. 20; **banga wŏthünᵘ**, p. 112*b*, l. 37; **barm wº**, p. 123*b*, ll. 1 ff.; **das wº**, p. 251*b*, l. 27; **dŏshᵘ wº**, p. 253*a*, l. 33; **diwath wŏthünᵘ**, p. 265*a*, l. 3; **mālay wŏthünᵘ**, p. 570*a*, l. 20; **mandach wŏthünᵘ**, p. 575*b*, l. 12; **satyä wŏthünᵘ**, p. 950*b*, l. 29) (Śiv. 1290); to rise

(owing to friction or the like) from the surface, to be worn away, (of skin) to be worn off, flayed (cf. **bargöl^{l} wŏthân^{l}**, p. 120*b*, l. 5; **nam-wŏthân^{l}**, p. 635*b*, l. 38; **tūz wŏthân^{l}**, p. 1051*b*, l. 41);

to spring up, sprout, shoot, grow; to break out (as an epidemic, mutiny, etc.), to arise suddenly (as a storm, disturbance, etc.), to burst forth (as fire) (cf. **brēh wŏthüñ^{ü}**, p. 120*b*, l. 18; **dūñ^{ü} wŏthüñ^{ü}**, p. 231*b*, l. 18; **drāg w°**, p. 241*b*, l. 4; **hūs w°**, p. 352*b*, l. 2; **huy wŏthüñ^{ü}**, p. 363*a*, l. 46; **khad wŏthüñ^{ü}**, p. 391*b*, l. 36; **mājĕ-wadun w°**, p. 557*b*, l. 40; **maishĕr w°**, p. 598*a*, l. 49; **mazhar w°**, p. 615*b*, l. 10; **naba-nār w°**, p. 619*a*, l. 11; **nār w°**, p. 647*a*, l. 35; **phār^{i}shĕr w°**, p. 708*b*, l. 41; **phāwār wŏthân^{i}**, p. 720*b*, l. 4; **pönṭsa-grish^{ü} wŏthüñ^{ü}**, p. 742*b*, l. 33; **tāv w°**, p. 1046*b*, l. 37; **wŏlharish wŏthüñ^{ü}**, p. 1113*b*, l. 38) (El. *wothun*, to blow (of the wind); Śiv. 1614, 1843; Rām. 404, 693, 740, 835, 1761; K. 451, 762; H. iii, 3; vi, 12–3, 15; YZ. 396; K.Pr. 128); to spring up, come into existence, begin, occur (cf. **bādwôr^{u} w°**, p. 89*a*, l. 42; **br^{a}s wŏthüñ^{ü}**, p. 126*a*, l. 47; **bŏy wŏthüñ^{ü}**, p. 149*a*, l. 22; **dôd^{u} w°**, p. 191*b*, ll. 6 ff.; **dḍ^{a}sa w°**, p. 193*a*, l. 7; **gānd wŏthüñ^{ü}**, p. 289*a*, l. 16; **mách^{i} wŏthüñ^{ü}**, p. 547*a*, l. 35; **muh w°**, p. 553*b*, l. 17; **mŏsh^{ĕ}kh w°**, p. 597*b*, l. 18; **nyāy w°**, p. 675*a*, l. 8; **phakh w°**, p. 689*a*, l. 8; **phasād w°**, p. 712*a*, l. 16; **phutūra w°**, p. 718*b*, l. 49; **pralāb w°**, p. 759*a*, l. 35; **prasang w°**, p. 768*a*, l. 23; **sĕy wŏthüñ^{ü}**, p. 956*a*, l. 7; **ṭōsa-ṭōs wŏthüñ^{ü}**, p. 1037*a*, l. 38; **ṭāv w°**, p. 1047*a*, l. 22; **tsan wŏthüñ^{ü}**, p. 1073*b*, l. 23; **wucāpa w°**, p. 1095*b*, l. 1; **wād w°**, p. 1096*a*, l. 26; **wuṭh-paṭāg w°**, p. 1159*b*, l. 18; **wātsakh wŏthüñ^{ü}**; **wŏtsrāṭh w°**; **vyād wŏthüñ^{ü}**) (Gr.M.; Rām. 281, 407, 1142, 1290; K. 1114); to come on, begin (as pain, disease, etc.) (cf. **bĕgarun w°**, p. 92*b*, l. 6; **bambar wŏthân^{i}**, p. 108*a*, l. 14; **brikh wŏthüñ^{ü}**, p. 122*b*, l. 10; **dad^{u}r^{ü} wŏthüñ^{ü}**, p. 192*a*, l. 38; **dag wŏthüñ^{ü}**, p. 193*b*, l. 5; **phār^{i}-wōv wŏthüñ^{ü}**, p. 702*b*, l. 43; **phutang wŏthân^{i}**, p. 718*b*, l. 29; **pyās w°**, p. 818*a*, l. 15; **rĕy wŏthüñ^{ü}**, p. 854*b*, l. 34, **tūri-bambar wŏthân^{i}**, p. 1021*a*, l. 27; **tōs w°**, p. 1037*a*, l. 34; **tatur^{u} w°**, p. 1044*b*, l. 46); to proceed (from), originate, issue, emanate, result (cf **prawa wŏthañĕ**, p. 772*a*, l. 13; **rāy wŏthüñ^{ü}**, p. 854*b*, l. 21; **tarang wŏthân^{i}**, p. 1028*a*, l. 32); to rise (upon), fall (upon), attack (Gr.M., K. 1056, K.Pr. 85).

This verb is used with the conjunctive participle of another verb, to indicate the hastiness, impulsiveness or suddenness of the act expressed by the latter, as in **phīrith wŏthun**, equivalent to our 'to up and answer' (K. 755; H. viii, 6; x, 2, 6; xxii, 11).

wṭh^{u}-mot^{u} वुठ्-मंतु । **उत्थित**: perf. part. (f. **wŏth^{ü}-müs^{ü}** वुठ्-मंचू), risen, etc., as ab.

wŏthan-wād वुथन्-वाद् । **संहार**: m. disappearing, i.e. total destruction (of a kingdom, of one's entire property, or the like). **-wād yun^{u}** -वाद् यिनु । **विनाशकालोपगम**: m.inf. the time of such destruction to come near.

wŏthith gatshun वुथिथ् गछुन । **मूलादेव विनष्टीभवनम** m.inf. (by some overwhelming calamity, an entire kingdom, property, or business) to disappear, i.e. to be totally destroyed.

wuṭhan वुठन् f. (sg. dat. **wuṭhüñ^{ü}** वुठ्यू), the act of twisting (cf. **atha-w°**, p. 64*b*, l. 49) (Gr Gr. 121); a screw (El.). **diñ^{ü} -** दिञ् । **आवेष्टना** f.inf. to give a twist (to something loose or lax, such as a rope or the like, in order to tighten it up). **- yiñ^{ü}** यिञ् । **अत्यायहयुक्तीभवनम** f.inf. 'twisting up to come (to a person)', to show more and more persistence the more one's entreaties are refused.

wuṭhun वुठुन् । **आवेष्टनम, अत्यन्तोद्वेजनम** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **wuṭh^{u}** वुठु, f. **wuṭh^{ü}** वुठू, f.dat. **wuchĕ** वुछ्य; 2 p.p. **wuchyōv** वुछ्योव), to twist, screw, wring (cf. **atha w°**, p. 64*b*, l. 50; **gōtsha wuṭhañĕ**, p. 313*a*, l. 6) (Gr.Gr. 15, 120 1); to twist (as in making a rope or the like) (cf. **anga w°**, p. 33*b*, l. 14; **atha wuṭhüñ^{ü}**, p. 65*a*, l. 2) (Gr.M., L.V. 107); to coil round and round (something to strengthen it, or to strengthen a joint); to entangle; (met.) to wring (a person's feelings), to hurt his feelings by subjecting him to violent abuse or accusations, no matter how much he shows humility and entreats (cf. **wan wuṭhân^{i}**, p. 1120*b*, l. 49).

wuṭh^{u}-mot^{u} वुठु-मंतु । **आवेष्टितः, बलादुद्वेजितः** (f. **wuṭh^{ü}-müs^{ü}** वुठू-मंचू), twisted, etc., as ab.; hurt in the feelings, as ab.

wuṭhana yun^{u} वुठन यिनु । **आवेष्टेव प्रवर्तनम** m.inf. pass. to become twisted, as ab.; to become the subject of violent abuse or accusations, as ab., the more one pleads and shows humility; (of a disease or the like) the more remedies are applied, to entangle (i.e. get hold of) the patient the more.

wŏthanāwun वुथनावुन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **wŏthánôw^{u}** वुथनोवु), to cause (so-and-so) to rise (as distinguished from **tulun**, to raise or lift up, both words being looked upon as causals of **wŏthun**, q.v.) (Gr.Gr. 176).

wuṭhanāwun वुठनावुन् । **आवेष्टना, उद्वेजनम** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **wuṭhanôw^{u}** वुठनोवु), to cause (a rope or the like) to be twisted; to harass (a person) by causing

the police, etc., to bring accusations (of theft or the like) against him.

vĕṭhiñᵘ व्ठिञ् *f. a woman who is too stout, too fat, made ugly by fatness, gross. Considered to be the fem. of* **vyoṭhᵘ**, q.v., but used in a bad sense (Gr.Gr 38).

wuṭhiñ वुठिञ् । आवेष्टना, आयह्: f. twisting, coiling; twisting a rope or the like; a twist, coil (El. *wuṭhin*, Gr.Gr 120, K.Pr. 178); persistence or obstinacy (in insisting in undertaking some work in spite of another's objections). **—yiñᵘ —यिञ् । आयहीत्व:** f.inf. obstinacy or persistence in carrying out some work to occur.

wūṭhiñ वूँठिञ्, see **wūṭiñ.**

wŏthⁱñār व्थिञार्, wŏthⁱñĕr व्थिञर् or wŏthⁱñēr व्थिञेर् । उत्यानशीलता, उद्योग: m. habitual readiness to undertake (any work) at once and without delay, industrious activity, zealous quickness.

wŏthpāth व्थ्पाथ् । उपप्लव: m. (sg. dat. **wŏthpātas व्थ्पातस्**), any public calamity (such as drought, flood, epidemic, etc.). Cf. **wŏtpāth.**

waṭʰr वथ्र् । पक्षम् m. (sg. dat. **waṭʰras वत्रस्**). (This word is the form taken by **paṭʰr 1**, when it is the second member of a compound. It therefore occurs only **—•**) a leaf (cf. **ala-w°**, p. 22*b*, l. 44; **bōñĕ-w°**, p. 115*b*, l. 31; **dachĕ-w°**, p. 186*a*, l. 16; **datʰrⁱ-w°**, p. 259*a*, l. 23; **gula-w°**, p. 284*a*, l. 1; **hāka-w°**, p. 326*b*, l. 46; **kābayĕ-w°**, p. 382*b*, l. 50; **khēla-w°**, p. 397*b*, l. 23; **khārⁱ-w°**, p. 410*b*, l. 49; **muji-w°**, p. 558*b*, l. 30; **pampōshĕ-w°**, p. 734*a*, l. 28; **pana-w°**, p. 735*a*, l. 23; **pōshĕ-w°**, p. 779*a*, l. 47; **tamökⁱ-w°**, p. 1006*b*, l. 12; **tʰnānⁱ-w°**, p. 1075*a*, l. 26; **tʰūṭhⁱ-w°**, p. 1087*a*, l. 21) (El. *wathar*, *wathir*; Gr.Gr. 51; Śiv. 1802); any leaf-like object (cf. **pilⁱ-pilⁱ-w°**, p. 814*b*, l. 2). Cf. **waṭʰr 2.**

waṭʰra-horᵘ वत्र-ह्वर् । कर्णभूषणविशेष: m. a pair of certain leaf-like ear-ornaments. **-kan -कन् । एकमात्र-कर्णभूषणविशेष:** m. a single one of a pair of these ornaments.

wathar वथर् m. or f. the act or condition of spreading, becoming diffused, in **wuna-wathar**, f., p. 1122*a*, l. 47, and **wŏsha-w°**, m., s.v. **wŏsh 1**, q.v. Cf. **watharun.**

watharū वथरू m. a level piece of ground, a field, i.q. **pathur**, q.v., and (like **waṭʰr**, q.v.) used only **—•** (cf. **baḍ-watharū**, p. 81*b*, l. 48; **lar-watharū**, p. 529*b*, l. 41); a field in which rice is sown broadcast (L. 331, *watrú*, 463, *watt u*).

wathurᵘ वथुर् । अत्यायास: m. great fatigue, weariness, distress (from excessive labour, journeying, or the like). Cf. **wutra.** **—gaṣhun —गष्हुन् । अत्यायासखेदानुभव:** *m.inf. such fatigue to be experienced; to become exhausted by exposure to extreme heat, a rainstorm, or the like; to experience mental distress (from being abused, from grief, or similar cause).*

vĕthurᵘ 1 व्थुर् । पक्षिभेद:, काष्ठविशेष: m. a certain bird, described as small, dark-coloured, and living in swampy land; a certain smooth wood found in root-shaped lumps in barren hill-country.

vĕthurᵘ 2 व्थुर् । स्थूलाङ्ग: adj. (f. **vĕṭʰuʳᵘ 1 व्ठुर्**), stout, plump, bouncing (usually with reference to a boy or girl).

vĕṭʰuʳᵘ 2 व्ठुर् (for 1, see **vĕthurᵘ 2**) **। क्षुद्रमीनविशेष:** f. N. of a certain small fish, generally found in forest torrents.

wuthurᵘ वुथुर् । पटलाधारस्तम्भ: m. a cross-beam supporting the upper floor or roof of a house. **wuthārⁱ-mŏṇḍᵘ वुथरि-म्ंड् । पटलाधारदार्वाधारदारु** m. the block of wood that supports this beam and keeps it in its place.

watharun वथरुन् । समास्तरणम् conj 1 (1 p.p. **wathorᵘ वथर्**), to spread out (a carpet, mat, or the like, on the ground), lay out flat (Śiv. 500, 1468; Rām. 1495; H. xii, 18, 21; YZ. 235); to throw (a person) flat and spread out on the ground (for execution). **wathorᵘ-motᵘ वथर्-म्तु । समास्तृत:** perf. part. (f. **wathürᵘ-müṣᵘ वथ्र्-म्षू**), spread out, as ab. (Rām. 569, 579).

watharunᵘ वथरुनु । आस्तरणम् m. a mat, rug, or the like spread out (for sleeping on or for sitting on), a bed (Gr.M.; L. 458, *wathran*; K. 925; H. xii, 24); a carpet (El.).

watharānⁱ-palav वथरानि-पल्व् । आस्तरणपट: m. a rug (used like a mattress) spread (on a bed for being lain upon. Usually some old worn-out garment).

watharani pyōmotᵘ वथरनि प्योम्तु । अतिक्षोभाविष्ट: perf. part. (f. **—pyēmüṣᵘ —प्येम्ष्यू**), filled with agitation, as in the following. **—pyonᵘ —प्यनु । अतिक्षोभाविष्टीभवनम्** m.inf. to become extremely agitated (by fear, disease, loss, anxiety, or the like, to such a degree that the person affected is not able even to stand up).

vĕtharan व्थरन् । धान्यतृणमयस्फुति:, खट: f. (sg. dat. **vĕtharünᵘ व्थरून्**), a kind of sack made of string formed by twisting paddy-straw (used for carrying paddy and the like) (cf. **māz-v°**, p. 615*a*, l. 6, where there is also possible confusion with **vĕṭʰaran**, q.v.) (El.; L. 463, *vetran*; K.Pr. 124); a mat made of this string, a straw mat.

vĕtharünᵘ-patᵘjᵘ व्थरून्-पत्यू । धान्यतृणमयखटविशेष: f. a mat woven from twisted rice-straw; an old, worn-out, mat like the ab. **-sāban -सावन् । निरर्थद्रव्यापनम्**

f. (*sg. dat.* **-sābüñ^{u}** -सार्बञ्), 'soap on such a straw-mat', wasting one's substance on useless labour (K.Pr. 190).

vṭṭh^{a}ran व॒ट्ठ्रन् । **पोषणम्** f. (*sg. dat.* **vṭṭh^{a}rüñ^{u}** व॒ट्ठ्रञ्), making stout, making fat; fostering (a human being, a tree, or the like). See **māz-vĕtharan**, s.v. **vĕtharan.**

vṭṭh^{a}run व॒ट्ठ्रुन् । **पोषणम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **vṭṭh°r^{u}** व॒ट्ठ्रु), to make stout, to fatten, to foster (e.g. a man by food, etc., or a tree by horticultural care, watering, etc.) (Gr.Gr. 8); to increase (tr.). **vṭṭh°r^{u}-mot^{u}** व॒ट्ठ्रु-मंतु । **पोषितः** perf. part. (f. **vṭṭh^{u}r^{u}-müṣ^{u}** व॒ट्ठ्रु-मंचू), made stout, fattened, as ab.

wŏtharan व्वरन् । **अवमार्जना, अवमार्जनवस्तु** f. (*sg. dat.* **wŏtharüñ^{u}** व्वरञ्), wiping, making clean by wiping; anything used for wiping, a wiper, a duster.

wŏtharun व्वरुन् । **अपमार्जनम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **wŏthor^{u}** व्वर्), to wipe, make clean by wiping, to wipe clean (H. viii, 6, 13). **wŏthor^{u}-mot^{u}** व्वर्-मंतु । **अपमार्जितः** perf. part. (f. **wŏthür^{u}-müṣ^{u}** व्वर्-मंचू), wiped clean. **wŏtharan-palav** व्वरन्-पल्व् । **परिमार्जनपटः** m. a wiping cloth, a cloth for wiping off dirt, (for a human being) a bathing towel.

wŏtharun^{u} व्वरुन् । **अपमार्जनोपकरणम्** m. anything for wiping off dirt, or for wiping dry, a wiper, towel.

watharāwun वथरावुन् । **समास्तरणम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **watharôw^{u}** वथरोवु), i.q. **watharun**, q.v. (El., Gr.M.) (El. also has *watharawun*, to spread (a carpet)) (El.; Gr.M.; Śiv. 57, 1850; Rām. 1783; YZ. 343).

vṭṭh^{a}rāwun व॒ट्ठ्रावुन् । **स्थूलीकरणम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **vṭṭh^{a}rôw^{u}** व॒ट्ठ्रोवु), i.q. **vṭṭh^{a}run**, q.v. (El, Gr.Gr. 173); to increase (tr.) (El.). **vṭṭh^{a}rôw^{u}-mot^{u}** व॒ट्ठ्रोवु-मंतु । **पोषितः** perf. part. (f. **vṭṭh^{a}röv^{u}-müṣ^{u}** व॒ट्ठ्रोवू-मंचू), i.q. **vṭṭh°r^{u}-mot^{u}**, q.v. s.v. **vṭṭh^{a}run.**

wŏtharāwun व्वरावुन् । **अवमार्जनम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **wŏtharôw^{u}** व्वरोवु), i.q. **wŏtharun**, q.v. (Gr.M.). **wŏtharôw^{u}-mot^{u}** व्वरोवु-मंतु । **अवमार्जितः** perf. part. (f. **wŏtharöv^{u}-müṣ^{u}** व्वरोवू-मंचू), i.q. **wŏthor^{u}-mot^{u}**, s.v. **wŏtharun**, q.v.

wŏtharāwun^{u} व्वरावुन् । **अवमार्जनोपकरणम्** m. i.q. **wŏtharun^{u}.**

wuṭhös^{i} वुठॉसि । **साहसिकः** adj. e.g. reckless, inconsiderate (in urging others to carry on work, while inactive oneself).

wŏthāsan व्वासन् । **अभ्युत्थानम्** m. rising from one's seat to show honour (to another), rising in honour of; met. to show respect to another by complimenting him, or by praising his good qualities.

wŏthawun^{u} व्वथवुन् । **उत्तिष्ठन्** n.ag. (f. **wŏthavüñ^{u}** व्वथवञ्), one who (or that which) stands up, or is on the point of rising, or becoming prosperous; one who is zealous and ready to work.

wath^{i}wôñ^{u} व॑थिवोञ् । **निरावरणत्वम्** m. the condition of being without a screen, or of being exposed (either above or all round) (e.g. of a house, a courtyard, or a garden).

wath^{i}wöñ^{u} व॑थिवोञ् । **निरावरणः** adj. e.g. (of a house, meeting place, courtyard, garden, or the like, or of a dish, vessel, etc.) without a screen, exposed (either above or all round), uncovered, unfenced.

wath^{i}wāñĕr व॑थिवाञर् । **निरावरणत्वम्** m. i.q. **wath^{i}wôñ^{u}**, q.v.

wathawār वथवार् । **निवासविनाशः** m. destruction or ruin (of a house or other place of refuge, e.g. by decay, or by being pulled down and the materials being scattered) (Śiv. 120); met. destruction of any refuge or means of help. **gashun -- गछुन् । अंशाद्या विनष्टीभवनम्** m.inf. such destruction or decay to occur.

wathawāray वथवारय् । **आश्रयस्थानादिनक्षतः प्रक्षिप्य विनाशनम्** f. destruction or ruin of anything animate or inanimate (by decay or violent removal from its site, and the constituents being scattered in different directions) (Śiv. 5); the causing of such destruction or ruin.

wāt^{u}j^{u} वात्ज़्, see **wātul** (Gr.Gr. 36).

wŏtüj^{u} व्वतुज़्, see **wŏtul^{u}.**

wŏṭüj^{u} व्वटुज़्, see **wŏṭul^{u}.**

waṭuka वटुक in **waṭuka börav** (or **bhairav**) **वटुक बा(भै)रव** । **वटुकाभिधदेवविशेषः** m. N. of a certain **Börav** (Bhairava) (see p. 1296, l. 44), a partial form of Śiva, said to have been born as a mental son of Pārvatī (Śiv. 1552). Cf. **waṭukh.**

waṭukh वटुख् । **देवताविशेषप्रतिष्ठानकुम्भविशेषः** m (*sg. dat.* **waṭakas** वटकस), N. of a certain wide-mouthed bowl set up during the five days of the festival of the Śivarātri, beginning with the 12th lunar day of the dark half of the month of Phāgun (February-March), for the worship of Waṭuka Borav (see ab.); meton. a general term for all the vessels accompanying this bowl, and used in this worship. Cf. **waṭuka.**

waṭaka-pūz वटक-पूज़् । **वटुकार्चनम्** f. the performance of the worship on this festival; the body of rules laid down for this worship.

waṭakh-ḍul^{u} वटख्-डुलु । **अर्चाकुम्भविशेषः** m. a bowl used in this worship. It is employed to contain the various oblations made each day to Waṭuka Borav. **-ḍulij^{u}** -डुलिजु । **अर्चाकुम्भविशेषः** f. id., but smaller in size. **-ḍūn^{u}** -डून् । **वटुकार्चनसुफलोद्भावकः फलविशेषः** m. a walnut used in this worship; the whole supply of these walnuts. A number of walnuts are put as

offerings into the above bowl, and after the conclusion of the ceremony these are distributed mutually, one to another, by the assembled relations and friends, in order to secure successful results from the worship. **-nör^{u} -नॉर्** । **वटुकार्चनकुल्लिका** f. a small bowl used at this worship, in which oblations of water and fruit, etc., are deposited. It is also called **Rāma-goḍ^{u}**, q.v., p. 833*b*, l. 8. **-noṭ^{u} -नॅटु** । **वटुकार्चनकलग्नः** (**मन्त्रकलग्नः**) m. i.q., **-ḍul^{u}**, ab. **-pröpyun^{u} -प्रॉपिञ्** । **वटुकनैवेद्यम्** m. the oblations of food offered at this worship. They are consumed by the officiating priest and his assistants. **-pūzā -पूज़ा** । **वटुकार्चनविधिः** f. i.q., **waṭaka-pūz,** ab. **-rāza -राज़** । **वटुकदेवः, वटुकार्चादिः** m. the god Waṭuka Borav worshipped at this ceremony; the collection of apparatus used in this worship. **-wôñ^{u} -वोञ्** । **वटुकार्चननिर्माल्यजलम्** m. the water remaining over from the offerings at this worship.

wāṭukh वाटुख् । **संधानकः** m. (sg. dat. **wāṭakas वाटकस्**), he who, or that which, joins together, a man who joins up broken articles, a professional mender, or one skilled in mending, a repairer; a process that unites together things broken (cf. **anga-w°,** p. 33*b*, l. 2); one who brings together persons (e.g. a married couple or two friends) who have quarrelled, a reconciler.

wātal वातल् f. in **wāviñ^{u} wātal,** etc., q.v. s.v. **wāv 1.**

waṭal वाटल् । **संधानसंस्कारोपलक्षितः** adj. e.g. possessing joins, mended, repaired (e.g. a metal or wooden article, or an article of clothing).

waṭil 1 वटिल् । **आरण्यदारुविशेषः** f. N. of a certain hard wood found in the forests (L. 79, 82, *watil*, (?) *Rhus Wallichii*). According to L. 82, it is used for making spoons and combs, and the tree has a red berry. Cf. **waṭyul^{u}.**

waṭil 2 वटिल् । **गृहगोधिका** f. a house-lizard.

wātul वातुल् । **चण्डालः** m. (sg. dat. **wātalas वातलस्**; f. **wāt^{u}j^{u} वातॅञ्**, II. xi, 14–5), a man of the lowest and most degraded caste in Kashmīr, a sweeper, a *Mihtar*, a scavenger, leather-worker (cf. **hāra-wāt^{u}j^{u}**, a kind of bird, p. 344*b*, l. 14; **māra-wātul,** p. 587*b*, ll. 12 ff.; **pösh^{i}-w°,** p. 780*a*, l. 1; **shup^{i}-w°,** p. 887*b*, l. 34) (Gr.Gr. 36, 58; Gr.M.; L. 418; W. 17; II. xi, 14–5; K.Pr. 9, 231–2); met. one who acts like one of this degraded caste, a filthy fellow (cf. **lĕka-w°,** p. 518*a*, l. 44).

wātal-bāpār· वातल्-बापार् । **अतिमालिन्यम्** m. the natural condition of a Wātul; hence, foulness, filthiness (e.g. of a kitchen or its utensils, of garments or ornaments, of the body internally or externally). **-mahāsas -महासस्** । **घृतसंकीर्णता** m. porridge of butter and beans (p. 553*a*, l. 13) (a dainty) for a Wātul; hence, incompatibility (e.g. fine ornaments on a dirty limb, or on the wrong and inappropriate limb). **-phukh -फुख्** । **चाण्डालपात्री** f. (sg. dat. **-phuki -फुकि**), a kind of plate or tray, on which a Wātul who works as a shoe-cobbler keeps his tools. **-wān -वान्** । **अशुच्याश्रयस्थानम्** m. a place where Wātuls and other foul and polluting people congregate or herd together. **-wāza -वाज़** m. a cook of this caste, a low-caste cook who deals only with foul food (cf. **hūn^{i}-māzas wātal-wāza,** p. 337*a*, l. 5) (K.Pr. 84).

vitāl विताल् । **क्षेत्रपालभैरवविशेषः** m. a kind of **Börav** (see p. 129*b*, l. 44) or local godling who acts as a **Khitra-pāl** (p. 423*b*, l. 6) or guardian of cultivated fields (Śiv. 1683); met. a Brāhman who is a greedy eater of oblations (cf. the next). **-brôhmun -ब्रोह्मुन्** । **भैरवक्षेत्रपूजकब्राह्मणः** m. (sg. dat. **-bröhmanas -ब्रोह्मनस**), a low-class Brāhman (not allowed to intermarry with members of the caste of more respectable employment) who conducts the worship of such a Vitāl, and who lives on the offerings, etc., made to it. **-kāv -काव्** । **क्षुद्रभिक्षुः** m. 'a Vitāl-crow', a mean beggar (greedy, persistent, and clamorous in begging).

vitāla-shēṭh विताल-शेट् । **षष्ठीतिथिविशेषः** f. (sg. dat. **-shīṭh^{u} -शीठ्**), the sixth lunar day of the dark half of the month of Pŏh (December–January) on which a festival is held and offerings are made to a local Vitāl. **-sond^{u} -सन्द्** । **वेतालभैरवस्थानम्** m. N. of a tract said to be haunted by Vitāls lying between Śrīnagar and the Dal lake; cf. the next.

vitālüñ^{u} marg वितालञ् मर्ग् । **वेतालाधिष्ठानस्थलम्** f. N. of a site near Śrīnagar where a Vitāl is said to have helped King Pravarasēna II to found that city (see RT.Tr. iii, 340 ff., and II, 442).

wŏṭal ब्रटल् । **प्लुतप्रवृत्तिः** adj. e.g. one who habitually leaps; one who habitually walks in leaps, one who habitually leaps along; one who is easily put into a state of excitement by joy, fear, or the like, excitable, easily excited. Cf. **wŏṭh** and **wŏṭun.**

wŏṭul^{u} ब्रटुल् । **उन्नतः, उत्थितः** (**सोत्थानः**) adj. (f. **wŏṭüj^{u} ब्रटॅञ्**), high, lofty, elevated (as compared with others, in form, position, fortune, qualities, occupation, or the like).

wŏṭal-bujĕ ब्रटल्-बुज्य । **निमज्जनोन्मज्जनम्** f.pl. risings and sinkings, repeated ups and downs (e.g. in the flood of a river, in a state of health, or in indecision of mind); cf. **bŏḍun. -ḍēmb -डेम्ब्** । **प्रवाहाश्रयद्वीपम्** m. a floating island, such as are common on the Dal lake.

wŏṭul^{u} ब्रटुल् । **प्लुतगतिकः** adj. (f. **wŏṭüj^{u} ब्रटॅञ्**), i.q. **wŏṭal,** q.v.

waṭalad वटलद् । **लाञ्छितः**: adj. e.g. (as subst., f. **waṭaladiñ वटलदिञ्**), stained in repute, in disrepute. Cf. **waṭa 1.**

wātalgī वातल्गी । **पामरत्वम्** f. the conduct of a Wātul, or scavenger; conduct like that (marked by evil habits, abusive language, plaguing, disregard for life, general impurity, and so on).

wŏtalun व्वतलुन् । **उन्नतीभवनम्** conj. 3 (2 p.p. **wŏtalyōv व्वतल्योव्**) (of something depressed or sunk) to rise, become high (cf. **ṭôr[u] w°**, p. 1020*a*, l. 30); met. to rise (in wealth, honour, in bodily health, or the like); to become prominent. **wŏtalith yun[u] व्वतलिथ युनु** । **प्रकटीभवनम्** m.inf. (of something hidden, e.g. a seed sown in the earth, a fault, a change) suddenly to become prominently manifest. **wŏtalyō-mot[u] व्वतल्यो-मंतु** । **उन्नतिमुपगतः** perf. part. (f. **wŏtalyē-müṣ[u] व्वतल्ये-मंचू**), risen, become prominent, etc., as ab.

wŏtalāwun व्वतलावुन् । **उद्धारणम** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **wŏtalôw[u] व्वतल्योव्**), to raise, elevate (lit. and met.) (causal of **wŏtalun** in all its senses). **wŏtalôw[u]-mot[u] व्वतल्योव्-मंतु** । **समुन्नतिं नीतः**: perf. part. (f. **wŏtalöv[u]-müṣ[u] व्वतल्यॉव्-मंचू**), raised, etc., as ab.

wāṭ[i]lyuw[u] वॅटिल्युव् । **दारुविशेषमयः**: adj. (f. **wāṭ[i]liv[u] वॅटिल्यिव्**), made of **waṭil**-wood, see **waṭil 1.**

wŏtam व्वतम् or **wŏttam व्वत्तम्** । **उत्तमः**: adj. e.g. excellent, of the highest quality, best (Śiv. 1087, 1449, 1864, *wŏtt°*; K. 1040, 1054, *wŏtt°*). Cf. **wŏttom[u].**

wŏtamukh[i] व्वतमुख् adv. upside down (H. v, 9).

wŏtamatā व्वतमता f. excellence, in **wŏtamatā karüñ[u] व्वतमता कर्यूञ्** । **प्रशंसनम्** f.inf. to praise, commend, eulogize, show honour (to).

wutum[u] वुतुमु । **अङ्घ्यावृत्तिः**: m. twisting, wrenching, sprain, dislocation of the foot, knee, or other lower limb. **—gaṣhun —गछुन्** । **अङ्घ्यावर्तापत्तिः**, m inf. such twisting, etc., to occur.

watan 1 वतन् وطن m. a native country (El., Gr.M.).

watan 2 वतन् । **लघुचक्रविशेषः**: f. (sg. dat. **watüñ[u] वतंञू**), a small circular, or wheel-shaped, piece of leather, wood, or metal, used for fastening the chain of a bolt or the like; cf. **watüñ[u]. wat[a]ñĕ-gur[u] वतञ-गुरु** । **बालयानविशेषः**: m. 'a wheel-horse', a little carriage on wheels for a baby, a perambulator.

watun वतुन् m. in **burza-w°**, a large thin sheet of birch-bark (p. 131*a*, l. 9), and **phā-w°**, a square sheet of cotton wool (p. 698*a*, l. 17), qq.v.

waṭun वटुन् । **एकत्र समवायः, संभृत्य स्वायत्तीकरणम** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **woṭ[u] 3 वंटु** (for **1, 2,** see s.vv.); f. **wüṭ[u]** or **wüṭ[u] 4 वंटू** (for **1, 2, 3,** see s.vv.); f.pl. **wacĕ वच्च**; 2 p.p. **wacyōv वच्योव्**), to bring together (a number of things), to collect (things scattered), to assemble (tr.) (Gr.Gr. 120, 128); to close up (something open, e.g. the eye, the mouth, or the hand) (cf. **atha w°**, p. 65*a*, l. 3) (Śiv. 168; Rām. 522 3, 1266–7, 1509); to join up, unite (L.V. 80); to fold up, or roll up (something spread out) (cf. **dāman w°**, p. 219*b*, l. 44; **lond[u] w°**, p. 525*b*, l. 43; **wagow[u] w°**, p. 1103*a*, l. 22) (Gr.Gr. 5, 10; Śiv. 1301–3, 1308, 1568); to wind up into a ball (cf. **dyūg[u] w°**, p. 267*b*, l. 4); to collect another person's property and appropriate it (e.g. in sharing out to get hold of other persons' shares as well as one's own). **woṭ[u]-mot[u] वंटु-मंतु** । **समुच्चित्य संभृतः, स्वायत्तीकृतः** perf part. (f **wüṭ[u]-müṣ[u] वंटू-मंचू**, pl. **wacĕ-maṣa वच्च-मछ**), brought together, etc., as ab.

wātun वातुन् । **प्राप्तिः, सुज्ञानविषयीकरणम** conj. 2 (1 p.p. **wôt[u] वोतु**, f. **wöṣ[u] वांचू** (Rām. 147); 2 p.p **wāṣōv वाछोव्**), to arrive (at, dat. or dat. with **pĕṭh**), to reach the end of a journey (cf. **and w°**, p. 31*b*, l. 15; **bīgis-pĕṭh w°**, p. 91*a*, l. 23; **bakām w°**, p. 102*a*, l. 15; **manzilas w°**, p. 584*b*, l. 31; **pānas w°**, p. 736*a*, l. 48; **pata w°**, p. 793*b*, l. 8; **pĕtis-pĕṭh w°**, p. 818*a*, l. 50; **shĕch[i] wātüñ[u]**, p. 870*b*, l. 1) (El.; Gr.Gr. 204, 208; Gr M; L.V. 51, 60, 82; Śiv. 65, 85, 279, 328, 631, 675, 781, 783, 930, 973, 1029, 1101, 1131, 1163, 1173, 1176–7, 1233, 1505, 1550, 1772, 1909; Rām. 121, 147, 284, 436, 471, 522, 531, 542, 575, 586, 652, 779, 836, 854, 887, 1072, 1100, 1198, 1330, 1412, 1542, 1565, 1648, 1688, 1699; K. 2, 17, 53, 76–7, 79, 94, 100, 213, 234, 256, 337, 376, 394, 396, 398, *et passim*; H. ii, 8; iii, 1–4, 7, 9, *et passim*, as in Vocab.; YZ 30, 33, 39, 112, 126, 391; K.Pr 111, 178, 260); to arrive at, find (something sought for) (cf **nēbas w°**, p 619*b*, l 38) (Śiv. 1877, K. 599, YZ. 525); to arrive at, reach, be able to reach up to (some condition) (cf. **aṭāṭayis w°**, p. 69*a*, l. 32; **pulan w°**, p. 730*b*, l. 31; **sŏkhas w°**, p 905*b*, l 40; **ṭōṭam-nayĕ w°**, p 1044*a*, l. 23) (Gr.M.; Śiv. 42, 214, 986; Rām. 1281, 1666, 1748, 1750; K. 395, 597, 656, 1120, 1140; YZ. 190, 228);

to arrive at (a person, dat.), get at (him), circumvent (him) (H. xii, 13); to arrive at (some condition), be at the point of (e.g. death) (Gr.M, Śiv. 1631); to come into the possession (of), be obtained (K. 625, 646, 705, 730, 742, 777, 1146);

(of time) (a certain moment of time) to arrive (cf. **samay w°**, p. 915*b*, l. 38; **wāda w°**, p. 1096*a*, l. 42) (Śiv. 511, 1081; K 8, 46, 68, 238, 242, 355, 607, 626, 690, 799, 847, 1169); (of time) to come and pass on, to elapse (cf. **kāl w°**, p. 434*a*, l. 16) (Gr.M.;

Śiv. 110; Rām. 896; K. 489, 704, 1111); to come (to a person), happen (e.g. harm, good luck, etc.) (Gr.M.; L V. 60; Rām. 128, 881, 1299; K. 50, 86-7, 362, 536, 684, 711, 841);

to be proper, be suitable [in fut. with pres. sense, **wātakh,** thou art suitable (Rām. 849), **wāti,** it is proper; and in past cond. with sense of past ind., **wātahö,** I was suitable (Rām. 1185)] (Śiv. 318; Rām. 241, 647, 708, 735, 849, 1185, 1237-8, 1576; H. viii, 3, 6, 8, 11); relationship or connexion to exist (with, dat.) (fut. used in pres. sense, etc., as ab.) (Rām. 528, 681; K.Pr. 178);

to fit, go into, not to be excessive but to be just enough to fill (of the quantity necessary to fill a vessel of limited size), to extend over a certain space (Gr.M.; K. 111, 478); to pervade, permeate, be diffused through (Śiv. 368, 515, 626, 641, 1225, 1567; Rām. 1617; K. 777, 862);

(of food being cooked) to be cooked and ready, to be completely cooked, to be ready for serving;

thoroughly to acquire the understanding of a difficult subject, to acquire the mastery of such (cf. **panan w°,** p. 734*b*, l. 14) (Śiv. 46, 713, 821, 937, 1332, 1486; K. 35, 607); to have the power of discrimination (cf. **swādas w°,** p. 953*b*, l. 9).

wôtᵘ-motᵘ वोटु-मंटु । **प्राप्तः** perf. part. (f. **wötᵘ-müṭᵘ** वांटू-मंटू), one who has arrived, etc., as ab. (K. 339, 356, 593, 645).

wātan-wôlᵘ वातन्-वोलु । **अचिरात्प्राप्स्यन्, समाहित-प्रवृत्तिः** n.ag. (f. **-wājĕñ** -वाज्यञ्), one who arrives, an arrival; one who arrives without delay, one who has made no delay on the road, one who will arrive very soon, one who is expected immediately; one who acts with discrimination and thorough knowledge.

wötith āsun वांतिथ् आसुन् । **सुज्ञातीभावः** m.inf. to become a thorough master (of some difficult subject). **—pyonᵘ** —प्यनु m.inf. to arrive all of a sudden, to arrive there and then (K. 446, 648, 805, 832, 870). **—rozun** —रोज़ुन् । **पूर्वमेवज्ञानविषयीकरणम्** m.inf. to arrive and settle down (somewhere); to have previously mastered (some difficult subject).

wāṭun वाटुन् । **संधापनम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **wôṭᵘ** वोटु; f. **wöṭᵘ** वाटू, sg. dat. **wāćĕ** वाच्च; 2 p.p. **wācyōv** वाच्योव्), to join, unite, fasten permanently together, to fix together (cf. **pholᵘ w°,** p. 694*a*, l. 46) (Gr.Gr. 123; Gr.M.; L. 461, *wātun*); to join, unite (things broken), to mend, repair (K.Pr. 80); to join broken limbs, act as a bone-setter; met. to unite (persons who are separated by a quarrel), to bring together, reconcile; to make (something) ready for action (e.g. drawing a bow) (Rām. 1428).

wôṭᵘ-motᵘ वोटु-मंटु । **संधापितः** perf. part. (f. **wöṭᵘ-müṭᵘ** वांटू-मंटू), joined, repaired, etc., as ab.

wāṭan-gorᵘ वाटन्-गंर् । **संधापनकारः** m. (f. **-gürᵘ** -गंर्), a professional joiner, repairer, mender, bone-setter, etc., as ab. **-wôlᵘ** -वोलु । **संधापकः** n.ag. (f. **-wājĕñ** -वाज्यञ्), id.

vĕtĕn व्यतन् m. pl. dat. of **vyotᵘ,** q.v.

wŏṭun ह्यटुन् । **उत्प्लवनम्** conj. 3 to leap, jump; to go along in leaps, to leap along. [This word is hardly ever used as a verb, such phrases as **wŏṭh diñᵘ,** etc. (see **wŏṭh**) being preferred.]

wútín (? spelling), adj. supine (El.).

vĕtanḍ व्यतंड् । **असद्वादः** m. (in a discussion) a captious objection, idle carping, fallacious argument, false objections; wrangling, captious criticism. **—tulun** —तुलुन् । **असत्किंवदन्तीख्यापनम्** m.inf. to raise captious objections, use false arguments; to spread abroad false rumours (causing public agitation).

vĕtanḍⁱ व्यतंडि । **असद्वादी** adj. e.g. one who habitually makes captious objections, etc, when engaged in a discussion (see the preceding).

wātanāwun वातनावुन् । **प्रापणम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **wātanôwᵘ** वातनोवु), to cause to arrive (K. 338, 1150), to bring, etc. [Causal of **wātun,** q.v. in all its meanings (cf. **tödī w°,** p. 964*a*, l. 36) (El.; Śiv. 1004, 1090, 1656, 1756, 1880; Rām. 21, 129, 409, 416, 626, 705, 899, 1449, 1478, 1666, 1707; K. 469; H. viii, 9; YZ. 158)]; to convey, to deliver (El.; Gr.M.; Rām. 680, 1676, 1691; H. iii, 9); to conduct (a person to a certain place) (K. 401, 1161; H. v, 9, 10; YZ. 38, 249, 251, 434). **wātanôwᵘ-motᵘ** वातनोवु-मंटु । **प्रापितः** perf. part. (f. **wātanövᵘ-müṭᵘ** वातनांवू-मंटू), caused to arrive, brought, etc., as ab.

wātanāwawunᵘ वातनाववुनु n.ag. (f. **wātanāwavüñᵘ** वातनाववंञ्), one who causes to arrive, etc. (as under **wātun,** q.v.); one who conveys, delivers, a conveyer (El.).

waṭiñ वटिञ् । **स्वार्थार्जनम्** f. earning only for oneself (and not for the benefit of others), saving up one's earnings (Gr.Gr. 120). Cf. **waṭun** and **waṭath.**

watüñᵘ वतंञ् । **क्रीडनकविशेषः** f. a small circular piece of leather, wood, or metal, with a hole in the centre, used as a toy. Cf. **watan 2.**

wāṭüñᵘ वाटंञ् f. of **wāṭun,** q.v., also occurring in **āṭüñᵘ-wāṭüñᵘ,** p. 68*a*, l. 46, q.v.

wūṭiñ वूँटिञ् (sometimes written **wūṭhiñ** वूँठिञ्) । **उष्ट्री** f. of **wūṭh,** q.v., a she-camel (El. *unṭin, wútinyi*; Gr.Gr. 38; YZ. 419, 421, *wúmṭhiñ*).

waṭaphoṭᵘ वटफोटु m. N. of a certain flower (Rām. 647, 1008, 1092).

wŏtpath 1 व्वत्पथ् f. (sg. dat. **wŏtpüṭᵘ व्वत्पंटू**), i.q. **wŏtpatti,** q.v. (Śiv. 763, Rām. 113).

wŏtpath 2 व्वत्पथ् adj. e.g. created (Śiv. 681, 913, 1231). **—karun —कर्न्** m.inf. to create (Gr.M., Śiv. 1278).

wŏtpāth व्वत्पाथ् । उत्पातः m. (sg. dat. **wŏtpātas व्वत्पातस्**), a portent, any portentous or unusual phenomenon boding calamity (K. 181); any public calamity (e.g. an eclipse or earthquake). Cf. **wŏthpāth.**

wŏtpatti व्वत्पत्ति f. creation, the act of creating. **-kāran -कारन्** m. the cause of creation, the First Cause, the Creator (Gr.M.). Cf. **wŏtpath 1.**

waṭᵃr 1 वंटर् or **waṭᵘrᵘ 1** or **wüṭᵘrᵘ 1 वंटुरु** f. of **waturᵘ 1,** flinging, hurling, used —•, as in **dādⁱ-wᵒ,** p. 191*a*, l. 13; **lālⁱ-wᵒ,** p. 523*a*, l. 31.

waṭᵃr 2 वंटर् or **waṭᵘrᵘ 2** or **wüṭᵘrᵘ 2 वंटुरु** f. of **waturᵘ 2,** a leaf (of paper), a memorandum, used —•, as in **atha-wᵒ,** p. 65*a*, l. 6. Cf. **wathᵃr.**

waṭᵃr 3 वंटर् or **waṭᵘrᵘ 3 वंटुरु** f. in **agᵃna-waṭᵃr,** p. 16*b*, l. 48, a general name for all the articles offered in oblation at a fire-sacrifice.

waṭᵃr 4 वंटर् f. in the following: **waṭᵃri-nūn वंटरि-नून् । असह्यलवणास्वादः** m. (in food) an intolerably excessive flavour of salt, brininess; met. tormenting and unbearable distress (due to the loss of something loved or desired).

waṭᵃra वंटर, see **waṭhᵃr.**

watari वतरि adv. continually, without cessation (L.V. 78–9).

watīra वतीर وتیرہ **। समाधानम्** m. a way, path, track; fashion, mode, custom, habit; disposition, conduct, behaviour; (in Ksh.) careful conduct, circumspection, caution, forethought. **—běhun —ब्यहुन् । योग्यतया संनिवेशः** m.inf. to settle oneself in a favourable position (for carrying out some laudable purpose in a satisfactory way). **—rōzun —रोजुन् । योग्यवृत्तावनुष्ठिति.** m.inf. (of someone or something previously not in a satisfactory condition) to be settled in a favourable condition. **—thawun —थवुन् । क्रमेणोपस्थापनम्** m inf. to put in order in a favourable condition

waturᵘ 1 वतुर् or **woturᵘ 1 वंतुर्** m. casting, flinging, hurling (i.q. **wotᵘ 1,** q.v.), used — •, as in **data-wᵒ,** p. 257*b*, l. 7; **lālⁱ-wᵒ,** p. 523*a*, l. 29; **pāma-wᵒ,** p. 733*b*, l. 9.

waturᵘ 2 वतुर् or **woturᵘ 2 वंतुर्** m. a leaf (of paper, or the like, a slip (of paper), a document, memorandum (i.q. **pathᵃr 1,** q.v.), used —•, as in **dārath-wᵒ,** p. 249*b*, l. 43; **ganĕth-wᵒ,** p. 293*a*, l. 48; **mal-wᵒ,** p. 561*a*, l. 44; **pīri-wᵒ,** p. 753*a*, l. 31; **pashṭa-wᵒ,** p. 783*a*, l. 14; **patha-wᵒ,** p. 791*b*, l. 14; **sĕtas-wᵒ,** p. 1089*b*, l. 8.

waṭurᵘ वटुर् । संपुटकविशेषः m. a kind of wooden box or casket, partitioned inside and with a movable cover.

wŏtāra व्वतार m. a copy, transcript, duplicate (Gr.M.).

wŏturᵘ व्वतुर् । उत्तरा दिक् m. the north (cf. **wŏttar**) (El. *wattúr, wŏtur*; Gr.M. *wŏtturᵘ*; Śiv. *wŏttar*, q.v.); a country situated to the north; (in some phrase, see bel.) left (not right). **-kun -कुन् । उत्तरदिग्भागे** adv. in the north (cf. **wŏtarā-khanḍ-kun,** Rām. 783); to the north, as far as the north (Rām. 632).

wŏtara-khōwurᵘ व्वतर-खोवुर् । विपरीतवृत्तिः adj. (f. **-khōvürᵘ -खोवंटू**), that which goes in the reverse direction, that of which the action or existence is the reverse (of something alluded to) [The word **khōworᵘ** usually means 'north' (see p. 425*a*, l. 43), and certainly does so in Rām. 516; but here it seems to mean 'south', and is also so translated in El. s.v. *khâwur*]

wŏtarā-khanḍ व्वतरा-खंड् m. the north country, the north. **-khanḍ-kun -खंड-कुन** adv. in the north country (Rām. 783).

wŏtari-kani व्वतरि-कनि । वामपार्श्वे adv. on the left. **-kanyukᵘ -कनिकु । वामभागसंबन्धी** adj. gen (f. **-kanicᵘ -कनिचू,** of, or belonging to, of (a place), on the left.

wŏtárⁱ-kinⁱ व्वतरि-किनि adv. on the north (side) (Rām. 1682).

wŏtaryukᵘ व्वतरिकु । उत्तरदेशभवः adj. gen. (f. **wŏtaricᵘ व्वतरिचू**), of, belonging to, born, or produced in the north.

woturᵘ 1, 2, वंतुर्, see **waturᵘ 1, 2.**

woturᵘ 3 वंतुर् m. in **vĕtha-wᵒ,** p. 1158*a*, l. 32, the source of the **Vĕth,** ? the same as **waturᵘ 1.**

wōtār वोतार् । अवतारः m. incarnation of a deity; the incarnate form or personality taken by a deity; (met.) a child, or descendant, who exactly resembles his parent, or ancestor, in every particular.

wōtŏrⁱ वोतरि । अवतीर्णः adj e.g (a deity), who has become incarnate, an incarnate deity; (met.) (a child, or descendant), who exactly resembles his parent, or ancestor, in every particular.

wutra वुत्र in **wutra-buñulᵘ वुत्र-बुञुलु । अत्यायासः** m. utter prostration, the being rendered exhausted by attempting to perform excessive labour beyond one's power, or by too severe a strain; the being stunned (by a blow on the head or other violence). Cf. **wathurᵘ. -buñulᵘ mēlun -बुञुलु मेलुन । आयासातिशयोद्भवः** m.inf. such prostration or stunning to be experienced. **-buñulᵘ milanāwun -बुञुलु मिलनावुन । आघाताद्यभिहितात्यायास-**

सोन्नावनम् m.inf. to cause such prostration to another (e.g. by imposing too heavy a load upon him), to stun (by a blow on the head), etc., as ab. **-buñulᵘ milawun** -बुञुल् मिलवुन् । अत्याघातादिनायासोन्नावनम् m.inf., id. **-buñulᵘ tulun** -बुञुल् तुलुन् । अत्याघातायासोत्पादनम् m.inf. to cause such prostration by a blow or other violence.

wūtra ऊत्र । परह्यः adv. on the day before yesterday, i.q. **ōtra,** q.v. **wūtra-kani** ऊत्र-कनि । परह्यः प्रायः adv. about, probably, the day before yesterday (Gr.Gr. 159, *ūtra-kani*). See **ōtra-kani** or **ūtra-kani,** p. 68*b*, l. 21. **wūtrukᵘ** ऊत्रुकु । परह्यस्तनः (f. **wūtrücᵘ** ऊत्रच्यू), of, belonging to, born, or produced on the day before yesterday.

wütᵘrᵘ 1, 2, वर्त्रु, see **watᵃr 1, 2.**

waitaran वैतरन् or **wötaran वोतरन् । वैतरणी, आजीवोपायद्रव्यम्** f. (sg. dat. **wai(wö)tarüñᵘ व(वो)तर्यू**), N. of the Hindū Styx, the river that flows between the earth and the lower regions, which has to be crossed by spirits of the departed (Skt. *Vaitaraṇī*) (Śiv. 1910); N. of a Kashmīr river (RT.Tr. II, 274); a man's entire possessions, saved up and collected from his earnings, as his means of support throughout life. —**diñᵘ** —**दिञु । वैतारणीदानम्, यावत्सर्वस्वापहरणम्** f.inf. to make gifts (e.g. a cow to a Brāhman) in order to secure the passage of the spirit of a dying relative, or the like, over this river; to carry off, or plunder, a man's entire possessions, as ab. —**lagüñᵘ** —**लगञु । सर्वस्वनाशः** f.inf. destruction or loss of one's entire property, as ab.

waitāranī वैतारनी or **wötāranī वोतारनी । नरकविशेषः, दानविशेषः** f. N. of the hell past which the river mentioned in the preceding article flows; the ceremony of making gifts, as in the preceding, in order to help a spirit across this river.

vĕtarun व्यतरुन् । निर्वाहणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **vĕtorᵘ व्यतर्त्रु**), to carry on or through (esp. some very difficult work in the face of obstacles).

vĕtarāwun व्यतरावुन् । निर्वाहणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **vĕtarôwᵘ व्यतरोवु**), i.q. **vĕtarun,** q.v. **vĕtarôwᵘ-motᵘ व्यतरोवुमंतु । निर्वाहितः** perf. part. (f. **vĕtarövᵘ-müṭsᵘ व्यतरांवूमंचू**), (of any work, esp. when very difficult, and in the face of obstacles), carried on, carried through.

waṭàsⁱ वटसि adj. e.g. (cf. **waṭh 1**) in **waṭàsⁱ gōmotᵘ वटसि गोमंतु । शिलीभावमुपपन्नः** perf. part. (f. —**gömüṭsᵘ** —**गोमंचू**), turned to stone (of some human being, or the like, so turned by a curse, or the like). —**gaṭshun** —**गछुन् । शिलीभवनम्** m.inf. to be turned to stone, as ab.; met. to be overwhelmed with unbearable grief. —**karun** —**करुन् । शापेन शिलीपादनम्** m.inf. to turn (so-and-so) to stone, as ab.; (met.) to cause (a person) to be overwhelmed with misery by a curse.

wŏtsāh व्वत्साह् m. energy, strenuous effort, perseverance; encouraging, inciting. —**dyunᵘ** —**दिञु** m.inf. to encourage (Gr.M.).

wŏtshöyish व्वत्शोयिश् f. incitement (Gr.M. *wŏtshöish*). —**diñᵘ** —**दिञु** f.inf. to incite (Gr.M.).

watsal वत्सल् adj. e.g. affectionate towards, fondly loving, kind or compassionate towards (Śiv. 1036, 1204, 1535, 1673, 1675, 1740; K. 400, 1102).

watsāsŏr वत्सास्वर् m. N. of a demon, who, disguised as a calf, attempted to kill Krushn (Kṛṣṇa), but was killed by him (in Skt. *vatsâsura*) (K. 186).

vĕtastā व्यतस्ता or **vitastā वितस्ता । नदीविशेषः** f. N. of the principal river of Kashmīr, i.q. **vĕth,** q.v. (Śiv. 1495, *ii°*).

wŏtsav व्वत्सव । उत्सवः m. a joyous or festive occasion, a festival (K. 24, 56, 568, 715, 752, 771, 776, 833, 950, 1065). I.q. **wŏtshav,** q.v.

waṭath वटथ् । उपार्जनम् m. (sg. dat. **waṭatas वटतस्**), earnings, gain, amassed profits (resulting from any work on which one is engaged) (Gr.Gr. 128); cf. **waṭun** and **waṭiñ.** —**anun** —**अनुन् । संभरणम्** m.inf. to collect together (parts into a whole), to piece together. —**yunᵘ** —**यिनु । समुच्चितीभवनम्** m.inf. to become pieced together (as ab.).

wŏttam व्वत्तम्, i.q. **wŏtam,** q.v.

wŏttomᵘ व्वत्तमु adj. (f. **wŏttümᵘ व्वत्तमू**), excellent, of the highest quality, best (L.V. 53). I.q. **wŏtam,** q.v.

wŏttar व्वत्तर् m an answer (El.; Gr.M.; Śiv. 623, 1348, 1653); the north (i.q. **wŏturᵘ,** q.v.) (Śiv. 1412, 1589).

wŏttorᵘ व्वत्तर्त्रु, see **wŏturᵘ.**

wŏttarāpath व्वत्तरापथ् । उत्तरापथः m. (sg. dat. **wŏttarāpathas व्वत्तरापथस्**), the way to the North, the north country (K. 612).

wutāwul वुतावुल् m. haste, hurry, quickness; precipitancy, eagerness, impatience; restlessness, fidgetiness (El. *utāwul*, fickleness of disposition).

wutāwallad वुतावल्लद् । साहसिकः adj. e.g. (as subst., f. **wutāwalladiñ वुतावल्लदिञ्**), one who is precipitate, hasty, rash.

wātawan वातवन् f. in **wātawan karüñᵘ वातवन् कर्यू । असम्यग्योजनया समापनम्** f.inf. to finish, or accomplish something anyhow (e.g. in fitting together the parts of a whole, to fix the parts wrongly, or, in distributing gifts, doing it hurriedly and incompletely).

wātawunᵘ वातवुन् । प्रज्ञया पर्यालोचकः n.ag. (f.

wātavüñ^{u} वातवंचू), one who arrives, one who has been (in such-and-such a place) (Rām. 1255); one who acts with discrimination and thorough knowledge; (as adv.) immediately on arrival (K. 394, 523; H. xii, 15, with emph. *y*, *wātavunuy*; so YZ. 32).

wāṭyul^{u} वॅटिल्‌ । **आरण्यदारुविशेषः** m. (sg. dat. **wāṭilis वॅटिलिस्‌**), a certain tree with a hard wood found in the forests; (when felled) its wood. Cf. **waṭil 1.**

waṭa वठ f.pl. in **pot^{u} waṭa phērañĕ,** to be struck senseless with terror, p. 788*b*, l. 30, q.v.

vĕṭ^{u} व्यॅचू, see **vyot^{u}.**

wŏṭ^{u} ब्वॅचु । **उत्कर्षणोपकरणविशेषः** m. a pair of forceps or tweezers (esp. those used by barbers for plucking out hairs) (El. *wauṭs*, m. forceps, f. pincers).

wŏṭ^{i} din^{i} ब्वॅचि दिनि । **तोदनम्‌** m. pl. inf. 'to apply tweezers'; hence, to torment a person by pricking him with a pointed instrument; to torment, or pierce to the vitals, by threats, abuse, intimidation, or the like.

wŏṭi wŏṭi khyon^{u} ब्वॅचि ब्वॅचि ख्यॅन्‌ । **अतितोदनोपतापनम्‌** m.inf. to cause torment, as ab.

wōṭ^{u} वोॅचु । **वञ्चकः** m. a rogue, cheat, swindler.

wŏṭ^{u} वॅचू, see **wātun.**

wōṭ^{u} वोॅचू, see **wānṭs.**

wuṭsai, see **vĕṭshay.**

vüṭ^{u} व्यॅचू, see **wot^{u} 3.**

wāṭh वाठ्‌ m. (sg. dat. **wāṭas वाठस्‌**), words, speech; a promise, undertaking, pledge (K. 279). **—dyun^{u} —दिन्‌**, m.inf. to promise, plight one's word (K. 520). **—hyon^{u} —ह्यॅन्‌**, m.inf. to take a word, i.e. to obtain (a person's) assent (Rām. 151); to take up a word, to make a petition (K. 575, *wāc hyon^{u}*).

wāṭa-band वाठ-बंद्‌ or **-bandan -बंदन्‌** । **प्रतिज्ञा** m. word-binding, a promise (to perform, etc) (K. 278–80, *-band*). **-bandan dyun^{u} -बंदन्‌ दिन्‌** । **सत्यतया प्रतिज्ञानम्‌** m.inf. to promise, vow (to do something).

woṭh^{u} वठ्‌ । **वत्सः** m. a male calf (cf. **dŏda-w°,** p. 190*b*, l. 10) (El. *wats*; Gr.M.; Śiv. 705, 1393, 1464, 1837; K. 185–6, 203, 210–2, 261; K Pr. 49, 68–9, 72, 158, 171, 232, 251, 256). For the fem. of this word, **waṭh^{a}r** or **waṭhür^{u}** is used, see **waṭhor^{u}** (Gr.Gr. 33, 37).

wāṭh^{i}-guh^{u} वठि-गुह्‌ । **वत्सगोमयम्‌** m. the dung of a calf (used for purificatory purposes and as a medicine).

-khinda -खिन्द्‌ । **वत्सगतिविशेषः** f.pl. the sportive leaping of a young calf (cf. **khinda-waṭhor^{u},** p. 403*a*, l. 42).

waṭhi-wŏlinjĕ वठि-वॅलिञ्ज । **अतिहार्दवृत्त्या** adv. 'calf-heartedly', with great tenderness, very affectionately (u.w. vbs. of speaking, distributing, accomplishing, or the like).

wŏṭh^{u} ब्वॅठ्‌, see **wŏthun.**

wōṭh 1 वोॅठ्‌ । **वञ्चना** m. (sg. dat. **wōṭas वोॅठस्‌** or (see bel.) **wōṭhas वोॅठ्‌स्‌**), the being defrauded; deceit, cheating (Gr.Gr. 11, 123); non-fulfilment of hopes, disappointment (cf. **dayĕ-w°,** p. 266*a*, l. 29). **—gaṭhun —गठुन्‌** । **वञ्चनावाप्तिः** m.inf. disappointment to occur, hopes not to be fulfilled.

wōṭha-waṭhar वोॅठ वठर । **कार्यतत्फलादिविनाशः** m. total disappointment (when a work, etc, is on the point of successful completion, total destruction of the expected results). See **waṭhar.**

wōṭh 2 वोॅठ्‌, see **wānṭs.**

wuṭh वुठ्‌ m. alertness, in **aṭha-w°,** q.v. p 65*a*, l. 7.

wuṭha वुठ । **तीक्ष्णः** adj e.g alert and industrious, energetic (cf. **aṭha-w°,** p. 65*a*, l 11); cf. **wuṭun.**

-gagur -गगुर । **पार्वतीयमूषकविशेषः** m. (f. **-gag^{u}r^{u} -गग्‌र्‌**), the flying fox (El *usgagar*, flying fox or flying squirrel, *uṭsagagar* or *wuṭsah-gagur*, flying fox; L. 112, *wuṭsagagar*, flying fox; W 115, *wuṭsagagur*, flying fox, *usgagur*, flying squirrel). **—prang —प्रंग** m. a flying couch, equivalent to the flying carpet of fairy-tales (H. xii, 18).

vüṭh^{u} 4 व्यॅठ्‌ (for **1,** see **wasun,** for **2, 3,** see **woth^{u} 2, 3**) f. opening, uncovering, in the following: **vüṭh^{u} gaṭhün^{u} व्यॅठ्‌ गठ्‌न्‌** । **गूढप्रभिदः** f.inf revelation to occur, (a secret) to become revealed or published abroad. **karün^{u} - करन्‌** । **गुह्यस्य उद्घाटनम्‌** f.inf. to publish (a secret) abroad, to reveal (a secret) Cf. **woth^{u} 2.**

wūṣ^{a}h-pūṣ^{a}h वूॅष्‌ह-पूॅष्‌ह, i.q. **ūṣ^{a}h-pūṣ^{a}h,** p. 69*b*, l. 38, q.v.

wuṭhagī वुठगी । **नैपुण्यम्‌** f. alert energy (esp. for one's own benefit, or in cheating others), smartness.

vüṭh^{u}-müṭ^{u} व्यॅठ मंचू, see **wasun.**

vĕṭhon^{u} व्यठ्‌न्‌ I p.p. of **vĕṭhanun,** q.v., used as adj. in **aḍa-vĕṭhon^{u}** (f. **-vĕṭhün^{u} -व्यठ्‌न्‌**), half teased out, p. 12*b*, l. 10.

vĕṭhanun व्यठनुन्‌ । **विवरणम्‌** conj. 1 (I p.p. **vĕṭhon^{u} व्यठ्‌न्‌**, f. **vĕṭhün^{u} व्यठ्‌न्‌**; 2 p.p. **vĕṭhañōv व्यठ्‌नोव्‌**), to separate, tease out (a lump of cotton or wool, straw, or a bunch of anything) (El. *retsanun*); to explain word by word (any difficult passage or book), to compose a full detailed commentary. **vĕṭhon^{u}-mot^{u} व्यठ्‌न्‌-मंत्‌** । **विवृतः** perf. part. (f. **vĕṭhün^{u}-müṭ^{u} व्यठ्‌न्‌-मंचू**), teased out, fully explained, as ab.

vĕṭhanāwun व्यठनावुन्‌ । **विवरणम्‌** conj. 1 (1^{a} p.p. **vĕṭhanôw^{u} व्यठनोवु**), i.q. **vĕṭhanun,** q.v.

waṭhar वठर्‌ । **मुक्तता** m. (of two things usually, or which can be joined together) the being slightly apart,

openness, the condition of being open (e.g. the eyelids, a clasp, a garment) (cf. **ách^{i}-w°** (p. 8*b*, l. 50); (of something that can be closed or shut up) openness (cf. **atha-w°**, p. 65*a*, l. 13) (Gr.Gr. 29, 140).

wāshar वॉशर् । **वाञ्छा** m. eager, ardent, affection (for a son, wife, brother, friend, or the like).

washor^{u} वशर् or **washur^{u} वशुर्** । **वत्सतर:** m. (f. **wash^{a}r वशर्** or **washür^{u} वशूर्**), a calf (cf. **dŏda-washür^{u}**, p. 190*b*, l. 11; **khinda-w°**, p. 403*a*, l. 42) (El. *watsir*, f.; Gr.Gr. 33, 37, *wash^{a}r*, f.; K.Pr. 81, 171, f.).

This word, with an interjection, is used in the vocative fem., with emphatic **y**, **washariy**, in addressing a female junior or inferior, as in **hāy (hatay, or hatöy) washariy**! (Gr.Gr. 99).

wōshath वोशठ् । **मूर्छा** f. (sg. dat. **wōshathi वोशठि**), fainting, insensibility, the being stunned (e.g. caused by disease, agony, loss, terror, grief, or a blow). —**yiñ^{u}** —**यिञ्** । **मूर्छोद्भव:** f.inf. such insensibility to occur.

washōv वशोव्, see **wasun.**

wŏshav व्शव् or **wŏshuw^{u} व्शुव्** m. a joyous occasion, a festival (cf. **khādar-w°**, p. 393*b*, l. 6) (K. 637, *wŏshuwāh*, with suff. of indef. art.). I.q. **wŏtsav**, q.v.

wŏshōv व्शोव्, see **wŏthun.**

vĕshay व्शय् । **राहित्यम्** f. the being without (something) (cf. **mālin^{i}-v°**, p. 570*b*, l. 15); being without the necessary materials or appliances for some urgent work (? cf. El. *watsai*, necessity). —**pĕñ^{u}** —**पंचू** । **साधनहान्यापात:** such absence of necessary materials to happen. —**shunüñ^{u}** —**छुनंचू** । **साधनहापनम्** f.inf. to cause necessary materials to be wanting, at the critical moment to cause such to disappear.

vĕshāyĕ-röch^{i} व्शयॅ-रोछि । **ईषत्साध्यपूरक:** adj. e.g. that which guards against such want of necessary materials, some small object that completes the supply of such materials (which by its coming enables the work to be carried out).

wāsakh वाशख । **पाठ:** f. (sg. dat. **wāsaki वाशकि**), reading out fluently and correctly (from a book or the like). —**wŏthüñ^{u}** —**व्थंचू** । **पाठसामर्थ्यापत्ति:** f.inf. the power of such reading to come into existence, i.e. to be gained (by a person). —**yiñ^{u}** —**यिञ्** । **अध्ययनक्षमता** f.inf. (of some child or the like) the power of fluent reading aloud to come, i.e. to be acquired.

wāsāk^{i} parun वाशकि पदन् । **विनार्थाध्ययनम्** m.inf. to read without attending to the meaning (for the purpose of learning mnemonical rules, such as those of grammar, by rote).

wāsal वाशल् । **गर्ह्यवाक्** m. one who habitually uses (censurable) language, a calumniator, contradictor, reviler, or the like.

wāsŏl^{u} वाशोलु । **गर्ह्यभाषी** m. (f. **wāsŏj^{u} वाशोजू**), i.q. **wāsal**, q.v.

wasan वशन् m.pl. in **shīth wasan**, p. 899*b*, l. 14, q.v.

wasun वसुन् । **वचनम्** m. (sg. dat. **wasanas वशनस्**), the reading out of some sacred book; a verse sung in a song, a song (cf. **wanawan-w°**, p. 1126*b*, l. 40) (Śiv. 1044, 1454, 1662); a saying, a sentence of instruction, precept (cf. **wākh-w°**, p. 1108*b*, l. 13) (L.V. 94). —**wanun** —**वनुन्** । **गीतिवाक्यप्रस्तावना** m. (at a wedding or similar festival, the chorus of women) to start singing auspicious songs.

wasan-pad वशन्-पद् । **गीतिवाक्यपाद्:** m. a line (of a stanza) of one of such auspicious songs.

vĕsun व्सुन् । **संमिति:** conj. 2 (1 p.p. **vyos^{u} व्यसु**; 2 p.p. **vĕsyōv व्स्योव्**), to fit into, be conveniently contained or held in (El.; Gr.Gr. 204; L.V. 47; K.Pr. 64, 227); to pervade (Gr.Gr. 204, 224); to be agreed to, consented to, liked, approved of (Śiv. 1873); (of a person) to be contained in oneself; hence (with negative or the like) not to be able to contain oneself (for joy or the like) (Śiv. 1044 (*vĕsana* for *vetsān*, m.c.), 1290; cf. K.Pr. 156). Cf. **vyot^{u}.**

vĕsan-bāna व्सन्-बान । **पात्रीभवत्ता:** m. the condition of being a full receptacle (of learning, property, good qualities and good fortune), worthiness, dignity.

vĕsyō-mot^{u} व्स्यो-मंतु । **चित्ते संमित:** 2 perf. part. (f. **vĕsyē-müs^{u} व्स्ये-मंचू**), thoroughly filling, pervading (the mind) (of such things as joy, sorrow, anger, a secret, a quality, or the like).

vyos^{u}-mot^{u} व्यसु-मंतु । **संमित:** 1 perf. part. (f. **vĕs^{u}-müs^{u} व्सु-मंचू**), conveniently contained in (a receptacle), fitting into.

wōsan वॉसन् । **वञ्चना** f. (sg. dat. **wōsün^{u} वॉसंचू**), cheating, swindling, misleading; disappointing, disappointment.

wōsun वॉसुन् । **वञ्चनम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **wūs^{u} वूसु** (Śiv. 1475); 2 p.p. **wōsōv वॉसोव्**. This verb is impersonal), cheating to be done (by so-and-so); hence, to cheat, swindle, rob another of the result of his labours (Gr.Gr. 123, Śiv. 1475); (in a distribution or sharing out, dishonestly or not) to prevent (a person) getting what he is entitled to, to disappoint (cf. **dayĕ w°**, p. 266*a*, l. 29). **wūs^{u}-mot^{u} वूसु-मंतु** । **वञ्चित:** perf. part. (f. **wūs^{u}-müs^{u} वूसु-मंचू**), cheated, swindled, robbed of the result of one's labours; disappointed, as ab. (cf. **day^{i} w°**, p. 266*a*, l. 33).

wusun वुसुन् । **दाहविकार:** conj. 3 (2 p.p. **wusyōv वुस्योव्**, Gr.Gr. 224) (of food being cooked) to be

burnt or scorched by exposure to too great heat (cf. K.Pr. 150); cf. **wutsüñ**^{u} (see Gr.Gr. 192). —**khasun** —**खसुन्** । **दाहविकारोत्पत्तिः** m.inf. such burning to occur. —**karun** —**करुन्** । **दाहविकारज्ञापनम्** m.inf. to give evidence of being burnt in the cooking (e.g. when the smell betrays the fact).

wutsan-lôd^{u} **वुत्सन्-लोदु** । **दाह्याप्तता** m. 'a lump of burning', (of food) the being burnt through and through by exposure to too hot a fire, the being spoiled by being over-burnt. **-wāza** **-वाज** । **दुःसूपकारः** m. a cook who habitually burns the food in cooking, a bad cook; met. one who habitually spoils work entrusted to him.

wutsanlad वुत्सन्लद् । **ईषद्दाहयुक्तः** adj. e.g. (as subst., f. **wutsanladiñ वुत्सन्लदिञ्**) (of food) somewhat burned (in the cooking); (of a human being) resentful (cf. **wutsüñ**^{u}).

vetsanun, see **vĕtshanun.**

wutsiñ वुत्सिञ् । **दाहोद्भूतिः, विरोधोद्भूतिः** f. the occurrence of burning or scorching of food in the process of cooking (K.Pr. 150). Also, another form of **wutsüñ**^{u}, q.v.

wutsüñ^{u} **वुत्सूञ्** । **विरोधोद्भवः** conj. 1. (This verb is throughout impersonal, and in tenses formed from the past participle is always in the feminine gender. The person is indicated by a pronominal suffix in the dative. Thus, **wutsĕs वुच्यस्**, there will be resentment to him, i.e. he will feel resentment; **wutsus वुत्सूस्**, there was inward resentment to him, he felt resentment, see Gr.Gr. 120, 182, 188, 192, 203, 215, 220, 234, 248–9, 254. 1 p.p. f. **wutsu**^{u} **वुत्सू**), 'burning to occur'; hence (between persons hitherto friendly) resentment, enmity, hostility, a quarrel to spring up (Gr.Gr. as ab.). Cf. **wutsun.**

wātsar वात्सर् । **प्राप्तता** m. 'arrival'; hence, the turning up, or being got, just when required (of something laboured for or desired), the coming of an opportunity to complete some work; the acquisition of some quality, the mastery of some acquirement, branch of art, or learning, the gaining of skill or dexterity.

wātsar वाँत्सर् or **wōtsar वोँत्सर्** । **उत्तानता** m. (of a river, lake, pit, or the like) shallowness; shallowness of intellect, readiness to let out, or divulge, secrets; absence of profundity, simplicity and clearness of language. Cf. **wōt**^{u}.

vĕtsar व्यत्सर् m. the condition of possessing, being well supplied with, naturally full of, used —$^{\circ}$, as in **dana-v°,** p. 222*a*, l. 26; **hayāh-v°,** p. 364*a*, l. 27; **mōda-v°,** p. 549*a*, l. 33; **mandacha-v°,** p. 575*b*, l. 15; **phala-v°,** p. 692*b*, l. 25; **pranayĕ-v°,** p. 764*b*, l. 9. Cf. **vyot**^{u}.

vĕtsār व्यत्सार् (also written **vi° वि°**) । **विचारः** m. deliberation, consideration, examining, discriminating judgment, decision (cf. **sadv°,** p. 866*b*, l. 6; **swapara-v°,** p. 952*b*, l. 14; **sŏ-v°,** p. 955*a*, l. 47) (El.; Gr.M.; L.V. 28–9, 71, 79; Śiv. 19, 331, 950, 1023, 1032, 1342, 1512, 1579, 1589, 1595, 1612, 1670, 1706, 1715, 1776, 1780, 1788, 1820, 1858, 1898); esp. wise discrimination, virtuous resolves, wise and virtuous conduct (Rām. 42, 95; K. 543). —**karun** —**करुन्** m.inf. to pay attention, consider carefully (Gr.M., Śiv. 1751, Rām. 241); to fancy, imagine (El., Gr.M.). **-nāg** **-नाग्** m. N. of a sacred spring in the environs of Śrīnagar, and on the north side of the city (RT.Tr. II, 457, *Vichār Nāg*; K.Pr. 134, 233). **-nŏg**^{i} **-नोगि** adj. e.g. of, or belonging to, this spring (Rām. 244).

vĕtsāras lagun व्यत्सारस् लगुन् m.inf. to become engaged in deliberation; to become the object of deliberation, to be brought into consideration (Rām. 2).

vĕ(vi)tsŏr^{i} **व्य(वि)त्सोरि** । **विचारबुद्धिः** adj. e.g. one who discriminates, a discriminating person; one who shows compassion to every creature, compassionate.

vĕtsārun व्यत्सारुन् (also written **vi° वि°**) । **विमर्शनम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **vĕtsôr**^{u} **व्यत्सोर्**), to consider (about something), deliberate (upon), exercise discrimination (concerning), decide (about) (Gr.M.; L.V. 30; Śiv. 1364, 1788). **vĕtsôr**^{u}**-mot**^{u} **व्यत्सोर्-मतु** । **विचारितः** perf. part. (f. **vĕtsör**^{u}**-müts**^{u} **व्यत्सोर्-मच्**), considered about, deliberated upon, decided about.

wŏtsrāṭh व्रत्राठ् । **निन्द्याचारः** m. (sg. dat. **wŏtsrāṭas व्रत्राटस्**), censurable, wicked, or vile conduct (including neglect of religious observances, general immorality, and libertinism). —**tulun** **तुलुन्** । **निन्द्याचरणप्रवर्तनम्** m.inf. to take to such vile conduct. —**wŏthun** **व्रुथुन्** । **दुराचरणप्रवृत्तिः** m.inf. such conduct to begin to be practised.

wŏtsröṭ^{i} **व्रत्रोटि** । **कुत्सिताचरणः** adj. e.g. one who practises such vile conduct, as ab.

vĕtsārawān व्यत्सारवान् । **विवेकी** adj. e.g. discriminating, discreet, judicious.

vĕtsath व्यत्स् । **अन्तःसावकाशता** f. (sg. dat. **vĕtsüs**^{u} **व्यत्सुस्**) (of a vessel or the like) room for conveniently containing, the being of the right size for holding (something); the condition of having the mind or heart filled or pervaded with some experience (such as joy, sorrow, learning, etc.). Cf. **vĕtsun.**

vitsis विच्सि, see **vyuts**^{u}.

wōtsath वोँत्स् । **वञ्चना** f. (sg. dat. **wōtsüs**^{u} **वोँत्सुस्**), cheating, swindling.

wŏtsh व्रत्श् adj. e.g. high; (as subst. m.) the apex of the orbit of a planet (Śiv. 481).

wŏssār व़स्सार् (sometimes written **wŏshssār व़ष्शार्**, q.v.) m. utterance, pronunciation.

wŏssarun व़स्सरुन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **wŏssor**ᵘ **व़स्सर्**), to utter, pronounce (L.V. 58).

wŏssārun व़स्सारुन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **wŏssôr**ᵘ **व़स्सोर्**), to utter, pronounce, i.q. **wŏssarun** (Śiv. 1375, 1753, 1845).

wāsôv वासोव्, see **wātun.**

vĕssawunᵘ **व्यस्सवुन् । संमान्** n.ag. (f. **vĕssavūn**ᵘ **व्यस्सवून्**), that which fits into (a vessel or the like); that which pervades.

wav वव् or (q.v.) **vĕv 2 व्यव् । पोताधानम्** f. the mass of eggs, or roe, of a fish.

wavi-gödᵘ **ववि-गोड्** । **पोताधानगर्भा मीना** f. a certain kind of fish, which is said always to have a roe inside it **-gurun -गुरुन् । पोताधानगर्भक्षुद्र-मीनविशेष:** m. N. of another kind of fish, small in size and found in forest streams. Even the males, as well as the females, are said always to contain roes. It is said to have a very delicate flavour. Cf. **gurun 1.**

wāv 1 वाव । वात:, दारिद्र्यम् m. a current of air, wind (cf. **brōṭha-w°,** p. 128*a*, l. 46; **buthi-w°,** p. 143*b*, l. 19; **pakha-w°,** p. 725*a*, ll. 39, 47; **vijĕ-w°,** p. 1106*b*, l. 40; **wŏpal-gŏndi-w°,** p. 1131*b*, l. 49; **vĕtha-w°,** p 1158*a*, l. 33) (El. *wáo*; Gr.Gr 162; Gr.M.; L. 465, *wawa*; W. 147; L.V 24, 83; Śiv. 268, 738, 746, 994, 1151, 1632, 1706, 1801, 1809; Rām. 582, 686, 745, 886, 889, 917, 1190, 1658-9; K. 378, 970, 1125; K.Pr. 230); a strong wind, a wind-storm, hurricane, whirlwind (El.; Śiv. 253, 1558, 1833; Rām. 403, 461, 550, 563, 601, 891, 1336, 1338; K 1087; K.Pr.76, 80); air, climate (Gr M.); (pl.) the five vital airs, i.q **prān 1,** p 760*b*, l. 36, q.v. (L.V. 69; Śiv. 527, 1014, 1546); poverty, indigence, penury, helplessness, misery (cf. **bata-w°,** p. 137*b*, l. 18 ff; **warzun**ᵘ **w°,** p 1145*a*, l. 19) (Śiv. 1831; Rām. 267, 1207; K.Pr. 59, 205, 232, 235, 255); an epidemic, pestilence (cf. **kāsa-w°,** p. 493*a*, l. 15); the god of wind (Skt. *Vāyu*), who is the regent of the north-west quarter (cf. **ludr-w°,** p. 510*b*, l. 17) (Śiv. 1147, 1301; Rām. 737, 855, 906; K. 538); courtesy, politeness (noted only in **shĕnd**ⁱ **ta wāv,** p 1066*a*, l. 42). **—d°nun —दुनुन् । नि:स्वख्यापनम्** m.inf. to state, or proclaim, one's poverty. **- dyun**ᵘ **—दिनु । वातयोजनम्, गुप्तस्य प्रकाशनम्** m.inf. to give wind, to make a breeze (e.g. with a fan or the like); to display or divulge some hidden thing or secret for a very short time, to expose such for but a moment. **—kaḍun —कडुन् । अकिंचनतानिर्वाह:** m.inf. to experience poverty, to get along somehow or other in a state of poverty. **—lagun —लगुन् । दुर्वातयोग:** m.inf. an (unwholesome) wind to attack (a person, e.g. causing a chill to a sweating body, or the like); cf. **wāwa-zar,** bel. **—pyon**ᵘ **—प्यंनु । दुर्गत्यापात:** m.inf. poverty to fall (on a person, e.g. when a rich man loses all his possessions) (W. 143; Rām. 283, 621).

wāwa-dab वाव-दब् । दुर्वातनिरोध: m. a fall of the wind, a check or suppression of a violent wind-storm. **-ḍūn**ᵘ **-डून् । ईषत्सारागोटफलम्** m. a walnut with a small kernel (that a mere touch of wind blows from the tree), a windfall walnut. **-gol**ᵘ **-गोल् । प्रचण्डवायु-द्वारम्** m. 'a wind-mouth', a place (such as a cave or a room) out of which there continually issues a strong draught or blast of air, as it were through a door. **-hāl -हाल् । प्रचण्डवातायनम्** f. (sg. dat. **-höj**ᵘ **-होज्**), 'a wind-hall', a place (e.g. a road, or a room) where strong wind is always continually blowing. **-khal -खल् । प्रचण्डवाताश्रय:** f. a room (in a house), or the like, in which there exists a strong, bitterly cold, draught. **-kār -कार् । दारिद्र्ये उत्सवनिर्वाह:** m. when in a state of poverty to carry out (an expensive) festivity (such as a son's marriage); met. to carry something out against one's own wishes. **—karun —करुन् । हीनावस्थायां कार्यवृत्ति:** m.inf. to carry on some work in a state of poverty and want of the necessary materials. **-kaṭh -कठ । दारिद्र्ये जातबालक:** m. (f. **-küṭ**ᵘ **-कूट्**), a child of poverty, a child born to poverty-stricken parents, a child brought up without proper food and clothing; a child born to parents who have no other children, an only child. **-māl -माल् । नौवाहिवातपट:** f. a sail (of a ship) (El. m; Gr.M f.; Śiv. 1834). **-möyā -म्वया** f. a slight wind (Gr.Gr. 164). **-nāv pĕñ**ᵘ **-नाव् प्यंञ् । अतिदारिद्र्यापात:** f.inf. extreme poverty to fall (upon some formerly rich person). **-phungur -फुंगुर् । ईषत्तया वहन्तीव्रवात:** m. (sg. dat. **-phungaras -फुंगरस्**), a short violent gust of wind, a smart puff (strong enough to extinguish, not encourage, fire). **-paṭh -पठ् । उत्पवनसंस्कार:** m. (sg. dat. **-paṭas -पटस्**), a sheet used in winnowing. **-ring -रिंग् । लघुवात:** f. a slight gentle breeze (cf. p. 837*b*, l. 28) (Gr.Gr. 162). **-tab -तब् । वातिकज्वर:** m. a slow lingering fever caused by an unwholesome wind. **-ṭhūl -ठूल् । नि:सारागडम्** m. an empty egg (whose sole content is wind); met. a very thin weak child. **-tsünḍ**ᵘ **-त्सूंड्** f. (sg. dat. **-tsanjĕ -त्सञ्य**), a puff of wind, a gust (Gr.M.). **-wosh**ᵘ **-वंशु । सवातवर्षम्** m. a shower of rain accompanying a gale of wind. **-zar -ज़र् । वातज्वर:** m. a fever caused by the impact of cold wind on a sweating body, a chill. Cf. **wāv lagun,** ab.

wöv[i] karun वॉवि करुन् । दारिद्र्यावस्थायां निर्वाहणम् m.inf. to carry out somehow or other some necessary festivity, or other expensive proceeding, when in a state of poverty.

wāwuk[u] वावुकु । वातसंबन्धी, दारिद्र्यसंबन्धी adj. gen. (f. **wāvüc[ü] वावॅचू**), of, or belonging to, or due to wind (e.g. terror at a storm) (K. 1087); of, belonging to, or due to poverty.

wāvüñ[ü] wātal वावॅञ् वातल् । इतस्ततोऽपयानम् f. (of a body or number of persons) fleeing in all directions, scattered flight (e.g. in terror, or from some calamity). - **wātal gaṭhüñ[ü] --वातल् गठॅञ् । इतस्ततोऽपयानावस्थापातः** f.inf. a condition of such scattered flight to occur. —**wātal karüñ[ü] — वातल् करॅञ् । इतस्ततोऽपयापनम्** f.inf. (by an attack or the like) to put to scattered flight, to rout (an army).

wāwas nāwa-söl वावस् नाव-सॉल् । अकिंचनत्वे बहुकार्यव्यापारः m. 'a pleasure-cruise in poverty', e.g. to become engaged in heavy and complicated commercial dealings, without possessing any of the necessary stock or appliances. - **wāv pyon[u] --वाव् प्यॅनु । दारिद्र्ये ऽपि दारिद्र्यापातः** m.inf. poverty to fall on poverty, i.e. further poverty to fall on one who is already poverty-stricken.

wāv 2 वाव् m. in **danda-wāv,** a tooth-file, p. 225*a*, l. 30, and **phah[a]ra-wāv,** a file, p. 687*a*, l. 30, **yĕndra-wāv,** s.v **yĕnd[a]r.** Cf. **wŏw[a]run.**

wāv 3 वाव् m. in **khanḍa-wāv,** a shawl-weaver, p. 403*a*, l. 21. Cf. **wŏwur[u].**

vĕv 1 व्यव् । बीजसमुदायः m. a collection of seed-grain (for sowing).

vĕv 2 व्यव् । मत्स्याण्डसमुदायः f. the roe of a fish, i.q. **wav,** q.v.

vĕv 3 व्यव् । विकीर्णना f. the act of scattering or casting all round one (rice, seed for sowing, dust, or the like) (cf. **dāñĕ-v°,** p. 231*a*, l. 23). —**kaḍüñ[ü] — कडॅञ् । उत्पावनम्** f.inf. to throw up (seeds, etc.) from a winnowing-basket or the like, in order to cleanse them from dust and other foreign matter.

veva, see **vĕwāh.**

viv विव् । क्षुतारोगविशेषः f. a certain disease, the symptoms of which are said to be small pustules on the throat, palate, and tongue. In the case of children and cattle it is said to be easily curable, but in the case of invalids seriously ill, it is generally incurable.

wöv[ü] वॉवू (by Paṇḍits usually written **wōv वोव्** or **wōv[ü] वोवू**), f. pain, ache, in **död[i]-wōv,** p. 191*b*, ll. 10 ff.; **danda-wōv[ü],** p. 225*a*, l. 11; **phár[i]-wōv,** p. 702*b*, ll. 36 ff.; **prāna-wöv[ü],** p. 761*a*, l. 49, qq.v. ? Cf. **wāv 1 or 2.**

vĕwāh व्यवाह (sometimes written **vi° वि°**) । **विवाहविधिः** m. marriage (El. *vera*); a marriage ceremony and all its customary procedure (Śiv. 411; Rām. 627; K. 901, 950); a wedding festivity. —**karun —करुन्** m.inf. to carry out the marriage ceremony, to marry (so-and-so to so-and-so) (El.; Śiv. 39; Rām. 425; K. 726, 830, 912).

vĕwahār व्यवहार । व्यवहारः m. trade, trading, commerce, traffic (El.); mutual behaviour, social intercourse, mutual conduct (between relations, friends, or the like) (Śiv. 27, 587); conduct, behaviour (general) (Gr M.; Śiv. 586, 829, 1790, 1799, 1816, 1839); usage, custom, an established rule or practice (Śiv. 9, 33, 56, 80); carrying out (of some business), performance (Śiv. 72, 501, 523, 1099, 1696).

vĕwahōr[i] व्यवहॉरि । व्यवहरणशीलः m. a professional trader, a business man; one who is busied in worldly affairs (as opp. to one free from worldly attachments) (Śiv. 201, 579, 587, 1047); (adj e.g.) busy, occupied (L.V. 65, Śiv. 1051, 1509, 1513).

wāv[u]j[u] वावॅजु, wāw[a]j[i] वावॅजि, or **wāvüj[u] वावॅजु । व्यजनम्** f. a fan, a hand *pankha* (cf. **ṭ[a]ka-w°,** p. 991*b*, l. 36) (Śiv. 1151; K. 652, 1164); met. something that cools (cf **aṣh[ĕ]ka-wawüj[u],** p. 48*b*, l 42) **waw[a]jē-wagow[u] वावज्य-वगवु । कटविशेषः** m. a kind of mat (woven of bamboo-leaves, or date palm-leaves). **wāw[a]ji-dan वावजि दन् । व्यजनदण्डः** m. the handle of a hand *pankha*.

vĕvikī व्यविकी । विवेचनशीलः adj. e.g. discriminating, discreet, judicious.

vĕvīkh व्यवीख (sometimes written **vi° वि°**) m. (sg. dat. **vĕ(vi)vikas व्य(वि)वीकस**), discrimination, just judgment, discernment (Śiv. 1016, 1482, 1488, 1695, 1754, 1826) - **dyun[u] दिनु । बोधनम्** m.inf. to give discrimination (to), to advise, reason with, warn; to explain, teach the way of true knowledge or of practising some fine art. - **karun — करुन । विचारणम्** m.inf. to do discrimination, to consider thoroughly, investigate.

wawal ववल् । पीताधानगर्भा f. (of a fish) full of roe. Cf **wav.**

wāvil वाविल् f. in **khanḍa-wāvil,** the profession of a shawl-weaver, p. 403*a*, l. 33 Cf. **wāv 3.**

wāwalad वावलद् । दारिद्र्यहतः adj. e.g. (as subst., f. **wāwaladīn वावलदिञ्**) poverty-stricken (esp. of one all his life in this condition)

wawun ववुन् । वापः conj. 1 (1 p.p. **wow[u] वॅवु**), to sow (seed), to scatter or plant seed (cf. **tavith w°,** p. 1047*b*, l. 50) (El. *wavun, ravwun*; L. 464, *vávun*; L.V. 66; Śiv. 1110, 1476, 1530, 1532; Rām. 14, 1364, 1504, 1512, 1661; H. ix, 9; K.Pr. 84, 187, 190, 232, 256);

to sow (a field, etc.), to plant (a field, etc.) with seed (Gr.M.); to plant a cutting. Cf. **wāpun.**

wow^{u}-mot^{u} वंवु-मंतु । उप्तः perf. part. (f. **vüv^{u}-müṣ^{u} वंवू-मंचू**), sown (of seed, etc.); planted as a cutting; (of a field, etc.) sown. **wav^{i}-matis krāv वंवि-मतिस् क्राव् । प्रागुप्तकर्मफलात्मसंपदुपभोगः** m. the harvesting of that which has been sown; reaping the fruits of one's former actions, (esp.) enjoying the results of former kindly actions; to live comfortably on one's accumulated earnings.

wavith thawun वविथ् थवुन् । संगतफलाप्तौ कर्मबीजवापः m.inf. to sow the seed (and leave it there); met. to do some kind, or unkind, action, which will ultimately bear fruit in the shape of pleasant or unpleasant results.

vĕwun व्यवुन् । विकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **vyow^{u} व्यंवु**), to scatter, throw about, strew (seed for sowing, dust, or the like) (Gr.Gr. 8); to sow broadcast; to toss up (grain, etc.) in a winnowing-basket or the like (in order to cleanse it) **vyow^{u}-mot^{u} व्यंवु-मंतु । विकीर्णः** perf. part. (f. **vĕv^{u}-müṣ^{u} व्यंवू-मंचू**), scattered about, as ab.; sown broadcast; winnowed, as ab.

wôwur^{u} वोवुर् । कुविन्दः m. (sg. dat. **wōwaras वोवरस्**; a female weaver is **wōv^{u}r^{u} 1 वोव्र्**, q.v., Gr.Gr. 35. In the old Ksh. of L.V. 102, **wowur^{u}** has the form **bôwur^{u} बोवुर्**), a weaver (cf. **pōb^{a}ri-w°**, p. 678*b*, l. 28; **pāṭ^{i}-w°**, p. 789*b*, l. 38) (El. *wáur*, *wāwur*, *wówur*; Gr.Gr. 23, 35; L. 316, 464, *wáwur*; K. 420); hence, a seller of made-up cloth (cf. **pūṣa-w°**, p. 807*a*, l. 18) (K.Pr. 237).

wōw^{a}r^{i}-bāy वोव्रि-बाय् । कुविन्दपत्नी f. a weaver's wife (Gr.Gr. 35). **-dōra -दोर । तन्तुवायसाधनिका** m. a weaver's loom (cf. **dōr 3** f. a loom, **dōra 3** m. the cloth as it issues from the loom). **-kh^{a}ṣh -ख्छ् । कुविन्दोपकरणविशेषः** m. (sg. dat. **-kh^{a}ṣas -ख्चस्**), the comb-like implement or brush used by weavers for cleaning off the fluff from the threads on the loom. **-wān -वान् । कुविन्दाश्रयः** m. a weaver's shop, or place where he has his loom (L.V. 102, **bōw^{a}r^{i}-w°**).

wŏv^{u}r^{u} वांव्र् or wōv^{u}r^{u} 1 वोव्र् (for **2**, see **wōw^{a}run**) **। कुविन्दा** f. a female weaver (Gr.Gr. 35).

vĕw^{a}ran व्यंवरन् । विकरणम् f. (sg. dat. **vĕw^{a}rüñ^{u} व्यंवर्ंचू**), the act of scattering or strewing (seeds, dust, etc.); tossing up (grain, etc.) in a winnowing-basket, or the like, to cleanse it.

vĕwaran व्यंवरन् । विवरणम् m. explanation, gloss, comment, interpretation (of some obscure passage or statement).

vĕw^{a}run व्यंवरुन् । विकरणम्, विवरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **vĕw^{o}r^{u} व्यंव्र्**), to scatter, throw about, strew (seed for sowing, dust, powder, or the like) (i.q. **vĕwun**, q.v.); to sow broadcast; to toss up (grain, etc.) in a winnowing-basket (in order to cleanse it); to pull apart (with the fingers), tease out (a mass of cotton, tangled twigs, straw, or the like). **vĕw^{o}r^{u}-mot^{u} व्यंव्र्-मंतु । विकीर्णः, विवृतः** perf. part. (f. **vĕv^{u}r^{u}-müṣ^{u} व्यंव्र्-मंचू**), scattered, thrown about, strewn; (of seed) sown broadcast; winnowed; pulled apart, as ab.

wōw^{a}ran 1 वोव्रन् । धातूनां तक्षणम् f. (sg. dat. **wōw^{a}rüñ^{u} वोवर्ंचू**), the act of paring, scraping, grinding, or polishing (some metal article in order to furbish it after manufacture) (Gr.Gr. 121).

wōw^{a}run वोव्रुन् । तक्षणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **wōw^{o}r^{u} वोव्र्**, or **wūw^{o}r^{u} वूव्र्**; f. **wōv^{u}r^{u} 2 वोव्र्**, for **1**, see s.v., or **wūv^{u}r^{u} वूव्र्**), to scrape, grind, or polish (a metal article in order to furbish it after manufacture) (Gr.Gr. 121); cf. **wāv 2. wōw^{o}r^{u}-mot^{u} वोव्र्-मंतु । तप्तः** perf. part. (f. **wōv^{u}r^{u}-müṣ^{u} वोव्र्-मंचू**), furbished, as ab.

wöw^{a}ran or **wōw^{a}ran 2 वां(वो)व्रन् । तन्तुसंतानकर्म** f. (sg. dat. **wöw^{a}rüñ^{u} वांव्रंचू**), the act or business of weaving.

vĕw^{a}rāwun व्यंव्रावुन् । विकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **vĕw^{a}rôw^{u} व्यंव्रोवु**), i.q. **vĕw^{a}run**, q.v. **vĕw^{a}rôw^{u}-mot^{u} व्यंव्रोवु-मंतु । विकीर्णः, विवृतः** perf. part. (f. **vĕw^{a}röv^{u}-müṣ^{u} व्यंव्रावू-मंचू**), i.q. **vĕw^{o}r^{u}-mot^{u}**, s.v. **vĕw^{a}run**, q.v.

wōw^{a}rāwun वोव्रावुन् । तक्षणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **wōw^{a}rôw^{u} वोव्रोवु**), i.q. **wōw^{a}run**, q.v. **wōv^{a}rôw^{u}-mot^{u} वोव्रोवु-मंतु । तप्तः** perf. part. (f. **wōv^{a}röv^{u}-müṣ^{u} वोव्रावू-मंचू**), i.q. **wōw^{o}r^{u}-mot^{u}**, s.v. **wōw^{a}run**, q.v.

wāwath वावथ् । रसधातुविशेषः f. (sg. dat. **wāvüṣ^{u} वावंचू**), borax (used as a flux for melting precious metals) (El.). **—pĕñ^{u} —व्यंचू । विलीनीभवनम्** f.inf. flux to fall, to become melted; met. (of possessions) sudden vanishing to happen, to be suddenly ruined and lost (through bad companionship or the like).

way 1 वय् । भोजनपर्याप्ततण्डुलान्नम् m. sufficient rice for the food of a whole household, the allowance of rice issued (at stated intervals or on any occasion) for such food (K.Pr. 44 (*wai*), 192 (*wái*)). **—mŏṣ^{u} —व्यंचू । भोज्यपर्याप्ततण्डुलसंचयः** m. a store saved up and collected out of the allowance of rice issued at intervals for feeding a household.

wayĕs sömb^{u} वयस् संबु । भोजनपर्याप्तः adj. (f. **—sümb^{u}—संबू**), sufficient for the daily allowance o rice, etc., issued for the consumption of a household

way 2 वय् । वचा f. N. of a certain semi-aquatic medicinal plant, the root of which is used as a stomachic and for diminishing phlegm, the Sweet-flag, *Acoru*

calamus; the root of this flag. **-bŏḍu -बुंडु । वचाग्राक्षागुच्छम्** m. a bunch of the stems of this flag. **-gaṇḍuru -गंडुरु । वचामूलम्** f. the root of this flag. **-gāsa -गास । वचाग्राक्षाआत्मपचम्** m. the sheathed grass-like stem of this flag. **-kala -कल । वचायन्थिः** m. the knob, or bulb, at the bottom of this flag. **-laḍur -लडुर् । वचाग्राक्षा** m. the sheathed stem of this flag. **-rāṭh -राठ् । वचामूलव्रततिः** f. (sg. dat. **-rāṭhi -राठि**), a long and widespread collection of the roots of this flag, all sprung from a single original root. **-sar -सर्** m. N. of a lake in Kashmīr (Śiv. 1826).

way 3 वय् f. a suffix indicating the wages paid for anything, as in **börᵘway**, p. 118*b*, l. 31, or **böraway**, p. 130*a*, l. 23, the wages of a porter; **chānaway**, p. 163*a*, l. 6, the wages of a carpenter; **dŏsilway**, p. 255*b*, l. 17, the wages of a plasterer; **gānaway**, p. 288*a*, l. 30, a harlot's fee; **hŏnjĕ-way**, p. 337*b*, l. 46, commission on a bill of exchange (Gr.Gr. 143).

way वय् m. in **dōla-way**, a zigzag path, p. 211*b*, l. 20.

wāy 1 वाय् । अङ्गसंकोचव्याधिः m. wind (cf. **wāv** and **mal-w°**, p. 564*a*, ll. 46 ff.) (El. *vāyú*); (usually) rheumatism, gout, or similar pain (cf. **baba-w°**, p. 77*a*, l. 38; **dada-w°**, p. 187*b*, l. 45; **danda-mal-w°**, p. 224*b*, l. 42; cf. **mal-w°**, ab.); ? palsy, see **we. —yunᵘ —यिनु । वातव्याधुद्भवः** m.inf. an attack of rheumatism to come on.

wāyĕ-bĕmörⁱ वाय-ब्यमॉरि । अङ्गसंकोचरोगः f. rheumatism. **-phŏtᵘrᵘ -फुत्रुरु । सर्वाङ्गव्याप्यङ्गसंकोचः** f. 'a basket of rheumatism', rheumatism pervading the whole body (which is thereby shrunken up like a basket). **-patᵘjᵘ -पत्यूजु । अङ्गसंकोचोद्भवः** f. 'a rheumatism mat', an attack of severe and permanent rheumatism.

wāy 2 वाय् f. the profession of playing (a musical instrument) (cf. **sāza-wāy**, p. 959*b*, l. 23). See **wāyun.**

wāyĕ वाय m. respect, deference, modesty (equivalent to لحاظ). **wāyĕ barun वाय वरुन् । गौरवेणाप्रवर्तनम** m.inf. to abstain from undertaking any intended difficult work out of modesty in the presence of another respected person. **—karun —करुन् । गौरवान्निवृत्तिः** m.inf. out of such modesty to cease from such a work. Cf. **bēwāyĕ**, without hesitation, carelessly, fearlessly, p. 148*a*, l. 39, and Rām. 108, 1300.

wáyi, see **bāy.**

wŏyᵘ 1 वंयु (for 2, see **wayun**) **। परः** adj. (f. **vŭyᵘ वंयू**), other, another, different (from), unconnected with.

wăyⁱ वंयि । परः adj. c.g., i.q. **woyᵘ 1**, q.v.

wuyᵘ वुयु । ऊधः m. an udder. **—wālun —वालुन् । उपसर्यास्वप्रकाशनम्** m.inf. (of a cow) 'to bring down the udder', to show signs of being about to calve (by the udder becoming swollen).

vyād व्याद् । व्याधिः f. (sg. dat. **vyözᵘ व्याज़ु**), disease, illness, distress, suffering (Śiv. 447, 813; Rām. 20, 114, 293, 770, 994, 1570, 1604, 1630, 1686). **—khasünᵘ —खसंनु । व्याधारोपः** f.inf. distress to mount (on a person), to suffer distress or tribulation (e.g. from being charged with another's fault, from having to perform a too difficult task, or to carry a too heavy burden). **—lārünᵘ —लारंनु । व्याधिसंयोगः** f.inf. tribulation to adhere, (owing to bad association or infection) to suffer, through gaining a reputation for immorality, dishonesty, or the like, or through being attacked by some contagious disease, and so on. **—tulünᵘ —तुलंनु । उपद्रवोद्भवः** f.inf. 'to raise suffering', to relieve another from distress or suffering (such as calumny, bad repute), to rescue him (from debauchery or from some serious disease); some public calamity (such as famine, general immorality, general evil repute, epidemic, etc.) to occur. **—wŏthünᵘ —व्यथंनु । व्याधुद्भवः** f.inf. general tribulation (such as epidemic, drought, floods, pillage, thieving, anarchy, evil report, etc.) to arise. **—yinᵘ —यिनु । गर्हापातः** f.inf. distress to come (esp. from calumny, false accusations, a reputation for debauchery or the like).

vyodᵘ व्यदु । विदितः adj. (m. sg. dat. **vĕdis व्यदिस्**; f. **vĕzᵘ व्यज़ु**), known (by recognition or experience) (L.V. 56, K.Pr. 229); —°, one who knows, as in **tattwa-v°**, one who knows and understands the *tattwas* (see *tattwa*) (L.V. 20). **-motᵘ -मंतु । ज्ञानविषयीकृतः** adj. (f. **vĕzᵘ-müṭᵘ व्यज़ु-मंटु**), become known, ascertained, realized (by memory, testing, or the like). **—rōzun —रोज़ुन् । सुज्ञातीभवनम्** m.inf. to continue well known (from recognition or previous experience), not to be forgotten, to be familiar. **—thawun —थवुन् । ज्ञानविषयीकरणम्** m.inf. to impress the knowledge (of something) on oneself, to note carefully.

vĕdⁱ-prāh व्यदि-प्राह । चलचित्तता m. fickle-mindedness, heedlessness of warning or instruction.

vyodurᵘ व्यदुरु । विरोधी adj. (f. **vĕdᵘrᵘ व्यदुरु**), (of some thing or action) hostile, adverse, antagonistic (to another's actions, character, or the like).

vyūgᵘ व्यूगु । चित्रितमण्डलविशेषः m. (sg. dat. **vīgis वीगिस्**), a figure or picture drawn on the ground with turmeric and coloured powder used at weddings and at the investiture of a boy with the sacred thread.

At a wedding the bride and bridegroom are, and, at the investiture, the boy after purificatory ceremonies is, seated on it. A ceremony of lustration round them or him is then performed (L. 261, 461, *wegu*; Śiv. 668, 971, 1089 90, 1097, 1152, 1492; Rām. 765; K Pr 130-1, sg. obl. *wigu*).

vēgi-woth^{u} वेगि-व्यु । तत्कालसंपन्नविवाहः adj. (f. **-vüsh^{u} -व्छू**) (just) descended from the *vyāg^{u}*, i.e. one who is just married, one whose marriage has just been completed (cf. Rām. 765). **—woth^{u}-mot^{u} -व्यु-मंतु । संपन्नविवाहः** perf. part. (f. **vüsh^{u}-müs^{u} व्छू-मंचू**), a married man (or woman)

vyuh^{u} व्युह m. (pl. nom. **vih^{i} विह्**), sudden change from one condition to another; hence, the sudden 'sport' (*hlā*) of the Divinity, by which He manifests Himself in creation (L.V 109) This is an old word, its modern representative is **vih,** q v

vyakaran व्याकरन् m. grammar (according to the Hindū system; a word borrowed from Skt. *vyākaraṇa*) (Gr.Gr. 199, Gr M.).

vyōmāsōr व्योमास्वर् m. N. of a demon killed by Krushn (Kṛṣṇa), in Skt. *Vyōmāsura* (K. 388).

wayun वयुन् । पथ्यीभवनम् conj. 2 (1 p.p. **woy^{u} 2 व्यु** (for **1**, see s.v.) (of food) to be or become wholesome, to agree with, be or become a suitable regimen (for an invalid) (esp. of something of which the wholesomeness was doubtful, but which consumption has shown to be wholesome) (Gr.Gr. 204); (genl.) (of food) to be wholesome, suitable (Śiv 1086). **woy^{u}-mot^{u} व्यु-मंतु । पथ्यत्वमुपपन्नः** perf. part. (f. **vüy^{u}-müs^{u} व्यू-मंचू**), that which has turned out to be a wholesome regimen, as ab., a tonic; met. (teaching or advice) which is agreeable or acceptable to the hearer.

wāyun वायुन । नौचालनम, आध्मानम, क्षविकर्म conj. 1 impers. (1 p.p. **wōy^{u} व्योयु**), to ply, use, wield (a tool, weapon, or the like) (cf **dukör^{u} wāyüñ^{u}**, p. 209*a*, l. 30; **lit^{u}r^{u} wāyüñ^{u}**, p. 539*a*, l. 16; **mak^{a}s wāyüñ^{u}**, p. 563*a*, l. 29; **shrākh wāyüñ^{u}**, p 892*a*, l. 21) (K. 928, 980, 1132); to row, propel, paddle (a boat) (cf. **atha w°**, p. 65*a*, l. 14; **druba-w°**, p. 240*a*, l. 9; **nama w°**, p. 635*b*, l. 50; **wŏra w°**, p. 1136*a*, l. 33) (L 462; Śiv. 1488, 1683, 1805); to wave (the arms), throw (the arms) up and down (cf. **narĕ wāyĕñĕ**, p. 650*a*, l. 15); to perform an action involving throwing the arms backwards and forwards (e.g. swimming) (cf. **shāṭh wāyüñ^{u}**, p. 1163*a*, l. 19) (Gr.M.); (in cultivating) to drive (bullocks), to plough (cf. **dād wāyan^{i}**, p. 187*a*, ll. 24 ff.) (El.; Gr.M.; Śiv. 1530; K.Pr. 49, 187 (*wdi*, impve.)); to play (a musical instrument) (cf. **nay wāyüñ^{u}**, p. 669*b*, l. 46; **pōg w°**, p. 683*a*, l. 36; **shiriñ wāyüñ^{u}**, p. 894*b*, l. 40; **vīnā wāyüñ^{u}**, p. 1121*b*, l. 27) (El.; Gr.M.; Śiv. 107, 450, 669, 732, 782, 796, 1323, 1336, 1453, 1779; K. 260–2, 270, 275, 280, 282, 296, 340, 412, 964, 1031; YZ. 372; K.Pr. 156); to beat a drum, gong, or similar instrument, or, e.g., the breast (cf. **ḍāb^{u}r^{u} wāyüñ^{u}**, p. 184*a*, l. 34; **ḍam-ḍam w°**, p. 218*b*, ll. 41 ff.; **nagāra wāyĕnwôl^{u}**, p. 624*b*, l. 50; **sāz w°**, p. 958*b*, l. 5) (Gr.M., Śiv. 1029, Rām. 183) (beating the breast), 831 (a drum), 974 (id.); to ring (a coin, to see if it is genuine) (L. 462). L. 464 adds the meaning 'to suit', probably wrong for **wuyun,** q.v. **wāyun dād lāyun kān वायुन् दाँद् लायुन् कान् । सर्वकर्मकरः** m. 'a bullock to plough, and an arrow to be shot', a man (esp. a servant) who has to do all the hard work of an establishment (at one time doing heavy work like a plough bullock, and at another time sent on long messages like an arrow).

wöy^{i} wöy^{i} wanun वॉयि वॉयि वनुन् । औदासीन्येव भाषणम् m.inf. as if with indifference, or unconcern, to direct, or give orders to another; when a person wants anything done, to bring someone else to him to do the work (instead of doing it oneself).

wôy^{u}-mot^{u} वोयु-मंतु perf. part. (f. **wöy^{u}-müs^{u} वॉयू-मंचू**), plied, used, etc., as ab.; esp. **wöy^{u}-müs^{u} zamīn,** arable land (El. *wâimats z°*).

wuyun वुयुन् । पर्याप्तिः conj. 3 (2 p.p. **wuyyōv वुय्योव्**), to be sufficient, to be the right amount (e.g. sufficient goods for division among a number of people, or sufficient materials or appliances for completing any work, and so on); cf. **way 1** and L. 464 *wáyun*, ll. 11 ff. ab. **wuyyō-mot^{u} वुय्यो-मंतु । पर्याप्तीभूतः** perf. part. (f. **wuyyē-müs^{u} वुय्ये-मंचू**), become, or found to be, sufficient, as ab.

vyendun, see **vĕndun.**

vyong^{u} व्यंगु । न्यूनाङ्गः adj. (f. **vĕng^{u} व्यंगू** or **vĕnj^{u} व्यंजू**), wanting a limb, maimed; (of some thing or work) wanting an essential part. Cf. **wong^{u}** and **vĕngun.**

wāyĕnāwun वायनावुन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **wāyĕnôw^{u} वायनोवु**), to cause to be plied or used, to enable to be plied or used (Śiv. 1877, *tshāṭh wāyĕnāvüñ^{u}*, to enable swimming to be done, to enable to swim); to cause to row (a boat), to enable to row (Śiv. 1780, 1804).

vyūp^{u} व्यूप । उदीपः m. (sg. dat. **vīpis वीपिस्**, abl. **vēpi वेपि**), an inundation, flood.

vīp^{i}-dĕv वीपि-व्य । उदीपोपद्रवः m. 'an inundation-devil', a deluge, a violent inundation (causing loss of life and property, supposed to resemble the work of an infuriated demon).

vīpis-kyut^{u} वीपिस्-क्युतु । उदीपावसरे adv. at, or

in, the time of a deluge (e.g. born at such, or departed, or given, at such a time).

vyāpakh व्यापख् । व्यापकः adj. e.g. pervading, diffused, widely spread, extending all over, or through, any thing or place (Śiv. 105, 115, 156, 212, 739, 884, 1369, 1510, 1518).

vyāpun 1 व्यापुन् । व्याप्तिः conj. 1 (1 p.p. **vyôpᵘ व्योपु**), to pervade, to be widely distributed through or over (esp. of the Supreme Deity, of a command, or of some branch of knowledge) (K. 320, 509); cf. **vĕpun.** **vyôpᵘ-motᵘ व्योपु-मंतु । व्याप्तः**: perf. part. (f. **vyöpᵘ-müṣᵘ व्यापू-मंचू**), pervaded, etc., as ab.

vyāpun 2 व्यापुन् । समर्थीभवनम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. **vyāpyōv व्याप्योव्**), to become able to reach to (e.g. a dwarf trying to, and succeeding in, reaching something high aloft), to become able to carry out some very difficult work, to travel over a very arduous and lengthy road, and so on. **vyāpyō-motᵘ व्याप्यो-मंतु । समर्थीभूतः**: perf. part. (f. **vyāpyē-müṣᵘ व्याप्ये-मंचू**), become able to reach to, become able to attain to success, etc., as ab.

vyāpār व्यापार् । व्यापारः: m. profession, trade, occupation, business; esp. the business of buying and selling, trade, commerce.

vyöpᵃran व्यापरन् । व्याप्तिविधानम् f. (sg. dat. **vyöpᵃrüñᵘ व्यापरंचू**), causing to pervade (from small beginnings), causing to become widely spread, (esp. of some person originally of petty influence), gradual extension (of power and authority) over a wide area (as a conflagration may spread from a single spark of fire).

vyöpᵃrun व्यापरन् । व्याप्तिविधानम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **vyöpᵒrᵘ व्यापरु**) (of some person or thing originally petty) to cause to pervade or be widely spread, to cause (one's own power and authority) gradually to spread over a wide area, (of a spark or little fire) to cause (a conflagration) to spread over a wide area, and so on.

vyāpᵃth व्यापथ् । व्याप्तिः, अनुचारः: f. (sg. dat. **vyāpᵘṭṣᵘ व्यापठ्चू**), pervading, general spreading over, or through, a wide area (cf. **vyāpun 1**); the becoming able to succeed (in some very difficult work) (cf. **vyāpun 2**); (in the series of exercises of a Yōgī ascetic) the time, or turn, for any one of them.

vyāpawunᵘ व्यापवुनु । समर्थीभवन् n.ag. (f. **vyāpaviñᵘ व्यापविंचू**) (of a law, order, command, skill in, or knowledge of, any subject) pervading, spread over a wide area, universally prevailing (cf. **vyāpun 1**); one who (from small beginnings) has become able to succeed in the accomplishment (of some difficult work) (cf. **vyāpun 2**).

vyār व्यार् in **dyār-vyār**, p. 270*a*, l. 38, a jingle of **dyār**, q.v.

vyūrᵘ व्यूर् । पुष्परसः: m. (sg. dat. **vīris वीरिस्**, abl. **vēri वेरि**), flower-nectar (H ix, 2); —• any similar plant-exudation (cf. **samaki-v°**, p. 913*a*, l. 2).

vyās व्यास् । अधिगतविद्याविशेषः: m. N. of a celebrated Hindū saint and author (Skt. *Vyāsa*), said to have compiled the *Vēdas*, the *Mahābhārata*, and the *Purāṇas* (Śiv. 1077, 1355, 1376, 1433, 1466; Rām. 1681; K. 990, 1038, 1176); met. any man of great and wide learning, who is a master of many branches of knowledge.

vyosᵘ व्यसु । सखा, ग्रामप्रदेशविशेषः: m (sg. dat. **vĕsis व्यसिस्**), a man's friend, comrade, chum, crony, pal (usually of the same age); N. of a village of Kashmīr near Islāmābād. Cf **vĕs.**

vyotᵘ व्योतु adj. (f **vĕṭṣᵘ व्योचू**) [this word is used only —•. I.K. (iv, 26, 27) treats it as a secondary suffix signifying possession, when the thing possessed accompanies the possessor, but does not actually form part of him or it. Cf. Gr Gr. 137, read with suff. No. 9 on p. 136] possessing plentifully, richly endowed with (cf. **barsā-v°**, p. 127*a*, l. 45; **dana-v°**, p. 222*a*, l. 26; **rūn¹-v°**, p. 835*b*, l. 48; **sāwayĕ-v°**, p 955*b*, l. 15) (Gr.M.); (more usually) possessed by, pervaded by, suffused with, full of (cf. **bāwa-v°**, p. 147*a*, l. 7; **bayĕ-v°**, p 148*b*, l. 36; **dŏkha-v°**, p. 206*b*, l. 21; **drāga-v°**, p. 241*b*, l. 35, **dūshĕ-v°**, p. 253*b*, l. 2; **gardi-v°**, p. 300*b*, l. 2; **hayāh-v°**, p. 364*a*, l. 29; **mōda-v°**, p. 549*a*, l. 35; **māna-v°**, p. 573*a*, l. 27; **mandacha-v°**, p. 575*b*, l. 17; **marga-v°**, p. 590*b*, l. 22; **mātama-v°**, p. 607*a*, l. 16; **phala-v°**, p. 692*b*, l. 27; **pāpa-v°**, p. 749*a*, l. 18; **prāha-v°**, p. 757*b*, l. 7; **pranayĕ-v°**, p. 764*b*, l. 10; **prayĕma-v°**, p. 774*a*, l. 49; **rāga-v°**, p. 828*a*, l. 17; **rūga-v°**, p. 828*b*, l. 3; **sŏbāwa-v°**, p. 862*b*, l 32; **shīla-v°**, p. 880*b*, l. 18; **shur¹-v°**, p. 890*b*, l. 19; **shĕrmi-v°**, p. 893*a*, l. 39; **sᵃniha-v°**, p. 921*b*, l. 29; **sraha-v°**, p. 934*b*, l. 44; **wuprīda-v°**, p. 1132*b*, l. 41). Cf. **vĕṭsun.**

vyoṭhᵘ व्योठु । स्थूलः: adj. (f. **vĕṭhᵘ व्योठू**, sg. dat. **vĕchĕ व्यछ**; **vĕṭhiñᵘ व्योठिचू** (q v.) is also said to be a fem. of this word, but is used only in a bad sense, Gr.Gr. 38), fat, plump, stout, corpulent (cf. **buth¹-v°**, p. 143*a*, l. 14; **gala-v°**, p. 282*b*, l. 4; **mandal-v°**, p. 576*a*, l. 46; **nala-v°**, p. 632*a*, l 36) (El. *vyauṭh, vyuṭ, vyuṭh*; Gr.Gr 38, 93; Gr.M.; L. 460, *viot*; W. 20, *viot*); big, bulky, great, large (cf. **ach¹-v°**, p. 9*a*, l. 5; **kala-v°**, p. 435*b*, l 30; **pĕl¹-v°**, p. 814*a*, l. 44; **wuṭha-v°**, p. 1159*b*, l. 10) (Rām. 976, K. 686);

gross, coarse (El. *ryut, ryuth*, with the additional meaning of 'swift'); (of cloth) coarse (Gr.M.); cf. **vĕṭha.** —**pahān** —**पहान्** । **ईषत्स्थूल**: adj. (f. **vĕṭhᵘ pahān** व्यॅठू पहान्), somewhat, or a little, stout, big, etc. (as compared with others) (Gr.Gr. 93). —**pūṭhᵘ - पुठु** । **अतिस्थूल**: adj. (f. **vĕṭhᵘ pūthᵘ** व्यॅठू पूठू), (of a garment or the like) too stout, too thick, too coarse. —**vyoṭhᵘ** —**व्यॅटु** । **स्थूलप्राय**: adj. (f. **vĕṭhᵘ vĕṭhᵘ** व्यॅठू व्यॅठू), in every respect stout, fat, big, coarse, etc. (e.g. of a man, or of grain).

vyoṭᵘ व्यॅटु, see **vĕṭun.**

vyuṭᵘ व्युटु । **संग्रह**: m. (sg. dat. **viṭis** विटिस्), the collection of what remains over after meeting the necessary expense of any work, saving up such remains (Gr.Gr. 95); saved up wealth, savings.

karun —**करुन्** । **संचयनम्** m.inf. to save up, put by, store up what (money or goods) one receives. —**pôṭᵘ** —**पोटु** or —**pūṭᵘ** —**पूटु** । **पुरातनसंचितधनद्रव्यम्** m. money or goods saved up from old times, old savings (either inherited or accumulated by oneself, or both); a collection of odds and ends, an *omnium gatherum* (Gr.Gr. 95). **thawun** —**थवुन्** । **संचित्य पालनम्** m.inf. to put by savings, to save up.

viṭis thawun विटिस् थवुन् । **संचयात्मना पालनम्** m.inf. to put by for saving, to store up as savings.

vyowᵘ व्योवु, see **vĕwun.**

wayĕwunᵘ वयवुनु । **पथ्यभूत**: n.ag. (f. **wayĕviñᵘ** वयवञ्) (food) that is wholesome, or that is a good regimen; (teaching or advice) that is agreeable and acceptable to the hearer.

wāyĕwunᵘ वायवुनु n.ag. (f **wāyĕviñᵘ** वायवञ्), one who propels, uses, wields; one who rows a boat; one who plays (a musical instrument) (Śiv. 1441, 1779).

wuyĕwunᵘ वुयवुनु । **पर्याप्तियोग्य**: n.ag. (f. **wuyĕviñᵘ** वुयवञ्), that which becomes sufficient, as in **wuyun,** q.v.

vyuzᵘ विज़ु, **vyuzᵘ-motᵘ** विज़ु-मंटु, see **vizun.**

vyözᵘlad व्योज़ूलद् । **व्याधियुक्त**: adj. e.g. (as subst., f. **vyözᵘladiñ** व्योज़ूलदिञ), suffering from disease, distress, etc. Cf. **vyād.**

waz वज़्, **waz'** وضع, f. placing, fixing, laying down; a gesture, action (with suff. of indef. art. **waziyāh,** Rām. 824); a dignity, that which confers honour (K.Pr. 261, *wazah*).

wāz 1 वाज़् in **mana-wāz,** p. 572*a*, l. 50, q.v.

wāz 2 وعظ m. a sermon (Moslem) (H. xii, 1). **wāz-khwān** وعظ خوان m. a Moslem preacher (L. 462).

wāza वाज़ । **सूपकार**: m. a cook (cf. **aṭa-wᵒ,** p. 56*a*, l. 34; **baṭᵃñĕ-wᵒ,** p. 145*a*, l. 22; **hūnᵢ-māzas wātal-wᵒ,** p. 337*a*, l. 5; **nöṭᵢ-wᵒ,** p. 660*a*, l. 7; **wātal-wᵒ,** p. 1164*b*, l. 8; **wuṭsan-wᵒ,** p. 1171*a*, l. 10) (El.; Gr.Gr. 95, 132; Gr.M.; L. 459, *waza*; L.V. 83; Śiv. 1072; Rām. 581; K. 737–8; K.Pr. 54, 84, 106). **-bāy** -**बाय्** । **सूपकारपत्नी** f. his wife. **-gara** -**गर** m. a cooking house, kitchen (El. *-gar*). **-küṭᵘ** -**कुटु** । **सूपकारात्मजा** f. (sg. dat. **-kaczĕ** -**कच्च**), his daughter (by tradition, naughty, impudent, and abusive). **-kaṭh** -**कठ्** । **सूपकारात्मज**: m. (sg. dat. **-kaṭas** -**कटस्**), a cook's son (a term used contemptuously or in anger) (Gr.Gr. 132); used abusively to indicate anyone of similar conduct (ill-conducted, impudent, and abusive). **-mahanyuwᵘ** -**महन्यु** । **सूपकारात्मसेवक**: m. a servant who does cook's work, a house-cook. **-pacĕ** -**पच्च** । **सूपकारजातीय**: e.g. a cook-person, one who is a cook by profession, and comes of a line, or caste, of cooks. **-pônᵘ** -**पोनु** । **सूपकारकर्म** m. cookship, the profession of a cook (practised by one who has not previously been a cook). **-pāza** -**पाज़** m.pl. cooks and the like, cooks etc. (a jingle) (Gr.Gr. 95). **-tônᵘ** -**तोनु** । **सूपकारता** m. the conduct or actions of a new cook, i.e. of one who has not acted as a cook previously. **-tᵃsh** -**तश्** । **सूपकारमार्जनी** f. (sg. dat. **-tᵃshi** -**तशि**), a cook's dirty rag, the filthy rag or cloth used for wiping out vessels and the like; any similar rag. **-wān** -**वान्** । **सूपकाराश्रयस्थानम्** m. a cookshop, cookroom, kitchen (K.Pr. 159). **-yĕṭh** -**यट्** । **सूपकारत्वमद**: f. (sg. dat. **-yĕṭi** -**यटि**), the pride (or arrogance) of a skilled cook (see **yĕṭh**).

vĕzᵘ व्यॅज़ू, see **vĕd, vyodᵘ.**

viz विज़् or **vizᵘ विज़ू** । **समय**: f. (sg. abl. **vizi** विज़ि), a time, a particular moment of time (mostly — •) (cf. **khĕñi-vizi,** p. 428*a*, l. 41; **kŏ-vizi,** p. 496*b*, l. 22; **laḷᵃna-vizi charun,** p. 512*b*, l. 15; **nina-vizᵘ,** p. 672*b*, l. 46; **pönṭi vizi,** p. 743*b*, l. 25; **prath vizi,** p. 769*a*, ll. 48 ff.; **pĕwan-vizᵘ,** p. 811*a*, l. 17; **sahār-vizᵘ,** p. 890*b*, l. 32; **sōran-vizᵘ,** p. 937*a*, l. 10; **tami vizi,** p. 968*a*, l. 30; **trĕyĕ vizi,** p. 1022*b*, l. 14; **tōri vizi,** p. 1079*b*, l. 45; **yītᵢ vizi,** s.v. **yūtᵘ 2**; **dŏyĕ vizi,** s.v. **zᵃh**) (Gr.Gr. 157–8; Gr.M.; W. 149; Śiv. 287, 1331; K. 575, 1027; YZ. 146; K.Pr. 31, 51, 77, 83, 153, 260); a period of time (cf. **hĕchan-vᵒ,** p. 321*b*, l. 36; **paran vᵒ,** p. 762*b*, l. 28) (El. *vis* or, in Śrīnagar, *vis*, a short space of time; Rām. 1709); a time, a season (H. ix, 8). Cf. **vēla** and **vil.**

vizi na-ta kŏzi विज़ि न-त कज़ि । **अवसरमुपेक्षानवसरे** adv. at the wrong time instead of the (right) time.

vizan 1 विज़न् (for **2, 3,** see s.vv.) । **वेलायाम्** adv. at (such-and-such) a time (of the day), as in **köjᵢ vizan,** in the forenoon; **pĕshᵏn vizan,** in the early afternoon; **digar vizan,** in the late afternoon.

—**bög**^{i} —**बॉगि** or —**bögin** —**बॉगिन्** adv. id., but rather more indefinite, as in **digar vizan bögin,** in the late afternoon.

vöz (W. 17), see **wöj**^{u}.

wuz वुज़् । **निःसरणम्** m. the doorway, or entrance, of a house (Śiv. 1080). **-bar -बर्** । **निःसरणद्वारम्** m. the door of such a doorway. **-nyās -न्यास्** । **निःसरणन्यासः** m. the lintel of such a doorway.

wuza-baran वुज़-बरन् । **निःसरणद्वारम्** f. (sg. dat. **-barüñ**^{u} **-बरंज़ू**), a lightly built door in such a doorway.

wuz^{u} **1 वुज़ू** (for **2**, see **wudun** and **wuzun**), f. of **wud**^{u}, q.v.

wūz वूज़् । **प्रभा** m. brilliancy, lustre, radiance; (of a human being) comeliness united with brilliancy of intellect, brilliance, illustriousness (K. 987).

wüz^{u} **वंज़ू**, see **wadun.**

wāzagī वाज़गी । **सूपकारता** f. the profession or condition of a cook.

wözüj^{u} **व्ज़ंज़ू**, see **wözol**^{u}.

wözajyār व्ज़ज्यार् । **रक्तवर्णत्वम्** m. redness (Gr.Gr. 138, 141).

wözol^{u} **व्ज़ंज़ु** or **wözul**^{u} **व्ज़ुज़ु** । **रक्तवर्णः** adj. (f. **wözüj**^{u} **व्ज़ंज़ू**), red-coloured, red (cf. **ada-w°**, p. 12*b*, l. 13; **gala-w°**, p. 282*b*, l. 5) (El. *wazul*; Gr.Gr. 16, 138, 141; Gr.M.; L. 459; W. 20; Śiv. 68, 98, 113, 801; Rām. 203, 1022, 1097, 1210, 1266, 1379, 1502; YZ. 75, 147, 213, 527; K.Pr. 116, 166, 238). —**prazol**^{u} —**प्रज़ंज़ु** । **निर्मलकान्तिः** adj. (f. **wözüj**^{u} **prazüj**^{u} **व्ज़ंज़ू प्रज़ंज़ू**), brilliantly beautiful.

wōzāl वोज़ाल् । **हानिः** m. loss, damage (occurring to anything or in any work). —**yun**^{u} —**यिनु** । **अपवादहानियोगः** m.inf. loss to come to a person, thing, or work (through censure, blame, disparagement, etc.).

wözil वॉज़िल् । **सूपकारवृत्तिः** f. the profession of a cook.

wözalun व्ज़लुन् । **रक्तीभवनम्** conj. 3 (2 p.p. **wözalyōv व्ज़ल्योव्**), to become red (Gr.Gr. 171). **wözalyō-mot**^{u} **व्ज़ल्यो-मंतु** । **रक्तवर्णतामुपपन्नः** perf. part. (f. **wözalyē-müš**^{u} **व्ज़ल्ये-मंचू**), become red, reddened.

wözalāwun व्ज़लावुन् । **रक्तीकरणम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **wözalôw**^{u} **व्ज़लोवु**), to make red, dye red, redden (Gr.Gr. 171). **wözalôw**^{u}**-mot**^{u} **व्ज़लोवु-मंतु** । **रक्तीकृतः** perf. part. (f. **wözalöv**^{u}**-müš**^{u} **व्ज़लोव्-मंचू**), made red, dyed red, reddened.

wözum^{u} **व्ज़ुमु** । **ऋणगृहीतः, ऋणवृत्तिः** adj. (f. **wözüm**^{u} **व्ज़ंमू**), that which is subject to loan, that which has been borrowed, or which is suitable to be borrowed, or may be borrowed; a loan (El. *wazum*; Gr.M.; L. 461, *wazam*; K.Pr. 238); (as subst. m.) the practice or transaction of borrowing (money or other articles).

—**dyun**^{u} —**दिनु** m.inf. to lend (El., K.Pr. 228). —**hyon**^{u} —**ह्यंनु** m.inf. to borrow (El.). —**thāwun** —**थावुन्** m.inf. to owe (El.). —**saṭun** —**सटुन्** । **ऋणसंग्रहः** m.inf. (f. **wözüm**^{u} **saṭüñ**^{u} **व्ज़ंमू सटंज़ू**), to borrow (money), to take a loan. (When the thing borrowed is feminine, the f. form is used) (Gr.M.). —**wörud**^{u} —**व्रुदु** । **ऋणादिवृत्त्या संग्रहणम्** adj. (f. **wözüm**^{u} **wörüz**^{u} **व्ज़ंमू व्रुज़ू**), subject to loan, that which is borrowed or may be borrowed, or is liable to be borrowed; (as subst. m.) (on some necessary occasion) a borrowing transaction

wuzamal वुज़मल् or (Rām. 1545) **wuzamala वुज़मल** f. lightning (cf. **nāra-w°**, p. 648*b*, l. 22) (El. *uzmal, wuzmal, wuzmala*, all m., and *wuzamal*, f., a flash; Gr.Gr. 15; Gr.M.; L. 461; Śiv. 268, 575, 1374, 1538, 1558, 1742, 1868; Rām. 482, 862, 1017, 1545; K.Pr. 253). Cf. **wūz.**

vĕz^{u}**-müš**^{u} **व्यंज़ू-मंचू**, see **vyod**^{u}**-mot**^{u}.

wuz^{u}**-müš**^{u} **2 वुज़ू-मंचू**, see **wudun.** For **1**, see **wuzun.**

wazn वज़्न् وزن m. weighing; weight (El.); measure (El. *wazan*).

wazun वज़ुन् । **शब्दायनम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **woz**^{u} **वंज़ु**, 2 p.p. **wazōv वज़ोव्**), to give forth a sound, to sound, ring (as a musical instrument, or as a whip being cracked, or some metal or wooden thing when knocked) (cf. **dura wazân**^{i}, p. 239*a*, ll. 24, 29; **döyĕ atha šür**^{u} **wazün**^{u}, s.v. **z**^{a}**h**) (El. *wajun, wazun*; Śiv. 327, 725, 1638, 1729, 1779; K. 1009; K.Pr. 42, 60); (of a human being) to speak in a roar, to roar out (something).

vĕzan व्यज़न् । **रहस्यस्थानम्** m. a secret place, a private spot.

vizan 2 विज़न् (for **1**, see **viz**) । **योग्यफलावाप्तिः** m. the obtainment of the proper or expected result of any action or course of action.

vizan 3 विज़न् । **उत्पवनसंस्कारः** f. (sg. dat. **vizüñ**^{u} **विज़ंज़ू**), sifting (grain), winnowing.

vizun विज़ुन् । **उत्पवनम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **vyuz**^{u} **विज़ु**, f. **viz**^{u} **विज़ू**), to winnow, sift (grain, etc.). **vyuz**^{u}**-mot**^{u} **विज़ु-मंतु** । **विहितोत्पावनः** perf. part. (f. **viz**^{u}**-müš**^{u} **विज़ू-मंचू**), winnowed

wuzun वुज़ुन् । **उद्भूतिः** conj. 2 or 3 (1 p.p. **wuz**^{u} **2 वुज़ु**, for **1**, see s.v.; 2 p.p. **wuzyōv वुज़्योव्** or **wuzōv वुज़ोव्**, Gr.Gr. 226) to spring forth, appear or issue spontaneously (as water from a mountain source, or steam appearing from something) (Gr.Gr. 15, 120, 171; Śiv. 191, 1592, 1842); (of a thought or circumstance) to appear spontaneously to the mind, to strike one (Gr.Gr. 226; L.V. 39, 40, K. 266); (of desire) to become aroused (H. viii, 11); to become

wide awake, to awake from sleep, to come to one's senses out of a faint (cf. **wudun**) (El., Gr.Gr. 226, Rām. 674, K.Pr. 95); (of wind or the like) to be aroused, to rise (Śiv. 1706).

wuzᵘ-motᵘ वुज़ु-मंतु । आगरामुपपन्नः 1 perf. part. (f. **wuzᵘ-müṣᵘ 1 वुज़ू-मंचू**), awakened from sleep, come to, out of a faint.

wuzō-motᵘ वुज़ो-मंतु or **wuzyō-motᵘ वुज़्यो-मंतु । स्वयमाविर्भूतः** 2 perf. part. (f. **wuzyē-müṣᵘ वुज़्ये-मंचू**), sprung forth, issued spontaneously, as ab.; (a thought, etc.) which has spontaneously occurred to the mind, as ab. See Gr.Gr. 226.

wazanāwun 1 वज़नावुन् । क्लेदनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **wazanôwᵘ वज़नोवु**), to moisten, make wet, wet (El.); cf. **wazawun. wazanôwᵘ-motᵘ वज़नोवु-मंतु । क्लेदितः** perf. part. (f. **wazanövᵘ-müṣᵘ वज़नावू-मंचू**), moistened, wetted.

wazanāwun 2 वज़नावुन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **wazanôwᵘ वज़नोवु**), to cause to give forth a sound (e.g. to strike a bell, or to crack a whip) (cf. **dura wazanāwánⁱ**, p. 239*a*, l. 31).

vizanāwun विज़नावुन् । उत्पावनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p **vizanôwᵘ विज़नोवु**), to cause (grain, etc.) to be winnowed; to winnow, sift (grain, etc.). **vizanôwᵘ-motᵘ विज़नोवु-मंतु । उत्पावितः** perf. part. (f. **vizanövᵘ-müṣᵘ विज़नावू-मंचू**), winnowed, sifted.

wuzanawun वुज़नावुन् also written **wŏ° व्° । बोधनम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **wuzanôwᵘ वुज़नोवु**), to awaken (a person from sleep), rouse (a person from a faint, unconsciousness, or the like) (El. *woz*°; Gr.Gr. 171; Gr.M.; L.V. 105; Śiv. 352, 1478, 1631, 1709, 1883; Rām. 186, 909; K. 605; K.Pr. 64); cf. **wuzawun. wuzanôwᵘ-motᵘ वुज़नोवु-मंतु । अवबोधितः** perf. part. (f. **wuzanövᵘ-müṣᵘ वुज़नावू-मंचू**), awakened, aroused, as ab.

wuziṉ वुज़िन् । अलोकप्रासः f. a spontaneous issuing forth (of water from a mountain source), a spring (cf. **nāga-w°**, p. 624*a*, l. 45) (Gr.Gr. 120); met. the first appearance or manifestation (of something) (cf. **nāra-w°**, p. 648*b*, l. 23).

wazᵃr वज़्र् । वज्रम् m. a thunderbolt.

wāzᵃr वाज़्र् or **wāzᵘrᵘ वाज़ुर्ु । तोदनम्** f. worry, annoyance, being distracted from one's work by another (cf. **sŏna-w°**, p. 917*b*, l. 50). **—lāgüṉᵘ —लागंचू । खिन्नीकरणम्** f.inf. to worry, distract, as ab.

wazīr وزير m. a minister of state, a vizier (El.; Rām. 465, 1756; K. 819, 823; H. ii, 1, 4, 5, etc.; viii, 1, 4, 11, 12, 14; xii, 1, 2, 4, 5, etc.; K.Pr. 210, 246); (at chess) the queen (Rām. 1314). **-wazārat** وزير وزارت m. (in Ksh.) a district officer (L. 401, 421).

wazīrī وزيري f. the dignity or office of a vizier (El., a counsellor; H. xii, 26).

vĕzar व्यज़र् । ज्ञातृता m. complete knowledge (of anything), full cognizance, familiarity (with). Cf. **vyodᵘ.**

wŏzr व्वज़्र् عذر m. an excuse (El. *uzr*, Gr.M.). Another form of **ozur,** q.v.

wōzar वोज़र् । वमथुः m. vomiting. **—gaśhánⁱ —गश़्हनि । वमथुविकारोद्भवः** m.pl.inf. vomitings to begin, an attack of vomiting to come on. **—yunᵘ —यिनु । वमथुविकारः** m.inf. a single occurrence of vomiting to happen, to vomit once for all (e.g. on experiencing a stink, or eating or drinking something disgusting).

vĕzᵃran व्यज़्रन् । ज्ञानविषयीकरणम् f. (sg. dat. **vĕzᵃrünᵘ व्यज़्रून्चू**), acquiring full knowledge (of something), making oneself master of something, studying something, minutely examining something.

vĕzᵃrun व्यज़्रुन् । सुज्ञातीकरणम्, विवेचनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **vĕzᵒrᵘ व्यज़्रुर्ु**), to acquire full knowledge (of something), to master (a subject) (cf. **nāṭa vĕzᵃraṉĕ**, p. 660*b*, l. 19); to examine, prove, (in a dispute) to examine the rights and wrongs of both parties in order to decide (cf. **ṭhūl vĕzᵃránⁱ**, p. 976*a*, l. 45) (Gr.Gr. 7). **vĕzᵃrith dyunᵘ व्यज़्रिथ् दिनु । विवेकेन सिद्धान्तविषयीकरणम्** m.inf. to consider a dispute and decide as above.

wazārath वज़ारथ् وزارت f. (sg. dat. **wazārüṣᵘ वज़ारून्चू**), the office, or dignity, of a vizier or high minister of state (see **wazīr**); the dignity or position of an heir apparent to a king (Rām. 509).

vĕzᵃrāwun व्यज़्रावुन् । ज्ञानविषयीकरणम्, विवेचनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **vĕzᵃrôwᵘ व्यज़्रोवु**), i.q. **vĕzᵃrun,** q.v.

wazōv वज़ोव्, see **wadun.**

wazawan वज़वन् । क्लेदनम् f. (sg. dat. **wazavüṉᵘ 1 वज़वंचू,** for **2, 3,** see **wazawunᵘ 1, 2**), the action of making moist, moistening, wetting.

wazawun वज़वुन् । क्लेदनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **wazowᵘ वज़ोवु**), to moisten, make wet; cf. **wazanāwun 1** and **wanun 3. wazowᵘ-motᵘ वज़ोवु-मंतु । क्लेदितः** perf. part. (f. **wazüvᵘ-müṣᵘ वज़ूवू-मंचू**), moistened, wetted.

wazawunᵘ 1 वज़वुनु । क्लेदाय स्थापितः n.ag. (f. **wazavüṉᵘ 2 वज़वंचू,** for **1,** see **wazawan**), that which is put in water to get wet, that which is being soaked; (of any work, circumstance, story, etc.) that which is being delayed (in order to postpone the result). **—rōzun —रोज़ुन् । विलम्बायीभवनम्** m.inf. to remain in a condition of delay, be in a state of suspense (esp. of some work that should be done at once). **—thawun —थवुन् । विलम्बायीकरणम्** m.inf. to delay, cause

delay (to something, esp. to something that should be done at once).

wazawun^{u} 2 वज़वुन् । ग्रब्दायमानः n.ag. (f. **wazavün^{u} 3 वज़र्वन्**), that which gives forth a sound (e.g. a bell, a musical instrument, or any article of wood or metal) whether on being struck, etc., or spontaneously.

wūzawān वूज़वान् । प्रभावान् possessing radiance, radiant, lustrous, brilliant; (of a human being) beautiful and at the same time illustrious and brilliant in intellect. Cf. **wūz.**

wuzawun वुज़वुन् conj. I (1 p.p. **wuzow^{u} वुज़ुव्**), i.q. **wuzanāwun,** q.v. (Gr.Gr. 171).

wazav^{u}n^{u} वज़र्वन् f. the act of moistening, wetting (Gr.Gr. 120).

vězay व्यज़य also written **vi° वि° । विजयः** m. victory, conquest (K. 1018).

vizayā विज़या f. Indian hemp, *bhang* (cf. **banga**); the intoxicating drink made from this (Śiv. 189, 1017).

waziyāh वज़ियाह्, see **waz.**

vaizayĕntī वैज़यन्ती f. N. of a necklace worn by Vishnu, in Skt. *Vaijayantī* (Śiv. 1326).

vizayēshŏr विज़येश्वर् m. N. of Shiv (Śiva), in Skt. *Vijayēśvara*, as the presiding deity of **Vějabrôr^{u}** (q.v.) (R.T.Tr II, 463; Śiv 1161).

y 1 य ي. The twenty-first (or, if we count the aspirates **ch, kh, ph, th, ṭh,** and **sh,** and also the sibilant **sh,** as separate letters, the twenty-eighth) consonant of the Kāshmīrī alphabet when written in the Roman character, the twenty-sixth (or, if we count **ṣ, tsh,** and **z,** as separate letters, the twenty-ninth) consonant when written in the Śāradā or Nāgarī character, and the thirty-fifth consonant when written in the Perso-Arabic character. Its Kāshmīrī name is **yāwa yö याव यो**, and it is sounded like the *y* in the English word 'yes'.

As in the case of the letters **ñ** and **sh,** the inherent vowel of this letter is **ĕ,** not **a,** so that **य** must be transliterated **yĕ,** not **ya.** Thus, for example, **यछ्**, bad, is in this Dictionary transliterated **yĕch,** not **yach**; **यव**, yesterday, is transliterated **yĕwa**; and **नियम**, a rule, is transliterated **niyĕm.**

When the syllable **yĕ** immediately follows a consonant, it is sounded as **ĕ,** not as **yĕ,** and is, in fact, the usual representative of the vowel **ĕ** in writing. Thus, **व्यठ्** is the only way of spelling **Vĕth,** the Ksh. name of the River Jihlam, and **व्यञ** represents **bĕñĕ,** a sister. For the further changes of this **ĕ** under the influence of *mātrā*-vowels, see p. 3*a*, ll. 14 ff. In the Perso-Arabic character, the sound of **ĕ** is represented by *zēr*, so that for these two words we have بِیٚ, and بِنٛ, respectively.

In Kāshmīrī, the sounds of **ĕ, i,** and **ī** cannot begin a word or syllable. Even if they are so written, they are always, in such a position, sounded as if a **y** was prefixed. Thus, initial **ē** is sounded as **yē,** initial **i** as **yi,** and initial **ī** as **yī.** In this way **ēr,** wool, is pronounced **yĕr**; **ih,** this, is pronounced **yih**; and **īran,** an anvil, is pronounced **yīran.** In the Śāradā or Nāgarī character, such an initial letter is optionally written with or without the **य्**, so that these three words may be written **एर्** or **येर्**, or **इह्** or **यिह्**, **ईरन्** or **यीरन्**, respectively, but they are always pronounced with the initial **y,** as **yēr, yih,** and **yīran,** and are so spelt in the Roman character in this Dictionary. In the Perso-Arabic character, the initial **y** is usually written as in یٕر, یہ, یٖرٕن, respectively. The only exceptions occur in the transliteration of a few Sanskrit words, as in اِیشُر, for **yīshŏr,** i.e. Skt. *īśvara*.

Kāshmīrī follows other Dardic languages in optionally inserting a **y**-sound before a non-initial **u**-sound, exactly as in English the word 'duty' is pronounced 'dyuty'. As the insertion of this **y**-sound is optional, and largely depends upon the personal equation of the speaker, it is rarely indicated in writing, but written doublets do occasionally occur, such as **tuz**^{u} or **tyuz**^{u}, a radish, and **ṭūṭh**^{u} or **tyūṭh**^{u}, a certain bird. Extreme instances of this are found in the Kāshmīrī words for 'thou' and 'two'. The original word for 'thou' was ***tū.** This became ***tyū,** but under the ordinary phonetic rules of the language (cf. p. 960*a*, l. 26) the **ty** became **ṣ,** so that ***tyū** became ***ṣū.** Then, under another phonetic rule, **ū** became **^{a}** (cf. **m^{a}tra-** < *mūtra-*, **s^{a}tra-** < *sūtra-*, and the Persian pronunciation of *tū*, thou, and *dū*, two, as *tŭ* and *dŭ*, respectively), so that the next stage was ***ṣ^{a}.** To this, in order to aid the pronunciation, *hă-ĕ-nukhṭaṭi* was added, and the final Kāshmīrī form is **ṣ^{a}h.** It may be added that, while this word is usually written **त्रू** or **त्रु** in the Śāradā or Nāgarī character, in some MSS. we find the word regularly written **त्रू** or **च्यू**. The history of the word for 'two' follows exactly the same lines, viz. ***dū** > ***dyū** > ***zū** > ***z^{a}** > **z^{a}h.**

y 2 य् or **yi 1 यि**, a representation of the Persian *iẓāfat* when following a vowel, as in **hawāla-y-khŏdā,** in the care of God (II. x, 7); **wāda-y-khŏdā,** an oath of (i.e. by) God (II. xii, 7, 15); **dwā-yi-khör,** a prayer for welfare (II. i, 3); **hawā-yi-asmān,** the air of heaven (II. ii, 6).

yā 1 या یا । **अथवा** conjunct. or (cf. **wūl^{1} yā gāsa,** p. 1113*a*, l. 43) (Gr.M.; W. 152; Śiv. 1015, 1907; Rām. 845, 863, 1067, 1069; K. 617; H. ii, 12; viii, 1). **yā-na या-न** یا । **जनु** conjnct. or not (Rām. 272); used as a particle to emphasize a question, as in **yā-na gōkh-a,** didst thou go?; **yā-na wuchum-a,** did I see?; **yā-na bōzy-ā,** will he hear? **yā . . . na-ta या . . . न-त** (cf. **na-ta 2,** p. 618*a*, l. 4), either . . . or (W. 153). **yā-ta या-त** یا । **यदुत** conjnct. if, supposing, as in **yā-ta kara bŏh, ada kari suh,** if I do (it), then he will do (it); **yā-ta wuchakh ṣ^{a}h, ada zānakh,** if thou wilt look, thou wilt know, and so on. **yā-tay या-तय्** । **आहो स्वित्** conjnct. a particle implying contrast, indicating ability (as

contrasted with another's inability), as in **yā-tay korum, nata kâr'zi-hē,** note that I did (it), otherwise thou shouldst have done (it) (implying that the speaker had been able to do it, but that the person addressed had been unable); so, **yā-tay khyōn, na-ta khĕta,** note that he ate (it), otherwise eat (it thyself) (implying that while he could eat it, the person addressed could not) (El. *yátai*, or, and, (?) *yátu*, except; W. 99 *yātai*, either, or; K. 869). **yā . . . yā या . . . या,** either . . . or (W. 152; Rām. 371, 1364; H. x, 3, 7; xii, 9).

yā 2 या یا interj. O! Oh! **yā bār sāhibō** یا بار صاحبو O Great God! (K.Pr. 210).

yáo (El.), see **yĕwa 2.**

yē ए, ये, interj. O! (L.V. 56 *yĕ gŏra*, O teacher!)

yi 1 यि, see **y 2.**

yi 2, 3 यि, see **yih 1** and **2.**

yí (El.), for **yiy,** see **yih 1.**

yāb یاب adj. finding, getting, used - °, as in **kam-yāb,** hard to get, scarce, p. 442*b*, l. 24; **kām-yāb,** obtaining one's object, p. 447*a*, l. 25.

yĕb यब् । अपलापः m. concealment, or denial, of knowledge, evasion, going back from one's word. **—hyonu — ह्यनु । निह्नवः** m.inf. to conceal, or deny, knowledge of something, to practise evasion, to go back from one's word. **- -karun - कर्न् । निह्नवः** m.inf., id.

yĕba-dub यब-दुब् । निह्नवः m. evasion, as ab., esp. evasion of the return of something entrusted to the evader.

yĕba यब, in **yĕba-büṭu यब-च़ुटू** f. (sg. dat. **-bacĕ -च़च्य**), a clod-crusher, a maul or heavy club for breaking clods of earth (Siv. 1531). Cf. **yĕṭa-phür,** s.v. **yĕṭh 2.**

yibādath द्यबादथ् عبادت f. (sg. dat. **yibadüsu द्यबद्दूसु**), religious service, worship, devotion. **—karünu —कर्नू** f.inf. to worship (with gen. of obj.) (Gr.M.).

yiblīs द्यब्लीस् ابلیس m. N.P., Iblīs, the Devil, Satan (H. iv, 2).

yĕb'r यब्र् । निह्नोता e.g. one who conceals or denies knowledge of something, one who evades, one who goes back from his word.

yĕbur'u यबुर् । निह्नोता m. (f. **yĕbür'u यबर्**), i.q. **yĕb'r,** ab.

yibrāhim द्याब्राहिम् (= ابراهیم) m. N.P., Abraham (the Patriarch) (H. iv, 6).

yibsāntin (? spelling and gender) a drug distilled from the leaves of the **ṭĕṭha-vĕna** (p. 1051*a*, l. 3) (L. *tetwan*, Artemisia) (L. 67 *ibsántin* 'a name no doubt derived through the Arabic from the Greek *absintha*' (i.e. *apsinthion*)).

yĕbūsath युबूसथ् یبوست । **मुखशोषविकारः** m. (sg. dat. **yĕbūsatas यबूसतस्**), dryness, acridity; (in Ksh.) dryness of the mouth (including throat, palate, tongue, and lips) (owing to disease).

yĕcĕ यच्य, see **yüṭu.**

yāch याच् । अर्थप्रयोगः f. (sg. dat. ? **yāci याचि**) (in some business conducted openly) the secret employment of means to effect the result (e.g. a bribe, secret commission, or the like). **- hĕñu — ह्यंचू । (उत्कोच) अग्रदापनम्** f.inf. to take a bribe, a secret commission, or the like. **- -hāvüñu - -ह्यावंचू । गूढप्रतीकारः** f.inf. to take secret revenge (e.g. to conceal one's power to interfere with some work on which an enemy is engaged, and on its completion suddenly and secretly to attack it).

yĕch 1 यच् or **yĕch यंच् । यक्षः** m. (sg. dat. **yĕchas यंचस्**; f. sg. nom. **yĕchiñ यंचिञ**), a kind of demi god attendant on Kubēra, the god of riches, and employed in guarding his treasures, etc. (Skt. *yakṣa*) (Rām. 1475, K. 123); (in Ksh.) a kind of fairy or Kobold (cf. **bŏd'-y°,** p. 83*b*, l. 46; **g'ᵉsa-y°,** p. 307*a*, l. 34; **pā-y°,** p. 748*a*, l. 38; **shŏṭa-y°,** p. 1063*a*, l. 50) (K. 299, spelt *yĕtshy*); a hyena (El. *yachh*, K.Pr. 134).

yĕcha-(or **yecha-**)**gaṭa यंच-(यच-)गट । अन्धतमसम्** f. the pitch darkness of the night of the dark half of the winter month of Poh (December–January) (believed to be particularly haunted by these Kobolds). **-khĕv -ख्यव् । हीनाङ्गतया कुरूपः** m. a man (esp. a boy) who is deformed by having a limb or other member of the body missing (*quasi*, bitten off and eaten by one of these Kobolds). **-phal -फल् । बहुफलोत्पन्नम्** adj. e.g. (of a crop or the like) bearing a great harvest (even though a very small amount of seed has been sown). **-phūs'** -फूँस । **यक्षोष्णीषः** f. a Yĕch's cap (see **phūs',** p. 711*b*, ll. 45 ff., where the legend on the subject is given) (K.Pr. 141). **-phyār -प्यार् । विकरालाङ्गबुद्धिः** m. one (esp. a boy) who is very ugly, but at the same time sharp and intelligent. **-pūtu -पूतु । यक्षपोतः** m. a Kobold's boy child; a human child who is ugly. **-rūph -रूप** m. (sg. dat. **-rūpas -रूपस्**), adj. e.g. deformed (El. *yach-rúp*). **-shĕk'l -श्कल्** adj. e.g. deformed (El. *yach-shakl*). **-thaph -थप् । यक्षभूताक्रमणम्** f. (sg. dat. **-thapi -थपि**), a blow from a Kobold, i.e. an attack of epilepsy or the like (believed to be due to such demoniac possession). **-shyoṭu -श्योटु । यक्षोच्छिष्टः** adj. (f. **-shĕṭu -श्यंटु**), 'a Kobold's leavings', a deformed morose person

(*quasi*, who has been tormented and left crippled by a Kobold). **-bŏḷᵘ -ब्वुलु । कुरूप:** m. one who (esp. a boy) is hideous, ugly.

yĕch 2 यछ् m. N. of one of the Parganas, or fiscal divisions, of Kashmīr (famous for its rice) (El. *yach*).

yĕch 3 यछ् । अशोभन: adj. e.g. wicked, bad, dissolute, depraved (El. *yach*; W. 21 *yachh*; Rām. 62, 64); hideous, ugly (Gr.M.); bad, unpleasing, horrid, terrible (Rām. 326, 437; K. 235). **—khār —खार् । अत्यशोभन:** adj. e.g. bad (and) vile, very bad, thoroughly base, utterly contemptible. **—khār hyuhᵘ —खार् ह्युह् । अतिनिन्द्य:** adj. (f. **—khār hishᵘ —खार् ह्यिशू**), thoroughly blameworthy, utterly vile. **—khār karun —खार् करुन् । अवज्ञतीकरणम्** m.inf. to disgrace (another, by abusing him publicly and proclaiming his vices or defects). **—kömᵘ karawunᵘ —कोमू करवुनु** n.ag. (f. **—kömᵘ karavüñᵘ —कोमू करवुंञू**), an evil doer (El.). **—karun —करुन्** m.inf. to disable (El.).

yĕchī यछी f. (subst.) evil (El. *yachhi*).

yechkār (? spelling and gender) N. of a certain fibre plant, *Abutilon Avicennae* (L. 68 *yechkar*, 458 *yechkár*).

yĕchiñ यछिञ् or **yĕchiñ यछिञ् । यक्षिणी** f. of **yĕch 1**, q.v. a female fairy or Kobold; a Kobold's wife.

yĕchiñĕ-(or **yĕchiñĕ-**)**pūtᵘ यछिञ-**(**यछिञ-**)**पूतु । यक्षिणीपोत:** m. a female Kobold's boy child (supposed always to accompany her); a human child who has been born as the result of worshipping a female Kobold. **-bŏdāh -ब्वुदाह् । तिथिविशेष:** f. (sg. dat. **bŏdüshᵘ ब्वुदयू**), the fourteenth lunar day of the light half of the month of Māg (January–February) on which worship is performed and offerings are made to a female Kobold.

yĕchĕr यछ्यर् । अशुभता m. badness, evil, depravity (El. *yachhar*).

yĕchᵃran यछ्रन् । अशोभनतापादनम् f. (sg. dat. **yĕchᵃrüñᵘ यछ्रंञू**), the act of making bad, spoiling (a thing, work, etc.).

yĕcĕl यच्यल् । कण्डोलविशेषवाहक:, मध्यकुब्ज: m. and adj. e.g. a basket-bearer, a bearer who carries loads on his back in the basket called **yüṭᵘ**, q.v.; anything which is bent, humped, or crooked in the middle. Cf. **yüṭᵘ**.

yàd conjnct: although (El.), i.q. **yĕd**, q.v.

yād 1 याद् m. remembrance, recollection (cf. **yād pāwun**, p. 810*b*, l. 38; **yād pāwanāwun**, p. 811*a*, l. 42) (Gr.M.; Śiv. 117, 1506, 1598; Rām. 289, 509, 667, 756, 833, 835); memory (Rām. 561; H. i, 7). **—gashun —गशुन्** m.inf. memory to occur, to be remembered, to be learnt by heart; cf. **—karun**, bel. **—hyonᵘ —ह्योनु** m.inf. to take in mind, bear in mind (H. xii, 17). **—karun —करुन् । कण्ठे करणम्** m.inf. to recollect, remember, call to mind (El., Gr.M.); to commit to memory, repeat from memory (without having to read from any paper), to learn by heart; cf. **—gashun**, ab. **—pyonᵘ —प्योनु** m.inf. memory to fall (to a person), remembrance to be aroused (El. to remember (intrans.); Śiv. 73 caus., 440, 1002, 1002 caus., 1822 caus., 1884 caus., 1909 caus.; Rām. 431, 658, 771, 1535, 1630 caus.; H. iii, 5; vii, 20, 26; xii, 15; caus. vi, 11; K.Pr. 102). **—thawun —थवुन्** or **—thāwun —थावुन् । स्मृतिविषयीभवनम्** m.inf. to bear in mind, keep in memory, to remember, not to forget (El.; Gr.M.; Śiv. 596; Rām. 27, 994). **—yunᵘ —यिनु** m.inf. memory to come to a person (El. to remember (intrans.); W. 88).

yād 2 याद् f. in the following:— **yād gashüñᵘ याद् गशंञू । बाधापत्ति:** f.inf. punishment to be experienced (by a child, for the sake of correction). **—karüñᵘ —करंञू । विबाधना** f.inf. to punish, correct, as ab.

yĕd यद्, yid यिद्, yŏd 1 य्वद् (for **2**, see s.v.), **yodᵘ यदु**, or **yudᵘ युदु**, conjnct. if (El. *yad*; L.V. 18 *yid*; 23, 24 *yudᵘ*; Rām. *yodᵘ*, 33, 881, 1067, 1432, 1508, 1529, 1532, 1769, 1780; YZ. 27 *yod*); although, notwithstanding (El. *yád*, W. 100 *yod*).

yŏd-nai य्वद्-नै conjnct. if not (Rām. 604).

yĕd-wanay यद्-वनय्, yŏd-wanay य्वद्-वनय्, or **yodᵘ-wanay यदु-वनय् । यदि** conjnct. if, in case, provided that (El. *yúduwane*, *yudwanai*; L.V. 10 *yodᵘ°*); although, notwithstanding (W. 100 *yadwanai*).

yodwah, yĕduway यदुवय्, yidᵃway यिद्वय्, yŏdwai य्वदै or **yodway यद्वय्** conjnct. if (El. *yudwai*; Gr.M. *yĕduwai*; L.V. *yidᵃway* 64; Śiv. *yŏdwai* 558, 841, 1251; Rām. *yodwai* 151, 174, 326, 328, 330, 363, 366–7, 471, 504, 666, etc.; YZ. *yodwah* 198); although, notwithstanding (W. 100 *yadwai*; Rām. *yodwai* 18, 118).

yĕḍ यड् । उदरम् f. (sg. dat. **yĕḍᵘ** or **yüḍᵘ यंडू**, Gr.Gr. 70), the belly, stomach, abdomen (cf. **hásᵘ-yüḍᵘ gāsa-gĕḍᵘ**, p. 354*b*, l. 31; **nicᵘ yĕḍ**, p. 670*a*, l. 46) (Gr.Gr. 10, 70–1, 134; Gr.M.; L. 458 *yad*; W. 18 *yad*, 111, 123 *yaḍ*; Śiv. 200; K. 1091; H. ix, 7; K.Pr. 14, 16, 28, 80, 156, 239, 257). **—asüñᵘ —असंञू । कुक्षिभरत्वप्रसनम्** f.inf. a habit of craving for food to arise, habitual greediness to take its rise (in a person). **—barith —बरिथ्** adj. e.g. having the belly full, full (El.). **—phaṭüñᵘ —फटंञू । कुक्षिस्फुटनम्** f.inf. rupture or bursting of the intestines to occur (due to violent flatulence, to a blow, or the like) (Gr.M.

254, K. 381). —**raṭiñ**ᵘ —रटंञू । **कुचिरोगप्रादुर्भावः, संतोषवृत्तिः** f.inf. a chronic incurable disease of the intestines to attack (a person); to be satisfied with a small amount of suitable food, to live in good health by avoiding unwholesome food. —**trāviñ**ᵘ —त्रावंञू । **यत्तात्तभक्षणम्** f.inf. habitually to eat any kind of food that one sees (without considering propriety, or whether the food is wholesome or not). —**ṭalin**ᵘ —ट्रलंञू । **विरेकविकारः** f.inf. diarrhœa to occur. —**wasiñ**ᵘ —वसंञू । **अतिबुभुक्षानुभवः** f.inf. the belly to sink, i.e. extreme hunger to be experienced. —**yiñ**ᵘ —यिञू । **तृप्तिः** f.inf. the belly to come, i.e. to be comfortably replete with nice food, to have had a good dinner (K.Pr. 199).

yĕḍa-boḍᵘ यड-बंडु । **पिचण्डिलः** adj. (f. **-büḍᵘ** -बंडू), having a swollen belly (e.g. owing to a hearty meal); big-bellied, corpulent (El. *yaḍabaud*, Gr.Gr. 75); a glutton (El. *yeḍabaud*).

yĕdᵘ- or **yüḍᵘ-dôdᵘ** यंडू-दोडु । **कुक्षिपीडा** m. bellyache, colic. **-död**ⁱ**lad** -दोद्लद । **कुक्षिरोगयुतः** adj. e.g. (as subst., f. **-död**ⁱ**ladiñ** -दोद्लदिञ), suffering from bellyache, colicky. —**hᵃy** —ह्य । **प्रसूताकुक्षिपीडा** f. the pain in the abdomen experienced by a woman after childbirth. **-motᵘ** -मंतु । **कुक्षिंभरिः** adj. (f. **-müṭᵘ** -मंटू), gluttonous, voracious. **-nyukᵘ** -निकु । **लघुजठरः** adj. (f. **-nicᵘ** -निचू), lean-bellied, small-bellied (i.e. satisfied with little food). **-rᵃkh karüñᵘ** -रख् करंञू । **अनशनम्** f.inf. to practise fasting; to eat meagrely, starve oneself (e.g. out of miserliness). **-ṭāl** -ट्राल् । **गुल्मरोगविशेषः** f. a form of indigestion usually caused by emptiness of the belly. **-ṭolᵘ** -ट्रंलु । **विरेकरोगी** adj. (f. **-ṭüjᵘ** -ट्रंजू), one (esp a child) who is suffering from chronic or frequent diarrhœa. — **yüḍᵘ dyunᵘ** —यंडू दिनु । **अतिबुभुक्षाख्यापनम्** m.inf. to cry out that one is hungry, proclaim one's hunger, protest against insufficient supply or non-supply of food.

yĕdu यदु m. N. of a celebrated ancient king (Skt. *Yadu*), eldest son of Yayāti, and ancestor of Krushn (Kṛṣṇa) (K. 618, 620). Cf. **yādav.**

yīd ईद् عيد । **दिनविशेषः** f. (sg. dat **yīzᵘ** ईज़ु, K.Pr. 58), any periodical Muslim festival, a festival, feast-day (El. *id*; L. 268; K.Pr. 58); the Muslim Easter (*'idu'l-fiṭr*) (Gr.Gr. 14); great festivity and rejoicing, festivity, revelry (K.Pr. 82). Cf. **yīdⁱkāh.**

yŏd 1 ह्यद्, **yodᵘ** यंदु, **yudᵘ** युदु, see **yĕd.**

yŏd 2 ह्यद् or **yŏdd** ह्यद्द । **युद्धम्** m. fighting, a fight, battle (war or fisticuffs) (El.; Gr.M.; Rām. *yŏd* 310, 337, 619, 621, 831, 864, 910, 971, 975, 1428, 1436, 1451; K. *yŏdd* 452, 580, 599, 662, 745, 775, 795, 818–21, 827, 870, 897, 1023–4). **gaṣhânⁱ** —गछ्नि । **कलहोपस्थितिः** m.pl.inf. fighting (including mutual abuse, etc.) to take place. **—karun** —कर्न् m.inf. to fight, to make war (El.; Rām. 350, 450, 476, 600, 701, 1450).

yŏḍᵘ यांडू f. the pine tree, i.q **yŏrᵘ**, q.v. According to El. (s.v.) this is the form of the word used about Islāmābād and about Bārāmūla (El. *yāḍ*, m.).

yud, see **yĕd** and **yuthᵘ 2.**

yĕdbār यद्बार्, **yidbār** ह्यद्बार् بدبار m. turning back, going back; disloyalty, treachery (Rām. 155, 1319); ill-fortune, ill-luck; (in Ksh.) defeat (El. *idabâr*).

yŏdd ह्यद्द्, see **yŏd 2.**

yidgá (El. *idgá*), **idgah, idgáh,** see **yīdⁱkāh.**

yĕdakh यद्ख् یدک । **शीघ्रगाम्यश्वः** m. (sg. dat. **yĕdakas** यद्कस), a led horse; (in Ksh.) a horse of a very swift kind, a race-horse.

yīdⁱkāh ईदिकाह् (عیدگاہ) । **प्रदेशविशेषः** m. a place (outside a town) where the appropriate Moslem service of the *yīd* (*'id*) and similar festivals is held, an *'id-gāh* (El. *idgá*; L. 288 *idgah*; H. vi, 16; K.Pr. *idgáh*, 87). Cf. **yīd.**

yĕḍal यडल् । **मध्यवक्रतोपेतः** adj. e.g. bellied (in the sense of 'rotund in the middle', 'swollen or thick in the middle', e.g. a jar or post or 'bent out in the middle'), big-bellied (Gr.Gr. 134, where it is distinguished from **yĕḍᵃl**; K.Pr. 239).

yĕḍᵃl यंडल् । **बृहत्कुक्षिः** adj. e.g. (of a human being) pot-bellied, gluttonous, a glutton (El. *yaḍal*; Gr.Gr. 134, where it is distinguished from **yeḍal**; L. 460 *yaḍal*; W. 111 *yaḍal*).

yīdam यीदम m. this (world) (H. vii, 16), a corruption of the Skt. *idam*, this.

yŏdnai ह्यद्नै, see **yĕd.**

yadante (= spelling) conjnct although (El., W. 99, 100). Cf. **yād, yĕd.**

yidrār यिद्रार् ادرار m. copious discharge of urine, diabetes; (in Ksh.) urine (El. *idrár*).

yādāsht यादाश्त् (= یادداشت) f. a memorandum, memo (Gr.M.).

yudishṭhir युदि(धि)ष्ठिर् m. N. of the eldest of the five Pāṇḍava princes, in Skt. *Yudhiṣṭhira* (he was celebrated for his truthfulness and righteousness, and was the leader of the Pāṇḍavas in the great war, described in the Mahābhārata, between them and the Kauravas) (Śiv. 1178; K. 540, 1031, 1033, 1044–5, 1048, 1072).

yādav यादव् m. a descendant of Yedu (Yadu), q.v. (Śiv. 1322; K. 18, 362, 438, 444, 464, 466–7, 615, 670, 686, 835, 852, 988, etc.); esp. a title of Krushn (Kṛṣṇa), who was one of these.

yidav ह्यद्व् or **yiday** ह्यद्य् । **नाम** adv. indeed, certainly,

truly, verily. **yidav** is used in addressing a man, and **yiday** when addressing a woman.

yodwah, yĕdwanay यद्वनय, yŏdwanay य्यद्वनय्, yodᵘwanay यदुवनय, etc., see **yĕd**, p. 1184*b*, ll. 28 ff.

yādāwŏrⁱ यादावॉरि یاد اوآری f. calling to mind; remembrance, recollection. **—rōzüñᵘ —रोज़ञ्ज़ू । उपक्रत्या प्रवर्तनम** f.inf. remembrance to continue, i.e. to remember one's own people by helping or supporting them in case of poverty; to arrange for the support of one's dependents after one's death. **—thavünᵘ —थवंञ्ज़ू । प्रत्युपक्रतिमतिः** f.inf. to bear (previous kindnesses) in mind, to arrange for doing kind actions in return for benefits previously received (e.g. when the original giver of the benefits is now in poverty), to show practical gratitude.

yĕduway यदुवय, yodway यद्वय, yŏdwai य्यद्वै, yudwai, see **yĕd**, p. 1184*b*, l. 32.

yiday द्वय, see **yidav**.

yāg याग् । यज्ञः, चित्रमण्डलविशेषः m. (among Hindūs) a sacrifice, sacrificial rite; a coloured circle, marked with mystic pictures and signs, employed in the worship of a god.

yŏg य्यग । युगम् m. an age of the world. According to Hindu belief there are four of these, called in Skt. the *Satya-yuga* or *Kṛta-yuga*, *Tṛeta-yuga*, *Dwāpara-yuga*, and *Kali yuga*, lasting, respectively 1,728,000; 1,296,000; 864,000, and 432,000 years. The present age is the *Kali-yuga* (cf. **dwāpar-yº**, p. 264*a*, l. 20; **kali-yº**, p. 436*a*, l. 12; **satya-yº**, p. 950*a*, l. 18) (Śiv. 1444, 1521, 1712–4; Rām. 51; K. 6, 7, 12, 606); hence, any very long period of time (Śiv. 32, 1714). **—phērānⁱ —फेरॅनि । अन्तरायबाहुल्यागमः** m. pl. inf. ages to revolve; hence, in the performance of any long work many impediments and delays to occur.

yŏga-phyurᵘ य्यग-फिर् or **yōga-phyurᵘ योग-फिर् । समयपरिवर्तः, बहूनां समयानां व्यत्ययः** m. the revolution of the ages; the revolution of times, past, present, and future; the passing of a very long period of time.

yōg 1 योग in **yōga-phyurᵘ योग-फिर् । समयपरिवर्तनम** m. i.q. **yŏga-phyurᵘ**, s.v. **yŏg**, q.v.

yōg 2 योग् m. (sg. gen. **yūguk**ᵘ **युगुक्**, Śiv. 1458, 1776), concentration of the thoughts, deep and abstract contemplation, meditation, mental absorption in the Supreme Spirit (cf. **dyana-yº**, p. 268*b*, l. 21; **rāza-yº**, p. 857*b*, l. 13) (L.V. 14; Śiv. 21, 24, 217, 442, 597, 735, 756, 1028, 1067, 1215, 1270, 1312, 1418, 1448, 1458, 1485, 1512, 1531, 1591, 1654, 1671, 1689, 1696, 1742, 1747, 1765, 1776, 1782, 1825–6, 1833, 1835, 1841, 1854, 1857, 1865, 1915; K. 124, 437, 969); the *Yōga* system of philosophy (teaching the means whereby the human soul may obtain complete union with the Supreme Being) (Śiv. 1848). **-abyās -च्याभ्या(भ्या)स्** (Śiv. 1448) or **yōgābyās योगाभ्या(भ्या)स्** (Śiv. 1264) m. regular practice of deep and abstract contemplation, etc., as ab. (borrowed from Skt. *yōgâbhyāsa*).

yōga-kal योग-कल् f. skill in the practice of abstract contemplation or of mental absorption (L.V. 14). **-māyā -माया** f. the power of abstract meditation; the *śakti* (see **shĕktⁱ**) or Energic Power of God in the creation of the world, personified as a deity (Rām. 66).

yōgī योगी or **yūgī युगी** m. one who practises the religious system of mental absorption (**yōg**, q.v.) (L.V. 14; Śiv. 442, 1001, 1377, 1514, 1591; K. 61).

yögⁱ यॉगि (? cf. یاغي) **। निर्भयः** adj. e.g. daring, arrogant, insolent, audacious, brazen. **- gaṭshun - गछुन् । उद्धतीभवनम** m.inf. to become insolent, etc., as ab.

yug युग् m. a pair, a couple (borrowed from Skt. *yuga*) (Śiv. 14).

yĕg-jāh यग्-जाह्, see **yĕkh 4.**

yōginī योगिनी f. a certain female attendant on Shiv (Śiva). There are sixty-four of these, and they are all invoked, under the title of 'mothers', at the religious ceremony called **Diva-gŏn** (q.v. p. 261*b*, l. 2) (L. 260, Śiv. 730).

yĕgñ or **yĕjñ यज्ञ्, yĕgᵃñ यग्ञ्** or **yĕgañ यगञ् । यज्ञः** m. (among Hindūs) a sacrificial rite, a sacrifice (Śiv. 8, 51, 70, 72, 76, 78, 106, 120, 311, 313, 321, 374, 385, 388, 523, 756, 1426, 1881; Rām. 1679, 1685, 1730; K. 96, 305, 307, 316, 1047, 1054, 1070).

yāgar यागर् in **yāgar pachiñ यागर् पछिञ् । गृध्रपक्षिविशेषः** f. a legendary bird of monstrous size, capable of carrying away animals as large as a horse, like the *roc* of the Arabian Nights (Rām. 316, 694).

yigīr द्गीर् in **yigīr bigīr द्गीर् बिगीर् । ग्रहणप्रवृत्तिः** f. catching hold of a person in order to stop him (either a habit of doing this or a single occasion).

yĕgarāwun यगरावुन् । स्नेहदाहगन्धः m. (sg. dat. **yĕgarāwanas यगरावनस**), the evil smell of burning oil or the like.

yōgēshŏr योगेश्वर् or **yōgīshŏr योगीश्वर्** m. one who is an adept in, or master of, deep and abstract contemplation, and who has thereby obtained superhuman faculties (K. *yōgī*° 437); a name, or title, of Shiv (Śiva) (Śiv. *yōge*° 866, 1215, 1639; K. *yōgi*° 969).

yōgy योग्य् adj. e.g. fitting, worthy, proper (as in **karunᵘ yº**, worthy to be done; **daṇḍas yº**, worthy of punishment) (Gr.M.).

yih 1 इह् | अयम् pron. dem. this (within sight).

[Sg. nom. an. and inan e.g. **yih इह्** or (vill.) **yuh 1 युह्**, **yuh^{u} 1 इहु** or **yüh^{u} यंहू**, also (in compounds) written **yi इ**. Acc.-dat. an. e.g. **yimis इमिस्**, or **nŏmis न्वमिस्**, or (vill.) **nĕmis न्वमिस्**; inan. **yith इथ्**, or **nŏth न्वथ्**, or (vill.) **nĕth न्यथ्**. Ag. an. and inan. m. **yim^{i} इमि** or **nŏm^{i} न्वंमि**, f. **yimi इमि** or **nŏmi न्वमि**. Abl. an. and inan. e.g. **yimi इमि**, **yiwa इव**, or **nŏmi न्वमि**. Gen. an. e.g. **yim^{i}-sond^{u} इमि-संन्दु**, **yisond^{u} इसंन्दु**, or **nŏm^{i}-sond^{u} न्वंमि-संन्दु**; inan. **yimyuk^{u} इम्युकु** or **nŏmyuk^{u} न्वम्युकु**. In the plural there is no distinction between an. and inan., and gender is distinguished only in the nominative case. Thus, nom. m. **yim इम**, f. **yima इम**; or m **nŏm न्वम्**, f. **nŏma न्वम**. Acc.-dat. **yiman इमन** or **nŏman न्वमन्**. Ag. and abl. **yimau इमौ** or **nŏmau न्वमौ**. Gen. **yiman-hond^{u} इमन्-हंन्दु** or **yihond^{u} इहंन्दु**, or **nŏman-hond^{u} न्वमन्-हंन्दु** or **nŏhond^{u} न्वहंन्दु**. For most of the above forms, see Gr.Gr. 89, 90, and Gr.M. See also the references below.]

In the sing. this pronoun is an. or inan., and the an. forms in some cases distinguish between the masc. and fem. genders. As regards the plur., in this respect, see ab. In both numbers, it will be observed that, except in the nom. sing., an otherwise obsolete base **nŏth न्वथ्**, etc., can be used instead of the more regular forms **yith इथ्**, etc. This is most common in the sing., and is chiefly colloquial.

When written in the Nāgarī character, all the forms of this pronoun are usually written with an initial **इ** (instead of **यि**) in order to distinguish it from the Relative Pronoun **yih 2 यिह्**.

When this word is used as an adjective pronoun, the inan. forms **yith इथ्** and **nŏth न्वथ्** are employed when agreeing with an inan. noun of either gender in the dative singular. Thus, **yith kulis इथ् कुलिस्** or **nŏth kulis न्वथ् कुलिस्**, to this tree. When agreeing with a genitive, the usual rule for adjectives is observed. Thus, **yimis** (or **nŏmis**) **sŏhiba-sond^{u} इमिस्** (**न्वमिस्**) **सोहिब-संन्दु** of this gentleman, but **yimi** (or **nŏmi**) **cīzuk^{u} इमि** (**न्वमि**) **चीज़ुकु** of this thing.

In the plural nominative the masculine agrees with all masculine nouns, and the feminine agrees with all feminine nouns, without any distinction between animate and inanimate. But, if the adjective pronoun agreeing with a feminine nominative plural is separated from it by some word that does not indicate its gender by its form, then the masculine form of the plural pronoun is used instead of the feminine. Thus, **yim** (not **yima**) **z^{a}h pacĕ** (fem. nom. plur.) **इम** (not **इम**) **ज़ह् पच्च**, these two boards, but **yima pacĕ इम पच्च**, these boards. The other cases of the plural are all of common gender, and make no distinction between animate and inanimate. [For ab. generally, see Gr.M., s.v. **yih 1**.]

nŏm न्वम pl. nom. and acc. (f **nŏma न्वम**), these; (as pron. adj. m.) (H. x, 5); (as pron. adj. f.) (H. viii, 4). L.q. **yim**, bel.

nŏmau न्वमौ (also spelt **nŏmav न्वमव**), pl. ag. and abl. e.g. by these, from these, (as pron. adj. m.) (H. x, 12). L.q. **yimau**, bel.

nŏm^{i} न्वंमि instr. sg. an. m. and also inan. e.g. (an. f. **nŏmi न्वमि**), by this, i.q. **yim^{i}**, bel., q.v. **-sond^{u} -संन्दु** sg. gen. an. of this, i.q. **yim^{i}-sond^{u}**, bel., q.v.

nŏmi न्वमि, i.q. **yimi 1** and **2**, bel., q.v.

nŏman न्वमन pl. acc. dat. e.g. for these, to these; these (acc.) (H. viii, 1); (as pron. adj.) (H. x, 12). L.q. **yiman**, bel.

nŏmis न्वमिस or (vill.) **nĕmis न्यमिस** sg. acc.-dat. an. e.g., to this; (as pron. adj. an. m.) (H. *passim* x, 9; xii, 15). L.q. **yimis**, bel.

nŏmyuk^{u} न्वम्युकु sg. gen. inan. (f **nŏmic^{u} न्वमिचु**), of this (without life), i.q. **yimyuk^{u}**, bel., q.v.

nŏth न्वथ् sg. dat. inan. to this (inanimate thing), i.q. **yith**, bel., q.v.

yi 2 इ, (for **1**, see **y 2**) for **yih 1** bel., in compounds, such as **yi-ti**, this also (K 326, H. x, 8).

yi यी, i.q. **yiy 1**, bel., q.v. (H. vi, 8).

yih 1 यिह् or (vill.) **yuh 1 युह्**, **yuh^{u} 1 यिहु**, **yüh^{u} यंहू**, sg. nom. and acc., an. and inan., e.g. this (within sight), he, she, it (within sight) (Gr.Gr. 13, 89, 90, 113, 115, 153, 158, 194, 213; Gr.M.). (An. m.) (L.V. 26, Śiv. 820; Rām. 105, 161, 366, 413, 505, 667, 726-7, 734, 880, etc.; K. 133, 135, 141, 358, 608; H. *yih* ii, 9, 11; iii, 7, 8; v, 5; viii, 6, 13; x, 1, 2, 5, 6, 12; xii, 1-3, etc.; *yah* xii, 5; *yüh*, for *yuh^{u}*, ii, 9; x, 12; K Pr. 250-1); (an. f.) (Śiv. 874; Rām. 124-5, 668, 1030, 1032, 1034-5, 1148, 1150, 1649; H. ii, 8; iii, 4; v, 6, 10, 12; viii, 3; x, 8; xii, 4, 15, 20, 25); (inan.) (L.V. 84-5; Śiv. 92, 532, 640, 686, 696, 710, 716, 792, 805, 957, etc.; Rām. 157, 159-60, 222, 280, 293, 469, 592, 597, etc.; K. 275, 672, 773, 1161; H. iii, 4, 8, 9; vi, 16; viii, 7, 11; x, 4, 5, 7, 13, etc.); (as pron. adj.) (L.V. 7, 28; Śiv. 10, 13, 18, 697, 802, 815, 838, 899, etc.; Rām. 267, 289, 340, 385, 395, 473, 592, 708, 733, 1667, etc.; K. 1063; H. *yih* ii, 3, 8, 9, 10; iii, 1, 3, 4; v, 5 [illegible], 11; viii, 1, 5, 6, 7, 9, 10, 13, etc.; *yüh*, for *yüh^{u}*, ii, 11; YZ *yih* 23, 81, etc.; K Pr. 244).

yihond^{u} 1 इहंन्दु or (q.v. bel.) **yiman-hond^{u}**

ह्यन्-ह्न्दु । इदमीय: pl. gen. (f. **yihünz**ᵘ ह्यंड्), of these (Gr M.; Śiv. 1005; K. 30; H. viii, 1; K.Pr. *yihundai* for *yihonday* 253).

yihuy or **yuhuy** ह्युय् or **yŏhay** य्यहय् । अयमेव (f. **yihay** ह्यय्), sg. nom. and acc. this very, even this, only this (El. *yihoi*, *yihuí*); (an. m.) (Śiv. 796, 798, 809, 813, 821–3, 835, 849 ff., 1659, 1714; Rām. 1313; K. 38; H. *yihay* x, 7; xii, 15; *yuhuy* x, 1; *yŏhay* x, 8); (an. f.) (L.V. 52; H. xii, 20); (inan.) (Śiv. 642; K. 72, 114; H. *yihay*, viii, 10); (as pron. adj.) (L.V. *yuhay* 13; Śiv. m. 646; f. 358, 693, 718, 1194, 1225, 1902; Rām. m. 1620; f. 147, 181, 1388; K. f. 268, 274, 394, 878; H. *yuhay*, xi, 2; *yihōy*, v, 10).

yim ह्यम् । इमे pl. nom. and acc. (f. **yima** ह्यम), these (El., Gr.Gr. 89, Gr.M.); (m.) (L.V. 109; Śiv. 583; Rām. 334, 384, 445–6, 448, 450, 1295, 1383, 1397, etc.; *yimay* (? *yimay*) 588; K. 17, 175, 201; H. ii, 3; viii, 1, 3, 13; x, 1, 2, 12; xii, 2, 3, 18, 23; (f.) Rām. 555, 1138; K. 275; H. viii, 4; K.Pr. 253); (as pron. adj.) (H. v, 9, 12; viii, 1, 3, 5, 11; x, 12; xii, 6; (f.) iii, 8; v, 8; viii, 4; x, 1, 2, 6; with emph. *y*; f. *yimay*, xii, 3, 23).

yimau ह्यमौ or **yimav** ह्यमव् or (vill.) **yimōv** ह्यमोव् pl. ag. and abl. e.g. (Gr.Gr. 90; Gr.M.; Rām. 1413, 1434; H. *yimau* ii, 3; viii, 1, 3, 5; xii, 1, 17, 22; *yimav* v, 8; viii, 11; x, 6, 12; *yimōr* x, 1); (as pron. adj.) (H. *yimau* v, 7; viii, 3, 9; *yimav* iii, 1; x, 1, 5, 12); with emph. **y, yimav**ᵘ**y** ह्यमव्यु (H. iii, 7; viii, 6).

yimⁱ ह्यमि or (see ab.) **nŏm**ⁱ न्यमि sg. instr. an. m. and also inan. e.g. (an. f. **yimi** ह्यमि or **nŏmi** न्यमि), by this (Gr.Gr. 90, Gr.M.); as pron. adj. (H. x, 2, 12). **yim**ⁱ**-sond**ᵘ ह्यमि-संन्दु, **nŏm**ⁱ**-sond**ᵘ न्यमि-संन्दु or (q.v. bel.) **yisond**ᵘ ह्यसंन्दु । एतदीय: sg. gen an. (f. **yim**ⁱ**-sünz**ᵘ ह्यमि-संज़ or **nŏm**ⁱ**-sünz**ᵘ न्यमि-संज़), of this. This form may refer to any an. m. or f. noun, but not to an inan. noun, in which case the sg. gen. is **yimyuk**ᵘ ह्यम्युक्, q v. bel. (Gr M.).

yimi 1 ह्यमि or **nŏmi 1** न्यमि an. f. sg. ag., see ab. by this (Gr.Gr. 90); (as pron. adj.) Śiv. *yimiy*, 371.

yimi 2 ह्यमि, **yiwa** ह्यव, or **nŏmi 2** न्यमि an. and inan. abl. sg. e.g. from this (Gr.M.); (inan.) (Śiv. 18, 369, 1240; K. 577, 850); (as pron. adj.) (Śiv. 4, 14, 152, 155, 279, 381, 516, 951, 1252–3, 1255, 1292, 1325, 1332, 1516, 1564, 1750, 1758, (*yimiy*) 356, 372, 1899; Rām. 302; H. viii, 4, 11). —**khöt**ᵃ**ra** —खात्र adv. therefore (El.). —**jāyi-nishĕ** —जायि-निश् adv. from this place, hence (El.). **-kani** -कनि । अनेन कारणेन adv. owing to this cause, for this reason, on account of this; thus (Gr.Gr. 13, 159). **-pŏr**ⁱ -पॉरि । इत: पार्श्वत: adv. in or from this direction (Gr.Gr. 151, 160). —**ranga** —रंग । एतत्प्रकारम् adv. in this manner, thus (Gr.Gr. 154, Śiv. 81); on account of this, for this reason, hence. **-yōr-kun** -योर्-कुन् adv. from this time forth, henceforth (Śiv. 311).

yiman ह्यमन् । एतेभ्य: (एतान्) pl. acc.-dat. e.g. for these, to these (Gr.Gr. 89; Gr.M.; Rām. 446, 1295, 1395–6, 1491, 1496; K. 202, 341; H. v, 8; vii, 24; viii, 1, 3, 4, 11–13; xii, 7, 21); (as acc.) these (Śiv. 791, 812; Rām. 1497); (as pron. adj.) (H. ii, 11; vii, 24; viii, 1, 3, 4, 11; x, 5; xii, 11, 14, 19, 20); with emph **y, yiman**ᵘ**y** ह्यमन्यु (H. vii, 20; viii, 3; K.Pr. *yimanui* 253). **-hond**ᵘ -ह्न्दु or (q.v., ab.) **yihond**ᵘ ह्यंन्दु । एतदीय: pl. gen. (f. **-hünz**ᵘ -ह्नंज़), of these (Gr.Gr. 90).

yimis ह्यमिस् or **nŏmis** न्यमिस् । अमुम् sg. acc.-dat. an. e.g. to this (Gr.Gr. 13, 89; Gr.M.); (m.) (Śiv. 244); (as pron. adj.) (H. iii, 8; x, 5).

yimyukᵘ ह्यम्युक् or (q.v., ab.) **nŏmyuk**ᵘ न्यम्युक् । इदमीय: sg. gen. inan. (f. **yimic**ᵘ ह्यमिचु or **nŏmic**ᵘ न्यमिचु), of this (inan.) (Gr.M.).

yisondᵘ ह्यसंन्दु or (q.v., ab.) **yim**ⁱ**-sond**ᵘ ह्यमि-संन्दु । इदमीय: sg. gen. an. (f. **yisünz**ᵘ ह्यसंज़ु), of this. This form may refer to any an. m. or f. noun, but not to an inan. noun (Gr.Gr. 90).

yith ह्यथ्, or **nŏth** न्यथ्, or (vill.) **nĕth** न्यथ् sg. dat. inan. to this (inanimate thing) (Gr.M.; Rām. 333, 823; H. v, 1, 6; viii, 9; xii, 21; YZ. *yath* 227); (as acc.) (Śiv. 1303); (as pron. adj.) (L.V. 95; Śiv. 244, 396, 581, 1181, 1444, 1629, 1637, 1646, 1673, 1727, 1752; Rām. 360, 471, 474, 1185, 1596, 1712; K. 103, 552, 842, 933, 1127, 1169; H. iii, 5, 8, 9; v, 9; x, 5, 12; K.Pr. *yat*, *yath*, 243–4). **-andar** -अन्दर् adv. in this, herein (El. *yat andar*). **-kun** -कुन् । अस्मिन्पार्श्वे adv. to this (inanimate place, thing, etc.) direction; in this direction (Gr.Gr. 160). **-manz** -मज़् adv. in this, herein (El. *yat manz*) (Rām. 164).

yiwa ह्यव an. and inan. abl. sg. e.g. from this, i.q. **yimi 2**, ab. (Gr.Gr. 159, Gr.M.). **-kani** -कनि adv. owing to this cause, for this reason, i.q. **yimi-kani**, ab. (Gr.Gr. 159).

yiy 1 ह्यय् । इदमेव sg. nom. inan. emph. this very, only this (inanimate thing) (El. *yi*; Gr.M.; Śiv. 74, 310–1, 355, 594, 648, 679, 683, 723, 791, 845, 870, 894, etc.; Rām. 55, 105, 117, 179, 222, 231, 278, etc.; K. 47, 1111; H. *yiy* ii, 5; viii, 1; *yiy* iii, 9; vii, 24); (as pron. adj.) (Śiv. 160, 763, 811, 916; Rām. 90, 97, 160, 173, 239, 255, 463, 473, 590, etc.; K. 279, 620).

yiy 2 यिय्, for **yih** + **ay यिह्** + **अय्**, if this.

yih 2 यिह् । **यत्** pron. rel. who, which, that.

[Sg. nom. an. m. **yus युस्** or **yus^{u} यिसु**; f. **yŏssa य्यस्स** or (vill.) **yĕssa यस्स**; inan. **yih यिह्**, also (in compounds) written **yi यि**, or (old) **yuh^{u} 2 युहु** or **yuh 2 युह्**. Acc.-dat. an. e.g. **yĕmis यमिस्** or **yĕs यस्**; inan. **yĕth यद्**. Ag. an. m. **yĕm^{i} यंमि**; f. **yĕmi यमि**; inan. **yĕm^{i} यंमि**. Abl. an. and inan. e.g. **yĕmi यमि** or **yĕwa यव**. Gen. an. e.g. **yĕm^{i}-sond^{u} यंमि-संन्दु**, **yĕsond^{u} यसंन्दु**, or **yĕs यस्**; inan. **yĕmyuk^{u} यम्युक्**. In the plural there is no distinction between an. and inan., and gender is distinguished only in the nominative case. Thus, nom. m. **yim यिम**, f. **yima यिम**. Acc.-dat. e g. **yĕman यमन्** or **yiman यिमन्**. Ag. and abl. **yĕmau यमौ** or **yimau यिमौ**. Gen. **yĕ(yi)man-hond^{u} य(यि)मन-ह्न्दु** or **yihond^{u} यिह्न्दु**. For most of the above forms, see Gr.Gr. 88–9 and Gr.M. See also the references below.]

In the sing. this pronoun is an. or inan., and the an. forms in some cases distinguish between the masc. and the fem. genders. As regards the plural, see ab.

When this word is used as an adjectival pronoun, the inanimate forms, with one exception, are not employed. The exception is **yĕth यद्**, the inan. dat. sing. It is used as an adj. when agreeing with an inan. noun of either gender in the dat. sing. In other cases (except in the old language of L.V.), when an adjectival use is required, the animate forms are employed, according to gender, whether agreeing with an animate or inanimate noun, as in **yus sŏhib,** what gentleman, i.e. the gentleman who; **yŏssa triy,** the woman who; **yus** (not **yih**) **jahāza,** the ship which; **yŏssa shĕlph,** the art which, but (L.V. 8) **yuh nām** (not **yus nām**), the name which. An exception is that the adjectival feminine dative is **yĕmi यमि**, not **yĕmis यमिस्**, although, when used substantively, the an. form **yĕmis यमिस्** or **yĕs यस्** is used for the feminine as well as for the masculine. Thus, **yĕmis sŏhibas,** to the gentleman who; **yĕmi triyĕ,** to the woman who. When agreeing with a genitive the usual rule for adjectives is observed. When the genitive is the genitive of a masculine singular inanimate noun, and therefore ends in **uk^{u}**, etc., the pronoun is put into the ablative singular. Thus, **yĕmi cīzuk^{u},** of what thing, i.e. of the thing which. When the genitive is not of this description, the pronoun is put into the dative singular, as in **yĕmis** (or **yĕs**) **sŏhiba-sond^{u}**, of the gentleman who.

For the use of the demonstrative pronoun **tih,** as the correlative of this pronoun, see p. 966*b*, ll. 22 ff.

In the plural nominative the masculine **yim यिम** agrees with all masculine nouns, and the feminine **yima यिम** with all feminine nouns, without any distinction between animate and inanimate. But if the adjective pronoun agreeing with a feminine nominative plural is separated from it by some word that does not indicate its gender by its form, then the masculine form of the pronoun is used instead of the feminine. Thus, **yima pacĕ,** the boards which, but **yim** (not **yima**) **z^{a}h pacĕ,** the two boards which. For ab. generally, see Gr M., s.v. **yih 2.**

This pronoun is often repeated in various idiomatic senses, as in **yus^{u} yih dapay,** he who will say what to thee, i.e. whoever will say anything to thee (L.V. 20); **yĕs yih rōsĕ,** to whom what is pleasing, i e. whatever is pleasing to each (L.V. 21); **yih yih karm,** whatever work (L.V. 58); **yuh^{u} yih karm,** whatever act (L.V. 61); **yĕm^{i} yus zôn^{u},** he who knew whom (Śiv. 449); **yĕmis yĕmic^{u} yiṣṭshā,** whoever has a wish for anything (Śiv. 1085); **prayĕn ôs^{u} yĕs yih,** to whomever anything was pleasing (Śiv. 1086); **yus yiy mangiy,** whoever would ask anything from thee (Śiv. 308); **yus yus,** whoever (K. 430, 992); **yih yih** (K. 863) or **yiy yiy** (K. 323), whatever; **yus yus yĕth yĕth kāmi lagihē,** whoever was allotted to each particular work (K. 1067); **yĕs yus gaṭshi,** that which is necessary for a particular person (K.Pr. 243); **yus yĕs zāni,** he who knows a particular person (K.Pr. 256). So **yĕm^{i} yitha wuch^{u},** as each one looked (K. 138); **pazi yuth^{u} yĕs,** as is proper for each (K. 1071); **yus yuth^{u} kari,** as each one does (so will he reap) (K Pr. 256)

yi 3 यि, for **yih 2** bel. in **yi-**(or **yih-**)**kĕh यि-(यिह्-)कैंह्** । **यत्किंचित्** pron. indef. inan whatever, whatsoever (Rām. 15, 256, 470, 790, 1660, 1745; K. 422, 569, 1055, 1057, 1166); cf. **yus-akhāh,** bel. **yi-**(or **yih-**)**kĕṭshāh यि (यिह्-)कैंछाह्** । **यत्किंचित्** pron. indef inan. i q. **yi-kĕh** (Śiv. 117, 695, 1184, 1529; Rām. 20, 162, 587, 653); (as pron adj. inan.). (Rām. 20, (pl.) 1657). Cf. **yus-kāṭshah,** bel.

yih 2 यिह् or (old) **yuh^{u} 2 युहु**, **yuh 2 युह्** sg. nom. inan. which, what (Gr Gr. 88, 153; Gr M.; L.V. *yih* 20–1, 107; Śiv. *yih*, 119, 637, 999, 1007, 1086, 1305, 1757, 1836, 1852; Rām. 1230, 1729; K. 386, 684; H. v, 7; viii, 9; x, 1; xii, 6, 7, 20; K.Pr. 250 ff.); (as pron. adj.) (L.V. *yih* 58, 61; *yuh^{u}* 61; *yuh* 8).

yihond^{u} 2 यिह्न्दु pl. gen. (f. **yihünz^{u} यिह्नुज्**), of whom, of which, i.q. **yĕman-hond^{u},** bel., q.v. (Gr.Gr. 88, Gr.M.).

yĕmau यमौ or **yimau यिमौ** or **yĕ(yi)mav**

य(यि)मव् pl. ag. abl. e.g. by or from whom (Gr.Gr. 88; L.V. *yimar* 6, 27; Śiv. 1760; Rām. 6, 618, 995, 1497; H. *yimar* xi, 3; K.Pr. *yimawú*, for *yimar^{u}y*, 253).

yĕm^{i} **यंमि** sg. ag. m. an. and also inan. e.g. (f. an. **yémi 1 यमि**) by whom (Gr.Gr. 88, Gr.M.); (an.) (L.V. 5, 26, 43, 62; Śiv. 449, 884, 890, 1565, 1704; Rām. 18, 177-8, 344, 1202-4, 1373, 1469, 1471-2, 1661; K. 138; H. xii, 7; K.Pr. 246-8); (as pron. adj.) (L.V. 24; Śiv. 60; Rām. 1632; K.Pr. 248).

yém^{i}**-sond**^{u} **यंमि-संन्दु** or (q.v. bel.) **yĕsond**^{u} **यसंन्दु । यदीयः** sg. gen. an. (f. **-sünz**^{u} **-संन्ज़ू**), of whom (Śiv 35, 585, 848).

yémi 1 यमि f. sg. ag. an., see ab. (Gr.Gr. 88; Rām. 1514, 1516).

yĕmi 2 यमि f. sg. dat. when used as an adj., see ab.

yĕmi 3 यमि or (q.v. bel.) **yĕwa यव** sg. abl. e.g. an. and inan. from whom, from what (Gr.M.); (inan.) (Śiv. 666; H. xii, 11; K.Pr. 246); (as pron. adj.) (H. vii, 8). (El. gives *yumh patah* (i.e. *yĕm-pata*), since.) **-kani -कनि । यन्निमित्तम्** adv. for which reason, on account of which, for which object, wherefore (Gr.Gr. 159); in exchange for which. **-kin**^{i} **-किनि । यद्धेतोः** adv. for which cause, on account of which. **-pör**^{i} **-पॉरि** adv. in, or from which direction, from whence (Gr.Gr. 151, 160). **-ranga -रंग** adv. in the manner in which, how (Gr.Gr. 154). **--vizi विज़ि । यस्मिन्समये** adv. at which time, when (Gr.Gr. 157, K. 1027).

yim यिम । ये pl. nom. masc. (f. **yima यिम**), who, which (Gr.Gr. 88, Gr.M.); (m.) (L.V. 95; Śiv. 20, 25, 72, 120, 130, 433, 1094, 1209, 1373, 1457, 1487, 1793; Rām. 56, 60, 68, 119, 158, 932, 968, 979, 1260, 1509; K. 20, 105, 591, 1035, 1043, 1049, 1112; H. ii, 9; v, 5; x, 5; xi, 8); (f.) (Śiv. 830, 1453; K. 766); (as pron. adj.) (L.V. 13, 76; Śiv. 132, 497-8, 991; K. 368, 397, 468, 842, 982, 1036; H. ix, 9).

yĕman यमन् or **yiman यिमन्** pl. acc.-dat., e.g. (to) whom, (to) which (Gr.Gr. 88, Gr.M., Rām. 1061, K. 115, K.Pr. 253). **-hond**^{u} **-हंन्दु** or (q.v., ab.) **yihond**^{u} **यिहंन्दु** pl. gen. (f. **-hünz**^{u} **-हंन्ज़ू**), of whom, of which (Gr.Gr. 89, Gr.M.).

yĕmis यमिस् or (q.v., bel.) **yĕs यस्** sg. acc.-dat. e.g. an. (to) whom, (to) which (Gr.Gr. 20, 26, 88, 191; Gr.M.); (an. m.) (L.V. 5; Śiv. 641, 1085, (exceptionally inan.) 1098; K.Pr. 248); (as pron. adj.) (Śiv. 495-6, Rām. 28).

yĕmyuk^{u} **यम्युकु । यत्संबन्धी** sg. gen. inan. (f. **yĕmic**^{u} **यमिचु**), of which (inanimate thing) (Gr.Gr. 89; Śiv. 538, 1085. K.Pr. *yĕmukai*, for *yĕmyukay*, 248).

yĕs यस् sg. acc.-dat. e.g. an. (to) whom, (to) which, i.q. **yĕmis**, ab., q.v. (Gr.Gr. 88, Gr.M.); (an. m.) (L.V. 15, 21, 33-4, 37; Śiv. 60, 667, 875-6, 883, 990, 995, 999, 1086, 1207, 1299, 1563, 1757, 1873; Rām. 178, 911, 913, 1068, 1076, 1116, 1182, 1238, 1433, 1448, 1488, 1563, 1582, 1662, 1664; K. 95, 327, 527, 532, 723, 906, 928, 1022, 1071, 1171; H. ii, 8, 9; vi, 16; vii, 1, 29, 30; YZ. 245; K.Pr. 241-3); (an. f.) (Rām. 1620; K. 504; H. xii, 15); (as pron. adj.) (Rām. 1338, 1442, 1616; K.Pr. 242). This word is also used as an equivalent to **yĕsond**^{u}, bel. q.v. (Gr.Gr. 89; Śiv. 36, 685, 1022, 1067, 1114, 1844, and so in most of the above examples from Rām.).

yus युस् or **yus**^{u} **यिसु । यः** m. sg. nom. an. (f. **yŏssa य्वस्स**, q.v., bel.), who (Gr.Gr. 15, 88; Gr.M.); (an. m.) (L.V. *yus*^{u} 20, 24, 37, 45, 65; Śiv. *yus* 30, 39, 59, 308, 356, 449, 645 (*yus*^{u}), 674, 688, 877-8, 1016, etc.; Rām. *yus* 58-9, 117, 805, 912-3, 1127, 1300, 1470, 1472, 1514, 1577, 1590, 1616, 1663, 1729; K. 2, 41, 252, 319, 362, 430, 556, 620, 720; H. ii, 7, 8, 11; v, 9; vi, 14; vii, 29; x, 1, 6, 12; K.Pr. 255-6); (as pron. adj.) (Śiv *yus* 21; K. 429, 441, 492, 992; H. ii, 4, 9-11; vi, 14; x, 12; xii, 4, 20, 25; K.Pr. 255). **--akhāh --अखाह । यः कश्चित् एकतरः** pron. indef. an. m. (f. **yŏssa akhāh य्वस्स अखाह**), whoever (out of several persons) (H. viii, 6, 8, 11; K.Pr. 255); cf. **yi-kĕh**, ab. **kāṭshāh --काँट्शाह । यः कश्चन** pron. indef. an. m. (f. **yŏssa kāṭshāh य्वस्स काँट्शाह**; inan. (see ab.) **yi-kĕh यिकॅह** or **yi-kĕṭshāh यिकॅट्शाह**), whoever, whosoever.

yĕsond^{u} **यसंन्दु** or (q.v. ab.) **yĕs यस्** sg. gen. an. (f. **yĕsünz**^{u} **यसंन्ज़ू**), of whom, i.q. **yĕm**^{i}**-sond**^{u}, ab., q.v. (Gr.Gr. 89, K. 618).

yŏssa य्वस्स, yŏsa य्वस, or (vill.) **yĕssa यस्स, yĕsa यस** f. sg. nom., she who, f. of **yus**, ab. (Gr.Gr. 88, Gr.M.); (an. f.) (Śiv. 1491, 1742; K. 277; H. x, 6; xii, 20, 25); (as pron. adj.) (Śiv. 881, 1869; Rām. 312, 789; H. x, 1; xii, 25).

yŏsay य्वसय । यैव f. sg. nom. emph. only she who (L.V. 52).

yusuy युसुय् m. sg. nom. emph. (f. **yŏsay य्वसय्**, ab.), only he who.

yĕth यथ् inan. sg. dat. to which, to what (Gr.Gr. 18; Gr.M.; Śiv. 1019, 1210, 1683, 1749, 1757, 1903; Rām. 188; H. x, 7, 10); (as acc.) (Śiv. 451, 903); (as pron. adj.) (L.V. 47; Śiv. 169, 1627; Rām. 108, 1327; K. 1067). **-kun -कुन्** adv. in what direction, in the direction which (Gr.Gr. 160, Rām. 536).

yĕth^{i} **यथि** or **yĕthy यथ्य्**, emph. form of **yĕth**,

q.v. **-kun** -कुन् adv. even in what direction, in the very direction which (Gr.Gr. 160).

yĕwa 1 यव (for **2**, see s.v.) sg. abl. e.g. an. and inan., i.q. **yĕmi 3**, ab., q.v. (as adv.) by which, in order that, so that (L.V. 28, 75). **-kani -कनि । यत्कारणेन** adv. i.q. **yĕmi-kani**, ab., q.v. (Gr Gr 159). **-kanĕn -कन्यन् । यत्कारणेन** adv., id. **-pushy -पुछ्य । यदर्थम** adv. for which, for the sake of which, for which object.

yiy 3 यिय् m. sg. nom. inan. emph. even which (inan.) (Śiv. 121, 226, 308, 312, 348, 630, 1086, 1208; Rām. 14, 133, 638; K. 323, 1044; H. xi, 1); (as pron. adj.) (K. 796). **yiy-kĕshāh यिय-कॅशह्** whatever, i.q. **yi-kĕshāh**, ab., but more emphatic (H. iii, 1, 8; v, 8).

yih 3 यिह्, see **yun^{u}**.

yiha इह adv. here, a borrowed Skt. word, used in the compound **yiha-lūkh**, the world here, this world, as opp. to **para-lūkh**, the other world (Skt. *iha-lōka*, *para-lōka*) (K. 421, 1106).

yuh 1 युह्, **yuh^{u} 1 इहु**, see **yih 1.**

yuh 2 युह्, **yuh^{u} 2 युहु**, see **yih 2.**

yĕhan (K Pr. 35), for **yihŏn**, cond. past pl 3 of **yun^{u}**, q.v.

yihond^{u} 1 इहंदु, see **yih 1.**

yihond^{u} 2 यिहंदु, see **yih 2.**

yĕhānath यहानथ اِحانت f. (sg. dat. **yéhāniish^{u} यहानंछ**), contempt, disdain (cf. **kŏl-kōrĕ-y°**, p 436*b*, l. 41)·(El.); affront, indignity, insult, slight; slander, calumny. **—khĕn^{u} —ख्यंञ् । भर्त्सनाक्रोशावाप्तिः** f.inf. to suffer indignity (from loud abuse or the like) **—karūn^{u} —करंञ् । अतिभर्त्सनम्** f.inf. to contemn (El.); to abuse another loudly and publicly (El.) **— pĕn^{u} —पंञ् । खलीकारानुभवः** f.inf. such abuse to befall (a person).

yuhariñ युहरिञ् (? spelling) adv. hither, towards this direction (noted only in K.Pr. 236 *yuharun*). Cf. **wuhariñ, wuharyund^{u},** and **yohuryund^{u}.**

yohuryund^{u} यंहुर्युन्दु or (q.v.) **oh^{u}ryund^{u} अंहुर्युन्दु । ईषदितः** adv. a short way off (usu w. vbs. of coming, putting, sitting, standing, or the like) (Gr.Gr. 94); cf. **yuhariñ** and **wuharyund^{u}. —pahān — पहान । ईषदेतत्पार्श्वतः**: adv. somewhat in this direction, an indefinite short way off (Gr.Gr. 94).

yihus or **yuhus इहस्** (also written **यिहस्**) । **ऐषमः** adv. during this year, in the present year (El., Gr.Gr. 158, W. 95). **yihusuk^{u}** or **yuhusuk^{u} यिहसुकु । ऐषमःसंबन्धी** sg. gen. (f. **yi(yu)husüc^{u} यिहसंचु**), of, belonging to, or produced in the present year.

yihsān इहसान् احسان m. kindness, beneficence (El.).

yĕhāta यहात or **yihāta इहात** احاطة । **ऐश्वर्योपभोगः** m. surrounding, enclosing; enclosed space, enclosure, premises, precincts; (in Ksh.) the exercise of might, power, authority, sway (due to wealth, high office, or the like). **—karun —करन् । अत्युत्कर्षाधिगमः** m inf. to exercise such power; hence (esp) of a low person suddenly promoted) to become highly exalted, to become invested with great authority, power, wealth, or the like.

yihwah, see **yĕwa 2.**

yihay इहय्, yihuy, yuhuy इहय, yŏhay ह्यहय्, see **yih 1.**

yŏj^{u} योजु । असमञ्जसवृत्तिः: adj. (f. **yŏj^{u} 1 यांजू**), one who conducts himself unsuitably or improperly, unmannerly, rude (e.g. in speech, listening, thinking, appearance, dress, walk, etc.) **— hyuh^{u} हिहु । असमञ्जसवृत्युपमः**: adj. (f. **yŏj^{u} hish^{u} यांजू हिशु**), one who (usually well-mannered) on some occasion acts like such a person.

yāji-paijāma यांजि पैजाम । विषमाकारवेशभाषणः: m. 'with misfitting breeches'; hence, one who is ugly or unmannerly in form, appearance, speech, etc.

yŏj^{u} 2 यांजू । शष्कुली f. (sg dat **yājè यांज्य**), a kind of cup-shaped cake or biscuit, made of rice flour cooked in oil. It is offered by women to a god on various festivals (cf **kŏm^{u}-y°**, p 443*b*, l. 23; **kana-y°**, p 448*a*, l. 50) (El. *yāj*, a biscuit; K Pr. 3, 105, 190, 239).

yaji-lĕji-peṭh nĕnd^{a}r pĕn^{u} यांजि ल्यांजि-पठ् न्यन्दर पंञ्। अत्यन्तनिश्चिन्तता f.inf 'sleep to fall on the cake-saucepan', (owing to abundance of all that one needs) freedom from care to exist, to rest secure, be free from anxiety; to be careless, thoughtless, heedless. **-wor^{u} -वंद । शष्कुलीपूपः** m i.q. **yŏj^{u}**; a piece or fragment of such a cake.

yījād इजाद ايجاد m an invention, discovery, contrivance (Gr M.).

yèjñ यज्ञ, see **yĕgn.**

yijāra इजार اجارة m. letting (land or a house) on rent or hire; a contract **—hyon^{u} — ह्यनु** m inf. to take on lease or contract (Gr M.).

yijāzath इजाज़थ اجازت f. (sg dat. **yijāziish^{u} इजाज़ंछ**), permission, leave **— diñ^{u} — दिञ्** f.inf. to give permission, allow (with gen of act allowed) (Gr.M.).

yĕka यक । ऐक्यम्, एकाङ्गोपेतम्, रथविशेषः: m. oneness, unanimity, (of a number of persons) the being all of one mind; the ace (at cards, etc.); a kind of one-horse vehicle, the *ekkā* of India; cf. also **yĕka** under **yĕkh 1** and **2. —karun — करन् । ऐक्योत्तर आयह्** m.inf. (of a number of people) to unite as one, to show

united determination. **-gur^{u}** -गुर् । रथविशेषवोढाश्वः m. an *ekkā*-pony, or a pony suitable for harnessing to an *ekkā*. **-wôl^{u}** -वोलु । रथविशेषवहनवृत्तिः m. an *ekkā*-driver, one who drives an *ekkā* for hire.

yēk^{u} एकु card. one. An old form of **ok^{u}** and **akh,** qq.v., in **yēka-wāṭh,** of one construction, of the same material (L.V. 17); **gôrum yēkuy dēh,** I have loved only one body (i.e. nothing but my body) (L.V. 7).

yīka यीक in the following:—**yīka-mŏdur^{u} यीक-मदुर् । संकष्टमाधुर्यः** adj. (f. **-mŏd^{u}r^{u}** -मद्र्), tasting at once sweet, sour, and bitter (and, hence, disgusting). **-söl^{i}** -सालि । एकको‌ष्ठा शाला, गिरावरणविशाला: adj. e.g. (of a floor in a house or the like) consisting of one room (hence wide and without partitions).

yikbāl इक्बाल् اقبال or **yĕkhbāl यख्बाल्** m. prosperity, good fortune. **-mandī** -मन्दी اقبالمندي f. a condition of prosperity, good fortune (as a condition) (Gr.M., Rām. 817 *yĕkhbāl°*).

yēkadanth एकदन्थ m. (sg. dat. **yēkadantas एकदन्तस्**) (an elephant) possessor of only one tusk; a N. of Gaṇêśa, see **Ganēsh.**

yēkādash एकादश् or **yēkādashĕ येकादश्** card. eleven, i.q. **kah 1,** q.v. (a word borrowed from Skt. *ēkādaśa*). The god Rudra is said to appear under eleven forms, see p. 387*b*, l. 21 (Śiv. 522, Rām. 1770).

yikādashī इकादशी f. the eleventh lunar day of a Hindū month, i.q. **kāh 3,** q.v. (L. 266). This word is borrowed from the Skt. *ekādaśī*.

yĕkh 1 यख् । आम्लानहिमम् m. (sg. dat. **yĕkas यकस्**), frozen snow, ice formed from frozen snow (El. *yakh*; Śiv. 27, 333, 342).

yĕka-muhul^{u} यक-मुहुलु । तुषारदण्डः m. a long icicle (such as is pendent from the eaves of a house). **-ṭuj^{i}** -टुजि । आम्लानहिमगोलः f. a ball of ice formed from frozen snow. **-wôñ^{u}** -वोञ् । आम्लानहिमजलम् m. the intensely cold water that issues from frozen snow.

yĕkh 2 यख् । वमथुः f. (sg. dat. **yĕki यकि**), vomiting. **—diñ^{u} —दिञ् । वमथूद्गारः** f.inf. to vomit.

yĕka yiñĕ यक यिञ । वमथुविकारोद्भवः f.pl.inf. vomitings to come, an attack of vomiting to occur.

yĕkh 3 यख् । अतिशीतः adj. e.g. intensely cold (to touch), freezingly cold; cf. **yĕkh 1.** **—lagun —लगुन् । शीतार्तिः** m.inf. (of anything animate or inanimate) to become intensely cold, to suffer from intense cold.

yĕkh 4 यख् یک card. one, i.q. **akh,** q.v., e.g. **ba yĕkh tīr,** with a single arrow (Rām. 340). **-bār -बार्** یک بار adv. at the same time, at once, simultaneously; at once, all at once, immediately (Śiv. 781, 912; Rām. 405, 860, 887); together, not separately (Rām. 460); altogether, entirely, the whole (Rām. 470, 1130, 1684). **-dam -दम्** یک دم adv. in one breath, in a moment, at once, all at once (Rām. 898, *ba-yĕkh-dam*). **-jā -जा** یک جا, **-jāh -जाह्,** or **-jyāh -ज्याह्,** adv. in one place, together (cf. El. *yakjazámut* (i.e. **yĕkh-jā zāmot^{u},** equal in age); Śiv. *yĕkh-jyāh* 203, 905, 1302, 1556, 1831; Rām. *-jāh* 49, 466, 573, *-jā* 1108*d*; H. *-jāh*, x, 12; *yĕg-jāh*, ii, 4); all together, unanimously (Rām. 1685, *ba-yĕkh-jā*). **-lakh -लख्** (= یکلخت) adv. all at once, all together, altogether (K. 561). **-pāṭh -पाठ् । एकपटिका** f. (sg. dat. **-pāṭi -पाटि**), a cloth or other garment only just long enough to go once round the body; cf. **paṭa.** **-rah -रह्** یک رہ adv. by one road; once; at once, at one glance, at first sight (El. has *yakrah*, in the east, which his reverse vocab. shows to be a misprint for 'in the least'). **-sö -सो** (= یکسو) adv. on one side, aside, apart from others (YZ. 242). **-sān -सान्** یک سان adj. e.g. and adv. the same, identical with (Rām. 1203, 1499); like, similar (Śiv. 1241); associated only (with, **sūtin**), having only (. . .) for a companion (Rām. 1200). **-tôr^{u} -तोर् । एकतन्तुमयः** adj. (f. **-tör^{u} -तार्**) (of a cloth or the like) that of which the warp and woof consist of single threads. Cf. **tār 2.**

yēkh एख् card. (sg. obl. **yēka एक**; emph. **yēk^{u}y एकुय्**, Śiv. 993), one (i.q. **akh,** q.v., borrowed from Skt. *ēka*) (Śiv. 993, 1134, 1370, 1405, 1486, 1695).

yikh यिख्, see **yun^{u}.**

yĕkhbāl यख्बाल्, yĕkhbālmandī यख्बालमन्दी, see **yikbāl.**

yĕkhañĕ यखञ । सूदविशेषः f.pl. a kind of dish (consisting of meat cooked with spices in curdled milk).

yĕkhrāj यख्राज् اخراج m. expulsion, ejection, eviction. **—karun —करन्** m.inf. to evict, expel, banish (from) (Rām. 32 (*yĕkrāj*), 822).

yǒkh^{a}th यख्थ् । युक्तिः f. (sg. dat. **yǒkh^{u}s^{u} यख्सु**), a means, expedient, plan, device (Śiv. 993, 1747, 1823).

yikhtilāf इख्तिलाफ اختلاف m. dissension, discord, disagreement (Gr.M.).

yikhtiyār इख्तियार् اختيار or **yĕktiyār यक्तियार्** m. option, will, discretion, power, authority, right (Gr.M. *yĕkt°*; Śiv. *yĕkt°*, 1794, 1798).

yīkil यीकिल् । गोपालसी f. the cross beam that supports a roof (K.Pr. 41). **yīkili-lāday यीकिलि-लादय् । गोपालसीयोजनदायः** f. the making of offerings for luck to the gods, and the presents made to the attendant priests, etc., and to the building workmen, on the occasion of fixing this beam when a house is being built.

yĕkīn यकीन् یقین subst. m. and adj. e.g. belief, faith,

true faith, conviction (K.Pr. 170); (as adj.) certain, sure. —**zānun** —**ज़ानुन्** m.inf. to be certain, to know for certain, be assured (Gr.M.).

yĕkīnan يقيناً adv. certainly, surely, in truth (W. 96, *yaqīnan*).

yĕkur[u] **यकुर्** । **पक्षिविशेष:** m. a certain small bird with a very disgusting smell (K.Pr. 240, where it is wrongly described as a plant). **yĕkur**[u] **mörith athan phakh** (a proverb) a stink on the hands after killing this bird, i.e. great damage all for nothing. The flesh of the bird is uneatable, the hands of the killer become stinking, he incurs the sin of killing a living being, and all for no profit.

yĕkrāj यक्राज्, see **yĕkhrāj.**

yikrām यिक्राम् in *wa-salām wa-yikrām*, (may) both peace and respect (be on you)! (H. x, 14). The phrase is corrupt Arabic borrowed in the form *wa salām wa ikrām.*

yĕkarār यकरार् or **yikrār इक्रार्** اقرار m. agreement, consent, acquiescence, confirmation (Śiv. 1796 *yĕ*); confession, acknowledgment, admission.

yĕkshĕmba يكشنبه m. Sunday (a word borrowed from Persian), i.q. **āthwār,** q.v.

yēkatā एकता f. oneness, unity, identity (borrowed from Skt.) (Śiv. 1485, 1490).

yēkut[u] **एकुत्** m. i q. **yēkatā,** q.v. (K. 399).

yôkūth योकूथ् (= ياقوت) m. (sg. dat. **yôkūtas योकूतस**), a certain precious stone, a kind of ruby (Rām. 569).

yĕktiyār यक्तियार, see **yikhtiyār.**

yikawaṭa इकवट or **yikawaṭ**[a]**z इकवटज़** । **युगपत्** adv simultaneously, all at once, all together, at the same time (K. *-waṭa* 292, 720–1, 725, 778); all together, in one place (Gr.M.). El has *yikawatan*, equal in age.

yāl याल् ।ال । **अश्वग्रीवेयकेशम्, मुखेश:** f. the mane (of a horse) (W. 139, K.Pr. 71); met. fine dress, handsome apparel, good turn-out and general appearance (of a man) (K.Pr. 156). **-cāl -चाल** । **मनोहरवेशादि:** f. handsome dress, general appearance, and carriage (of a man). —**hĕñ**[u] **--ह्यंजु** । **अश्वग्रीवेयकेशकर्तनम** f.inf. to cut off a horse's mane (supposed to strengthen or increase the size of the neck).

yāla-gupāl याल-गुपाल् । **वेशव्यसनी** m. a dissipated dandy (cf. **gōpāl,** a N. of Kṛṣṇa, p. 294*b*, l. 19).

yĕl यल् । **आकृष्टिचेष्टा** m. the motion of the body in making a violent pull or drag, a pull (El. *yal*, jolting, *yala*, assault). **-dyun**[u] —**दिनु** । **चेष्टाकर्षणम** m.inf. to move or bend the shoulders, back, etc. in the act of pulling, to give a strong pull.

yēl 1 f. a command, order (El. *yel*).

yĕl 2 येल् or **एल्** । **वश्य:** adj. e.g. (of an untamed beast) tamed, brought under control (Gr.Gr. 21, subst. m., subjection); obedient, loyal (K.Pr. 245). **-anun** —**अनुन्** । **वशीकार:** m inf. to tame, bring under control (a violent or wild beast, a stubborn naughty boy, and so on). —**karun करन** m inf., id. (Rām. 16). —**yun**[u] **-यिनु** । **आयत्तीभवनम्** m.inf. to become tamed, as ab.

yĕla यल يله adj. e.g. free, set free, set at liberty; turned loose, allowed to roam or pasture at liberty. **-gaṭshun -गटुन** । **उच्छृङ्खलीभवनम** m inf to become perverse, self-willed, unruly, unrestrained, to break loose (of a woman, child, horse, or the like) **-rōzun रोज़ुन** । **अवद्यीभवनम्** m inf. to break loose and remain so, to be independent, unrestrained, continue at liberty. —**trāwun** —**त्रावुन** । **निर्निद्यीकरणम्** m.inf to cause (a child, animal, or the like) to become unrestrained (by faulty teaching, etc.); to render uncontrolled, unruly, ungoverned, or the like; to let go (a person seized) (H. iii, 4; x, 5, 21) **-wôl**[u] **-वोल्** । **मद्चेष्ट:** m.ag one who (on the ground of wealth, qualifications, good fortune, or the like) behaves, or acts, arrogantly.

yĕl[i] **1 यलि** (for **3,** see **yol**[u]) adj e.g, in **yĕl**[i] **kaṭh यलि कठ** । **मेषविशेष:** m. (sg. dat. **kaṭas कटस**), a castrated ram fattened up and plump.

yĕl[i] **2 यलि, य्लि** or **yĕli यलि, य्लि** । **यदा** rel. adv. of time, when, at what time, at the time when, as soon as (El *yla, ylhh*; Gr.Gr. 156; Gr M. *yĕh*; W 94 id; L.V. *yĕh* 31, 44, 49, 82, 102, 103; Śiv. id. 3, 40, 53, 63, 78, 81, 85, 106, 159, 268, 313, etc.; Rām. id. 15, 45, 62, 88, 102, 114, 141, 144, 147, etc.; K 8, 12, 24 5, 32, 46, 50, 55, 58, etc.; H ii, 3, 7; iii, 8; iv, 7, v, 5, 6, 9; vi, 11, etc.; YZ *yĕly* 157, *yĕhh* 172 This word sometimes has the force of 'if', as in H v, 8). **yĕli tĕli यलि त्यलि** adv now and then, occasionally (El *yla tla*)

yĕlyuk[u] **यल्युक्** । **यदा भव:** adj (f **yĕlic**[u] **यलिचु**), of when, of, born, or produced at the time when

yol[u] **यल्** । **संदष्टधातुमयरमविशेष:** m (sg. ag **yĕl**[i] **3 यलि**), solder **yĕl**[i]**-waṭh यलि-वाठ** । **संदष्टधातुसंदापना** m. (sg. dat **-wāṭas -वाटस**), the mending a metal vessel or the like with solder

yĕlaj यलाज्, **yilaj इलाज** علاج m. a medicine, remedy, cure (El. *tlaj*, Rām. 275). **--karun करन** m.inf. to heal, to cure (El.). **yilaja-rost**[u] **इलाज-रस्तु** adj. (f. **-rüsh**[u] **-रुशु**), incurable (El.).

yĕlók[i] **यलाकि** । **आधित्यक:** adj. e.g. of, belonging to, born or produced on, a mountain plateau (see the next).

yĕlākh यलाख । **अधित्यका** m. (sg. dat. **yĕlākhas यलाखस**), a mountain table-land, a high plateau. Sheep are here pastured (L. 362 *tlák*).

yillā यिल्ला prep. except, besides (W. 99 *illā*). Borrowed from Arabic.

yilm इलम् علم m. learning, knowledge (Gr.M.; K.Pr. 88, 216); a branch of learning, a science (Gr.M.).

yilma-rost^{u} यिल्म-रस्तु adj. (f. **-rüsh**^{u} **-रुश्**), without knowledge, void of knowledge, ignorant (Gr.M.).

yĕlath यलथ or **yillath** (= علت) । **उपाधिः** f. (sg. dat. **yĕlüs**^{u} यलुसू), a disease, sickness, malady, infirmity, weakness (El. *yalat*); a fault, vice (K.Pr. 88 *illat*); a bad or worthless thing (cf. **arzŏni-y°**, p. 46*a*, l. 20); a defect, flaw, detrimental effect (Rām. 110); a pretext, pretence, excuse; a charge, count (of an indictment) (Gr.M. *yillath* m.). **-yiñ**^{u} —यिञ् । **दोषापत्तिः** f.inf. harm or damage (such as blame, accusation, evil conduct, or the like, due to evil association) to be incurred. —**lārüñ**^{u} —लारुञ् । **व्यसनादिनिग्रहीभवनम्** f.inf. some vice (such as being a slave to drugs) difficult to relinquish, or disease difficult to be got rid of to become attached to (i.e. affect) a person.

yĕlüs^{u}**-wôl**^{u} यलुसु-वोलु । **उपाधियुक्तः** n.ag. (f. **-wājĕñ** -वाज्यञ्), one who has been affected by one of the above defects, vices, etc.

yĕlüs^{u}**lad** यलुसुलद् । **उपाधियुतः** adj. e.g. (as subst., f. **yĕlüs**^{u}**ladiñ** यलुसुलदिञ्), one who is affected by a defect, disease, or vice as in the preceding.

yām याम or (qq v.) **yāmath** यामथ, **yāmath**^{u}**y** यामथुय । **यद्दैव** adv. even when, at the very time when, at the moment when, as soon as (El. *yám*; W. 93; Śiv. 1000, 1622; Rām. 706, 1634; YZ. 164, 229). Cf. **yāñ** and **yāñĕth**.

yĕm 1 यम् । **यमः** m. N. of the god who rules the spirits of the dead (men or beasts) (Skt. *Yama*) (El. *yam*, an angel; Śiv. 931, 1843, 1908); the Angel of Death (K.Pr. 6, 175, 240). **-brôhmun** ब्रोह्मुन् । **ब्राह्मणविशेषः** m a low kind of Brāhman who acts as priest for this god, and who carries through the various funeral ceremonies. **-bayĕ** -बय । **मृत्युभीतिः** m. the fear of this god; hence, fear of death (L.V. 27 *yĕma-bayĕ*). **-hāl** -हाल् । **मृताश्रितस्थानम्** f (sg. dat. **-höj**^{u} -होजु), the abode of Yama, the limbo of the departed; the place where the relations and friends of a deceased meet to lament his death. **-hēr** -हेर् । **दुरारोहमार्गः** f. Yama's stairway; N. of a certain long, difficult, and dangerous mountain path in Ksh. (Śiv. 931).

pyon^{u} —प्योनु । **आपाततो मृत्युः** m inf Yama to fall (on a person), the sudden unexpected death (of a person) to occur. **-rāth** -राथ । **यमरात्रिः** f. (sg. dat. **-rŏs**^{u} **-रास्**), Yama's night, the long grievous night passed by the family when a person dies early in that night. **-ruth** -रुथ् । **मृताहव्रतम्** m. (sg. dat. **-rutas** -रुतस्), Yama's fast, the ten days' fast observed by the members of the family after a death. **-rāza** -राज़ or **yĕma-rāza** यम-राज़ । **यमराजः** m. N. of the god Yama (Gr.M. *yĕmarāza*; Śiv. id. 864; Rām. 175, 474, 587, 1740).

yĕma-baṭh यम-बठ् m. (sg. dat. **-baṭas** -बटस्), Yama's apparitor, who drags away the soul of a dying person to judgment (usually in pl.) (L.V. 74). **-dār** -दार् or **-dwār** -द्वार् । **यमलोकः** m. the world, or abode, of Yama, the limbo of the dead (men or beasts) (Śiv. *du°* 1911); cf. **dwār**. **-dūth** -दूथ् । **यमप्रेषिः** m. (sg. dat. **-dūtas** -दूतस्), a messenger of Yama, who carries off the deceased to the limbo, an angel of death (Śiv. 483). **-guma** -गुम । **मरणावस्थासन्निधयद्योतकस्वेदः** m.pl. the sweat denoting the imminence of death (Rām. 1587, 1616). **-naṭh** -नठ् । **मरणावस्थाकम्पः** f. (sg. dat. **-naṭi** -नटि), the quivering or trembling of a person at the point of death. **-pŏthan** -पोथन् । **यमलोकयात्रा** m. the journey of a deceased to the limbo.

yĕm 2 यम् m. self-control, self-restraint, observance of moral duty (Śiv. 269, 1213).

yĕm^{i} यमि, **yĕmi** यमि, **yim 2** यिम्, **yima 2** यिम, **yimau 2** यिमौ, see **yih 2.**

yim 1 इम्, **yima 1** इम, **yimau 1** इमौ, **yim**^{i} इमि, **yimi** इमि, see **yih 1.**

yima 3 यिम, see **yun**^{u}.

yôm^{u} योमु । **चतुरस्रखण्डविशेषः** m. a square thick piece (of gold, silver, or the like), used —°.

yĕmb^{a}**r-zal** यंबर्-ज़ल्, **yĕmbür**^{u}**-zal** यंबरु-ज़ल्, or **yĕmb**^{a}**ra-zal** यंबर्-ज़ल् । **पुष्पविशेषः** f. a certain white flower blooming in the early spring, the narcissus (El. *yimbarzal*, *yimberzal*; K.Pr. 56; Śiv. *yĕmbür*^{u}° 55, 1008; Rām. 184, 197, 353, 645, 655, 676, 1031, 1494 (read *yĕmb*^{a}*r-zala*, voc.), etc.; YZ. 153, 184, 209, 274, 565); cf. Arabic عنبر, ambergris. **-dāñĕ** -दाञ m. N. of a variety of the rice-plant or paddy (El. *yimbirzal dángi*; L. 248, 333, 463 *imbrzal*, a good white rice).

yimdād यिमदाद امداد assisting, help, succour (cf. **jāyĕ-y°**, p. 380*a*, l. 21) (Rām. 381, 476).

yĕmal यमल् m. N. of a Vidyādhara, or demi-god, in Skt. *Yamala*. He and Arzŏn (Skt. *Arjuna*) were sons of Vaiśravaṇa, or Kubēra, the god of wealth. They were cursed by Nārada to become two trees, and so they remained until they were released by Krushn (Kṛṣṇa) (K. 169–70).

yimām इमाम् امام m. an Imām, a minister or reader in a Muslim mosque, a leader in public worship, a (Muslim) >

head or leader of a religious community (Gr.Gr. 13, W. 135).

yimāmath इमामथ् امامت ? f. the office or profession of an *imām* or leader in worship (see the preceding) (H. xii, 1).

yĕman यमन् । पुष्पविशेषः, रत्नविशेषः m. N. of a certain wild flower described as sweet-scented and somewhat dark in colour; N. of a certain small-sized variety of ruby.

yĕmunā यमुना f. N. of a river, the 'Jumnā' (Skt. *Yamunā*) (K. 410).

yiman 1 इमन्, see **yih 1.**

yiman 2 यिमन्, see **yih 2.**

yīmān यीमान् ایمان m. belief, faith (El. *imán*, K.Pr. 8); good faith, trustworthiness (cf. **bē-y°**, p. 151*a*, l. 9). **—anun —अनुन्** m.inf. to believe (El.).

yīmarjal or **marjal**, the iris (*Iris pseudacorus*) (El. *imarjal*). ? Cf. **yĕmbᵃr-zal.**

yĕmrāz यमराज् m. N. of one of the three divisions of the Valley of Kashmīr,— Marāz (p. 595*a*, l. 48), Kamrāz (p. 446*b*, l. 16), and Yĕmrāz (commonly spelt 'Yamrāz'). The last is the city of Śrīnagar (K.Pr. 138).

yĕmis यमिस्, see **yih 2.**

yimis इमिस्, see **yih 1.**

yāmath यामथ् or **yāmathᵘy यामथूय । यद्दैव** adv. i.q. **yām**, q.v., at the very time when, just when, as soon as (El. *yámat*; W. 93 *yāmatai*; Śiv. *yāmath* 767; Rām. id. 112, 239, 498, 538, 654, 703, 761, 1374, 1382, 1501, 1521, 1687, 1708, 1733, 1741; K. id 1145); cf. **yāñĕth** and **yāñ. tāmath . . yāmath तामथ . . . . यामथ** so long . . as (H. xi, 20).

yĕmyukᵘ यम्युकु, see **yih 2.**

yimyukᵘ इम्युकु, see **yih 1.**

yain, see **yĕñᵘ 1.**

yānē याने or **yānī** يعنى adv. that is to say, viz., i.e., to wit (El. *yáne*, Gr.M., Rām. 1015).

yĕn 1 यन् (for **2**, see **yĕñᵘ 1**) m. a small field or plot of land (with an irregular surface) (Śiv. 1213, K.Pr. 248, translated 'river bank'). Cf. **yĕnodᵘ.**

yĕna 1 यन । विना, प्रतिरूपेण adv. and postpos. without (as in **mĕ y°**, without me; **tĕ y°**, without thee; **tas y°**, without him; **karana y°**, without doing); in exchange (for), instead (of) (as in **tas y°**, instead of him; **tath y°**, instead of it; **karana y°**, instead of doing; **khĕna y°**, instead of eating. **yĕnay यनय । विना** adv. and postpos. without, as ab (El. *yanai*, gratis).

yĕna 2 यन । यत्प्रभृति adv. from the time when, since, ever since the time when (Rām. 348, 535; K. 1062, 1100; K.Pr. 194 *yanah*). **-pĕṭha -पठ** id. (Gr.M.; Śiv. 527, 1340). **-shutᵘ -शुतु** or **-shuth -शुथ । यत्कालात्प्रभृति** adv. id. (K. 740). **—ta tana —त तन । चिरकालादनन्तरम्** adv. after a long time, a long time after, a long time since; but **yĕna tana**, and ever since then (Rām. 1162).

yĕnukᵘ यनुकु । यात्कालिकः adj. (f. **yĕnücᵘ यनूचु**), of, or belonging to, since the time when.

yin (? spelling) m. a fringe (El.).

yina यिन । यथा न conjnct. that not, in order that (such-and-such may) not (occur), so that not (Gr.M.; Rām. 1742; K. 582; H. xii, 1)

yunᵘ यिनु or **anunᵘ अनुन् । आगमनम्, आयः** conj. 3, irreg. [The causal of this verb is **anun अनुन्**, to bring, q.v., but, according to native grammarians, it is **ananāwun अननावुन्**, q.v., which is really the causal of **anun** (Gr.Gr. 171).]

[Inf. and fut. pass. part. m. sg. nom. **yunᵘ यिनु** (Śiv. 431) or **anunᵘ अनुनु** (Gr.Gr. 112; Rām 76, 294); dat. **yinas यिनस्** (Gr.Gr 112, 192; Śiv. 1262); abl. **yina यिन** (Śiv. 191), or **yini यिनि** (Rām. 10 *yine*, m.c.); gen. **yinukᵘ** or **yunukᵘ यिनुकु** (Rām. 295); pl. nom. **yinⁱ यिनि**; f. sg. nom **yinᵘ यिनू** (H. v, 6), pl. nom. **yiñĕ यिञ.**

Pres. part. **yiwan यिवान्** (Gr.Gr. 103, 194; Śiv. 47; Rām. 308); poet. **yiwan यिवन्** (Rām. 119); impers. fut part. **yinī यिनी** (Gr Gr. 111); conj. part. **yith यिथ** (Gr.Gr 104, 198; Śiv. 123); neg. conj. part. **yinay यिनय** (Gr.Gr. 111); freq. part. **yi yi यि यि** (Gr Gr. 105, 198), or **yith yith यिथ यिथ** (Gr.Gr. 105, 198); adverbial part. **yiwönⁱ यिवॉनि**; n.ag. 1 **yiwawunᵘ यिववुनु** (Gr.Gr. 105); 2 **yinawôlᵘ यिनवोलु** (Gr.Gr. 107, 193).

Fut. (Gr Gr. 202) sg. 1 **yima यिम** (Śiv. 94); **yimay यिमय**, to thee (Śiv 446); **yimas यिमस्**, to him, her, it (Rām 551); **yiman यिमन** id. (Rām. 361); **yimawa यिमव**, to you (H. xii, 1); 2 **yikh यिख्** (Gr.Gr. 13, Śiv 369); 3 **yiyi यियि** (Śiv. 167); **yiyĕm यियम**, to me (Śiv. 786); **yiyiy यियिय**, to thee (Śiv. 668); **yiyĕs यियस**, to him (Rām. 57); pl. 1 **yimav यिमव्**; **yimōy यिमोय**, to thee (H. v, 10); 2 **yiyiv यियिव**; 3 **yin यिन** (Gr.Gr. 13, Śiv. 698); **yinay यिनय**, to thee (Rām 816).

Cond. past (Gr Gr 253) sg. 1 **yimahŏ यिमहॅा** (H. x, 3); 2 **yihŏkh यिहॅाख्**; 3 **yiyihē यियिहे** (K. 200); **yiyihēs यियिहेस्**, to him (K. 163); pl. 1 **yimahŏv यिमहॅाव**; 2 **yiyⁱhīv यियिहीव्**; 3 **yihŏn यिहॅान्** (K. 156, K.Pr. *yĕhan* 35).

Impve. pres. (Gr.Gr. 247) sg. 2 **yih यिह**; **yim यिम**, to me (Śiv. 346); **yis यिस्**, to him; or **wŏla व्वल**

(Śiv. 189, 266, 1746); 3 **yiyin** यियिन् or **wŏlin** व्लिन्; pl. 2 **yiyiv** यियिव् or **wŏliv** व्लिव्; 3 **yiyin** यियिन् or **wŏlin** व्लिन्. Pol. (Gr.Gr. 250) sg. 2 **yita** यित (Śiv. 179); **yitam** यितम, to me (Śiv. 191); **yitas** यितस्, to him (Śiv. 1856); 3 **yiy^{i}tan** यि[यितन् (Śiv. 192) or **yitan** यितन् (YZ. 459); **yiy^{i}tanay** यि[यितनय्, to thee (Śiv. 129); pl. 2 **yiy^{i}tav** यि[यितव् (Rām. 1436); 3 **yiy^{i}tan** यि[यितन्; fut. (Gr.Gr. 250) **yizi** यिज़ि; past (Gr.Gr. 251) **yizihē** यिज़िहे.

2 Past (Gr.Gr. 229, 236) m.sg. 1 **ās** आस् (Śiv. 987); 2 **ākh** आख् (Śiv. 376); **āham** आहम्, to me (Rām. 659); 3 **āv** आव् (L.V. 9, 91); **āwa** आव, did he come? (Rām. 673); **ām** आम्, to me (Śiv. 332); **ôy** ओय, to thee (Gr.Gr. 241, Rām. 331, Śiv. 6) or **ôwuy** ओवुय (Rām. 1573); **ās** आस्, to him (Śiv. 40); **ākh** आख्, from them (Śiv. 81); pl. 1 **āy** आय् (Śiv. 1236); **öy^{i}** आ[यि, to thee (Rām. 853); 2 **āwa** आव or **öwa** आव (K. 937); 3 **āy** आय (L.V. 19); **ām** आम, to me (H. viii, 3, 11); **öy** आ[य, to thee (Gr.Gr. 241, Śiv. 103); **āyĕs** आयस्, to him (Rām. 483); f.sg. 1 **āyĕs** आयस् (L.V. 35); 2 **āyĕkh** आयख् (Śiv. 534); 3 **āyĕ** आय (Śiv. 37); **āyĕm** आयम, to me (H. v, 5); **ayĕkh** आयख, to them (Śiv. 1092); pl. 1 **āyĕ** आय; 2 **āyĕwa** आयव; **āyĕwam** आयवम, for me (Śiv. 19); 3 **āyĕ** आय (Śiv. 957).

3 Past (Gr.Gr. 229) m.sg. 1 **āyōs** आयोस्; 2 **āyōkh** आयोख (Śiv. 895); 3 **āyōv** आयोव; **āyōy** आयोय, to thee (Rām. 346); pl. 1 **āyēy** आयेय्; 2 **āyēwa** आयेव; 3 **āyēy** आयेय (K. 175); f.sg. 1 **āyēyĕs** आयेयस्; 2 **āyēyĕkh** आयेयख्; 3 **āyēyĕ** आयेय; **öyiy** आ[यिय्, to thee (Rām. 1038); pl. 1 **āyēyĕ** आयेय; 2 **āyēyĕwa** आयेयव; 3 **āyēyĕ** आयेय (K. 238).

4 Past (Gr.Gr. 229) m.sg. 1 **āyās** आयास्; **āyāsas** आयासस, to him (Gr.Gr. 241); 2 **āyākh** आयाख्; **āyāhas** आयाहस्, to him (Gr.Gr 241); 3 **āyāv** आयाव् (Rām. 1752); **āyām** आयाम्, to me (H. iii, 3); **āyās** आयास, to him (Gr.Gr 241); pl. 1 **āyāy** आयाय्; 2 **ayāwa** आयाव; **āyāwas** आयावस्, to him (Gr.Gr. 241); 3 **āyāy** आयाय्; **āyās** आयास्, to him (Gr.Gr. 241). The fem. is the same as in 3 past.

Perf. part. (Gr.Gr. 110) m.sg. **āmot^{u}** आमत्; pl. **āmat^{i}** आम[ति; f.sg. **āmŭs^{u}** आमसू; pl. **āmasa** आमस. See also bel.]

to come, arrive (cf. **andar y°**, p. 32*a*, l. 50; **bag^{a}l^{i} y°**, p. 91*a*, l. 45; **bahār y°**, p. 96*b*, l. 3; **brōṭha y°**, p. 128*a*, l. 47; **bĕyĕ y°**, p. 149*a*, l. 5; **khuris-manz y°**, p. 412*a*, l. 14; **kāpi y°**, p. 462*b*, l. 17; **kāsh^{i} y°**, p. 493*a*, l. 5; **lāri y°**, p. 530*a*, l. 36; **mŏkha y°**, p. 560*a*, l. 21; **manza y°**, p. 584*a*, l. 40; **mrath y°**, p. 594*a*, l. 24; **maitun y°**, p. 607*b*, l. 15; **môw^{u} y°**, p. 611*b*, l. 11; **nād y°**, p. 622*a*, l. 24; **nādas y°**, ib., l. 38; **nētra-katha yiñĕ**, p. 662*a*, l. 32; **pēsh y°**, p. 778*b*, l. 2; **pot^{u} y°**, p. 788*b*, l. 34; **pāt^{i} y°**, p. 789*b*, l. 4; **pata y°**, p. 793*b*, l. 11; **sāla y°**, p. 909*a*, l. 3; **sôn^{u} y°**, p. 918*a*, l. 46, and others) (El.; Gr.Gr. 14, 15, 103–5, 107, 110–2, 167; Gr.M.; L. 459 *yinn*; W. 66 *yinn* or *yun*; L.V. 9, 19, 35, 41, 91, 98, 109; Śiv. 40, 76–7, 79, 81, 86, 103, 119, 179, 189, 191, 229, 266, 283, 346, 357, 374, 380, 388, etc.; Rām. 1–3, 10, 57, 105, 115, 119, 136, 143, 152, 166, 222, 227, 237, 249–50, 262, 288, 295, etc.; K. 17, 19, 24–5, 38, 47, 64, 85, 95, 102, 113, 128, 156–7, 159, 178, 186, 190, etc.; H. ii, 2, 3, 12; iii, 1, 3, 4; v, 5–7, 9–11; vi, 2, 15, 16, etc.; YZ. 41, 44, 53, 140, 154, 156, 253, etc.; K.Pr. 18, 21, 173, 236);

to go or come (home), return (home) (Śiv. 635, 650; Rām. 293–4, 1107, 1179, 1325, 1695; K. 76, 217, 391, 495 6, 567, 690, 699, 706, 874, 898, 1113; H. v, 10; xii, 5, 13; YZ. 139; K.Pr. 157);

to approach (cf. **ach^{i} y°**, p. 9*a*, l. 6; **brōṭh y°**, p. 128*a*, l. 35; **buthi y°**, p. 143*b*, l. 20; **tal^{i} y°**, p. 448*b*, l. 37; **nyūr^{u} y°**, p. 673*b*, l. 34; **patim^{i} dŏh yin^{i}**, p. 806*a*, l. 33; **ṭ^{a}ki y°**, p. 991*b*, l. 42; **sapis y°**, p. 1077*a*, l. 33) (Śiv. 29, 94, 251, 431, 440, 698, 987, 1435, 1473, 1722, 1745; Rām. 319, 669, 942, 965, 1184, 1256, 1369, 1396, 1710; K. 81, 99, 123, 138, 140, 171, 192, 212, 238, 355, 383, 465, 546, 658; YZ. 109);

to arrive, reach (to), attain (to) (cf. **bāgān^{i} y°**, p. 91*b*, l. 9; **bārsas y°**, p. 126*b*, l. 6; **brēshĕ y°**, p. 126*b*, l. 33; **ṭang^{i}-tal^{i} y°**, p. 1010*b*, l. 20) (Śiv. 37, 527, 594, 672, 694, 730, 1092, 1224, 1312, 1385, 1528, 1593, 1627, 1754, 1843, 1889, 1914; Rām. 2, 359, 554, 760, 891, 1733; K. 9, 12, 16, 41–2, 48, 50, 54, 56, 58, 191, 614, 704, 747, 868, 1096, 1100; H. ix, 4);

(with inf. dat. of an intransitive verb, see bel.) to come to, to begin (to) (K. 63, 94, 100, 162, 175, 222, 250, 459, 774, 840, 1016, 1114); to come to a successful end, act as intended, turn out well (cf. **bandūkh y°**, p. 111*b*, l. 44; **bat^{i} y°**, p. 137*b*, l. 23; **bāti y°**, p. 139*a*, l. 42; **yĕḍ yiñ^{u}**, p. 1185*a*, l. 11) (Rām. 367, 1453; K. 426, 470, 755, 1048, 1070, 1096, 1108; K.Pr. 41); to come to an end, be worn out, decayed (cf. **sok^{u} y°**, p. 1067*a*, l. 47, and **saki y°**, p. 1067*b*, l. 12);

to be acquired (cf. **athi y°**, p. 66*a*, l. 27; **brōsh y°**, p. 132*b*, l. 20; **khĕph athi y°**, p. 406*a*, l. 3; **laṛ^{a}n^{i} y°**, p. 512*b*, l. 26; **lākh yiñ^{u}**, p. 517*b*, l. 45; **lās athi y°**, p. 532*b*, ll. 42, 47; **māgayĕ y°**, p. 552*b*, l. 42; **mŏkal yiñ^{u}**, p. 561*b*, l. 5; **naphā y°**, p. 645*a*,

l. 8 ; **pakha yiñĕ,** p. 725*a*, l. 41 ; **pār y°,** p. 751*b*, l. 20, and others) (Śiv. 786, 882, 1794 ; Rām. 1395 ; K. 152, 242, 569, 627, 638, 740, 743, 813, 1111 ; H. ix, i ; K.Pr. 35) ;

to be felt, experienced (cf. **lazath y°,** p. 545*b*, l. 44 ; **maza y°,** p. 614*b*, l. 15 ; **nang yiñᵘ,** p. 642*b*, l. 33 ; **phatᵃrath yiñᵘ,** p. 719*a*, l. 38 ; **rōsh y°,** p. 843*b*, l. 2 ; **shikas y°,** p. 879*a*, l. 39 ; **satāv y°,** p. 949*b*, l. 20 ; **thāg yiñᵘ,** p. 971*a*, l. 45 ; **thŏsᵘ yiñᵘ,** p. 985*b*, l. 10 ; **wani y°,** p. 1122*a*, l. 21 ; **yĕṇᵘ yiñᵘ,** p. 1200*b*, l. 41, and others) (Śiv. 44, 47, 129, 168, 192, 208, 417, 841, 1011, 1038, 1106-7, 1134, 1236, 1343, 1669, 1718, 1878, 1892 ; Rām. 348, 417, 420, 532, 551, 611, 730, 785, 825, 865, 879, 903, 922, 934, 944-5, 966, etc. ; K. 35, 164, 167, 325, 680, 764, 867, 958, 1004, 1111 ; H. iii, 9 ; vi, 16 ; YZ. 459) ; to begin to be known how (to be done) (cf. **khŏkhücᵘ yiñᵘ,** p. 395*b*, l. 42 ; **kṭhᵘ y°,** p. 489*a*, l. 16) (K. 147, K Pr. 260) ;

to come (to the thought), be thought of, be wished (cf. **bad y°,** p. 81*b*, l. 24) (Rām. 155, 1319 ; K. 35, 39, 269, 293, 520, 855, 1020, 1022, 1103) ; to be understood (by, dat.), become plain (to, dat.) (K. 748) ;

to come to pass, happen, betide, befall (cf. **oshᵘ y°,** p. 47*b*, l. 23 ; **āṭi y°,** p. 56*b*, l. 1 ; **badād y°,** p. 85*b*, l. 36 ; **bāgi y°,** p. 91*a*, l. 5, spelt **bāgĕ y°** in K. 636, 665, 683, 717 ; **bōl y°,** p. 105*a*, l. 10 ; **balāy yiñᵘ,** p. 106*a*, l. 28, and p. 144*b*, l. 42 ; **bray yiñᵘ,** p. 130*a*, l. 29 ; **busa y°,** p. 132*a*, l. 27 ; **basar y°,** p. 134*b*, l. 45 ; **dŏh yinⁱ,** p. 200*a*, l. 5 ; **daka y°,** p. 204*a*, l. 30 ; **dōl y°,** p. 211*a*, l. 25, and many others) (Gr M. ; Śiv. 54, 726, 826, 1717 ; Rām. 235, 327, 346, 351, 417, 556, 607, 629, 838, 871, 1033, 1038, 1181, 1198, 1258, 1275, 1765 ; K. 52, 113, 344, 458, 636, 665, 683, 717, 737 ; H. viii, 11 ; x, 5) ;

to come into existence, come on, begin (cf. **ös y°,** p. 46*b*, l. 38 ; **bōjĕr y°,** p. 98*a*, l. 33 ; **bram y°,** p. 123*a*, l. 42 ; **brārun y°,** p. 126*a*, l. 31 ; **brēsh y°,** p. 126*b*, l. 28 ; **bŏy yiñᵘ,** p 149*a*, l. 23 ; **chŏd yiñᵘ,** p. 158*a*, l. 40 ; **düdᵘwanas nyūrᵘ y°,** p 191*a*, l. 17 ; **drŏkh yiñᵘ,** p. 243*a*, l. 15 ; **diwath yiñᵘ,** p. 265*a*, l. 6 ; **gānd yiñᵘ,** p. 289*a*, l. 20, and many others) (Śiv. 164, 1486, 1829, 1848 ; Rām. 35, 76, 178, 223-4, 279, 538, 671, 673, 1041, 1089, 1108*c*, 1326, 1473, 1641, 1672, 1729 ; K. 4, 17-9, 27, 46, 51, 63, 114, 385, 642 ; H. v, 6 ; xii, 9, 15) ; (of the wind) to blow (El), (of rain) to fall, to begin to fall, come on (K. 74, 1087, 1125, 1137) ;

to become (cf. **bakār y°,** p. 102*a*, l. 28 ; **brūṭhⁱ y°,** p. 128*b*, l. 20, and p. 645*b*, l. 4 ; **buthⁱ-kinⁱ y°,** p. 142*b*, l. 18 ; **batang y°,** p. 145*a*, l. 4 ; **nĕstraph y°,** p. 659*a*, l. 44 ; **pasand y°,** p. 783*b*, l. 22 ; **ṭhāṭhⁱ y°,** p. 986*a*, l. 47, and others) (Śiv. 19, 678, 919, 1258, 1581 ; Rām. 64, 560, 788, 818 ; YZ. 29) ;

to be affected (by anything) (cf. **lāṭa y°,** p. 537*b*, l. 11 ; **mādi y°,** p. 548*b*, l. 40 ; **pēra y°,** p. 752*a*, l. 33 ; **prāṣa yiñĕ,** p. 771*a*, l. 21 ; **rasa y°,** p. 842*a*, l. 27 ; **shōkha y°,** p. 877*b*, l. 22 ; **shĕphi y°,** p. 888*a*, l. 40 ; **sŏra y°,** p. 931*a*, l. 5 ; **thŏsi y°,** p. 985*a*, l. 42, and others) (Rām. 329 ; K. 13, 240, 461, 744) ;

to appear, become visible, turn out to be (such-and-such), seem (cf. **bāḍav y°,** p 89*a*, l. 13 ; **byāli y°,** p. 150*b*, l. 43 ; **khŏsh y°,** p 418*b*, l. 11, and others) (Śiv. 423, 485, 806 ; Rām. 317 ; YZ. 25) ; to come forth, issue forth, become visible (cf. **bahā y°,** p. 94*a*, l. 23 ; **bāmun y°,** p. 108*b*, l. 18 ; **mūl yinⁱ,** p. 567*a*, l. 27 ; **nēb y°,** p. 619*b*, l. 29 ; **phīna yiñᵘ,** p. 698*b*, l. 35 ; **pṣᵘ y°,** p. 777*a*, l. 20 ; **sŏpᵃnⁱ y°,** p. 926*b*, l. 42 ; **thāñⁱ yiñᵘ,** p 979*b*, l. 3 ; **tīl y°,** p. 998*b*, l. 2) (Gr.M. ; Śiv. 345, 910, 1009, 1153, 1358, 1702, 1710 ; Rām. 4, 59, 308, 1257, 1264, 1583 ; K. 462, 555, 1047, 1162 ; H. ii, 4 ; x, 1, 8) ;

to grow, increase, swell, be inflamed (cf. **bāna y°,** p. 109*b*, l. 20 , **tumücᵘ yiñᵘ,** p. 1006*a*, l. 30) ; to rise, overflow (cf. **pôñᵘ y°,** p. 747*a*, l. 20 ; **sahᵃlāb y°,** p. 881*a*, l. 36) ;

to come (on), to fit ; to be bent, or set (upon) (cf. **bōlas āmotᵘ** and **y°,** p. 105*a*, ll. 25, 35) ; to come on, come forth, pass (as urine, etc.) (cf. **bōl y°,** p. 105*a*, l 1) (Rām. 949).

With the present participle of another verb **yunᵘ** forms what some writers on Indian languages call 'Statical compounds', as in **ḍĕkⁱ ḍĕkⁱ karān y°,** to come along with the forehead (on the ground), p. 204*b*, l 43 ; **lōrān y°,** to be in a condition of wasting away, gradually to waste away, p. 532*a*, l. 27 ; **sōrān y°,** to become gradually used up, p. 937*a*, l. 12 ; **salān y°,** to come hurriedly, p. 1071*b*, l. 17 (Śiv. 101, 880, 1380, 1528, 1653 ; Rām. 207, 337, 362, 910, 915, 983, 1108, 1118, 1143*a*, *g*, 1148, 1193, 1308, 1338, 1406, 1699 ; K. 417 ; H. viii, 6).

With the conjunctive participle of another verb, **yunᵘ** forms what some writers on Indian languages call 'Intensive compounds', as in **banith y°,** to turn out well, p. 114*a*, l. 14 ; **pōr dith y°,** to act as if certain to have a long life, p. 753*b*, l. 14 ; **pisith yunᵘ,** to be on the point of boiling over, p. 783*b*, l. 10 ; **thakun nīrith y°,** fatigue to come out, i.e. to become manifest, p. 973*b*, l. 49 ; **tasith y°,** to come in fits of laughter, p. 1084*b*, l. 35. Some of these examples are not strictly intensive compounds, but are ordinary phrases, in which each word retains its

own meaning, but it is not always easy to make the distinction (Śiv. 97, 999, 1585, 1704; Rām. 112, 271, 276, 282, 311, 339, 404, 483, 515, 594, 753, 766, 1091, 1223, 1241, 1455, 1543, 1679, 1684, 1714; K. 147, 226, 235, 624, 706, 846, 961, 1060; H. v, 1, 4, 10; xii, 12; YZ. 139, 178; K.Pr. 57). Sometimes we have the freq. part. instead of the conj. part. as in Śiv. 1245. Note **hĕth yun^{u}**, to bring, equivalent to the Hindī *lē ānā* or *lānā* (Śiv. 76, 668, 718, 720, 723, 730, 1667, 1831, 1836, 1856; Rām. 96, 361, 382, 659, 794, 834, 943, 1110, 1120, 1143*i*, 1144, 1440, 1464, 1631; K. 37, 337, 391, 415, 565, 685, 696, 699, 811, 871, 914, 972, 1031, 1077; H. i, 8; iii, 1; viii, 6; xii, 2, 5, 11, 12; YZ. 242).

With the oblique infinitive of another verb, **yun^{u}** makes a passive (cf. Gr.Gr. 168), as in **buchana y°**, to be stung, p. 80*b*, l. 8; **bōlas lāyĕna y°**, to become fixed in obstinacy, p. 105*a*, l. 33; **brakana y°**, to be crushed, p. 122*b*, l. 42; **barana yun^{u}**, to become filled, p. 110*a*, l. 18; p. 124*b*, l. 24; p. 188*b*, l. 16; p. 452*a*, l. 21; **barana y°**, to become homesick (pass. of an intrans. verb), p. 124*b*, l. 38; **bōzana y°**, to become visible (cf. Gr.Gr. 169), p. 154*a*, l. 8; **chakana y°**, to become scattered, p. 160*a*, l. 13; **dabawana y°**, p. 185*a*, l. 29; **maṭi marana y°**, to become fixed on the shoulder (**marun 1**), p. 603*a*, l. 39 (where it is wrongly explained), and many others. The passive of **yun^{u}** itself, occurs in phrases such as **yina yiwān chuh**, it is being come by him, i.e. he is coming (Gr.Gr. 168–70; Gr.M.; Śiv. 332–3, 369, 376, 437, 665, 886, 909, 1004, 1020, 1072, 1111, 1234, 1262, 1286, 1340, 1347, 1469, 1501, 1509, 1545; Rām. 3, 56, 122, 283, 298, 805, 1241, 1446, 1569, 1670, 1719; H. vii, 26; ix, 7). The examples in K. (see bel.) are **bŏḍ^{a}rana y°**, 358; **dina y°**, 77, 844; **gaṇḍana y°**, 167–8; **khĕna y°**, 1089; **mubarana y°**, 69, 73, 681, 857; **parzanana y°**, 595 (cf. **parzana y°**, 583, and **parzanas y°**, 397); **pūzana y°**, 1042; **walana y°**, 502; **zēnana y°**, 823; **z^{a}rawana y°**, 200. Regarding the pass. of **bōzun**, to hear (Śiv. 85, 665, 1241; H. xii, 22), see p. 154*a*, l. 8. It is also used to mean 'to be considered, known, recognized (as such-and-such)' (H. viii, 5; x, 4; xii, 3). The pass. of **ḍēshun**, to see, is irregular, being **drēṭh yun^{u}** (see p. 254*b*, l. 9) (Śiv. 104, 180; Rām. 1195; K. 159, 193, 411, 434, 436–9).

Besides the above passives formed with the oblique infinitive, K. also, *metri causa*, optionally forms a passive with the dative of the infinitive, but only in the case of transitive verbs. The following instances occur:— **baranas y°**, 507; **gālanas y°**, 68; **gaṇḍanas y°**, 165; **karanas y°**, 628, 970; **kāsanas y°**, 662; **lĕkhanas y°**, 848; **māranas y°**, 1027; **mash^{ĕ}rāwanas y°**, 861; **pālanas y°**, 1042; **raṭanas y°**, 163; **trāwanas y°**, 861; **tĕnanas y°**, 210, 301, 311; **wuchanas y°**, 295; **wananas y°**, 97, 290, 296, 453, 501, 589, 614, 782–3, 847, 914, 923, 1061, 1087, 1151; **waranas y°**, 781; **zānanas y°**, 78, 911, 1165; **zēnanas y°**, 1019. If the infinitive dative is that of an intransitive verb, it forms, with **yun^{u}**, a kind of inceptive compound; see ab., p. 1196*b*, l. 37. In K. 901, **āv wananas** is not a passive, but means 'he came to tell (the tidings)'.

āmot^{u} आमॅतु perf. part. of **yun^{u}** in all its meanings, see ab., p. 1196*a*, l. 41 (f **āmüs^{u} आमॅसु**) (Śiv. 44, 594, 678, 820, 832, 919, 1581, 1794; Rām. 145, 351, 424, 428, 493–4, 690, 757, 760, 797, 1077, 1108*e*, 1181, 1359, 1470, 1631, 1672, 1684, 1707, 1730, 1746; K. 27, 642, 806, 868, 995–6, 1089, 1096, 1108; H. iii, 1; v, 5, 11; viii, 6 (= Hindī *āyā huā*); x, 12, 14; xii, 23).

yina-bāgĕ यिन-बाग्य । आगमननिमित्तक: adj. e.g. that which causes to come or is a reason for coming; cf. **bögi 2. -hār -हार् । लब्धुमाशासित:** n.ag. one who, or that which, is fit to come, or worthy of coming, etc., as ab. (Gr.Gr. 130); esp. (of an action, occupation, or use of something) that on obtaining which hope is fixed (with the object of profiting by its obtainment). **-wôl^{u} -वोलु । आगमिष्यन्** n.ag. (f. **-wājĕñ -वाज्यञ्**), one who is coming, one who is on the way hither, that which is about to come or happen, and so on, as ab. **-viz -विज़् । आगमनवेला** f. the time of arrival, happening, etc., as ab.

yīnch यीन्च् m. an inch (the English word) (Gr.M.).

yĕnod^{u} यनॅदु । क्षेत्रविशेष: m. an irrigated plot in a large area of rice-fields. Cf. **yĕn 1.**

yund^{u} य्न्दु m. (pl. nom. **yind^{i} य्न्दि**), an organ of sense or action, in Skt. *indriya* (L.V. 79). In the Śaiva philosophy of Lal Dĕd there are five organs of sense (Skt. *buddhîndriya* or *jñânêndriya*), viz. the organ of smell (*ghrāṇêndriye*), of taste (*rasanêndriya*), of sight (*darśanêndriya*), of touch (*sparśêndriya*), and of hearing (*śravaṇêndriya*); there are also five organs of action (*karmêndriya*), viz. the organ of generation (*upasthêndriya*), of excretion (*pāyvindriya*), of locomotion (*pādêndriya*), of handling (*hastêndriya*), and of voice (*vāgindriya*). In L.V. 79 it is probably the latter five to which reference is made.

yĕnd^{a}r यन्द्र् (sometimes written **yĕnd^{a}r यन्द्र्** or **yind^{a}r 1 य्न्द्र्**) **। सूचकतंत्रयन्त्रम्** m. (sg. dat. **yĕndras यन्द्रस्**, etc.) an instrument, machine, appliance (cf.

dŏsa-yº, p. 252*a*, ll. 43 ff.; kŏdⁱ-yº, p. 384*b*, l. 48; ṭŏṭⁱ-yº, p. 1039*a*, l. 32; wacĕ-yº, p. 1154*a*, l. 37); esp. a spinning-machine, a spinning-wheel (cf. pakhᵘcᵘ, p. 726*a*, l. 40; pacĕ-yº, p. 791*a*, l. 49; ranga-yº, p. 837*b*, l. 7) (Gr.Gr. 13, *yindᵃr*; W. *indar*, a wheel; Śiv. 1014, (with pun on yindᵃr 2) 1217; K.Pr. 87). yĕndᵃr ta ṣandᵃr natsun यंद्र् त षंद्र् नत्सुन् । महोत्सवव्यापार: m.inf. 'the spinning-wheel and the moon to dance', i.e. great festivity to be performed or carried out. —katun —कतुन् m.inf. to work a spinning-wheel, to spin (K.Pr. 65, 253).

yĕndra-(or yĕndᵃra-)bĕha यंद्र-(यंद्र-)ब्यह । कर्तनयन्त्राधारपट्टिका m. the board on which a spinning-wheel stands and is supported, the base board of a spinning-wheel. -ḍạchⁱ -ड्छि । कर्तनयन्त्रदण्डम f. one of the upright supports of the axle of either of the wheels of a spinning-wheel. -dŏs -द्वस् । मृन्मयवप्रम् f. a mud wall (in which the mud is pressed and pounded into a long trough as a mould) (cf. dŏsa-yº, p. 252*a*, l. 43, and L. 249). -katawañ -कतवञ् । सूचकर्तनवृत्ति: f. the profession or livelihood of spinning. -kanᵘrᵘ -कन्रु । कर्तनयन्त्राङ्गविशेष: f. the part of a spinning-wheel on which the little wheel rests (see kanᵘrᵘ, p. 458*b*, l. 24). -kŏtsᵘ -कोट्सु or -kātsan -काट्सन् । कर्तनयन्त्रकीलम् f. (pl.nom. -kātsa -काट्स or -katsūñᵘ -कट्सूञु), one of the three supports of the iron spike that acts as the distaff of a spinning-wheel. -lūrᵘ -लूरु । कर्तनयन्त्रभुज: f. the driving handle of a spinning-wheel. -muhulᵘ -मुहुलु । मुसलयन्त्रम् m. a kind of long heavy pestle-machine for pounding and husking rice. It is a kind of beam, resting horizontally on a fulcrum, with the pestle at one end, while the other end is moved up and down by the feet of one or more workers (El. *indar-muhúl*; L. 463 *indr mohl*, a rice lever mill; W. 114 *indarmohal*). -māl -माल् । कर्तनवृत्त्यासक्ता f. a woman who is skilled in and devoted to working a spinning-wheel. -pakhucᵘ -पखुचु or pakhᵃch पख्छ् । कर्तनयन्त्रपक्ष: m. (sg. dat. pakhᵃcas पख्चस्), the side (or one of the flat spokes together forming the side) of the large wheel of a spinning-wheel (cf. pakhᵘcᵘ). -shikhürᵘ -शिखुरु । जीर्णकर्तनयन्त्रम् f. an old worn-out spinning-wheel. -tulᵘ -तुलु । कर्तनयन्त्रलोहशलाका m. the metal spike (performing the office of a distaff) attached to the small wheel of a spinning-wheel (El. *yandar-tul* and *yindertul*). -bakᵃj -ब्कज् or bakᵘjᵘ ब्कजु । कर्तनयन्त्रचक्रम् f. the large wheel of a spinning-wheel. -bakᵘrᵘ -ब्कुरु । कर्तनयन्त्रत्सर: f. the handle-part (or part held by the fingers) of the handle used for revolving the large wheel of a spinning-wheel. -wāv -वाव् । स्वर्णकाराद्युपकरणविशेष: m. a certain goldsmith's tool, a furbisher or shaper. -yōñŏ -योञ । कर्तनयन्त्रडोरकम् m. the driving-band of a spinning-wheel.

yĕndras bĕhun यंद्रस ब्यहुन् । कर्तनकार्यासक्त: m inf. to sit at the spinning-wheel, to be an industrious spinner.

yindᵃr 2 इन्द्र् (sg. dat. yindras इन्द्रस्), i.q. yĕndᵃrāza, q.v. (Skt. *Indra*) (Śiv. 1162, 1217 (with pun on yindᵃr 1), 1391, 1433, 1466; Rām. 342, 571, 1057, 1099; K. 317, 319, 323, 325, 328, 591, 755, 775). -shānth -शान्थ् f. N. of a propitiatory sacrifice offered to Indra (K. 316–7).

yindrökshī इन्द्रांची f. having eyes like Indra; hence, all-seeing (as Indra is said to have a thousand eyes), N. of a form of Durgā worshipped in Kashmīr (Śiv. 98, 1513). She is described as having a thousand eyes, and as dressed in yellow, with a thunderbolt in her left hand, and carrying Protection (Skt. *abhaya*) and a Boon (Skt *vara*) in her right.

yĕndᵃral यंद्रल् । स्वर्णकारोपकरणविशेष: m. a goldsmith's draw-plate, the plate perforated with holes of different size through which a length of precious metal is drawn for gradual conversion into wire

yindraprasth इन्द्रप्रस्थ m. N. of a city on the river Yamunā, the residence of the Pāṇḍavas (identified with the modern Delhi) (K. 539).

yindra-rāza इन्द्र-राज, i.q yĕndᵃrāza, q.v.

yindriy इन्द्रिय् m. i.q yundᵘ, q.v. (a borrowed Skt. word) (Śiv. 25, 340, 521, 752, 1014, 1018, 1055, 1067, 1078, 1692, 1701, 1744, 1793, 1833, 1835).

yĕndᵃrāza यंद्राज or yindrāza इन्द्राज or (q.v.) yindᵃr 2 इन्द्र् । इन्द्र: m N of the king of the gods, the regent of the visible heaven, the god of rain and of thunder (Skt. *Indra-rāja*) (Śiv. *yindraza*, 201, 213, 810, 1148, 1249; *yindrāz* (m c.) 116; *yindra-rāza* 3; Rām. *yindrāza* 147, 398, 574, 620-1, 1058, 1737; K. *yindra-rāza* 330, 538, 755-7, 770, 774).

yindrazith इन्द्रजिथ (Rām. 866) or yindarzīth इन्द्रर्जीथ् (elsewhere in Rām.) m (sg. dat. yindrazitas इन्द्रजितस् or yindarzītas इन्द्रर्जीतस), N. of a son of Rāvaṇa (Skt *Indrajit*) In the battle before Laṅkā he was killed by Lakṣmaṇa (see Rām. 904 ff.) (Rām. 699, 701, 860, 872, 896, 904, 907).

yĕnga यंग or yongᵘ यंगु । हिङ्गु m. Asafoetida (El. *yang*, *yanga*, *yangú*, *Ferula Assafoetida*). According to El. it is imported from the Panjāb, and is eaten by Hindūs (not by Moslems) as a condiment.

yĕnga-bagāra यंग-बगार । हिङ्गुपस्करणम् m. Asafoetida sauce. —dyunᵘ —द्युनु । उपेक्ष नाशनम

m.inf. to give asafoetida; met. to avoid or abandon (someone or something) so as to cause (him or it) to be ruined or destroyed. —**lagun** —**लगुन** । **उपकृतावन्यथाज्ञानम** m.inf. asafoetida to be experienced; to look upon a kind action as an injury (and to abuse the doer of it). **-mŏnd[u]** -**मंदु** । **कारवी** f. (sg. dat. **-mŏnjĕ** -**मंज्य**), an asafoetida root. **-phakh** -**फख** । **हिङ्गुदीर्गन्धम** m. (sg. dat. **-phakas** -**फकस**), the stink of asa'. **rôch[u]** -**रोचु** । **औषधवीर्यविशेषः** m. N. of a certain small medicinal plant growing in submontane tracts, and described as having small round leaves. **-röch[i]-mūl** -**रोचि-मूल** । **जताविशेषमूलम** m. the root of the foregoing, from which a tea is prepared as a remedy for rheumatism and similar diseases.

yinglishī इंग्लिशी f. a pension for old age (to a Government official) (L. 421 *inglishi*). A corruption of the word 'English'.

ying[a]listān इंग्लिस्तान انگلستان m. England (Gr.M.).

yung patr (? spelling) f. the leaf of the *Rhododendron campanulatum*, which when dry is mixed with snuff to increase the sternutatory action (L. 82). ? Cf. **yĕnga** or **yong[u]**.

yĕngur यंगुर or **yĕngur[u] यंगुर्** । **ग्राम्याङ्गारकारः, स्थलग्राम्याङ्गारः**: a charcoal-burner, a man who prepares charcoal in the forest and sells it in the city; a kind of coarse charcoal (cf. **ś[a]ñĕ-y°**, p. 1076*b*, l. 18) (El. *gangar*; H. xi, 17). **yĕngar-ś[u]n[u] यंगर-ञ्जु** । **ग्राम्याङ्गारविशेषः**: f. a kind of charcoal used by goldsmiths and blacksmiths (which burns only under artificial draught).

yingrách, yangtash (? spelling) m. the strawberry, *Fragaria vesca* (El. *ingrách, yangtash*; L. 73 *ingra*, 464 *ingrach*).

yinjil इंजील انجیل f. the New Testament, the Gospel (El. *injil* f., but in Urdū it is m.).

yinjīr इंजीर्, i.q. **anjīr**, q.v.

yenkasing (? spelling) m. the barberry (*Berberis*) (El. *enkasing*).

yinām इनाम انعام m. a benefaction, favour, gift, present (K.Pr. 75); a reward, prize, premium (Gr.M., W. 143 *yenām*).

yinsha इन्शा انشا f. writing, a literary composition (Gr.M.).

yinsān इन्सान انسان m. man, mankind (as distinct from beasts) (Gr.M.; W. 119, 125; H. x, 7; xii, 7; K.Pr. 88, 149, 174); (El. *insān*) man, creature.

yinsāph इन्साफ्, yinsāf انصاف m. justice, equity (cf. **bē-yinsöfī**, p. 1514, l. 15) (El. *insāf*; Gr.M.; Rām. 1619; K.Pr. 115, 232); judging, deciding (justly) (Gr.M., Śiv. 572, Rām. 810); (in Ksh.) pity, tenderness, mercy, compassion (Rām. 502, 700, 1166; H. viii, 4, 11).

yinsöphī इन्सोफी, yinsöfī انصافی f. justice, used —• as in **bē-y°**, injustice, p. 1514, l. 15.

yintihā इन्तिहा انتہا f. end, limit, extremity (cf. **bē-y°**, p. 1514, l. 16) (Gr.M.).

yintizām यिंतिज़ाम् انتظام m. arrangement, order, regulation (Gr.M.).

yintizār इन्तिज़ार् انتظار m. expecting, waiting anxiously (Rām. 46 *chĕy yintizāras*, she is in expectation for thee, i.e. is anxiously awaiting thee).

yāñ याञ् or (q.v.) **yāñĕth याञ्थ** । **यत्काले** adv. when, at the time at which, as soon as, while (El. *yāngi*; Śiv. 437, 654, 958, 996, 998, 1088, 1097, 1132, 1889; Rām. 85, 202, 220, 252, 287, 315, 332, 474, 523, etc.; K. 68, 140, 151, 240, 261, 278, 376, etc.; H. xii, 15; YZ 31); until (K. 597, 658). Cf. **yām** and **yāñĕth.**

yĕñ[u] 1 यंञ् । **आस्तृततन्तुजालः**: f. the warp (in weaving) (El. *yan, yĕn*; W. 145 *yen[i]*; K.Pr. id. 171, 219, 249). —**wahārūñ[u]** —**वहारंञ्** । **जालास्तरणम** f.inf. to spread out the warp (on the loom); (met.) to lay a net, set a snare, spread the toils (to injure another). —**yērūñ[u]** —**येरंञ्** । **तन्तुजालवितानकर्म** f.inf. to lay out or sort the warp for the loom (a row of sticks is set upright in the ground, and the thread, carried along through a ring fastened at the end of a short stick held in the right hand, is led backwards and forwards, up and down the whole row, zigzagging from stick to stick) (El. *yam yeringi*, Śiv. 1[illegible]8, 1808).

yĕñĕ-gab यंञ्-गब् । **तन्तुजालयन्त्रविशेषः**: m. the twisting turn of the thread when being carried zigzag round the above upright sticks. **-kôn[u]** -**कोनु** । **पटतो**[illegible]e of the sticks in this row (cf. **gaba-k°**, p. 1[illegible]: m.

yĕñ[u] 2 यंञ् । 1). mind (regarding **यता** f. anxiety, distraction of the support of one's family, carrying out some very diffi[illegible]t work, or the like). **khārūñ[u]** —**खारंञ्** । **दुर्वहव**[illegible] cause mental an[illegible]oy some accusation). **yiñ[u]** —**यिञ्** । [illegible]ety (as ab., or

yĕñĕ-gor[u] [illegible]asation, or the like).

yĕñ[u] 3 यंञ् in **yĕñĕ-wôl[u] यञ्-वोलु** । **अन्यसमागमः**: m. the assemblage of the relations of the bridegroom at a wedding, (or from the bride's point of view) a wedding

यञ्-ग[illegible] । **कलहान्तरायोत्पादकः**: m. one who causes su[illegible]xiety, a mischief-maker (who starts others quarrelli[illegible]ing, or causes obstruction or impediment to others).

party (cf. **kāwa-y°**, p. 495*a*, l. 40) (H. xii, 15, 17, 18; K.Pr. *yanihwol*, 100; *yenīwol*, 197).

yôñĕ यॊञ । यज्ञसूत्रम् m. the sacramental or sacred thread worn by Brāhmaṇas and other high-caste Hindūs (cf. **wath-pĕṭh y° shunun**, p. 1155*a*, l. 10) (El. *yónyi*, Śiv. 1077); the driving-band of a spinning-wheel (cf. **yĕndra-y°**, p. 1199*b*, l. 2) (El., Śiv. 1014); a bow string (El.). **-kān^{u}r^{u} -कान्‌र्‌** or **kān^{ö}r कान्‌र्‌ । उपवीतोचितसूत्रगुलिका** f. a ball of fine thread suitable for making this sacred thread; cf. **kôn^{u} 1**, of which **kān^{u}r^{u}** is a dim. **-lāg -लाग् । यज्ञोपवीतदक्षिणा** f. the fee paid to the officiating priest at the ceremony of investiture with this thread. **-lar -लर् । यज्ञसूत्रतन्तुः** f. a strand of this thread (before marriage it has three strands and after marriage six). **-pan -पन् । यज्ञसूत्रोपयोगिसूत्रम्, यज्ञोपवीतसंस्कारोत्सवः, कर्तनयन्त्रडोरकम्** m. cotton thread suitable for this thread; the festival of investing with this thread (usually applied to a modest festival of people who are not wealthy); the driving-band of a spinning-wheel (cf. **yĕndra-y°**, p. 1199*b*, l. 2). **-pôrut^{u} -पोरुत् । विवाहविधौ वराय देयसुदायविशेषः** m. (sg. dat. **-pōratas -पोरतस्**) (during a marriage ceremony) a present of gold and silver coins made to the bridegroom by the person who gives away the bride. **—shunun —कुनुन् । यज्ञोपवीतपरिधापनम्, यज्ञोपवीतोत्सवः** m.inf. to invest with the sacred thread; (as subst. m.) the festival on the occasion of this investiture (K. 483). **-wôl^{u} -वोलु । यज्ञोपवीतसंस्कारसंस्कार्यः** m. (at this ceremony) the boy who is to be invested. **-zang -ज़ंग् । यज्ञसूत्रशाकुनिकम्** f. the present given for good luck to the maiden who spun the thread.

yĕñil यञिल् । अन्यसभाः f. the people, or company, that attend, or are members of, a wedding party, cf. **yĕñ^{u} 3.** **—hōrūñ^{u} —होरून् । अन्यपरिचर्यानिर्वाहणम्** f.inf. to carry out the duties of hospitality, etc., at a wedding party.

yĕñili-grākh यञिलि-ग्राख् । अन्यपरिचारकः m. (sg. dat. **-grākas -ग्राकस**), an attendant, steward, or manager at or of a wedding party, his business being to welcome and look after the comfort, etc., of the guests).

yāñĕth याञथ् । यदैव adv. when, at the time at which (i.q. **yāñ**, q.v.) (El. *yányit*). Cf. **yāmath** and **yām.**

yĕñĕwôl^{u} यञवोलु, see **yĕñ^{u} 3.**

yŏp^{u} योपु । व्याप्नुवन् m. (sg. dat. **yŏpis यापिस**) (in some difficult or apparently impossible task) one who is competent to carry it through to its completion. See **yāpun.**

yup^{u} यिपु or **yūp^{u} यूपु । अवाप्तवः, उद्दीपः** m. (sg. dat. **yipis यिपिस्** or **yīpis यीपिस**) (of a river or the like overflowing its banks) a flood (L. 460, Rām. *yū°* 428); an inundation (K.Pr. 254); a storm, torrent (El.). Cf. **vyūp^{u}.**

yiphröt^{i} यिफरोति । असमञ्जसभाषी e.g. one who habitually talks nonsense, a foolish talker.

yiphlās इफ्लास, yiflās يِفْلَاس m. poverty, need, want, penury, indigence; (in Ksh.) madness, lunacy, mania (comm. *unmadah*) (Rām. 556).

yāpun यापुन् । पर्याप्नुः conj. 2 or 3 (1 p.p **yŏp^{u} योपु**; 2 p.p. **yapyōv याप्योव्**. The causal of this verb is **yāpanawun यापनावुन्**, not **yŏp^{a}rāwun यॉपरावुन्**, Gr.Gr. 175), to be sufficient, be competent, to succeed in completing (some very difficult task), to be able (cf. **atha y°**, p. 65*a*, l. 18); (in the distribution of food, etc., among a number of people, the food, etc.) to be sufficient, to be adequate, to go all round, to be enough. **yŏp^{u}-mot^{u} योपु-मतु । व्याप्तः (पर्याप्तः)** 1 perf. part. (f **yŏp^{u}-müt^{u} योपु-मूतु**), one who has competently carried out (a task or the like); (of food, etc., being distributed) found to be adequate for all. Cf. **vyāpun 2.**

yāpanāwun यापनावुन् conj. 1 (1 p.p **yāpanôw^{u} यापनोवु**), caus. of **yāpun**, q.v. (Gr.Gr. 175).

yĕpôr^{u} 1 यपोर्‌ (also written **yipôr^{u} इपोर**) **। अवारम्** m. this side, the near side (of a river, mountain range, wall, or the like) (cf. **apôr^{u}-y°**, p. 39*a*, l. 26) (El. *yépor*; W. 95, id., adv.). **-kun -कुन** adv. to, or in, this side (W. 95).

yĕpāri यपारि or **yipāri इपारि** adv. on this side, on the near side (Śiv. 968 *yapārĕ* m.c.; K.Pr. 14, 240, (*yapári* for *yĕpāri*) 261).

yĕpör^{i} 1 यपॉरि or **yipör^{i} इपॉरि । अस्मात्पार्श्वात्** adv. from this side, from the near side (cf. **apör^{i}-y°**, p. 39*a*, ll. 44 ff.) (Gr.Gr. 151; Śiv. 1460; H. v, 4). **-kin^{i} 1 -किनि । इतः** adv. from hither, from this side (cf. **apör^{i}-y°-k°**, p. 39*a*, l. 46).

yĕpāryuk^{u} यपार्युकु or **yipa° इपा° । अवारीणः** adj. gen. (f. **yĕ(yi)paric^{u} य(इ)पारिचु**), of, belonging to, or produced on this side or the near side (of a river, etc., as ab.).

yĕpôr^{u} 2 यपोर्‌ m. which side, the side which.

yĕpör^{i} 2 यपॉरि adv. in or from the side which (Gr.Gr. 151) **-kin^{i} 2 -किनि । यत्पार्श्वतः** adv. from which side, the side from which.

yĕpöryum^{u} 1 यपॉरिमु or **yipö° इपॉ° । अवारभवः** adj. (f. **yĕ(yi)pörim^{u} य(इ)पॉरिमू**), of, belonging to, or produced on the near side (of a river, mountain range, wall, or the like) (Gr.Gr. 151, K.Pr. 15).

yĕpöryum^{u} 2 यपॉरिमु adj. (f. **yĕpörim^{u} यपॉरिमू**), of,

belonging to, or produced on the side which (cf. the preceding) (Gr.Gr. 151).

yipis यिपिस, **yīpis यीपिस्**, see **yup**^{u}.

yipüṭ^{u} **यिपंटू** (also written **इपं°**) । **आवन्धः** f. sg. dat. **yipacē यि(इ)पच्च**), the wooden piece across the neck of a plough-bullock, the yoke of a plough (El. *ipat* m., Gr.Gr. 14, L. 81).

yar यार् ।ر । **सखा** m. a friend (cf. **ādan-y°**, p. 14*b*, l. 46; **atha-y°**, p. 65*a*, l. 21; **bāla-y°**, p. 104*b*, l. 9; **jāni y°**, p. 374*b*, l. 31; **kana-y°**, p. 448*b*, l. 2; **wata-y°**, p. 1156*a*, l. 5) (El.; W. 7, 111, L.V. 99, 100; Śiv. 1613, 1616, 1687, 1790; Rām. 93, 643, 833, 898, 1066, 1112, 1766; K. 1076, 1126–7; H. iv, 4, 7; v, 9; vi, 1; vii, 6; x, 1, 4, 6, 11; K.Pr. 46, 101, 137–8, 187, 240–1); a companion, comrade (cf. **banga-y°**, p. 1124*b*, l. 33; **carsa-y°**, p. 176*b*, l. 22; **pĕnji-y°**, p. 729*a*, l. 21) (El.); a lover, a beloved (YZ. 15, 29, 33, 37–8, 40, 43, 238, 245, 248–9, 260); (of a married woman) a husband (K.Pr. 194, sg. ag.); a place where friends (i.e. people in general) meet (such as a shop, a bathing-place on the bank of a river, or the like) (cf. **wŏn**^{i}**-y°**, p. 1128*b*, l. 6); met. 'The Friend', i.e. the spirit or soul of a man or woman, cf. 'hospes comesque corporis' (K.Pr. 50).

lāgun लागुन । **कृत्रिममैत्रीप्रदर्शनम** m.inf. to pretend to be a friend, show pretended friendship.

sapadun —सपदुन m.inf. to befriend (El.); to connive (at), to share, to be a party (to) (El.).

yara-boj^{u} **यार-बंजु** । **तीर्थवृत्तिः** m. a man (of any caste) who attends on the bathers at a bathing-place, and who is paid by fees or salary. **-bal -बल्** । **स्नानतीर्थम** m. a bathing-place on the bank of a river or the like (where the people of the neighbourhood meet daily, and also where libations of water are offered to ancestors) (Gr.Gr. 165; W. 112; Śiv. 178, 1683, 1686; K. 971; K.Pr. 11); a quay, landing-place (El., Gr.M., Śiv. 1719, K.Pr. 178); cf. **bal 3.** **-bal brōhmun -बल् ब्रोह्मुन** । **तीर्थब्राह्मणः** m. (f. **-bröhmüñ**^{u} **-ब्राह्मूं**, his wife), a low-class Brāhmaṇa who attends at bathing-places, and takes fees from the people on the occasion of eclipses and similar occurrences. **-bal-kākañ -बल्-काकञ्** । **तीर्थसखी** f. a bathing-place sister-in-law; hence, a crony whose friendship was formed at a bathing-place (where women meet and gossip). **-bal karun -बल् करुन्** । **स्नानादिचर्याचरणम** m.inf. (of a Hindū) to perform the daily ceremony of bathing at a bathing-place, as enjoined by the scriptures. **-bal-pôw**^{u} **-बल्-पोवु** । **तीर्थसोपानभागः** m. a single step in the flight of steps at a bathing-place. **-bâl**^{i} **gashun -बॅलि गछुन्** । **उत्कोचदानम** m.inf. to bribe secretly (a judicial officer or the like). **-bâl**^{i} **yun**^{u} **-बॅलि यिनु** । **उत्कोचादिना संतोषणम** m.inf. to bring a person over to one's own side by bribing (as ab.). **-lay -लय्** f. a friend's affection, loving companionship, loving devotion to a friend (K. 1076). **-müṭ**^{u} **-मंटु** । **जारासक्ता** f. an adultress, a woman who is addicted to associating with lovers, a wanton.

yár-i-jönī यारि-जांनी (m.c. for یارجان) m. a beloved friend (Rām. 14).

yĕri यरि in **yĕri-lūkh यरि-लूख** । **इहलोकः** m. (sg. dat. **-lūkas -लूकस**), this world or life, the world of mortals, as opp. to the future world or life. Cf. **yōr 1.**

yĕr 1 येर or **एर्** । **ऊर्णा** m. wool (cf. **raza-yĕr**, p. 856*b*, l. 8) (El. f.; Gr.Gr. 21, m.; L. 465).

yĕra-dastār येर-दस्तार् । **ऊर्णशिरोवेष्टनम** m. a woollen turban. **-dāv -दाव्** । **ऊर्णतन्तुः** f. woollen thread, worsted. Note that **dāv**, p. 260*b*, l. 23, is m. **-jōrāba -ज्वराब** । **ऊर्णपादाच्छादनम** m. a woollen stocking or sock. **-kôn**^{u} **-कोनु** । **ऊर्णातन्तुगुलिका** m. the ball of worsted as wound on the distaff in the process of spinning. **-kangañ -कंगञ्** । **ऊर्णाविवरणयन्त्रम्** f. a wool-comb, a comb-like instrument for teasing out wool, a teasel. **-kānul -कानुल्** । **अतिदीर्घोर्णासूत्रम्** m. a long string of wool like a plaited braid (not so thick as **-lav**, bel.). **-kataway -कतवय** । **ऊर्णाकर्तनवृत्तिः, (वेतनं च)** f. the profession or employment of spinning wool; the wages, or fee, paid for spinning wool. **-lav -लव** । **दीर्घस्थूलोर्णावलिः** m. a long, thick rope or cable of wool (cf. **-kānul**, ab.). **-pan -पन्** । **ऊर्णतन्तुजालम** m. a quantity (large or small) of woollen thread or worsted. **-thŏs -थुस्** । **मुष्टियाह्योर्णा-समुदायः** f. as much wool as can be taken up by one hand, a fistful of wool. **-thŏs**^{u} **-थुसु** । **समुच्चितहस्ता-ङ्गुल्याद्यः ऊर्णासमुदायः** m. a lump of so much wool as can be taken up by the fingers of one hand. **-ṣādar -षादर्** । **ऊर्णशाटकः** f. a woollen shawl.

yĕr 2 (El. *a*), i.q. **ör**^{u} **1.**

yēra, a marriage feast (L. 460, probably a misprint for **yĕñ**^{u} **3**, q.v.).

yero, see **yör**^{u}.

yira यिर m. the bulrush, *Typha angustifolia* and *T. latifolia* (El.). I.q. **pĕṭ**^{u}, q.v.

yīra ईर (L. 460, *yēra*, floating) in **yīra gōmot**^{u} **ईर गोमंतु** । **जले निमज्य गतः, चिन्ताकुलः**: perf. part. (f. **—gömüṭ**^{u} **— गोमंटु**), floating, drifting; immersed (in water or the like), sunken, plunged into; distracted, perplexed, distraught, confused (K.Pr. 7). **—gashun —गछुन्** m.inf. to float, drift (Gr.M., K.Pr. 184); to become immersed or plunged into

(water or the like); to become distracted, etc., as ab. —**karun** —करुन् m.inf. to cause to float, to cause to drift (on the surface of water) (Śiv. 1487). Cf. **yīrun.**

yīrī ईरी in **yīrī pīrī wālūñ[u] ईरी पीरी वालूञ् । अवमानना** f.inf. to disregard, neglect, show disrespect to (esp. to one who is haughty or self-conceited).

yōr 1 योर् pron. adv. here, in this place (cf. **ōr na yōr,** p. 414*b*, l. 14; **ōr-yōr,** id., l. 16, **ōruk[u] yōr,** id., l. 32; **tōra yōr,** p. 1019*b*, l. 13) (El. *yôr, yâr, yâra*, hither; Gr.Gr. 155; W. 94; Rām. 288, 450, 881; K. *ôr yôr*, there and here, round about, in all directions, 656; H. ii, 2; viii, 5; ix, 6, 8, 10, 12; x, 4). **yiti-yōr,** henceforth, from now on (Śiv. 42, 69, 72, 375, 378, 417, 598). **-kun 1 -कुन् । एतत्पार्श्वे** adv. in this direction, hither (Gr.Gr. 160); on this side, on the near side; up to now, up to this time (cf. **tana yōr-kun,** p. 1008*b*, l. 22; **tati yōr-kun,** p. 1040*b*, l. 11). **yimi-yōr-kun,** from this time forth, henceforth (Śiv. 311).

yōra 1 योर adv. from this side, from the near side, from here, hence (cf. **ōra yōra,** p. 414*b*, l. 27) (Gr.Gr. 156, W. 94; K. 818; H. v, 8). **yōra tōra,** from this side and that (Śiv. 117). **-kani 1 -कनि** or **-kanĕn 1 -कन्यन् । एतद्देशतः, एतत्पार्श्वत:** adv. from this side, hence (Gr.Gr. 159, K. 653). **-kanyuk[u] 1 -कन्युकु । एतत्पार्श्वभव:** gen. adj. (f. **-kanic[u] -कनिचु**), of, belonging to, or produced in this direction or on this side.

yūr[i] 1 यूरि (also written **yūry यूर्य**) । **इहैव** pron. adv. emph. in this very place, exactly here (cf. **wūry na yūry,** p. 1144*b*, l. 7) (Gr.Gr. 156; W. 93 *yuri*; Śiv. 283, 450, 638; Rām. 166, 262, 294, 382, 560, 1748, 1785; H. x, 12; YZ. 44, 180, 418, 459); to this very place, hither (H. x, 5, xii, 15, 23). **-hond[u] wŏla -ह्न्दु व्वल,** come here (vill.) (H. v, 5). **-kun 1 -कुन** adv. even in this direction, in this very direction.

yōruk[u] योरुकु gen. adj. (f. **yōrūc[u] योरूचु**), of, belonging to, or produced here (cf. **ōruk[u] yōruk[u],** p. 414, l. 34).

yōr 2 योर् rel. pron. adv. where, in the place in which (Gr.Gr. 155, W. 94, 139 *yu*). **-kun 2 -कुन् । यत्पार्श्वे** adv. in the direction which, whither (Gr.Gr. 160); on the side which, where.

yōra 2 योर adv. from the side which, from what place, whence (Gr.Gr. 156; W. 94; L.V. emph. *yôray*, 19; H. i, 6 (correl. *tôra*)). **-kani 2 -कनि** or **-kanĕn 2 -कन्यन् । यत्प्रदेशे, यत्पार्श्वत:** adv. in the place which, where; from the place which, from where, whence (Gr.Gr. 159). **-kanyuk[u] 2 -कन्युकु । यत्पार्श्वभव:** gen. adj. (f. **-kanic[u] -कनिचु**), of, belonging to, or produced where, or in the place which.

yūr[i] 2 यूरि (also written **yūry यूर्य**) । **यत्रैव** rel. pron. adv. emph: even where, even in the place which, in the very place which (Gr.Gr. 156, W. 93 *yuri*, L.V. 61, K.Pr. *yûr* 84). **-kun 2 -कुन । यत्पार्श्वे** adv. even in the direction which, in the very direction which (Gr.Gr. 160); even where (K.Pr. 254).

yörī यारी یاری f. friendship (Rām. 1052); assistance, help (El. *yârî*). —**karūñ[u] - करञ् । उपकारदयाविधानम्** f.inf. to show friendship (to), to show kindness (to), to do a favour (to), to help, relieve, assist (El., Śiv. 202, 1504, Rām. 1220).

yör[u] यारू or (q.v.) **yöd[u] यादू । आरण्यवृक्षविशेष:** f. a fir tree, the blue pine (cf. **dola-yārē,** p. 211*a*, l. 40) (El. *yâr, yôr, yâri*, pinus longifolia, or *yâd*; also *yero*, m.; L. 78, 80, *yâr*, pinus excelsa; W. 12; Śiv. 1908; K.Pr. *yâr* 58, 114, 229). Its wood is called **kāyor[u],** etc., q.v.

yāri-kĕlam यारि-कलम । मरलद्रव: m. the resin, or tar, that exudes from a pine-tree (El. *yâri kilam*). **-kang कंग । वृक्षविशेषपुष्पविशेष:** m. a pine-cone. **-kāgoḷ[u] -कागॉल । मूलविशेष:** m. (sg. dat. **-kāgalas -कागलस**), the root of a certain wild plant, which, when powdered and mixed with clarified butter, etc., so as to form an ointment, is used as a remedy for rheumatism and the like. **-lang लंग । मूलविशेष:** m. another wild root used in the same way for similar purposes. **-pan -पन । देवदारुमञ्जरी** m. a spray or twig of a pine-tree.

yur युर (W. 139). i.q. **yōr 2,** q.v.

yur[u] यिर् m. in **yir[i]-kyul[u] यिरि किल् । अनर्थकारिताम.** m. distress or annoyance caused by frequently repeated useless acts, nonsensical talk, or the like. **-kyum[u] -किम्** or (Rām.) **-kum[u] कुम् । पुष्पविशेष:** m. N. of a certain fragrant flower that blooms on the waste lands after the snow has melted (Rām. 678, 1090).

yirada इराद یرادہ m. a desire, wish, will, intention, resolve (Gr.M.).

yĕrga यर्ग یرگہ । **शीघ्रगति:(अश्वादे:)** m. an amble (the pace of a horse).

yĕrihō यरिहो । जनसंकुलता m. a crowd or throng (of people, collected with some object, or come together for some reason).

yārkand यार्कन्द m. the town of Yarkand, in Central Asia (H. xi, 1).

yir[i]kum[u] यिरिकुम्, yir[i]kyum[u] यिरिकिम्, see l. 33 ab.

yĕrma यर्म or **yórma य्वर्म । सूतिविशेष:** m. a kind of fancy embroidery or rich needlework (e.g. adorning a woollen mat). —**dyun[u] दिन् । सूत्वा चित्रकर्मनिर्मिति:** m.inf. to embroider as ab. **-gor[u] -गर् । सूतिचित्रकर्मकार:**

m. an embroiderer (of this kind of work). —tārun —तारुन । खूत्वा चित्रसंक्रामणम् m.inf. to embroider as ab.

yōrām 1 योराम pron. adv. up to here, as far as this place (W. 93); up to now, until now (W. 93).

yōrām 2 योराम् rel. pron. adv. up to where, as far as the place which (W. 93); up to when, until the time when (W. 93).

yurmī युर्मी f. in **gagar-yurmī**, p. 280*a*, l. 22.

yārāna यारान یارانے । **मैची** m. friendliness; friendship, mutual affection (Śiv. 476).

yârun यारुन् । प्रतिसंख्यानम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **yôrᵘ योर्**), to be friendly (W. 114); hence in various metaphorical senses, such as to repay an obligation or kind action by another (Śiv. 954); to pay by set off, to take credit in account; to give credit for something not done, or a debt not paid (Śiv. 1582); to accept something of small value as the equivalent of something of great value (Śiv. 1687); to accept a small fine as requital for an offence that should be met with a long term of imprisonment; to ward off an approaching calamity by performing appropriate penances, sacrifices, or the like (and so satisfying fate)

yôrᵘ-motᵘ योर्-मंतु । निष्पृत्या संशोधितः perf. part. (f. **yörᵘ-müṭᵘ यार्-मंटु**), paid by set off (etc., as ab.).

yörith dyunᵘ यारिथ् दिनु । आयत्तीकरणायार्पणम् m.inf. to make over something or some work to the entire control of another person (as an equivalent for something else, or in order to gratify him). —**gaṭshun —गटुन् । करुणाख्यापनम्** m.inf. (a god, or some powerful person) to show mercy (to someone threatened with calamity, as a result of his prayers, repentance, or the like). —**nyunᵘ —निनु । स्वायत्तीकरणम्** m.inf. to take in exchange, or as an equivalent; to take something or some work entirely under one's own control (as ab.). —**ṭshunun —टुनुन् । समर्पणम्** m.inf. forcibly to make over some difficult work to another (even if it is beyond his powers).

yērun येरुन् or **एरुन् । तन्तुवितननम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **yyūrᵘ ख्यूर्**, f. **yīrᵘ यीर्**, Gr.Gr. 15) (in weaving) to sort, or arrange, the warp for the loom (cf. **yĕñᵘ yērüñᵘ**, p 1200*b*, l. 23) (Gr.Gr. 21, Śiv. 1808, K.Pr. 249); met. (of a bird) to put together, i.e. build (a nest) (cf. **ôlᵘ yº**, p 236, l. 13) (Śiv. 1025, 1049, 1140; Rām. 1445).

yyūrᵘ-mōtᵘ ख्यूर्-मंतु । संपन्नसंतानः perf. part. (f. **yīrᵘ-müṭᵘ यीर्-मंटु**), (of warp) arranged, sorted (as ab.).

yēran-wöjᵘ येरन्-वांजू, yīran-wöjᵘ ईरन्-वांजू, or **yīriñᵘ-wöjᵘ यीरिञू-वांजू । तन्तुविस्तारणोपकरणविशेषः** f. the ringed stick used for arranging the thread for the warp (as described under **yĕñᵘ yērüñᵘ**, as ab.).

yīran-dolᵘ ईरन्-दंलु or **yīrin-dolᵘ यीरिन्-दंलु । वितानयन्त्रविशेषः** m. the whole contrivance of upright sticks for arranging the warp, as described under **yĕñᵘ yērüñᵘ**. In distributing the thread with his ringed stick the weaver walks continually up and down the whole row of sticks. **-dolᵘ lāgun -दंलु लागुन् । अनुवृत्त्या गतप्रत्यागतविधानम्** m.inf. (met.) to walk continually backwards and forwards till some work is completed.

yīriñᵘ-wöjᵘ यीरिञू-वांजू । तन्तुवितानोपकरणविशेषः f., see **yēran-wº**, ab.

yīran ईरन् । खूणा f. (sg. dat. **yīrüñᵘ ईरञू**, Gr.Gr. 69), an anvil (El.; Gr.Gr. 14, 29, 69; H. xi, 16).

yīrān ईरान् ایران m. Iran, Persia (El. *irán*; Gr.Gr. 150; Gr.M.; H. ii, 1).

yīrönⁱ ईरानि ایراني adj. (f **yīrāniⁱ यीरानि**, Gr.Gr. 150), of or relating to Persia, Persian (El. *iráni*). — **gurᵘ —गुर् । ईरानदेशोद्भवो ऽश्वः** m. a Persian horse (Gr.Gr. 150).

yīrun ईरुन् । ऊर्ध्वभ्रमणम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. **yīryōv ईर्योव्**), to float about, drift (up in the air, or on the surface of water) (El.; Gr.Gr. 14; Rām. 620, 790, 1078); to drift whirling about (Śiv. 1551); to be distracted, perplexed, distraught (Śiv. 1023).

yering (? spelling) m. a flower of Kashmir (El. *ering*).

yēranāwun येरनावुन् conj. 1, caus. of **yērun**, q.v. (1 p.p. **yēranôwᵘ येरनोवु**), to cause warp to be arranged for the loom; (of a bird's nest) to cause to be put together, to cause to be built (Śiv. 1784).

yūraph यूरफ् m. (sg. dat. **yūrapas यूरपस्**), Europe (the English word) (Gr.M.).

yersa (? spelling) m. *Iris florentina* (El. *ersa*).

yirshād इर्शाद् ارشاد m. direction, instruction, order, command, bidding (Rām. 718, where *yirshād* is a misprint).

yēruwᵘ येरुवु adj. (f. **yērivᵘ येरिवु**), made of wool, woollen (K.Pr. 18). Cf. **yēr 1.**

yīrawunᵘ ईरवुनु । अनवस्थितः n.ag. (f. **yīravüñᵘ ईरवंञू**), one who floats, floating (Rām. 973); one who is unstable, fickle, capricious; one who is distracted, perplexed, distraught, confused.

yīravüñᵘ nāv ईरवंञू नाव् । विक्षेपवाङ्मयम् f. a floating, or drifting, boat (K.Pr. 254); great distraction, agitation, confusion (due to fear or the like). —**nāv gaṭshüñᵘ —नाव् गटुंञू । विक्षेपवाङ्मयोपस्थितिः** f.inf. great distraction, as ab., to occur.

yīrawañĕ nāvi gaṭshun ईरवञ नावि गटुन् ।

अतिचिन्ताकुलीभवनम् m.inf. 'to go into a drifting boat', hence to become distraught, agitated.

yūry 1 and 2 यूर्य्, see **yūr[i] 1** and **2**, s.vv. **yōr 1** and **2.**

yār[a]z यारज़् or **yār[u]z[u] यारज़ू** । **मैत्री** f. friendship, affection (cf. **atha-y°**, p. 65*a*, l. 24; **gāna-y°**, p. 288*a*, l. 32; **hāpath-y°**, p. 342*b*, l. 47; **muṭh[i]-phāl[i]-y°**, p. 605*a*, l. 15; **nön[i]-y°**, p. 640*a*, l. 34; **wata-y°**, p. 1156*a*, l. 6) (El., L. 111, W. 21, K.Pr. 77); boon-companionship (cf. **banga-y°**, p. 112*b*, l. 40; **pĕnji-y°**, p. 739*a*, l. 23) (Gr.M. *yarüz[u]*). — **lāgüñ[u]** — **लागंजू** । **मैत्रीसंबन्धनम** f.inf. to form or make a friendship.

yĕs यस्, see **yih 2.**

yus युस्, yus[u] यिसु, see **yih 2.**

yisbid[i] hār यिस्बिद् हार् । **औषधविशेषः** m. a certain white ointment made by mixing up a certain metallic powder in hot oil.

yisband यिसबन्द् (= سپند[i]) । **बीजविशेषः** m. a species of mustard seed (employed in rheumatism and colds, and also burnt at marriages, births, and other festivals to drive away evil spirits, or to avert the mischievous effects of the evil eye) (L. 75 *ishand*, Peganum Harmala; Rām. 1358).

yūsuf يوسف, see **yūsūph.**

yāsh याश् । **द्रव्यांशः** f. a share of money given for help in the accomplishment of some particular work, a bribe, inducement to help. — **hĕñ[u]** — **ह्यंजू** । **उत्कोचग्रहणम** f.inf. to take a gift as an inducement (i.e. as a bribe, as blackmail, or to abstain from an accusation).

yĕsh यश् । **यशः**: m. fame, reputation, glory, renown (Śiv. 1678; K. 2, (*yĕshāh*, with suff. of indef. art) 1169). — **gĕwun** — **ग्यवुन्** m.inf. to sing the glory (of anyone or anything, gen.), to sing the praises (of), to commend, praise (Gr.M.; K. 842, 981). — **kaḍun** — **कडुन्** । **यशःस्थापनम** m.inf. to endeavour to gain a great reputation (by excessive liberality on some great occasion, or the like). — **nērun** — **नेरुन्** । **यशःख्यातिः** m.inf. reputation to issue, (a person's) fame to become widespread.

yĕshĕ-wôl[u] यश-वोलु । **यशस्वी** adj (f. **-wājĕñ -वाज्यञ**), famous, glorious, renowned

yīsāh ईसाह् (= عيسى) m. N.P., Jesus (H. iv, 2).

yishĕbür[u] यिशबर् f. N. of a village in Kashmīr (Rām. 677). It has a famous and holy spring, which is said to be a portion of the Ganges. For the legend connected with it, see K.Pr. 120 (*Ishibari*).

yĕshōdā यशोदा f. N. of the wife of the cow-herd Nanda and the foster mother of Krushn (Kṛṣṇa) (Skt. *Yaśōdā*) (Śiv. 702, 990, 1141, 1371, 1385, 1395, 1399, 1435, 1461; K. 48, 66, 94, 98, 109, 115, 136, 139, 143, 156, etc.).

yĕshōdānand यशोदानन्द् m. 'the Joy of Yĕshōdā' (q.v.), a N. of Krushn (Kṛṣṇa) (Śiv. 1382, 1838).

yishk इश्क عشق m. love (El *ishk*; YZ. 1, 40, 204, 245).

yĕshm يشم or **yĕsh[ĕ]m यश्म** m. agate (El. *yesham*).

yīshān ईशान m. a ruler, master, lord; a N. of Shiv (Śiva) (Śiv. 1145).

yishpecha (? spelling) m. *Ipomaea coerulea* or *Pharbites nil*, i.q. **kāladāna**, p. 135*b*, l. 43 (El. *ishpecha*).

yishāra इशार اشارة m. a sign, token, hint, signal (El. *ishára*, K 646, K.Pr. 202); a slight movement (of the hand, etc., as a sign, command, or the like) (Rām. 478). — **karun** — **करन्** m.inf. to point out, signal, beckon (El., Gr.M.).

yīshŏr or **yīshwar ईश्वर** । **ईश्वरः**: m. a lord, master (Śiv. 48, 162, 853; Rām. 770); the Supreme Deity (Gr.Gr. 199, 200; Śiv. 20, 31, 60, 241; Rām. 32, 180, 220, 252, 525, 991, 993, 1260, 1284, 1477, 1570, 1670, 1705; K. 385); a N. of Shiv (Śiva), connoting his power and supreme lordship (L.V. 43; Śiv. 81, 132, 386-7, 429, 487, 493, 599, 676, etc.; Rām. 607; K. 796, 877).

yīshĕr-wār यीशर्-वार् । **ग्रहचारविशेषः** f. (in astrology) N. of a certain period of three months, viz. the months during which the sun passes through the zodiacal sign under which a man was born, and also through the signs immediately preceding and following it. Thus, if a man is born under Aries, the period is the three months taken by the sun in passing through Pisces, Aries, and Taurus. Each year the man is particularly affected by the sun during these three months.

yīshĕrav yī ईशरव् ई । **ईकारः**: m. the name used in schools for the character in the Śāradā alphabet corresponding to the Nāgarī **ई ī.**

yisht इष्ट् adj. e.g. wished, desired, longed for; beloved, agreeable, liked; worshipped, reverenced. **yishṭa-dēv इष्ट-देव्** m. (f. **yishṭa-dēvī इष्ट-देवी**), a specially reverenced god (or goddess), one's tutelary deity (Śiv. 113 fem.). **yishṭa-dyun[u] इष्ट-दिनु** m. (sg. obl. **-dina -दिन**), the giving of that which is desired, giving all that is wanted, lavish generosity (Rām. 4).

yishtihār इश्तिहार् اشتهار m. advertisement, proclamation (Gr.M.).

yĕsŏk[i] यसॉकि । **महादैन्यखिन्नः**: adj. e.g. suffering from continual and abject poverty, poverty-stricken.

yĕsākh यसाख् । **दारिद्र्यदैन्यम** m. (sg. dat **yĕsāḳas यसाकस्**), utter or abject poverty (i.e. want of every necessity of life). — **pyon[u]** — **प्यंजु** । **दैन्यापत्तिः** m.inf.

such poverty to befall (a person). —**bhunun** —**छुनुन्** । **दैन्यापादनम्** m.inf. to reduce (another) to utter poverty.

yĕsākalad यसाकलद । **दीन**: adj. e.g. (as subst., f. **yĕsākaladiñ यसाकलदिञ्**), poverty-stricken.

yĕsᵃla यसल । **सामग्र्येण** adv. totally, all together, entirely.

yésal यसल् in **lam-yĕsal**, p. 524*a*, l. 26, q.v.

yismógul यिसम्बगुल् (= اسبغول) । **बीजविशेष**: m. the seed of the fleawort or plantain, *Plantago ispaghul* (El. *isaphgol*)

yōsman योस्मन । **पुष्पविशेष**: m. the lilac (L. 461, *yosmun*). Cf. **hiy-āsmān**, p. 363*a*, l. 28.

yĕsāna यसान । **तैलपक्वभोज्यविशेष**: m. a kind of dish composed of various articles (such as lotus filaments, water chestnuts, beans, and pieces of fish) made up with a paste of rice-flower and fried in oil. **-gorᵘ -गर्** । **तैलपक्वभोज्यविक्रेता** m. a man who makes and sells this.

yĕsondᵘ यसंन्दु, see **yih 2.**

yisondᵘ इसंन्दु, see **yih 1.**

yūsūph यूसूफ, **yūsuf** یوسف m. N.P. Joseph (the patriarch) (H. vi, l. 10, 14–16; YZ. *yūsuf* 202, etc.; K.Pr. *yūsuf* 256).

yisaphgol (El. *isaph*), see **yismŏgul.**

yĕsᵃr यसर् । **बह्वायास**: f. great physical toil, manual labour, heavy toil, labour beyond one's powers, severe exertion —**anüñᵘ -अनंञु** । **अत्यायासनम** f.inf. (out of enmity, or the like) to cause a person to exert himself in heavy toil beyond his powers, to exhaust another by putting him to hard labour. —**yiñᵘ -यिञु** । **अत्यायासानुभव**: f.inf. such heavy toil to fall upon a person (esp. when it consists in doing some useless work).

yĕssa यस्स, yŏssa य्वस्स, see **yih 2.**

yistada इस्ताद استاده adj. e.g. standing, erect (Śiv. 497; Rām. 950, 1443, 1697); rearing (as a horse) (Rām. 921); standing ready (for anything) (Rām. 1420, 1452).

yŏsay य्वसय्, see **yih 2.**

yat, see **yĕtᵘ.**

yátai, yátu, see **yā 1** (p. 1182*b*, ll. 19 ff.)

yaitu यैतु, an old form of **yūtᵘ 2**, q.v., in L.V. 81.

yĕtᵗ 1 यंति, see s.v. **yotᵘ.**

yĕtᵗ 2 यंति, i.q. **yitᵗ**, q.v., s.v. **yutᵘ.**

yĕṭᵘ or **yüṭᵘ यंटु** । **कण्डोलविशेष**: (sg. dat. **yĕcĕ यच्च**), a kind of large basket for carrying loads (made of withies, tall, wide at top and narrow at the bottom) (cf. **bāna-yº**, p. 110*a*, l. 8; **tᵃñĕ-yº**, p. 1077*a*, l. 1) (L. 461 *yeth*, a basket-load of manure). Cf. **yĕcél.**

yĕcĕ-sórᵘ यच्च-सांङ् । **कण्डोलविशेषद्वारा संग्रह**: f. collection by these basketfuls, making a pile (of grain or the like) by bringing many of these basketfuls.

yĕci-khôrᵘ यचि-खोङ् । **कण्डोलविशेष**: m. a kind of basket, similar to the **yüṭᵘ**; cf. **khôrᵘ 3** and **khŏrᵘ 2.**

yĕci-mĕci यचि-म्यचि । **अल्पसामग्र्या निर्वाहणम** adv. with a small (i.e. insufficient) collection (of materials, etc., for any work). Cf. **mĕṭᵘ.**

yita यित, in **yita-gaṣh यित-गछ** । **गमागम**: m. or f. repeated coming and going (necessitated in performing some work). **-gaṣh karun** (or **karüñᵘ**) **-गछ् करुन्** (or **करंञु**) । **गमागमानुवृत्ति**: m. or f.inf. to come and go repeatedly (as ab.). **-gaṣh lagun** (or **lagüñᵘ**) **-गछ् लगुन्** (or **लगंञु**) । **गमागमासक्ति**: m. or f.inf. repeated coming and going to be attached (to a person), i.e. (in the performance of some work) fatigue caused by frequent coming and going to be experienced (esp. when the person continues coming and going in ignorance that the work has already been completed).

yitᵗ इति, yiti इति, see **yutᵘ.**

yītᵗ ईति, see **yūtᵘ 1, यीति**, see **yūtᵘ 2.**

yotᵘ यंतु । **यत्र** rel. pron. adv. where, in the place which (Gr.Gr. 156; Gr.M.; W. 94 *yot, yut*; Rām. 471). **-tām -ताम्, -tàmath -तामथ्, -tāñ -ताञ्**, or **-tāñĕth -ताञ्थ्** । **यद्यन्तम, यत्पर्यन्तम** pron. adv. as far as, until, so long as (Gr.M.; Śiv. 681; Rām. *-tām* 240, 782, 1550, 1605; *-tàmath* 26, 374, 423, 559, 1233; *-tāñ* 303, 334, 899, 1002; K. *-tām* 1058, *-tāñ* 6, 1079, 1096; H. *-tāñ*, xii, 6); cf. **yutām, yotāñ**, s.v. **yutāñ 2.** —**totᵘ —तंतु** adv. here and there, promiscuously, all about, everywhere (Rām. 30, 99); wherever (Rām. 21, 152); cf. p. 1040*a*, l. 12. —**yotᵘ -यंतु** adv. wherever (Rām. 1776).

yĕtᵗ 1 यंति (for **2**, see s.v. **yutᵘ**) । **यत्र** pron. adv. where, in the very place which (Gr.Gr. 154; W. 93–4 *yati, yeti*).

yĕti यति । **यत्र** pron. adv. from where, from the place which, whence (Gr.Gr. 150, 155; L.V. 57); where, in the place in which (Gr.M.; L.V. 88; Śiv. 908, 1101, 1316–7, 1376, 1880; Rām. 363, 602, 942, 1100; K. 1028, 1124; H. viii, 11; x, 7; K.Pr. 58). **-kinᵗ -किन्** (Gr Gr. 158) or **-pĕṭha -पठ** (Gr.Gr. 155) adv. from the place which, whence.

yĕtiy यतिय् or **yotuy यंतुय्** । **यत्रैव** pron. adv. emph. even where, in the very place which (Rām. 1244, 1707, 1730).

yĕtyukᵘ 1 यतिक् (for **2**, see **yityukᵘ**, s.v. **yutᵘ**) । **यत्रत्य**: pron. adj. gen. (sg. f. **yĕticᵘ यतिच्**), of where, of, belonging to, or produced in the place which (Gr.Gr. 150).

yôtᵘ 1 योतु । यात: adj. (f. **yötᵘ 1 यांचू**), gone long ago, long gone, long ago departed.

yôtᵘ 2 योतु or (q.v.) **ôtᵘ ओतु । केवल:, यावन्मित:** adj. (f. **yötᵘ 2 यांचू**), alone, mere, sole, only (as in **nĕcyuwuy yôtᵘ,** only a boy) (El. *yót*; W. 96 *yot*; K. 560, 756; K Pr. 85); (as adv.) only, merely, nothing but (Gr.M.; Rām. 854 *pānasay yôtᵘ*, (read a letter) only to himself, i.e. privately); (with a word indicating number or quantity) only (so much) (as in **akh yôtᵘ,** only one), merely.

yut, yút, see **yuthᵘ** 1 and 2, and for **yút,** see also **yūtᵘ 1.**

yutᵘ इतु । अत्र pron. adv. here, in this place (cf. **yutᵘ kĕhō totᵘ,** p. 390*b*, l. 1) (El. *yut*; Gr Gr. 156, *yt*ᵘ; W. 94 *yot, yut*; Śiv. 1004; Rām 171, 658–9, 734, 836, 1449, 1470; K.Pr. 102); hither, to this place (Gr.M.). **-kun -कुन् । इहपार्श्वे** pron. adv in this direction, on this side (Gr.Gr. 160). **-tām -ताम, -tāmath -तामथ, -tāñ -ताञ्, or -tāñĕth ताञ्चथ** pron. adv. up to this, up to here, up to now, in the meantime (H. v, 7) Cf. **yutāñ 1.**

yitⁱ इति or **yĕtⁱ 2 यति । इहैव** pron. adv. in this very place, even here, exactly here (El. *yt, yti*; Gr.Gr. 13, 154; Gr.M; W. *yti, yeti*, 93–4; Śiv. 16, 1614; Rām. 897, 1448, 1590, 1620-1, 1632, 1707, 1775; H. xii, 18; K Pr. *yĕti* 152) **yitⁱ kyā इति क्वा** or **yĕtⁱ kyā यति क्वा । अधुनैव** pron. adv. (in an affirmative answer to a command) right here, here on the spot, at once, even now. **yitⁱ kyah . . ătⁱ kyāh** here (you see) on the one hand . . . there (you see) on the other hand (H. viii, 13); **yitⁱ kyāh . . . yitⁱ kyāh,** here (you see) . . and here (on the other hand you see) (H. x, 12)

yiti इति । इह pron. adv. from here, hence (Gr.Gr 155; Gr.M.; Rām. 942; H. v, 5, 8); here (El.; Gr Gr 150; Gr.M.; L.V. 73; Śiv. 87, 638, 1378, 1887, 1910; Rām. 374, 475, 1191, 1244, 1450, 1544; K. 1162, H. v, 8); here, in this world (K. 2, etc.). **-kinⁱ -किनि । अस्मात्पार्श्वत:** pron. adv. from here, from this direction, hence (Gr.Gr. 158). **-pĕṭha -पठ । इत:प्रभृति** pron adv. from here (up to . .), (starting) from here (and reaching to . . .), hence (El. *yth pĕṭhah*; Gr.Gr. 155). **-yōr -योर्** adv. henceforth, from now on (Śiv. 42, 69, 72, 375, 378, 417, 598). **-yōryumᵘ -योरिमु** adj (f. **-yōrimᵘ -योरिमू**), an inhabitant of this place, one who lives here (YZ. 232).

yitī इती, i.q. **yitiy** bel. (Rām. 1591, 1597, 1608).

yitiy इतिय् । इहैव pron. adv. emph. even here, in this very place (Śiv. 115; Rām. 1172, 1290, 1762).

yutuy इतुय् । इहैव pron. adv. emph. even here, in this very place (Gr.Gr. 156; W. *yutui, yutoi*, 93; Rām. 525). In. H xi, 20, **yutuy** is vill. for **yūtuy,** q.v., s.v. **yūtᵘ 1.**

yityukᵘ इतिकु or **yĕtyukᵘ 2 यत्युकु । इहस्थ:** pron. adj gen. (f **yi(yĕ)ticᵘ इ(य)तिचू**), of, belonging to, or produced here (Gr.Gr. 150; Rām 1712; K. 858; H. x, 1).

yūtᵘ 1 इतु । इयान् pron adj. (m sg. dat. **yītis इतिस्** or **yūtis यूतिस**, ag, **yītⁱ इति** or **yūtⁱ यूति**; abl. **yīti इति, yaiti यैति**, or **yōti यांति**; pl. nom. **yītⁱ इति** or **yūtⁱ यूति**; dat. **yītĕn इत्यन, yaitĕn यैत्यन**, or **yōtĕn यांत्यन**; ag. **yītyau इत्यौ, yaityau यैत्यौ**, or **yōtyau यांत्यौ**. In the above **yītⁱ** and **yūtⁱ** are often written **yīty इत्य्** and **yūty यूत्य्** respectively f sg.nom. **yīsᵘ इच्** or **yūsᵘ यूच्**; dat **yīsĕ इच्य, yaisĕ यैच्य**, or **yōsĕ यांच्य**; pl. nom. **yīsa इच्, yaisa यैच्**, or **yōsa यांच्**, and so on), this much, so much (as this) (El. *yát, yáth*; Gr Gr. 59, 91, 148; Gr.M.; Śiv. 583, 1253, 1598, 1634 5; Rām. 381, 485, 989, 1027, 1245; K 469, 565, 1134); (as adv.) this much, to this degree (K. 906).

yītⁱ 1 इति or **yūtⁱ 1 यूति । इयन्त:** m pl.nom (f. **yīsa इच्**, Gr Gr 14), this many, so many (as this) (Gr.Gr. 150, Gr.M).

yītis 1 इतिस or **yūtis 1 यूतिस । इयन्मूल्येन, इयन्मूल्यादिना** sg dat as adv for so much, at, or for, such a price.

yītiy इतिय् or **yūtiy यूतिय् । इयन्त एव** m. pl. nom. emph (f. **yīsay इच्य**), exactly so many (as this).

yūtuy इतुय m sg emph (f. **yīsᵘy इच्यू**), exactly this much, exactly so much (El. *yútuy*; also *yútoi*, enough; Rām. 633, H. xi, 20 *yutay*, vill. for *yūtuy*).

yūtᵘ 2 or **yyūtᵘ ञ्यूतु** or **यीतु** or (in old Ksh, L.V 81) **yaitu यैतु । यावान्** rel pron. adj. (m sg. dat **yūtis यूतिस** or **yītis यीतिस**, ag. **yūtⁱ यूति** or **yītⁱ यीति**; abl **yīti यीति, yaiti यैति** or **yōti यांति**, pl nom. **yūtⁱ यूति** or **yītⁱ यीति**, dat **yaitĕn यैत्यन** or **yōtĕn यांत्यन**; ag. **yaityau यैत्यौ** or **yōtyau यांत्यौ** In the above, **yūtⁱ** and **yītⁱ** are often written **yūty यूत्य्** and **yīty यीत्य्** respectively. f sg. nom. **yūsᵘ यूच्** or **yīsᵘ यीच्**; dat **yītsĕ यीच्य, yaisĕ यैच्य**, or **yōsĕ यांच्य**; pl. nom. **yīsa यीच्, yaisa यैच्** or **yōsa यांच्**, and so on), how much, as much as (Gr.Gr. 59, 91, 148; Gr M.; L.V. 81 *yatu*; Śiv. 1559; K 1086 (*yyatᵘ*) 478; YZ. 237, (*ytth* for *yth*) 192). Cf **yūtᵘ . . tyūtᵘ,** p. 1050*b*, l 21.

yītⁱ यीति or **yūtⁱ 2 यूति** m.pl. as many as, how many (Gr.Gr. 59, 149; Gr M.; Śiv. 1329, K 769, 779).

yīti phiri यीति फिरि । यावद्वारम pron. adv. as many times as, as often as.

yīsi vizi यीसि विज़ि । यावत्सु अनेह:सु pron. adv. at as many times as, as often as.

yüṭᵘ यटू, see **yĕṭᵘ.**

yětabār यतबार् । दारिद्र्यम् m. poverty, indigence, destitution (marked by meanness and squalor of appearance, dress, intelligence, qualities, and acts). **—yun^{u} —यिनु । दुर्गतिसमुद्भवः** m.inf. such poverty to come (to a person).

yětabār^{a}lad यतबारल्द । दुर्गताक्रान्तः adj. e.g. (as subst. f. **yětabār^{a}ladiñ यतबारल्दिञ्**), poverty-stricken (as in the preceding).

yath, for **yěth,** see **yih 2**; for **yith,** see **yih 1.**

yěth यथ, see **yih 2.**

yěṭh 1 यट् । स्कन्धचेष्टा f. (sg. dat. **yěṭi यटि**), raising of the shoulders, shaking the shoulders, a shrug (indicating arrogance, conceit, or the like) (cf. **buñil^{i}-y°,** p. 115*b*, l. 49; **wāza-y°,** p. 1178*b*, l. 26; **yāwa-y°,** s.v. **yāwa**); a similar motion by a horse. **—diñ^{u} दिञ् । स्कन्धभ्रामणम्** f.inf. to take a person by the shoulders and shake him (with the intention of throwing him down). **—hāvüñ^{u} —हाविञ् । गर्वाविष्कारः** f.inf. to show (unwarranted) pride or conceit (e.g. as regards undertaking some task which one is finally unable to complete). **—karüñ^{u} —करिञ् । गर्वाख्यापनम्** f.inf. id. **—wasüñ^{u} —वसिञ् । गर्वापगमः** f.inf. conceit to come down, to become humiliated (by want of success in what one has undertaken); pride to be brought low (by loss of wealth, resources, or the like).

yěṭh 2 यट् in **yěṭa-phür^{u} यट-फर् । लोष्टभेदनः** f. (in agriculture) a clod-crusher (K.Pr., sg. abl. *yaṭahpurih* 187). Cf. **yěba-büṭ^{u},** p. 1183*a*, l. 31.

yětha यथ or **yitha 1 यिथ । येन प्रकारेण, यत्काले** rel. pron. adv. as, in like manner as, just as, as if, how (Gr.Gr. 153; Gr.M.; L.V. 100; Śiv. 52, 994, 1430; Rām. 32, 74, 351, 372, 698, 807, 917, 998, 1165, 1266, 1297, 1475, 1500; K. 55, 65, 378, 432, 438, 484, 524, 651, 726, 971, 1046; YZ. 107); just as, at the very time that, while; (as conjnct.) so that, in order that (K. 358, 989). **—pöṭh^{i} 1 —पाठि** or **—pöṭhin 1 —पाठिन्** rel. pron. adv how (Gr.M.; Śiv. —*pöṭh^{i}*, 714; Rām. —*pöṭh^{i}*, 59, 1007). **—titha तिथ । यथा तथा** pron. adv. in some way or other, somehow (cf. p. 1041*b*, l. 48) (Śiv. 75; K. 138, 1098, 1114, 1117, 1119, 1126).

yěthay यथय् or **yithay 1 यिथय्** rel. pron. adv. emph. just as, in precisely the same manner in which (Rām. 807, 1179; K. 77, 902, 1173–4). **-kana 1 -कन** or **-kān^{i} 1 -कनि । येन प्रकारेण, येनैव प्रकारेण** pron. adv. id.; as, in like manner as. **—pöṭh^{i} 1 —पाठि** or **—pöṭhin 1 —पाठिन् । येनैव प्रकारेण** pron. adv. just as, in precisely the same manner in which (Śiv. —*pöṭhin* 790; H. —*pöṭh^{i}* xii, 22).

yěṭha यठ in **yěṭha-lôr^{u} यठ-लोर् । चटाहननम्** m. a severe pummelling or beating. ? Cf. **yěṭh 2.**

yethi (L. 461), see **yěṭ^{u}.**

yith 1 इथ्, see **yih 1.**

yith 2 यिथ्, see **yun^{u}.**

yith 3 यिथ्, for **yětha** in **yith-nay यिथ्-नय्** conj. so that not, in order that not (H. ix, 12).

yitha 2 इथ । इत्थम्, फलानिच्छया pron. adv. thus, in this manner, in this way (Gr.Gr. 153, Gr.M., K. 393); without motive, without reason, casually (in this sense usually with an interrogative verb, as in **yitha gachyā suh,** will he go without motive?, i.e. he certainly will go with a motive). **—pöṭh^{i} 2 —पाठि** or **—pöṭhin 2 —पाठिन् । अनेन प्रकारेण** pron. adv. in this manner, in this way, thus (El. *yithah pāṭ*, also *yithapāṭ*, translated 'again'; Gr.Gr. 153; Gr.M.; W. 96 *yeti pöṭh*; Śiv. —*poṭh^{i}* 571, 683).

yithay 2 इथय् । इत्थमेव, निष्कारणमेव, विना निमित्तादि pron. adv. emph. in this very manner, exactly so (Rām. 69, 688, 691, 704); without cause, motive, or reason, for no particular reason, on the spur of the moment (Śiv. 652); without resistance, without price, gratis (El. *ithai, yithai*; Gr.Gr. 13 *ithai*; Gr.M.). **—hyuh^{u} हिहु । अस्वस्थः, व्याकुलः** pron. adj. (f. **—hish^{u} —हिशु**), exactly like this, such (El. *yithanhyú*); ill at ease, feeling unwell, out of sorts, only so so; distraught, agitated (by fear of anxious times, of illness, or the like); El. also gives as adv. *ithinyu*, thus. **—hyuh^{u} gashun —हिहु गशुन् । क्रुद्धीभवनम्** m.inf. to become angry (at), resent, take umbrage. **—hyuh^{u} karun — हिहु करन् । कोपनम्** m.inf. to make (a person, esp. a member of one's own family) angry. **-kana 2 -कन** or **-kān^{i} 2 -कनि । अनेन प्रकारेण, इत्थं प्रकारेण** pron. adv. in this very manner, thus. **—pöṭh^{i} 2 —पाठि** or **—pöṭhin 2 —पाठिन् । इत्थं प्रकारेण** pron. adv. in this very manner, in this very way, exactly so (Gr.M.; Śiv. —*pöṭh^{i}* 490, 684, 810, 837, 843, 869, 924, 1251, 1336; —*poṭhin* 672, 1668; Rām. —*poṭhin* 1016, 1311, 1315; H. —*poṭhin* viii, 3). **—rōzun —रोजुन् । प्रतीक्षणम्, क्रियाव्यापारहीनीभवनम्** m.inf. to wait for (some result soon to happen); to sit doing nothing, hence be without employment, to sit apart from one's fellows, to remain unmarried, not to join the company at a meal, and so on. **—thawun —थवुन् । कार्यवृत्तावनायोजनम्** m.inf. to set a person aside and inactive, to keep him apart from others, not to put him to his proper use (e.g. at meal times to abstain from giving food, to keep (a son) at home and unmarried, to keep money and not to put it to a profitable use, to have a coat and not wear it, and so on).

yuthᵘ 1 इथु । ईदृश्: pron. adj. (m. sg. dat. **yithis इथिस्**; f. nom. **yishᵘ 1 इछु**, e.g. Śiv. 35), this-like, such, of this sort (El. *yut, yút, yúth*; Gr.Gr. 153; Gr.M.; W. 94 *yuth*; Śiv. 35–6, 323, 342–3, 535, 553, 574, 649, 747, 805, 814, 831, 833–4, 847, 887, 971, 1005, 1010, 1015, 1020, 1206, 1220, 1255, 1288, 1452, 1717–8, 1738, 1754, 1839, 1908; Rām. 347, 407, 552, 571, 589, 593, 596, 1212, 1601, 1739, etc.; K. 61, 527, 1127, 1147, 1161). (as adv.) in this manner, thus, so (Gr.M.; Śiv. 477, 682, 745, 824, 999, 1003, 1230, 1247, 1730; Rām. 535, 593, 1028, 1212, 1218, 1496, 1533; K. 883). —**hyuhᵘ 1 —हिहु** or — **hyuwᵘ —हिवु । एतेन सदृशः, एतादृशः**: pron. adj. (f. **yishᵘ hishᵘ इछु हिशु, yishᵘ hivᵘ इछु हिवु**), id. (Gr.M., Śiv. 1728).

yuthuy 1 इथुय् । ईदृश एव pron. adj. emph. (f. **yishᵘy इछुय्**), exactly like this, of this very sort, even such (El. *ithúi*; Gr.M.; W. 93 *yuthui, yuthoi*; Śiv. 649, 826, 879, 1049, 1114, 1444, 1798; Rām. 526, 1307, 1347–8, 1494; K. 134; YZ. 441 ff. (m.sg. *yuthui*, f.sg. *yitsai*, m.pl. *yuthi*)). —**hyuhᵘ —हिहु** pron. adj. id.; (as adv.) thus (El. *yuthui hyu, yuthyu*).

yuthᵘ 2 or **yyuthᵘ यिथु । यादृश्**: rel. pron. adj. (m. sg. dat. **yithis यिथिस्**; f.nom. **yishᵘ 2 यिछु**, cf. Śiv. 1002), which-like, what-like, like as, (such) as (Gr.Gr. 153; Gr.M.; W. 94 *yuth*; L.V. 55; Śiv. 68, 364, 708, 761, 1002, 1207; Rām. 325, 608, 504, 506, 609, 619, 770, 995, 1290, 1364, 1498, 1504, 1508, 1531, 1628, 1639; K. 210, 476, 1150; H. xii, 24; YZ. 206, 208); (as conjnct.) that, in order that, so that (El. *yud, yut, yút, yuth*; Gr.M.; W. 100 *yuth*; Śiv. 154, 164, 357, 383, 424, 522, 554, 640, 740, 804, 896, etc.; Rām. 148, 164, 258, 386, 531, 606, 686, 758, 804, 826, 878, etc.; K. 38, 1092); (as adv.) as, in the manner that, in proportion as (Śiv. 118, 593, 909, 1708, 1752, 1839; Rām. 651, 722, 1028, 1512, 1539; K. 1071; H. v, 6; xii, 12, 15; YZ. 24, 214); even as, at the very time that (H. viii, 7). —**na —न । मा नाम** pron. conjnct. that not (e.g. in 'take care that you do not so-and-so') (Śiv. 1585, 1629, 1641, 1676, 1706, 1743; YZ. 83); so that not, in order that not (K. 605). —**tyuthᵘ —तियु । यादृशादृक् (मध्यमः)** pron. adj. (f. **yishᵘ tishᵘ यिछु तिछु**), as such, i.e. such as (Śiv. 780); so so, moderately right or good, not bad and not good; (of a person) not much of a fellow (used in contemptuous reference); (as adv. and conjnct.) in such a manner that (Śiv. 1705).

yuthuy 2 यिथुय् rel. pron. adj. emph. just (such) as, exactly as (Śiv. 600, 1305, 1341); (as adv.) exactly as (L.V. 64).

yĕthᵃn यंथ्न् or **yĕtᵃn यत्न् । प्रयत्न**: m. effort, exertion, endeavour (Gr.M. *yĕtu*); persevering or continued effort, perseverance.

yithanhyú, yithinyu (El.), for **yithay-hyuhᵘ**, see p. 1208*b*, ll. 25, 28.

yĕṭhurᵘ यटुर् । **इन्धनविशेषः**: m. (sg. dat. **yĕṭharas यटरस्**, pl. nom. **yĕṭhar यटर्**), a certain shrub growing in barren uplands, and used as firewood. **yĕṭhar-nār यटर्-नार् । इन्धनविशेषाग्निः, क्षणिकरोषशान्तावस्थः**: m. fire from this wood; met. a person of a mild disposition who is suddenly moved to quick and fierce anger.

yitihās इतिहास् m. a history, legend, historical tradition (Śiv. 1457).

yĕṭal यटल् । स्कन्धधामणशीलः: adj. e.g. (a person or horse) who when rising, going, or the like is in the habit of swinging round or twisting his shoulders and back. Cf. **yĕṭh 1.**

yĕtīm यतीम् يتيم m. a fatherless child, an orphan (cf. **baba-yº**, p. 77*a*, l. 22; **mājĕ-yº**, p. 557*b*, l. 43; **möl-yº**, p. 566*b*, l. 31) (Gr.M., K.Pr. 160).

yutām युताम्, yutāmath युतामथ् adv. and conjnct. while, whilst, as long as (El.; W. 93 *yotàm*), till when, until (El; W. 93 *yotàm*, 94 *yutàm*). Cf. **yutāñ 2,** and **yotᵘ-tām,** s.v. **yotᵘ.**

yĕtᵃn यत्न् । यत्नः i.q. **yĕthᵃn,** q.v.

yĕtĕn 1 यत्यन् or **yitĕn इत्यन् । इह** pron. adv. here, in this place (El. *yitcu*; Gr.Gr. 155).

yitĕnī इत्यनी । इहैव pron. adv. emph. even here, in this very place; (also, in addressing a woman) here, in this place.

yĕtĕnukᵘ 1 यत्यनुक् । इहत्यः: adj. gen (f. **yĕtĕnücᵘ 1 यत्यनच्**), of, produced in, or born in this place, of here

yitinan इतिनन् or **yitinas इतिनस । इह** pron. adv. here, in this place (Gr.Gr. 155).

yĕtĕn 2 यत्यन् or (in addressing a woman) **yĕtĕnī यत्यनी । यस्मिन्स्थाने** rel. pron. adv. in the place which, where (Gr.Gr. 155, Śiv. 494).

yĕtĕnukᵘ यत्यनुक् । यत्रत्यः: adj. gen. (f **yĕtĕnücᵘ 2 यत्यनच्**), of, produced in, or born in the place where.

yĕtĕnan यत्यनन् or **yĕtĕnas यत्यनस् । यस्मिन्स्थाने** pron. adv. where (Gr.Gr. 155).

yutāñ 1 युताञ्, yutāñĕth 1 युताञ्थ् adv. and conjnct. up to this, up to here, up to now, in the meantime (H. v, 5). Cf. **yutᵘ-tāñ,** p. 1207*a*, l. 18.

yutāñ 2 युताञ्, yutāñĕth 2 युताञ्थ् adv. and conjnct. i.q. **yutām,** q.v. while, whilst, as long as (W. 93, *yotān, yutān*; K.Pr. 101, 257, *yutàn*); till when, until (W. 93, *yotān, yutān*; H. *yotāñ*, v, 10; K.Pr. 197, *yutàn*). Cf. **yotᵘ-tāñ,** p. 1206*b*, l. 24, and **yutām.**

yātrā यात्रा or **yöt^{a}rā यात्रा** । **यात्रा** f. a journey, pilgrimage (Gr.M., Śiv. 1485); a company of pilgrims. —**lagün^{u}** —**लगंयू** । **संकुलतया जनसमाओ-पश्चिति:** f.inf. a large number of people to assemble in some place in order to set out on a pilgrimage.

yĕt^{a}run यत्रन् । **भरणम** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **yĕt^{a}r^{u} यत्र्**), to the best of one's ability to carry out and complete some difficult task (such as carrying on some occupation, supporting man or beast, or performing some particular business); to maintain, support, nourish (esp. a person or persons not of one's family, or a herd of cattle). **yĕt^{a}r^{u}-mot^{u} यत्र्-मंतु** । **शक्त्या निर्वाहित:** perf. part. (f. **yĕt^{u}r^{u}-müṣ^{u} यत्र्-मंष्यू**), completely carried out to the best of one's ability (as ab.); supported, maintained (as ab.).

yĕt^{a}rawun यत्रावुन् । **शक्तिविषयीभवनम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **yĕt^{a}rôw^{u} यत्रोवु**), i.q. **yĕt^{a}run**, q.v. **yĕt^{a}rôw^{u}-mot^{u} यत्रोवु-मंतु** । **समर्थीभूय समापित:** perf. part. (f. **yĕt^{a}röv^{u}-müṣ^{u} यत्रोव्-मंष्यू**), i.q. **yĕt^{a}r^{u}-mot^{u}**, ab., q.v.

yĕtĕrāz यत्यराज़्, **yitirāz** اعتراض m. criticism, an animadversion, objection (Gr M.).

yittifākh اتفاق m. agreement, accord, combination, confederacy; an accident, chance (El. *ittifák*, Gr.M).

yĕtuth यतुष् । **यत्र** pron. adv. where, in the place which (Gr.Gr. 156; W. 93 *yotut*); (with emph. **y**) **yĕtuth^{u}y यतुष्यू**, even where, in the very place which (Gr.Gr. 156). **yĕtät^{i} यतति** adv. i.q. **yĕtuth^{u}y** ab. even where, in the very place where (H. xii, 6).

yittih, for **yīti,** see p. 1207*b*, l. 42.

yituth or **yututh इतुष्** । **इह** pron. adv. here, in this very place (El. *ytit*, *yutut*; Gr.Gr. 156; W. 93 *yatut*, *yetit*, *ytit*, in this very place, just here).

yityādĕkh इत्यादिख् adj. e.g. *et cetera*, and so forth, and others, and the rest (Rām. 98). Borrowed from Skt. *ityādika*.

yĕtyuk^{u} 1 यतिकु, see p. 1206*b*, l. 47.

yĕtyuk^{u} 2 यतिकु or **yityuk^{u} इतिकु**, see p. 1207*b*, l. 3.

yītyum^{u} 1 ईतिमु । **इयत्संख्याक:** pron. adj. (f. **yītim^{u} ईतिम्**), (in counting) this much or many, so much or many (Gr.Gr. 150).

yītyum^{u} 2 यीतिमु rel. pron. adj (f. **yītim^{u} यीतिम्**), (the one) which (out of many) (Gr.Gr. 149).

yītyun^{u} 1 ईतिनु । **इयन्मूल्यक:** pron. adj. (f. **yītiñ^{u} ईतिञ्**), costing this (or so) much, worth this (or so) much (Gr.Gr. 148); earning this (or so) many (rupees, etc.) in wages, etc.

yītyun^{u} 2 यीतिनु rel. pron. adj. (f. **yītiñ^{u} यीतिञ्**), costing how much, worth as much as (Gr.Gr. 148).

yĕṣ^{u} or **yüṣ^{u} यंषू** । **बहुल:** adj. e.g. and adv. (pl. dat **yĕṣan यषन्**, K.Pr. 250), much, very (El. *yat*, *yáts*, *yits*; Gr.Gr. 154; Gr.M.; W. 96 *yats*, more; L.V. 102–3; Śiv. 190, 1639, 1860; Rām. 29, 64, 101–2, 197, 445, 525, 539, 664, etc.; K. 192, 721, 964, 1053, 1103; YZ. *yats* 240; K.Pr.. *yits* 39, *yĕts* and pl. dat. *yĕtsan* 250, *yatsan* 245). —**kāl** —**काल्** । **अतिसमय:** m. a long time (past, present, or future) (Śiv. 81; Rām. 306, 972, 1137, 1297, 1541; K. 489, 685, 704, 1111); delay (Gr.Gr. 157); (as adv.) for a long time (Śiv. 1209; Rām. 313, 895, 1411, 1772; K. 794; H. ii, 4 *yüṣ^{u}-kól^{u}*, cf. **yĕṣa-kôl^{u}**, bel.). —**köl^{i}** —**कालि** । **बहुकालेन** adv. after a long time (Śiv. 343, K.Pr. *yĕtskáli* 157); late (Gr.Gr. 157). **-kāluk^{u}** -**कालुकु** or **-kālyuk^{u}** -**कालिकु** । **चिरकालिक:** adj. gen. (f. **-kālüc^{u}** -**कालच्यू** or **-kālic^{u}** -**कालिच्यू**), of a long time ago, of olden times, ancient.

yĕṣa-kôl^{u} यष-कोलु । **चिरकालिक:** adj. (f. **-köj^{u}** -**कांज्यू**), i.q. **yüṣ^{u} kāluk^{u}**, ab.; (as adv.) for a long time (Gr.M.). Cf. **yüṣ^{u}-kôl^{u}** under **yüṣ^{u} kāl,** ab.

yĕṣi-ranga यषि-रंग adv. in many ways (Gr.Gr. 154).

yīṣ^{u} 1 ईषू, see **yūt^{u} 1.**

yīṣ^{u} 2 यीषू, see **yūt^{u} 2.**

yĕṣh यष् or **yiṣh इष्** । **इच्छा** f. (sg. dat. **yĕ(yi)ṣhi य(यि)ष्शि**), wish, desire (cf. **sŏ-yĕṣh,** p. 958*a*, l. 34) (El. *yatsha*, decision; *yatshá*, will; *yetsa*, wish, intention; *yetsha*, resolution; *yitsha*, desire; Gr.Gr. 126; Gr.M.; L.V. 29, 40, 45; Śiv. 190, 286, 307, 795, 1308; Rām. 20, 173, 590, 1029, 1582, 1670, 1723; K. 709, 894; K.Pr. 2); hope, trust, faith, confidence (cf. **paṣh-y°,** under **y°-paṣh,** bel.); (esp.) the will of God, God's power (El. *yetsa*); affection, love (Śiv. 1371; K. 109, 743, 964); intention, purpose, resolution, determination (to do a thing) (Gr.M., Rām. 514); cf. **yiṣṣhā.** —**barün^{u}** —**बरंयू** । **अतिप्रेमाचरणम्** f.inf. to show great love or affection (Rām. 35; K. 427, 1036, 1081); to show honour or respect (K. 526). **-paṣh** -**पष्** or (p. 807*a*, ll. 46 ff.) **paṣh-yĕṣh पष्-यष्** । **विश्वासातिशय:** f. (sg. dat. **yĕṣhi-paṣhi यष्शि-पष्शि**), hope and affection, complete confidence (in), excessive trust (in) (e.g. when making a deposit on trust) (Śiv. 309, 1071; K. 10, 1002, 1036, 1044). **-paṣh thavün^{u}** -**पष् थवंयू** । **विश्वासविधानम्** f.inf. to put such complete confidence (in). —**thavün^{u}** —**थवंयू** । **आशंसनम्** f.inf. to feel a desire for, long for.

yĕṣhi-kār यष्शि-कार् । **अतिस्नेहोत्तरकर्मवृत्ति:** m. an act performed with much love and affection, an affectionate act. —**karun** —**करन्** । **प्रीत्या प्रवर्तनम्** m.inf. to do (a thing) with a wish (i.e. of one's own accord, and not in compliance with another's order).

yiṣh^{u} 1 इष्यू, see **yuth^{u} 1.**

yitsh^{u} 2 यिछ्, see **yuth^{u} 2.**

yĕtshuk^{u} यछुक् or **yĕtshukh यछुख्** adj. (f. **yĕtshüc^{u} यछुच्**), wishing for, desirous on behalf of, used —•, as in **pāna-y°**, self-interested, p. 736*a*, l. 11.

yĕtshun यछुन् or **yitshun यिछुन्** or **ryĕtshun र्यछुन्** । **काङ्क्षणम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **yotsh^{u} यछ्** or **yutsh^{u} यि(र्)छ्**), to wish (Gr.Gr. 14, 126; Śiv. 634, 826–7, 882; Rām. 1026, 1445, 1448, 1507); to wish (for), desire, long for (El. *yatshun, yetsun*; Gr.M.; Rām. 1127; K. 639, 798); to choose, desire (to do anything) (Gr.M.); to choose, prefer, select (anything) (Gr.M., K. 1171); to express a wish, request, demand, ask for (Gr.M.); to determine, intend, propose (to do anything) (Gr.M.; Rām. 78, 1157).

yo(yu)tsh^{u}-mot^{u} य(यि, र्)छ्-मत् । **अभीप्सित:** perf. part. (f. **yütsh^{u}-müts^{u} यछ्-मच्**), wished for, desired.

yĕ(y^{i})tshan-wôl^{u} य(यि, र्)छ्न्-वोल् n.ag. (f. **-wājĕñ -वाज्यञ्**), one who desires, one who is eager (El. *yatsanwol*, eager; Gr.M.).

yĕtshawun^{u} यछ्वुन् or **yitshawun^{u} यिछ्वुन्** or **ryĕtshawun र्यछ्वुन्** । **इच्छुक:** n.ag. (f. **yĕ(yi)tshavüñ^{u} य(यि, र्)छ्वञ्**), one who wishes (for), desires, one who is eager (Śiv. 1452, K. 1044); one who has a liking (for), one who loves (cf. **pānas y°**, p. 736*b*, l. 3).

yĕtshy यछ्, i.q. **yĕch 1** q.v.

yātsakh यात्सख् । **याचक:** m. (sg. dat. **yātsakas यात्सकस्**, f.nom. **yātsakĕñ यात्सक्यञ्** q.v.), a mendicant, beggar, suppliant. **yātsaka-bāv यात्सक-बाव्** । **भिक्षवृत्ति:** m. the condition, or occupation, of a beggar or suppliant (K. 1122).

yātsakĕñ यात्सक्यञ् । **भिक्षुस्त्री** f. (see **yātsakh**), a female beggar; the wife of a male beggar.

yātsanā यात्सना । **याच्ञा** f. request, solicitation, entreaty; begging, mendicancy.

yĕtsar यत्सर् । **अतिशयता** m. abundance, excess, redundancy. Cf. **yĕts^{u}.**

yĕtsor^{u} यत्सर् adj. (f. **yĕtsür^{u} यत्सर्**), zealous (noted only in f. sg. voc. *yĕtsari*, K.Pr. *yatsarh* 245). ? Cf. the preceding.

yītsar 1 ईत्सर् । **इयत्ता** m. so much, this much (as a fixed measure or quantity). Cf. **yūt^{u} 1.**

yītsar 2 यीत्सर् । **यावत्ता** m. the measure or quantity which. Cf. **yūt^{u} 2.**

yitshā र्यछ्ा f. (i.q. **yĕtsh**, q.v., of which it is the Skt. form), wish, desire, will (Śiv. 31–2, 70, 100, 367, 538, 635, 811, 833, 846, 894, 979, 1071, 1139, 1218, 1238, 1275, 1478, 1766, 1907).

* As the first member of a compound this indicates something wished for, loved, favourite, as in **yitshā-būzan,** favourite food, a dainty (Śiv. 1071, 1084–5, 1087); **yitshā-pŏth^{a}r,** a beloved, or favourite, son (Śiv. 9).

yāwa याव । **सुवेशव्यसनी** m. a dandy, fop, who is at the same time a debauchee, a fast gentleman, a rake (cf. **tāpa-y°**, p. 1015*a*, l. 28). **yāwa yŏ याव यो** । **यक्कार:** m. the name of the Śāradā character corresponding to the Nāgarī letter **य** *ya*. **-yĕth -यठ्** । **विलासिता** f. (sg. dat. **-yĕti -यटि**) fop-conceit, i.e. ostentation, posing as a wealthy person (esp. when one is not). Cf. **yĕth 1.**

yĕwa 1 यव, see **yih 2.**

yĕwa 2 यव । **ह्य:** adv. yesterday (El. *yawa, yawah, yawai, yáo, yihváh*; W. 95). **-kani -कनि** । **ह्य: प्राय:** adv. about yesterday. **-pĕtha -पठ** । **ह्य: प्रभृति** adv. since yesterday. **-pĕthuk^{u} -पठुक्** । **ह्यस्कारब्ध:** adj. gen. (f. **-pĕthüc^{u} -पठच्**), of since yesterday, continuing, or existing, since yesterday. **-rāth -राथ्** । **परह्य:** adv. on the day before yesterday. **-rātuk^{u} -रातुक्** । **परह्यस्तन:** adj. gen. (f. **-rātüc^{u} -रातच्**), of, belonging to, or produced on the day before yesterday. **-shut^{u} -शुत्** or **-shutan -शुतन्** or **-shutun -शुतुन्** । **ह्य: प्रभृति** adv. since yesterday. **-shutanuk^{u} -शुतनुक्** । **ह्य: प्रभृति प्रवृत्त:** adj. gen. (f. **-shutanüc^{u} -शुतनच्**), of since yesterday, continuing, or existing, since yesterday.

yĕwuk^{u} यवुक् । **ह्यस्तन:** adj. gen. (f **yĕvüc^{u} यवच्**), of, belonging to, or produced yesterday.

yiwa र्यव, see **yih 1.**

yāwagī यावगी । **वेशव्यसनिता** f. foppish debauchery, loose living with fine apparel, libertinism

yawun यावुन् । **तारुण्यम्** m. (sg. dat. **yāwanas यावनस्**), youth, prime or bloom of youth (of human being, beast, tree, etc.) (Śiv. 736, 1039, 1061, 1566; Rām. 554–5 · K. *bad yāwanas*, in the full bloom of youth, 636; YZ. 517; K Pr. 128, 257), adolescence, puberty (Śiv. 1791); beauty, adornment (W. 149, K Pr 260). **- lagun —लगुन्** । **तारुण्यानुवृत्ति:** m.inf. youth to be obtained, i.e. (of an old man, animal, tree, or the like) to become young again, to enjoy a second youth; the age of puberty to be reached. **—yun^{u} —यिनु** । **तारुण्योद्गम:** m.inf. youth to be obtained (as ab); the age of puberty to be reached (Rām. 629).

yāwan-mad यावन-मद् । **तारुण्यमद:** m. the intoxication, wantonness, or frolicsomeness of youth. **-madun -मदुन्** । **तारुण्यप्रिय:** m. (sg. dat. **-madanas -मदनस्**), a youth who is, or was, the beloved of a girl's young days, a girl's first love; youthful days (looked upon as if they were as darling as a beloved). **-müts^{u} -मच्** । **यौवनमदयुक्ता** f. a beautiful girl,

full of the frolicsomeness of youth. **-rāy -राय् । तारुण्यराजमानः, तारुण्यार्कः** m. 'King Youth', a young man glorious in his youthfulness; the wealth, or fortune, of youth (i.e. beauty of form, strength, ability, joy, etc.). **-vīrĕ -वीर्य । तिलकविशेषसमुदायः** f pl. a group of small spots or pimples that appear on the face in the time of youth.

yāwanas tāwan यावनस् तावन् । सौख्यावसरे दुःखापातः f. (so reported, but **tāwan** is masc.) sorrow in youth, i.e. terrible sorrow suddenly to befall one in the midst of happiness (quasi, the condition of a young beautiful wife, suddenly condemned to widowhood) (YZ. 553). **—bhaṭa mārañĕ —भट मारञ । यौवनमदाधिक्कारः** f. pl. inf. to bound up, or leap up, in youth, to display the frolicsomeness of youth.

yauwanāsh यौवनाश m. N. of a king of Kābul (Skt. *Yauvanāśva*). He was father-in-law to Garga, and, through him, grandfather of Kālayavana (K. 622).

yiwana द्यवन । आदिगर्भः m. a woman's first child-birth

yiwanuk^{u} द्यवनुक् । आदिगर्भजः adj. gen. (f. **yiwantic^{u} द्यवन्तिच्^{u}**), of, or belonging to, a woman's first child-birth, a woman's first child.

yiwun^{u} द्यिवुन् n.ag. (f. **yivün^{u} द्यिवन्^{u}**), i.q. **yiwawun^{u}**, q.v. (cf. **khŏsh y°**, p. 418*b*, l. 14) (Rām. 128, 353; YZ. 9).

yāwārī यावरी ياوري **। पूर्णता, अवयता** f. assistance, aid; friendship; favour; (in Ksh.) fullness, completeness (such as fulfilling the demands of a lifelong friendship (Rām. 837), of the return made for a kind action, of the working out in this life of the results of actions performed in a former existence, or of welfare and prosperity lasting unbroken throughout one's life); indestructibility, the property of being everlasting.

yiwawun^{u} द्यिवुन् । आगच्छन् n.ag. (f. **yiwavün^{u} द्यिवन्^{u}**), he who or that which comes or becomes (and so on in all the meanings of **yun^{u}**, q.v.) (cf. **ach^{i}-tal^{i} y°**, p. 8*b*, l. 33; **ach^{i} y°**, p. 9*a*, l. 7; **bakā y°**, p. 102*a*, l. 29; **drēṭh y°**, p. 249*b*, l. 28) (Gr.Gr. 105; Rām. 247, 1039); that which is coming, the future (El. *yiwawun*); as an adv., as in **gāsh y°**, immediately on dawn coming (p. 308*b*, l. 31); **patsh y°**, persuasively (p. 807*b*, l. 1); **khosh yiwawun^{u}**, even while he is pleasing to (her) (Śiv. 1462).

yiwawunuy द्यिवुनुय् adv. immediately on coming (Gr.M.)

yiway द्यिव् adv. for this very reason, therefore (cf. **yiwa**, p. 1188*b*, l. 40) (El. *yawai*, therefore).

yiy द्यि्, see **yih 1.**

yāyĕm यायम् or **yāyum यायुम् । परकीयकार्ये आसक्त मधुपातः** m. (sg. dat. **yāyĕmas यायमस्**), employment on another person's business (instead of one's own).

yāyĕm-gür^{u} यायम्-गर्^{u} । सैरन्ध्री f. a maid-servant, i.e. an independent female working in another person's (and not in her own) house. **-müt^{u} -मंत्^{u} । परकार्याचरणशीला** f. a woman who habitually and willingly does another's work as if it were her own.

yyūt^{u} य्यूत्^{u}, i.q. **yūt^{u} 2**, q.v.

yyuth^{u} 2 य्युथ्^{u}, i.q. **yuth^{u} 2**, q.v.

yĕyĕv-yē यय्व-ये or **yiyĕv-yē द्यय्व-ये । द्यकारः** m. the name used in schools for the Śāradā letter corresponding to the Nāgarī **द्य** *i*.

yāz याज् m. a sacrificial ceremony, a sacrifice. In **grāma-yāz**, p. 303*a*, l. 18.

yīzā ईज़ा ایذا m. molestation, annoyance, pain, trouble, harm, hurt, injury (El. *yiza*, nuisance); distress, poverty and suffering (K.Pr. 29). **—dyun^{u} —द्युन्^{u}** m. inf. to torment (El. *iza dyun*).

yīz^{u} ईज़्^{u}, see **yīd.**

yoz^{u} यज़्^{u} । कुवेशः m. (f. **yüz^{u} यज़्^{u}**), a foolish fellow who dresses wrongly (wearing his outer garments as inner, and vice versa) (cf. **kŏlayĕ-y°**, p. 442*a*, l. 24). **yĕza-mām यज़-माम् । असम्यगाचरणः** m. 'a muddler uncle', i.e. a man (esp. one employed in the kitchen) who stupidly and heedlessly leaves things in disorder and topsy-turvy.

yiz^{a}hār द्यज़्हार् اظہار m. a statement or deposition made in a court of justice (Gr.M.).

yĕzamān यज़मान् । यजमानः m. i.q. **yüz^{u}man**, q.v. **-bāy -बाय्** f. his wife (Śiv. 1141).

yüz^{u}man यज़ूमन् । यजमानः m. a priest's client, i.e. the person who institutes the performance of a sacrifice, a religious festival, wedding, or the like, and employs a priest or priests for the purpose; the host, or leading layman, on such an occasion (cf. **jaga-y°**, p. 371*a*, l. 27) (Śiv. 1009, 1317; K.Pr. *yazman* 67); (from the point of view of a priest's teacher) the client of his disciple. **-bāy -बाय् । यजमानपत्नी** f. the wife of this client, or of any person who is responsible for a religious festival (such as a sacrifice, a marriage, or the like) (Śiv. 1491, K.Pr. *yizmanbái* 254); cf. **yĕzamān-bāy** in the preceding article. **-cīr^{i} -चीर्^{i} । यजमानचीरिका** f. 'a client-slip'. When a priest dies, his clients are distributed amongst his heirs, each client's name being written on a separate slip of paper. These papers are distributed by lot among the heirs, and each paper is called by this name. **-gara -गर । यजमानकुटुम्बः** m. the members of the family of the client who are present at the sacrifice. **-koṭ^{u} -कट्^{u} । यजमानपुत्रः** m.

the son of the client (if a child). **-kūr^{u}** -कूर् । **यजमानपुची** f. (sg. dat. **-kōrĕ** -कोर्य), the daughter of the client. **-nĕcyuw^{u}** -न्चियु । **यजमानपुत्रः** m. the son of the client (so called as long as the latter is alive). **-pôn^{u}** -पोनु । **यजमानत्वेन प्रवर्तनम्** m. the taking the place and acting as the client (e.g. at a marriage of a girl, when the proper client of the priest, i.e. the father, is not available, and when some one else undertakes the duty). **-tôn^{u}** -तोनु । **यजमानकर्मप्रवृत्तिः** m. id. **-wôl^{u}** -वोलु । **यजमानवृत्तियुक्तः** m. (a priest or the like) who has a client (especially a client of high rank, so that the office is a profitable one).

yüz^{u}man-gī यज़ूमन्-गी । यजमानता f. the condition or the office of being a priest's client.

yüz^{u}manöz^{u} यज़ूमनोज़ु । यजमानवृत्तिः f. id.

yāzun यासून् conj. 1. (1 p.p. **yôz^{u} योज़ु**), to adore, worship (K. 416).

yōzan योज़न् m. a league (the measure of distance, about eight miles, more or less) (K. 588); hence, any indefinite long distance (L.V. 26).

yizār इज़ार् ازار f. drawers, trousers (esp. the flowing or wide trousers of Moslems) (El. *yezár*). **-ḍūr^{u}** -डूर् f. the string with which drawers are tied, trouser-strings (El. *ezárdár*, m.).

yĕzath यज़थ् or **yizzat** عزت m. (sg. dat. **yĕzatas यज़तस्**), honour, rank, dignity, respect (cf. **bē-yi°**, p. 152*a*, l. 29) (El. *yazat* m., *izzat* f.; L. 283; W. 18 *'izzat*, m.; K.Pr. 51, 90 *izzat*, m.). **-karun --कदन्** । **अतिसंमानणम्** m.inf. to show honour (to), pay respect (to). **--thawun --थवुन्** । **मानरक्षणम्** m.inf. (in the face of abuse or accusations, esp. when they have no foundation) to preserve one's honour, dignity, good name (K.Pr. 135 *izzat*).

yiztarāb इज़्तराब् اضطراب m. agitation, perturbation, anxiety, trouble. **karun --कदन्** m.inf. to disturb (El. *iztarāb karun*).

yizzat عزت, see **yĕzath.**

z ज़ *z*. The twenty-second consonant of the Kāshmīrī alphabet in the Roman character, the thirteenth when written in the Śāradā or Nāgarī character, and the sixteenth when written in the Perso-Arabic character. The Kāshmīrī name for the character **ज़** is **zày**[i] **zö,** which is also used for the character **ज** (**ja**). It is pronounced like *z* in the English word 'zeal'. The characters **z** and **ज़** are also used to represent the sound of the Persian or Arabic ذ (*ẕāl*), ض (*ẓād*), and ظ (*zā*), which, in Kāshmīrī written in the Perso-Arabic character, occur only in words borrowed from one or other of these languages. In such cases they are pronounced in Kāshmīrī like an ordinary **z.**

Regarding the relationship between **j** and **z,** see Art. **j,** p. 369*a*, ll. 28 ff. As there explained, it is difficult to formulate any general rule according to which, in Kāshmīrī, an original *j* remains as **j** or becomes **z,** or vice versa. As a rough guide it may be stated that, in the case of words borrowed from Persian, an original *j* or *z* usually remains unchanged, but that, when such a word becomes thoroughly incorporated into the Kāshmīrī, *j* tends to become **z.** The same is true of words borrowed from Sanskrit, so far as regards the change of *j* to **z.** It thus happens that there are several words in an intermediate stage of adoption, in which both sounds are employed at option in the same word. Thus, the Persian word *judā*, apart, becomes, in Kāshmīrī, both **judā** and **zudā,** and *jigar*, the liver, becomes both **jigar** and **zigar.** As a rule, however, in most words borrowed from Persian or from Arabic through Persian, a *j* is preserved unchanged. As exceptions may be noted such words as *jūlān*, fetters, which appears in Kāshmīrī as **zōlāna,** and *maujūd*, existing, Ksh. **mūzūd.** As regards words borrowed from Sanskrit, the case is different. While in many instances an original *j* of that language is preserved, in many other words directly borrowed from that language, an original *j* becomes **z.** Such, for instance, are:— Skt. *jagadīśvara-*, Ksh. **zagadīshŏr,** the lord of the world; Skt. *jagat*, Ksh. **zagath,** the world; Skt. *jambukēśvara-*, Ksh. **zambukēshŏr,** N.P.; Skt. *jāmbavān*, Ksh. **zāmbawān,** N.P.; Skt. *janaka-*, Ksh. **zanakh,** N.P.; Skt. *jaṭā*, Ksh. **zaṭh,** matted hair; Skt. *jitèndriya-*, Ksh. **zitēndriy,** one who has conquered his passions; Skt. *jīva-*, Ksh. **zīv** (compared with true Ksh. **zuv**), life; Skt. *jīvana-*, Ksh. **zīwan,** life; Skt. *jvālā*, Ksh. **zwālā,** glow; Skt. *jyēṣṭhā*, Ksh. **zyēshṭhā,** N.P.; Skt. *ajāmila-*, Ksh. **azāmil,** N.P.; Skt. *ajapā*, Ksh. **azapā,** silent prayer; Skt. *bhuja-*, Ksh. **bŏz,** the arm; Skt. *bhōjana-*, Ksh. **bōzan,** food; Skt. *dhvaja-*, Ksh. **dŏz,** a flag; Skt. *kujāta-*, Ksh. **kŏzāth,** baseborn; Skt. *lajjā*, Ksh. **lazzā** (compared with the true Ksh. **laz**), shame, and many others.

The letter **z** is often of secondary origin. If a dental **d** (not the cerebral **ḍ**) is followed by **ü-***mātrā*, it becomes **z.** Thus the Nominative Plural of **grand,** counting, is **grünz**[u], and the l p.p. of √**lad-,** build, is **lod**[u], with a feminine **lüz**[ü]. When it is followed by **é** (i.e. **ya**) or by **y,** it also becomes **z,** the **é** becoming **a,** and the **y** being dropped. Thus the base **thad-,** high, forms its abstract noun by adding **ĕr** (**yar**), and becomes **thazar,** height, and the 2 p.p. of √**lad-,** formed by adding **yōv,** is **lazōv.** For further particulars, see Gr.Gr. 28 ff. and Gr.M. p. 22.

za, see **zāh.**

zā ज़ा (cf. **zāv** 2 p.p. of **zyon**[u], q.v.) in the following:— **zā-dŏh ज़ा-दह्** । **जन्मदिवस:** m. a birthday. **-khŏb**[u] **-खुंबु** । **आतशिरस्त्राण:** m. a wadded cap for a newly born child. **-kalapush**[u] **-कलपुशु** । **आतशिरस्त्राण:** m. a kind of small cap for the same. **-phal -फल्** । **आतीफलम** m. the nutmeg, *Myristica moschata*, which is commonly presented on festive occasions, such as a birth celebration or marriage (cf. **śröl**[i]**-z°,** p. 1082*a*, l. 19). **-phĕran -फ्यरन्** । **आतीपयोगिवस्त्रम** f. a tiny garment for a newly born child (L. 259 *zafira*). **-wār -वार्** । **जन्मवार:** f. the day of the week on which a person is born.

zai ज़ै interj. victory!, i.q. **jai,** q.v. (Śiv. 1698, 1701, 1714, 1729).

zĕ 1 ज़ in **zĕ zĕ ज़ ज़**, see **zyon^{u}**.

zĕ 2 ज़ (= ز), prep. from (another form of **az 2**, q.v.) (Rām. 49, *zĕ brahmāh*, from Brahmā).

zeo, see **zĕv**.

zi ज़ि, conj. that (W. 100). Employed with various forces (see Gr.M. for details).

It is used as a declarative conj. annexing the substance of a speech, etc., to the principal sentence, as in **tàm^{i} môn^{u} zi yi chuh poz^{u}**, he affirmed that this is true; **tas pṛṣh zi cyôn^{u} nāv kyāh chuh**, ask him what is his name (lit. ask him that what is your name). Note that in such cases, as in India Proper, the subordinate sentence is introduced in direct narration. Similarly after verbs expressing necessity, propriety, doubt, intention, and many others for which see Gr.M. s.v. (Śiv. 679, 1232; Rām. 360, 1108, 1137, 1671; K. 9, 63, 65, 66, 104, 113, etc.).

As a consecutive conj., that, so that, as in **bŏh dōryōs tyūt^{u} zi shāh gōm band**, I have run so much that I have lost my breath (so L.V 48; Rām. 261, 671, 737, 1133, 1400, 1546, 1659; K. 97, 295, 405, etc.; K.Pr. (*zh*) 95).

As a final conj., that, in order that, as in **sa chĕh mĕh^{a}nath karān, zi pananis pānas rachi**, she labours in order that she may support herself (K. 19, 38, 127, 163, etc.).

As a causal conj., that, because that, as in **kyāh sabab chuh zi ṭ^{a}h rōzakh-na**, what is the reason that thou wilt not remain; so **yimi-kin^{i} zi**, for this that, i.e. for which reason, wherefore (Śiv. 794, 841; Rām. 382; K. 169, 289, 694, etc.).

As a temporal conj., that, since, as in **kĕh dŏh gay zi suh āv**, some days have passed since he came.

As a conj. introducing a subordinate question, as in **wuch zi ṭ^{a}h hĕkakha būzith**, see if thou canst understand.

When **zi** is added to **kyāh**, the compound **kyā-zi**, what that? means 'why?', see s.v., p. 502*b*, l. 44.

When **zi** is prefixed to a relative pronoun, which is *preceded*, not followed, by its antecedent, it is almost pleonastic in its force. If anything, it gives a certain indefiniteness to the pronoun, as in *zi yas*, quasi 'anyone who' or 'whoever'. Thus **tim chih timan ṭhagān zi yiman ṭhagith hĕkān chih**, they cheat anyone they can.

As an adv. verily, forsooth, (almost pleonastic) (Śiv. 602-3, 619, 1818; Rām. 361, 363, 804, 857, 977, 1096, etc.; K. 448, 460, 640, 717, etc.; K.Pr. (*zh*) 25, 29, 33, 43, 87, 93, 233).

zi yĕmi-sūty ज़ि यमि-सूत्य conj. so that (Gr.M.). —**yitha** —**यिथ** conj. so that (Gr.M.). —**yuth^{u}** —**यिथु** conj. to such a degree that (Gr.M.).

zí, see **ziy**.

zī ज़ी interj. a form of address, a term of endearment or respect, Sir, Master, Madam (cf. **bāba-zī**, p. 77*b*, l. 9) (Śiv. 132).

zu, zú, see **zuv 2**.

zab ज़ब । **तृणविशेष**: a kind of long water-grass.

zaba ज़ब (= ذبح) m. slaughtering, cutting the throat of, slaying (El.). —**karun** —**कऱ्हन** m.inf. to slaughter, cut the throat of (an animal intended for food, agreeably to Muslim law); to slay, kill, execute, put to death, destroy (El.).

zēb ज़ेब زیب; ? f. elegance, grace, beauty (Rām. 1272).

zŏḍ^{u} ज़ंडु । **मूषाविशेष**: m. a goldsmith's crucible.

zob^{u} 1 ज़ोबु । **जलपरिप्लवम** m. a marsh reed-bed (cf. **wala-z°**, p. 1111*b*, l. 21), a paddy-field in a marsh or similar land.

zabi-gāsa ज़बि-गास । **नडविशेष**: m. a kind of reed used for making mats. **-kuk^{u} -कुकु** । **पक्षिविशेष**: m. a kind of small bird haunting sheets of water (Śiv. 1812). **-wôñ^{u} -वोञ्** । **क्षेत्रजलम** m. the water in a flooded paddy-field, or flowing from it.

zob^{u} 2 ज़ोबु । **क्रूरस्वभाव**: adj. (f. **zūb^{u} ज़ूबु**), cruel, rough, tyrannous.

zôb^{u} ज़ोबु । **जलप्रायोत्पधान्यम** m. paddy that grows in marshy land.

zabal ज़बल adj. e.g. overgrown with, or bearing, a certain water-grass (cf. **zab**). — **zamīn** — **ज़मीन** f. land injured by percolation from irrigated fields (L. 321).

zabān ज़बान زبان, f. (sg. dat. **zabŏñ^{u} ज़बांञु**), the tongue (cf. **gōv^{u}-(göv^{u}-)z°**, p. 316*a*, l. 42) (Rām. 998, K.Pr. 258); speech, the act of speaking; a language (Gr.M.). —**karūñ^{u}** —**करञु** f.inf. to make speech, to say something; (esp.) to promise (H. x, 8). —**yiñ^{u}** —**यिञु** f.inf. speech to come, (of some one unable to speak) power of speech to come (to), to become able to speak (H. ix, 1).

zabŏñ^{u} ज़बांञु adv. by the tongue, hence, by word of mouth (H. xii, 16).

zēbun ज़ेबुन (cf. زیب) । **शोभनम** conj. 3 (2 p.p. **zēbyōv ज़ेब्योव**), to be beautiful, lovely (in form, apparel, or by graceful carriage).

zubūn ज़ुबून زبون adj. e.g. weak, infirm; (in Ksh.) bad, wicked, faulty (El.).

zab^{a}r زبر or **zabar ज़बर्** । **शोभन**: adj. e.g. above, high, superior; (in Ksh.) good, excellent, superior (H. vii, 8, 28); (as adv.) well (El.); **kyāh zabar**, interj.

how good! wonderful! (W. 101). **-dast** **-दस्त्** زیر دست or **-dasth** **-दस्थ्** adj. e.g. having the upper hand, vigorous, powerful, strong (Rām. 925); high-handed, overbearing, tyrannical. **—gashun** —**गशुन्** m.inf. to improve, become better (El.). **—gav** —**गव्**, it became excellent, hence, as interj., all right! (H. xii, 15).

zābĕr **ज़ाबर्** । **असारवत्त्वम्** m. sliminess (of overcooked rice or the like, reduced almost to a liquid and tasteless) (cf. **zôb^{u}**).

zŏbur^{u} **ज़बुर्** । **सशोथगण्ड:** adj. (f. **zŏbür^{u}** **ज़बर्ॅ**), having the lower part of the cheek swollen (by disease or other cause).

zābita ضابطه, see **zŏpita.**

zēbawun^{u} **ज़ेबवुन्** । **शोभमान:** n.ag. (f. **zēbavün^{u}** **ज़ेबवॅन्**), beautiful, lovely, graceful (in form, apparel, or carriage).

zacĕ **ज़च**, see **züṭ^{u}.**

zoc^{u} **ज़ुच्** । **कन्थावसन:** m. one who is clothed in rags. Cf. **züṭ^{u}.**

zēchĕ **ज़ेच्**, see **zyūṭh^{u}.**

zichĕ **ज़िच्**, see **zyuṭh^{u}.**

zēchĕr **ज़ेचर्** । **दीर्घता** m. length, longness (cf. **atha-z°**, p. 65*a*, l. 26; **phala-z°**, p. 692*b*, l. 30) (Gr.M., Śiv. 1598, Rām. 796); stature (El., Rām. 630); cf. **zyūṭh^{u}.** **—dyun^{u}** —**दिनु** । **विस्तृतीकरणम्** m.inf. to give length, to make long, cause to continue for long (e.g. a narrative, hatred, a battle).

zichĕr **ज़िचर** । **ज्येष्ठता** m. seniority (in age, learning, qualities, social precedence, or the like) (El. *zichhar*). Cf. **zyuṭh^{u}.**

zacĕl **ज़चल्** । **कन्थाभृत्** adj. e.g. one who wears rags, clothed in rags, having ragged garments, torn skin, or the like (K.Pr. 263, *zachal*). Cf. **züṭ^{u}.**

zacyul^{u} **ज़चिल** । **कन्थाभृत्** adj. (f. **zacij^{u}** **ज़चिज़्**), clothed in rags. Cf **züṭ^{u}.**

zacyuw^{u} **ज़चिव** । **कन्थानिर्मित:** adj. (f. **zaciv^{u}** **ज़चिव्**), made of rags (e.g. a doll, or the like).

zad 1 **ज़द्** m. (i.q. **zod^{u}**, q.v.) a hole; a wound (Rām. 1252).

zad 2 **ज़द्** زد adj. e.g. (as subst., f. **zadiñ** **ज़दिञ्**), struck, smitten, used (lit. and met.) —°, as in **barsāth-z°**, p. 127*a*, l. 37; **dāg-z°**, p. 194*a*, l. 20; **daka-z°**, p. 204*a*, l. 32; **drāga-z°**, p. 242*b*, l. 37; **nākhēz-z°**, p. 630*b*, l. 8; **phal-wöl^{i}-z°**, p. 692*b*, l. 41; **phala-wöl^{i}-z°**, p. 693*a*, l. 7; **phraka-z°**, p. 704*b*, l. 8; **phrāṭa-z°**, p. 709*b*, l. 44; **pratakh-zad**, p. 770*a*, l. 50; **tāwan-z°**, p. 1047*b*, l. 34).

zada **ज़दः** زده adj. e.g. struck, stricken, smitten, beaten; affected, afflicted (cf. **sar-zada**, p. 928*a*, l. 47). **—gashān^{i}** —**गशॅनि** । **अतिखेदाप्ति:** m. pl. inf. to become smitten; met. to be pierced to the heart (by cruel or harsh words, or by pity). **-shöd^{i}** **-शॉदि** । **उत्सवविशेष:** f. (when the parties have been married in childhood) the subsequent festival on the occasion of consummation.

zad 1 **ज़द्** । **जाड्यम्** m. dullness of intellect, stupidity.

zaḍa-baruth **ज़ड-बरुथ** । **मूर्खाभास:** m. (sg. dat. **-baratas** **-बरॅतस्**), one who is apparently (but not necessarily) stupid (e.g. owing to muteness, slowness of speech, or the like). **-mŏṇḍ^{u}** **-ञ्ड** । **अतिमूर्ख:** m. a lump of stupidity, one who is hopelessly stupid (in spite of careful teaching).

zaḍ 2 **ज़ड्** । **निर्वाह:** f. the carrying out of any task (esp. with small, or insufficient, means or equipment). **—kaḍüñ^{u}** —**कडञ्** । **निर्वाहणम्** f.inf. to carry on a business or task somehow or other, with insufficient means, or by merely temporary expedients.

zaḍi-wôl^{u} **ज़डि-वोलु** । **निर्वाहज्ञ** m. (f. **-wājĕñ** **-वाज्यञ्**), one who carries out a task at very small expenditure, or with very few appliances (even if plenty of these are at hand).

zaḍ 3 **ज़ड्** । **जड:** m. and adj. e.g. anything void of life, motionless, benumbed, inert (Śiv. 749); dull, stupid, stolid, senseless (El. *zaud*, for **zod^{u} 2**) (Śiv. 1525). **zaḍa-rūp^{i}** **ज़ड-रूपि** adj. e.g. stolid (like an insentient block) (L.V. 20).

zād **ज़ाद्** زاد m., i.q. **zāda**, q.v., a son, offspring (Rām. 1538). **ādamī-zād**, m. a son of man, a human being (Rām. 445, 892).

zāḍ **ज़ाड्** । **भूमौ जलपातातिभय:** f. the fall of a large mass of water on the ground (e.g. when jars full of water are upset over it).

zāda **ज़ादः** زاد adj. e.g. born, born of, a son, offspring (used —°, as in **pātashāh-z°**, p. 805*b*, l. 17; **rāja-z°**, p. 830*a*, l. 12 (Rām. 1128, 1493); **söhib-z°**, p. 869*b*, l. 13; **shāh-z°**, **shĕh-z°**, p. 872*b*, l. 42); so **mādar-z°**, son of a mother (Rām. 1427); **rĕsh^{i}-z°**, the son of an anchorite (Rām. 232) and cf. H. viii, 3–5, 11, 13; xii, 2. Cf. **zād.**

zāḍ **ज़ाड्** । **अवश्याय:** f. hoar-frost (esp. when accompanied by low-lying mist); mist (L. 462, *zāud*); in compounds the word is also applied to mist in the sky, as in **hāra-z°**, p. 344*a*, l. 32; **mīga-z°**, p. 552*a*, l. 7; **naba-z°**, p. [illegible] l. 25.

zid **ज़िद्**, **zidd** ضد f. (El.), m. (Gr.Gr.), contrariness, persisting, insistence; (in Ksh.) envy, hatred, spite, revenge (El.; Gr.Gr. 13; H. vi, 10).

zod^{u} **ज़ंदु** । **रन्ध्रम्** m. a hole, cavity, aperture (cf. **atha-z°**, p. 65*a*, l. 30; **athas-z°**, p. 66*b*, l. 8; **nadarin^{i}**

zâḍ[i], p. 623*b*, l. 4; **phaka-z°**, p. 689*a*, l. 26; **tāla-z° gatshun**, p. 997*b*, l. 5) (El. *zad*, Śiv. 1018, K. 154); cf. **zad 1.** —**karun** —करुन् m.inf. to pierce (El. *zád k°*).

zâḍ[i] **gatshân**[i] ज़ॉदि गछ़ानि । रन्ध्रव्याप्तीभवनम् m. pl. inf. 'holes to occur', to become full of holes (e.g. of a metal vessel, clothes, etc.) (cf. **parinin**[i] **z° g°**, p. 774*b*, l. 42).

zoḍᵘ 1 ज़ॉडु in **zâḍ**[i]**-bal** ज़ॉडि-बल । स्थानविशेषः m. N. of a site north of Śrīnagar behind the Hāra-parbuth (q.v.).

zoḍᵘ 2 ज़ॉडु adj. (f. **züḍᵘ** ज़ॉडू, sg. dat. **zajĕ** ज़ज्य), dull, stupid, i.q. **zaḍ 3** (El.).

zôdᵘ ज़ोडु (f. **zözᵘ** ज़ोंजू), i.q. **zāda**, q.v., in **harām-z°**, p. 348*b*, l. 43.

zôḍᵘ ज़ोडु or **zrôḍᵘ** ज़्रोडु । कच्छः m. a hollow, low-land, or ravine perennially full of water, a pond, lake (El. *zód* or *zróḍ*, a ferry, a ford).

zöḍ[i]**-babᵘrᵘ** ज़ॉडि-बब्रु । ओषधिविशेषः f. a certain medicinal plant growing in marshy soil, and described as having long and sweet-scented leaves. It is used as an expectorant (L. 75 *zadbabr*). **-nāwa** नाव । अल्पपातातिशयः f.pl. 'pond-boats', i.e. a very heavy torrential fall of rain (quasi, so much water that the ground is changed into a navigable pond).

zūd ज़ूद् ـُود; adj. e.g. quick, swift, in **zūdâ-zūd** ज़ूदा-ज़ूद । अतिशीघ्रम् adv. (with vbs. of going, or the like) very quickly, very speedily.

zudā ज़ुदा (= جدا) adj. e.g. separated, apart, etc., i.q **juda**, q.v.

zūḍĕ ज़ूड्य or **zūrĕ** ज़ूर्य in **z° lagun**, to acquire, or fall into, bad habits (L.V. 70).

züḍᵘ ज़ॉडू f. (pl nom. **zadĕ** ज़द्य), a small hole (H. vii, 25). Cf. **zodᵘ**.

zadibabr (L. 75), see **zöḍ**[i]**-babᵘrᵘ**, l. 18 ab.

zadal ज़द्ल । सरन्ध्रः adj. e.g. pierced with a hole or holes, perforated (esp, e.g, of a vessel having holes in the bottom, so as to be leaky) (cf. **atha-z°**, p. 65*a*, l. 33; **tal-z°**, p 996*a*, l. 27) (K.Pr. 2, 102).

zâḍ[i]**lad** ज़ॉदिलद । रन्ध्रोपेतः adj. e.g. full of holes (either made so, as a sieve, or of something worn out).

zadiñ ज़द्यिञ, see **zad 2.**

zudöy[i] ज़ुदॉयि or **zudöī** (= جدائی) f. separation, parting, absence (Gr.M.), i.q. **judöy**[i], q.v

zafru (L. 259), see **zā-phĕran**, p. 1214*b*, l. 35.

zāfrān, zāfarān = زعفران, ? gend., kitchen (cf. **bēkh-z°**, m., p. 99*b*, l. 19; **shöhī-z°**, f., p. 874*b*, l. 2) (W. 155, K.Pr. 180).

zi,áfat, see **ziyāphath.**

zag 1 ज़ग् । ईषद्रक्तः, रक्तपङ्कजः adj. e.g. and subst. m. reddish, rusty-coloured, dirty red; (as subst.) a certain kind of rice with a reddish grain (the word applies both to the grain and to the plant) (cf. **bada-z°**, p. 82*b*, l. 37; **kĕv**[i]**-z°**, p. 502*b*, l. 41; **nika-z°**, p. 627*b*, l. 24; **shāla-z°**, p. 880*a*, l. 27) (L. 463, Śiv. 1032); cf. **zagiñ** and **zagᵃr. -anzun** -अञ्जुन् । धान्यविशेषः m. (sg. dat. **-anzanas** -अञ्जनस्), a certain kind of rice with reddish soft full-shaped well-savoured grain. **-bāsᵃmath** -बासमथ् । तण्डुलविशेषः f. (sg. dat. **-bāsᵃmüṣᵘ** -बासमंचु), a similar rice but with a longish grain. **-dönᵘ** -दोंनु । अतिरक्तवर्णः adj e.g. (of rice or the like) having a dark red colour

zag 2 ज़ग् । जगती f. the earth, the world (L.V. 16; Śiv. 105, 418, 664, 851, 977, 1853; Rām. 1, 2, 1534; K. 6, 54, 336, 1033)

zāg 1 ज़ाग् । अवेक्षा f watching, guarding (cf. **khal-z°**, p. 397*a*, l. 8) (Gr.Gr. 125, Śiv 1691, Rām. 337, K. 968). **--hĕñᵘ** - ह्यंनु । अवेक्षा f inf to guard, watch (e.g. against thieves) (Śiv. 272, 1382). **--thaviñᵘ** थवियनु f inf to watch carefully (dat.), pay attention (to), heed (dat.) (Rām. 1286).

zaga-zāg ज़ाग-ज़ाग् । अत्यवेक्षा f. careful, or heedful, watching (esp. if mutual)

zāgi bĕhun ज़ागि ब्यहुन । प्रतिजागरक्षिप्तिः m.inf. to remain secretly and vigilantly guarding (e.g. against theft). **gatshun** - गछ़ुन । प्रतिजागरणार्थयानम् m.inf. to go on guard (esp. of watching a ripe field of corn or a full threshing floor against theft).

zāg 2 ज़ाग् (= ـاگ, ـاگ) । रागभेदः f black, blacking, black powder used as such (YZ. 212)

zig ज़िग् । द्यूतः f. gambling, gaming, dicing. **- pālüñᵘ** पालंनु । द्यूतपालना m inf. (when a course of gambling has been interrupted) to keep the gambling up (e.g to fill up the time by a little independent gaming).

zigi-pūnshuwᵘ ज़िगि-पूंछुवु । द्यूतकारकायविशेषः m. 'the gambling half-piece' (see **punshuwᵘ**), i.e. (in a gambling contest) the portion of the stake taken from the winner by the other gamblers who are spectators.

zūg[i] ज़ूगि in the following: **zūg**[i]**-lōkar** ज़ूगि लोंकर । प्रदेशविशेषः m. N. of an island in the outfall of the Dal lake near Śrīnagar. **-wörᵘ** -वोरु । तूलधानिका f. a kind of jar or basket used for containing cleaned cotton-wool ready for spinning.

zagadīshŏr ज़गदीश्वर m. the Lord of the Universe, a title of Śiva (Śiv. 87, 190, 233, 929, 1104, 1176).

zagadīshŏrī ज़गदीश्वरी f. the Lady of the Universe, a N. of Durgā (Śiv 1524).

zōgulᵘ ज़ोंगुलु । अद्रुजोद्भवः adj. (m. sg. dat. **zōgalis** ज़ोंगलिस; f. **zōgüjᵘ** ज़ोंगंजु), (wood, or the like) grown in the forest, forest (timber, etc.).

zāgalun ज़ागलुन् । दौर्गन्ध्यम् m. (sg. dat. **zāgalanas ज़ागलनस**), a foul smell, a stink (like that of rotting flesh).

zāgun ज़ागुन् । अवेक्षा conj. 1 (1 p.p. **zôg^u ज़ोगु**, f. **zój^ü 2 ज़ाञ्जू** (for **1**, see s.v., for **3**, see **zâlun 2**); 2 p.p. **zājyōv ज़ाज्योव**), to be watchful, to watch, guard (e.g. property against theft) (Gr.Gr. 125, 128; Gr.M.; L.V. 48; Rām 1529); to watch (something or someone), stare at, to keep an eye on (Rām. 1407–8; K. 152; H. ii, 5; K.Pr 128, 164); to be watchful, vigilant, keep wide awake, watch for (an opportunity of doing something) (in this sense, impersonal in past tenses) (L.V. 78, 79; Śiv. 1311, 1692, 1850; Rām 498, 601, 861; K. 547, 653, 810; YZ. 92, 309, 329, 334, 416; K.Pr. 112, 241, 258); **wuchith zagun,** to stare at (Gr.M.). **zāgan-jāy ज़ागन्-जाय । अवेक्षणार्थगूढस्थानम्** f. a place for watching, a hidden place from which to watch (against thieves, enemies, or the like).

zāgnūl ज़ागनूल । निगड: m. a fetter, shackle. Cf. **zōlana.**

zaganmātā ज़गन्माता f. the mother of the universe, a N. of Durgā (Śiv. 96).

zagiñ ज़गिञ् । क्षुद्रधान्यभेद: f. a certain kind of rice with a small red grain (cf. **zag 1** and the next).

zaga^ar ज़ग्र् or **zag^ur^ü** or **züg^ur^ü ज़ंग्रू । रक्ततण्डुलधान्यविशेष:** f. a kind of paddy bearing a dusky red grain (cf. **bada-z°**, p. 82*b*, l. 38; **nika-z°**, p. 627*b*, l. 37). Cf. **zag 1** and **zagiñ.**

zigar ज़िगर् m. i.q. **jigar,** q.v. the liver (L.V. 49).

zāga^arath ज़ाग्रथ् । जागरणम् m (sg. dat. **zāga^aratas ज़ाग्रतस**), watching, guarding, vigilance (whether by day or night); the condition of being wide awake (Śiv. 1866).

zög^ishŏr ज़ोंगिश्वर । चिचरेखाविशेष: m. (in a Hindū sacrificial ceremony) N. of a certain mystic sign marked over the fire-receptacle or on the head-dress of the wife of the person for whom the sacrifice is being performed, in Skt. called *jvalā-linga*, or 'flame-*linga*' (cf. *Kathasarit-sagara*, i, 28).

zīgir ज़ीगिर् । ऊर्मिकाविशेष: f. a kind of thumb-ring worn by women.

zagath ज़गथ् । जगत् m. (sg. dat. **zagatas ज़गतस्**), the world (El.; Gr.M.; Śiv. 9, 33, 48, 51, 93, 99, 158, 162, 204, 250, 284, 417, 581, 667, 846, 990, 1133, 1254, 1278, 1305, 1310, 1416, 1513, 1568, 1707, 1813, 1910); met 'a whole world', hence, a great crowd or number of people.

zagāth ज़गाथ् (ﺯﮔﺎﺕ) ? f. alms, the portion of a Moslem's property given in charity (K.Pr. 133).

zagatpāl ज़गत्पाल् m. a protector of the world (Śiv. 1252, used as an epithet of Śiva).

zāgawun^u ज़ागवुन् । प्रतिजागरत् n.ag. (f. **zāgavüñ^ü ज़ागवंञ्**), one who watches, one who guards, a watchman.

zāgawañ ज़ागवञ् । प्रतिजागरभृति: f. the wages for watching or guarding (esp. that paid a secret watchman of a ripe paddy-field, or the like).

zāgay ज़ागय । रक्षार्थजागरणम् f. watching or guarding (night and day) of a ripe paddy-field, a full threshing-floor, or the like (cf. **brŏr^i-z°**, p. 125*b*, l. 48; **khala-z°**, p. 397*a*, l. 22) (Gr.Gr. 128).

z^ah ज़ह् । द्वौ card. (sg. obl. **dŏyĕ द्वय** or **dŏyi द्वयि**; pl. dat. **dŏn द्वन्**, abl. **dŏyau द्वयौ**), two (cf. **atha-z^ah,** p. 65*a*, l. 36; **khōr-z^ah,** p. 410*a*, l. 33) (Gr.Gr. 76, 81; El. *záh, zih*; Gr M.; W. 101, 105, *za, zạh*; L.V. 75; Śiv. 1285, 1663, 1756; *dŏyĕ*, 513, 933, 1405; *dŏn*, 169, 500, 1370, 1621; Rām. 14, 138, 460, 530, 631, etc.; *dŏn*, 18, 138, 160, 279, 280, 646, etc.; *dŏyau* 1380; K. 166, 170, 550, 555, 819, 1026, 1145; *dŏyĕ*, 136, 309, 1003; *dŏyi*, 27, 864; *dŏyĕr* for *dŏyau*, 171; H. v, 3–5, 8–10; viii, 1, 3–5, 8, 11–13; x, 1, 4; xii, 1, 3; *dŏyi*, viii, 7; *dŏn*, viii, 1, 4, 6, 11; x, 11; xii, 11, 14, 15, 19; *dŏyau*, iii, 1; v, 7; viii, 2, 3, 5; x, 5).

In the sg., with a sg. noun, this word means 'two', as in the pl. (cf. **dŏyi rĕti,** after two months, K. 864; **dŏyi kāmi,** (one) out of two actions, K. 1003; and bel.).

dŏn-hond^u द्वन्-ह्वंदु । द्वयो: संबन्धी adj. gen. (f. **-hünz^ü -ह्वंज़ू**), of, or belonging to, two (Rām. 1781); costing two (rupees, etc.). **dŏn-judöy^i द्वन्-जुदॉयि । द्वयोर्विरह:** f. separation of a pair (e.g. the death, or absence on a journey, of one of a married couple). **dŏn ta trĕn manz gaṭshun द्वन् त त्रेन् मञ्ज़ गटुन् । दोलायमानता, व्यग्रतापत्ति:** m.inf. 'to go into two and three', hence, to be at one's wits' end, to fall into a dilemma, not to know which way to turn (so **dŏn-trĕn andar gaṭshun,** Śiv. 779).

dŏn^i-hond^u द्वंनि-ह्वंदु । केवलद्विसंबन्धी adj. gen. (f. **-hünz^u -ह्वंज़ू**), of, or belonging to, only two.

dŏyĕ (or **dŏyi**) **atha ṭsür^u wazüñ^ü द्वय (द्वयि) अथ त्सूर् वज़ंञ्** । **उभयपक्षभवसंमर्द:** f.inf. to clap with both hands, a quarrel or fight for which both sides are responsible, i.e. in which one is as bad as the other. **—kunuy —कुनुय् । द्वयो: क्षते एकेनैव समापनम्** m. a single action with two results, i.q. our 'killing two birds with one stone'. **—phiri —फिरि । द्विवारम्** adv. on two occasions, twice. **—ranga —रंग** adv. in two ways, in two different manners (Gr.Gr. 154). **—wakta —वक्त । द्विकालम्** adv. at two times, on two occasions, twice. **—wati —वति । द्विपथेन** adv. by two roads, i.e.

for two reasons, on two accounts. —**vizi** —विज़ि । **द्विवेलम्** adv. at two times, twice.

zʰy ज़्य् । **द्वावेव** card. only two (Gr.Gr. 81, Rām. 1384); exactly two, a complete two (Śiv. 1333); the two (Śiv. 198).

zʰha ज़्ह । **अग्निकणाः** f.pl. sparks (from fire).

zāh ज़ाह् or (see bel.) **zah** ز; । **जातु** adv. at all, ever, at any time (El.; Gr.M.; Śiv. 1010, 1569, 1676, 1743; Rām. 967, 1057; K. 470, 829, 849, 852, 858, 1140, 1147, 1167; H. xi, 14; K Pr. 66, 82, 92, 182, 255); ever, always (El., W. 95 *za*). In the Persian character this word is often written **zah** ز;. Cf. **zāth 3.** —**kāli** —**कालि** or —**köl**ⁱ —**कॉलि** । **कदाचित्** adv. ever, at any time; some time, at some day, once upon a time. —**na** —**न** or **na zāh न ज़ाह्** adv. never, at no time (W. 95, 158; Rām. 787, 956, 1148, 1336, 1602, 1630, 1649, 1655). —**na-ta zāh न-त ज़ाह्** adv. some time or other (W. 95 *za nata za*).

zēh ज़ेह् (cf. ز;) । **उष्णीषवलिविशेषः, गृहपटलप्रान्तम्** f. a border, edge; a crescent-shaped fold below the front of a turban over the forehead; the edge or parapet of a roof.

zih, see **zi.**

zúah, see **zuv 2.**

zěhökh ज़्हॉख्, zěhön ज़्हॉन्, see **zyonᵘ.**

zŏhākh ज़्हाख् । **अतिदीर्घतनुः** adj. (of a man) lanky, very long and thin.

zahᵃmath ज़हमथ् حمت; । **आलस्यदुर्गतिः** f. (sg. dat. **zahᵃmüṣᵘ ज़हमंचू**), disquietude, indisposition; pain, affliction, trouble, sickness; (in Ksh.) indolence, want of energy, apathy, indigence or affliction caused by such.

zahᵃmüṣᵘlad ज़हमंचूलद । **अत्यलसः** adj. e.g. one who is lazy, indolent, apathetic (esp. when also indigent).

zāhna-wār ज़ाह्न-वार । **अनिश्चितवारः** f. 'the never day', an indefinite day (used sarcastically in making an appointment). Cf. **zah.**

zěhan ज़्हन ذهن f. intelligence, sagacity; (in Ksh.) ardent desire, eagerness (Rām. 530)

zahar ज़हर, zahr زهر, or **zahār ज़हार** । **विषम** m. poison, venom, virus (cf. **ṭyoṭʰᵘ zahar hyuhᵘ**, p. 1050*b*, l. 39) (El.; Rām. (*zahr*) 42, 827, 876, 1656; H. viii, 6, 7, 13); met. poison (in the sense of something intolerably bitter, salt, or the like) (cf **nūna-zahār**, p. 641*a*, l. 38). **zahar khasun ज़हर खसुन्** m.inf. poison to rise (to a person), i.e. rage, fury, to be felt (H. viii, 7). **zahār-mŏhᵃra ज़हार-म्हर** (= زهر مهره) । **शिलाविशेषः** m. bezoar, looked upon as an antidote to poison.

zahīr ज़हीर زحير m. dysentery (El.).

zihar ज़िहर् in **mŏhar-zihar**, p. 556*a*, l. 17, q v.

zŏhᵃra ज़्हर زهره, the planet Venus, in **zŏhᵃra-khōtan ज़्हर-खोतन्** । **अतिकोमलाङ्गी** f. 'a Venus', a lovely, delicate-limbed, woman. Cf. **khôtūn.**

zŏhir ज़ाहिर ظاهر adj. e.g. manifest, evident, plain, visible (El. *záhir*; Gr.M.; Śiv. 328, 652, 682). —**karun** —**करुन्** m.inf to make manifest, publish, display (El., Gr.M.). —**poṭhⁱ पॉठि** adv. visibly, openly (Śiv. 235); ostensibly (El.) **sapadun सपदुन** m.inf to become manifest, become evident, be revealed, to appear (Gr.M.); (?) to exist (only El.). **-zamāda -ज़माद** (= ظاهر صلاح) m. 'a visible balm', hence (in Ksh.) outward show, formality, formal example of conduct (Śiv 652, *-zamādah*, with suff. of indef. art.).

zŏhirā ज़ाहिरा ظاهرا adv. outwardly, manifestly (Gr.M.).

zʰj ज़ज् । **कीटविशेषः** f. a certain tiny longish insect, similar to an ant, which by contact with the skin causes irritation and scratching (cf **zʰlun**). **lāgun -लागुन** । **अतिक्षुद्रता** m.inf. contemptuously to abuse or refer to the minuteness of a transaction (such as making or receiving a gift, or buying or selling); met. to put a tax on people.

zajĕ ज़ज्य, see **zoḍᵘ 2.**

zŏjᵘ 1 ज़ांजू (for 2, 3, see **zāgun** and **zālun 2**) । **सूक्ष्मजालम** f a fine, delicate, net (such as a spider's web, or other fine net) (cf **zalârⁱ-zº**, s v **zalurᵘ**) Cf. **zāl 1.**

zāji-pulahorᵘ ज़ाजि पुलह्र् । **तृणपादुकाविशेषः** m. a kind of woman's shoe, woven of very fine string made of a special kind of grass.

zójⁱ-obur ज़ांजि-ओबुर । **जालरूपाभ्रम** m a light cloud (resembling a delicate net, and not causing rain)

zūjᵘ ज़ूजु or **zūjⁱ ज़ूजि** । **शिरःपटविशेषः, फलजालम.** f. (sg. dat. **zójó ज़ोज्य**), a long piece of cloth worn by Brāhman women, extending from the crown of the head down to the small of the back (cf. **kana-zº**, p. 148*b*, l. 5) (El., K.Pr. 167); a cover, curtain, veil (Śiv 1807); the delicate network covering the seed vessel of a lotus

zójé-astar ज़ोज्य-अस्तर । **जालाकारपटः** m a kind of cotton cloth woven like a net, muslin, net. **-loṭᵘ -लटु** । **क्षुद्रवेणीवेष्टनपटः** m a short *zujᵘ*. **-mahārén -महारेंय्** । **वधूविशेष.** f a bride ceremonially invested with a *zújᵘ* (this being done when she emerges from childhood) **-sᵃṣ -मस्** । **वेणीवेष्टनमौचिक** m a tailor whose profession it is to make these head-dresses.

zᵘjᵘ ज़ुजु, see **zᵃlun**

züjᵘ-müṣᵘ ज़ुजु-मंचु, see **zolᵘ-motᵘ.**

zᵃjʰrun ज़ज्रुन् । **विबाधनम** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **zᵃjºrᵘ ज़ज्रु**), to pare, scrape; to harass by frequent annoyance or

distressing (quasi, by skinning a person alive). Cf. **z^{a}lun.**

z^{a}j^{a}rāwun ज़ज़रावुन । **अतिविबाधनम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. z^{a}j^{a}rôw^{u} ज़ज़रोवु), i q. **z^{a}j^{a}run,** q.v. **z^{a}j^{a}rôw^{u}-mot^{u} ज़ज़रोवु-मतु** । **विबाधितः** perf. part. (f. **z^{a}j^{a}röv^{u}-müt^{u} ज़ज़रोवु-मंचू**), harassed, as ab.

z^{a}jyov ज़ज्योव्, see **z^{a}lun.**

zajyov ज़ाज्योव्, see **zagun** and **zālun 2.**

z^{a}ka ज़क (cf. زک) f. defeat, humiliation; (in Ksh.) revenge (El. *zak*, m.). **z^{a}ka raṭūn^{u} ज़क रटून्** । **अन्तरोषाधानम** f.inf. to keep up a private grudge, to maintain inward resentment.

zŏka ज़ॅक in **zŏka-wör^{u} ज़ॅक-वॉर्** । **लघुक्रीडनकदण्डः**: f. a light club used in a game in which another club thrown on the ground is hit to a distance.

zŏk^{u} ज़ॅकु । **योनिकेशसमूहः**: m. the hair of the female privities.

zŏk^{i}-khūr^{u} ज़ॅकि-खूर् । **योनिकेशकुरिका** m. a razor for shaving this hair. **-wāl -वाल्** । **योनिबालः**: m. a single one of these hairs.

zaukh ज़ौख् ذوق m. delight, joy, voluptuousness; love (El. *zauk*, *zók*).

zĕkh ज़्यख्, see **zyon^{u}.**

zikh ज़िख् in **zikh zikh ज़िख् ज़िख्** । **ईषदुद्योगः**: m. slackness in doing anything, want of energy in the performance of any task.

zīkh ज़ीख् صعق । **कासश्वासरोगः**: m. (sg. dat. **zīkhas ज़ीखस्**), painful difficulty of breathing, asthma. **—lārun —लारुन्** । **कासश्वासरोगोत्पत्तिः**: m.inf. an attack of asthma to come on.

zakh^{a}m ज़खम زخم । **व्रणः**: m. a wound, cut, scar, gash, sore (El.; Rām. 357–8, 1651; YZ. 74).

zakhmī ज़ख्मी زخمی adj. e.g. wounded, hurt (Rām. 233, 1453). **zakhmi hayat** (؟ زخمی حیات) N. of a certain medicinal plant used 'internally in ulcer' (L. 76)

zakhaira ज़खैर (= ذخیرہ) m. a treasure, hoard; (in Ksh.) a warehouse, storehouse, godown (Gr.M.).

z^{a}-khör^{u} ज़-खॉर् f.pl. two *khār* or ass's loads (cf. **khār z^{a}khör^{u},** p. 408*a*, l. 46).

zŏkil ज़ॅकिल् । **अतियोनिबालोपेता** f. a woman with much hair on the privities. **- kākañ —काकञ्** । **अतिनिन्द्या** f. a dissolute woman, a strumpet (obsc. abuse).

zakamakh ज़कमख् (= جقماق) । **अग्निशिला** m. a flint (for striking fire) (El. *zakhmakh*, Gr.M.).

zakür^{u} ज़कुर् । **बालशिश्नः**: f. a child's penis, or a small one like such.

zikr ذکر ? m. remembering, remembrance; the praise and glorification of God or of a saint, esp. (in Ksh.) a certain Moslem religious exercise with this object and inducing a religious ecstasy (L. 289).

zŏkaram ज़ॅकरम् in **zŏkaram bāḍē ज़ॅकरम् बाँडे** । **निन्द्यः**: m. a vile fellow (used in censorious reference). Cf. **zŏk^{u}** and **bāḍē.**

z^{a}l ज़ल् । **नखतक्षणम्** m. scratching (with the finger-nails) (cf. **atha-z°,** p. 65*a*, l. 37; **hŏkha-z°,** p. 327*a*, l. 47); the act of paring, scraping (Gr.Gr. 124). **—dyun^{u} —दिनु** । **नखक्षतविधानम्** m.inf. to scratch (another) (with the nails or the like) (H. xii, 17).

z^{a}la-bŏk^{u} ज़ल-बुंकु । **नखक्षतः**: m. unintentional or accidental scratching (oneself or another) with all the nails of one hand (cf. **bŏk^{u}**). (K.Pr. 54 *zalahbuk*). **-ponz^{u} -पंज़ु** । **नखक्षतः**: m. a scratch made by all the five nails of one hand (cf. **ponz^{u} 2**). **-wāl -वाल्** । **अतिहठी** adj. e.g. one who is needlessly persistent in doing to no profit any work (such as buying, selling, giving, or receiving). **-wölī -वाली** । **अतिहठिता** f. needless persistence as above. **-wālay -वालय्** । **अतिहठः**: f. the being needlessly persistent as ab.

zal ज़ल् । **जलम्, मूत्रम्** m. water (cf. **ganga-z°,** p. 292*a*, l. 10; **nāga-z°,** p. 624*a*, l. 49; **pādĕ-z°,** p. 683*a*, l. 11) (El.; Gr.Gr. 28, 38, 72; L.V. 38–40, 45, 47, 81; Śiv. 179, 330, 348, 929, 1022, 1026, 1056, 1096, etc.; Rām. 426, 533, 543, 546, 597, 759, 781, 1334; K. 70, 75, 231, 233, 244–5, 271–2, 411, 413, 758, 836, 931, 946, 1045); any water-like liquid (cf. **mad-z°,** p. 548*a*, l. 49) (K. 973); urine (a polite term) (Rām. 948). **-gur^{u} -गुर्** । **सामुद्रिकाश्वः**: m. a sea-horse (a mythical horse, said to be able to fly). **-mal -मल्** । **जलमले** m. 'water and dirt', i.e urine and fæces (referred to together). **—lagun —लगुन्** m.inf. an urgent desire to urinate to be felt (Rām. 944). **-mal band gaṭshun -मल् बन्द् गछुन्** । **आनाहरोगः**: m.inf. a certain disease (constipation combined with suppression of urine) to occur. **-bür^{u} -बुर्** । **मीनः**: f. 'a water-sparrow', a polite name for fish for cooking. **—yun^{u} —यिनु** m.inf. i.q. **—lagun,** ab. (Rām. 945, 949). **-ziv -ज़ीव्** । **जलजन्तुः**: m. any aquatic creature.

zala-host^{u} ज़ल-हंसु m. a water-elephant, a sea-elephant (a mythical animal) (L.V. 47).

zāl 1 ज़ाल् । **जालम्, पाशकः**: m. (in some compounds, noted below, this word is f., perhaps due to confusion with **zāl 2** and **3**) a net, snare, noose (cf. **khur^{i}-z°,** p. 412*a*, l. 11; **māyā-z°,** p. 612*b*, l. 35) (El.; Gr.M.; L. 462; Śiv. 158, 227, 277, 424, 711, 876, 1206, 1332, 1516, 1693; Rām. 340, 422, 614, 1103, 1496, 1614, 1781; K. 737; H. i, 6–8; ix, 7; YZ. 11, 65, 68, 210, 364, 475; K.Pr. 63); a web, spider's web, cobweb (cf. **zalár^{i}-z°,** s.v.

zalur^{u}) (El., Gr.M.); any web-like texture (cf. **garba-z°**, p. 300*a*, l. 6; **mādri-z°** f., p. 550*a*, l. 37); a collection, mass (cf. **pā-z°** f., p. 748*a*, l. 43; **rag-z°**, p. 827*b*, l. 25); esp. a mass of clouds (cf. **hāra-z°** f., p. 344*a*, l. 36; **mīga-z°**, p. 552*a*, l. 9; **naba-z°**, p. 619*a*, l. 27); (esp.) a collection, or thicket, of trailing plants (cf. **bāra-z°**, p. 117*a*, l. 48; **kaṇḍ^{i}-z°**, p. 465*a*, l. 40; **krūḍa-z°**, p. 468*b*, l. 45) (Śiv. 1568, 1686, 1854; Rām. 1252; YZ. 257) (in this meaning, the word is possibly confused with **zār 3.** q.v.); illusion, deception; a bunch of unblown flowers. **-tāl** -ताल् । **वाक्कौशलम्** m. artful, or deceitful, conciliatory language (cf. **tāl-zāl** m. or f., p. 997*a*, ll. 40 ff.). **--wahārun** —वहारुन् । **छलारम्भः** m. inf. to spread a net; met. to spread a net (of deceit), to lay a trap (to deceive another).

zāl 2 ज़ाल् or (q.v.) **zālay** ज़ालय् । **शरीरकम्पः** f. (sg. dat. **zöj**^{u} ज़ाज़ू), shivering (from cold); the shivering of ague (cf. **tūr-z°**, p. 1021*a*, l. 7) (Śiv. 287; K. 822, *zāla*; K.Pr. 68, *zálah*); fever (El.; Śiv. 165, 373, 1248, 1257). In Gr.Gr. 69 this word is confounded with **zāl 1.**

zāla d^{a}nañĕ ज़ाल द्नञ । **दारिद्र्यख्यापनम्** f. pl. inf. 'to flaunt shiverings', (even if one is well off) to make a show of poverty when it is necessary to incur expenditure. **-dĕv** -द्यव् । **शीतालुः** m. (f. **-dövin** -द्यविञ्), 'a shiver demon', one who is unable to endure great cold. **—hāraṇe** ह्यारञ । **अतिशीत-हतत्वम्** f. pl. inf. 'to shed shivers', to be perished with cold (the whole body shivering and the teeth chattering). **-pat^{u}j^{u}** -पत्ज़ू । **शीतज्वरव्याप्तः** f. 'a mat of shivers', one who is violently attacked by ague throughout his whole body. **-satam** -सतम । **विशिष्टसप्तमीतिथिः** f. (sg. dat. **-satüm**^{u} -सतमू), N. of a festival held on the seventh lunar day of the dark half of the month of Phāgun (= February–March). **—yiñĕ** —यिञ । **शीतज्वरोत्पत्तिः** f. pl. inf. shivers to come, an attack of ague to come on.

zāl 3 ज़ाल् । **नेत्रावृतिः** f. a disease of the eyes, involving a membranous growth over the eyeballs. Cf. **zāl 1.**

zāla ज़ाल । **विस्फोटविशेषः** f. a certain disease involving a crop of small boils on the upper lip and neighbourhood. Cf. K. 822, where **zāla** is used for **zāl 2.**

zĕl ज़्यल् or **zĕliñ** ज़्यलिञ् । **दध्यादिमण्डम्** f. (sg. dat. **zĕli** ज़्यलि), cream (esp. cream of tyre) (cf. **dŏda-z°**, p. 109*b*, l. 14) (El., Gr.Gr. 25). **zĕli-khôs^{u}** ज़्यलि-ख़ोसु । **मण्डपूर्णकंसः** m. a dish, or cup, of cream.

zila ज़िल ضلع m. a district, or division, of a province (El. *zillah*).

zŏl ज़ल् । **ईषन्निद्रा** f. brief drowsiness (Gr.Gr. 16). According to El. this word is a rural name for a woman's head-dress.

zŏla 1 ज़्वल । **निद्रा** f. a brief doze (e.g. of a sick person, or of some one taking a brief rest) (cf. **nĕnd^{a}ri-z°**, p. 642*b*, l. 26) (El. *zólah*, drowsiness; Rām. 679; YZ. 153, 566). **-gashün^{u}** —गश्नू । **प्रमादापातः** f. inf. 'drowsiness to occur', (in some delicate enquiry) a careless blunder to occur (when one is at the point of success), negligence to occur, one's eyes not to be kept open (Rām. 1037, *zŏli gatshun*; 1229, *zŏla g°*; K.Pr. 263, *zulah gatshun*).

zŏlan asun ज़्वलन् असुन् । **निश्चेष्टता सामुख्यम्** m. inf. to fall into coma (e.g. when at the point of death).

zŏla 2 ज़्वल । **अत्यलसः** adj. e.g. habitually drowsy, lazy, negligent.

zol^{u} 1 ज़ोलु । **वास्तुखातम्** m. the foundation trench of a house.

zol^{u} 2 ज़ोलु m. in **gaṭa-zol^{u}**, p. 310*a*, l. 44.

zôl^{u} 1 ज़ोलु (for **2**, see **zālun**) । **वृक्षशाखासंधिः, अङ्गुल्यन्तरम्** m. the joining place of two tree-branches (cf. **duzôl^{u}**, p. 272*b*, l. 29, and Rām. 603); the space (including the web) between two adjacent fingers or toes (cf. **atha-z°**, p. 65*a*, l. 40; **sandija-zöl^{i} din^{i}**, p. 919*a*, l. 38) (K.Pr. 184, 259); an interstice (between teeth, or the like) (cf. **danda-z°**, p. 225*a*, l. 13); a cluster of flower-buds, or the like (cf. **pōshĕ-z°**, p. 779*a*, l. 19); network; met. **kāla-z°**, the efflux, or passing, of time (L.V. 64).

zol^{i}-bais ज़ोलि-बैस् m. fishing by net (cf. **zāl 1**), as opposed to fishing with hook and line (**wöl^{i}-baiṣ**, q.v., p. 1112*b*, l. 37) (L. 159, *zal baus*). **-hār** -ह्यार । **द्यूतछद्म** f. (hiding) a cowry between the fingers (a method of cheating in gambling). **-panjara** -पंजर । **जालपञ्जरः** m. lattice-work (for a window or the like). **-pīr** -पीर् । **रोगविशेषः** f. N. of a certain serious disease, involving boils or sores at the root of the spaces between the fingers or toes. **-pushĕṭh** -पुश्ट् । **पादुकाबन्धनीविशेषः** f. (sg. dat. **-push^{ĕ}ṭi** पुश्टि), a network sandal-lace. **-trŏp^{u}** -त्रुपु । **सूतिविशेषः** m. a method of sewing, in which the edges of two pieces of cloth are apart, and connected by a kind of net-work. **-wōka** वॉक । **आत्मवेणीबन्धः** f. pl. (among girls) a method of dressing in a netted pattern the long plaited hair that hangs down behind (YZ. 155, K.Pr. 25). **--yin^{i}** -यिनि । **अङ्गुलीमध्यविकारः** m. pl. inf. itchiness to come between the fingers or toes.

zöl^{i}dar ज़ोलिदार । **जालविचयुतः** adj. e.g. ornamented with a net pattern.

zulf زلف, see **zulaph.**

zalīkhā ज़लीखा (H.), **zulaikhā** زُلَیخا (YZ.), f. N. of the wife of Potiphar (in the story of Joseph) (H. vi, 1 ff.; YZ. 59, 177, 309, etc.).

zalīl ज़लील ذلیل adj. e.g. mean, vile, wretched; brought low, abased, humbled (H. i, 4).

zālalad ज़ालल्द । शीतहतः, भीरुः adj. e.g. (as subst., f. **zālaladiñ ज़ाललद्दिञ**), one whose body is suffering from shivering cold or from ague; one who shivers from fear, a coward, one who shivers (out of miserliness) at the idea of expenditure; that which is intolerably cold.

zallat, see **zalath.**

zölim ज़ॉलिम ظالم **। परबाधनस्वभावः, क्रूरः** adj. e.g. tyrannical, unjust, cruel (El., Gr.M.).

zulum ज़ुलुम् or **zulm** ظلم m tyranny, violence, cruelty, oppression (El.; Gr M.; H. ix, 1, 6; K.Pr. 118). **—karun —करुन्** m inf. to oppress (El.; W. 88; H. ix, 1).

zālamŏkh ज़ालमख । ज्वालामुखी f. (sg. dat. **zālamŏkhi ज़ालमखि**), N. of a sacred site, sacred to Durgā, about sixteen miles east of Śrinagar, in Skt. *Jvālāmukhī.*

zol^{u}-mot^{u} ज़ॉल्-मंतु । भक्षणे उपचितम् adj. (f. **züj^{u}-müṭs^{u} ज़ुज्-मंचू**), (of dainty food) eagerly desired. Cf. **zalun.**

zalamay ज़लमय् adj. e.g. composed of water; (as subst. m.) the waste of waters (which is all that is left at the destruction of the universe) (L.V. 93) (El. *zalamai* m., a storm).

z^{a}lun ज़ल्लुन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **z^{a}l^{u} ज़ल्लु**, f. **z^{a}j^{u} ज़ल्जू**; 2 p.p. **z^{a}jyōv ज़ल्ज्योव्**), to pare, shave, scrape off the surface (cf. **ṭinda z°,** p. 1009*b*, l. 12) (El. *zlun, zalun*; Gr.Gr. 124; Gr M.); to peel, skin (cf. **ala z°,** p. 22*b*, l. 45) (K.Pr. 78, neg. conj. part. written *zalahnai*); to scratch (with the nails); to cut (a pen) or sharpen (a pencil) (Gr M.); cf. **z^{a}j^{a}run. z^{a}l^{u}-mot^{u} ज़ल्लु-मंतु । तष्टः**: perf. part. (f. **z^{a}j^{u}-müṭs^{u} ज़ल्जू-मंचू**), pared, skinned; scratched

zalun ज़लुन् । जलवदास्वादः: conj. 3 (2 p.p. **zalyōv ज़ल्योव्**), to taste like water; watery eructations to come into the mouth from the stomach (K.Pr. 154); the mouth to water (from desire of some dainty food).

zālun 1 ज़ालुन् or **zālun^{u} ज़ालुनु । इन्धनकरीषादिसामग्री** m (sg. dat **zālanas ज़ालनस**) fuel (firewood, cowdung cakes, or the like) (El. firewood). According to El. this word is in use towards Bārāmūla.

zālun 2 ज़ालुन् । दाहनम्, सृष्टीकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **zŏl^{u} 2 ज़ॉल्लु** (for **1,** see s.v.), f. **zŏj^{u} 3 ज़ॉज्जू** (for **1,** see s.v., for **2,** see **zāgun**); 2 p.p. **zājyōv ज़ाज्योव्**), to burn (something), to kindle, set on fire (cf. **kründ^{u} zālüñ^{u},** p. 474*a*, l. 33; **rum-rāṭh zālüñ^{u},** p. 834*a*, l. 1; **shāy zālüñ^{u},** p. 1065*b*, l. 32) (Gr.M.; L.V. 49; Śiv. 125, 268, 377, 426, 973, 1150, 1422, 1482; Rām. 77, 159, 186, 279, 333, 449, 715, 726–7, 733, 744, 800, 802, 826, 956, 1006, 1202, 1236, 1358, 1387, 1471, 1474, 1497, 1595, 1626, 1657, 1663, 1706; K. 114, 631, 879; H. ii, 12; iii, 1, 4; K.Pr. 41, 251); to light (a fire) (cf. **nār z°,** p. 647*a*, l. 37) (Śiv. 305, 1205, 1758; Rām. 839, 958, 1069, 1601, 1769; K.Pr. 138); to burn away something, to burn to nothing, utterly to destroy (sin, or the like) (Śiv. 105, 420, 928, 1063, 1156, 1685, 1746; Rām. 781; YZ. 19, 35, 41, 55, 200, 307); to set on fire, torture (Rām. 157, 163, 195). This verb is considered to be the causal form of **dazun,** q.v. (Gr.Gr. 176).

zālan-kūṭun^{u} ज़ालन्-कूटुनु । अग्निप्रज्वालनदण्डम् m. a straight stick for stirring up a fire, a wooden poker.

zŏl^{u}-mot^{u} ज़ॉल्लु-मंतु । दाहितः: perf. part. (f. **zŏj^{u}-müṭs^{u} ज़ॉज्जू-मंचू**), set on fire, kindled; burnt (by some one) (Śiv. 888).

zōlāna ज़ोलान (= جولان) **। निगडः** m a fetter, shackle. Cf. **zāgnūl.**

zālanāwun ज़ालनावुन m.inf. (1 p.p. **zālanôw^{u} ज़ालनोवु**), to cause to burn, to cause to be burnt (El.).

zaliñ ज़लिञ् । पादस्वेदः f. the sweat of the feet (Gr.Gr. 38). In **atha-z°,** p. 65*a*, l. 42, the word refers to sweaty hands.

zĕliñ ज़्यलिञ, see **zĕl.**

zulaph ज़ुलफ or **zulf** زُلف, m. a curl, lock of hair, ringlet (El; YZ. 64, 65, 565).

zāl^{a}r ज़ाल्र । जालकारः: m. a net-maker.

zalur^{u} ज़लुर् । ऊर्णनाभकीटः: m. (sg. dat. **zalaris ज़लरिस्**), a spider (El. *zlur,* Gr.M., Śiv. 277).

zalār^{i}-zöj^{u} ज़लारि-ज़ॉजु । लूताकोशजालकम f a spider's net-like egg-cocoon. **-zāl -ज़ाल् । लूताजालम्** m. a spider's web.

zalath ज़लथ ذلت **। दुर्गतिः** f. (sg. dat. **zalüṭs^{u} ज़लंचू**), baseness, meanness, vileness; humiliation, abasement; (in Ksh.) a condition of filthy or sordid misery (K Pr. 7, 52, *zallat*). **—pôñ^{u} —पोञु** m. filthy water, i.e. semen virile (Rām. 1517).

zalawun^{u} ज़लवुनु । उष्णः: n.ag. (f. **zalavüñ^{u} ज़लवंञू**), warm, hot (esp. of things eatable or drinkable) (El.); burning, fiery hot, blazing (L.V. 57).

zālawun^{u} ज़ालवुनु । दाहकः n.ag. (f. **zālavüñ^{u} ज़ालवंञू**), one who sets ablaze, consumes with fire (e.g. the person who sets alight a funeral pyre) (K.Pr. 122)

zālay ज़ालय् f. shivering of ague or the like, i q. **zāl 2,** q.v. (cf. **buth^{i}-z°,** p. 143*a*, l. 16); burning (in **wuda-z°,** q.v., p. 1097*a*, l. 45).

zam ज़म् (=ذَمّ) m. blame, censure, reproach, disparagement, detraction (Rām. 282).

zām ज़ाम् । ननान्द्रा f. (sg. dat. **zömᵘ ज़ांमू**, commonly written by Pandits **ज़ोमू** or **ज़ोम्**), a husband's sister, a wife's sister-in-law (cf. **ōra-zº**, p. 42*a*, l. 8; **māsatᵘrᵘ zº**, p. 601*a*, l. 48; **pitᵘrᵘ zº**, p. 803*b*, l. 30; **wōra-zº**, p. 1136*b*, l. 46) (Gr.Gr. 66, 72; Rām. 1145, 1154, 1163, 1171, 1611; K.Pr. 119, 259); **nŏshé-hünzᵘ zām**, the sister-in-law of a daughter-in-law, i.e. a daughter (Rām. 848).

zömᵘ-(zōmᵘ-)brānd ज़ांमू-(ज़ोमू-)ब्रान्द । सुदायविशेषः m. when a bride first enters her husband's house her way is barred by her husband's sister and others to whom she has to pay a fee, called by this name (L. 262 *zámbránd*). **-kākañĕ -काकञ । ननान्दृभ्रातृजाये** f.pl. husband's sister and a brother's wife (i.e. the two kinds of a woman's sister-in-law) (Gr.Gr. 72).

zĕma ज़्यम, see **zyonᵘ**.

zima ज़िम ضِمّہ m. obligation, responsibility, burden of proof. I.q. **zimah**, q.v. **—hyonᵘ ह्यंनु** m.inf. to take responsibility, accept responsibility (for), admit, confess (H. xii, 15). **—khālun -खालुन्** or **-khārun -खारुन्** m.inf. to cause responsibility to mount (on a person), to prove (a person) to be responsible, to prove (a person) guilty (H. x, 12). **—khasun —खसुन्** m.inf. responsibility to mount, i.e. to be proved, guilt to be proved (H. iii, 3). **—karun —करुन्** m.inf. to make responsibility, to put responsibility (upon, dat.), to put (a person, dat.) in charge (H. viii, 5).

zômᵘ ज़ोमु in **ômᵘ-zômᵘ**, p. 27*a*, l. 30, q.v.

zamba ज़ंब in the following: **—zamba-drölid ज़ंब-द्रोलिद् । अतिमलीमसः** adj c.g. (as subst., f. **-drolᵘdĕñ -द्रोलिञ्**), one who is dirtied by mud or the like; met. one whose clothes, body, and conduct are foul. **-wār -वार् । अतिमलम्** m. encrustation of thick dirt (e.g. in a cooking pot fouled with long exposure to fire); a pile of crusted or solidified mud (cf. *zamuār* in Rām. 700). Cf. **zamünᵘlad.**

zŏmba ज़्यंब m. a yak (H. xi, 6).

zúmb (L. 74), **zamb-chule** (El.) m *Prunus padus* (Bird cherry) (L. 79 also gives *zonb*).

zambakh ज़ंबख़ زنبق m the white jasmine, *Jasminum sambac*; the iris, *Iris germanica* or *I. sambac* (cf. **bēkh-zº**, p. 99*b*, l. 19) (L. 249, the yellow iris; Rām. 1094). **-pōsh -पोश् । पुष्पविशेषः** m. its flower. **-til -तील । पुष्पविशेषतैलम्** m. an oil extracted from its flower.

zambukēshŏr ज़ंबुकेश्वर् or **zĕmbakēshŏr ज़्यंबकेश्वर्** m. a N. of Shiwa (Śiva), in Skt. *Jambukéśvara* (Śiv. 1138 *zĕº*, 1167 *zaº*).

zambūra ज़ंबूर । स्वर्णरागः, सूदविशेषः m. a solution of gold (employed for gilding); a certain dish made with eggs (cf. **thūla-zº**, p. 976*b*, l. 13).

zámbránd (L. 262), see **zömᵘ-brānd**, col. *a*, l. 11.

zāmbawan ज़ाम्बवान् m. one of the forms used in K. (674) for **zāmbawanth**, q.v.

zāmbawantī ज़ाम्बवती (Śiv.) or **zāmbawatī ज़ाम्बवती** (K. 683) or **zambawath ज़ाम्बवथ** (K. 688), f. N. of the daughter of Zāmbawanth (q.v.) who married Krushna (Kṛṣṇa). The Skt. form of the word is *Jāmbavatī* (Śiv. 1677).

zāmbawanth ज़ाम्बवन्थ m. (sg dat. **zambawantas ज़ाम्बवन्तस्**), N. of a king of the bears, who helped Rāma at the siege of Lankā. In Skt. his name was *Jāmbavat*. He also appears later as a friend of Krushna (Kṛṣṇa) to whom he gave his daughter Jāmbavatī in marriage. His name appears in various forms in Ksh.; in Śiv. it appears as **zāmbawanth** (Śiv 1677). In Rām. we usually find **zamōwan**, but also **zāmawanth** and **zamōwanth**. In K. we have (671) **zāmbawān** and (669, 679, 680, 683) **zāmbawanth**. See all these s.vv. In K. 669, 679, he is stated to be a monkey, not a bear.

zambawatī ज़ाम्बवती (K. 683) or **zambawath ज़ाम्बवथ** (K. 688), f, i.q. **zāmbawantı**, q.v.

zamāda ज़माद (=ضماد) । **व्रणोपधानेपः** m. a bandage, fillet, kerchief (bound upon a wound); dressing, poultice, plaster; application of ointment, liniment, balm, or the like (Śiv. 652, *zamādāh*, with suff. of indef. art., see p. 1219*b*, l. 11).

zimah ज़िमह् or **zimma** ضِمّہ m. responsibility, trust, charge, i.q. **zima**, q.v.; (in Ksh., adj. c.g.) necessary (El.).

zaman زمن m. time; a day (El.).

zamāna ज़माम زمانہ m. time, period; an age (cf. **dōr-ĕ zº**, p. 237*a*, l. 3) (Śiv. 726; K.Pr. 184, *zamán*)

zaman ज़ामन । जृम्भणम् f (sg. dat. **zāmünᵘ ज़ामंञु**), a yawn, yawning. **karünᵘ करंञु । अपह्नवः** f inf. to yawn; to prevaricate concerning or deny (the making away with property entrusted to one), to equivocate

zamīn ज़मीन् زمین, **। भूप्रदेशः** f (sometimes m., see bel.) (sg. dat. **zamīni ज़मीनि**), the earth (El.; Gr.M.; Rām. 1242 (m.), 1723 (m.); soil, land, ground (cf. **bīthᵘ zº**, p. 140*a*, l. 26; **dā-zº**, p. 231*a*, l. 24; **narm zº**, p. 651*b*, l. 24; **sūr-zº**, p. 932*b*, l. 19; **zabal zº**, p. 1215*b*, l. 30) (El.; Gr.M.; Rām. 454, 519, 1241, 1455, and as bel.; H ix, 9; K Pr. 16, 111, 246, 259, and as bel.) (masc. in Rām. 300, 435, 448, 676, 1564;

K.Pr. 94); the world, land (as opposed to the sky) (H. iii, 8); the floor (of a room) (Gr.M.). —**khanan-wôl**ᵘ —ख़नन्-वोलु n.ag. m. a ploughman (El.).

zamīni-kand ज़मीनि-कन्द् । **भूमिकन्दविशेषः** m. a certain edible root, generally growing in marshy ground. **-path** -पथ् । **क्षेत्रविशेषः** m. (sg. dat. **-pathas** -पथस्), a certain piece of land, of such a size that six seers of paddy-seed are required for sowing it. See **path 1.** **-pathᵘrᵘ** -पथ्रु । **अल्पक्षेत्रम्** f. a small level field.

zāmun ज़ामुन् conj. 1 (this verb is impersonal, 1 p.p. **zômᵘ** ज़ोमु), to yawn (L.V. 46).

zömin ज़ामिन् ضامن । **प्रतिभूः** m. one who is accountable or responsible (for), a surety, guarantor (Gr.M., K.Pr. 67).

zamīndār ज़मीन्दार् زمیندار m. a land-holder, husbandman, farmer (K.Pr. 187).

zamānath ज़मानथ् ضمانت m. (sg. dat. **zamānatas** ज़मानतस्), guarantee, security, surety, bail (Gr.M.).

zamüñᵘlad ज़मञूलद् । **पुष्टमलोपेतः** adj. e.g. covered or defiled with clotted mud or dirt. Cf. **zamba.**

zömpa ज़ाँप, see **zōpa.**

zampāna ज़ंपान or **zömpāna** ज़ाँपान । **शिबिका** m. a palanquin (cf. **aina-z°**, p. 30*b*, l. 12) (Gr.M.; Śiv. 84, 787, 921, 1147).

zömputᵘ ज़ाँपुटु, see **zōputᵘ.**

zamrūd ज़मरूद् (= زمرد) m. an emerald, but in Ksh. used loosely for any precious stone of great value (K. 922–3).

zĕmistān ज़्यमिस्तान् زمستان m. winter (Rām. 1008, 1089).

zamat, see **zāmotᵘ dŏh,** s.v. **zyonᵘ.**

zāmotᵘ ज़ामंतु, see **zyonᵘ.**

zumotᵘ ज़ुमंतु or **zumutᵘ** ज़ुमुतु । **अर्धसजीव इव, अर्धपक्वः** adj. (f. **zumüšᵘ** ज़ुमंचु), half alive, half dead, having only a feeble spark of life (cf. **aḍa-z°**, p. 12*b*, l. 15); (of something naturally juicy) half dried; (of something being cooked) half cooked, half raw.

zömith ज़ाँमिथ् in **zömith-gŏbur** ज़ाँमिथ्-ग्वुर् । **जनान्तृसुतः** m. (sg. dat. **-gŏbaras** -ग्वरस्), the son of a husband's sister (see **zām**). **-nĕcyuwᵘ** -न्यचिवु । **जनान्तृसुतः** m. (sg. dat. **-nĕcivis** -न्यचिविस्), id. **-nŏsh** -न्यश् f. the daughter-in-law of a husband's sister (cf. **wōra-zömith-nŏsh,** p. 1136*b*, l. 49).

zāmaturᵘ ज़ामतुर् । **जामाता** m. (sg. dat. **zāmataris** ज़ामतरिस्), a son-in-law (cf. **bĕnᵃza z°**, p. 115*a*, l. 7; **bāwᵃza z°**, p. 148*a*, l. 45; **dyārath z°**, p. 271*a*, l. 46; **wōra-z°**, p. 1137*a*, l. 2) (El.; L. 464, *zamtur*; K. 727, 813, 816; K.Pr. 65, *zámuthur*; 259, *zámatur*).

zāmatārⁱ-bŏkutᵘ ज़ामतरि-बुकुतु । **अतिबालजामाता** m. a child son-in-law, one who is less than ten years of age. **-nĕcyuwᵘ** -न्यचिवु । **बालकावस्थजामाता** m. (sg. dat. **-nĕcivis** -न्यचिविस्), a youthful son-in-law (over ten years, but below puberty).

zāmōwan ज़ामोवन्, **zāmawanth** ज़ामवन्थ्, and **zāmōwanth** ज़ामोवन्थ् m. the forms taken in Rām. by **zāmbawanth,** q.v. (*zāmówun*, Rām. 39, 512, 548, 777, 865, 1402, 1409; *zāmawanth*, Rām. 906; *zāmówanth*, Rām. 856, 865).

zamwār ज़ंवार् m. i.q. **zamba-wār,** p. 1223*a*, l. 36, q.v. (Rām. 700).

zömiyĕ ज़ामिय । **जनान्तृपतिः** m. the husband of a woman's husband's sister, the husband of a wife's sister-in-law (cf. **pŏphaturᵘ z°**, p. 749*a*, l. 40; **piturᵘ z°**, p. 803*b*, l. 15; **wōra-z°**, p. 1136*b*, l. 50).

zömiza ज़ामिज़ । **जनान्तृजा** f. the daughter of a husband's sister (cf. **pitᵘrᵘ z°**, p. 803*b*, l. 33; **wōra-z°**, p. 1137*a*, l. 1).

zamzam ज़म्ज़म् زمزم or (q.v.) **zanzam** ज़ंज़म । **अतिक्षारीभवनम्** m. N. of a celebrated well at Mecca, called Hagar's well; (in Ksh.) intense freezing cold (when the ground is frozen over).

zan 1 ज़न । **जनः** m. a man, person, individual (cf. **kŏ-zan,** p. 503, l. 5; **sath z°** or **sazzan,** p. 945*a*, l. 44; **sŏ-zan,** p. 958*b*, l. 34) (Śiv. 1717; K. 197, 915, 1162); mankind (L.V. 31; K. 56, 822). **kunuy zan,** only one person; hence, alone, lonely (Rām. 1328; K.Pr. 161, *kunuí zaná*). **zan srŏdᵘ man srŏdᵘ** ज़न् स्रुदु मन् स्रुदु । **परस्परप्रीतिव्यवहारदक्षिः** m. 'man in common (and) heart in common', mutual pleasure in affectionate partnership in any work. **zan-wān** ज़न्-वान् । **जनश्रुतिः** f. (sg. dat. **-wönᵘ** -वाँनु), a general rumour (of something new or unexpected). **zan-zōputᵘ** ज़न्-ज़ाँपुटु । **मनुष्यादिजन्तुः** m. man and beast, the animal creation.

zana-baca ज़न-बच । **समग्रकुटुम्बः** m.pl. 'a man's children', an entire family, a family taken as a whole unit.

zan 2 ज़न् زن m. a beater, a striker, used • to signify a wielder (of some tool, or the like) (cf. **kalam-z°,** p. 439*b*, l. 48) (K.Pr. 92).

zan 3 ज़न् زن f. a woman (H. x, 13; K.Pr. 103); **marda-zan,** man or woman (H. vii, 23).

zan 4 ज़न् । **इव** adv. and conj. as if, as, as though, as you would say, so to speak (El.; Gr.Gr. 94; Gr.M.; W. 100; L.V. 29, 31, 83, 106; Śiv. 26, 44, 165–6, 168, 203, 279, 303, etc.; Rām. 87, 93–4, 168, 206, 235–6, 242, 248, etc.; K. 56, 78, 100, 110, 123, etc.; YZ. 4, 10, 68, 113, 165, 238, etc.; K.Pr. 9, 11, 30, 153, 157, 158, 175, 190). Used —•, as in **khᵘnᵘ-zan,** p. 405*a*, l. 26; **khrīsh-zan,** p. 416*a*, l. 28.

zān ज़ान् । ज्ञानम्, परिचय: f. (sg. dat. **zönᵘ 2 ज़ांमू**, for 1, see s.v.), knowledge, apprehension, opinion (cf. **brahma-z°**, p. 121*a*, l. 26; **darma-z°**, p. 245*a*, l. 5; **gör-z°**, p. 296*b*, l. 25; **pāshⁱ-z°**, p. 779*b*, l. 26) (Gr.Gr. 106, 127; Śiv. 49, 241, 437, 1378, 1604, 1876, 1880, 1899; Rām. 1459–60, 1502, 1534, 1642; H. vii, 29); acquaintance, familiarity (Śiv. 240, 1030; Rām. 73; K.Pr! 260); discovery, ascertaining (El.); true knowledge (of the Supreme) (L.V. 31; Śiv 16, 61, 285, 314, 331, 350, 369, 425, 451, 776, 1193, 1314, 1533, 1586, 1595, 1604, 1738, 1765, 1805, 1891); knowledge, senses, clearness of thought (as opposed to insensibility) (Rām. 761). In many of the examples quoted above, the first meaning or the fourth is equally applicable. **-kar -कार्** । **परिचित:** adj. e.g. (of a person) acquainted, familiar, recognized (from previous meetings), an acquaintance. Cf. **zönᵘ-kār**, p. 1229*b*, l. 2. **-pachān -पछान** । **ज्ञानपरिचय:** f. acquaintance, familiarity.

zönᵘ-grākh ज़ांमू-याख् n.ag. (f. **-grākañ -याकञ्**), i.q. **-wôlᵘ**, bel. (Gr.Gr. 106). **-rostᵘ -रंसु** । **ज्ञानहीन:, अविद्वित:** adj. (f. **-rüshᵘ -रूछु**), without knowledge, ignorant; unknown. **-wôlᵘ -वोलु** । **ज्ञानोपेत:** m. (f. **-wājĕñ -वाज्यञ्**), one who possesses understanding, full of knowledge, wise (Gr.Gr. 106).

zain 1 ज़ैन् زین m. a contraction of **Zainu 'l-'ābidīn** زین العابدین, N. of a famous Sultan of Kashmīr who came to the throne in A.D. 1417 (L. 191). His name frequently appears in local names in Kashmīr, as in the following:—**zaina-gīrᵘ ज़ैन-गीरू** । **प्रदेशविशेष:** f. N. of a district (*pargana*) in the north of Kashmīr (El. *zainager*, m.; RT.Tr. II, 487). **zaina-kadᵃl ज़ैन-कदल** । **सेतुभेद:** m. N. of the fourth bridge across the river Vĕth or Jehlam in the town of Śrīnagar. It was built by Zainu 'l-'ābidīn. The word is also used to designate the quarter of the town in the vicinity of the bridge (RT.Tr. II, 449; El. *zenah kadal*; K.Pr. 258). **zaina-pōr ज़ैन-पोर्** । **ग्रामविशेष:** m. N. of a village and tract south of Śrīnagar in the Divᵉsar Pargana (RT.Tr. II, 471).

zain 2 ज़ैन् । **खूतविशेष:** f. a kind of basket or withy tray for holding flowers, fruit, or the like (cf. **tᵃla-z°**, p. 995*a*, l. 42; **ṭhūla-z°**, p. 976*b*, l. 16) (El. *zen*, Gr.Gr. 22). Cf. **zönᵘ 1.**

zĕn 1 ज़्यन्, zĕna ज़्यन, zĕni ज़्यनि, see **zyonᵘ.**

zĕn 2 ज़्यन् । **कर्दम:** f. (sg. dat. **zĕñᵘ ज़्यंमू**), mud (cf. **odurᵘ zĕn-hyuhᵘ**, p. 15*a*, l. 38). **zĕñᵘ-thaph ज़्यंमू-थप्** । **लेपकर्दममुष्टि:** m (sg. dat. **-thapas -थपस**), a handful of mud, such as is taken up in plastering.

zin ज़िन् m. a Jina, i.e. the Buddha (L.V. 8).

zīn ज़ीन् زین । **अश्वाधासनम, नि:श्रेणि:** m. a saddle (El.; Gr.M.; Rām. 978; H. xi, 9; YZ. 238; K.Pr. 74); a staircase. (According to El., s.v., the present kind of leather saddle is said to have been introduced into Kashmīr by the Emperor Akbar.) **-gandun —गंदुन्** or **—ladun —लदुन** m.inf. to saddle (El.). **—karith —करिथ्** in **gurᵘ z° k°**, a horse ready saddled (H. iii, 8).

zīna-kŏṭhⁱ ज़ीन-कांठि or **-kŏṭhᵘ -कांठ** । **अश्वासनकाष्ठभाग:** f. (sg. dat. **-kachĕ -काच्य**), the wooden frame of the Kāshmīrī saddle. **-pôwᵘ -पोवु** । **नि:श्रेणिकपद:** m. a single step in a staircase.

zinⁱ ज़िनि, ziun, see **zyunᵘ.**

zonᵘ 1 ज़ंनु । **पुमान्** m. (f. **zünᵘ ज़ूंमू**, q.v., s.v.), a man, a male person, an individual (esp. used in enumeration, as in **kunᵘ z°**, p. 453*b*, l. 38; **kunuy z°**, p 454*a*, l. 9) (El. *zanu, zŏu*; Gr.Gr. 85; Śiv. 1199; Rām. 355, 856, 1462; K. 887; H. viii, 5, 11; x, 1, 2, 5, 6, 12; K.Pr. 95, 132). **kunᵘ** or **kunuy zonᵘ**, only one person, a single person, one who is all alone (Rām. 973, 1744; K 563; H. viii, 7).

zani path zani ज़नि पथ ज़नि । **प्रतिपुरुषम** adv. person by person, man by man, each person in order (Gr.Gr. 158).

zanis-zünᵘ ज़निस्-ज़ूंमू । **कुटुम्बिनी** f. a man's woman, a woman living as his wife with a man not her wedded husband, a kept woman, or else one made over in marriage to a man by her people, but without the customary dowry, etc.

zonᵘ 2 ज़ंनु । **कुद्दालविशेष:** m. a kind of sharp-pointed mattock used like a plough in preparing wet rice fields (Śiv. 1531).

zonᵘ 3 ज़ंनु । **शंका** m. suspicion, distrust, misgiving.

zönᵘ ज़ांनू । **पिटविशेष:** f. a kind of tall narrow withy basket, used for holding flowers, fruit, or the like. Cf. **zain 2.**

zūn ज़ून् or **zūnᵘ ज़ूनू** । **ज्योत्स्ना** f. (sg. dat. **zūni ज़ूनि**), moonlight (cf. **brari-z°**, p. 125*b*, l. 24, **kāsa-z°**, p. 493*a*, l. 40; **potᵘ-z°**, p. 788*b*, l. 35) (Gr.Gr. 20, *zūnᵘ*; Gr M., L 462, *zun*; W. 7, 13, id.; L.V. 9; Śiv. 166, 470, 525, 583; Rām. 187, 431, 1075, 1084, 1391, 1589, 1629, 1771; K. 280, *zūnᵘ*; YZ. 4, 80, 82, 145, 159; K.Pr. 34); **potᵘ zūn**, the end of the moonlight, the last hours of the night (L.V. 105). **—khĕni khasun —ख्यनि खसुन्** । **मदोन्मत्तीभवनम** v. 'to rise to eat the moonlight', to be intoxicated with self-conceit. **—lagünᵘ - लगंमू** । **यक्ष्मणेव आक्रीभवनम्** f.inf. 'moonlight to attack a person', i.e. to become wasted away and exhausted (from disease, over

exertion, starvation, or the like, as if one were suffering from phthisis) (cf. Rām. 1201).

zūna-ḍab ज़ून-ड्ब् । **चन्द्रिकाप्रासाद**: f. a kind of covered balcony (in which people sit to enjoy the moonlight) (H. viii, 1). **-gāsh** -गाश् । **चन्द्रप्रकाश**: m. the light of moonlight, the light of the moon. **-nĕnd^{a}r** -नॅंदर् । **नेत्रानिमीलितनिद्रा** f. sleep with the eyes remaining open. **-pach** -पच् । **शुक्लपक्ष**: m. the light fortnight of a lunar month (Rām. 1108*g*). **-pách^{i}-zāmot^{u}** -पॅच्-ज़ामॅत । **शुक्लपक्षजात**: perf. part. (f. **-pách^{i}-zāmüs^{u}** -पॅच्-ज़ामॅच्), 'born in such a lunar fortnight,' one who is universally disliked or unpopular.

zūni-grohun ज़ूनि-ग्रोहुन or **-grôn^{u}** -ग्रोनु । **चन्द्रग्रहण** m. an eclipse of the moon (YZ. 268).

zún, see **zyun^{u}**.

zonb (L. 79), see **zúmb.**

zanḍ 1 ज़ंड् । **क्षुप**: m. a small shrub, a small bush (cf. **patri-z°**, p. 802*b*, l. 21; **sŏyĕ-z°**, p 956*a*, l. 29).

zanḍa-kakav ज़ंड-कक्व । **क्षुपचकोर**: m. a partridge which dwells hidden under low bushes, and lives on their fruit; met. a person who habitually lives hidden from others.

zanḍ 2 ज़ंड् or (once, see bel.) **zaṇḍ** ज़ंड् । **क्रियाप्रत्यय** m. a word added to other words signifying vegetables or wood, to signify 'a little' (cf. **darbi-zaṇḍ**, p. 240*a*, l. 43; **draman-zaṇḍ**, p. 245*b*, l. 40; **gāsa-z°**, p. 308*a*, l. 4; **guyan-z°**, p. 317*b*, l. 49; **hāka-z°**, p. 326*b*, l. 48; **kaṭha-z°**, p. 487*b*, l. 20; **muji-z°**, p. 558*b*, l. 21; **niran-z°**, p. 653*a*, l. 46; **pana-z°**, p. 734*b*, l. 25; **pōshĕ-z°**, p. 779*a*, l. 50; **payĕ-z°**, p. 812*a*, l. 45; **sin^{i}-z°**, p. 957*b*, l. 31; **zin^{i}-z°**, s.v. **zyun^{u}**) (Gr.Gr. 163).

zāṇḍ ज़ाण्ड्, see **zāḍ.**

zinda ज़िन्द् زِندَ । **जीवद्वस्तु**: adj. e.g. living, alive (Gr.M.; L.V. 68; Śiv. 156, 310, 312, 318, 622, 1279, 1383; Rām. 100, 130, 293, 303, 490, 707, 782, 803, 815, 884, 902, 1003, 1260, 1291, 1379, 1485, 1546–8, 1775; K. 560, 804; YZ. 42, 110, 246; K.Pr. 262).

zinday ज़िन्द्य् adj. e.g. even alive, even while yet alive (Rām. 159, 257, 753, 809, 812, 849, 1026, 1306, 1581; K. 100, 1153, 1166; H. x, 8).

zindagī ज़िन्द्गी زِندگي । **जीवद्वस्था** f. life, living, existence (Rām. 840, 1500; K.Pr. 149); lifetime (Gr.M. *zindagiyĕ-tāmath*, during life, as long as one lives).

zindagönī ज़िन्द्गॉनी زِندگاني f. life, living, existence (Rām. 1514); maintenance, livelihood; a condition of (continuous) living, long life (Rām. 1133).

zindönī ज़िन्द्वॉनी زِندآني m. a prisoner, captive (YZ. 380).

zindōr ज़िन्द्वोर् । **पुष्पविशेष**: m. N. of a certain wild flower, red in colour and sweetly scented (Rām. 647, 1008, 1092).

zang 1 ज़ंग् । **जङ्घा** f. the leg, the shank (of man or animal, or of a stool, table, or the like) (cf. **bāma-z°**, m., p. 107*a*, l. 4; **khara-zang hyuh^{u}**, p. 407*b*, l. 11; **khōvür^{u} z°**, p. 425*b*, l. 24; **kŏkar-z°**, p. 432*b*, l. 1; **pot^{u} z°**, p. 788*b*, l. 37; **rabi-z°**, p. 823*b*, l. 10) (El., in common parlance, the lower extremity; Gr.Gr. 65, erroneously translated 'thigh'; W. 144; Śiv. 1309; Rām. 343, 603, 632, 711; K. 147, 419, 563, 1026; H. ii, 11; K.Pr. 57, 95, 102, 117, 171, 236, 246–7, 253, 261).

zanga-hor^{u} ज़ंग-ह्वर् । **जङ्घायुगलम्** m. the two legs, the pair of a person's legs (El.). **-rôd^{u}** -रोदु । **दीर्घजङ्घ**: adj. (f. **-röz^{u}** -राज़ु), long-legged, a long-shanks, a runner (K.Pr. 261); one who, by habitually going and coming, accomplishes his own object without regard to others. **—trövith bĕhun** - त्रॉविथ् ब्यॅहुन् m.inf. to sit having let go the legs, i.e. to sit with the legs hanging down, and not tucked cross-legged (K. 972). **-t^{a}s** -त्स् । **जङ्घाघात**: m. dislocation of the leg. **zanga-**(or **zangi-**)**ts^{a}s** ज़ंग-(ज़ंगि-)च्स् । **जङ्घाहृति**: m. a wrench or dislocation of the leg (K. 1026, *zangi-*). **zanga-zang** ज़ंग-ज़ंग् । **जङ्घाजङ्घि** f. 'leg on leg', much coming and going. **-zang karün^{u}** -ज़ंग् कर्नु । **अत्यन्तगतिकरणम्** f.inf. to do much coming and going (in the accomplishment of any work). **-zyūṭh^{u}** -ज़्यूठु । **दीर्घजङ्घ**: adj. (f. **-zīṭh^{u}** -ज़ीठु), long-legged, long-shanked (K.Pr. 76); one who habitually walks much.

zàng^{i} zàng^{i} karun ज़ंगि ज़ंगि कर्न । **जङ्घाहेतुकं क्रियासाधनम्** m.inf. to do anything with much use of legs, to accomplish something by dint of much coming and going.

zangi-tal^{i} trāwun ज़ंगि-त्लि त्रावुन् । **पराजयमनुदयापाचीकरणम्** m.inf. 'to deposit under the leg (quasi, making an offering before the feet of a bound enemy)', hence, to show mercy to a conquered foe (by carrying out his desires). **-ts^{a}s** -च्स्, see **zanga-**, ab. **-soṭ^{u}** -च्ठु । **छिन्नजङ्घ**: adj. (f. **-süṭ^{u}** -च्टु), having one leg amputated.

zang 2 ज़ंग् । **शकुनम्** f. an omen, a sign of good or bad luck (cf. **diwa-gōn zang**, p. 261*b*, l. 23; **liwa-z°**, p. 541*b*, l. 13; **liwan-z°**, p. 542*a*, l. 27; **nawa-rĕh z°**, p. 665*a*, l. 10; **phira-z°**, p. 702*a*, l. 34; **phĕshĕl z°**, p. 713*a*, l. 14; **pot^{u} z°**, p. 788*b*, l. 38) (Śiv. 1092); a present to bring good luck (cf. **bāma-z°**, m., p. 107*a*, l. 5; **dŏda-z°**, p. 190*b*, l. 15; **dāna-z°**, p. 221*a*, l. 43; **dŏsil z°**, p. 255*b*, l. 6; **dastār-z°**,

p. 256*b*, l. 31; **nöyid-z°**, p. 670*a*, l. 27; **pĕwan-z°**, p. 811*a*, l. 17; **yōñĕ-z°**, p. 1201*a*, l. 30) (L. 260, Śiv. 1152). —**anüñ**^{u} —**अनञ्जू । शकुनानयनम्** f. to bring something (e.g. a dish of curds, or a girl, on the right hand) that serves as an omen of good luck before a person on his beginning some operation (such as a journey, a festal ceremony, etc.). —**wuchüñ**^{u} —**वुछ्ञू । शकुनलिरीक्षणम्** f.inf. (at the beginning of a journey, or the like) to test an omen (to see if it is lucky). —**yiñ**^{u} —**यिञ्जू । शकुनसमागमः** f.inf. (in similar circumstances) an omen (good or bad) suddenly to present itself

zanga-vür^{u} **ज़ंग-वर्** । **शकुनवरिका** f. a ball of spiced bean-meal used for luck at weddings and similar festivities.

zangi anun ज़ंगि अनुन् । शकुनार्थमानयनम m.inf. to bring (something) for a good omen (e.g. when a person is starting on a journey to bring a dish of curds on his right side). —**yun**^{u} —**यिनु । शकुनार्थमागमः** m.inf. (at the beginning of any action) an omen (good or bad) to be manifested (K.P'r. 142).

zangī 1 ज़ंगी زنگي e.g an Ethiopian, a negro, blackamoor (YZ. 67).

zangī 2 ज़ंगी । अङ्गोपलक्षितः adj e.g. 'leggy'; i.e. a man noted for stout or long legs, or for quickness of gait. People of the north country are said to be of this kind.

zŏnga ज़ंग । क्षयः: adj. e.g. very lean in body, very thin, a mere skeleton, skin and bone.

zŏng^{u} **ज़ंगु । क्षयदेहः**: m. a long, lean, but strong man, a wiry fellow. Cf. **zŏngur**^{u}.

zong^{u} **1 ज़ंगु । अग्निः**: m. fire (esp. when a great blaze).

zong^{u} **2 ज़ंगु । अङ्गायुतः**: adj. (f. **zünj**^{u} **ज़ुञ्जू**), legged, endowed with legs, used —•, as in **oku-z°**, p. 19*b*, l. 12; **aitha-z°**, p. 66*b*, l. 49; **bŏ-zong**^{u}, p. 1091*b*, l. 33.

zangal ज़ंगल् । आङ्गिकः: adj. e.g. legged, i q. **zong**^{u} **2**, q.v. (as in **ok**^{u}**-zangal**, p. 19*b*, l. 13); one who is in the habit of doing much coming and going, a great walker.

zŏngula ज़ंगुल । किङ्किणीविशेषः: m. a kind of anklet or wristlet furnished with hollow balls filled with pieces of stone, etc., so as to make a ringing sound.

zöngul^{u} **ज़ोंगुलु**, see **zōgul**^{u}.

zingalun ज़िंगलुन् or (q.v.) **zingarun ज़िंगरुन् । विक्लवीभवनम्** conj. 3 (2 p.p. **zingalyōv ज़िंगल्योव्**), (of a person or thing) to waste away, to become thin, worn to a rag, decayed, ineffective, useless (from disease, from being worn out, or the like). **zingalyō-mot**^{u} **ज़िंगल्यो-मंतु । विक्लवीभूतः** perf. part. (f. **zingalyē-müṣ**^{u} **ज़िंगल्ये-मंचू**), become thin, as ab.

zangam ज़ंगम । जङ्गमभूतः: adj. e.g. capable of independent motion, a living being (as opposed to **sthāwar**, the inanimate creation) (Śiv. 1431).

zangāra ज़ंगार (زنگار) । **मञ्जिष्ठहरिद्रारागः**: m. verdigris; (in Ksh.) the green colour of verdigris, verdigris-green; rust (El); accumulated dirt of decay (like rust) (Rām. 1657). **khasun** —**खसुन । विक्लवीभूय हरिद्वर्णतापत्तिः** m.inf. verdigris to rise, (milk, curds, or the like, in a metal vessel) to become spoilt by a scum of verdigris appearing on the surface. —**lagun** —**लगुन् । विक्लवीभवनम्** m inf. verdigris to appear, (of milk, etc., as ab) to be spoilt by verdigris scum.

zangōr^{i} **ज़ंगोरि** (زنگاري) । **अम्लहरिद्वर्णः**: adj. e.g. verdigris-coloured.

zingar ज़िंगर् pl. m. in **zingar aṣān**^{i} **ज़िंगर् अर्ज़नि । भीतिसंप्राप्तिः**: m. pl. inf. 'wastings away to enter (a person)', hence, apprehension or alarm (due to memory of former perils or molestations) to attack (a person); cf **zingarun. ṣānān**^{i} —**ज़ार्जनि । भीतियुक्तीकरणम्** m pl. inf to cause such apprehension or alarm to be experienced

zŏngur^{u} **ज़ंगुर् । क्षयदीर्घदेहः**: adj (f. **zŏngür**^{u} **ज़ंगर्**), (of a man or woman) long, lean, but strong, long and wiry (cf. **zŏng**^{u})

zingarun ज़िंगरुन् or (q.v.) **zingalun ज़िंगलुन् । विक्लवीभवनम्** conj. 3 (2 p.p. **zingaryōv ज़िंगर्योव्**), (of a person or thing) to waste away, to become thin, worn to a rag, decayed, ineffective, useless (from disease, from being worn out, or the like); cf. **zŏngarun. zingaryō-mot**^{u} **ज़िंगर्यो मंतु । विक्लवीभूतः** perf. part. (f **zingaryē-müṣ**^{u} **ज़िंगर्ये-मंचू**), wasted away, become thin, as ab.

zŏngarun ज़ंगरुन् conj 3 (2 p.p. **zŏngaryōv ज़ंगर्योव्**), (of a person or thing) to waste away, to become thin, worn to a rag, become languid, etc., as in **zingarun**, q.v. **zŏngaryō-mot**^{u} **ज़ंगर्यो-मंतु । विक्लवीभूतः** perf. part. (f. **zŏngaryē-müṣ**^{u} **ज़ंगर्ये-मंचू**), wasted away, become thin, as ab.

zanjīr ज़ंजीर زنجير, f. a chain, fetter.

zanakh ज़नख् m (sg. dat. **zanakas ज़नकस**). N. of a celebrated king of Mithilā (or Vidēha, the modern north Bihār), in Skt. *Janaka*. He was the foster-father of Sītā, the wife of Rām-Ṣandar (Rāma-candra). After Sītā's abandonment by Rām, he became an anchorite, indifferent to pleasure or pain (Śiv. 735, 1822; Rām. 4, 115, 124, 137, 428, 1206, 1220, 1588, 1672).

zanakhdān ज़नख्दान् زخدان m. the chin (cf. **cāh-ē z°**, p. 157*b*, l. 34); the pit of the chin.

zanm ज़न्म, zan^{a}**m ज़नम्**, or (q.v.) **zarm ज़र्म । जन्म** m. birth, nativity (cf. **bröhman-z°**, p. 121*b*, l. 35;

bröhmana-z°, p. 121*b*, l. 40; **brahma-z°**, p. 121*a*, l. 30) (Śiv. 34, 431, 527, 1536, 1748; Rām. 65, 68, 418, 1143*f*, 1248; K. 26, 72, 98,130, 3 56, 614, 681); origin, rise, production (Śiv. 1593, 1670, 1754, 1879); life, existence (Śiv. 228, 320, 599, 928, 984, 1899; Rām. 208, 225, 347, 442; K. 6, 20); cf. **zarm.** —**būgun** —**बूगुन्** m.inf. to suffer the fruits of (one's) birth, to endure (one's) fate (Rām. 1010, 1016).

zanma-aiṭham ज़न्म-ऐठम् or **-öṭham -ओठम् । ज़न्माष्टमी** f. (sg. dat. **-ai(ö)ṭhüm**ᵘ **-ऐ(ओ)ठुम्**), the festival of the birth of Krushn (Kṛṣṇa) celebrated on the eighth lunar day of the dark half of the month of Bād°rapĕth (Skt. *Bhādrapada*, = August–September). **-chapath -छपथ् । जन्मत्यागम्** f. (sg. dat. **-chapüṭhᵘ -छपठ्**), throwing away one's existence, leading a worthless life; (of something inanimate, such as a water-jar, or the like) throwing away, or losing, its form (by being broken, or the like); cf. **zarma-ch°**, p. 1232*b*, l. 1. **-drölid -द्रोलिद् । जन्मनो दरिद्र**: m. (as subst., f. **-drölᵘdĕñ -द्रोलिच्यञ्**), indigent (owing to incompetence, etc.) from birth (to old age); cf. **zarma-d°**, p. 1232*b*, l. 6. **-satam -सतम् । जन्मसप्तमी** f. (sg. dat. **-satüm**ᵘ **-सतुम्**), the seventh lunar day of the dark half of Bād°rapĕth (see ab.), on which, in some localities, the birth of Krushn (Kṛṣṇa) is celebrated. Cf. **zarma-s°**, p. 1232*b*, l. 9.

zanmas yunᵘ **ज़न्मस् यिनु** m inf. to come to birth, to be born (Rām. 2, 76, 178, 223–4, 1108*e*, 1275 (*zanmas-pĕth*), 1447, 1473, 1672, 1729; K. 4, 17–19, 27, 46, 51, 55, etc.).

zanmāntar ज़न्मान्तर् m. (in the Hindū doctrine of transmigration) the preceding life, a former birth (Skt. *janmāntara*) (K. 1168).

zanāna ज़नान ڑنان ; **। नारी** f. a woman, a female human being (cf. **zanāna-dāy**, p. 266*a*, l. 45; **khāsa z°**, p. 417*a*, l. 33; **prath zanāni**, p. 769*b*, l. 2) (El. *zenāna*, *zenānah*; Gr.Gr. 152; Gr.M.; L. 465; W. 18; Śiv. 941, 1129, 1223, 1358; Rām. 1668; K. 286; H. ii, 1; iii, 4, 5, 9; v, 5, 11, 12, etc.; YZ. 241; K.Pr. 174, 250, 260); a wife (H. iii, 1; v, 1, 4, 7, 9, 10; x, 5, 12, 13; K.Pr. 7, 72, 204, 221, 260). **zanāna dahyumᵘ dŏh ज़नान दह्युमु दुह् । गोकद्दिवसविशेष**: m. the tenth day after a death, on which the women of the household put off their ceremonial impurity and arrange their hair, etc. **-khyolᵘ -ख्योलु । स्त्रीसमूह**: m. a collection of women, a crowd of women, a group of women (Gr.Gr. 152). **-mahanyuwᵘ -महन्यिवु । स्त्रीव्यक्ति**: m. a woman person, a woman (referred to politely). **-morᵘ -मंद् । स्त्रीशरीरम्** m. a woman's body, the female form.

zānun ज़ानुन् । ज्ञानम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **zônᵘ ज़ोनु**; 2 p.p. **zāñōv ज़ाञोव्**), to know, be acquainted with (cf. **tār z°**, p. 1018*a*, l. 6) (El.; Gr.Gr. 106, 127; Gr.M.; L.V. 20, 30, 41, 64; K.Pr. 102; Śiv. 46, 129, 246, 362, 449, 471, 693, 780, 845, 889, 984–5, 1518, 1600, 1654, 1730, 1763 ff.; Rām. 120, 177, 383, 560, 1006, 1068, 1108*e*, 1123–4, 1171, 1196, 1229, 1359, 1416, 1430–1, 1460, 1502, 1513, 1556, 1629, 1766; K. 64, 98, 174, 254, 288, 419, 570, 645, 649, 796, 911, 1135; H. v, 9; vi, 14; YZ. 215); to recognize (cf. **bāna z°**, p. 110*a*, l. 28; **nērawañ zānüñᵘ**, p. 654*a*, l. 6; **wag zānüñᵘ**, p. 1101*a*, l. 12) (El.; Śiv. 48, 1021, 1133, 1177, 1447, 1502, 1504, 1641; Rām. 237, 488, 1270, 1594–6; K. 383; YZ. 421); to understand, know the meaning (El.; Gr.M.; Śiv. 877, 999, 1207, 1229, 1545, 1548, 1757, 1760, 1773; Rām. 18, 840, 1033; K. 39, 78, 209, 385, 390, 409, 421, 748, 1063; H. vi, 14; vii, 27–30; YZ. 196); to know how, to be able to do something. In this meaning the Future is used in the sense of the Present, as in **karun zāni**, he knows how to make (Gr.Gr. 187) (Gr.M.; L.V. 26, 80, *ratith z°*, to know how to seize; L.V. 80, *gatith z°*, to know how to make) (Śiv. 578, 756–7, 942, 1006, 1628, 1694, 1830; Rām. 413, 880, 1307; H. i, 12; x, 12; xi, 8, 15; YZ. 139, 188; K.Pr. 102); to consider, be of opinion, think, suppose (Gr.M.; Śiv. 31, 280–1, 762, 1196, 1284, 1419, 1474, 1551, 1665, 1705–6, 1715, 1846, 1906; Rām. 40, 43, 63, 179–80, 331, 448, 685, 1150, 1177, 1460, 1527, 1645, 1647; K. 51, 364, 434, 489, 505, 599, 680, 695, 1005, 1076, 1094, 1101; YZ. 259); to get to know, come to know, accept as true (L.V. 7, 10, 71, 77, 85, 90; Śiv. 944, 1418, 1540, 1570, 1578; Rām. 27, 95, 1648; K. 559, 560, 900, 1165). The infinitive is commonly used as a noun subst. meaning 'knowledge' (Gr.Gr. 106).

zānan-grākh ज़ानन्-ग्राख् n.ag. (f. **-grākañ -ग्राकञ्**), i.q. the next (Gr.Gr. 106). **-wōlᵘ -वोलु । ज्ञानवान्** n.ag. (f. **-wājĕñ -वाज्यञ्**), one who knows (how to do something), one who knows (something, or some branch of knowledge) (Gr.Gr. 106).

zēnun ज़ेनुन् । जयः conj. 1 (1 p.p. **zyūnᵘ ज़्यूनु**; 2 p.p. **zēñōv ज़ेञोव्**), to conquer, defeat (in war, gambling, etc.) (cf. **âsᵘ gatshav zēnánᵘ**, p. 95*a*, l. 20) (El.; Gr.M.; Śiv. 170, 1455, 1674, 1792, 1796, 1835; K. 729, 823, 1019); to win (as the result of conquering, or hard work); to gain (at play), to gain possession of (cf. **lās z°**, p. 532*b*, l. 48; **nāv z°**, p. 665*b*, l. 17) (El.; Rām. 62, 1263; K. 812; H. x, 1, 6, 7; xi, 1 ff.; xii, 25); to earn, make good profit (cf. **pŏñ z°**,

p. 746*b*, l. 12; **sĕng z°**, p. 920*a*, l. 50) (El.; Gr.Gr. 21; Gr.M.; K.Pr. 262, *zĕnun*). This verb has a ben. form, **zēñyĕn**, may he conquer! (Gr.Gr. 251).

zēnan-kulᵘ ज़ेनन्-कुल । **अर्जनशील**: m. 'an earning-tree', a prosperous earner, one of a family or the like who makes more money than the others.

zyūnᵘ**-mot**ᵘ ज़्यून्-मतु । **जित**: perf. part. (f. **zīñ**ᵘ**-müt**ᵘ ज़ीञ्-मत्), conquered, defeated.

zānanāwun ज़ाननावुन conj. 1 (1 p.p. **zānanôw**ᵘ ज़ाननोवु), to cause to be known, to explain (to so-and-so) (Gr.M.; Śiv. 1009, 1019).

zanüñᵘ ज़नञ्ज़ू f. a mother (L.V. 80).

zᵃ**nāra** ज़ᵃनार, in **z**ᵃ**nāra ṭhunun** ज़ᵃनार ठुनुन् । **स्वात्मप्रक्षेपणम्** m.inf. to offer oneself as a sacrifice (on behalf of some one), to show absolute self-sacrifice (for some one).

zonír (? spelling and gend.), N. of a certain plant, the powdered roots of which, mixed with butter, are used to strengthen the hair (L. 74).

zanārdan ज़नार्दन् m. a N. of Vishnu or Krushna (Kṛṣṇa), in Skt. *Janārdana* (Śiv. 1416).

zĕnas ज़्यनस्, see **zyon**ᵘ.

zinis ज़िनिस्, see **zyun**ᵘ.

zānawunᵘ ज़ानवुन । **ज्ञानम्** n.ag. (f. **zānavüñ**ᵘ ज़ानवञ्ज़ू), one who knows, recognizes, or understands (see **zānun**) (Śiv. 1545, Rām. 1143*m*, K. 839).

zēnawunᵘ ज़ेनवुन । **जयन** n.ag. (f. **zēnavüñ**ᵘ ज़ेनवञ्ज़ू), one who conquers or defeats; one who wins (a stake in gambling, booty, or the like); one who earns (K.Pr. 12).

zēnawañ ज़ेनवञ् । **जयभृतिः** f. the payment for winning (at gambling or the like), i.e. the amount or stake paid to the winner by the loser.

zŏnz ज़ंज़् । **व्याजसाम** f. hypocritical or deceitful soothing, conciliation, appeasing, blandishment, wheedling; cf. **zāpaṭh.** —**wahārüñ**ᵘ —वहारञ्ज़ू । **व्याजप्रस्तावना** f.inf. 'to spread (the net) of blandishment', i.e. (with the object of swindling) to begin wheedling. —**wanüñ**ᵘ —वनञ्ज़ू । **कपटोक्तिः** f.inf. (with the same object) to use false wheedling words.

zŏnzi-gorᵘ ज़ंज़ि-गर् । **सव्याजसामोक्तिशील**: adj. (f. **-gür**ᵘ -गर्), a dishonest wheedler.

zŏnzal ज़ंज़ल् । **कपटोक्तिज्ञ**: adj. e.g. one who is a dishonest wheedler, a swindler.

zanzam ज़ंज़म् m. intense freezing cold (i.q. **zamzam**, q.v.) (Śiv. 1842); purity of nature, a pure nature (Śiv. id.).

zĕñᵘ ज़्यञ्ज़ू, see **zĕn 2** and **zyon**ᵘ.

zīñᵘ ज़ीञ्ज़ू, f. of **zyūn**ᵘ, 1 p.p. of **zēnun**, q.v.

zŏñᵘ **1** ज़ांञ्ज़ू (for **2**, see s.v. **zān**) । **परिचित**: adj. e.g. acquainted, familiar, recognized (from frequent meetings); (as subst. m.) an acquaintance, a person with whom one is acquainted (Gr.M.). **zŏñ**ᵘ**-kār** ज़ांञ्ज़ू-कार् । **परिचित**: adj. e.g. (of a person) acquainted, familiar, recognized (from previous meetings), an acquaintance. Cf. **zān-kār**, p. 1225*a*, l. 15.

züñᵘ ज़ूञ्ज़ू । **नारी** f. (f. of **zon**ᵘ **1**, q.v.), a woman (cf. **kuñ**ᵘ **z°**, p. 453*b*, l. 39; **kuñ**ᵘ**y z°**, p. 454*a*, l. 10) (Śiv. 531, 1663–4; H. xii, 6, 7); **kuñ**ᵘ**y züñ**ᵘ, only one woman, a single woman, a woman all alone (Rām. 1051 (*kuñ*ᵘ*y*, misprint for *kuñ*ᵘ*y*), 1200, 1225; H. xii, 15).

zĕñulᵘ ज़्यञ्ज़ुल् । **कर्दमसंस्कारक**: m. (in plastering a wall or the like) the man whose business it is to prepare the mud plaster (cf. **zĕn 2**).

zīñᵒ**rāwun** ज़ीञ्रावुन् । **जयनम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **zīñ**ᵒ**rôw**ᵘ ज़ीञ्रोवु), to cause (or aid) another to be victorious (in fighting, gambling, etc.).

zēñōv ज़ेञोव, see **zēnun.**

zōpa ज़ाँप । **शुल्कस्थानम** m. a tax office (where market dues, octroi, or the like, are collected).

zaph ज़फ़् । **जप**: m. (sg. dat. **zapas** ज़पस्), muttering prayers, repeating prayers, etc., in an undertone, repeating holy passages, names of deities, or the like (Gr.Gr. 123; Śiv. 8, 72, 255, 441, 1426, 1789; K. 484, 943); silently counting the beads of a rosary, etc. (Śiv. 1250). **-karun** —करन् । **जपानुष्ठानम्** m.inf. to perform such muttered prayers, etc. (Rām 957, 961, 1680; K. 974). **-māl** -माल । **जपमाला** f. a rosary of beads (for such prayers) (Śiv. 1220, 1489 *zapa-m°*). **-taph** -तफ़ or **taph-zaph** तफ़-ज़फ़ । **जपस्तप**: m. (sg. dat. **zapas-tapas** ज़पस्-तपस्, etc.), muttered prayers and religious austerities combined (Śiv. 51, 540, 1448, 1582).

zapa-hum ज़प-ह़म । **जपहवनम** m. a sacrifice or oblation offered in connexion with muttered prayer, etc. **-kŏth**ᵘ**j**ᵘ -क़्थ्ज़ू । **जपमालास्थूलिः** f. a bag for holding a rosary. **-wôl**ᵘ -वोलु । **जपव्रती** m. one who, under some vow, performs muttered prayers

zapas béhun ज़पस् ब्यह़न् । **जपानुष्ठानविधानम** m.inf. to set oneself to muttering prayers.

zāph ज़ाफ़् ضعف । **मूर्छा** m. (sg. dat. **zāphas** ज़ाफ़स्), weakness, feebleness, debility; fainting, a fainting fit, swoon (Rām. 290, 1181, 1354). —**anun** —अनुन् m.inf. to bring fainting, to cause fainting (Rām. 290, 1354, 1385) —**yun**ᵘ —थिनु m.inf. fainting to come to a person, an attack of fainting to occur.

zāpha-hotᵘ ज़ाफ़-होतु । **मूर्छाहत**: adj. (f. **-hüṭ**ᵘ -ह़ूट्ज़ू), in a swoon, in a faint.

ziph ज़िफ़् । **तन्द्री** f. sleepiness, drowsiness (in the midst of work). —**gaṭhüñ**ᵘ —गठ्ञ्ज़ू । **प्रमादापातः** f.inf.

'drowsiness to occur', work to be neglected, dereliction of duty or negligence to occur.

zipa karañĕ ज़िप करञ । **तन्द्रीकरणम्** f. pl. inf. to neglect one's work, show dereliction of duty.

zipan asun ज़िपन् असुन् । **आसन्नमरणावस्थितिः** m.inf. 'to enter drowsiness', to fall into coma (when at the point of death).

zā-phal ज़ा-फल, see **zā.**

zāphalad ज़ाफलद् । **मूर्छायुक्तः** adj. e.g. (as subst., f. **zāphaladiñ** ज़ाफलदिञ), suffering from faintness, in a swoon.

zaphar ज़फर् ظفر m. victory, triumph, success. —**tulun** —तुलुन् । **तोदनम्** m.inf. persistently goading on another to complete some work. **-janga** -जंग (cf. ظفر جنگ) । **अतिसाहसी** m. (in carrying out any work) very impetuous, eagerly industrious.

zāpharān ज़ाफरान् زعفران f. saffron.

zāpharōnī ज़ाफरानी زعفرآني adj. e.g. of saffron; saffron-coloured (Rām. 1141).

zapun ज़पुन् । **जपनम** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **zop**^{u} ज़ोपु), to utter muttered prayers, to repeat prayers in an undertone (Gr.Gr. 123); to repeat holy passages, names of deities, or the like (Śiv. 154, 313, 541, 632, 645–6, 983, 1426, 1512, 1567; K. 877); to count silently the beads of a rosary (Śiv. 474).

zapanāwun ज़पनावुन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **zapanôw**^{u} ज़पनोवु), to cause (a holy passage, a name of a deity, mystic prayer) to be muttered (Śiv. 1489).

zöpita ज़ापित or **zābita** ضابطه m. established practice, custom (El. *zápitah*).

zõpuṭ^{u} ज़ाँपुटु in **zan-zõpuṭ**^{u}, p. 1224*b*, l. 32, q.v.

zāpaṭh ज़ापट् । **कपटोक्तिः** m. (sg. dat. **zāpaṭi** ज़ापटि), false wheedling, false blandishment; cf. **zõnz. —wahārun** - **वहारुन** । **कपटारम्भणम** m.inf. 'to spread such blandishment', deceitfully to wheedle.

zapawun^{u} ज़पवुनु n.ag. (f. **zapavüñ**^{u} ज़पवंचू), one who mutters or repeats (holy passages, the name of deity, or the like, see **zapun**) (Śiv. 646).

zar 1 ज़र् । **बाधिर्यम्** m. deafness (El.); cf. **zor**^{u}. **-kakav** -ककव् । **पक्षिविशेषः** m. a pheasant (El. *zar kakú*) (it is said to fly high in the air in circles, uttering shrill cries); a certain toy (swung round in the air it makes a sound like a pheasant's cry) (Rām. 922). **-t**^{u}**l** -तल् । **आमतूदफलम्** m. a mulberry, unripe and, therefore, unwholesome.

zara-kutāl ज़र-कुताल् । **उद्धतबालकः** m. a disobedient person (esp. a boy) (who, though he hears, is, as it were, deaf to orders). **-por**^{u} -पॅर् । **बधिरकल्पः** adj. (f. **-pür**^{u} -पॅर्), one who is merely hard of hearing, but who, when at work, takes advantage of his known infirmity and acts (for his own purposes) as if he were stone deaf.

zar 2 ज़र् । **ज्वरः** m. fever (with chill and internal burning) (cf. **lōsa-z°**, p. 533*a*, l. 27; **wāwa-z°**, p. 1172*b*, l. 48) (K.Pr. 255); (esp.) the ephemeral fever of children (El.). **-jōsh** -जोश् । **ज्वरसंतापः** m. the burning heat of fever. **-phakh** -फख । **ज्वरदुर्गन्धः** m. (sg. dat. **-phakas** -फकस), the foul smell of the mouth and breath that accompanies fever.

zar 3 ज़र् ; m. gold, money, riches, wealth (Śiv. 430, 703; YZ. 185); **zar-ĕ-caupān** ज़र चोपान زر چوپان m. a tax collected on flocks (L. 363).

zar 4 ज़र् m. brightness, brilliance (Śiv. 1775).

zara 1 ज़र । **केशविशेषः** m. the hair on the scalp (esp. of an infant). **-ḍūn**^{i} -डूनि । **चौलार्थोटफलानि** m.pl. walnuts used at the ceremony of a boy's tonsure. **-kôp**^{u} -कोपु । **केशव्याप्तशिरः** m. 'a hair-brainpan', a boy's hairy scalp before tonsure. **-kāsun** -कासुन् । **चौलसंस्कारः** m.inf. to perform the ceremony of tonsure on a boy (usually when he is at least three years of age) (cf. L. 260, *zar kasa*, the ceremony of tonsure) (K. 483). **-kāsay** -कासय् । **चौलविधिमहः** f. the festival of a boy's tonsure.

zara 2 ज़र in **zara-zara** ज़र-ज़र । **कृपादाहः** m. sympathetic sorrow, grief or heart-burning at the sight of another's sorrow or pain.

zara 3 ज़र (= ذرّه) । **अल्पमात्रा** f. a mote, atom, particle, a little, a tittle, jot (Śiv. 331, 935; Rām. 674; YZ. 41, 231). —**zara** - ज़र adv. by every atom, entirely (Śiv. 347, 1586).

zarāh ज़राह or **zarā** ज़रा । **अल्पमात्रा** f. i.q. **zara** (with suff. of indef. art.) (Rām. 41, 1506).

zār 1 ज़ार् زار । **आर्ता प्रार्थनम्** m. groan, plaint, lamentation, wailing; (in Ksh. esp.) a lamentable, or piteous, appeal (cf. **lila-z°**, p. 522*b*, l. 11; **phĕnzār**, p. 700*a*, l. 36; **villa-z°**, p. 1114*a*, l. 3) (El. *zár*, respect; Śiv. 408; Rām. 64, 209, 494, 725, 788, 991, 1028, 1112, 1143*l*, 1208, 1380, 1400, 1479, 1481, 1701; K. 239; H. i, 13; iv, 1; YZ. 20, 260); a polite request (Rām. 297, 947, 1130).

zāra ज़ार् adv. respectfully (El. *zárah*); **zāra zāra,** adv. with many lamentations (YZ. 43). **zāra-pāra** ज़ार-पार । **आर्तयाचितेन सान्त्वनम्** m. (sg. dat. **-pāras** -पारस), a lamentable appeal (in order to persuade, or conciliate, another) (El. *zárapár*, an excuse; *zárpár*, intercession, request; *zárah-párah*, adv. respectfully) (Śiv. 113, 396, 429; Rām. 1107, 1144, 1568; K. 33, 35, 40, 136, 156, 238, 272, 275, 345, 663, 827, 912; H. ix, 1; x, 5, *zāra-pār*; YZ. 269); an apology, asking for forgiveness (El., Śiv. 6); an entreaty, coaxing,

request (H. ii, 3, 5, *zāra-pāra*). **zāra-villa زار-ولّ । बड़प्रार्थना** f. much lamentable appealing (cf. *zār ta rillay*, Rām. 276; *rilla ta zār*, Rām. 1558).

zār 2 زار् । द्यूत: m. gambling (cf. **hār-z°**, p. 344*b*, l. 50; **nika-z°**, p. 627*b*, l. 38). —**gindun** —**गिंडुन्** m.inf. to gamble (El.; K.Pr. 137, *zāras g°*).

zāra-biṭhᵘ **زار-وِٹھ । द्यूतसभा** f. a meeting of gamblers, a gaming party. **-manḍāj**ⁱ **-मंडाज** or **-manḍüj**ᵘ **-मंडूज । द्यूतार्थमण्डली** f. a group, or assemblage, of gamesters (for the purpose of gambling). **-pav -पव् । द्यूतव्यसनिता** m. the vice, practice, or bad habit of gambling. **-wān -वान् । द्यूतस्थानम्** m. a gambling hell.

zār 3 زار् زٲر m. a collection, multitude, crowd (cf. **mĕwa-z°**, p. 611*a*, l. 39). --° a place where anything grows in abundance, -garden, -place, -bed (cf. **gul-zār**, p. 283*b*, l. 32; **pŏshĕ-z°**, p. 779*b*, l. 2) (W. 112). Cf. **zāl 1.**

zār 4 in **zár batchi** (? spelling and gend.), a woodcock, *Scolopax rusticula* (L. 125).

zarī زرى زرِي adj. e.g. woven with gold thread, embroidered with gold (K.Pr. 199).

zer (? spelling) in **zer-gŏgul** m. N. of a food-plant, a turnip-rooted Umbellifer, the root of which gives a warm food (L. 72 *zergogal*).

zēr زیر् زیر adv. and prep. under, below, beneath (Rām. 1725).

zira زिर । अन्नरसादि: m. food and other edible supplies provided for an official when visiting a village.

zīr زीर्, see **zīrᵘ.**

zīra 1 زीर (=زیر) **। मृदङ्गपुरोभाग:** m. a fine, soft, or low sound; the treble in music; (in Ksh.) (in accompanying a song) the side of the drum struck by the palm of the right hand.

zīra-bam زीर-बम (=زیربوم) **। वाद्यविशेषपुर:पश्चद्भाग:** m. low and high notes; a pair of small kettle-drums (Śiv. 1689, 1847); (in Ksh.) the two ends of a drum. Cf. **bam-zīra**, p. 106*b*, l. 47.

zīra 2 زیر زیرہ m. cummin-seed (cf. **kāla z°**, p. 435*b*, l. 49). Cf. **zyurᵘ** and L. 67, *zirah siyah*, red caraway, *Carum sp.*

zirⁱ زِر्ِ, see **zyurᵘ.**

zīrᵘ زیر्ُ, sometimes written **zīr زیر् । चेष्टा** f. (sg. dat. **zērĕ زیر्ٕ**), a nudge, a shove, a poke with the hand or finger (cf. **atha-z°**, p. 65*a*, l. 45; **gŏv-z°**, p. 316*b*, l. 18; **hama-tulⁱ z°**, p. 333*b*, l. 25; **prāha-z°**, p. 757*b*, l. 8; **potᵘ z°**, p. 788*b*, l. 41; **pata-z°**, p. 793*b*, l. 14) (Gr.Gr. 15; Śiv. 1847; Rām. 1410; K. 171, 175); shoving (some inanimate object), making to rock; inciting (Śiv. 1027, 1630); a suggestion, inspiration (esp. an evil suggestion) (Rām. 847). —**diṉ**ᵘ —**दिञ्** । **उत्तेजनम्** f.inf. to give a push or shove (K. 428); to nudge (dat.) (H. x, 7); to incite, excite, provoke to rage (dat.). —**gaṣhüṉ**ᵘ —**गऽशुञ्** । **रोषोद्गम:** f.inf. a nudge or incitement to anger to occur, anger to occur. —**zīr**ᵘ **زیر्ُ** । **पुन:पुनश्चालनम्** f. inciting to anger by a number of signs, nudges, or the like; shoving (something inanimate) over and over again (so as to make it rock and finally fall).

zōr زۄر् زور m. strength, force, power, vigour, virtue (cf. **atha-z°**, p. 65*a*, l. 48; **dana-z°**, p. 222*a*, l. 28; **hāra-z°**, p. 345*a*, l. 4; **kam-z°**, p. 442*b*, l. 26; **maṣha-z°**, p. 609*a*, l. 41) (Gr.Gr. 22; Gr M.; Śiv. 3, 123, 214, 738, 1303, 1562, 1670, 1734; Rām. 409, 477, 479, 480, 490, 522, 559, 647, 696, 710, 808, 852, 881, 954, 997, 1115, 1237, 1343, 1393, 1454, 1748); **az-zōr**, violently (Rām. 819) —**karun** --**करण** m.inf. to use force, make an effort (El.; Śiv. 1636); to use moral force, insist (H. viii, 2; xii, 15).

zōra زۄر or **zōra-sūty زۄر-सूत्य**, or **-sān -सान्** adv. strongly (El *zorah*, Gr.M.); violently, forcibly, energetically (Gr.M.; W. 156; Śiv. 1672, 1674; Rām. 278, 499, 531, 562, 822, 875, 949, 1399, 1455; K. 1125, *zōr* of printed text is a misprint; YZ. 455, *-sān*; K.Pr. 135, 166, 187, 262)

zōras-sūty anun زۄرس-सूत्य अनुन m.inf. to force (El. *zoras set anun*).

zorᵘ زۄر्ُ । **बधिर:, नि:स्वन:** adj. (f. **zürᵘ زۄرُ**), deaf (cf. **kan z°**, p. 447*b*, l. 24) (El. *zar, zār*; Gr.Gr. 8, 10; Gr M.; W. 17; K.Pr. 31, 191, 234, 261); (of a gong, or the like) without sound, silent. Cf. **zar 1.**

zārⁱ asun زٲرِ-اسُن । बधिरहास: m. the laugh of a deaf man (who does not himself hear a joke, but who laughs perfunctorily because he sees some one else smile). **-dĕv -देव् । अतिबधिर:** m (f. **-dĕviṉ -देवन**), 'a devil for deafness,' one who is very deaf, one who is stone deaf. **-zitish -ज़ितिष् । बधिरज्योतिष:** m. a deaf astrologer (who does not hear the questions asked him and yet is venturesome enough to give predictions in reply that, of course, are wrong).

zôrᵘ زۄر्ُ m. a gambler, gamester (i q **zŏrⁱ 1**, q.v.) in **katari-z°**, p. 491*b*, l. 20, q.v.

zŏrⁱ 1 زۄر्ِ । **द्यूतज्ञत्** m. a gambler, gamester (cf. **hara-z°**, p. 345*a*, l. 5; **nika-z°**, p. 627*b*, l. 41; **narda-z°**, p. 650*a*, l. 43) (El. *zār, zārí*; K.Pr. 261); cf. **zôrᵘ. -biṭhᵘ -وِٹھُ । द्यूतकारकसभा** f. a meeting of gamblers, a company or society of gamesters. **-dĕv -देव् । प्रधानद्यूतज्ञत्** m. a professional gamester, the head or proprietor of a gambling hell. **-khorᵘ -खुर्ُ** । **नीचद्यूतज्ञत्** adj. (f. **-khürᵘ -खुरُ**), 'a gambler-scald-

head,' a mean young gamester. **-mandáj¹** -मंडज् or **-mandüj^u** -मंडूज् । **द्यूतज्ञसङ्घी** f. a group, or assembly, of gamesters. **-phash** -फश् । **शीघ्रद्यूतम्** m. 'a gambler-cyclone', a very rapid kind of gambling (in which dice, etc., are not used, and there are only rapid wagers on the gambling board). **-wān** -वान् । **द्यूतज्ञदाख्यानम्** m. a gambling hell.

zör¹ 2 ज़ॉरि or **zörī** ज़ारी in **lila-z°**, p. 522*b*, l. 13, i.q. **zār 1**, a lamentable, or piteous, appeal (cf. **villa-z°**) (Rām. 220, 252, 316, 938, 1540, 1673; YZ. 303); a polite request, supplication, conciliatory words (Rām. 1107, 1637, 1692, 1735). Cf. **zöriy.**

zör¹ 3 ज़ॉरि in **lōsa-zör¹ marun**, p. 533*a*, l. 29. ? Cf. **zar 2.**

zör^u ज़ॉङ् f. in **bür zör^u**, p. 1080*b*, l. 23, i.q. **zār 2**, q.v.

zúr, see **zuv^ur^u.**

zūré ज़ूर्य (L.V. 70), see **zūdĕ.**

zur^u ज़ुङ् । **दौहित्रः** m. a daughter's son, a grandson (cf. **par-z°**, p. 751*b*, l. 8) (Gr.Gr. 17).

zur¹-karm ज़ुरि-कर्म । **दौहित्रक्रिया** m. the obsequial rite performed by a daughter's son on behalf of his grandparent **-pĕnd** -पंड् । **दौहित्रपिण्डम्** m. the *pinda*, or ball of rice, offered by him at this rite.

zur^u ज़ुङ् । **दौहित्री, कन्यास्त्रिविशेषः** f. a daughter's daughter, a granddaughter (cf. **par-z°**, p. 751*b*, l. 9) (Gr.Gr. 17); N. of a certain bone, the great trochanter of the femur (El. *zur*, m.).

zarb ज़र्ब् ضرب । **राजमुद्रा** m. a blow, a stroke, a wound (Rām. 1429); stamping, sealing, coining (money); coined money, coin (Gr.M. *zarb*). — **dyun^u** — **दित्** । **मुद्रणम्** m.inf. to stamp, coin.

zard ज़र्द् زرد adj. e.g. yellow (El.).

zardī ज़र्दी زردی f. yellowness, yellow colour (Rām. 1199).

zardun ज़र्दुन् conj. 3 (2 p.p. **zardyōv** ज़र्द्यॉव्), to be, or become, yellow (Rām. 1520).

zargar ज़र्गर زرگر m. a goldsmith (H. v, 2).

zirah in **zirah siyah** (L. 67), see **zyur^u.**

zarka ज़र्क् in **zarka-barkh** ज़र्क-बर्ख् (= زرق برق) । **देदीप्यमानः** adj. e.g. glaring, glittering, magnificent, splendid.

zurik¹ ज़ुरिक् (cf. زرق) । **गूढनिन्दा, सूचना** f. detraction, insinuation; an ill-natured hint, i.e. a hint or sign designed to remind a person of some former wrong, and so to rouse his anger.

zarlad ज़र्लद् । **ज्वराक्रान्तः** adj. e.g. (as subst., f. **zarladiñ** ज़र्लदिञ्), suffering from fever, feverish.

zarm ज़र्म् । **जन्म** m. birth, nativity (cf. **bröhman-z°**, p. 121*b*, l. 35); origin, rise, production; life, existence. Cf. **zanm.**

zarma-chapath ज़र्म-छपथ् । **जन्म(देह)त्यागः** f. (sg. dat. **-chapüth^u** -छपथ्), throwing away one's existence, leading a worthless life; (of something inanimate, such as a water-jar, or the like) throwing away, or losing, its form (by being broken, or the like); cf. **zanma-ch°**, p. 1228*a*, l. 14. **-drölid** -द्रॉलिद् । **आजन्मदरिद्रः** m. (as subst., f. **-drölidĕñ** -द्रॉलिदञ्), indigent (owing to incompetence, etc.) from birth (to old age); cf. **zanma-d°**, p. 1228*a*, l. 19. **-satam** -सतम् । **जन्मसप्तमी** f. (sg. dat. **-satüm^u** -सतम्), the seventh lunar day of the dark half of the month of Bād^arapēth (see **zanma-aitham**, p. 1228*a*, l. 9) on which, in some localities, the birth of Krushn (Kṛṣṇa) is celebrated; cf. **zanma-s°**, p. 1228*a*, l. 22. **-zyuth^u** -ज्युठ् । **जन्मज्येष्ठः** adj. (f. **-zith^u** -ज़िठ्), elder (by birth) (of brothers or the like).

zarmas yun^u ज़र्मस् यिन् । **अतिभाग्यवत्त्वम्** m.inf. to come to birth; to have great good fortune, to be very prosperous.

zarun ज़रुन् । **सहनम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **zor^u** ज़ोर्), to bear, endure (El. gives the meaning 'be', which is perhaps a misprint) (Gr.Gr. 5; Śiv. 157; Rām. 645, 1500, 1571; YZ. 142). Cf. **z^arawun.**

zaorun, see **zōw^arun.**

zirin (? spelling) m. an old man (El.).

zránd (? spelling) m. *Cuscuta pedicellata* (El.) (cf. **kwĭklapot**).

zarnak (? spelling) (L. 459) (? cf. زردک) adj. e.g. yellow.

zarar ज़रर् ضرر । **विबाधना** m. harm, injury, hurt, damage (El., Gr.M.); defect, deficiency; affliction, distress, anguish. —**karun** — **करुन्** m.inf. to hurt (El.).

zarĕr ज़र्यर् । **बधिरत्वम्, स्वनहीनत्वम्** m. deafness (El.); (of a gong, or the like) silentness, giving no sound (even when struck).

zarūr ज़रूर् ضرور adj. e.g. necessary, needful, requisite (Gr.M.); urgent, important (Gr.M.).

zarūrath ज़रूरथ् ضرورة f. (sg. dat. **zarūrüth^u** ज़रूरथ्), need, necessity (Gr.M.); urgency, importance (Gr.M.).

ziris ज़िरिस्, see **zyur^u.**

zirish ज़िरिश् । **फलविशेषः** f. (sg. dat. **zir¹shĕ** ज़िरिश्), a certain fruit, described as a kind of small grape. **zir¹shĕ-shīr** ज़िरिश्-शीर् । **द्राक्षाभेदरसः** m. a drink expressed from this fruit, used as a remedy for dysentery.

zarāsand ज़रासंद्(ध्) m. N. of a celebrated king of Magadha (in Skt. *Jarāsandha*), two of whose daughters were married to Kams. When Krushn (Kṛṣṇa) slew Kams these fled to their father, who attacked Krushn seventeen times unsuccessfully, but on the eighteenth

attack, with the aid of Kālayavana, compelled him to retreat to Dwārakā. He afterwards imprisoned many kings, but Bhīmasēna overpowered and slew him in single combat, and so released them (K. 550 ff., 628 ff., 995 ff., 1019 ff.).

zúrust, see **zuv 2.**

zirāth ज़िराथ् (= زراعت) m. (sg. dat. **zirātas** ज़िरातस्), a cultivated field (El. *zirát*).

zᵃrav ज़रव् । **उत्साह:** m. (esp. in response to encouragement given by another) determination, perseverance, zeal, ardour. **—tulith nyunᵘ —तुलिथ् निनु । उत्साहप्राप्नि:** m.inf. to become encouraged or determined in a course of evil conduct, by observing the forbearance of the person (e.g. a master) affected by it.

zᵃrawun ज़रवुन् । **सहनम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **zᵃrowᵘ** ज़रवु), to bear, endure, show forbearance (to bad conduct of a servant or the like) (W. 156, *zar°*; K. 200, 202, 479, 540, 542, 662, 1051; K.Pr. 239); cf. **zarun. zᵃrowᵘ-motᵘ** ज़रवु-मतु । **सोढ:** perf. part. (f **zᵃrüvᵘ-müsᵘ** ज़रवू-मंचू), one to whom, or an act to which, forbearance is shown as ab., borne with.

zōrwar ज़ोरवर् زورور or **zōrāwar** ज़ोरावर् زوراور or **zōrāwār** ज़ोरावार् adj. e.g. strong, overcoming, powerful (El.; Gr.M.; Śiv. 14; Rām. 530 (*zorāwar*), 1302 (*-wār*); H. xi, 2 (*-wār*)).

zōrāwarī ज़ोरावरी زوراوري or **zōrawörī** ज़ोरवारी f. power, force (Rām. 699, 1343, *zōrāwarī*; 972, *zorawori*).

zöriy ज़ारिय् f., i.q. **zār 1,** q.v. (Śiv. 215, 385; Rām. 1546). Cf. **zör¹ 2.**

zuryāth ज़ुर्याथ् (= ذرّيت) f. progeny, offspring, (in Ksh.) the offspring (of God), the whole world (H. vii, 8).

zarzar ज़रज़र् (Śiv. 1775) or **zarazar** ज़रज़र् (Śiv. 1640) m. fear, apprehension.

zis¹ ज़िस, see **zyusᵘ.**

zösa ज़्वस । **कास:** f. a cough (cf. Gr.Gr. 112, where it is stated to be m.).

zús, zusu, see **zyusᵘ.**

zöshiñ zö ज़ाशिञ् ज़ा । **झकार:** m. the name used in schools for the aspirated sonant palatal letter in the Śāradā character, corresponding to the Ṇāgarī *jha* झ.

zishṭh ज़िश्ट् or **ज़िष्ठ । ज्येष्ठानक्षत्रम्** f. (sg. dat. **zishṭhi** ज़िश्टि), the name of the eighteenth lunar mansion, called in Skt. *Jyēṣṭhā*.

zösalad ज़्वसलद् । **कासरोगी** adj. e.g. (as subst., f. **zösaladiñ** ज़्वसलदिञ), afflicted with coughing, suffering from a cough.

zasma ज़स्म । **दंष्ट्रा:** f.pl. the back teeth, grinders. **—běhañě —ब्यहञ । दंष्ट्राविकार:** f.pl.inf. the back teeth to become stuck, fixed, or immovable, or clenched (e.g. from eating something hard, from drinking very cold water, from fainting, and so on).

zösun ज़्वसुन् । **कासविधानम्** conj. 1 (this verb is impersonal. 1 p.p **zösᵘ** ज़्वसु; 2 p.p. **zösōv** ज़्वसोव्), to cough (Gr.Gr. 122, Gr.M., L.V. 46).

zasᵃrotᵘ mēlun ज़सरतु मेलुन । **अतिखिन्नीभवनम** m.inf. to become much fatigued, to become exhausted.

zisis ज़िसिस्, see **zyusᵘ.**

zasᵃth ज़सथ् or **zasuth** ज़सुथ् । **वपु** m. (sg. dat. **zastas** ज़स्तस), zinc, spelter, pewter (cf. Hindī *jast*).

zatě ज़ात्य, **zötⁱ** ज़ाति (cf. **zāth**), in the following: **zātě-sᵃmar** ज़ात्य-स्मर् । **जातिस्मर:** adj. e.g. one who has memory of one's former births (in the scheme of transmigration) (cf. **smaran**). **zötⁱ-onᵘ** ज़ाति-अंधु । **जात्यन्ध:** adj. (f. **-üñᵘ -अंचू**), blind from birth.

zěta ज़्यत । **साग्निभस्म** m. ashes with fire still in them, live ashes, embers, cf **zitiñ, zᵃs. —dyunᵘ दिनु । प्रकोपनम** m.inf. to give embers, hence, to incite a person to anger, to provoke to anger, inflame (e.g. by tale bearing or the like). **-katurᵘ -कतुर् । भस्मकपाल:** m. an ember-sherd; a potsherd on which live embers are placed **-nār -नार् । भस्मोत्थाग्नि:** m. fire sprung from embers. **-pyonᵘ -प्यंनु । खिन्नीभवनम** m.inf. embers to fall, i.e. suddenly to fall into great affliction (e.g. by loss of property, or hearing bad news). **—shunun - छुनुन । प्रकोपनम** m.inf. to afflict (a person) as ab.; to provoke to anger, enrage

zēṭi (Śiv. 1565), see **zēṭhun.**

zitⁱ ज़िति, see **zyutᵘ.**

zütᵘ ज़ूटू । **कन्था** f. (sg. dat. **zacě** ज़च्य), a rag, a worn or old patched cloth (cf. **üdᵘrᵘ z°**, p. 15*a*, l. 12; **dajě-z°**, p. 203*a*, l. 19, **dastār-z°**, p. 256*b*, l. 36; **kam-z°**, p. 442*b*, l. 47; **lōchⁱ-z°**, p. 507*b*, l. 15, **lōgi-z°**, p. 512*a*, l. 10; **mal-z°**, p. 564*b*, l. 3, **phěran-z°**, p. 705*b*, l. 30; **pula-hārⁱ-z°**, p. 730*b*, l. 19; **pöshⁱ-z°**, p. 808*a*, l. 16, **paizār-z°**, p. 820*b*, l. 38; **rawa-z°**, p. 852*a*, l. 48; **ṭōpi-z°**, p. 1014*a*, l. 26; **badari-z°**, p. 1054*b*, l. 27; **wanda-z°**, p. 1122*b*, l. 30, **wurānⁱ-z°**, p. 1142*a*, l. 18) (El. *zaṭ*; Gr.Gr. 10; Gr.M.; W. 8 *zaṭh*, 12 *zaṭ*; K. 1118-9, 1143; H. xi, 9; K.Pr. 74, 152, 178, 261). **-pütᵘ -पंटू । वस्त्रादि:** f. (sg. dat. **zacé-pacě** ज़च्य-पच्य), 'rag and shoot', a general name for clothes of all kinds.

zacé ज़च्य । **कन्थासमूह:** pl. nom. rags, a collection of rags. **-chal -छल । कन्थाखण्ड:** f. a piece of rag. **-gūdᵘ -गूदु । निन्द्य:** m. blameable, censurable, reprehensible (see **gūdᵘ**). **-gorᵘ -गंद् । कन्थाक्रयाजीवी** m. a rag-buyer, a man whose profession it is to go about buying

rags. **-hur^u** -ज़ुर् । **कन्थासंघट्टः** m. a lump of rag (e.g. such as would be used for applying plaster) (see **hur^u** 2). **-hur^u** -ज़ुर् । **कन्थासंघट्टः** f. id. **-lṓṭh^u** -ल्वठ् । **कन्थासमूहः** m. a large globular shaped lump of rags. **-mahādīv** -महादीव् । **कन्थावसनशीलः** m. one who, even though well off, out of humility or the like, habitually wears patched or ragged garments (cf. **mahādēv**). **—nērañĕ** —नेरञ । **अतिजीर्णीभवनम्** f. pl. inf. rags to issue, to turn into rags, to become worn out (of a garment, book, or the like). **-palav** -पल्व् । **कन्थात्मपटः** m. a ragged sheet or cloak. **-pura non^u gaṭhun** -पुर नंजु गठुन् । **गूढप्राकट्यम्** m.inf. that which is (under) a ragged cloth to become revealed, i.e. anything concealed (such as a shameful action or a secret) to become public property (cf. **pura 2**). **-purra** -पुर्र । **कन्थाखण्डः** m. a long strip of rag (such as would be used for a turban or the like). **-shikhur^u** -शिखुर् or **-shukhur^u** -शुखुर् । **कन्थासमूहः** m. a mass of rags (of one piece of cloth not in separate pieces, but hanging together like a number of loops) (cf. **shikhur^u** 1). **-tilim** -तिलिम् । **कन्थाखण्डः** f. a little bit of rag. **-trṓng^u** -त्रुंगु । **कन्थाखण्डसमूहः** m. a tied-up bundle of rags. **-züṭ^u** -ज़ूट् । **समानवृत्तिः** f. 'rag to rag', i.e. (in arranging a marriage) mutual equality (in family, religion, property, relationships, and so on) of both parties.

zacĕn-pacĕ-phyur^u ज़च्यन्-पच्य-फिर् । **कन्थासंस्कारः** m. clearing out rags, selecting the useful ones out of a collection of rags.

zaṭh ज़ट् । **केशसंहतिः, शुष्यादिजटा** f. (sg. dat. **zaṭi** ज़टि), the loose hair found in the hand or comb when dressing hair, hair-combings (El.); a clotted lump of hair on the head; the cleaned lump of a ginger- or similar root.

zāth 1 ज़ाथ् । **जातिः** f. (sg. dat. **zöṭ^u 1** ज़ाचू, for **3**, see s.v.), race, family, lineage, tribe (cf. **man^a shĕ-z°**, p. 581*b*, l. 40; **parī-z°**, p. 752*a*, l. 19; **pāsh^i-z°**, p. 779*b*, l. 29; **sarpa-z°**, p. 937*b*, l. 40; **zīwa-z°**, p. 1236*a*, l. 35; **zŏwa-z°**, p. 1236*b*, l. 19; **zuwa-z°**, p. 1237*a*, l. 3) (Śiv. 1304; H. xii, 16); caste (cf. **kam-z°**, p. 442*b*, l. 28; **kŏ-z°**, p. 503*b*, l. 13; **sankar-z°**, p. 922*a*, l. 6); the true nature (of anything) (L.V. 4); (in pl.) things, articles (Gr.M.); **dēwa-zāth**, of divine race, a deity (Rām. 1268); **manushĕ-zāth**, a human being (Rām. 1167, 1498); cf. **zātĕ**. **-būth gaṇz^a rāvüñ^u** -बूथ गंज़्रावंचू । **प्रशंसानिन्दादिगुणसंख्यानम्** f.inf. to discuss regarding, or estimate, the good or bad qualities (of some one). (Here **būth** is the equivalent of the Skt. *bhūti*, birth.) **-būth nañ^ĕrāvüñ^u** -बूथ नंञ्रावंचू । **निन्दादिख्यापनम्** f.inf. to lay bare good and bad qualities, to criticize; esp. to lay bare only defects, to decry, defame, calumniate.

zöṭ^u-kam ज़ाचू-कम् adj. e.g. of inferior race, caste, kind, etc. (YZ. 24).

zāth 2 ज़ाथ् ذات f. (sg. dat. **zöṭ^u 2** ज़ाचू, for **3**, see s.v.), nature, disposition (W. 110; K.Pr. 43, 199); breed, tribe, caste (cf. **zāth 1**, and **parī-z°**, p. 732*a*, l. 19); a person, individual (YZ. 182); **bad-zāth**, a vile creature, miscreant, villain, wretch (Rām. 980, 1667).

zāth 3 ज़ाथ् adv. (i.q. **zāh**, q.v.), at all, ever, at any time (Rām. 149, 196, 258, 471, 504, 534, 541, 1526, 1550, 1774).

zĕth ज़्यथ्, see **zyon^u**.

zēṭh ज़ेठ् । **ज्येष्ठमासः** m. (sg. dat. **zēṭhas** ज़ेठस्), N. of the third month of the luni-solar year (in Skt. *Jyaiṣṭha*), equivalent to May–June (W. 106, Rām. 1634, K.Pr. 128).

zēṭh^i ज़ेठि, see **zyūṭh^u**.

ziṭh ज़िठ्, **ziṭhi** ज़िठि, **ziṭh^u** ज़िठू, see **zyuṭh^u**.

ziṭh ज़ीठ् f. in **ziṭh gaṭhün^u** ज़ीठ् गठ्ठंचू । **विस्मृत्या हानिः** f.inf. (in gambling, esp. when one is on the point of winning) losing to occur through some piece of carelessness or blunder.

ziṭh^i 1 ज़ीठि, see **zyūṭh^u**.

ziṭh^i 2 ज़ीठि in **ziṭh^i-pōsh** ज़ीठि-पोश् m. N. of a certain flower that blooms in the month of **Zēṭh** (q.v.) (Rām. 205).

ziṭh^u ज़ीठू, see **zyūṭh^u**.

zúṭh, see **zyuṭh^u** and **zyūṭh^u**.

zēṭham ज़ेठम in **zēṭham zyūṭh^u** ज़ेठम ज़्यूठु । **अतिदीर्घः** adj. (f. **—ziṭh^u —ziṭhu**), very long, extra long (see **zyūṭh^u**).

zēṭhun ज़ेठुन् । **दीर्घीभवनम्** conj. 3 (2 p.p. **zēṭhyōv** ज़ेठ्योव्), to become long, be lengthened, be long (Gr.Gr. 21, 226; W. 113, *zetun*; Śiv. 1565, *zeṭi* misprint for *zēṭhi*). **zēṭhyō-mot^u** ज़ेठ्यो-मंतु । **विस्तृतीभूतः** perf. part. (f. **zēṭhyē-müṭ^u** ज़ेठ्यी-मंचू), lengthened.

ziṭhöñ^u ज़िठांचू । **ज्येष्ठा गृहिणी** f. (in a polygamous household) the senior (i.e. first married) wife.

zīṭh^a ran ज़ीठ्‌रन् । **विस्तृतिः** f. (sg. dat. **zīṭh^a rüñ^u** ज़ीठ्‌रंचू), the act of making longer, lengthening, (esp.) making too long, lengthening more than necessary (Gr.Gr. 121); the condition of being or becoming long (or too long), lengthiness.

zīṭh^a run ज़ीठ्‌ह्‌न् । **दीर्घीकरणम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **zīṭh°r^u** ज़ीठ्‌ह्‌र् or **zyūṭh°r^u** ज़्यूठ्‌ह्‌र्; 2 p.p. **zīṭh^a ryōv** ज़ीठ्‌र्योव्), to make long, to make longer, to lengthen, to extend (cf. **atha z°**, p. 655*b*, l. 1) (Gr.Gr. 121). **zīṭh°r^u-mot^u**

ज़ीठ्-मंतु or zyūṭhᵒrᵘ-motᵘ ज़्यूठ्-मंतु । दीर्घीकृतः perf. part. (f. zīṭhᵘrᵘ-müṣᵘ ज़ीठ्-मंषू), made long, extended, lengthened.

zīṭhᵃrāwun ज़ीठ्राउन् । दीर्घीकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. zīṭhᵃrôwᵘ ज़ीठ्रोउ), i.q. zīṭhᵃrun, q.v. zīṭhᵃrôwᵘ-motᵘ ज़ीठ्रोउ-मंतु । दीर्घीकृतः perf. part. (f. zīṭhᵃröᵛᵘ-müṣᵘ ज़ीठ्रावू-मंषू), i.q. zīṭhᵒrᵘ-motᵘ, ab. q.v.

zātukh ज़ातुख् । जन्मपत्रम् m. (sg. dat. zātakas ज़ातकस्), the astrological calculation of a nativity, a horoscope (L. 259, *zátuku*; Rām. 86, 666, 1275; K. 129, 134, 734).

zātakh-kŏṇḍáj¹ ज़ातख्-कंडज् or -kŏṇḍüjᵘ -कंडूजू । जन्मचक्रम् f. the circular diagram in a horoscope in which the positions of the planets at the time of a person's birth are indicated. -phuṭᵃj¹ -फुट्ज् or phuṭᵘjᵘ फुट्जू । जातकरक्षणस्थूलिः f. the bag or cloth case in which all the horoscopes of a household or family are stored. -ṭĕkiñ -टकिञ् । जन्मकुण्डिका f. a horoscope, (esp.) an abstract of a full horoscope.

zaṭal ज़टल् । कपटः f. a false statement, misrepresentation, deceitful talk.

zaṭala ज़टल । कपटी e.g. one who habitually makes deceitful statements, a prevaricator.

zaṭolᵘ ज़टलु । कपटवृत्तिः adj. (f. zaṭᵘjᵘ ज़टूजू), one who habitually makes deceitful statements, mendacious.

zaitūn زيتون m. the olive tree, an olive (El.).

zetun, see zēṭhun.

zōtun ज़ोतुन् । दीपनम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. zōtyōv ज़ोत्योव्), to shine, gleam, glitter (e.g. of a lamp, a jewel, a polished metal) (El.; Gr.Gr. 174; Śiv. 434, 470, 792, 815, 946). The causal form of this word is zōtanāwun (Gr.Gr. 174); it also has a passive zōtana yiwān chuh, he is shining, equivalent in meaning to zōtān chuh (Gr.Gr. 169).

zitēndriy ज़ितेन्द्रिय् adj. e.g. (a word borrowed from Skt. *jitêndriya*) one who has conquered his passions, one who has subdued his senses (Śiv. 1264, 1513, 1601).

zitiñ ज़ितिञ् । अग्निकणः f. a spark (of fire); cf. zĕta, zᵃṣ.

zitiñĕ-gāsh ज़ितिञ-गाश् । मूक्ष्मप्रकाशः m. a spark light, a distant tiny gleam of light. -kyomᵘ -क्यमु । खद्योतः m. a spark-worm, a fire-fly.

zitis ज़ितिस्, see zyutᵘ.

zitish ज़ितिश् । ज्योतिषः m. an astrologer (cf. zár¹-zº, p. 1231*b*, l. 37) (El.).

zᵃtôwuh ज़तोवुह् । द्वाविंशतिः card. (pl. dat. zᵃtôwuhan ज़तोवुहन्), twenty-two (Gr.Gr. 77; El. *zatáwuh, zatówuh, zitáwuh*).

zᵃtôwuhyumᵘ ज़तोवुहिमु । द्वाविंशः ord. (f. zᵃtôwuhimᵘ ज़तोवुहिमू), twenty-second (El. *zatāwuhyum*, Gr.Gr. 77).

zᵃṣ ज़ष् । किरणः m. a ray of light (e.g. of the sun), a gleam, shine (e.g. of a jewel or the like) (El. *sitsah, ziza*; Śiv. 836; K. (fem.) 926, 936, 985, 1047). Cf. zĕta, zitiñ.

zöṣᵘ 3 ज़ाषू (for 1, 2, see zāth 1, 2) adj. e.g. having such and such a nature, used -°, in bic¹-zº, p. 149*b*, l. 28. Cf. zāth 2.

zöṣᵃl ज़ाष्ल । सद्गुणः adj. e.g. of good caste, of good birth, of good breed; (of something inanimate) of good quality. Cf. zāth 1.

zav ज़व् । लाक्षाचूर्णः m. the dried powdered lac-resin (or seed lac) that remains after extracting the dye; (in smelting metal) the impurities extracted by the process (Rām. 736). -māl -माल् । अनिममज्जम m. ordure involuntarily evacuated at the moment of death. -mīl -मील् । लाक्षारसाञ्जनमषी f. (sg. dat. -mili -मीलि), a kind of indelible ink made of lamp-soot mixed with liquid lac-dye. -ras -रस् । लाक्षारसः m. lac-juice, lac-dye.

zāv ज़ाव् (f. zāyĕ ज़ाय), 2 p.p of zyonᵘ, q.v., born, used also -°° as adj., as in sada-zº, p. 863*b*, l. 2. Cf. also zôwᵘ.

zĕv ज़्यव् । जिह्वा f. the tongue, the organ of speech (cf. ösa-zº, p. 47*a*, l. 10; dŏḍa-zº, p. 190*b*, l. 19; danda zº gaṣhüñᵘ, p. 225*a*, l. 14; gali zº, p. 283*b*, l. 1; gᵃsa zº, p. 307*a*, l. 37; zº kaḍüñᵘ, p. 386*a*, l. 23; mŏdᵘrᵘ zº, p. 550*b*, l. 26; par zº, p. 751*a*, l. 33; potᵘ zº gaṣhüñᵘ, p. 788*b*, l. 46; tūt¹-zº, p. 1041*a*, l. 20) (El. *zeo*; Gr.Gr. 134, 138; Gr.M.; W. 139; Śiv. 241, 354, 434, 741, 986, 1908; Rām. 271, 684, 894, 936, 1207, 1615, 1746; K. 193-4, 544, 1152; K.Pr. 175, 188, 229, 253, 262); a tongue, language, dialect (cf. köshirᵘ zº, p. 482*a*, l. 2) (Gr.M., Śiv. 1796). dᵃnüñᵘ दुनंजू । प्रतिज्ञानम् f.inf. 'to shake out the tongue', hence, to take a solemn vow before a god. —diñᵘ —दिञू । वाग्दानम् f.inf. to give a tongue, endow with speech (Śiv. 378); to promise (K. 829); to agree to, to consent. —dapüñᵘ —दपंजू, —karüñᵘ करंजू, or —wanüñᵘ वनंजू, f.inf. to speak a language (El.). —kaḍüñᵘ —कडंजू f.inf. to thrust out the tongue, to begin speaking (K. 508). —phirüñᵘ —फिरंजू f.inf. to turn the tongue, to change one's speech, adopt another line of argument, change the subject of one's talk (K. 1108). —phaṭüñᵘ —फटंजू f.inf. the tongue to burst; met. to feel disgraced by overwhelming defeat (Rām. 483, 1091). —ṣaṭüñᵘ —षटंजू । वाणीनिरोधनम् f.inf. rudely to interrupt and silence (another).

zĕwa-pŏrān ज़व-पोरान । बहुभाषणम् m. the telling a long story with great prolixity, verbose

expatiation. **-rôd**ᵘ **-रोदु** । **जिह्वया कार्यसाधकः** adj. (f. **-röz**ᵘ **-रांजू**), 'long of tongue,' one who, by dint of talking, gets something done by another; cf. **zĕvi-r°**, bel. **-ṣatur**ᵘ **-ष़तुर्** । **शीघ्रभाषी** m. (f. **-ṣatᵘrᵘ -ष़तर्क्**), a smart speaker, one who is clever and prompt in reply. **-zyūṭh**ᵘ **-ज़्यूठु** । **दीर्घजिह्वः** adj. (f. **-zīṭh**ᵘ **-ज़ीठू**), long in tongue, one who possesses a tongue ready and skilled (e.g. in giving orders, instructing, abuse, etc.).

zĕvi-dagi ज़्यवि-दगि । **उपस्थितम्** adv. 'at a stroke of the tongue', (of some story, recitation or the like) bursting forth like a flood at the tip of the tongue. **—hyon**ᵘ **—ह्यंनु** m.inf. to take on the tongue, to utter (a word, etc.), to mention (K. 675, 1055) **-rôd**ᵘ **-रोदु** । **दीर्घजिह्वः** adj. (f. **-röz**ᵘ **-रांजू**), i.q. **zĕwa-r°**, ab. (K.Pr. 261). **-sost**ᵘ **-संसु** । **जिह्वायुक्तः** adj. (f. **-süsh**ᵘ **-संश्**), endowed with a tongue, a ready speaker, one quick in reply or the like (Gr.Gr. 134). **-ṭoṭ**ᵘ **-ट़ोटु** । **छिन्नजिह्वः** adj. (f. **-ṭüṭ**ᵘ **-ट़ूटु**, sg. dat. **-ṭacĕ -ट़च्च**), one whose tongue, or that the tongue of which, has been cut off. **-wôl**ᵘ **-वोलु** । **प्रशस्तजिह्वः** m. (f. **-wājĕn -वाज्यञ्**), one who is eloquent (Gr.Gr. 134).

zĕvⁱ zĕvⁱ karun ज़्यवि ज़्यवि करुन । **जिह्वाप्रेरणम्** m.inf. to urge another by word of mouth (without doing anything oneself).

zīv 1 ज़ीव । **जीवः** m. the principle of life, life, existence (cf. **zuv**) (Śiv. 993, Rām. 418, K. 196); the individual or personal soul of a living being (Śiv. 559, 980); a soul, in the sense of a living creature, a thing with life (cf. **zal-zīv,** p. 1220*b*, l. 39) (Gr.M.; L.V. 12; Śiv. 162, 202, 335, 744, 1051, 1299, 1304, 1509, 1719, 1816).

zīwa-gath ज़ीव-गाथ । **जीवहननम्** m. (sg. dat. **-gātas -गातस्**), killing life, taking life, slaying. **-zāth -ज़ाथ्** f. (sg. dat. **-zöṭᵘ -ज़ाठू**), a living creature (i.q. **zuwa-z°,** p. 1237*a*, l. 3).

zīv 2 ज़ीव् m. a suffix of respect added to a proper name, as in **Krushna-zīv** (Śiv. 1325, 1761; K. 1, 119, 226, etc.), **Rāma-zīv** (Rām. 288) (so K. 915). Cf. **jī, juv.**

zŏv ज़्वव् (sometimes written **zuv 1 ज़ुव**) । **यूका** f. a louse (cf. **khŏshāl khānas zuv asun,** p. 419*a*, l. 7; **kapar-zŏv,** p. 463*b*, l. 50) (El. *zaur*) (K.Pr. 10, 86, 169, 217).

zŏwa-kach ज़्वव-कच् । **तृणविशेषः** m. a certain medicinal grass. **-kherᵘ -खेर्** । **निक्वः** adj. (f. **-khürᵘ -खेर्**), a louse-scaldhead, a child or other person so afflicted with lice that he is apparently a scaldhead, or bald from that reason; hence, used as a term of abuse. **-kala -कल** । **यूकाव्याप्तशिरस्कः** m. one (usually a boy) whose (unshaven) head is full of lice. **-kān -कान्** । **तूलिकाविशेषः** m. 'a mine of lice', N. of a bulrush (? *Phragmites communis*), from the head of which the cottony fluff (**kalaronᵘ,** q.v.) used in plastering is obtained. This head is supposed to resemble a louse, and as they are very numerous, the plant is called 'a mine'. **-kŏndal -क़ंडल्** । **निक्वा** f. 'a brazier-bowl of lice', i.e. a dirty girl or other female (who suggests lousiness) (used abusively). **-kŏndul -क़ंडुल्** । **कुत्सनीयः** m. a dirty boy or other male (as ab.). **-kôpᵘ -कोपु** । **यूकाव्याप्तशिरः** m. 'a louse-skull', a lousy head of a woman or (unshaven) boy. **-lagᵃn -लग्न्** । **निक्वविवाहविधिः** m. 'a louse-wedding', a wedding secretly performed and maimed of its full rites (on account of poverty, etc.). **-polᵘ -पलु** । **यूकासमूहः** m. 'a basket of lice', i.e. a number of lice collected on one spot or person. **-ṭapürᵘ -टपर्** । **यूकाव्याप्तकेशा** f. a woman whose hair is full of lice, used as a term of abuse. **-zāth -ज़ाथ्** । **निक्वभूमिका** f. (sg. dat. **-zöṭᵘ -ज़ाठू**), 'a lousy birth', a vile place of origin, (of some person) an ignoble birthplace, a mean, or base, origin.

zôwᵘ ज़ोवु (f. **zövᵘ ज़ांवू**), i.q. **zāv,** 2 p.p. of **zyonᵘ,** q.v., sometimes used —° as in **aḍa-z°,** p. 12*b*, l. 21. Cf. also **zāv.**

zuv 2 ज़ुव् । **जीवः** m. (voc. **zuwā ज़ुवा**, written *zúah*, K.Pr. 67) (i.q. **zīv,** q.v.), the principle of life, life, existence (to be distinguished from **juv,** the term of respect, see art. **j,** p. 369*a*, l. 39, and **juv,** p. 379*b*, l. 1) (cf. **orᵘ z°,** p. 42*a*, l. 24; **kam-z°,** p. 442*b*, l. 30) (El. *zú*; Gr.Gr. 124; Gr.M.; W. 124, 156, *zu*; L.V. 54; Śiv. 191, 226, 316, 984, 1279, 1446; Rām. 151, 163, 177, 271, 306, 427, 496, 671–2, 850, 1094, 1121, 1143, 1490, 1507, 1673, 1737; K. 56, 187, 346, 132, 573, 674; YZ. 33, 558; K.Pr. 111, 262, *zú*); the soul, spirit (Gr.M.; L.V. 106; Rām. 299; K. 110, 506; H. ii, 4; K.Pr. 17); a person's self (Śiv. 51; K. 60, 986; K.Pr. 67); the body, the material personality. **—hyon**ᵘ **—ह्यंनु** m.inf. to take life, to destroy life (L.V. 54, 810, 858).

zuwa-dādi ज़ुव-दादि । **शरीररक्षार्थम्** adv. for (the protection of) the body from pain, as a preventive, as a prophylactic (cf. the next). **-dôdᵘ -दोदु** । **शरीरपीडा** m. bodily pain. **-daṇḍ -डंड्** । **स्वात्मोपहारः** m. a life substitute, the giving something (one's own self, an animal, a material offering) in sacrifice to relieve another. **-larza -लर्ज़** । **शरीरभयम्** m. fear for the body (caused by attack of disease, an enemy, something terrifying, and so on); cf. **larzun. -röchⁱ -रांछि** । **शरीररक्षकवस्तु** f. preservation of the body,

anything (e.g. armour or an amulet) that protects the body. **-rost^{u}** -रॅस्तु adj. (f. **-rüsh^{ü}** -रॅशू), insensible, lifeless (El. *zárust*). **-zāth** -ज़ाथ । जीवसमूहः (f. (sg. dat. **-zöṭ^{ü}** -ज़ोटू), a living creature (i.q. **zīwa-z°**, p. 1236*a*, l. 35); the animate world (as opposed to the inanimate). **—zuwa lagun** —ज़ुव लगुन् । क्लेशखेदचिन्तनम् m.inf. (in time of epidemic or general calamity) to be filled with constant apprehension for one's life.

zuvüc^{ü} shĕk^{a}l karüñ^{ü} ज़ुवॅचू शक्ल् करॅमू । स्वात्मपालनम् f.inf. to take precautions for one's future, self-protection.

zuw^{u} ज़ुवु । द्वीपम् m an island, isle, islet (Rām. 596, 606 *zur*).

zīwādān ज़ीवादान् m. N. of a certain *mantra* or spell, the utterance of which restores a corpse to life (Śiv. 321).

zövij^{ü} ज़ोविजू, see **zövyul^{u}**.

zöv^{i}jyār ज़ोव्यार् । सूक्ष्मत्वम m. minuteness, delicacy, fineness (cf. **tāla-z°**, p. 997*b*, l. 7). Cf. **zöy^{i}jyār**.

zwālā ज़्वाला f. blaze, flame, glare, effulgence; a N. of Pārvatī or Durgā (Śiv 95, 99, 1137, 1180). **zwālā-rūph** ज़्वाला-रूफ् m. 'he whose form is blazing', a N. of Shiv (Śiva) (Śiv. 346). **zwālāyĕ-rūph** ज़्वालाय-रूफ् m. id. (Śiv. 93, 97, 314).

zawāl ज़वाल् زوال m. decline, harm, loss, injury (K.Pr. 94).

zĕwal ज़्यवल् । जिह्वोपेतः adj. e.g. endowed with tongue, eloquent, a great talker, garrulous (cf **lĕka-z°**, p. 518*a*, l. 47; **tūt^{i}-z°**, p 1041*a*, l. 22) (K.Pr. 263); a calumniator (Gr.Gr. 134).

zŏwal ज़्वल । यूकाव्याप्तः adj. e.g lousy (K.Pr. 263).

zŏwul ज़्वुल । यूकाव्याप्तः m. a lousy man.

zuwul^{u} ज़ुवुलु or (Rām. 839) **zuwūl^{u}** ज़ुवूलु । दीपिकासमूहः m. an illumination, festal arrangement of lights (El. *zúl*).

zuwal-māl ज़ुवल्-माल् । अतिसुन्दरी f. 'an illumination-garland', i.e. a beautiful woman.

zuwál^{i}-nāv ज़ुवलि-नाव् । दीपिकानौः f. a boat illuminated with thousands of lights and set floating on festal occasions.

zwālamŏkh ज़्वालमख् m. a volcano. **zwālamŏkha-rūph** ज़्वालमख-रूफ् m. 'She whose form is of fire like a volcano', a title of Pārvatī or Durgā (Śiv. 92), cf. **zwālā**; the form of, or resemblance to, a volcano, i.e. the form taken by her (Śiv. 99).

zĕwan ज़्यवन् m. N. of a village about six miles east of Śrīnagar, the ancient Jayavana, where there is a pool sacred to the Nāga Takṣaka (see RT.Tr. i, 220; vii, 607) (Śiv. 928).

zĕwān ज़्यवान्, see **zyon^{u}**.

zīwan 1 ज़ीवन् m. life; life, mode of existence, livelihood, profession (Gr.M.); —• a living creature (Śiv. 739). —**karun** —करन् m.inf. to earn one's living (Gr.M.).

zīwan 2 ज़ीवन् adj. e.g. living, alive **-mŏkth** -मक्थ् adj. e.g. 'liberated while living', one who, being purified by a true knowledge of the Supreme, is freed from future birth while yet alive.

zuwun ज़ुवुन् । जीवनम्, उज्जीवनम्, conj. 3 (2 p.p. **zuvyōv** ज़ुव्योव्), to live, to be alive (Gr.Gr. 22, 124; Gr.M.; Śiv. 944; K.Pr. 258); to make a living, carry on life, support oneself (K.Pr. 257); to come to life, revive.

zīwont^{u} ज़ीवन्तु adj. living, while yet alive, during lifetime (L.V. 12). **zīwant^{i} mŏkh^{a}t^{i}** ज़ीवन्ति मक्ष्ति, men who obtain final release while yet alive (L.V 6).

zēwar ज़ेवर زیور m. ornament, jewels (cf. **kalī-z°**, p. 436*a*, l. 23).

zōwor^{u} ज़ोव्रु m. N. of a certain sacred spot and spring in Kashmīr (Śiv 928, 929).

zuv^{u}r^{u} ज़ुव्रु । दीपधानी f. a lamp-stand (usually of wood) (cf. **d^{a}pa-z°**, p. 232*a*, l 19; **dupa-z°**, id., l. 35) (El. *zúr* m.; Gr.Gr. 20; W. 13, *zur*) Cf. **zuwul^{u}**. **zuw^{a}ri-bèha** ज़ुव्रि-व्यह । दीपधान्याधारः m. the support, or base, of a lamp-stand.

zōw^{a}ran ज़ोवरन । उद्बोधना f. (sg. dat. **zōw^{a}rüñ^{ü}** ज़ोवरॅमू), the act of setting agoing, starting (something) (cf. **nāra z°**, p. 648*b*, l. 27).

zōw^{a}run ज़ोवरुन् । उज्जननम conj. 1 (1 p.p. **zōw°r^{u}** ज़ोव्रु), to beget, bring to birth, to give a start to, set agoing (e.g. a fire, a quarrel, etc.); to cause (milk) to curdle, to curdle (milk) (cf. **zōwarun**; El. *zaonun*). This verb is the causal of **zyon^{u}**, q.v. (Gr.Gr. 175). **zōw°r^{u}-mot^{u}** ज़ोव्रु-मतु । उज्जनितः perf. part. (f **zōw^{u}r^{u}-müṭ^{ü}** ज़ोव्रुमॅटू), set going (by some one), started.

zōwarun ज़ोवरुन् । दधिशेषः m. (sg. dat. **zōwaranas** ज़ोवरनस्), the amount of curd kept back for adding to fresh milk (like rennet) to turn it into curd. Cf. the preceding.

zuw^{a}run ज़ुव्रुन् । उज्जीवनम्, सञ्जीवीकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **zuw°r^{u}** ज़ुव्रु), to revive (someone or something), to give new life to, to restore to life, to restore to good order (something that had been rendered useless or broken), to revive (a nearly extinguished fire), and so on.

zōw^{a}rāwun ज़ोव्रावुन conj. 1, i.q. **zōw^{a}run**, q.v. **zōw^{a}rôw^{u}-mot^{u}** ज़ोव्रोवु-मतु । उज्जनितः perf. part. (f. **zōw^{a}röv^{ü}-müṭ^{ü}** ज़ोव्रावॅमॅटू), i.q. **zōw°r^{u}-mot^{u}**, s.v. **zōw^{a}run**, q.v.

zuwᵃrāwun ज़ुव्रावुन् । उज्जीवनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **zuwᵃrôwᵘ ज़ुव्रीवु**), to cause to be alive, give life to, bring into (living) existence (e.g. a seed), to cause, to start (e g. a quarrel or a blaze of fire) (Śiv. 1678, *zuwarāwun*).

zĕvĕṭh ज़्यवट् or **zĕviṭh ज़्यविट्। मूचक:** e.g. (sg. dat. m. **zĕvĕ(vi)ṭas ज़्यव(वि)टस्**), an informer, tale-bearer, traducer, traitorous betrayer, calumniator (Gr.Gr. 138).

zīwuth ज़ीवुथ् m. (sg. dat. **zīwatas ज़ीवतस्**), the condition of a living being, the condition of life, life (Śiv. 1340, 1767).

zīwātma ज़ीवात्म m. the individual soul enshrined in the human body (as opposed to the Supreme Soul) (Śiv. 1064).

zĕwawunᵘ ज़्यववुनु n.ag. (f. **zĕwavūñᵘ ज़्यववंमू**), one who is being born. **zĕwawunuy ज़्यववुनुय्** adv. immediately on being born (Rām. 1587).

zövyulᵘ ज़ॉविलु । अतिसूक्ष्म: adj. (f. **zövijᵘ ज़ॉविजू**), minute, delicate, fine, (of cotton goods, or the like) soft (cf. **tāla-zº**, p. 997*b*, l. 10) (YZ. 73, 289). Cf. **zöyyulᵘ. zövilᵘ-wôlᵘ ज़ॉविलि-वोलु । व्याजबुद्धि:** m. (f. **-wājĕñ -वाज्यञ्**), a smart trickster, an insidious cheat.

zᵃy ज़य्, see **zᵃh.**

zay 1 ज़य्। जय: m. conquest, triumph, victory, success, winning (in battle, gaming, or a lawsuit) (i.q. **jai, jay,** qq.v.) (Śiv. 224, 233, 962, 1136, 1732; Rām. 1274, 1718; K. 569, 659, 711, 765, 915, 959). **zayĕ-sostᵘ ज़य-संस्तु । प्राप्तजय:** adj. (f. **-süṣhᵘ -संछू**), victorious, triumphing (Śiv. 1628, 1648).

zay 2 ज़य् or (q.v.) **zai ज़ै** interj. victory! bravo! all hail! (i.q. **jai, jay,** qq.v.) (Śiv. 204); **zayā 1 ज़या**, a single cry of 'victory' (Śiv. 1534, 1851).

zayā 2 ज़या f. N. of a subordinate goddess, who acted as an attendant to Pārvatī (Śiv. 1495).

zāy 1 ज़ाय् f. a birth, the festival at a birth, used —• (cf. **pŏtra-zº**, p. 799*b*, l. 42) (K. 95, 102, 129). Cf. **zā.**

zāy 2 ज़ाय् f. a daughter. Noted only in the voc. **zāyi ज़ाचि** (YZ. 20, 25).

zāy 3 ज़ाय्, see **zyonᵘ.**

zāyĕ ज़ाय (= ضائع) adj. e.g. perishing, becoming lost or destroyed; lost, wasted, fruitless, abortive. **—gōmotᵘ —गोमंतु । अपरिचितीभूत:, क्षीणीभूत:** perf. part. (f. **—gömüṣᵘ —गोमंछू**), unused, not brought into use, lying without a claimant or user, lying lost and unwanted, lying waste, (of a woman) unmated, (of learning) not drawn upon, (of beauty) not appreciated, and so on; wasted away (by disease, or the like). **—gashun —गछुन् । अपरिचितीभवनम्, क्षीणीभवनम्** m.inf. to perish; to be or become lost; to be wasted, to be fruitless (owing to not being used, as ab.) (YZ. 547); to waste away (from disease or the like). **—karun —करुन्** m.inf. to cause to fade, cause to waste away, etc., as ab. (Rām. 212, 1571; YZ. 544).

zāyⁱ ज़ॉयि, in **zāyⁱ zö ज़ॉयि ज़ॉ। जकार:** m. the name of the letter **ज ja** (which includes **ज़ za**) when written in the Śāradā character.

zĕyi ज़्यचि, see **zyonᵘ.**

ziy ज़िय्। धनागम: f. victory (Gr.Gr. 129; I.K. IX, ii, 49); income, earnings, profits of work (El. *zi*; Śiv. 232, *ziyó* m.c.; K.Pr. 70, 138, 204, 262, *zi*). **ziyi-kulᵘ ज़ियि-कुलु । अत्यर्जनशील:** m. 'the income-tree', (in a family) the member who by good conduct and industry earns the largest income.

zyāda ज़्याद or **ziyāda ज़ियाद** (زیادہ) adj. and adv. more, additional (cf. **dahi warihĕ zº**, p. 200*b*, l. 10) (Gr.M.; Śiv. 497; Rām. 265, 1697); too much, excessive, very (Gr.M.; Śiv. 444, *zyād*, m.c.); many, much, a great deal (Śiv. 1596).

zöyijᵘ ज़ॉयिजू, see **zöyyulᵘ.**

zöyⁱjyār ज़ॉयिज्यार् । सूक्ष्मता m. minuteness, delicacy, fineness (cf. **tāla-zº**, p. 997*b*, l. 7) (Gr.Gr. 141, *zöyⁱjyār*). Cf. **zövⁱjyār.**

zöyilī ज़ॉयिली f. delicateness, fineness (cf. **tāla-zº**, p. 997*b*, l. 13).

zöyulᵘ ज़ॉयिलु, see **zöyyulᵘ.**

zyonᵘ ज़्यॉनु । जन्मग्रहणम् conj. 3. [The causal of this verb is **zōwᵃrun**, q.v. (Gr.Gr. 175).

Inf. and fut. pass. part. **zyonᵘ ज़्यॉनु** (Śiv. 342, Rām. 813); sg. instr. **zĕnan ज़्यनन्** (Śiv. 991); dat. **zĕnas ज़्यनस्** (Śiv. 1384, K. 18); abl. **zĕna ज़्यन** (Śiv. 659) or **zĕni ज़्यनि**; gen. **zĕnukᵘ ज़्यनुकु**; pl. nom. **zĕnⁱ ज़्यॉनि**; f. sg. nom. **zĕñᵘ ज़्यॉनू**; pl. **zĕñĕ ज़्यञ.**

Pres. part. **zĕwān ज़्यवान्** (Śiv. 928); impers. fut. part **zĕnī ज़्यनी**; conj. part. **zĕth ज़्यथ्** (Gr.Gr. 198, Śiv. 1194, YZ. 311); neg. conj. part. **zĕnay ज़्यनय्**; freq. part. **zĕ zĕ ज़्य ज़्य** (Gr.Gr. 105, 198), or **zĕth zĕth ज़्यथ् ज़्यथ्** (Gr.Gr. 105, 198); adverbial part. **zĕwöni ज़्यवॉनि**; n.ag. 1 **zĕwawunᵘ ज़्यववुनु** (Gr.Gr. 105, 192; Rām. 1587); 2 **zĕnawôlᵘ ज़्यनवोलु** (Gr.Gr. 106, 193).

Fut. (Gr.Gr. 202) sg. 1 **zĕma ज़्यम** (Rām. 67); 2 **zĕkh ज़्यख्**; 3 **zĕyi ज़्यचि** (L.V. 37, Śiv. 243, Rām. 1597) (to him, **zĕyĕs,** K. 52): pl. 1 **zĕmav ज़्यमव्**; 2 **zĕyiv ज़्यचिव्**; 3 **zĕn ज़्यन्** (L.V. 47, Śiv. 1373).

Cond. past (Gr.Gr. 253) sg. 1 **zĕmahö ज़्यमहो**; 2 **zĕhökh ज़्यहोख्**; 3 **zĕyihē ज़्यचिहे**: pl. 1 **zĕmahöv ज़्यमहोव्**; 2 **zĕyⁱhīv ज़्यचिहीव्**; 3 **zĕhön ज़्यहोन्.**

Impve. pres. (Gr.Gr. 247) sg. 2 **zĕh ज़्यह्**; 3 **zĕyin ज़्यचिन्** (Rām. 1597): pl. 2 **zĕyiv ज़्यचिव्**; 3 **zĕyin**

ज़्यिन्. Pol. (Gr.Gr. 249) sg. 2 **zĕta** ज़्यत ; 3 **zĕy^{i}tan** ज़्यितन् : pl. 2 **zĕy^{i}tav** ज़्यितव् ; 3 **zĕy^{i}tan** ज़्यितन्. Fut. **zĕzi** ज़्यज़ि (Gr.Gr. 250); past **zĕzihē** ज़्यज़िहे (Gr.Gr. 251).

2 Past (Gr.Gr. 229, 236) m.sg. 1 **zās** ज़ास् (Rām. 1442, K. 63) ; 2 **zākh** ज़ाख् (Rām. 803) ; 3 **zāv** ज़ाव् (Śiv. 527, Rām. 83–4) (for me, **zām,** Śiv. 1110 ; from her, Rām. 1258) : pl. 1 **zāy** ज़ाय् ; 2 **zāwa** ज़ाव ; 3 **zāy** ज़ाय् (Rām. 85–6, K. 785–6) : f.sg. 1 **zāyĕs** ज़ायस् (Rām. 1586) ; 2 **zāyĕkh** ज़ायख् (Śiv. 664) ; 3 **zāyĕ** ज़ाय (Śiv. 35) (to them, **zāyĕkh,** K. 78) : pl. 1 **zāyĕ** ज़ाय ; 2 **zāyĕwa** ज़ायव ; 3 **zāyĕ** ज़ाय (K. 785) (to him, **zāyĕs,** Śiv. 34).

3 Past (Gr.Gr. 229, 241) m.sg. 1 **zāyōs** ज़ायोस् ; 2 **zāyōkh** ज़ायोख् ; 3 **zāyōv** ज़ायोव् : pl. 1 **zāyēy** ज़ायेय् ; 2 **zāyēwa** ज़ायेव ; 3 **zāyēy** ज़ायेय् : f.sg. 1 **zāyēyĕs** ज़ायेयस् ; 2 **zāyēyĕkh** ज़ायेयख् ; 3 **zāyēyĕ** ज़ायेय (Śiv. 33) : pl. 1 **zāyēyĕ** ज़ायेय ; 2 **zayēyĕwa** ज़ायेयव ; 3 **zāyēyĕ** ज़ायेय.

4 Past (Gr.Gr. 229, 241) m.sg. 1 **zāyās** ज़ायास् ; 2 **zāyākh** ज़ायाख् ; 3 **zāyāv** ज़ायाव् (Rām. 337) : pl. 1 **zāyāy** ज़ायाय् ; 2 **zāyāwa** ज़ायाव ; 3 **zāyāy** ज़ायाय् (L.V. 51) : The fem. is the same as in 3 past.

The perf. part. is (Gr.Gr. 110) m.sg. **zâmot^{u}** ज़ामोतु (K. 86, etc.) ; pl. **zāmat^{i}** ज़ामति : f.sg. **zāmüs^{u}** ज़ामसु (K. 66) ; pl. **zāmasa** ज़ामस (K. 357).]

to be born, to come to birth, to come into existence (cf. **phāgun z°,** p. 685*b*, l. 22) (El. *zyun* ; Gr.Gr. 26, 110, 167, 175, 198, 229 ; Gr.M. ; L.V. 37, 45, 47, 51 ; Śiv. 33–5, 243, 432, 527, 659, 664, 928, 990–1, 1000, 1194, 1197, 1340, 1373, 1384, 1424, 1477, 1544, 1584 ; Rām. 67, 83–5, 337, 598, 629, 633–4, 637, 803, 813, 915, 1109, 1206, 1258, 1264, 1321, 1338, 1347, 1369, 1442, 1464, 1517, 1586, 1597, 1702 ; K. 18, 37, 41, 47, 52, 63, 78, 539, 624, 734, 785, 950 ; Y.Z. 149, 311 ; K.Pr. 47, 76, 137, 263 read *zĕyi*) ; (of seeds or the like) to sprout, to spring up, germinate (cf. **drāmun z°,** p. 245*b*, l. 19) (Śiv. 1110, K. 318) ; (of milk, in the preparation of curds) to crack, to curdle, to turn (El. *syun* ; cf. **zōwarun**). —**marun** —मरुन् । **जन्म-मरणम्** m. (sg. dat. **zĕnas maranas** ज़्यनस् मरनस्), birth and death (Śiv. 342, 1424) ; death at the time of birth.

zāmot^{u} ज़ामोतु । **जातः, उत्पन्नः** (f. **zāmüs^{u}** ज़ामसु), born, come into existence (cf. **zūna-pách^{i}-z°,** p. 1226*a*, l. 10) (Rām. 28, 115, 145, 351, 424, 428, 493, 665, 760, 1125, 1359, 1470, 1631 ; K. 66, 86, 357, 550, 751, 764) ; (of seeds, etc.) sprouted, sprung up, germinated (cf. **aḍa-z°,** p. 12*b*, l. 15) ; (of milk, etc.) curdled (cf. **ôm^{u} zāmot^{u} dŏd,** p. 27*a*, l. 23). —**dŏd** —दुद् । **दधि** m. curdled milk, curds (L. 462, *zamat*).

zĕna-gūr^{u} ज़्यन-गोर् । **जन्मसमयः** f. the time of birth (used in astrological calculations). **-jāy** -जाय् f. a birth place (El. *zenajáe*).

zyun^{u} ज़्युन् । **इन्धनम्** m. (sg. dat. **zinis** ज़िनिस्), wood fuel, firewood (cf. **aga-z°,** p. 16*a*, l. 31 ; **bana-z°,** p. 109*b*, l. 1 ; **bör^{u}-z°,** p. 118*b*, l. 32 ; **brana-z°,** p. 124*a*, l. 35 ; **ḍūn^{i}-z°,** p. 224*a*, l. 22 ; **mŏnḍ^{i}-z°,** p. 574*b*, l. 34 ; **phal-z°,** p. 692*a*, l. 19 ; **phala-z°,** p. 693*a*, l. 8 ; **phrās^{i}-z°,** p. 709*a*, l. 8 ; **pösh^{i}-z°,** p. 779*b*, l. 47 ; **t^{a}la-z°,** p. 995*a*, l. 44 ; **wan-z°,** p. 1120*a*, l. 28 ; **vīri-z°,** p. 1136*a*, l. 17) (El. *zún* ; Gr.Gr 163 ; Gr.M. ; W. 115, *zŭn* ; Śiv. 973 ; K. 280, 1083, 1137 ; H. ii, 12 ; xi, 7 ; xii, 20-2, 24 ; K.Pr. 41, 155, 159, 164).

zin^{i}-ambār ज़िनि-अम्बार । **इन्धनकूटम्** m. a pile, or stack, of firewood (Śiv. 68). **-banna** -बन्न । **इन्धनकूटम** f. a stack of firewood. **-bôr^{u}** -बोर् । **इन्धनभारः** m. a load of firewood (as carried about for sale, or the like). **-gĕḍ^{u}** -ग्यंडु । **बद्धम इन्धनम** f. (sg. dat. **-gĕjĕ** -ग्यज्य), a tied-up bundle of firewood (Rām. 584). **-gĕḍ^{u}r^{u}** -ग्यडर् । **इन्धनबन्धिनी** f. such a bundle of small size. **-gur^{u}** -गुर् । **अश्ववाह्येन्धनभारः** m. a horse-load of firewood, so much as would be, or is, carried on a horse (for sale, or the like). **-hönz^{u}** -ह्यंजु । **इन्धनजाविकः** m. a firewood boatman, a boatman who collects firewood in the forest and transports it by boat for sale (W. 115). **-hür^{u}** -ह्युर् । **ईषदिन्धनम** f. a little (two or three chips) of firewood (Śiv. 1085–6, 1138). **-kŏn^{u}** -क्योंजु । **इन्धनमात्रा** f. a little firewood, so much as would be sufficient only for a day or so (cf. **kŏn^{u} ô,** p. 461*a*, l. 21) (Gr.Gr. 163). **-laṭür^{u}** -लटर् । **इन्धनखण्डम** f a single stoutish piece of firewood. **-lŏṭsh^{u}r^{u}** -ल्यटर् । **इन्धनमुष्टिका** f. a small tied bundle (about a handful) of small firewood. **-mŏnḍ^{u}** -म्योंडु । **इन्धनस्थाणुः** m. a log for firewood. **-mŏnḍ^{u}r^{u}** -म्यंडर् । **इन्धनस्थाणुः** f. a small log, as ab. **-mĕnzur** -म्यंज़ुर् । **इन्धनविक्रेता** m. (sg. dat. **-mĕnzaras** -म्यंज़रस् ; f. **mĕnzarĕñ** म्यंज़र्यञ्, either his wife, or a female firewood-seller), a professional seller of firewood. **-tul^{u}** -तुलु । **ईषदिन्धनम** m. a small amount of firewood (Gr.Gr. 164). **-thôp^{u}** -थोपु m., i.q. **-tul^{u}** (Gr.Gr. 164). **-zanḍ** -ज़ंड् m., i.q. **-tul^{u}** (Gr.Gr. 163).

zyūn^{u} ज़्यून्, f. **zīñ^{u}** ज़ीञ्, 1 p.p. of **zēnun,** to conquer (cf. **sórga-zyūn^{u},** p. 934*a*, l. 33).

zāyun^{u} ज़ायुनु । **जननोत्सवः** m. that which is connected with birth (cf. **möl^{i}-z°,** p. 566*b*, l. 33) ; the festival or rejoicing in honour of the birth of a son.

ziyāphath ज़ियाफ़थ्, **ziyāfat** ضیافت f. an entertainment, feast, banquet (El. *zi,áfat*, m. ; H. x, 4, 11) ; hospitality, entertainment ; a dish of food

brought as a present, a present of dainty food (H. x, 5, 10).

zyur[u] ज़िर् (= ज़ुर्) । **जीरकम्, पुष्पकेसरादिचूर्णम्** (sg. dat. **ziris** ज़िरिस्), caraway-seed, cumin-seed (cf. **baḍa-z°**, p. 82*b*, l. 40; **dā-z°**, p. 231*a*, l. 27; **kāla-z°**, p. 436*a*, l. 3; **phaka-z°**, p. 689*a*, l. 27) (W. 144, K.Pr. 43); flower-pollen (cf. **gŏlāb-z°**, p. 284*b*, l. 12). Cf. **zīra 2**, and L. 67, *zirah siyah*, red caraway, *Carum sp.*

zir[i]-gŏg[a]j[i] ज़िरि-ग्वग्जि or **-gŏg[u]j[u]** -ग्वग्जू । **जीरकमूलकम्** f. its globular root (cf. L. 76, *ziri gogul*, a certain diuretic medicinal plant). **-mŏnḍ[u]** -म्वंड्ड । **जीरमूलकम्** f. (sg. dat. **-mŏnjĕ** -म्वंज्य), id. **-mush[ĕ]kh** -मुश्ख । **अत्यल्पजीरकम्** m. a whiff of cumin, a very small amount of cumin.

ziri-kiñ ज़िरि-किञ् । **अल्पमात्रा** f. a very small amount of anything (cf. **kāñ 1**).

zyus[u] ज़िस् । **अध्रम** m. (sg. dat. **zisis** ज़िसिस्), a hole in the ground, a pit; (esp.) a pit in which grain is concealed (L. 411 *zusu*, 462 *zús*). **zis[i]-tsŏgij[u]** ज़िसि-त्सॉगिज्यू । **अवटासनच्छादनम्** f. a mat (for sitting on) over a pit, a seat, as a trap, over a pit (so that the sitter is at once precipitated into it).

zyēshṭhā ज़्येष्ठा f. N. of the goddess of misfortune (in Skt *Jyēṣṭhā*) (Śiv. 1471).

zyut[u] ज़िद्यु । **अकस्माल्लाभः, अप्राप्यप्राप्तिः** m. (sg. dat. **zitis** ज़िदिस्), sudden, or unexpected, gain; gaining or getting possession of something looked upon as unobtainable (e.g. accidentally finding hidden treasure).

zit[i]-on[u] ज़िति-ओन्यु । **अन्धानुकृत्** adj. (f. **-ūn[u]** -ऊन्यू), (even though possessing sight) one who acts as if he were blind, one who pretends blindness. **-añĕr** -अञ्र् । **स्वेच्छान्धत्वम्** m. sham, or pretended, total blindness (whether one is merely dim-sighted or can see well).

ziyut (? spelling) (L. 463), the season for sowing rice. Cf. **wāph.**

zyuṭh[u] ज़िद्यु । **ज्येष्ठः** adj. (f. **ziṭh[u]** ज़िठ्यू or (H. xii, 6) **zĕṭh[u]** ज़्यंठ्यू, sg. dat. **zichĕ** ज़िच्य), elder (by birth), senior (cf. **garba-z°**, p. 300*a*, l. 8; **zarma-z°**, p. 1232*b*, l. 15) (El. *zúṭh*; Gr.Gr. 58, declined; Gr.M.; Rām. 629, 1736; K. 1012; H. xii, 6); an elder, a chief, principal (El. *zyúṭ*; K. 466, 919; H. v, 1); superior in rank, taking precedence (K. 904); (as subst. m.) a magistrate (El. *zyút*). El. confounds this word with **zyūṭh[u]**, q.v. **—bôy[u] —बोयु । ज्येष्ठभ्राता** m. the oldest brother in a family of brothers and sisters (Rām. 330, *z° barādar*; *—bôy[u]*, 336, 456). **—hyuh[u] —ह्युह्** adj. (f. **ziṭh[u] hish[u]** ज़िठ्यू ह्यिशू), the elder (among others), the oldest (Rām, 699, 859; H. viii, 5). **—karun —कर्दन्** m.inf. to superannuate (El. *zyút k°*). **—pahān —पहान् । किञ्चिज्ज्येष्ठः** adj. (f. **ziṭh[u] pahān** ज़िठ्यू पहान्), a little older (than the others), somewhat senior.

ziṭh ṭāṭh ज़िठ् ट्राठ । **अग्र्यशिष्यः** m. (sg. dat. **—ṭāṭas** —ट्राटस्), the head, or senior, boy of a school or class.

ziṭhi-paksh ज़िठि-पक्ष् । **ज्येष्ठसंबन्धिवर्गः** adj. e.g. belonging to the elder branch (of a family, or the like).

ziṭh[u] bĕnĕ ज़िठ्यू ब्यन । **ज्येष्ठा भगिनी** f. an elder sister, the eldest sister in a family of brothers and sisters.

zyūṭh[u] ज़्यूठ्यु । **दीर्घः** adj. (f. **zīṭh[u]** ज़ीठ्यू, sg. dat. **zēchĕ** ज़ेच्य), long (in time or space), lengthy, tall (cf. **atha-z°**, p. 65*b*, l. 6; **āyĕ-z°**, p. 73*a*, l. 29; **buthi-z°**, p. 143*b*, l. 24; **dāri-z°**, p. 238*a*, l. 32; **hĕnga-z°**, p. 339*b*, l. 2; **khōra-z°**, p. 410*b*, l. 19; **lāga-z°**, p. 511*b*, l. 14; **lāṭi-z°**, p. 535*b*, l. 49; **nala-z°**, p. 632*a*, l. 37; **nāri-z°**, p. 649*a*, l. 36; **narĕ-z°**, p. 650*a*, l. 17; **pād[i]-z°**, p. 681*b*, l. 38; **phala-z°**, p. 692*b*, l. 31, and p. 693*a*, l. 10; **rāda-z°**, p. 825*a*, l. 29; **wumarĕ-z°**, p. 1119*a*, l. 27; **zanga-z°**, p. 1226*b*, l. 29; **zĕwa-z°**, p. 1236*a*, l. 6) (El. *zyúṭ*, *zyúṭh*, *záṭh*; Gr.Gr. 19, 75; Gr.M.; Śiv. 842, 847, 912; Rām. 600, 1489; K. 926; K.Pr. 76, 143, 159, 219, 257, 262); (of a room, area, or the like) long, spacious (Gr.M.; Śiv. 1084, 1733). El. confounds this word with **zyuṭh[u]**, q.v. **—karun —कर्दन्** m.inf. to make long, make longer, extend, draw out (El. *záṭh k°*, W. 88).

zēṭhi-zyūṭh[u] ज़ेठि ज़्यूठ्यु । **अतिदीर्घः** adj. (f. **-zīṭh[u]** -ज़ीठ्यू), very long, extra long, too long.

zīṭh[i] atha dārān[i] ज़ीठि अथ दारनि m. pl. inf. to stretch out the arms (H. vii, 25).

zyūṭh°r[u] ज़्यूठ्यर्, see **zīṭh[a]run.**

zayĕwun[u] ज़यॅवुन् । **जिष्णुः** n.ag. (f. **zayĕvūñ[u]** ज़यॅव्यूञ्यू), conquering, victorious, a conqueror.

zāyāv ज़ायाव्, **zāyōv** ज़ायोव्, see **zyon[u].**

zöyyul[u] ज़ॉय्युल् (also written **zöyul[u]** ज़ॉयिल्) । **सूक्ष्मः** adj. (f. **zöyij[u]** ज़ॉयिज्यू), minute, delicate, (of thread or the like) fine, (of paper or the like) thin, (of cotton goods or the like) soft (cf. **tāla-z°**, p. 997*b*, l. 11) (El., Gr.Gr. 141, Gr.M, L.V. 102, K.Pr. 183); cf. **zövyul[u]**. **zöyil[i]-wôl[u]** ज़ॉयिलि-वोल् । **सूक्ष्मकारी** m. (f. **-wājĕñ** -वाज्यञ्), one who acts delicately (e.g. in consolation, in bargaining, in reproaching, and so on).

zaz 1 ज़ज़् । **काष्ठविशेषः** m. a musical instrument maker.

zaz 2 ज़ज़् । **अतिवृद्धः** adj. e.g. very old (of a man or woman), aged, an ancient, greyhead (cf. **buḍa z°**, p. 85*b*, l. 10).

zaza ज़ज़ । **रूपिका:** f.pl. rupees (a word used principally by plasterers, masons, carpenters, and the like).

zāza ज़ाज़ m. (?) a lord (El).

zĕzi ज़्यज़ि, see **zyon^{u}**.

ziza, see **z^{a}ṣ**.

zazur^{u} ज़ज़ुर् । **विकृतशाकादि:** m. grass, leaves, or vegetables that have become decayed, withered, yellow, or stale (and are hence fit only to throw away) (Gr.Gr. 121). Cf. **zŏzur^{u}**.

zazár^{i}-kön^{u} ज़ज़ॅरि-कांऊ । **विकृतशाकादिपत्रसंघट्ट:** f. a small bunch, or wisp, of such leaves (thrown away in the process of preparing vegetables for cooking, or in cleaning or sorting them). **-tul^{u} -तुलु** । **जीर्णशाकादिपत्रसमूह:** m. id.

zŏzur^{u} ज़्वज़ुर् । **जीर्णीभूत:** adj. (f. **zŏzür^{u} ज़्वज़ॅर्**), (of grass, vegetables, or the like) withered, decayed, turned yellow; cf. **zazur^{u}**. — **ašun - अशुन्** । **अजरीभवनम** m.inf. to become withered, as ab.; (of a human being) to become withered from sorrow or the like. — **šānun - शानुन्** । **जीर्णीकरणम** m.inf. to cause (a person) to become withered as ab.

zŏzár^{i}-tul^{u} ज़्वज़ॅरि-तुलु । **अजरितशाकाद्युच्छिष्टम** m. (in cleaning or sorting vegetables) the collection of withered or yellow leaves thrown away as refuse.

zŏzür^{u} kön^{u} ज़्वज़ॅर् कांऊ । **अजरीभूतशाकादिकम** f. id

zŏzarun ज़्वज़र्दन् । **जीर्णीभवनम** conj. 3 (2 p.p. **zŏzaryōv ज़्वज़र्योव्**), to become withered, (of leaves, or the like) to turn yellow (Gr.Gr. 121); (met.) (of a human being) to wither from anxiety, sorrow, or the like. **zŏzaryō-mot^{u} ज़्वज़र्यो-मंतु** । **जीर्णीभूत:** perf. part. (f. **zŏzaryē-müṣ^{u} ज़्वज़र्यॅ-मंचू**), withered (as ab.). Cf. **zazaryō-mot^{u}**.

zazaryō-mot^{u} ज़ज़र्यो-मंतु । **विकृतीभूत:** adj. (f. **zazaryē-müṣ^{u} ज़ज़र्यॅ-मंचू**), (of leaves, or the like) withered, turned yellow; (of an animate being) withered from old age, decrepid. Cf. **zazur^{u}** and **zŏzarun**.

ADDENDA

ō 3 or u उ (= و) conjnct. and (Rām. 133, 260, etc.).

abad 2 अबद् ابد m. endless time, eternity (Rām. 1106).

abĕn अब्यन् adj. c.g. not different, identical (L.V. 16).

abalakh अबलख (= ابلق) m. and adj. c.g. parti-coloured, piebald; (in Ksh.) a beautiful, or well-bred, horse (Śiv. 1859).

abilāsh अबिलाष्। अभिलाष: m desire, wish, craving (Śiv. 759).

ābaran आबरन् m. an ornament, decoration (K. 85).

abtar अबतर् ابتر adj. c.g. spoiled, disarranged; (in Ksh.) terrified (H. vi, 12).

abay अबय्। अभय: m. and adj. c.g. free from fear or danger, secure; N. of a certain *mudrā*, or position of the fingers, used in religious worship (Śiv. 1697).

achar अछर् (Rām. 842, 1263), i.q. **achur,** q.v.

acyuth अच्युथ m. (sg. dat. **acyutas अच्युतस्**), a N. of Vishnu (Viṣṇu) (Śiv. 1437).

ādā आदा آدا f. completion, fulfilment. —**gashun —गछुन्** m.inf. to go to completion, to be completed, (of a space of time) to elapse (H. x, 8; xii, 4, 9, 11, 12).

ādĕkh आदख adj. c.g. and the others, and the rest, *et cetera* (Rām. 573).

ādam आदम् آدم m. Adam, the first man (H. iv, 2, 3; vii, 6, 7). Hence **ādamī आदमी** (= آدمي) or **ādàm[i] आद्मि** m. a descendant of Adam, a human being. **ādàm[i]-khāv आद्मि-खाव्** m. a man-eater, a carnivorous animal; N. of a kind of grass (Rām. 1631). **ādamī-zād आदमी-ज़ाद्** m. a man, a human being (Rām. 445, 892).

adarmī अद्मी m. a sinner (Śiv. 862, Rām. 52).

aduy[u] अदुयु adj. (f. **aduy[u] अदुयू**) non-dual; hence (of the mind) convinced of the non-duality or identity of the Self with the Supreme (L.V. 5, 65).

adyātma अध्यात्म m. the Supreme Soul (Rām. 171).

agŏphil अगाफिल (cf. غافل) adv. thoughtlessly, inadvertently, unconsciously, unintentionally (Rām. 56, 129).

ūh[u] ऊहु, see **wūh[u]**.

ah[a]da अहुद m. i.q. **ohuda,** q.v. (vill.). In H. i, 2, the word is used to indicate the period of a king's reign, his lifetime as a king.

aham अहं pron. I; the ego (L.V. 15), a word borrowed from Skt., and used in its philosophical sense. **-bāv -बाव्** m. self-pride, egoism (K. 513).

ahan-gār अहन्-गार् (= آهنگر) m. a blacksmith (H. xii, 16).

ahantā अहन्ता f. consciousness of one's own individuality, self-consciousness (Śiv. 1620).

āhārun आहारुन् ? conj. to eat food (only noted in L.V. 28).

ahŏth अहुथ्। आहुति: f. (sg. dat. **ahŏth[u] अहुथू**), offering an oblation to a deity (Śiv. 1200); an oblation.

ahwāl अह्वाल احوال m. condition, case, circumstances, state of affairs (Rām. 220, 252, 263, etc.).

ōjas ओजस् m. splendour, brilliant light, glory (K. 1038).

akābīr अकाबीर् (= اكابر) m.pl. the great, grandees, people of rank (Rām. 1314, adj.).

ŏkhun ऑखुन् conj. 1 to make a mark; to impress a mark upon anything, to brand (L.V. 76).

akhĕr अख्यर् m. i q. **achur,** q.v. (L.V. 10)

akŏl अकुल्, see **kŏl-akŏl,** p. 436*b*, l. 32.

akalankh अकलंख adj. c.g without stain, spotless, unblemished (Rām. 1321)

akār अकार् m. (in the Nagarī or Śāradā alphabet) the letter **a अ** (Śiv. 1771).

akriy अक्रिय adj. c.g. not acting, free from work; in a religious sense, free from the bond of works as an impediment to salvation, in a state of salvation (L.V. 32, 45).

ākŏsh[i] आकाशि adv. in the heaven, in the sky (Śiv. 246, 1146, 1396).

akshauhinī अक्षौहिनी or (K. 831) **akshauhĕn अक्षौहन्** f. a large army (complete in chariots, elephants, cavalry, and infantry) (Śiv 853; K. 553, 818, 831).

akshĕr अक्षर् m a letter of the Nāgarī or Śāradā alphabet, a syllable (Śiv. 1763–4, 1768, 1771). I.q. **achur,** q.v.

akith-kun अकिथ्-कुन adv on one side (of anything, dat.) (H. xii, 14).

alvidāh (= الوداع) m. adieu, farewell. —**karun - अदन** m inf. to make a last farewell (H. vii, 16).

āma आम in **āma-tāv आम-ताव्** m. 'raw-roasting', half-roasting, parching (Rām. 1626). Cf. **ôm[u].**

ambar अंबर् m. clothing, apparel, garments (L.V. 28, 76).

amdan अमदन् عمداً adv. intentionally, deliberately; (in Ksh.) as a natural result, owing to (such and such) a cause (Śiv. 1230).

amol[u] 2 अमंलु adj. (f. **amüj[u] अमंजू**), undefiled, pure, free from all defilement (L.V. 64).

amalôn[u] अमलोनु adj. (f. **amalön[u] अमलोंजू**), undefiled, pure (L.V. 24).

amama अमाम (= عمامہ) m. a turban, tiara, crown (Rām. 990).

amār अमार् m. desire, longing (H. v, 2).

amarath अमारथ् عمارت? gend. building; a building, structure, edifice **-gar -गर्** m. one who builds, a skilled builder (Rām. 131).

amarâwati अमरावती f. N. of the abode of the gods, esp. the heaven of Indra (Śiv. 1497, personified).

and अन्द्. Here insert a new sub-article.

andas अन्द्स adv. at the end, at the edge (Śiv. 1662).

and 2 अन्द् । अन्ध: adj. e.g. blind, i.q. **on[u] 1,** q.v. **anda-gâsh अन्द्-गाश** m. light (i.e. sight) for the blind (Rām. 1103).

anâd अनाद् adj. e.g. without beginning, existing from eternity (L.V. 72).

andâm अन्दाम اندام m. body, form, figure (Rām. 1039).

angâh अंगाह् adv. then, thereupon (Rām. 508).

anka عنقا m. a fabulous bird, the phœnix; *a rara avis*, something very rare (H. ii, 2, etc.).

ankush अंकुश् m. the hook or goad used in driving an elephant (K. 397).

anâmay अनामय m. health; well-being, welfare, weal (L.V. 1).

ann अन् (L.V. 28, Śiv. 306, Rām. 1113), i.q. **an 1,** q.v.

anun 3 अनुन् conj. 3 (2 p.p. **anyōv अन्योव्**), to become blind, become sightless. **anyō-mot[u] अन्यो-मंतु** 2 perf. part. (f. **anye-müsh[u] अन्ये-मंषु**), become blind, blind, without sight (Rām. 772).

anantawan अनन्तवान् adj. e.g. endless, limitless (Śiv. 234).

anār अनार انار m. the pomegranate, *Punica granatum* (Rām. 646, 1018, 1093).

anth अन्थ m. (sg. dat. **antas अन्तस**) (i.q. **and,** q.v.), the end, conclusion of anything (Śiv. 1418, 1789; Rām. 1596, 1779). Cf. **önth.**

anta-rost[u] अन्त-रंसु । निरन्त: adj. (f. **-rüsh[u] -रंछु**), endless, without end, never ending. Cf. **önta-rost[u],** p. 356, l. 26.

ânt[i] अंति (L.V. 54) or **ântih[i] अंतिहि** (L.V. 33, 37, 38, 41, 61) in the end, finally, ultimately.

antah अन्त: i.q. **antakaran,** q.v. (Śiv. 1420) (a borrowed Skt word).

antakarm अन्तकर्म m. inward workings, i.e. inward meditation (Śiv. 285).

antalāy अंतलाय् f. N. of a certain magic powder that causes death to him on whom it is cast; hence **-chakün[u] छकंजू** f.inf. to scatter this (on a person); met. to cause (his) death (K. 196).

antar अंतर् m. that which is within, the inner, or hidden, meaning (of anything) (L.V. 56).

antardān अन्तर्दा(र्धा)न m. disappearance, invisibility (Śiv. 1604).

antardyān अन्तर्ध्यान m. i.q. **antardān,** q.v. (Śiv. 271).

antaryömī अंतर्यामी m. the Inner Restrainer, the Inner Monitor, the Supreme Spirit as guiding mankind (K. 718).

anway अन्वय् m. logical connexion; tenor, drift, purport; the real truth (concerning something) (L.V. 59).

aphshörda अफ्शर्द افشردہ adj. e.g. pressed, squeezed out; friendless, without helper, destitute, without support (Rām. 772).

aphsun अफ्सुन् افسون m. incantation, charm, spell (Rām. 814).

âphtâb आफ्ताब, aftāb آفتاب m. the sun (Rām. 1273).

apān अपान् m. one of the five life-winds in the body, which goes downwards and out at the anus (L.V. 101, Śiv. 1682). See **prān 1** for particulars.

apsar अप्सर् m. an officer (corruption of the English word) (H. x, 12).

apūt[u] अपूतु adj. (f. **apūsh[u] अपूछु**), impure, ceremonially unclean (L.V. 32).

arda-rāth अर्द-राथ् This word also occurs in Rām. 1108*g*. In Rām. 1265 we have **arda-rātran,** adv. at midnight.

arkān ارکان m.pl. pillars, columns. **arkān-i-dölath अर्कानि-दोलथ** (= ارکانِ دولت) m.pl. 'pillars of the State', grandees, nobles (Rām. 142).

arnav अर्नव् m. the sea, ocean (Śiv. 1871).

arūph अरूफ् adj. e.g. (as subst., sg. dat. **arūpas अरूपस**), formless, without form (Śiv. 1757).

arpun अर्पुन् conj. 1 to offer (an oblation, or the like) (K. 138, 141).

arz ارض f. the earth; **arz ō samā** ارض و سما f. earth and the heavens (i.e. everywhere) (H. vii, 26).

arzon[u] अर्ज़ोनु, see **yĕmal.**

âsa 3 आस, i.q. **asā,** q.v. (Rām. 389).

ashōb آشوب adj. e.g. exciting, in **āshōb-i-ālam** آشوبِ عالم, an exciter, or intoxicator, of the universe (of a beautiful woman) (Rām. 520).

ashŏdd अश्द् (Śiv. 371), i.q. **ashŏd,** q.v.

ashukh-wan अशुख्-वन m. the forest of Aśōka trees in which Rāma camped when attacking Laṅkā (Rām. 900).

ashŏmēd (Rām. 1320, 1686) or **ashŏmīd** (Rām. 1140) : **अशमे(मी)द्** m. a horse sacrifice (Skt. *aśvamādha*).

āshram आश्रम m. a hermitage, dwelling of an ascetic or of ascetics (Rām. 1143*g*).

ashṭum[u] **अष्टुम्** ord. (fem. **ashṭüm**[u] **अष्टूम्**), eighth (Rām. 419, K. 132).

ashṭamūrath अष्टमूरथ् adj. e.g. (sg. voc. **-mūrta -मूर्त**), one who possesses eight forms, an epithet of the Deity, his eight forms being the five elements (earth, water, fire, air, ether), the sun, the moon, and the officiating priest (Skt. *aṣṭamūrti*) (Rām. 1769).

ashyud[u] **अश्युद्**, in **ras-ashyud**[u], p. 841*a*, l. 46, i.q. **ashud**, q.v.

asankhy असंख्य adj. e.g. countless, innumerable (K. 848).

astra अस्त्र in **astra-vidyā अस्त्र-विद्या** f. the lore of arms, the science of wielding weapons (K. 949).

ōṭ[u] **ओंटू**. An additional meaning is the 'Adam's apple' in the throat, and hence, genl., the throat, throttle (K. 449).

ātmagyönī आत्मग्यानी adj. e.g. one who has complete knowledge of the Supreme Spirit, a perfected saint (Rām. 1683).

ataty अतत्य् (H. viii, 7), i.q. **ât**[i]**th**[u]**y**, p. 53*a*, l. 3.

ŏs[u]**-kār ओंसू-कार्** : m assent, consent (K. 1021).

ashĕn अछन adv. e.g. not torn; hence, uninterruptedly, continuously (L.V. 19). Cf. **ashyonn**[u].

awaṭhan आवठन f. (sg. dat **awaṭhüñ**[u] **आवठ्ञू**), covering, superimposing; mingling (one thing with another) (Rām. 767)

āvēzān आवेज़ान اویزان adj. e.g. suspended, hanging, pendant (Rām. 1178).

ayódyā अयोद्या. Note that in Rām. (e.g. 1678, 1695) '**Ayōdya**' is spelt '**Ojudya**'.

ayām अयाम or **aiyam** ایام m. pl. days, times; space of time, duration, term (Rām. 132). See **gardish.**

öyīn आयीन (= آئین) m. a law, statute, edict, decree. **öyīn ba öyīn** adv. decree by decree, (of a series of events) each in its destined, or due, order (Rām. 24)

öyīna आयीन, i.q. **aina**, q.v. (Rām. 47, 397, 655).

āyĕbār आयबार्. The dat. of **āyĕbar, āyĕbāras**, is used idiomatically to mean 'subject to', 'at the call of' (K. 531, 723). **pānas ā°**, subjection to oneself, acting on one's own authority, independent action (K. 544).

āzödī आज़ादी آزادی f. freedom, liberty, independence. **khat-i-āzödī**, a letter of freedom, a deed of manumission (Rām. 676).

azagar अज़गर् m. a boa constrictor, python (K. 192).

āz[a]**möyish आज़माइश** آزمائش f. trial, test, experiment (Rām. 459).

azön[u] **अज़ान्** adj. e.g. ignorant, without knowledge, i.q. **azôn**[u], q.v. (Rām. 1475–6, 1594).

azar अज़ार्. At end of article add '—**dyun**[u] — **द्युन्** m inf. to torment, afflict, molest (Rām. 1317)'.

özīz आज़ीज़ (? = عاجز) adj. e.g. poor, destitute (H. ix, 11).

bū 3 बू (written **भू** by pandits) f. the earth. **-mandal -मंडल्** m. the terrestrial globe, the earth (K. 17, 776, 850). **-tal -तल्** m. the surface of the earth, the whole earth as opposed to the sky (L.V. 9).

bē-bākh 2 बे-बाख بے باک adj. e.g. without fear, without apprehension, without anxiety (Rām. 1283).

babar 2 बबर् m.pl. in **wār**[i]**-babar वर्‌-बबर्**, p. 1137*a*, l. 16, q.v.

bābath[a]**r बाबथ्र्**. At end of article add the following: **-nŏsh -न्वश्** f. a brother's daughter-in-law, a fraternal nephew's wife (K. 1016).

badī बदीं بدیں adv. to, for, or in this (Rām. 1009).

bōd बोद् (or **बोध्**), m. intelligence; esp. perfect knowledge of the Self (L.V. 35).

bē-dād بےداد. For the article **be-dad**, substitute the following. **bė-dad बे-दाद** بےداد adj. e.g. unjust (El.); as subst. m. injustice, affliction (Rām. 289, 875, 892, 939, 1704). **dad-i-bedad** m. crying out for help or protection (Rām. 138). **gaṣhun —गछुन्** m. inf. tyranny, or misery, to happen (to a person), to become distraught (Rām. 756, 1356, 1696).

badan बदन بدن m. the body (Rām. 921, 974, 1117, 1205, 1221, 1226, 1411, 1726; H. viii, 6, 13).

bādun 2 बादुन conj. 1 (1 p.p. **bŏd**[u] **बोदु**), to afflict, cause pain to (L.V. 7).

buḍay बुडय् f. sinking, becoming immersed, see **wāṭa-b°**, p. 1157*b*, l. 11.

bē-gam बेगम بےغم adj. e.g. without sorrow, without fear or anxiety (Rām. 382).

bagwan or **bag**[a]**wan बाग्वान** (= باغبان) m. a gardener (Rām. 642, 748).

bāgyōday बाग्योदय् m. dawn of good fortune, a lucky occurrence (K. 422).

bahu बहु adj. much, many (a borrowed Skt. word) (L.V. 51).

bŏj[i] **बाज्ञि** (cf. **bôj**[a]) m. one who has a share (**baj**) in anything; hence, one who gets such and such as his allotted share of fate, one who gains possession of (L.V. 62).

bājan बाजन m. a receptacle, recipient (K. 536).

bajöyī बजायी f. prosperity, success (Rām. 126).

bēkh بیخ. Here add as sub-article.

bēkha-dōlath f. well-founded prosperity, unfailing good fortune (Rām. 330).

bē-khŏdī बे-ख़ुदी بےخودي f. alienation of mind, senselessness, delirium (*Rām.* 714).

bŏkth or **bŏk^{a}th बुक्थ** f. (sg. dat. **bŏk^{u}ṭ^{u} बुक्थू**), prosperity, worldly bliss (K. 424, 1077).

bāla 1 बाल. Before '**-kūr^{u}**' insert '**-brahmachār^{i} ब्रह्मचारि । नैष्ठिकब्रह्मचारी** m. a perpetual Brahmacārin (see p. 121*a*, l. 30) vowed to life-long abstinence and chastity (K. 781) '.

böl^{i} 2 बोलि । बाल्ये adv. in childhood (*Rām.* 1602).

böl^{i} 3 बोलि for **bör^{i}** pl. nom. of **bôr^{u} 1,** loads (*Rām.* 1041).

bôl^{u} बोलु । हठ: m. obstinacy, determination, determined prowess. —**dārun** —**दारुन्** m.inf. to display such prowess (*Rām.* 1451).

bilhōr बिल्होर । स्फटिक: m. crystal (*Rām.* 568).

bōlanāwun बोलनावुन्. An additional meaning is 'to cause to address, to summon, call to' (L.V. 105).

balawān बलवान् adj e.g. powerful, mighty (*Rām.* 1493).

balāvīr बलावीर्, i.q. **bala-vīr,** p. 103*a*, l. 41 (*Rām.* 118, 448, 511, 690, 1261, 1275, 1317, 1341, 1353, 1368, 1404, 1560).

balāvīrī बलावीरी f. bravery, courage, heroism (*Rām.* 691).

bam बम् m. the skin. —**tulun** —**तुलुन्** m.inf. to raise weals (with a whip) (L.V. 101).

bān 3 बान् m. the sun (L.V. 9).

bŏnā बुना. An alternative form is **bŏna बुन** (e.g. *Rām.* 401, 542, 795, etc.).

bunā बुना (cf. بُن), in **sangīn-bunā.** See **sangīn.**

band 5 बन्द (*Rām.* 782), i.q. **banda 2,** q.v.

bandān बन्दान् m. an asseveration, vow, solemn promise (*Rām.* 151).

bönd^{i}wān बोन्द्विवान् (K. 36, 40, 51, 53, 365–6, 896, 997, 1005, 1028), see **bŏd^{i}-wān,** p. 83*b*, l. 36.

bīnāh बीनाह् (= بينا) adj. e.g. seeing, one who sees (H. ii, 2).

bēnawāh बेनवाह् (= بےنوا) adj. e.g. indigent, destitute (H. vii, 7).

bār 3 بار m. greatness; God. —**Khŏdāyō,** O Great God (H. v, 7). —**Söhib,** the Almighty (H. vii, 2, 3, 5).

bīr बीर् m a leaf of betel (*pān*) rolled up with spices (see **pān 2**) (K. 977, 982).

būr बू(भू)र् m. i.q. **bū 3,** p. 1245*b*, l. 7, q.v., used in the Skt. phrase *bhūr, bhuvaḥ, svar,* the earth, atmosphere, (and) heaven, i.e. the whole visible universe (L.V. 9).

bram ब्रम. Add, as a new sub-article, '**brama-wôn^{u} ब्रम-वोनु** m. a wanderer, one who roams (L.V. 26).'

bē-rong^{u} बे-रंगु adj. (f. **bē-rünj^{u} बे-रंजु**), i.q. **bē-rang,** q.v.; out of order, deranged, disarranged (L.V. 85).

brish ब्रिश् f. lamentation, wailing. —**barüñ^{u}** —**बरंजु** f.inf. i.q. **brishun,** q.v. (K. 312, 510). Cf. **bash,** bel.

basmun बस्मुन् conj. 1 to reduce to ashes, consume (K. 740).

bath 3 बठ् m. (sg. dat. **baṭas बटस्**), a warrior, a soldier; a demon, esp. a demon messenger or apparitor of Yama (the god of the nether world) (L.V. 74). See **yĕm 1.**

būth 3 बूथ् m. (sg. dat. **būtas बूतस्**) (in Śaiva philosophy) one of the group of five *tattvas,* or factors, of which the apparent universe consists (Skt. *bhūta* or *mahābhūta*). They are, in Skt. *pṛthivī,* earth; *āp,* water; *agni,* fire; *vāyu,* atmosphere; and *ākāśa,* the sky. See the vocabulary of L.V. for further particulars (L.V. 77).

bātun बातुन् conj. 3 (of the sun) to shine forth (noted only in L.V. 16).

bash बश् in **bash barüñ^{u} बश् बरंजु** f.inf. to utter distraught lamentations, to lament incoherently (K. 286 (*n.*), 291). Cf. **brish,** ab.

bôwur^{u} बोवुर्, see **wôwur^{u}.**

böy^{i}cār बोयिचार् m. the relationship of brother (or near relative), brotherhood, close kinship (K. 536, 898); brotherhood, kith and kin, those who are close blood relations (K. 897).

cucur^{u} चुचुर् in **sŏna-cucur^{u},** p. 917*a*, l. 14, q.v.

cēḍun चेडुन् or **cērun चेरुन्** conj. 1 to mount (e.g. a horse) (noted only in L.V. 14, 15).

chōr छोर् m. a waterfall (an old form of **chūl,** q.v.). **chōra-dār छोर-दार्** f. the stream of a waterfall, a torrent; **chōra-dārĕ karun** m.inf. to make (a person) in a torrent, to make him stream with blood, esp. to cause this by dragging him along the ground (as is done in a certain punishment).

caundan चौन्दन् f. (sg. dat. **caundani चौन्दनि**), a kind of altar (K. 923).

cōpaṭh चोपठ् m. (sg. dat. **cōpaṭas चोपटस्**), N. of a certain game resembling backgammon, the *caupār* of India (K. 811, 936, 938).

cār चार्, in **cār-dah चार्-दह्,** for **cahār-dah** (q.v.), card. fourteen (*Rām.* 1083).

cērun चेरुन्, see **cēḍun,** ab.

crāṭh च्राँठ्, in **sŏka-crāṭh,** p. 1067*a*, l. 10, q.v.

cūṭī चूटी, in **wupar-cūṭī,** p. 1132*b*, l. 32, q.v.

cyukūṭh^{i} च्युकूँठि । चतु: पार्श्वेषु adv. on (all) four sides, all round, in every direction (K. 1018, 1036).

dād 2 दाद्. Another meaning of **dād dyun^{u}** is 'to cry for justice, make complaint' (K. 756). Add the

following. '**dād hyon**¹ दाद् ह्यन् m.inf. to take vengeance (K. 377, 443),' and in l. 14, '—**wanun** —वनुन् m.inf. to cry for justice, make complaint (K. 996).'

dŏd¹ दॉद्, in **dŏd¹ ogun दॉद् ओगुन् । dāvānal**: m. a forest conflagration (K. 256).

ḍŏḍ¹ डॉड्. In the old Ksh. of L.V. 79, **ḍŏḍ¹** is spelt **dŏḍ¹ दॉड्**.

ḍija-ḍija डिज-डिज. K. 109 has **ḍiji-ḍiji** instead of **ḍija-ḍija.**

ḍokh¹ **1 ढोख्**. Add at end of article '—**ṭānun** —टानुन् m.inf. to hold up from below, support, prop up (K. 326, 331)'.

dal दल् m. a group, collection. Cf. **nāḍi-dal,** p. 622*b*, l. 5.

dān 5 दान् f. (sg. dat. **dŏñ**¹ **दॉञ्**), a stream (of water or the like, as poured from, or into, a vessel) (noted only in L.V. 39, 40).

dēn 3 देन् f. (L.V. 38), i.q. **dēnu,** q.v.

ḍünḍ¹ **1 ड़ुंड्**. A variant form of **ḍünḍ**¹ **1** appears in **wŏphar-ḍünj**¹, p. 1131*a*, l. 42. The word **ḍünj**¹ is evidently a back-formation from **ḍanjĕ,** the sg. dat. of **ḍünḍ**¹.

ḍingun ड़िंगुन् conj. 3 to be wrapped in sleep, to be sound asleep (L.V. 78).

doñ¹ **दोञ्** adj. (f. **düñ**¹ **दूञ्**), fortunate, happy, rich, opulent (L.V. 27).

dŏñ¹ **दॉञ्**. The word **dŏñ**¹ (Skt. *dhaṅkā*) is used like our 'carat' to indicate the fineness of gold. See **sata-dŏñ**¹, p. 944*a*, l. 38, for particulars.

dār 4 दार्. In L.V. 74 this word is not confined to a thin stream of descending fluid, but is used for the flood of the ocean.

dŏr¹ 2 दॉरि (L.V. 33), i.q. **dŏrī 2,** q.v

druw¹ **द्रुव्** adj. (f. **druv**¹ **द्रुव्**), firm, steady, immovable (L.V. 71).

dashĕ दश card. ten (L.V. 69). This is a word borrowed from Skt. The true Ksh. word is **dah,** q.v.

dŏy दॉय् interj. in **bŏ-dŏy बु-दॉय्**, I, good Sir! (L.V. 67).

dyēy द्येय् m. the object of **dyān,** q.v., the object of religious meditation, that which is meditated upon (L.V. 59).

gēh गेह् or **gih गिह्** m. a house; household affairs, life as a householder, as opp. to an ascetic life (L.V. 55 *gĕh*, 64 *gih*). **gēh bazun गेह् बज़ुन्** m.inf. to be occupied in household affairs, to be a householder, as distinct from an ascetic (L.V. 32)

gaman गमन् m. the act of going. See **wūrdhwa-gaman.**

gonḍ¹ **4 गंड्** m. a rhinoceros (L.V. 47).

guru गुर m. i.q. **gŏr,** q.v. (L.V. 5, 65).

grāsun ग्रासुन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **grôs**¹ **ग्रोस्**), to swallow down, to devour in one mouthful (L.V. 22).

guthᵃ**r गुथ्र्** m. family, race, lineage (L.V. 15).

gaṭakh गटख f. (sg. dat. **gaṭaki गटकि**), darkness; esp. spiritual darkness (L.V. 104).

gaṭun गटुन् conj. 1, an old form of **garun,** q.v. (L.V. 80).

gĕyĕ ग्यय, see **gĕv.**

hŏgᵃ**r¹ ह्गर्**, in **sīr¹-hŏg**ᵃ**r¹**, p. 1079*a*, l. 21, q.v.

jasōdā जसोदा. The word '**jasōdā**' is borrowed from India. The true Ksh. form of the word is **yĕshōdā,** q.v.

kŏbᵘ**r**ᵘ **क्बर्**. Add 'In **wūṭa-k°, kŏb**ᵘ**r**ᵘ is used met. for "a camel's hump" (p. 1159*b*, l. 47)'.

kūḍ¹ **कूड्** m. an earthen pot or pan, a cauldron, a vat (cf. **rangār¹-k°**, p. 838*a*, l. 42).

khörī खारी, in **ba-khörī ब-खारी** (= بخوری), contemptibly, meanly, basely (Rām 1186).

kajāba कजाब كجابه m. a camel-litter. Cf. **sērĕ-kajāba सेर्य-कजाब्**, a pile of bricks so shaped, p. 930*a*, l. 27.

kana 4 कन. This word is also used with adverbs that are not interrogative, as in **yithay-kana,** in this very manner.

kāñᵈ**r काञ्र** or **kāñ**ᵘ**r**ᵘ **काञ्र्** f. a dim. of **kôn**ᵘ **1.** See **pana-k°**, p. 734*b*, l. 33, **sᵃtra-k°**, p. 947*b*, l. 24, and **yōñĕ-k°**, p. 1201*a*, l. 8.

kŏsᵘ **5 कास्** or **kāsan 2 कासन** f. in **yĕndra-k°,** p. 1199*a*, l. 24, q.v.

kāsan कासन् f, see **kŏs**ᵘ **5.**

kyutᵘ **क्युत्**. On p. 502, l. 14, note the idiom **r°t**ᵘ **kyut**ᵘ (p. 845*a*, l. 24), which is an adjective, meaning 'sometimes good and sometimes bad'.

larza लर्ज़ لرز shaking, quaking, trembling (cf. **zuwal°**, p. 1236*b*, l. 47).

mahāganapath महागणपथ्. In Śiv. 1142, the word refers to Shiv (Śiva), and not to Ganēsh.

mahanyuwᵘ **महन्यिव्**. In the sense of 'serving-man', **mahanyuw**ᵘ often takes the form **mahönyuw**ᵘ **महान्यिव्**. Cf. **sŏñ¹-m°**, p. 924*b*, l. 36.

muñᵈrun मुञ्द्रन् or **muñĕrun मुञ्रन्**, noted only in the phrases **ṭaka muñᵈrith** and **ṭaka muñĕrith,** see p. 992*a*, ll. 11 ff The verb apparently means 'to half-close the eyes', cf. **muñ**ᵘ.

phukh 2 फुख f., in **wātal-phukh,** p. 1164*b*, l. 3, q.v.

pingan पिंगन् f. (sg. dat. **pingün**¹ **पिंगन्**), in **sŏna-pingan,** p. 917*a*, l. 48, q.v.

paparāy पपराय् f., in **sūṭa-paparāy,** p. 1087*a*, l. 36, i.q. **paparāray,** q.v.

shūlᵘ **शूल** or **shūr**ᵘ **शूर**, in **wūr**ᵘ**-sh°**, see p. 1138*b*, ll. 45, 49.

CORRIGENDA

p. 4*a*, l. 18. Omit the words 'and that spelling will be followed in this dictionary'. As the work progressed, typographical exigencies have often compelled me to abandon this rule, and to adopt the spelling indicated by खिचु, rather than that indicated by खुचु.

p. 6*a*, l. 34. Read 'चुखिहीन:'. p. 7*a*, l. 11. After 'cloud', add '(Śiv. 1249, 1300)'. p. 7*b*, l. 17. The article **abāshun** is in wrong order. It should follow line 6 of the same column. p. 8*a*, l. 6 After '*yōga*' add '(Śiv. 1060)'. p 8*a*, l. 14. As an additional meaning of **ách**[i] **diñ**[u], add 'to give an eye, bestow sight (Śiv. 916, 936)'. p 8*a*, ll 47–8. After 'a sign with the eyes', add '(Śiv. 1209)'. p. 8*b*, l. 33. After 'discovery' add '(Śiv. 873)'. p. 8*b*, l. 43. Read '**tōwarüñ**[u]'. p. 9*a*, l. 34. After '[illegible]' add 'or (Rām. 564, 913, 1073) **ách**[i]**dar** अछिदर'. p. 12*a*, l. 29. Read '**-tôw**[u]'. p. 13*a*, l. 21. Add '**-kyāzi** -क्याज़ि adv. then why? (Śiv. 1652, 1862)'. p. 13*b*, l. 6. For '**-मूड्**', read '**-सूर्**'. p. 14*b*, l. 46. After 'blood', add '(Rām. 213)'. p. 15*a*, l. 13. Read '**adönᵊru-y**'. p 15*a*, l. 34. An optional spelling of **odur**[u] is **od**[o]**r**[u] अदर् (Śiv. 1650). p. 15*b*, l. 50. Add, as a further meaning of **adwaith**, 'the Deity in his monistic aspect, He who alone exists (Śiv. 512, 1102, 1604).' p. 16*b*, l. 30. Read '(sg. dat. **agᵃnas** अगनस् or **ạgnas** अगस् (Śiv. 124), abl. **agᵃna** अगन or **ạgna** अग, pl. nom. **agᵃn** अगन्, and so on)'. So also correct l. 34, and the cross-reference on p. 17*a*, l. 8. p. 17*a*, l. 12. For '**agōr** अगोर्', read '**agōr** अगोर् (Śiv. 775, 975) or **agūr** अगूर् (Śiv. 48, 329)'. p. 17*b*, l. 30. Add 'cf. **wahal**'. p. 18*a*, l. 12. With the word **ōh-nöj**[u], cf. **wönöj**[i]. p. 18*a*, l. 25. Add, as a further meaning of **ahār karun**, 'to use as food (Śiv. 208, 1119, 1524).' p. 18*b*, l. 1. An optional form of **oh**[u]**ryund**[u] is **yohuryund**[u], q.v. p. 19*b*, l. 1. Read '**-tôw**[u]'. p. 19*b*, l. 5. After 'time', add '(El. *auktsór*, *uktsăw*)'. p. 19*b*, l. 18. Read '**-sünj**[u] -सुंजू'. p. 19*b*, l. 28. Read 'ऑ'. p. 20*a*, l. 27. For '**ak**[i]', read '**ȧk**[i]'. p. 21*a*, l. 6. After '**ökhir**', add 'or (Rām. 321, 628, etc.) **ȧkh**[u]**r**[u]'. p. 21*a*, l. 7. Add, as a further meaning of **akahār**, 'a dancing arena, a stage (for dancing) (Śiv. 1456).' p. 21*b*, l. 45. For '48', read '28'. p. 22*b*, l. 32. For '**-thapas** -थपस्', read '**-thapi** -थपि'. p. 23*a*, l. 33. After 'plough', add '(Śiv. 1531)'. p. 25*b*, l. 30. After 'f.', add '(pl. nom. **ālüs**[u] आलुसू, K. 1014)'. p. 27*a*, l. 29. For 'cup', read 'platter'. p. 27*a*, l. 38. A variant spelling of **amôb**[u] is **amōb** अमोब (K. 380, 387). p. 29*a*, l. 10. After 'efficacy', add '(Śiv. 816)'. p. 29*a*, l. 19. For '522', read '622'. p. 29*b*, l. 1. Read '**āma-tāv**'. p. 29*b*, l. 4. Read '**amāwasy** अमावस्'. p. 30*b*, l. 42. For 'm.pl.', read 'f.pl.' p. 31*a*, l. 42. Read '**anubav**'. p. 32*a*, l. 12. For '334', read '333'. p. 32*a*, l. 37 For '763', read '766'. p. 33*a*, l. 2. Read '**nḛbᵃryum**[u] नब्र्युम्'. p. 35*b*, ll. 9 ff. Omit the article **anta**. p. 35*b*, ll. 19, 29 For '**anta**', read '**anth**'. See Addenda. p. 35*b*, l. 26, read '**-रंचु**'. p. 38*a*, l. 15. A variant spelling of **āpharī** is **āpharīn** (Rām. 706, 792). p 39*a*, l. 21 A variant spelling of **apôr**[u] is **apōr** अपोर् (Rām. 1590). p. 39*a*, l. 26. After 'cross', add '(Śiv. 245)'. p. 41*a*, l. 20. The sub-article **ara wâlañĕ** is wrongly placed. It should come under article **ür**[u] **3**, p. 42*b*, l. 5. p. 41*b*, l. 18. After 'indefinitely', add '; in any direction, i.e. on all sides (K. 656)'. p. 41*b*, l. 21. After 'there', add 'cf. **wōḍa**' p 41*b*, l. 32. Read '**-yōr** -योर्'. p. 41*b*, l. 38. After '**ōr 2** ओर' insert '(cf. **wōra**)'. p. 42*a*, l. 9. The sg. dat. ag and abl., and pl. nom. of **zām** is best spelt **zömᵘ** ज़ोमू, which Pandits generally write **zômᵘ** ज़ोमू. For the other cases of the pl. see s.v. **zām**. p. 42*a*, l. 33. After 'El.', add '*er*'. p. 43*b*, l. 49. Read '**ar-māṭa**'. p. 44*a*, l. 45. For '1640', read '1648'. p. 45*a*, l. 26. After 'purpose', add, as a further meaning, 'riches, worldly prosperity (Śiv. 1798)'. Note that, in Rām. 1187, '**arth**' is spelt '**arᵃth**'. p 48*a*, l 17. For '255', read '1255'. p. 48*b*, l. 19 After '**ओगद्**', add 'or (K. 973) **anshéd** अौगद्'. p. 52*b*, l 37. Before '**atiy 1**', add '**ȧt**[i] अति (Rām. 1184, 1360) or'. p. 63*b*, l. 17. Read 'sg. dat. **-trīnis** -त्रीनिस, abl. **-trēni** -त्रेनि'. p. 64*b*, l. 15. For 'empty a coal-box', read 'stir up the burning coals in a brazier'. p. 66*a*, l 40 Omit '543, 620' p. 66*b*, l. 37. For '**ṛĕtᵘ**', '**ṛĕtsᵘ**', read '**rĕtᵘ**', '**rĕtsᵘ**'. p. 69*a*, l. 45. After '**अतवार्**' insert 'or (Rām. 384) **atwār**'. p. 71*b*, l. 9. After '**अवार्**' insert 'or (Rām. 1705) **āwāra**'. p. 73*a*, l. 50. For '1413', read '1483'. p. 74*a*, l. 14. For 'to-morrow', read 'the day after to-morrow'. See p. 434*a*, l. 46. p. 74*a*, l. 28. For '1436', read '1486'. p. 75*a*, l. 13. After '**अज़ार्**', add '**or āzār**'.

p. 77*a*, l. 43. For '**tuluk^{u}**', read '**taluk^{u}**'. p. 80*a*, ll. 22, 23. For '**bŏchhi**', read '**bŏchi**'. p. 82*a*, l. 3. After '**बाद्**' add '**ঌ**', and after 'm.' add 'wind, air, breeze (Rām. 561);'. p. 83*b*, l. 17. For '**bözu**', read '**bŏzu**'. p 87*b*, l. 33. After '**बदार्**' insert ', **bēdār**' and before 'K.Pr. 25' insert 'Rām. 889, 908, 928, 1059, 1189;'. p. 91*a*, l. 5. In K. 636, 665, 683, and 717, **bāgi yun^{u}** is spelt **bāgĕ yun^{u}**. p. 91*a*, l. 46. Insert a comma after 'privately'. p. 91*b*, l. 19. For '**bögi 2**', read '**bögi 1**'. p. 94*a*, l. 28. The word **bāha** becomes **bāh**, in **ṭhāna-bāh**, p. 978*b*, l. 20. Cf. **bahāṭhāna**. p. 97*b*, l. 44. Before 'a partner', insert '(f. **bājĕñ बाज्यञ**)'. p. 99*b*, l. 46. Read '**bŏkh-tara**'. p. 104*a*, ll. 30, 32. For '**bacha**', read '**baca**', and for '**bachĕn**', read '**bacén**'. p. 109*b*, l. 42. After 'known', insert 'cf. **wati-pĕṭh bāna-khör^{u} phuṭarün^{u}**, p. 1156*a*, l. 40'. p. 111*b*, l. 29. Read '**बोद्**, see **bŏd^{i}**'. p. 112*b*, l. 40. Read '**-yār^{u}z^{u} -यार्ज़ू**'. p. 115*b*, l. 13. Read '**būn^{u}**'. p. 116*b*, l. 16. Read '**tōwarün^{u}**'. p. 124*b*, l. 34. Read '**वियोगईन्यवृत्ति:**'. p. 125*b*, l. 44. **Brör^{i}-thaph** is reported as masculine, but we should expect it to be feminine, with a sg. dat. **-thapi -थपि**. See p. 980*b*, l 31. p. 134*b*, l. 25. After the full stop add 'Cf. **ras^{a}r** and **s^{a}sar**'. p. 139*a*, l 14. After '**बाठ**', add 'or **bāṭh बाँठ**'. p. 140*b*, l. 44. Read '**-s^{u}n^{u} -सून्**'. p. 143*b*, l. 19. Read '**wāv**'. p. 147*a*, l. 25. For '**bôwala**', read '**bōwala बोवल**'. The word also means 'crazed, crazy, demented (K. 501)'. p 148*b*, l. 33. For 'tossing up of fear', substitute 'a blizzard of fear'. p. 150*b*, ll. 8, 9. Read '**-wahĕkas -वह्यकस्**'. p. 152*b*, l. 42 Read '**pakanāvün^{u}**'. p. 154*a*, l. 10 For '241', read '1241'. In l 14, add 'see also **yun^{u}**'. p. 155*a*, l. 5. After 'humour', add '(Rām. 1090)'.

157*a*, l. 10. Add at end of article **cŏbur**, '(cf. **wūṭa-c°**, p. 1159*b*, l. 41).' p. 161*a*, l. 30. The word **chal** is the same as **shal**, q v., which is the more usual form. In Rām. 44, the word is **shal**. p. 165*a*, l. 40. At the end of article **chör^{u}**, add 'cf. **shĕpa-chör^{u}**, p. 1061*a*, l. 7'. p. 165*b*, l. 2. Omit the reference '(Rām. 1083)'. p. 165*b*, l. 43. The correct spelling of the name quoted as '**chrār sharīf**' is **trār sharīf**, see p. 1083*a*, l. 37. p. 166*b*, l. 49. The word **chath^{a}r** is also spelt **shath^{a}r**, see p. 1063*b*, l. 7. p. 170*b*, l. 38. The correct form of the word spelt *chakwari* by L. is **tāka-wör^{u}**, q.v., p. 1068*a*, l. 31. p. 175*a*, l. 27. For **tāl**, read **tal**. p. 176*a*, l. 48. The correct spelling of **crōng** is **trŏng^{u}**, q.v., p. 1082*b*, l. 50. p. 178*a*, l. 34. With the word **caṭiñ**, cf. **ṭiṭiñ**.

p. 186*a*, l. 19. Add 'Cf. **yĕndra-ḍách^{i}**, the upright post supporting the axle of a spinning-wheel, p. 1199*a*, l. 15'. p. 191*a*, l. 33. Read '**pŏtra**'. p. 199*a*, l. 14. For '*mañ*', read '**man**'. Ll. 14, 19, for '*manwaṭā*', read '**manoṭ^{u}**'. See **man 3.** p. 200*b*, l. 24. For '**dŏh^{a}li दहलि**', read '(K. 972) **dŏhali दहलि**'. p. 202*a*, l. 34. For 'Śiv. 1675', read 'Śiv. 1677; K. 28, 684, 726, 821'. p. 203*a*, l. 44. Read '**shikhür^{u}**'. p. 211*b*, l. 18. Read '**vün^{u}**'. p. 222*a*, l. 16. For '**-süs^{u}**', read '**süsh^{u}**'. p. 222*a*, l. 17. For '**sôv^{u}**', read '**sôw^{u}**'. p. 225*a*, l. 11. A better spelling of **wôv^{u} वोवू** is **wöv^{u} वोवू**. p. 234*b*, l. 26. Read '**-taluk^{u}**'. p. 238*b*, l. 28. Omit the reference '(Rām. 570)'. p. 239*a*, l. 25. The meaning is wrongly given. It should be intransitive, 'the tunes of the whip and of the scourge to be played, the whip to be cracked all round.' p. 239*a*, l. 30. Here also the meaning should be intransitive, 'the whip to sound, a flogging to be administered.' p. 245*a*, l. 1. Read '**-sost^{u}**'. p. 251. In the note at the foot of the page, for 'containing dh and h', read 'containing dh and ḍh' p. 256*b*, l. 29. Read '**shikhur^{u}**'. p. 261*a*, l. 7. For '145', read '172'. p. 261*b*, l. 36. After '131, etc.,' insert 'Rām. 445, 892, 1714,'. p. 265*b*, l. 3. Read '**diwasa**'. p. 265*b*, l. 27. Read '*mēlā*'. p. 266*a*, l. 33. Read '**vūs^{u}-müs^{u} वूँचू-मचू**'. p. 271*a*, l. 5. Read '**-sôw^{u}**'.

p. 276*b*, l. 33. Read '**wör^{u}**'. p. 277*a*, l. 14. After 'malleolus', insert '(cf **rŏñĕ-gŏḍ**, p. 839*b*, l. 10)'. p. 282*b*, l. 30. Add '(cf. **ṭara-gĕl**, p. 1017*b*, l. 15)'. p. 283*a*, l. 40. After 'mouthful.', add 'so **rata-g°**, p. 846*a*, l. 6'. p. 284*a*, l. 1. Read '**-wath^{a}r -वथ्र्**'. p. 288*a*, l. 32. Read '**-yār^{u}z^{u} -यार्ज़ू**'. p. 294*b*, l. 20. For 'Krishna', read 'Krashn'. p. 299*b*, l. 44. After 'womb;' add 'foetus (L.V. 87);'. p. 307*a*, l. 31. Read '**-ṭaṭhüj^{u}**'. p. 310*a*, l. 15. After 'dead' insert '(cf. **vĕpana-gatā**, p. 1132*a*, l. 37)'. p. 316*a*, l. 28. The word **gāv 1** becomes **gav गव** in **phĕk^{i}-gav**, p. 720*b*, l. 34, q.v. Cf. also **wŏt^{i}-gāv 1**, p. 1153*b*, l. 46. p. 316*a*, l. 31. A better spelling of the sg. dat. of **gāv 2** is **göv^{u} गोवू**, but pandits usually spell it **gōv^{u} गोवू**, as here printed. Cf. also **wŏt^{i}-gāv 2**, p. 1153*b*, l. 50. p. 316*a*, l. 50. After '1612', add 'In K. 743, the sg. obl. is irregularly **gĕyĕ गये**, instead of **gĕwa गव**'. p. 316*b*, l. 48. Add, as an additional meaning of **gĕwanāwun**, 'to cause others to sing, i.e. to vie in singing (K. 989).' p. 317*b*, l. 42. For '**guyan**', read '**guyĕn**'.

p. 326*b*, l. 33. Although **hāka-thal** has been reported

al masculine, the word **thal** (q.v.) itself is feminine. p. 327*a*, l. 47. For '**ब्रुव्**', read '**ब्रुव्**'. p. 332*b*, l. 1. After '(Rām. 605)', add 'Cf. **alun**'. p. 337*a*, l. 36. **Hūn**[u] **2** has been reported as feminine, but it is probably masculine. p. 339*a*, l. 2. For '**wār**', read '**wār 2**'. p. 341*a*, l. 17. For '1598', read '1597'. p. 346*a*, l. 37. Read '**hāyukh**'. p. 347*b*, l. 26. Add '**pāñ**[i]**-hur**[u], p. 746*a*, l. 41, and **raza-h°**, p. 856*a*, l. 4'. p. 347*b*, l. 28. For '**har 3**', read '**har 4**'. p. 348*a*, l. 49, and *b*, l. 1. The reference 'Rām. 109' should be transferred to **hörinj**[u]. With the forms **höric**[u] and **höring**[u], compare **mörinj**, which represents the Skt. *mārica*. p. 349*b*, l. 37. Add 'Cf. **hōrun nakha wālun** (L. 459), p. 1115*a*, l. 10'. p. 368*a*, ll. 1, 6, 10, 14. Read '**hyuw**[u]'.

p. 372*b*, l. 44, and p. 373*a*, l. 41. The correct meaning of **jilb** or **jilav** is 'a horse's bridle, rein', not 'flank' as given (cf. K.Pr. 261). The meaning 'flank' is derivative, and hardly accurate. p. 373*a*, l. 3. Omit the figures '1078'. p. 373*a*, l. 39. The correct meaning of **jilav**, as in the case of **jilb**, is 'bridle'. p. 378*b*, l. 21. After 'l. 30', add 'and **ruma-jath**, p. 834*a*, l. 8'.

p. 385*b*, l. 10. In Rām. 531, the spelling **kaṛun**, for **kaḍun**, is also used. p. 386*a*, l. 20. For '910', read '950'. p. 395*a*, l. 38. After 'El.', add 'cf. **tŏs**[u], p. 1037*a*, l. 49'. p. 400*b*, l. 1. An alternative spelling of **khum** is **khumb** **खुम्ब**, cf. p. 838*a*, l. 44. p. 404*a*, l. 21. For '1434', read '434'. p. 408*a*, l. 3. For '**-waṭi** **-वटि**', read '**-waṭas** **-वटस**'. p. 410*b*, ll. 33 ff. The articles **khör, khör**[i], and **khörī** are wrongly placed. They should come at the foot of p. 411*a*. p. 410*b*, l. 40. After 'p. 83*b*, l. 9', add 'and **waṭa-kh°**, p. 1157*a*, l. 4'. p. 411*a*, l. 48. After '(H. ix, 9);' add '**tr**[a]**khôr**[u], p. 1024*a*, l. 40'. p. 411*a*, l. 50. After '**graṭa-khôr**[u]', add 'and (p. 1206*b*, l. **yĕci-khôr**[u]'. p. 422*a*, l. 23. After 'p. 99*b*, l. 49', add 'and **wölinjé-kh°**, p. 1115*b*, l. 34'. p. 422*a*, l. 40. Read '**āzödī**'. p. 425*a*, l. 2. Read '**wuchun**'. p. 425*a*, l. 43. After ''south',' add ', see **wŏtur**[u]'. p. 428*b*, l. 26. For '—**raṭun**[u]', read '—**raṭuh**'. p. 430*a*, l. 25. **köj**[i] **2** is evidently the same word as **kwöj**[u], p. 495*b*, l. 35, q.v. p. 430*b*, l. 40. After 'l. 24', add ', and **zabi-kuk**[u], p. 1215*b*, l. 21'. p. 432*a*, l. 13. Another spelling of **kakür**[u] is **kŏk**[u]**r**[u] **कक्कर्**, cf. p. 1080*b*, l. 38. p. 440*a*, l. 20. Read '**kīl-mich**'. p. 443*b*, l. 20. Read '**söcé**' p. 449*a*, l. 15. Add '– **lāyun** **लायुन्** m inf. to shoot an arrow. Cf. **wāyun**'. p. 462*a*, l. 26. After '191', add ', 219'. p. 471*a*. The articles **krim** and **krim** are in wrong order. p. 478*a*, l. 2[illegible]. After '**mār 1**', add '**sarpa-k°**, p. 937*b*, l. 33; **tāvi krabhi ladun**, p. 1047*b*, l. 6'. p. 493*a*, l. 37. For 'm.', read 'm.pl.' p. 495*b*, l. 35. **kwöj**[u] is evidently the same word as **köj**[i] **2**, p. 430*a*, l. 25.

p. 506*b*, l. 50. Read '**आच्**'. p. 512*a*, l. 29. Read '**lŏgol**[u] **लगल्** or **lŏgul**[u] **लगुल्**'. p. 523*a*, l. 31. Read '**wot**[u] **1**'. p. 526*a*, l. 49. After 'tree', add '(cf. **ṭap**[i]**-l°**, p. 1013*b*, l. 29)'.

p. 556*a*, l. 19. Read '**möhara-khon**[u]'. p. 562*a*, l. 19. **mōkan-ṭŏph** is f. not m., and its sg. dat. is therefore **-ṭŏpi** **-टपि**, not **-ṭŏpas** **टपस्** as here given. p. 563*a*, l. 8. Another spelling of **mŏk**[a]**th** is **mökth** **मक्थ्**. p. 567*a*, l. 26. **Mūl shĕnan**[i] is intransitive, and means 'the roots to be cut, to be cut off, destroyed', and not as here given. p. 574*b*, l. 23. After 'lump', add '(Rām. 631)'. p. 589*a*, l. 30. After 'Rām.', add, as an additional reference, '1121.' p. 595*a*, l. 36. Read **sōpanūn**[u] **सोपनून्**. p. 601*b*, l. 50. After 'means', add 'Cf. **yĕci-mĕci**, p. 1206*b*, l. 6'. p. 603*a*, l. 38. Omit the words 'till his death'. p. 603*a*, l. 40. For 'to come on to shoulder till death', read 'to come permanently on the shoulder', and at the end of the article in l. 43, add 'cf. **marun 1**'. p. 610*a*, l. 22. After 'remaining', add '(cf. **way mŏṣ**[u], p. 1174*b*, l. 41)'.

p. 623*a*, l. 40. Before '(sg. dat.' add 'f.' p. 628*b*, l. 42. After 'L. 350', add '; cf. *harun nak walun* (sic), to discharge a debt, L. 459'. p. 629*a*, l. 4. Omit the figures '1758'. p. 632*a*, l. 42. Add the reference '; **tabakh-n°**, p. 962*b*, l. 25'. p. 633*a*, l. 38. For 'f.pl.', read 'f.' p. 637*a*, l. 50. Add as a second reference '; **sĕra-n°**, p. 1079*a*, l. 48'. p. 640*a*, l. 27. Add, 'note that in K. 141, **nonuy wanun** means "to speak plainly"'. p. 641*a*, l. 36. Read '**wönil** **वॉनिल**'. p. 654*b*, l. 5. Omit the reference to Rām. 929. p. 658*b*, l. 1. After '335,', add '929,'. p. 661*b*, l. 40. For '11', read '11)'. Id., l. 42. After '11', add 'and p. 835*b*, l. 2'. p. 666*a*, l. 4. Add as further references, '**wāwa-n°**, p. 1172*b*, l. 33,' and '**zöḍ**[i]**-nāwa**, p. 1217*a*, l. 21'. p. 674*a*, l. 14. Add as a further reference, '**wuz-n°**, p. 1179*a*, l. 7.'

p. 678*b*, l. 13. Add 'Cf. **rĕsh**[i]**-p°**, p. 855*b*, l. 48'. Id., l. 38. Add as further references, '**wā-p°**, p. 1128*a*, l. 32, and **wāza-p°**, p. 1178*b*, l. 14'. p. 682*a*, l. 6. For 'excessive', read 'a strain in'. p. 683*b*, l. 13. A variant spelling of **paigām** is **paygām**, q.v. p. 685*b*, l. 49. The gender of **phāh** is m. p. 687*a*, l. 42. For '**pŏhari**', read '**phŏhari**'. p. 693*b*, l. 50. After '**ranga 2**', add '; **ṛinz**[i]**-p°**,

p. 855*a*, l. 46 '. p. 694*a*, l. 24. After '**pŏyŏ** ;', add '**rūr°na-ph°**, p. 859*b*, l. 30'. p. 695*b*, l. 36. Add, as a further reference, '**tam phalūñ°**, p. 1072*a*, l. 24.' p. 793*a*, l. 19. For 'q.v.', read 'and **yĕṭa-phür°**, p. 1208*a*, l. 27, qq.v.' p. 706*a*, l. 41. For '**phyur° 1**', read '**phyur° 2**'. p. 712*a*, l. 50. After '). 47', add '; **tawan-ph°**, p. 1046*b*, l. 47'. p. 726*a*, l. 35. Read '**pankhī**'. p. 733*a*, l. 32. Read **पच्चु**. p. 734*b*, l. 33. For '**-kāñ°r**', read '**-kāñ°r**'. p. 743*b*, l. 45. Read '**pūnthuw°**'. p. 745*b*, l. 34. After '**bear**' add '(see also **wādur** for further details)'. p. 746*b*, l. 45. After '1, 12 ; ' add '**gŏlin-w°**, p. 285*b*, l. 36 ;'. p. 747*a*, l. 1. For '**mār**', read '**mŏr°**'. p. 752*a*, l. 20. For **زات** read **ذات**. p. 755*b*, l. 37. After '**widow**', add '(cf. **bari-p°**, p. 1081*b*, l. 36)'. p. 760*a*, l. 34. For '23', read '234'. p. 767*a*, l. 33. For '5', read '15'. p. 768*b*, l. 17. At end add '(cf. **wŏt°-p°**, p. 1153*b*, l. 21)'. Id., l. 33. Add, as a further reference, '**yōñĕ-p°**, p. 1201*a*, l. 21'. p. 773*a*, l. 36. Read '**pravrüt°**'. p. 774*a*, l. 22. Read '**पर्वत**, **पर्वित**'. p. 777*b*, l. 9. Read '**पट्टि**'; l. 11, read '**ध्रु**'. p. 781*b*, l. 27. After '448,', add '545,'. p. 797*a*, l. 50. At end, add 'Cf. **vyoṭh°**'. p. 801*a*, l. 19. Add at end of the article 'For a met. use of this word, see **wāyĕ-p°**, p. 1175*a*, l. 32'. p. 802*a*, l. 42. For '**paṭ!ñĕ**', read '**pāṭ!ñĕ**'. p. 808*a*, l. 33. After '**puta**', add 'and **tr°s tr°s tra-pūtshī**, p. 1030*b*, l. 9'. p. 809*b*, l. 18. After '**rāth 2**', add '; and **zāra-p°**, p. 1231*a*, l. 11'. p. 815*a*, l. 47. An alternative form of **pyĕmüt°** is **pyŏmüt°** **प्यमुत्**. 822*a*, l. 25. For '**lubr**', read '**ludr**'. p. 822*b*, l. 29. After '√*śudh-*' add '; **trām**, copper, Skt. **tāmra-**,'. Id., l. 35. Add '**drĕṭh** or **ḍĕṭh**, sight; **srŏg°ñār** or **sŏg°ñār**, cheapness'. p. 832*a*, l. 3. Read '**-wāsanā**'. p. 834*a*, l. 29. Read '**thür° 2**'. p. 839*b*, l. 10. For '**rŏñe**', read '**rŏñĕ**'. p. 847*a*, l. 14. Omit the figure '1323'. p. 850*a*, l. 47. After '**samakhun**', add '; **tal r°**, p. 996*a*, l. 21'. p. 851*a*, l. 44. After 'anything', add '(cf. **thāla-r°**, p. 975*b*, l. 8 ; **thañi-r°**, p. 979*b*, l. 29)'. p. 852*a*, l. 32. After 'dipping', add '(cf. **thŏka rātavith**, p. 973*a*, l. 25)'. p. 852*b*, l. 32. As an additional reference, add '**wañi-r°**, p. 1129*a*, l. 14'.

p. 867*a*, l. 36. Read '**mŏlawan**'. p. 877*b*, l. 47, and p. 878*a*, l. 1. An optional spelling of **shikur° 1** and **2** is **shukur°** **शुक्र**. Cf. **zacĕ-sh°**, p. 1234*a*, l. 17. p. 878*a*, l. 30. Read '**su-shākal**'. p. 884*b*, l. 5. The entry **shāna wŏganān!** is wrongly placed. It should come at the end of the article **shāna 2**, in l. 22. Add, as a reference, '(Rām. 1122).' p. 890*b*, l. 23. After '**shērun**', add 'and **wūr°-sh°** or **wūr°-shūl°**, p. 1138*b*, ll. 45, 49'. p. 899*a*, l. 29. For the whole of this line, substitute 'Rām. 535 (*śŏdāh sh°*, 1400), 545 (*shurāh sh°*, 1600), 885 (id.)'. Id., l. 39. Add, as a further reference, '**vitāla-sh°**, p. 1164*b*, l. 24.' p. 911*a*, l. 27. After 'eating', add 'cf. **wayĕs somb°**, p. 1174*b*, l. 45'. p. 930*a*, l. 27. Before 'pile', add 'pyramid-shaped'. p. 935*b*, l. 10. Read '**-t°j°-tŭ**'. p. 939*a*, l. 50. Other examples of **sarwa** are **sarwa-wŏpakār** (p. 1131*b*, l. 40), q.v., and **sarwa-vyāpakh**, all pervading (Śiv. 115).

p. 961*a*, l. 13. For '**i**', read '**ti**'. p. 961*b*, l. 30. For '**ay**', read '**āy**'. p. 966*b*, l. 19. Read '**cīzuk°**'. p. 967*b*, l. 36. For '**ami**', read '**tami**'. p. 978*b*, l. 22. After 'scandal.', add 'Cf. **bahāṭhāna**, p. 97*a*, l. 19'. p. 985*a*, l. 18. After 'full' add '(cf. **yēra-th°**, p. 1202*b*, l. 32)'. Id., l. 46. After '**tith°r 1**', add '; and **yēra-th°**, p. 1202*b*, l. 34'. p. 995*a*, l. 9. For 's.v. **tür°**', read 'p. 1081*b*, l. 40'. p. 1000*a*, l. 11. Read '**ṭāri**', and in the next line, for '996', read '996*b*'. p. 1032*b*, l. 10. Read '**चङ्गेरम्**:'. p. 1045*b*, ll. 33, 35. **Tatwep** and **tetwán** are probably variant spellings of the same word. p. 1214*b*, l. 40. An alternative spelling of **zai** is **zay 2**, q.v.

